

第五章

进程的数据结构

```
1  enum procstate {
2      UNUSED,      // 未初始化
3      USED,        // 基本初始化, 未加载用户程序
4      SLEEPING,    // 休眠状态(未使用, 留待后续拓展)
5      RUNNABLE,    // 可运行
6      RUNNING,     // 当前正在运行
7      ZOMBIE,      // 已经 exit; 一个进程存在父进程且在父进程未结束时就结束, 在等待父进程
                        释放其资源
8  };
9
10 struct proc {
11     struct spinlock lock;    // 进程锁
12
13     // 使用这些变量需要持有 p->lock:
14     enum procstate state;    // 进程状态
15     struct proc *parent;     // 父进程
16     void *chan;              // 如果不为零, 则正在睡眠等待 chan
17     int killed;              // 如果不为零, 则已被杀死
18     int xstate;              // 返回给父进程 wait 的退出状态码
19     int pid;                 // 进程ID
20
21     // 这些变量是私有的, 因此不需要持有 p->lock。
22     uint64 kstack;           // 内核栈的虚拟地址
23     uint64 sz;               // 进程内存大小(字节)
24     pagetable_t pagetable;   // 用户页表
25     pagetable_t kpagetable;  // 内核页表
26     struct trapframe *trapframe; // trampoline.S 的数据页
27     struct context context;   // 在此处运行进程的 swtch()
28     struct file *ofile[NOFILE]; // 打开的文件
29     struct dirent *cwd;       // 当前目录
30     char name[16];           // 进程名称(用于调试)
31     int tmask;               // 跟踪掩码
32 };
```

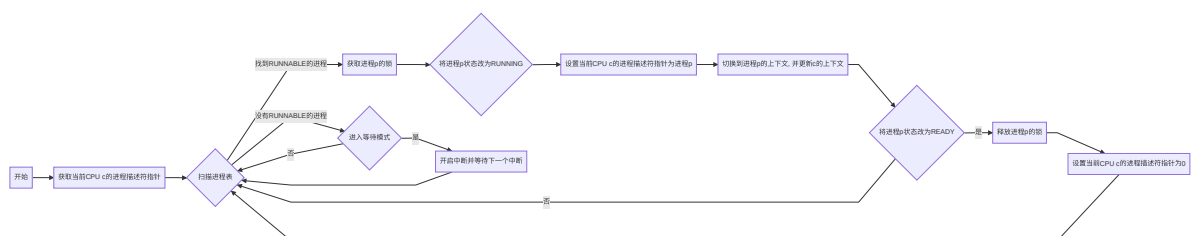
进程的基本管理

```
1  void scheduler(void)
2  {
3      struct proc *p;
4      struct cpu *c = mycpu();
5      extern pagetable_t kernel_pagetable;
6
7      c->proc = 0;
8      for (;;) {
9          // Avoid deadlock by ensuring that devices can interrupt.
10         intr_on();
11     }
```

```

12     int found = 0;
13     for (p = proc; p < &proc[NPROC]; p++) {
14         acquire(&p->lock);
15         if (p->state == RUNNABLE) {
16             // Switch to chosen process. It is the process's job
17             // to release its lock and then reacquire it
18             // before jumping back to us.
19             // printf("[scheduler]found runnable proc with pid: %d\n", p->pid);
20             p->state = RUNNING;
21             c->proc = p;
22             w_satp(MAKE_SATP(p->kpagetable));
23             sfence_vma();
24             swtch(&c->context, &p->context);
25             w_satp(MAKE_SATP(kernel_pagetable));
26             sfence_vma();
27             // Process is done running for now.
28             // It should have changed its p->state before coming back.
