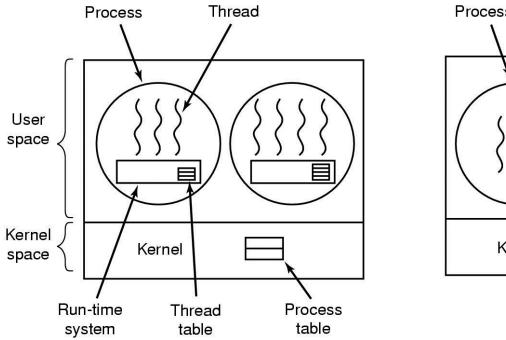
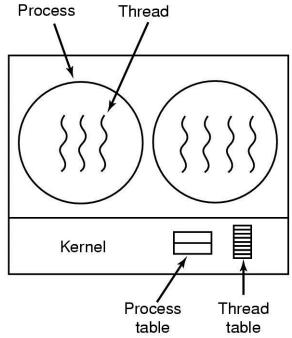
## Implementing Threads in User Space





- (a) A user-level threads package.
- (b) A threads package managed by the kernel.

#### 在用户空间中实现线程

内核对线程一无所知

运行时系统:管理线程的过程的集合 thread\_create, thread\_exit, thread\_wait, thread\_yield

每个进程有专用的<mark>线程表</mark>,跟踪进程中的线程 (与内核中的进程表类似,记录线程PC、堆栈指针、寄存器、状态)

线程表由运行时系统管理

线程切换的例程可参考教材

允许每个进程有自己定制的调度算法

## 在用户空间中实现线程

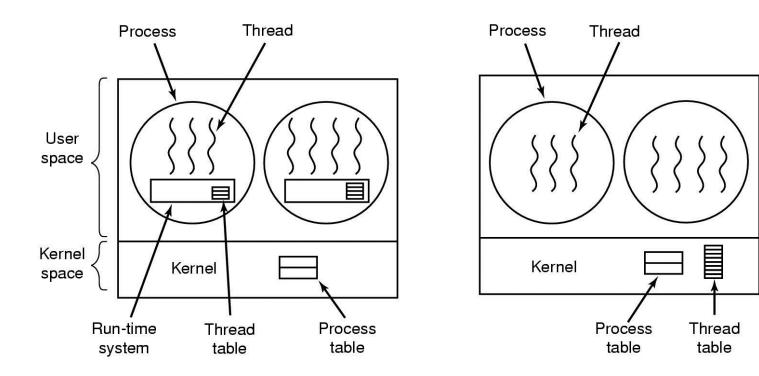
问题:如何实现阻塞调用,而不影响其他线程? (read读?)

- 1.系统调用改成非阻塞 (失去用户级线程的优势)
- 2.如果某个调用会阻塞,<mark>提前通知</mark>(select,例程见教材) (包装器,jacket或wrapper)

问题:页面失效? (见教材)

问题:时钟中断? (见教材)

### Implementing Threads in kernel Space



- (a) A user-level threads package.
- (b) A threads package managed by the kernel.

## 在内核空间中实现线程

内核了解和管理线程,不需要运行时系统和线程表

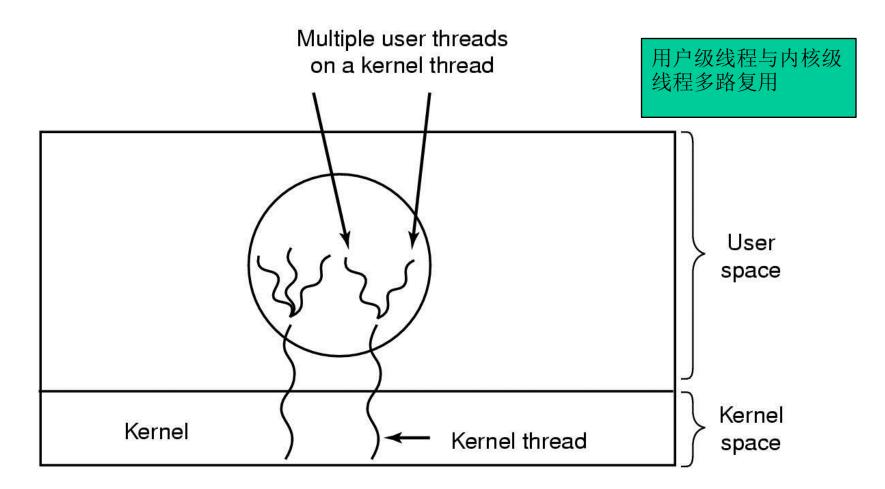
内核中有用来记录系统中所有线程的线程表

内核同时维护进程表,以便跟踪进程的状态

阻塞线程的调用都以系统调用,代价大(见教材)

内核线程不需要非阻塞调用,页面失效时,可以运行其它线程以此等待磁盘

#### Hybrid Implementations



Multiplexing user-level threads onto kernel-level threads.

