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Scheduler

Carmi Merimovich

Tel-Aviv Academic College

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Context

```
1219    kinit1(end, P2V(4*1024*1024)); // phys page alloca
        kvmalloc();      // kernel page table
           ⋮
1222    seginit();       // set up segments
           ⋮
1224    pinit();         // process table
           ⋮
           ⋮
1226
1227    kinit2(P2V(4*1024*1024), P2V(PHYSTOP)); // must co
        userinit();      // first user process
        mpmain();
```

Auxiliary context

- The primary processor begins its C code in **main()**.
- The auxiliary processors begins their C code in **mpenter()**.
- The state on entering either **main()** or **mpenter()** is the same.
- There is a separate stack of each processor.

```
1241 static void mpenter(void) {
       switchkvm();
       seginit();
       lapicinit();
       mpmain();
     }
```

mycpu()

```
2436  struct cpu* mycpu(void) {
       int apicid, i;

       if (readeflags()&FL_IF)
        panic("mycpu called with interrupts enabled\n");

       apicid = lapicid();
       for (i = 0; i < ncpu; ++i) {
        if (cpus[i].apicid == apicid)
         return &cpus[i];
       }
       panic("unknown apicid\n");
      }
```

mpmain()

```
1252  static void mpmain(void) {
        cprintf("cpu%d: starting %d\n", cpuid(), cpuid());
        idtinit(); // load idt register
        xchg(&(mycpu()->started), 1); // tell startothers()
        scheduler(); // start running processes
      }
```

myproc()

```
2456  struct proc *myproc(void) {
        struct cpu *c;
        struct proc *p;
        pushcli();
        c = mycpu();
        p = c->proc;
        popcli();
        return p;
      }
```

scheduler

```
2758  void scheduler(void) {
       struct proc *p;
       struct cpu *c = mycpu();
       c->proc = 0;
       for(;;) { sti();
        acquire(&ptable.lock);
        for(p = ptable.proc; p < &ptable.proc[NPROC]; p++) {
         if (p->state != RUNNABLE) continue;

         c->proc = p;
         switchuvm(p);
         p->state = RUNNING;
         swtch(&c->scheduler, p->context);
         switchkvm();

         c->proc = 0;
        }
        release(&ptable.lock);
       }
```

scheduler() operation

- For each proc struct p with state RUNNABLE the following is executed:
  - **c->proc = p**;
  - **switchuvm()**.
  - **swtch()**.
  - **switchkvm()**.
  - **c->proc=NULL**.

swtch()

```
3058 .globl swtch
swtch:
  movl 4(%esp), %eax
  movl 8(%esp), %edx

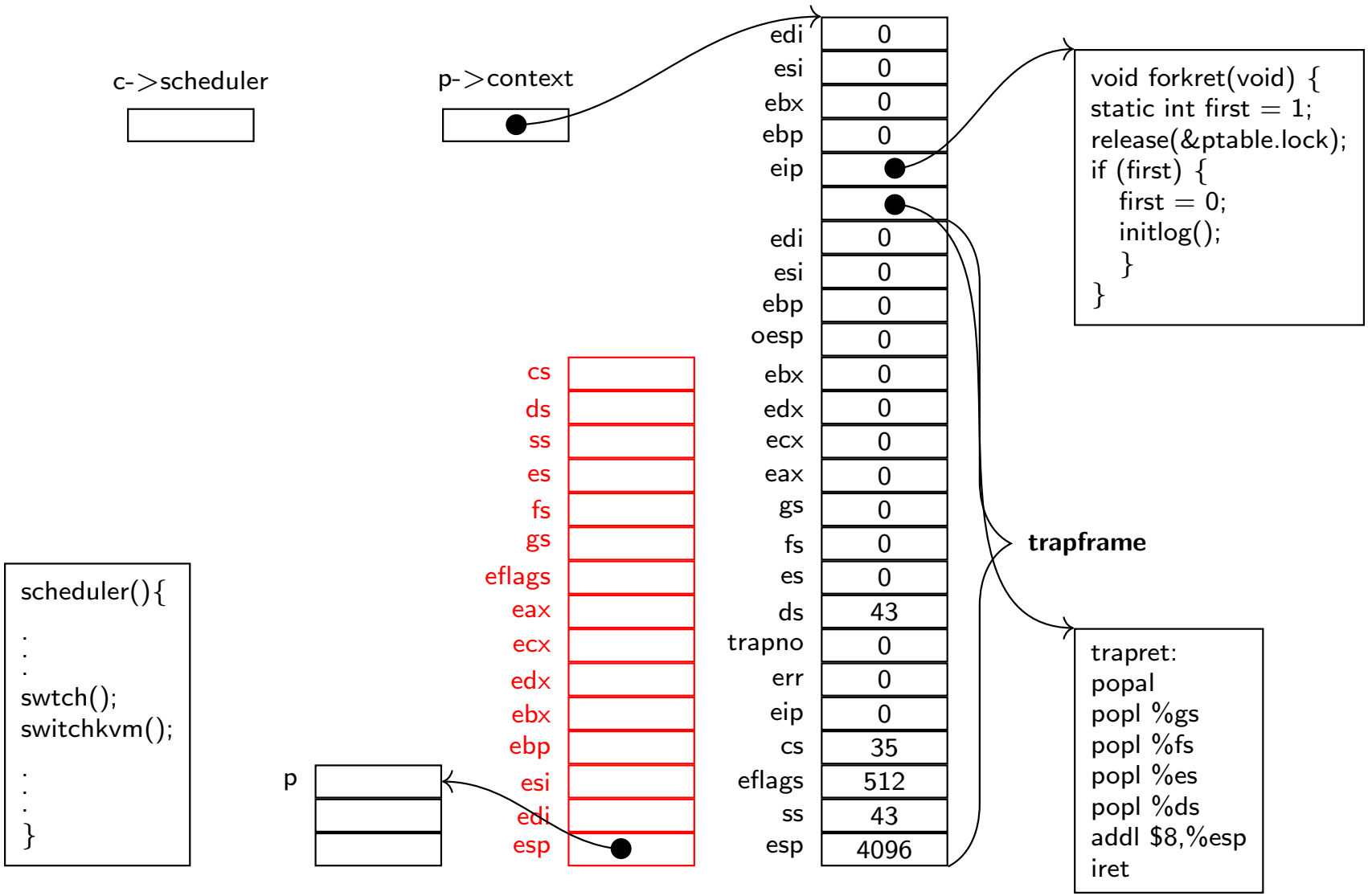
  pushl %ebp
  pushl %ebx
  pushl %esi
  pushl %edi

  movl %esp, (%eax)
  movl %edx, %esp
```

```
  popl %edi
  popl %esi
  popl %ebx
  popl %ebp
  ret
```

The `eip` field of `context` is generated by the instruction calling `swtch`.