29             c->proc = 0;
30
31             found = 1;
32         }
33         release(&p->lock);
34     }
35     if (found == 0) {
36         intr_on();
37         asm volatile("wfi");
38     }
39 }
40 }

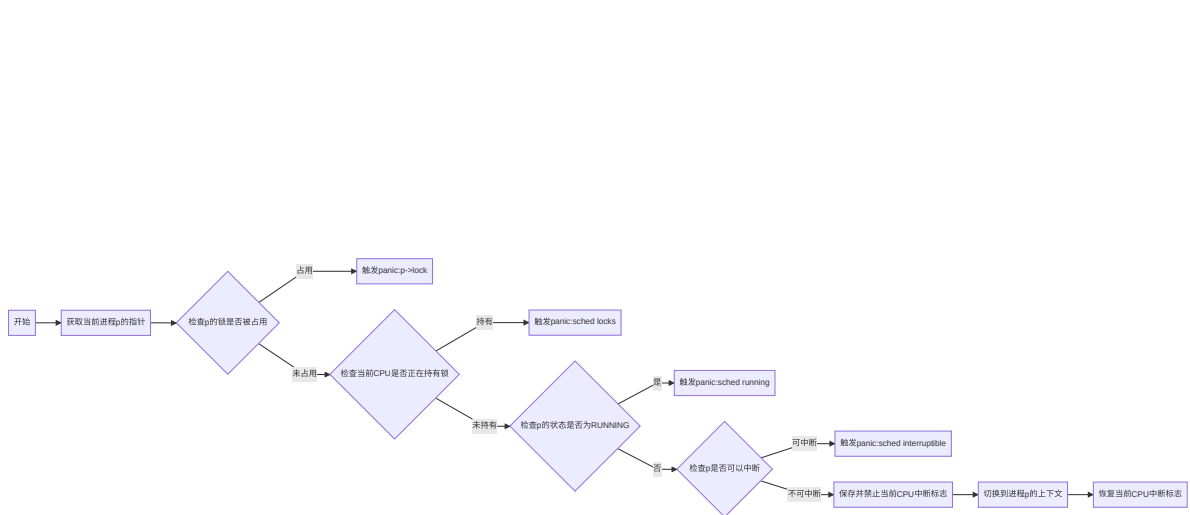
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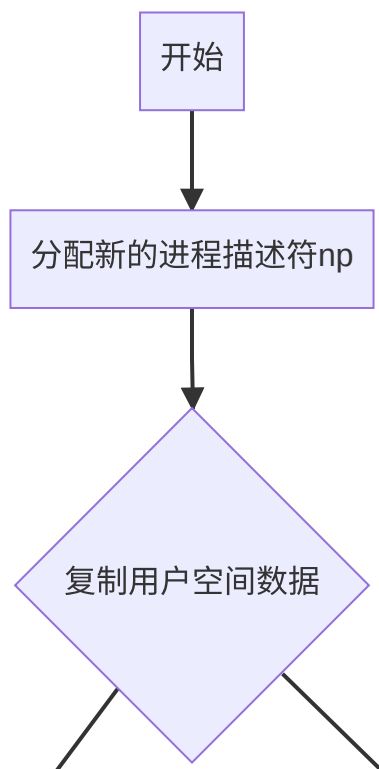
