操作系统

Operating system

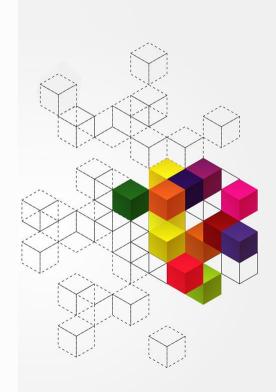
胡燕 大连理工大学



内容纲要

3.3 进程调度与上下文切换

- 一、调度基本概念
- 二、调度与进程队列
- 三、上下文切换
- 四、调度算法层次

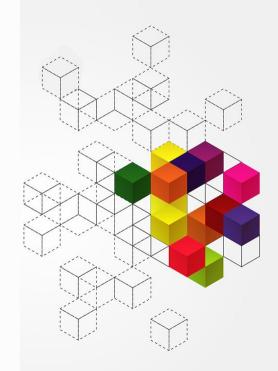


・为什么要进行调度

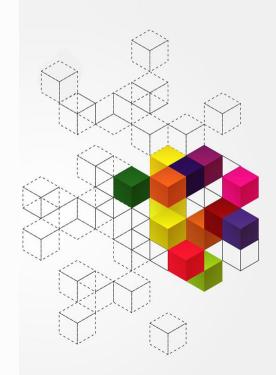
- 多任务竞争使用CPU资源,需要对它们进行协调
- 进程不断在变换状态,操作系统需要对不同状态的任务进行管理

・调度的基本要求

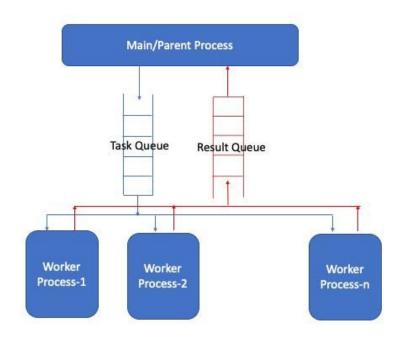
- 主要目标: 提高CPU利用率 (Maximize CPU Usage)
- 在不同进程间快速切换,使得多个进程可以分时共享 CPU资源
- 调度器要在合适的时间点,从就绪的进程中选择下一个在CPU上执行的进程

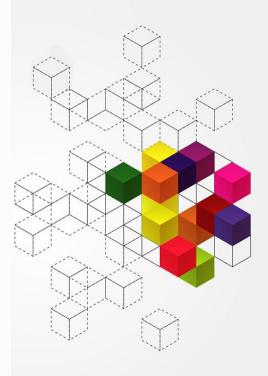


- ・为什么要进行调度(必要性探讨)
 - 如果不进行实施调度:一个进程一旦占用CPU,则一直占用CPU,直到进程终止
 - 有何弊端?



- ・为什么要进行调度(必要性探讨)
 - 如果一个应用从一开始就是以多进程方式设计,则串行根本不能成为一个选项





- · 调度基本目标与要求(调度是进行高效的并发执行关键)
 - 基本目标: Maximize CPU Usage



P3

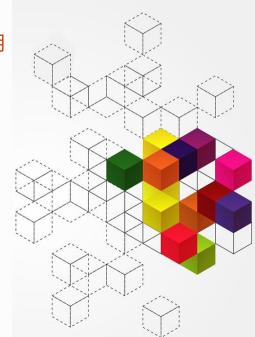
CPU周期

■ I/O周期

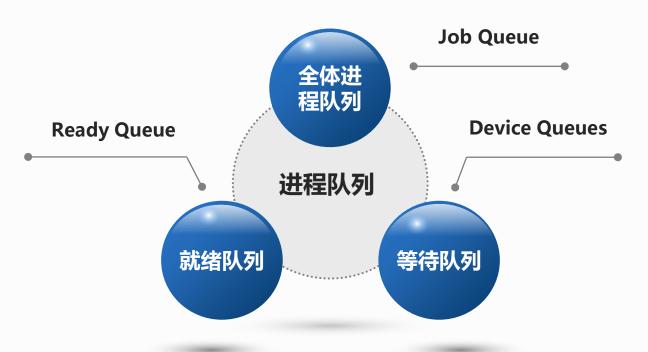
next选谁?