swtch() operation



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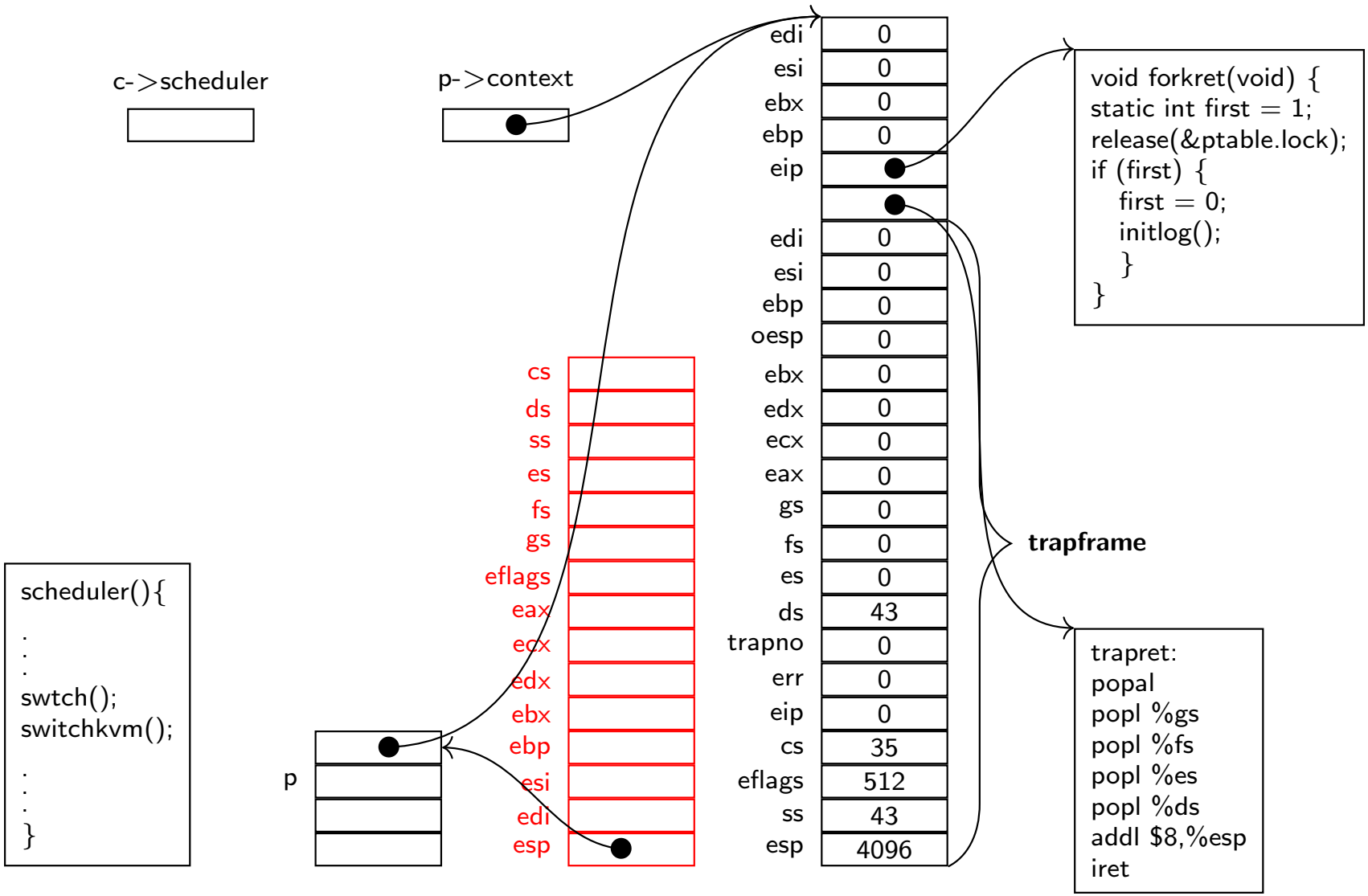

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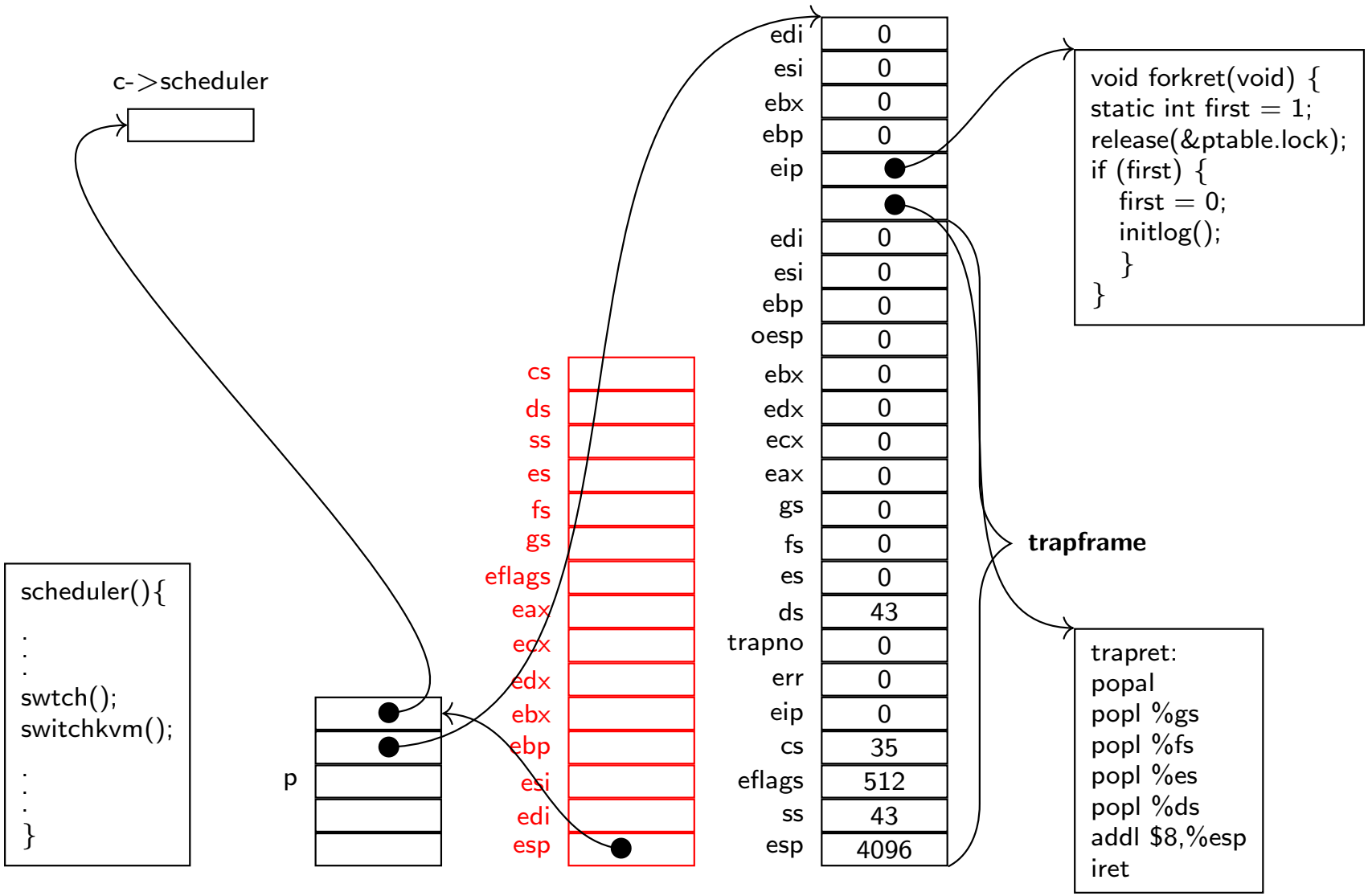

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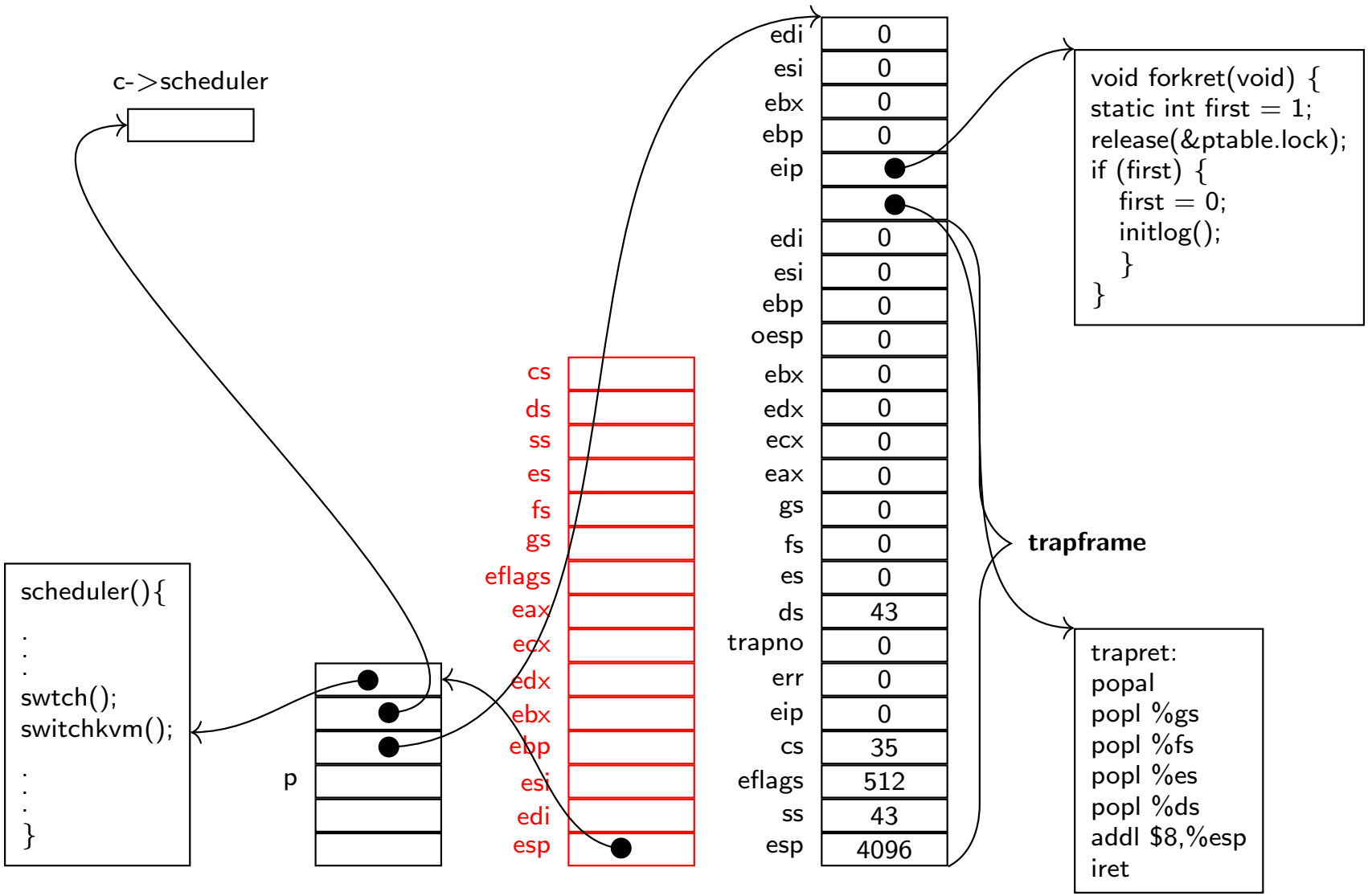

