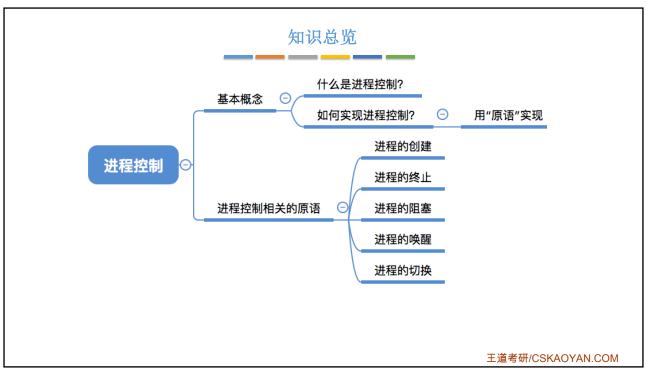
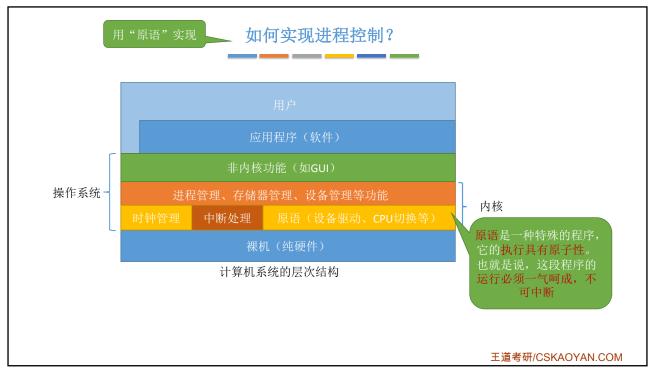


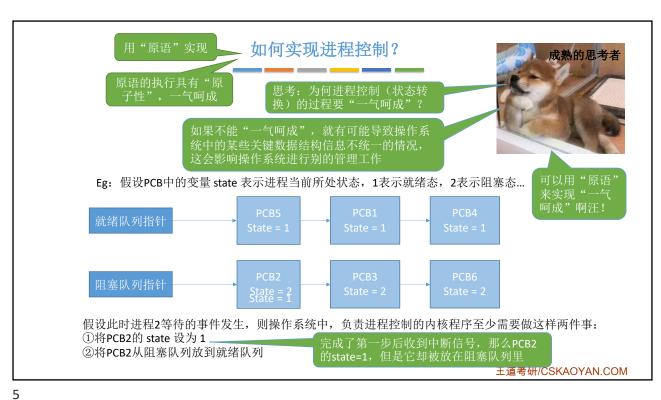
进程控制

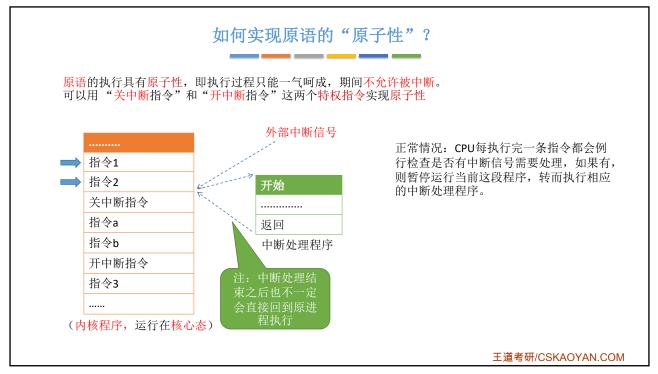
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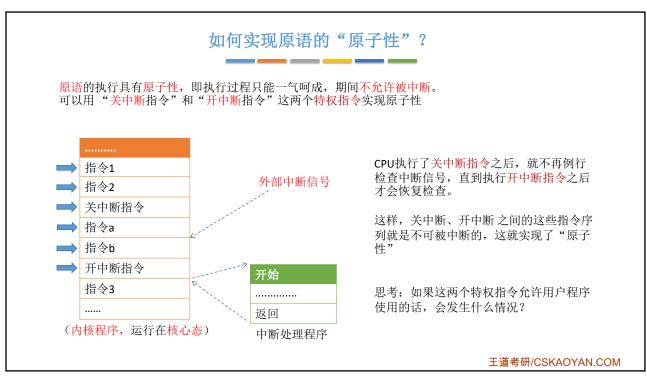
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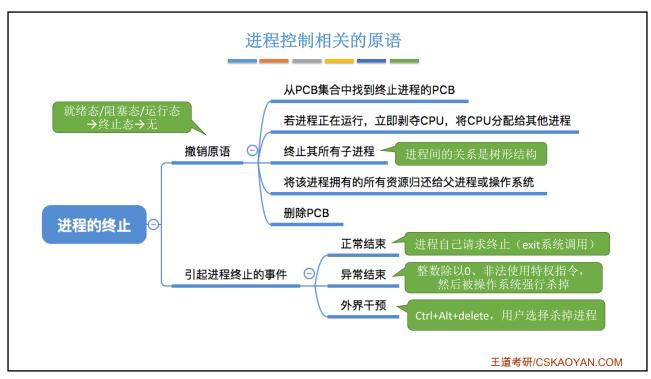