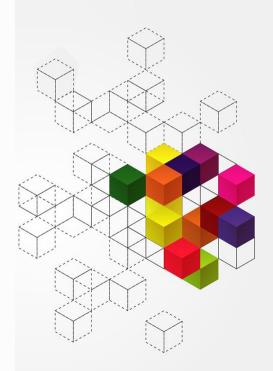
CPU时间轴

P2,P3排队,选谁看调度标准

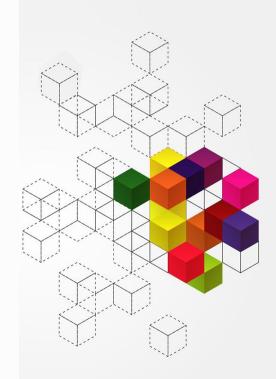


・调度器需要操作和维护的进程队列包括

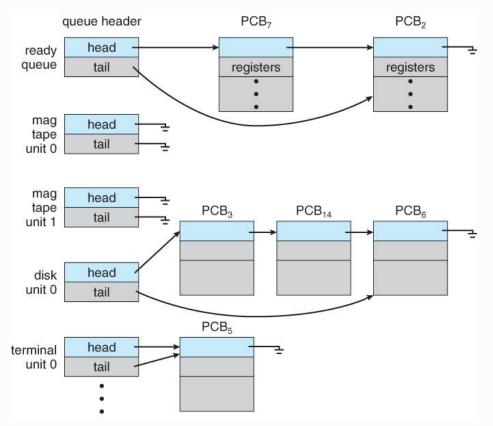


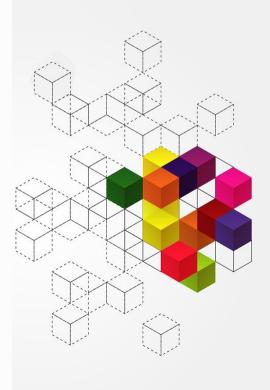


- ・进程队列 (思考题)
 - 全体进程队列, 在什么场景下会被用到
 - 就绪队列,应该有几个?
 - 等待队列,应该有几个?