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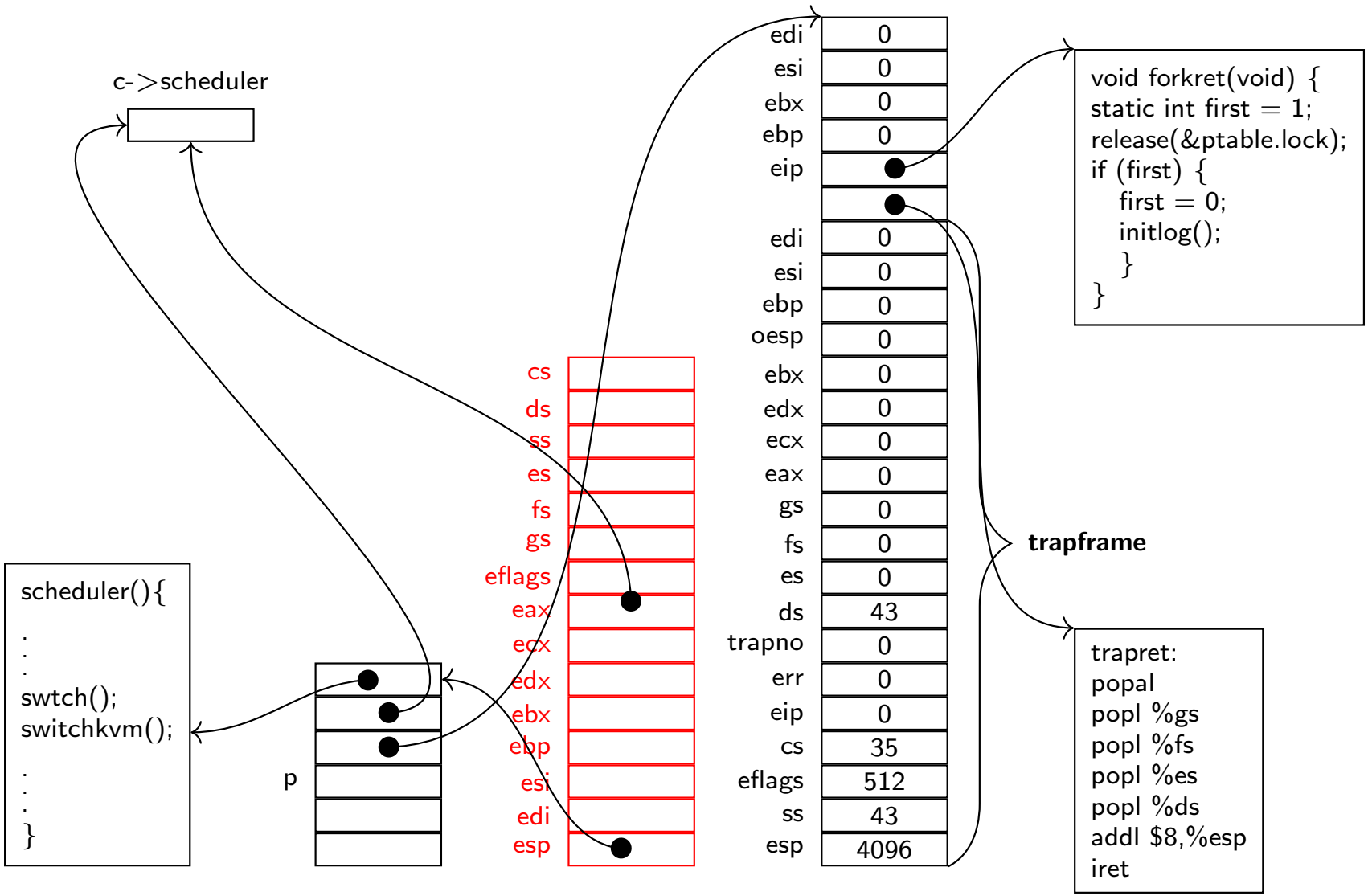

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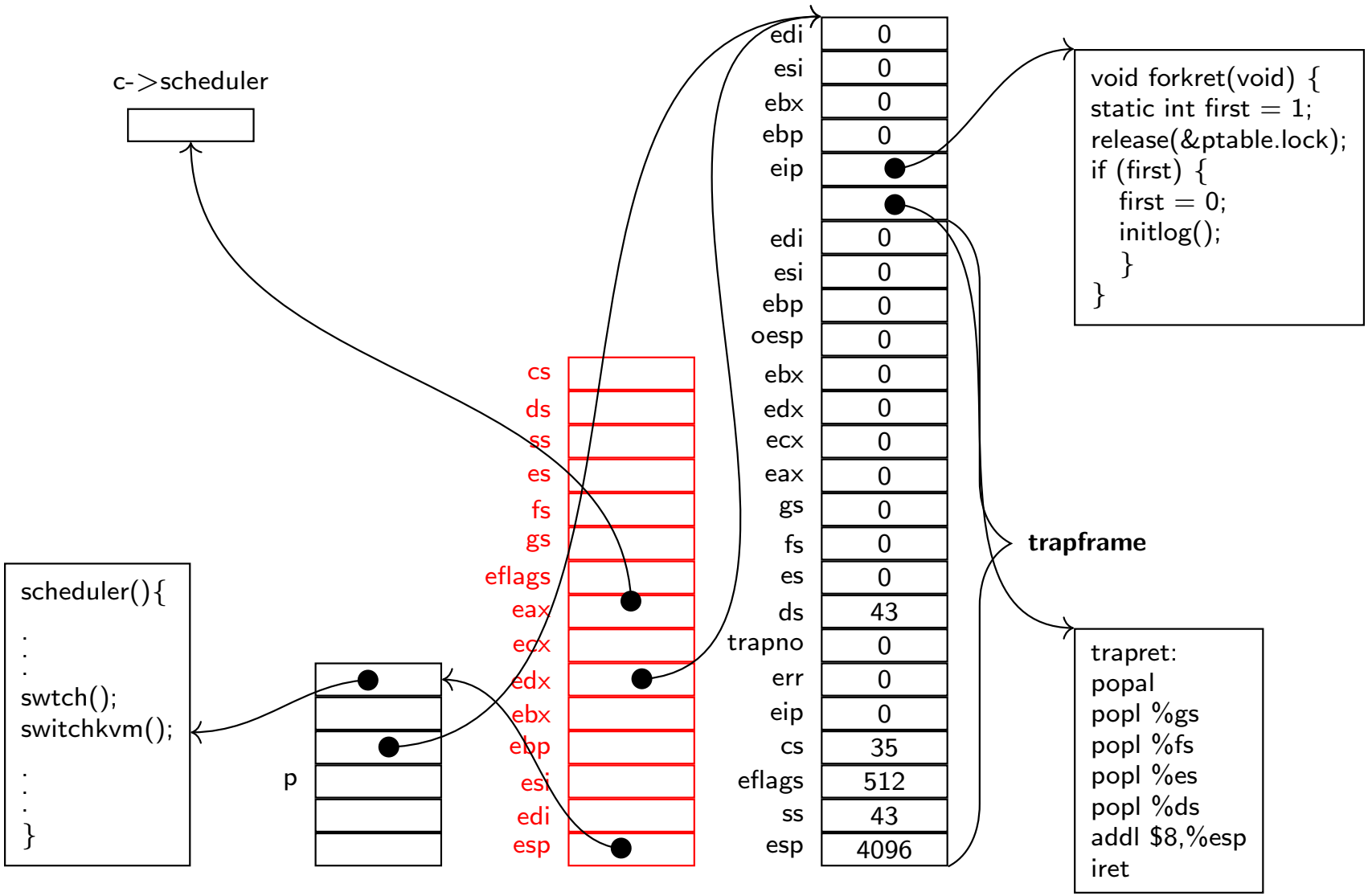