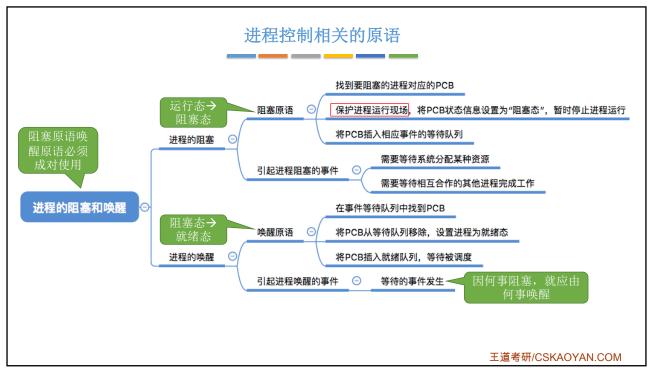
进程控制相关的原语 操作系统创建一个进程 时使用的原语 申请空白PCB 为新进程分配所需资源 创建原语 C 初始化PCB 将PCB插入就绪队列 进程的创建 Θ 用户登录 分时系统中, 用户登录成功, 系统会建立为其建立一个新的进程 作业调度 Θ 多道批处理系统中, 有新的作业放入内存时, 会为其建立一个新的进程 引起进程创建的事件 用户向操作系统提出某些请求时,会新建一个进程处理该请求 提供服务 Θ 应用请求 Θ 由用户进程主动请求创建一个子进程