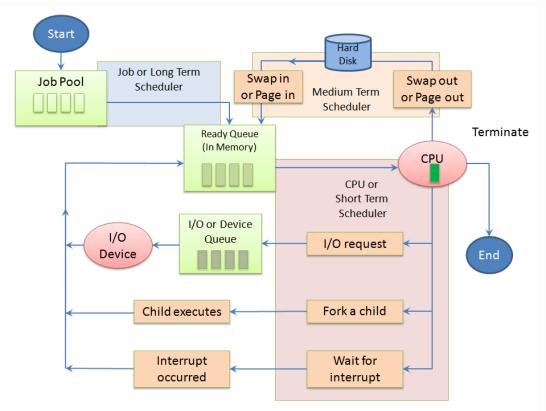


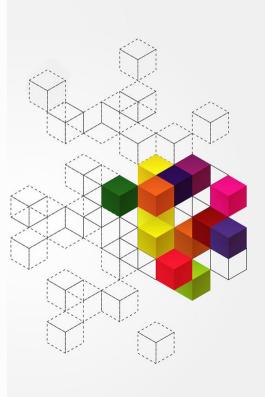
・就绪队列与等待队列示意图





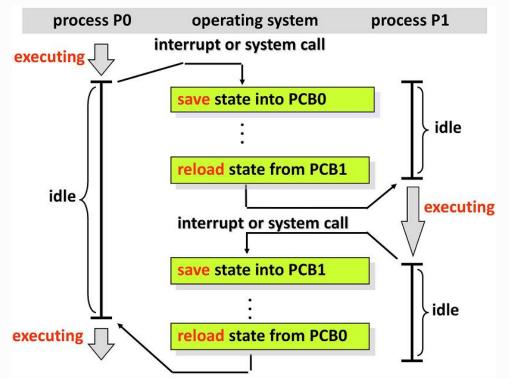
・在调度过程中,进程在不同队列之间的迁移图

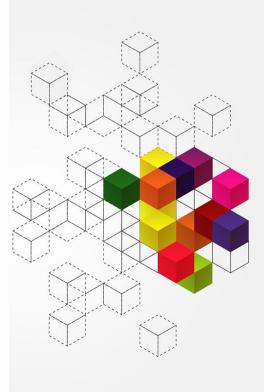




三、上下文切换

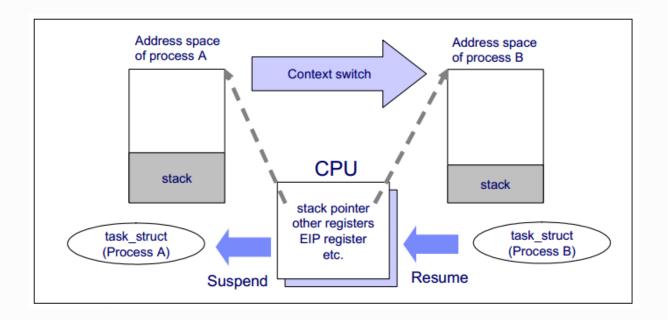
· 当进程获取对CPU控制,以及进程退出对CPU控制时,要保存进程执行的现场(又称上下文)

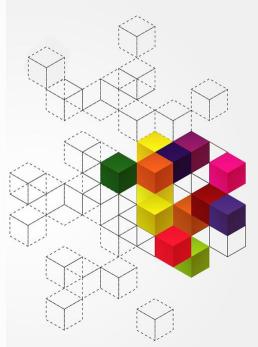




三、上下文切换

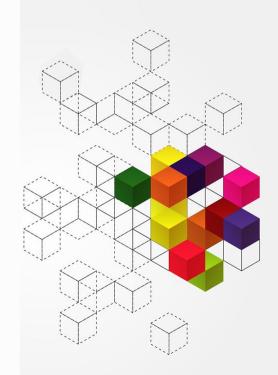
・上下文切換细节



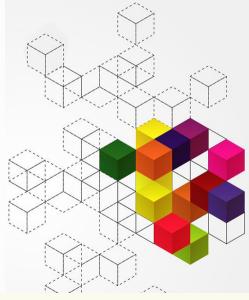


三、上下文切换

- ・进程上下文的细分
 - ① 用户级上下文: Code, Data, User Stack&Heap, 共享内存区
 - ② 寄存器上下文:通用寄存器、程序寄存器(IP)、处理器 状态寄存器(EFLAGS)、栈指针(ESP);
 - ③ **系统上下文**: 进程控制块task_struct、内存管理信息 (mm_struct、vm_area_struct、pgd、pte)、内核栈

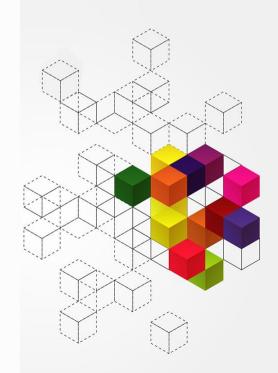


请用进程、进程上下文切换的概念描述一下自己 在本科学习期间的多任务处理。

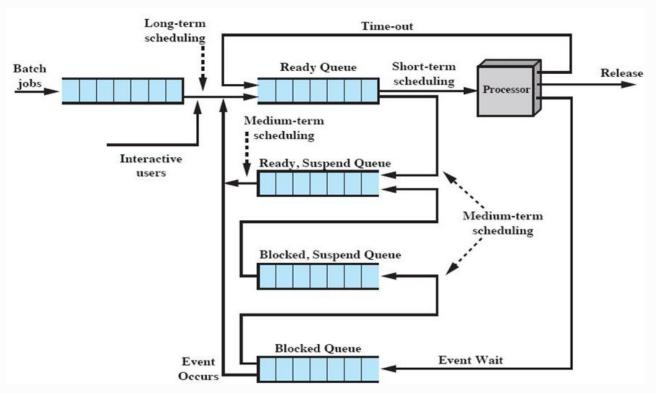


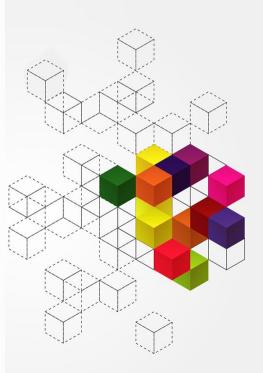
・调度分为几个层次

- 长程调度(Long-Term Scheduling): 控制如何将
 外存中的作业加载到内存
- 中程调度 (Medium-Term Scheduling) : 控制如何 对进程实施换入/换出操作,以便控制内存使用率
- 短程调度 (Short-Term Scheduling) : 从就绪队列中挑选下个在CPU上执行的进程