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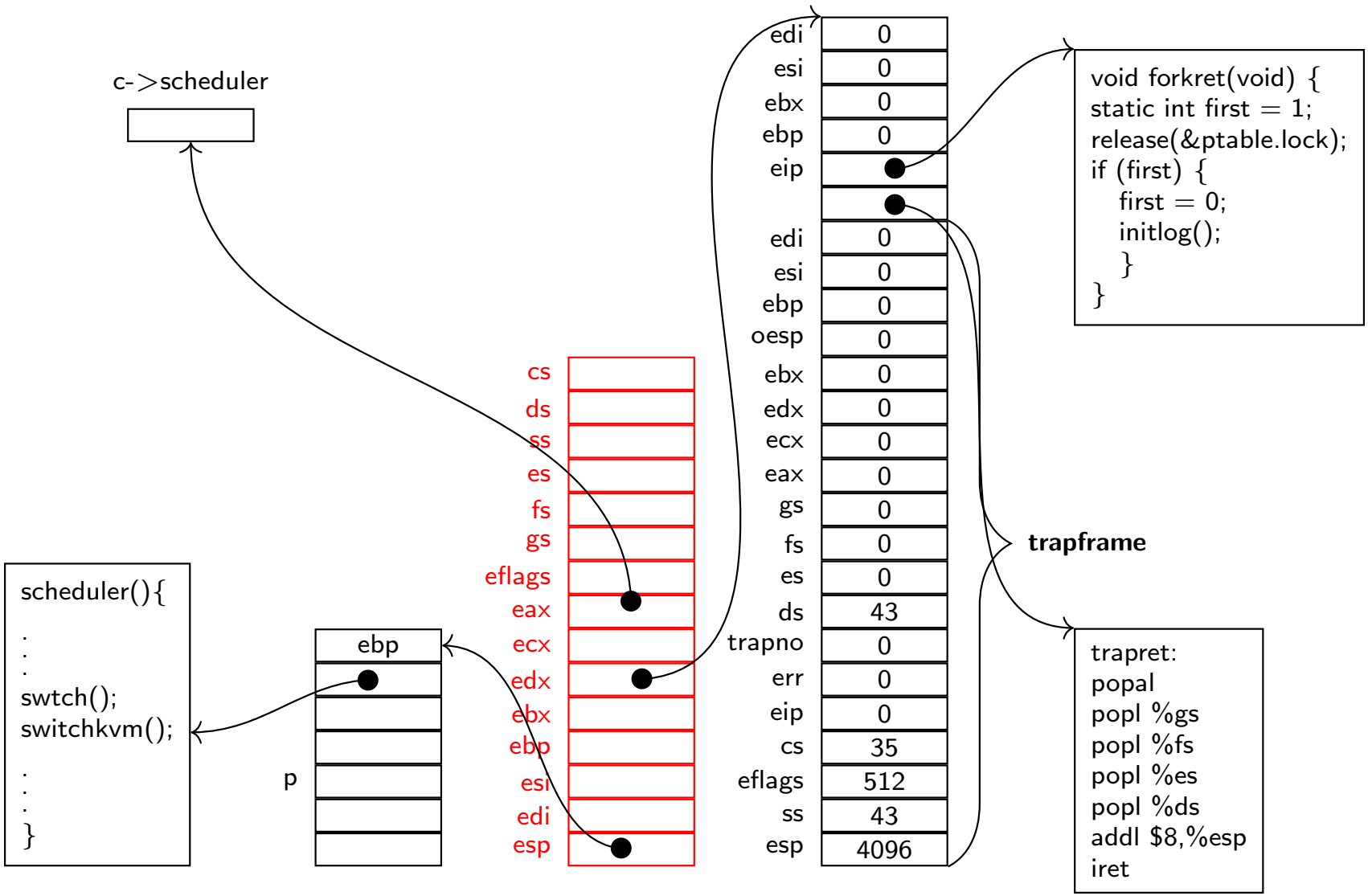

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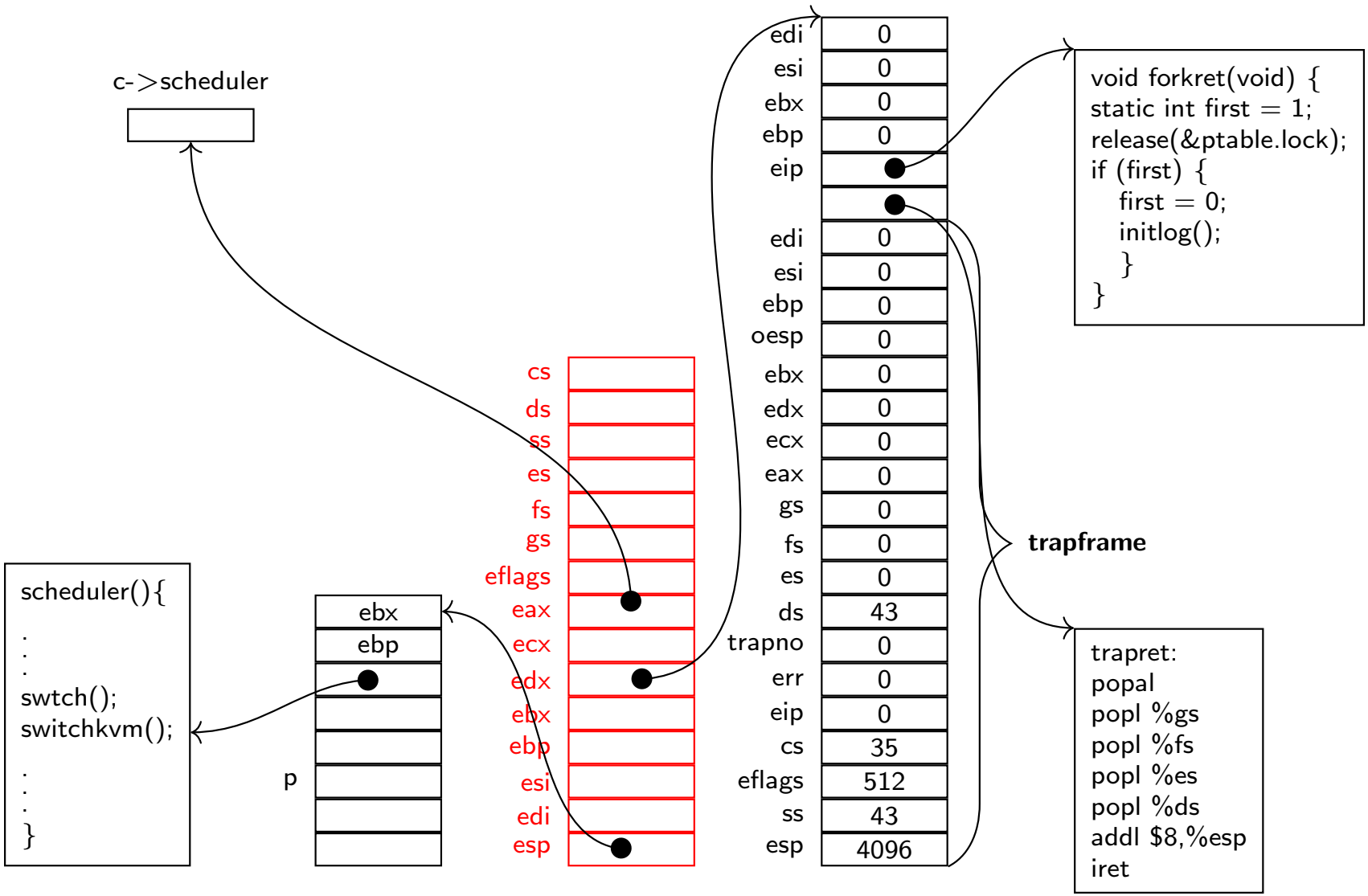