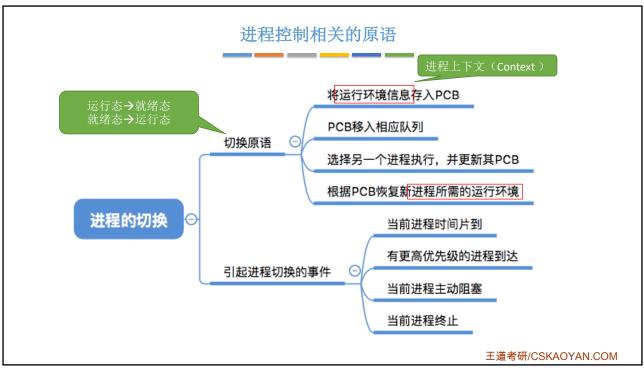
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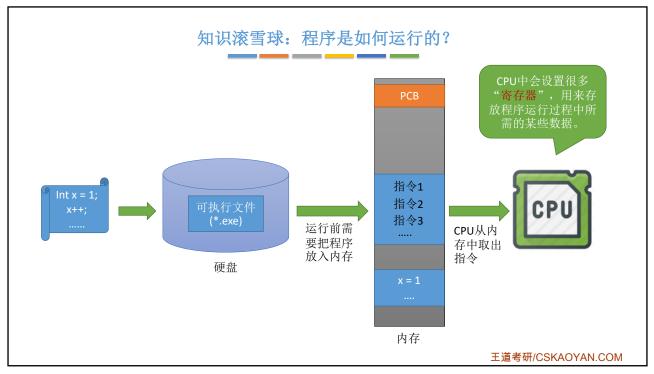
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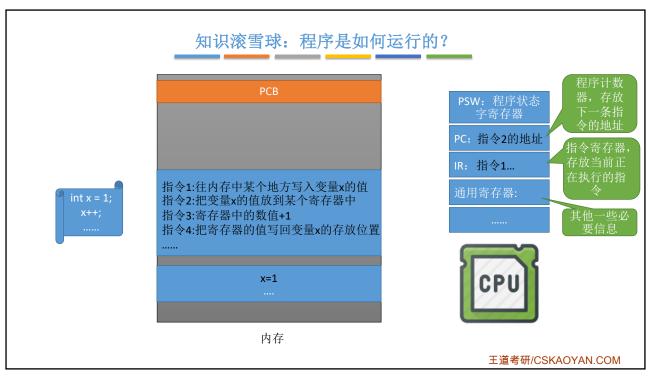
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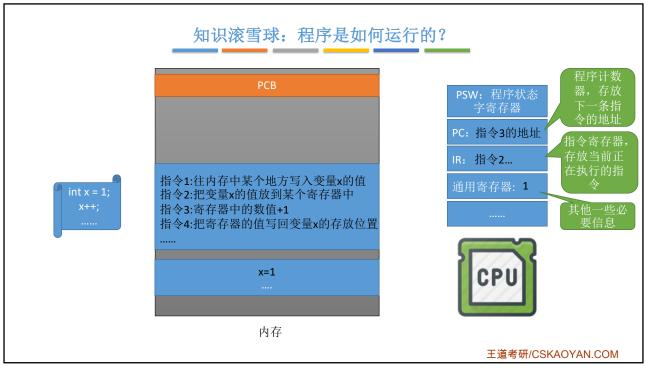