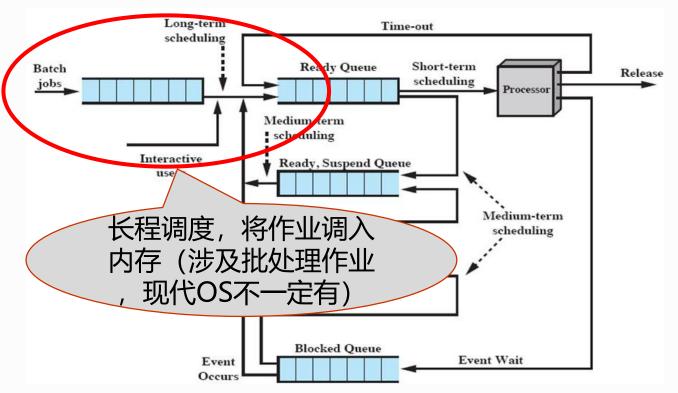


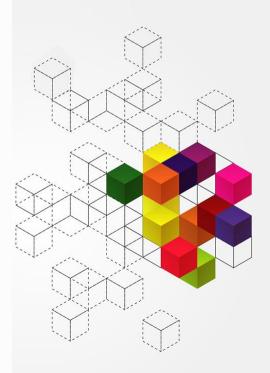
・调度层次与进程队列关系示意图



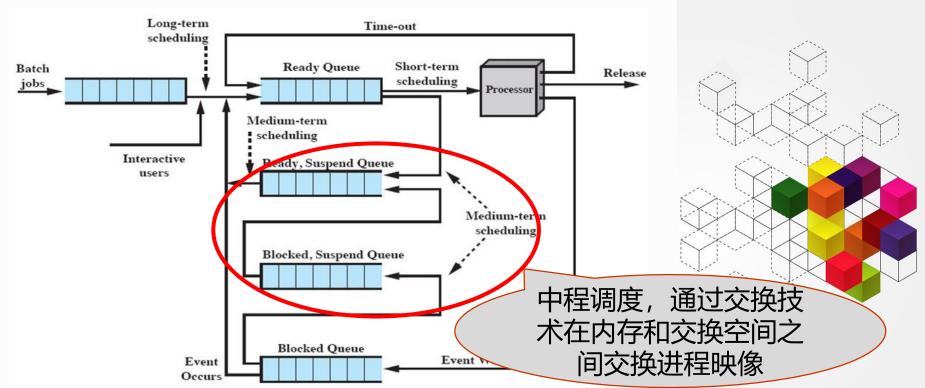


・调度层次与进程队列关系示意图



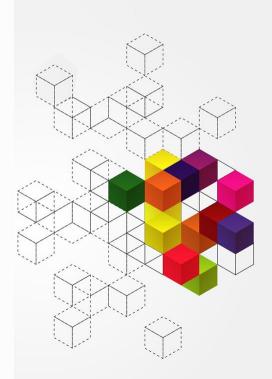


・调度层次与进程队列关系示意图



本讲小结

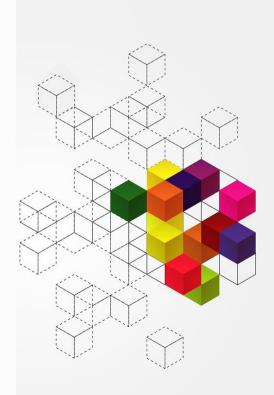
- 调度基本概念
- 调度与进程队列
- 上下文切换
- 调度算法层次



内容纲要

3.4 进程间通信 (IPC)

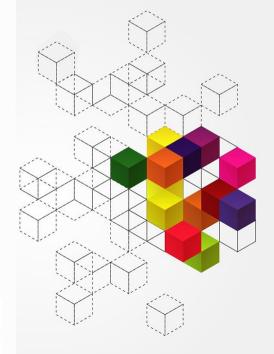
- 一、IPC基本概念
- 二、IPC分类
- 三、共享内存区
- 四、消息传递



一、IPC基本概念

· 为什么需要进程间通信:

- 进程之间的关系可能是独立(independent),也可能是相互协作(cooperating)。
- 进程间的协作需要互相传递信息,因此需要专门的通信机制支持