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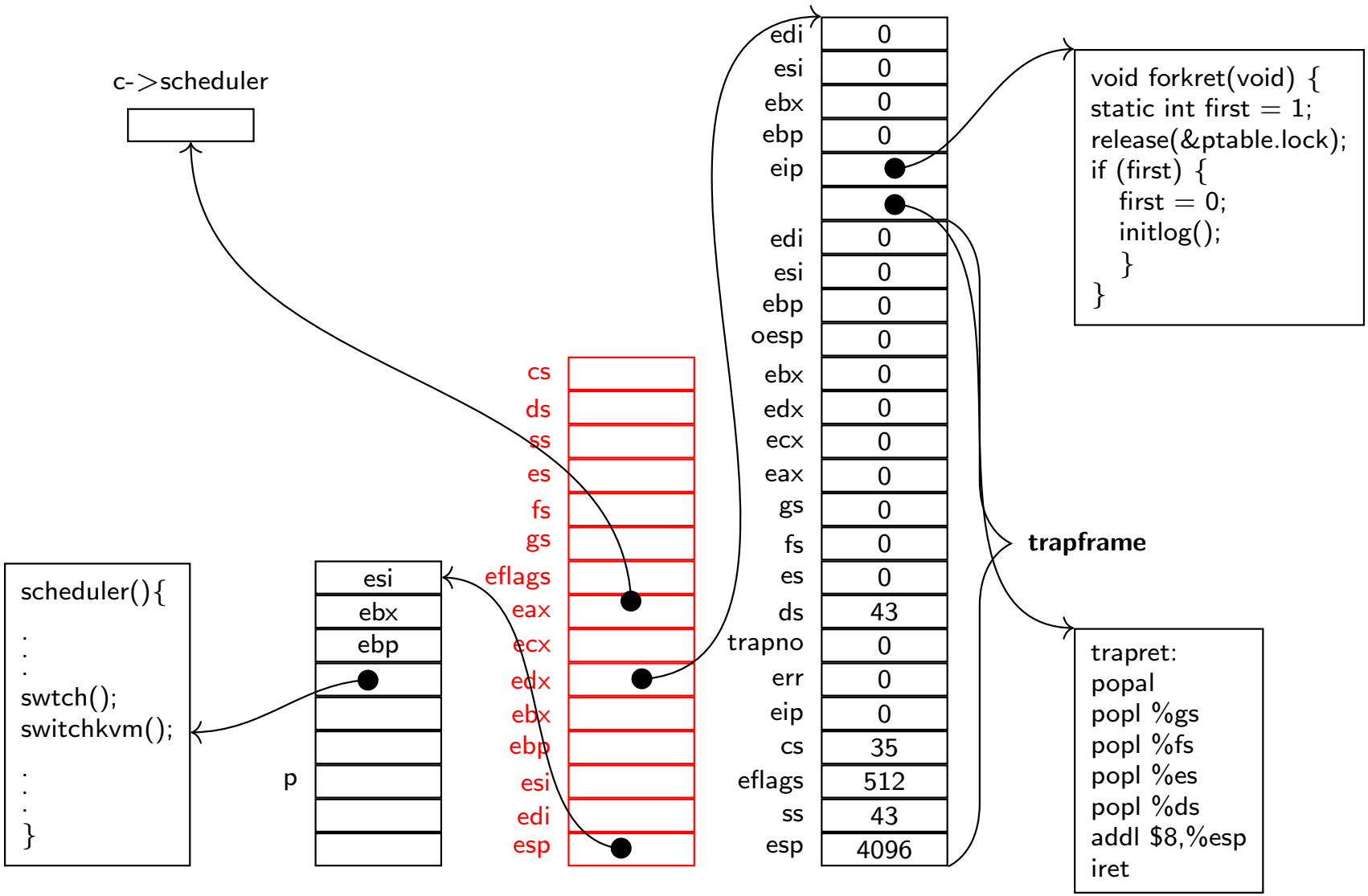

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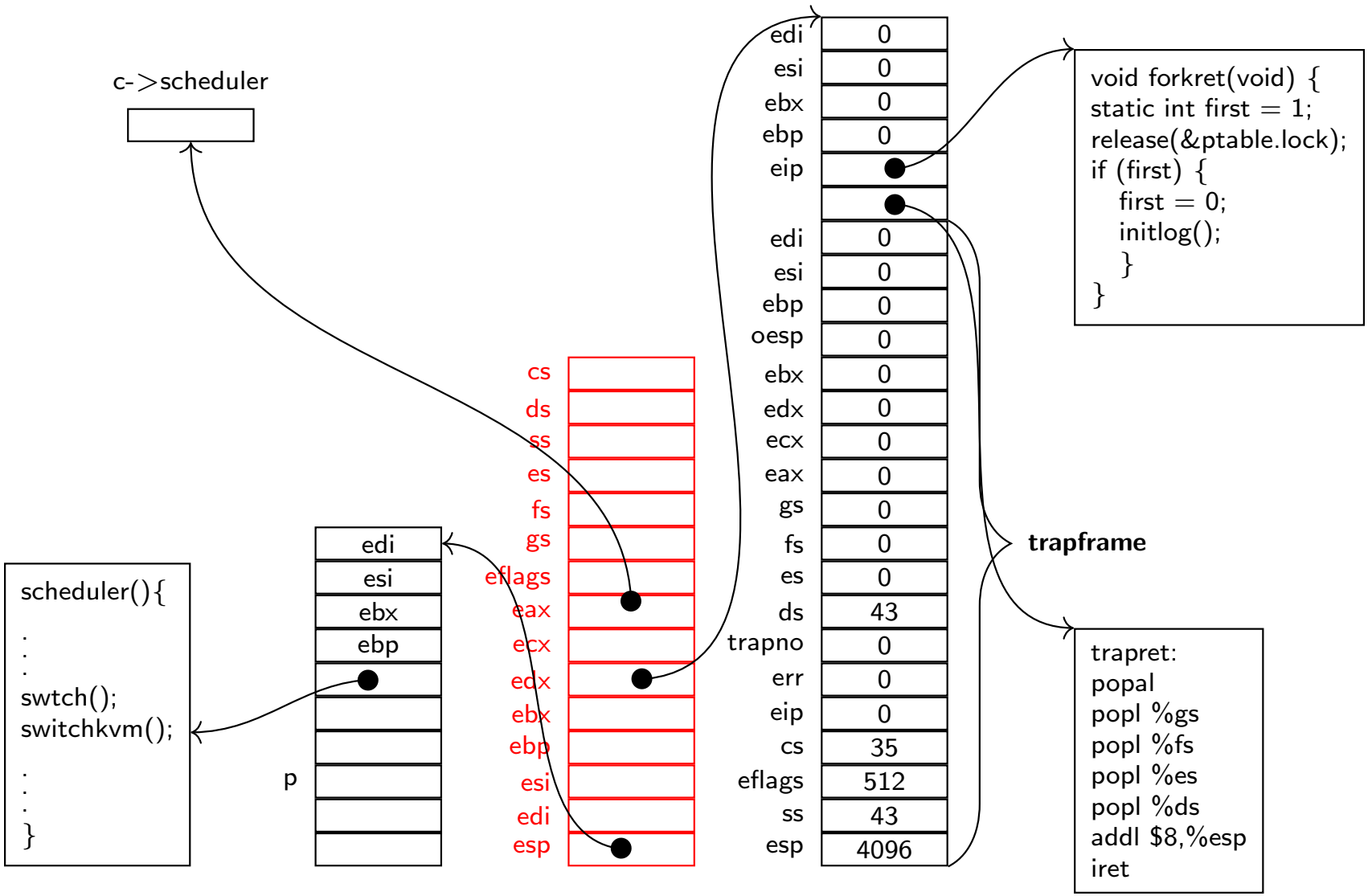