1 void
2 sched(void)
3 {
4     int intena;
5     struct proc *p = myproc();
6
7     if(!holding(&p->lock))
8         panic("sched p->lock");
9     if(mycpu()->noff != 1)
10        panic("sched locks");
11    if(p->state == RUNNING)
12        panic("sched running");
13    if(intr_get())
14        panic("sched interruptible");
15
16    intena = mycpu()->intena;
17    swtch(&p->context, &mycpu()->context);
18    mycpu()->intena = intena;
19 }
20
21

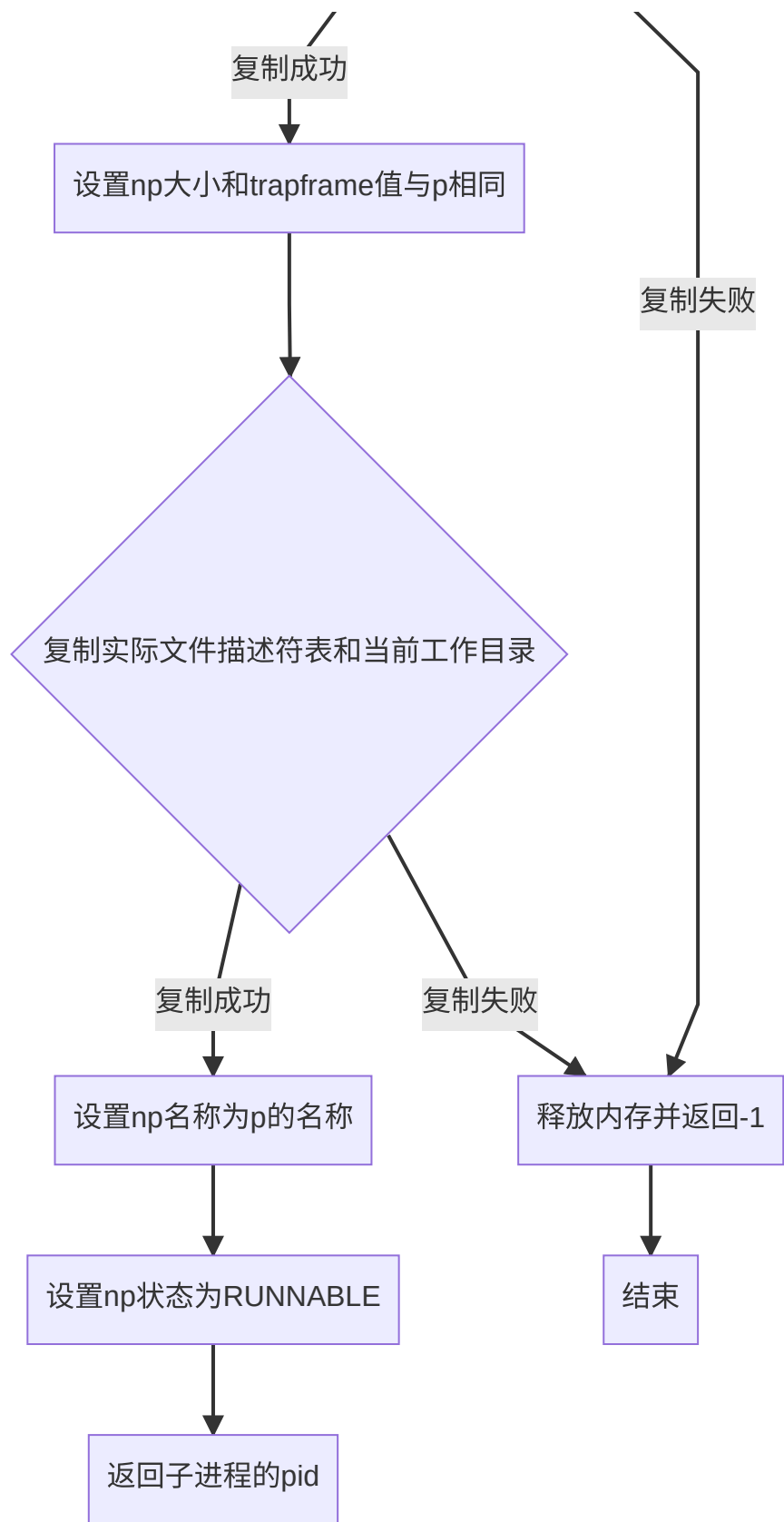
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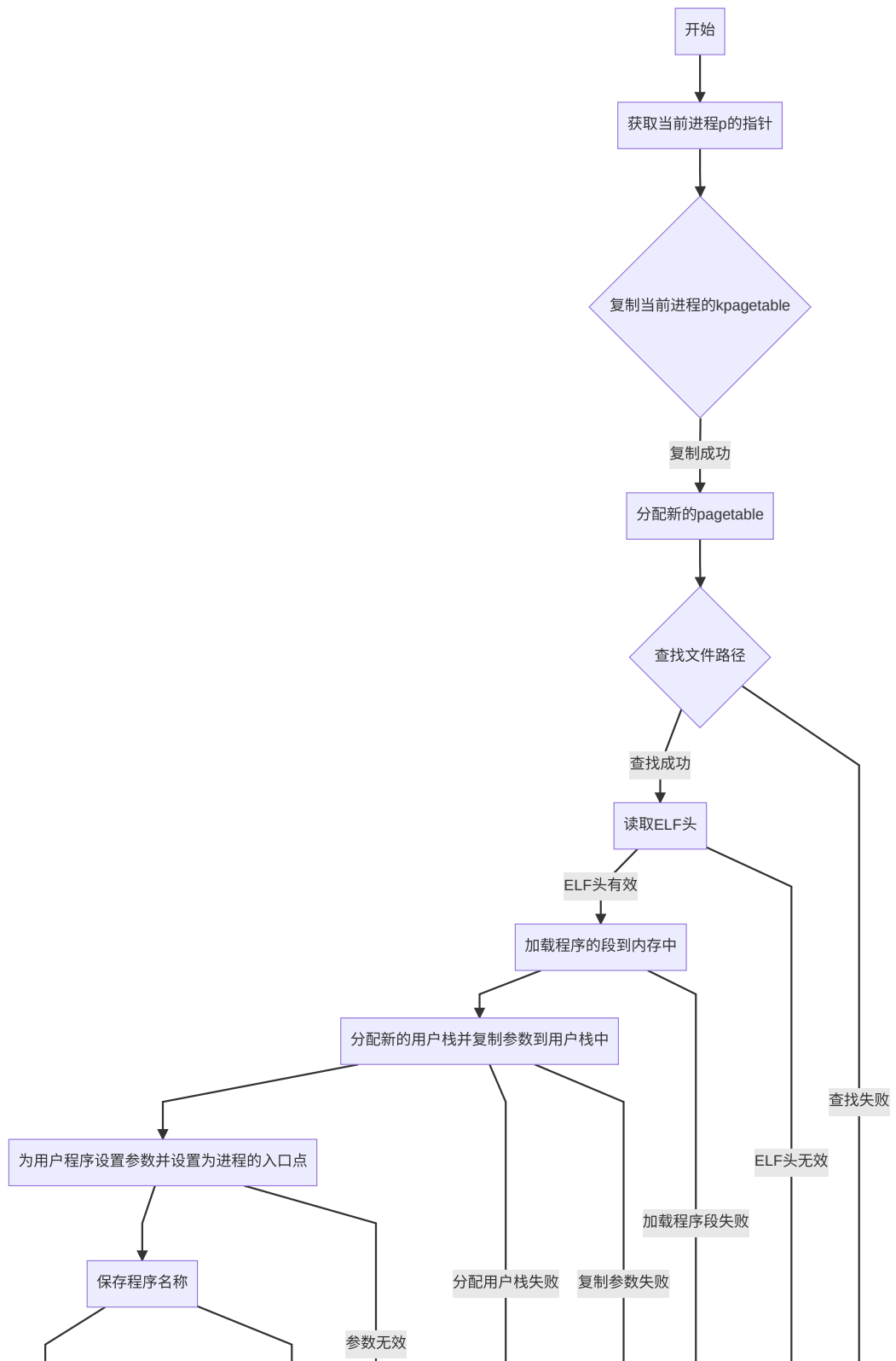
进程的重要系统调用

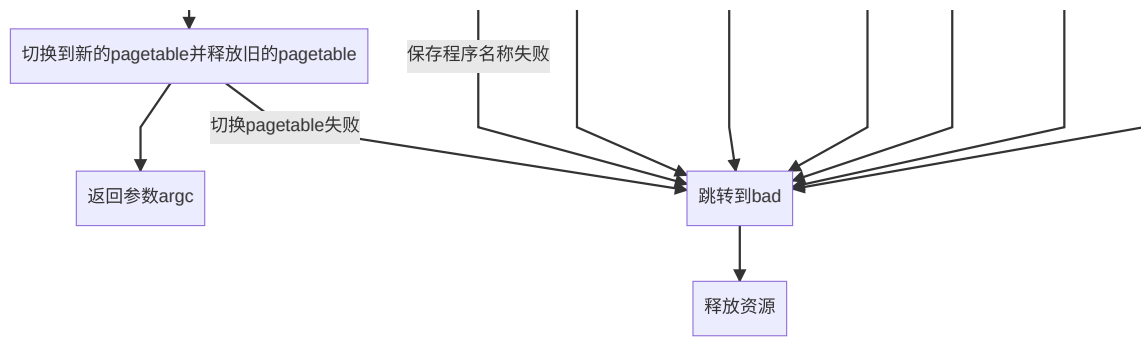
fork系统调用





exec系统调用





wait系统调用