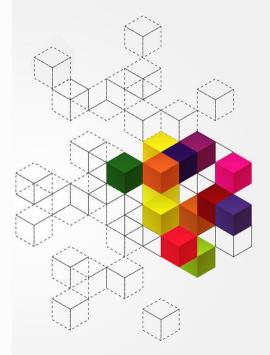




一、IPC基本概念

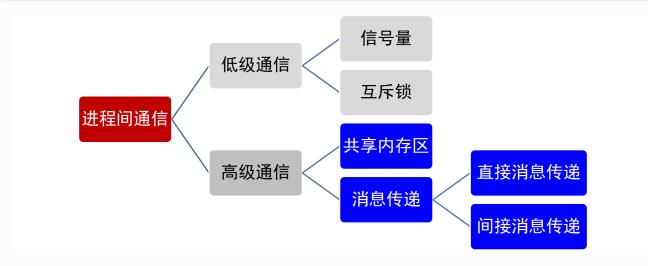
・进程间通信的几种目的

- ① 传送数据
- ② 共享数据
- ③ 通知事件
- ④ 资源共享
- ⑤ 进程控制

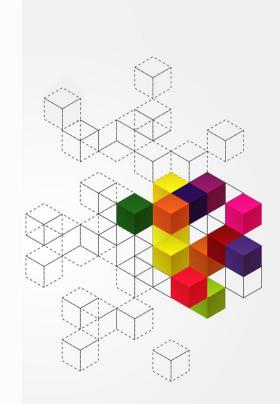




二、IPC分类

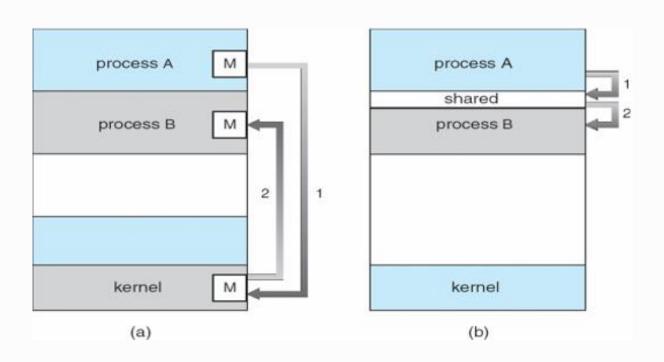


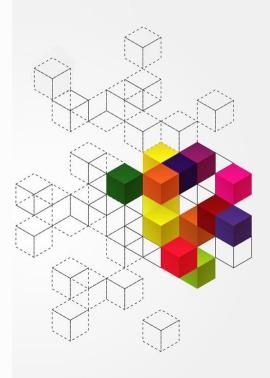
- 低级通信 (Low-Level IPC) : 用于进程控制信息 的传递,传输信息量相对较小
- 高级通信:主要用于进程间信息的交换与共享,传输信息量相对较大