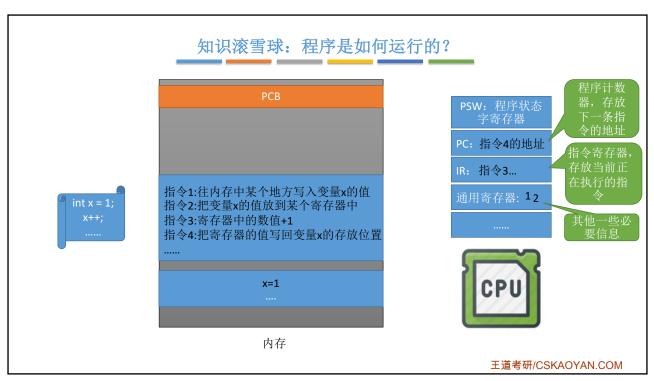


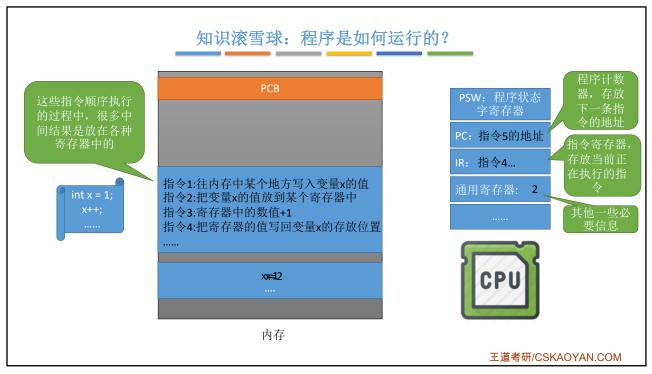


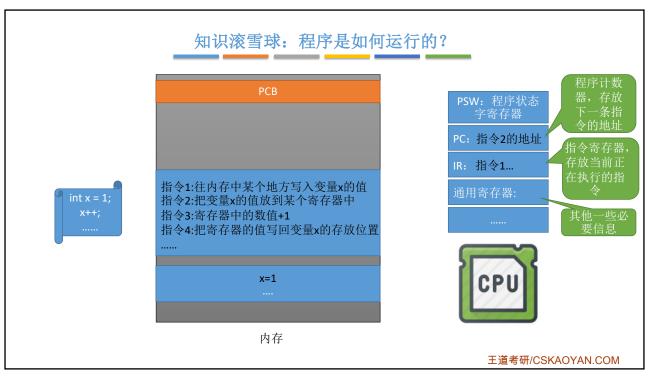


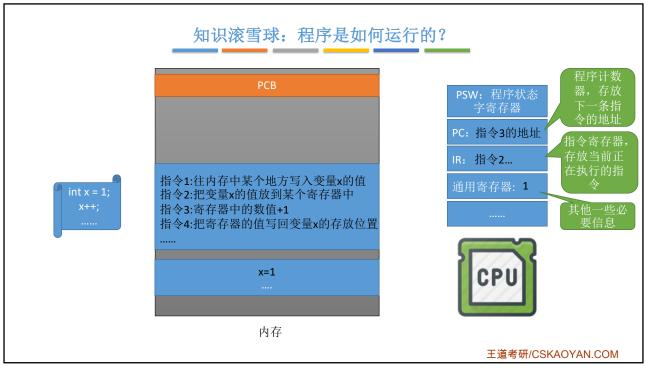


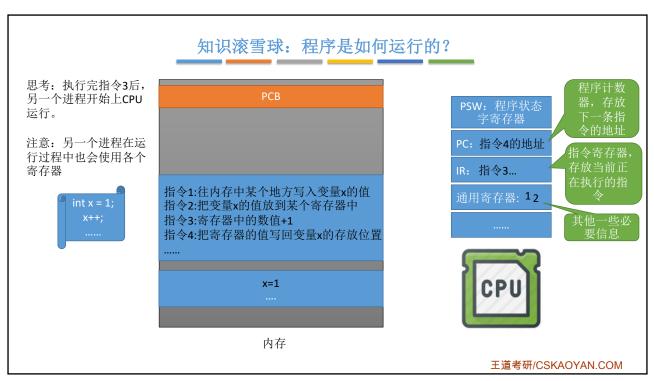


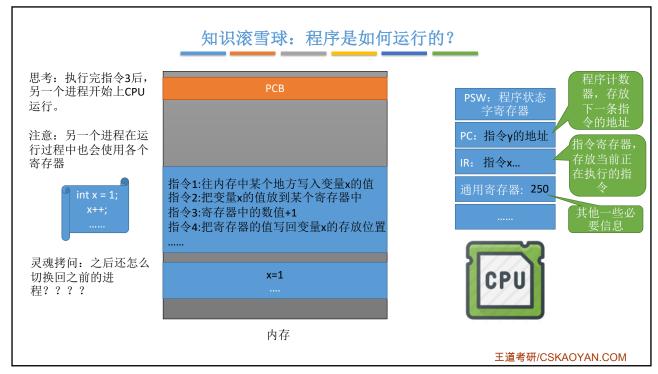


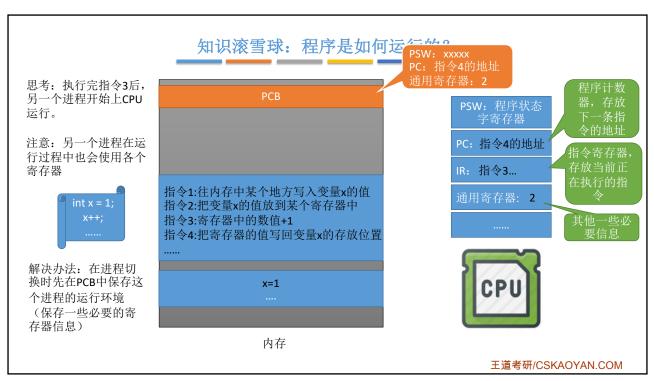


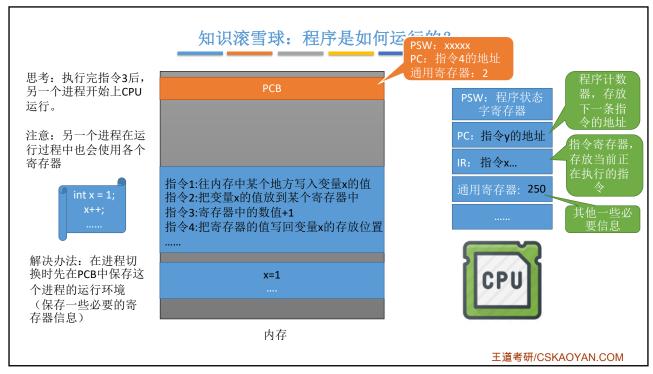


