

K-OS Task Management

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Overview

- **Notion of process**
 - Task State Segment
 - Context Switch
- **Scheduling**
 - Simple round-robin
- **Process synchronization**
 - Semaphores (todo)

Task State Segment

```
unsigned short back_link, reserved0;  
unsigned long esp0;  
unsigned short ss0, reserved1;  
unsigned long esp1;  
unsigned short ss1, reserved2;  
unsigned long esp2;  
unsigned short ss2, reserved3;  
unsigned long cr3, eip, eflags;  
unsigned long eax, ecx, edx, ebx, esp, ebp, esi, edi;  
unsigned short es, reserved4;  
unsigned short cs, reserved5;  
unsigned short ss, reserved6;  
unsigned short ds, reserved7;  
unsigned short fs, reserved8;  
unsigned short gs, reserved9;  
unsigned short ldt, reserved10;  
unsigned short tflag, iomap;
```

Task State Segment (Continued)

- Reflect the initial state of the registers
- At the very least:
 - CR3: currently set to kernel page directory base, until we create a new address space for each process
 - EIP: set to the entry point of the task
 - Segment register: proper values
 - CS: CODE selector
 - DS, ES, FS, GS, SS ... : DATA selector
 - ESP: Top of the stack set aside for the task

TSS as GDT entry

- A TSS needs to be added to GDT before any context switch.
- A TSS selector has:
 - base address
 - limit: $\text{size}-1 = 103$ bytes
 - busy TSS: type 11
 - available TSS: type 9
 - protection, etc ...
- GDT Layout updated:
 - NULL selector
 - CODE selector
 - DATA selector
 - TSS0 selector
 - TSS1 selector
 - TSS2 selector
 - ...

Context Switch

- TSS contains the proper values
- TSS is installed in GDT
- Far jump to a TSS selector to perform context switch:
 - TSS0 has selector 0x18
 - TSS1 has selector 0x20
 - etc ...

Scheduling (with Round-Robin)

- A timeout counter for preemption.
- Timer interrupt handler decreases the counter. If it reaches zero, call the `schedule()` function.
- Scheduler (`schedule()`) perform context switch to the next task in the runqueue.

Task Structure

```
struct task_t {  
    tss_t tss;  
    unsigned short tss_sel;  
    enum{  
        TASK_RUNNING = 0,  
        TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE = 1,  
        TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE = 2,  
        TASK_NON_EXIST = 3  
    } status;  
    struct task_t *next; // for runqueue, wait_queue ...  
}
```


Current State

- **We have:**

- TSS0 is set up. So init_task is running.
- Tasks are statically allocated (16 max). TSS' are inserted into the GDT.
- Routines to create tasks and perform context switches.
- A simple scheduler.
- Timer interrupt handler.

- **Problems:**

- General protection fault (INT 13) or CPU triple fault on context switches.
- Probably overlooked some technical details ...