二、IPC分类

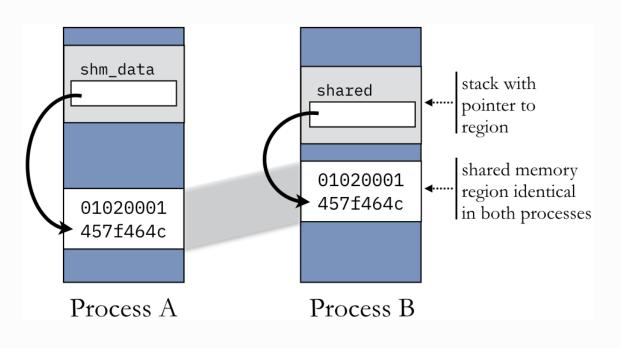
- ・消息传递与共享内存原理示意
 - (a) 消息传递 (b) 共享内存

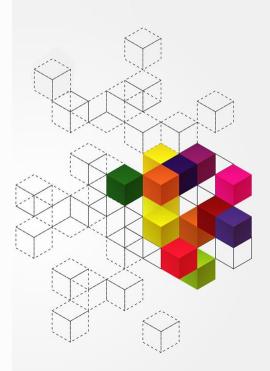




三、共享内存区

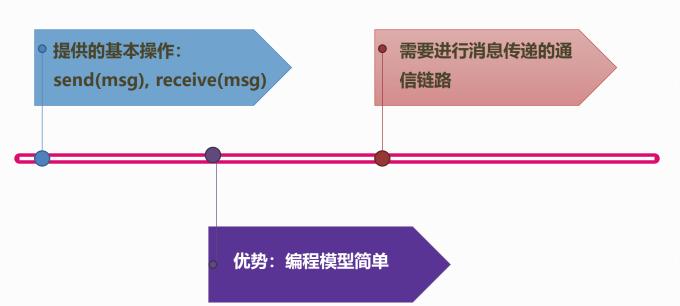
Shared Memory

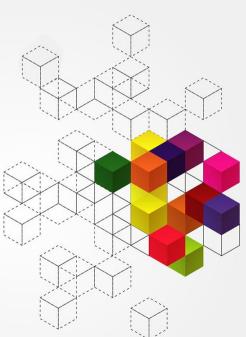




四、消息传递

Message Passing

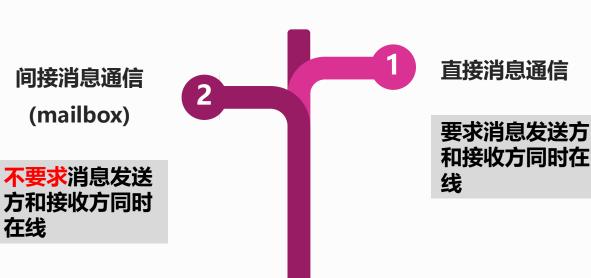


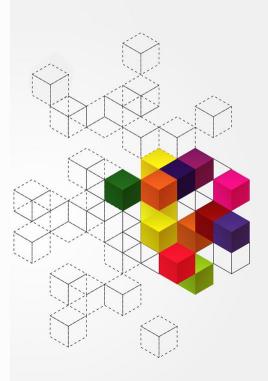


四、消息传递

在线

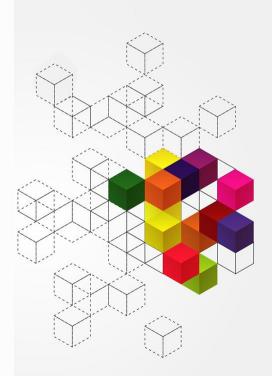
消息通信又可细分为两类





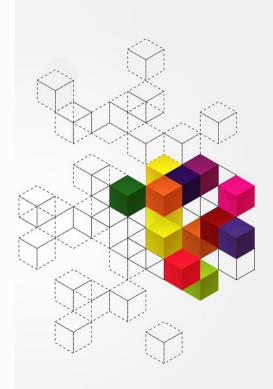
本讲小结

- IPC基本概念
- IPC分类
- 共享内存区
- 消息传递



E.1 Linux下编写多任务程序入门

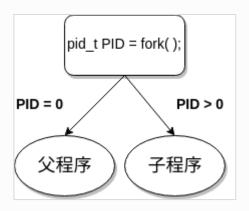
- · Linux下如何编写多任务程序?
 - · 基于fork系统调用



·fork示例程序1

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

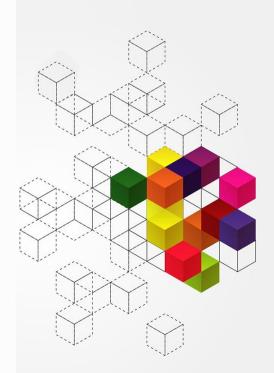
...
pid_t fork(void);



```
/* example1.c */
1
       #include <stdio.h>
       #include <unistd.h>
       #include <stdlib.h>
       int main(){
           // 從呼叫 fork 開始,會分成兩支程序多工進行
           pid_t PID = fork();
10
           switch(PID){
               // PID == -1 代表 fork 出錯
11
12
               case -1:
13
                   perror("fork()");
                   exit(-1);
14
15
               // PID == 0 代表是子程序
16
17
               case 0:
18
                   printf("I'm Child process\n");
                   printf("Child's PID is %d\n", getpid());
19
20
                   break:
21
22
               // PID > 0 代表是父程序
               default:
23
                   printf("I'm Parent process\n");
24
25
                   printf("Parent's PID is %d\n", getpid());
26
27
28
           return 0;
29
```

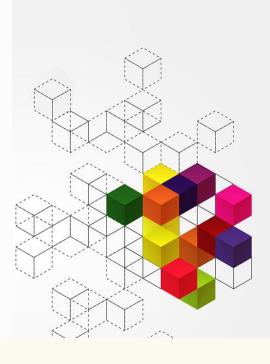
E.1 Linux下编写多任务程序入门

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
  // make two process which run same
  // program after this instruction
  fork();
  printf("Hello world!\n");
  return 0;
                            程序的输出是什么?
```



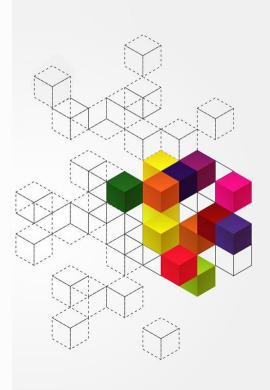
主观题 2分