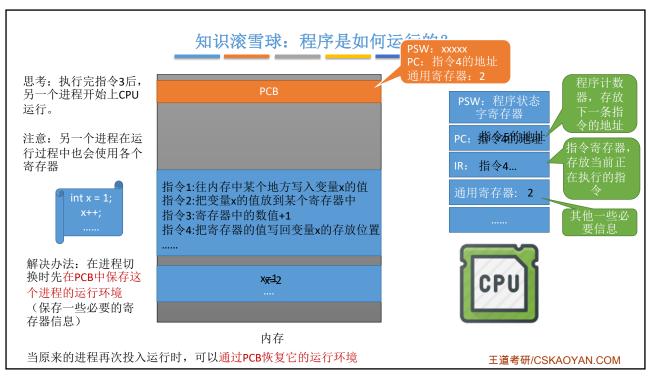


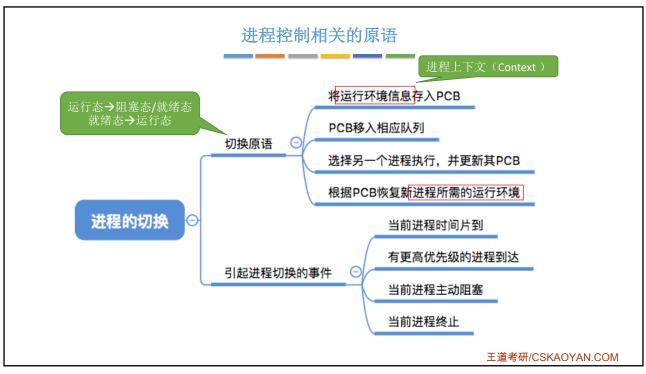


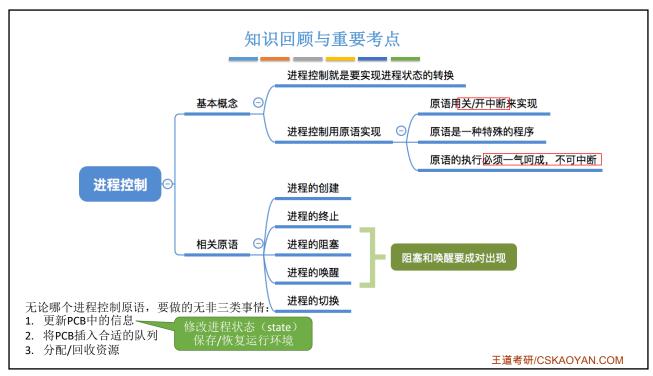












进程控制相关的原语

学习技巧: 进程控制会导致进程状态的转换。无论哪个进程控制原语,要做的无非三类事情:

- 1. 更新PCB中的信息
 - a. 所有的进程控制原语一定都会修改进程状态标志
 - b. 剥夺当前运行进程的CPU使用权必然需要保存其运行环境
 - c. 某进程开始运行前必然要恢复期运行环境
- 2. 将PCB插入合适的队列
- 3. 分配/回收资源

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