#### Scheduler Activations

- Goal mimic functionality of kernel threads
  - gain performance of user space threads
- Avoids unnecessary user/kernel transitions
- Kernel assigns virtual processors to each process
  - lets runtime system allocate threads to processors
- Problem:

Fundamental reliance on kernel (lower layer) calling procedures in user space (higher layer)

#### 调度程序激活机制

对用户级线程提供内核级别的支持

- 1.用户线程保持其高效
- 2.调度核心仍在用户空间

目标:如果某个线程由于等待另一个线程的工作而阻塞,此时无需请求内核,进而减少内核-用户转换的开销。

用户空间的运行时系统可以阻塞同步的线程而调度另一个新线程。

## Pop-Up Threads

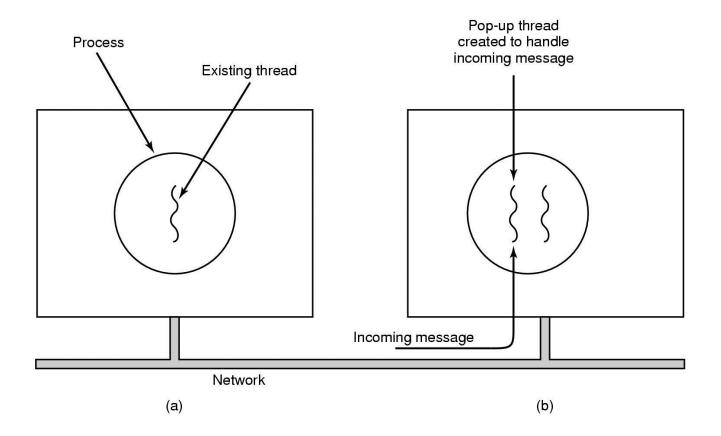


Figure 2-18. Creation of a new thread when a message arrives.

- Before the message arrives.
- (b) After the message arrives.

  Tanenbaum, Modern Operating Systems 3 e, (c) 2008 Prentice-Hall, Inc. All rights reserved. 0-13-6006639

# Making Single-Threaded Code Multithreaded (1)

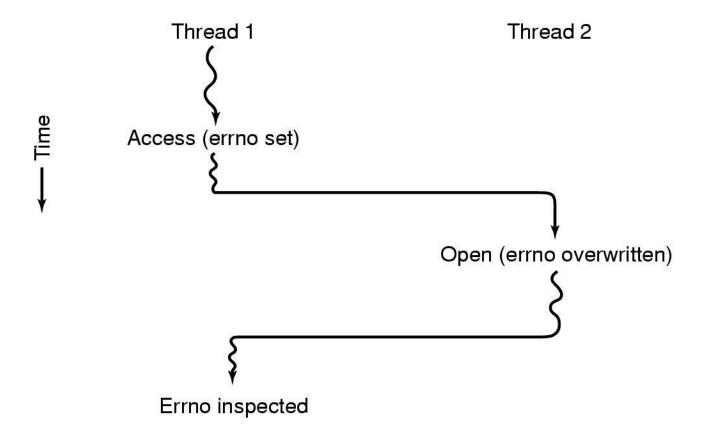


Figure 2-19. Conflicts between threads over the use of a global variable.

## Making Single-Threaded Code Multithreaded (2)

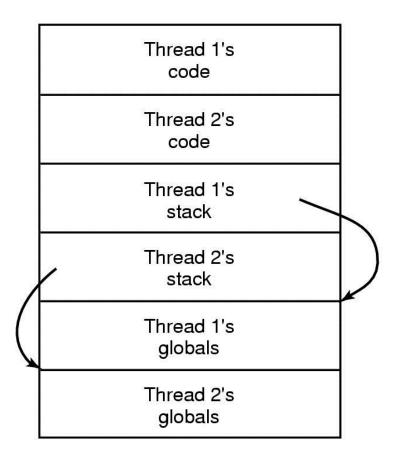


Figure 2-20. Threads can have private global variables.