```
#include <stdio.h>
                           程序的输出是什么?
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
void forkexample()
  int x = 1;
  if (fork() == 0)
    printf("Child has x = %d\n", ++x);
  else
    printf("Parent has x = %d\n", --x);
int main()
  forkexample();
                           正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂
  return 0;
```



E.1 Linux下编写多任务程序入门

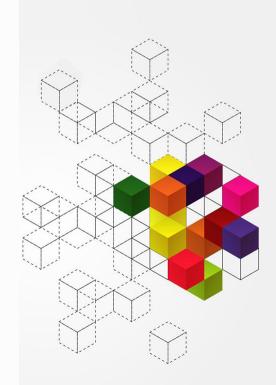
```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main(void)
 pid_t pid;
 pid = fork();
 if (pid < 0) {
  perror("fork failed");
  exit(1);
```



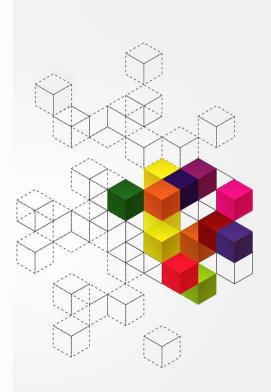
E.1 Linux下编写多任务程序入门

```
if (pid == 0) {
  int i;
  for (i = 3; i > 0; i--) {
    printf("This is the child\n");
   sleep(1);
  exit(3);
 } else {
  waitpid(NULL);
  printf("Child has exited. This is Parent Process. \n");
 return 0;
                              程序的输出是什么?
```

- · Linux下如何进行进程间通信?
 - ・管道: 基于**PiPE**系统调用

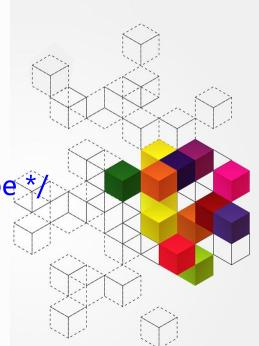


```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
main()
  int
        fd[2];
  pipe(fd);
```



```
pid t childpid;
if(childpid == 0)
  /* Child process closes up input side of pipe */
  close(fd[0]);
else
  /* Parent process closes up output side of pipe */
  close(fd[1]);
```

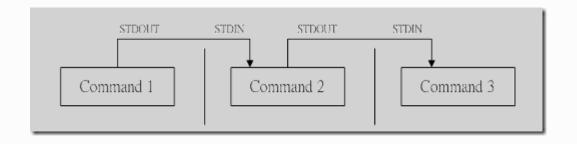
```
if(childpid == 0)
  /* Child process closes up input side of pipe */
  close(fd[0]);
  /* Send "string" through the output side of pipe
  write(fd[1], string, (strlen(string)+1));
  exit(0);
```

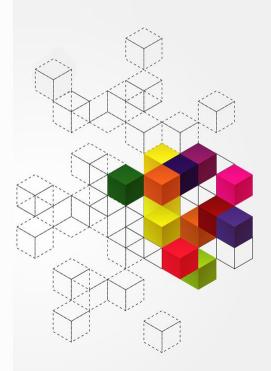