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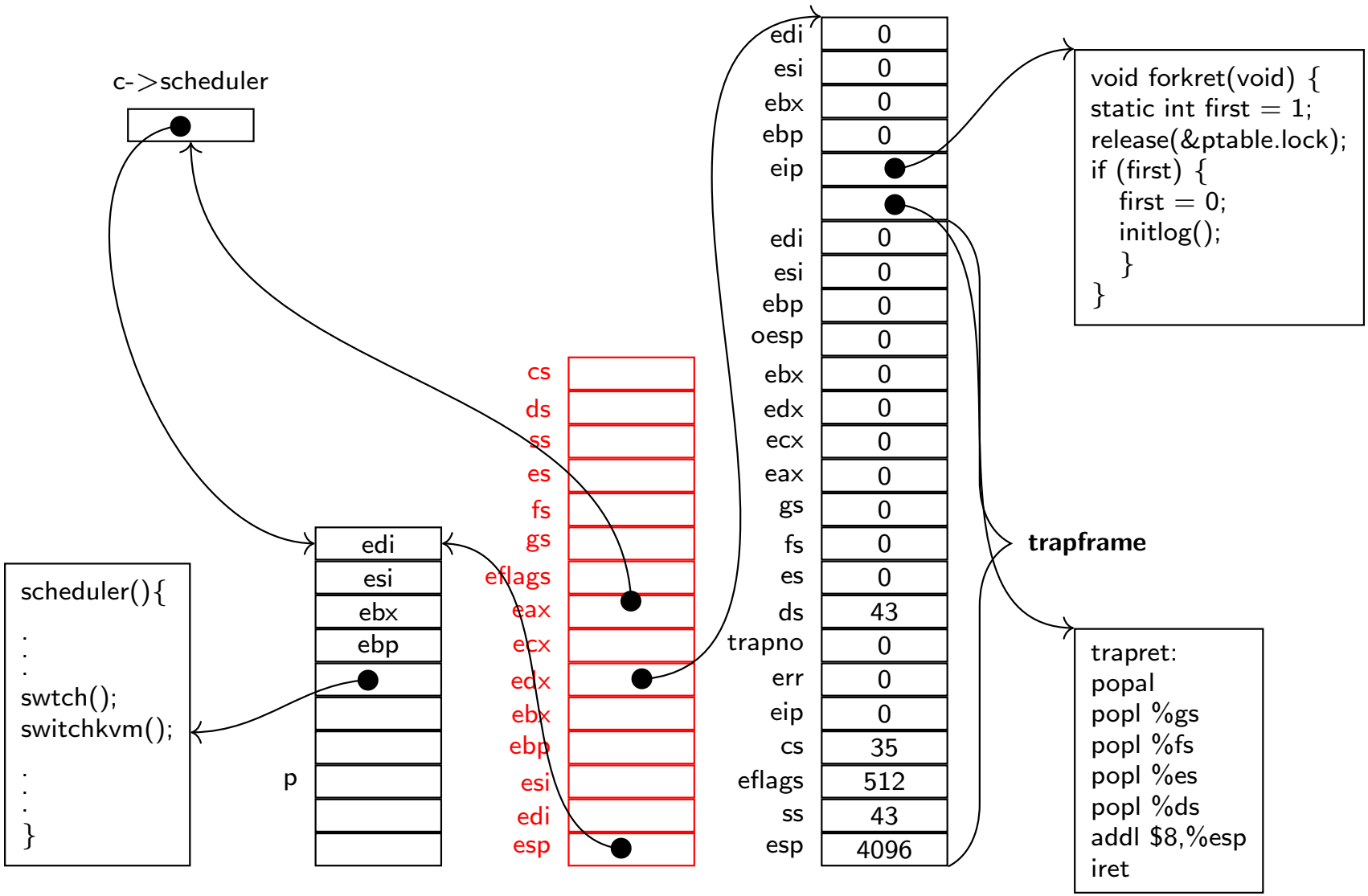

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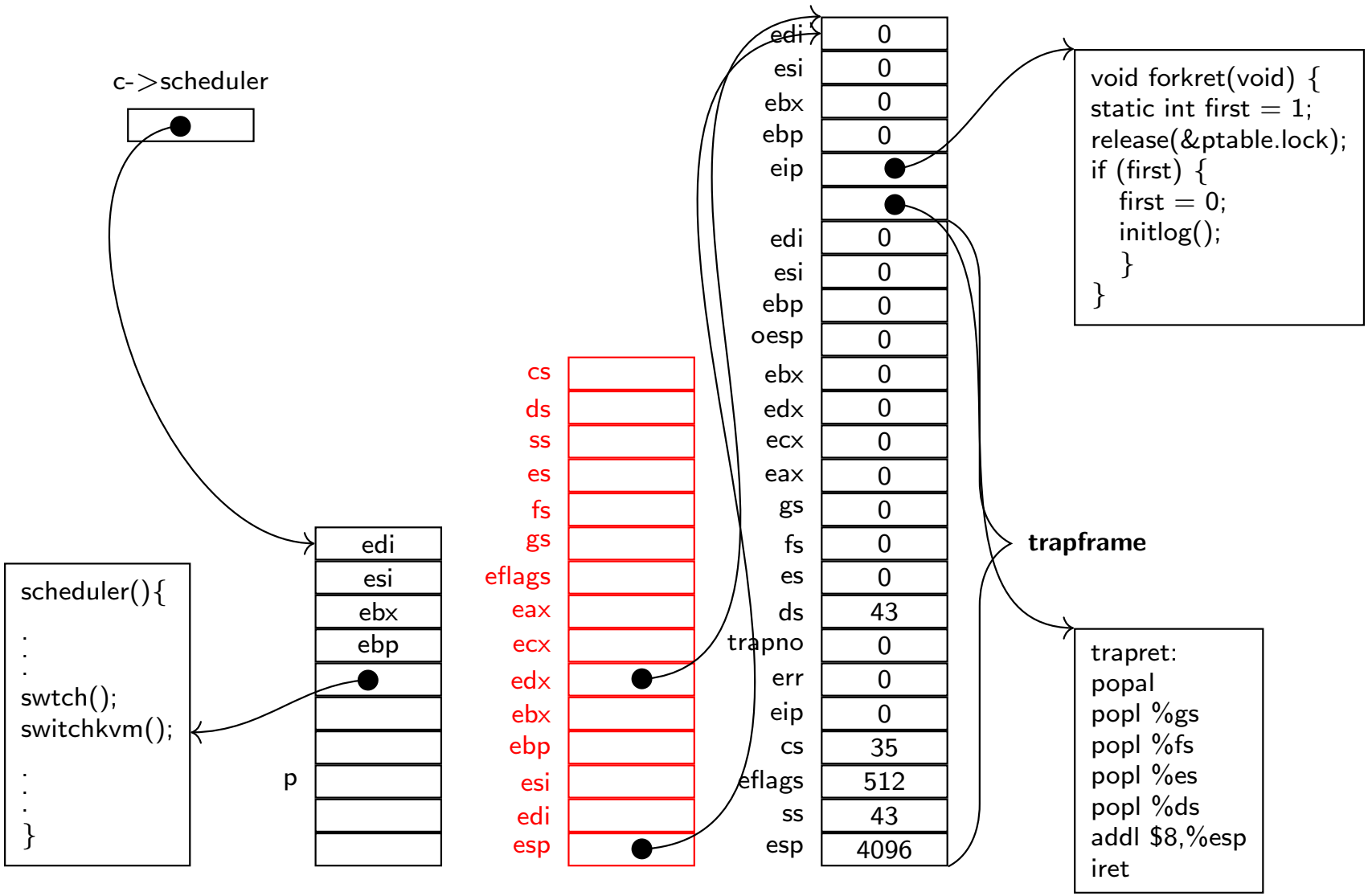

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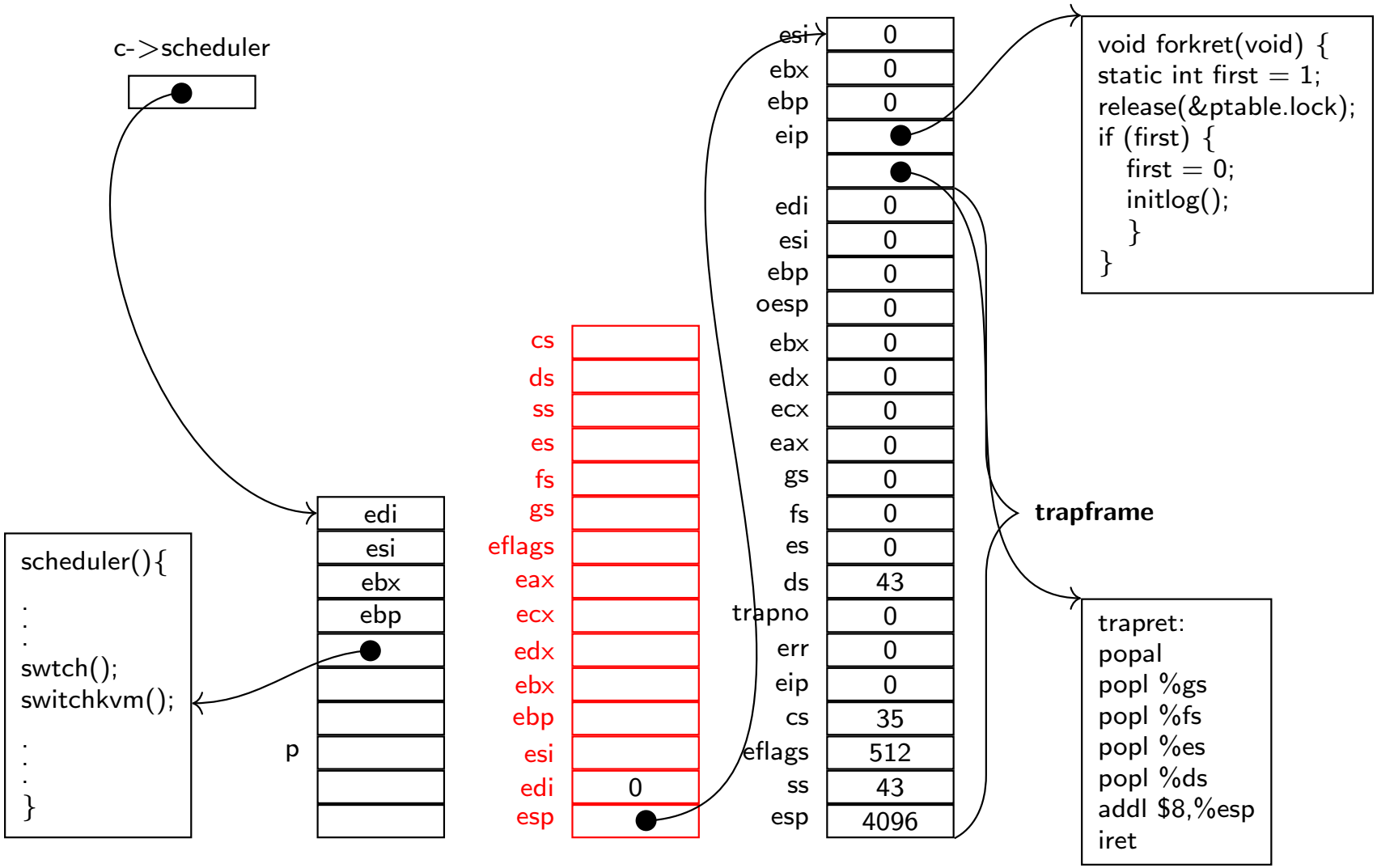

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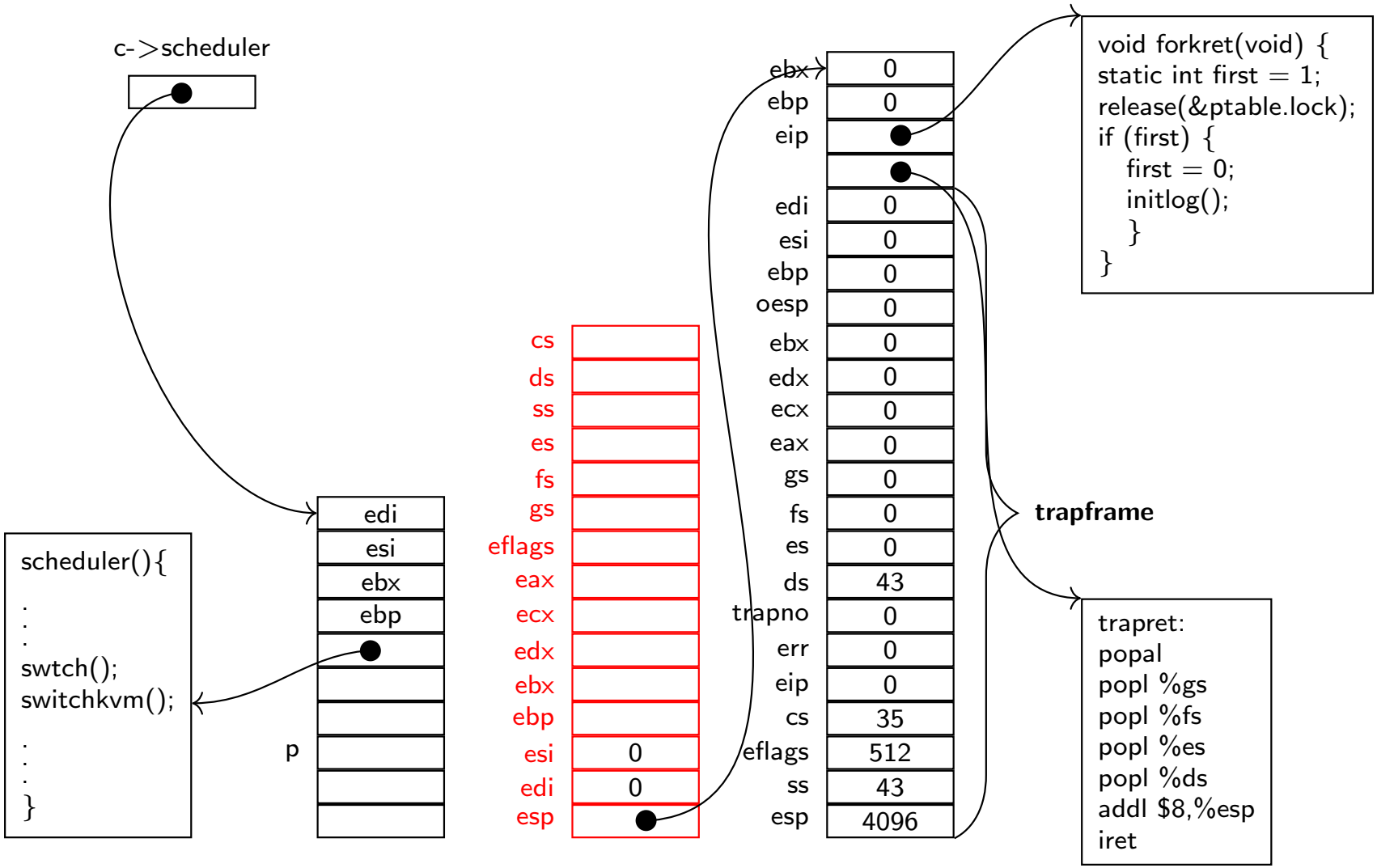

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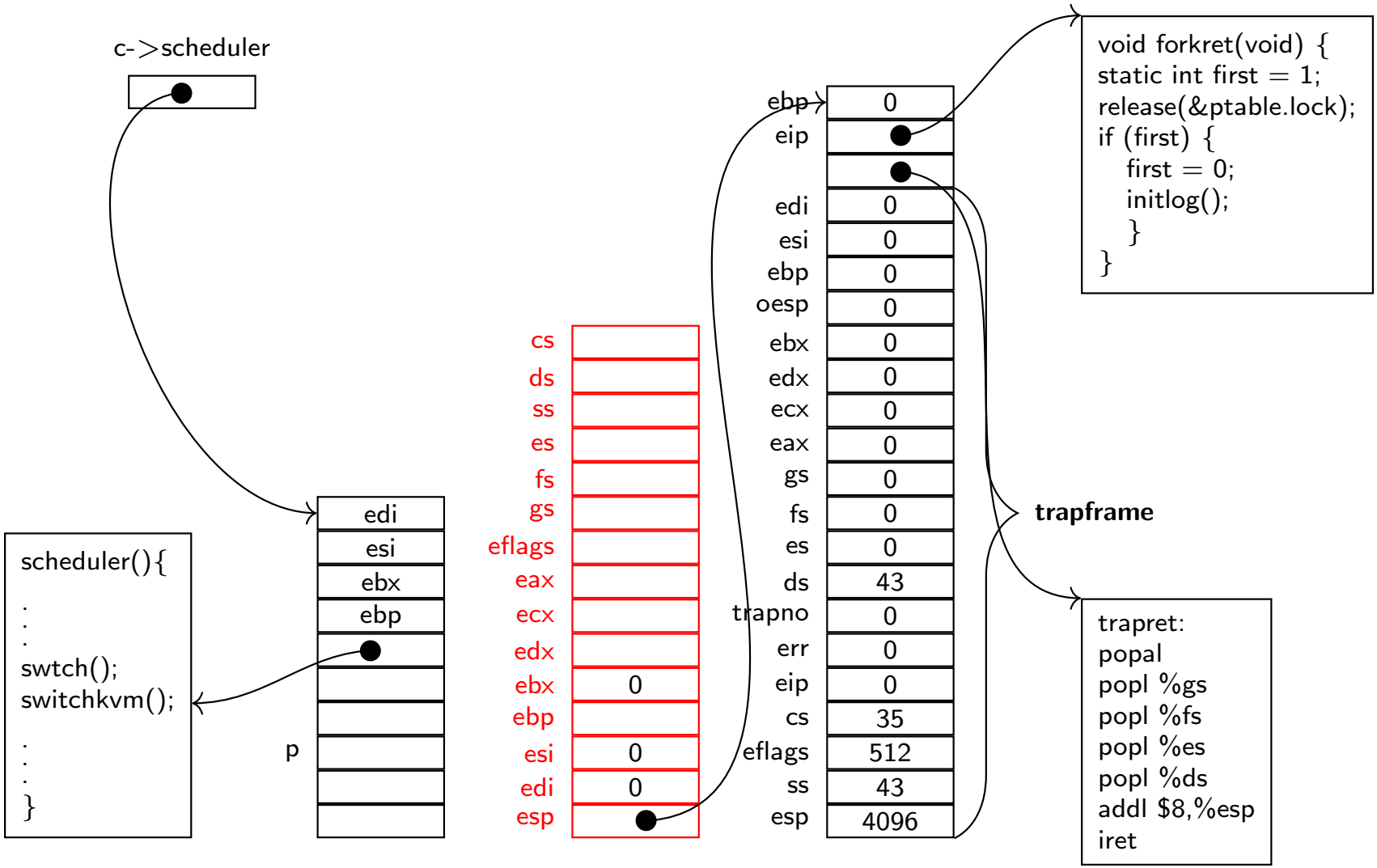