```
int nbytes;
char readbuffer[80];
```

```
else
  /* Parent process closes up output side of pipe */
  close(fd[1]);
  /* Read in a string from the pipe */
  nbytes = read(fd[0], readbuffer, sizeof(readbuffer));
  printf("Received string: %s", readbuffer);
```

- Shell管道
 - Linux命令行下的管道应用





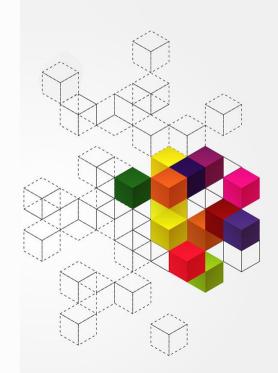
Shell管道

• 示例: cat命令和head、tail命令配合显示文件特定部分

cat 命令是concatenate 的缩写,常用来显示文件内容,或者将几个文件连接起来显示

cat filename |head -n 30

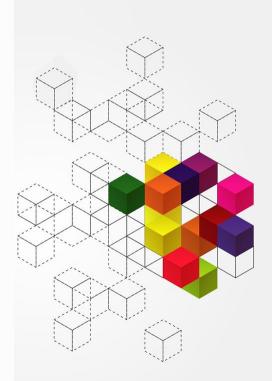
cat filename |head -n 30 |tail -n +10



- Shell管道
 - 示例: cat命令和head、tail命令配合显示文件特定部分

\$ cat readme.txt | head -n 2

显示文件readme.txt前2行

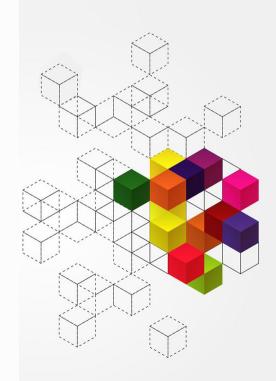


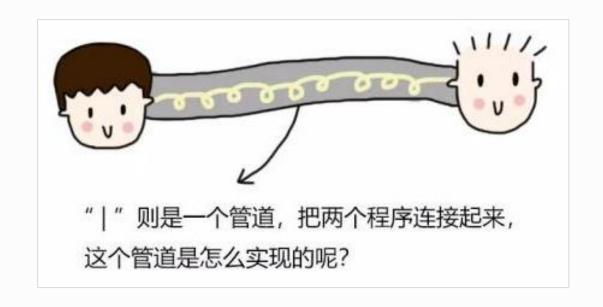


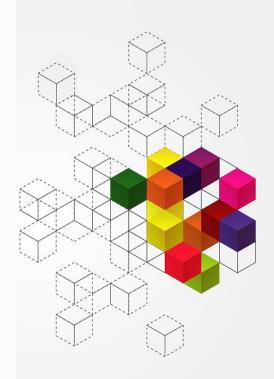
"cat"是Linux中的一个程序可以显示文件内容



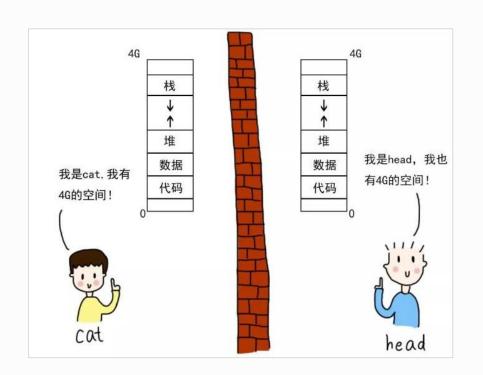
"head"也是Linux中的一个程序可以输出一个文件的开头部分例如输出两行

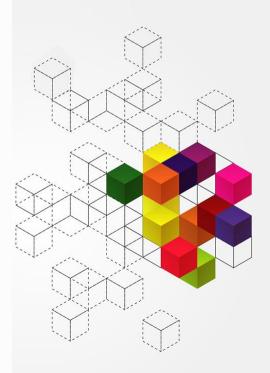




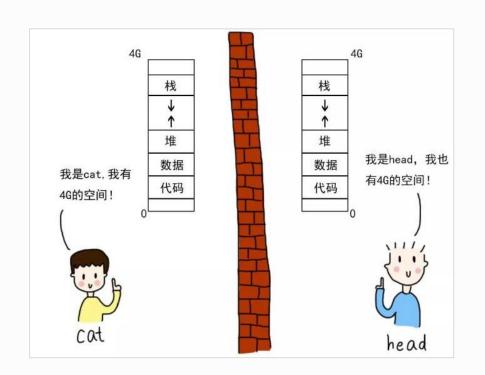


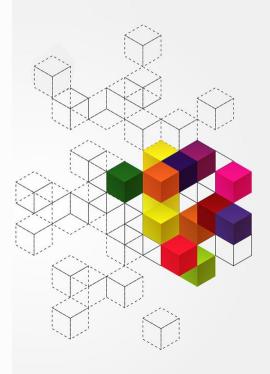
· Linux内,每个进程都有自己的独立地址空间,进程 之间如同横亘着一堵墙,他们如何通信?





· Linux内,每个进程都有自己的独立地址空间,进程 之间如同横亘着一堵墙,他们如何通信?





· Linux进程间通信解决方案1:在内核为需要通信的进程建立一条管道