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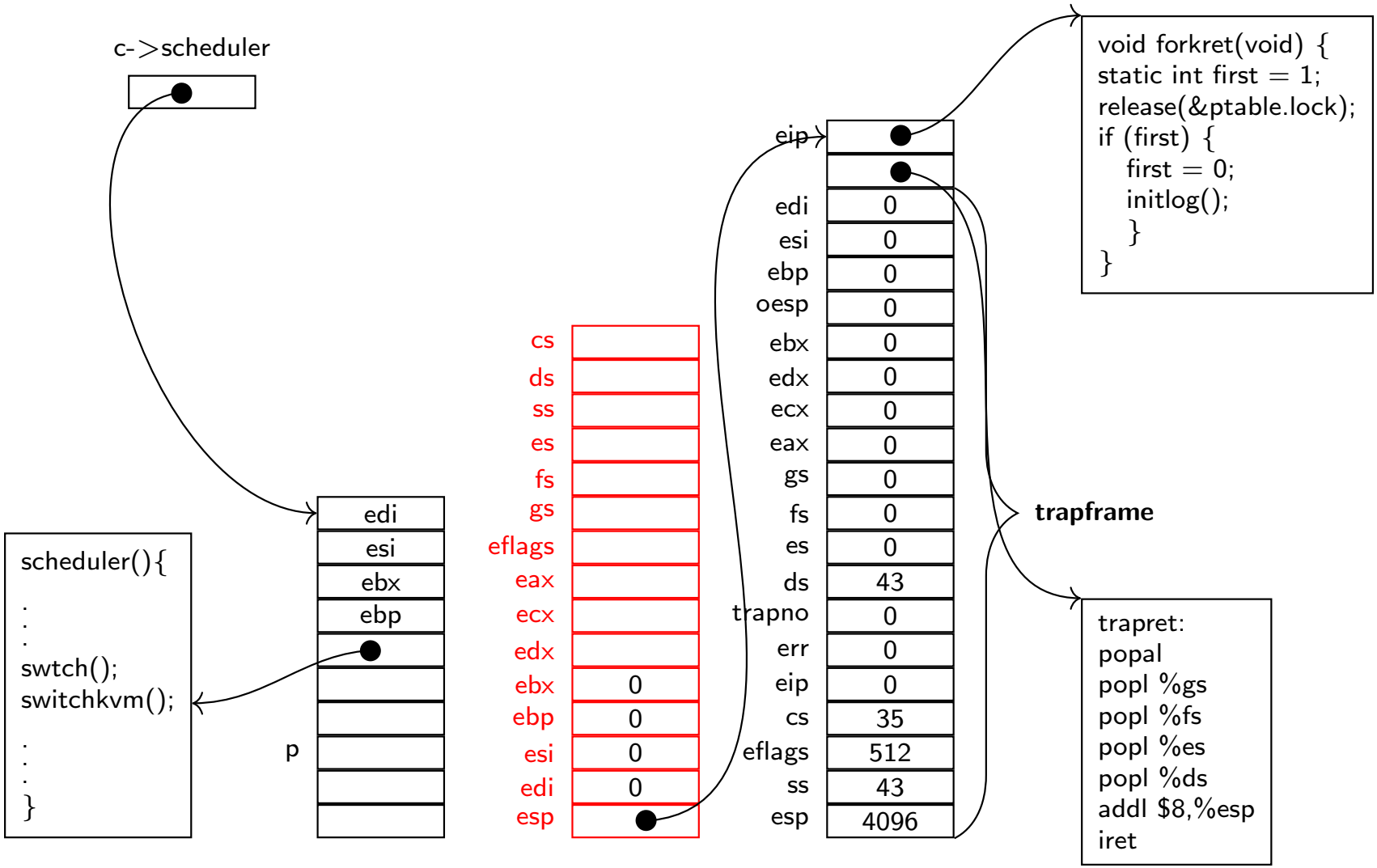

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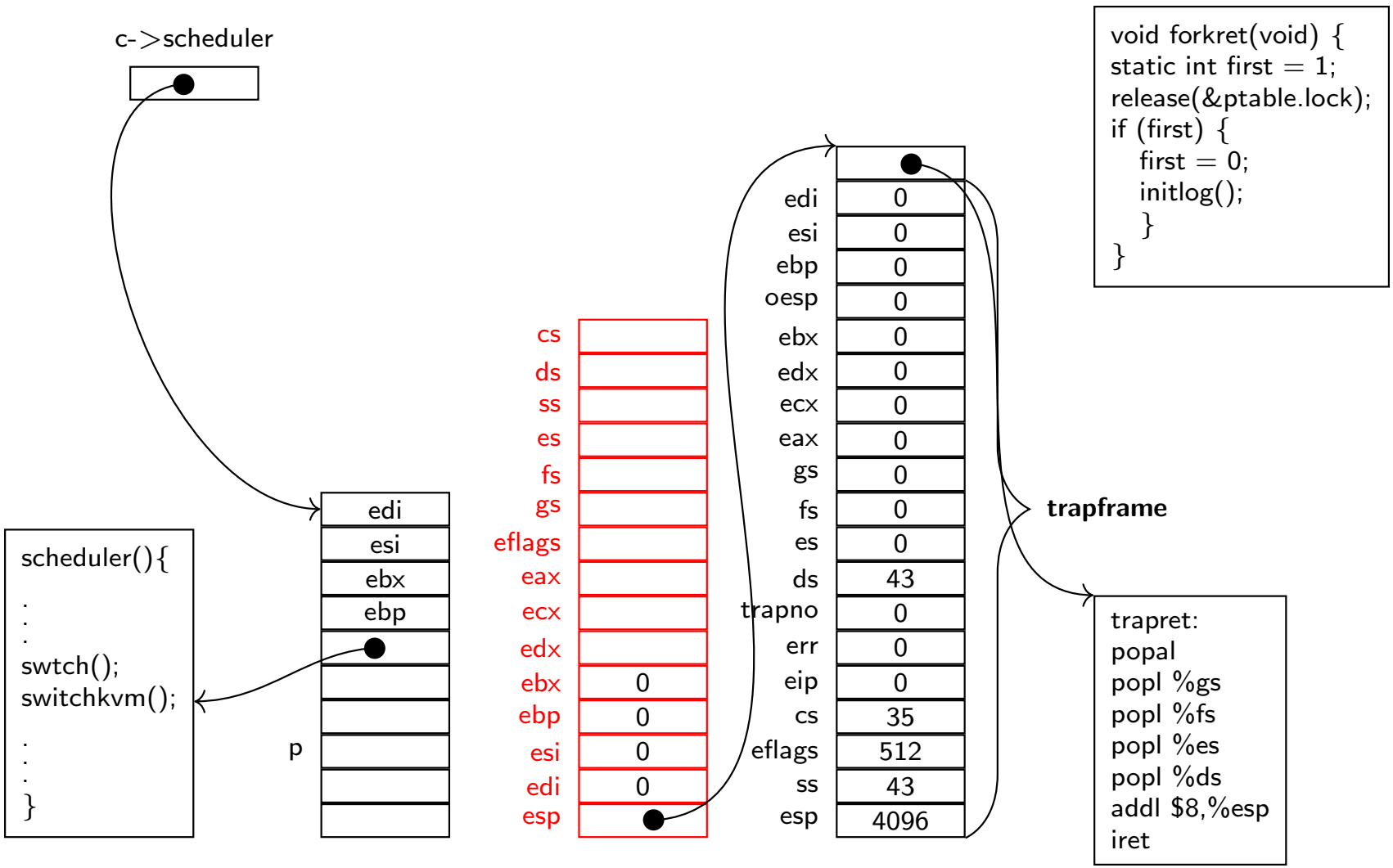

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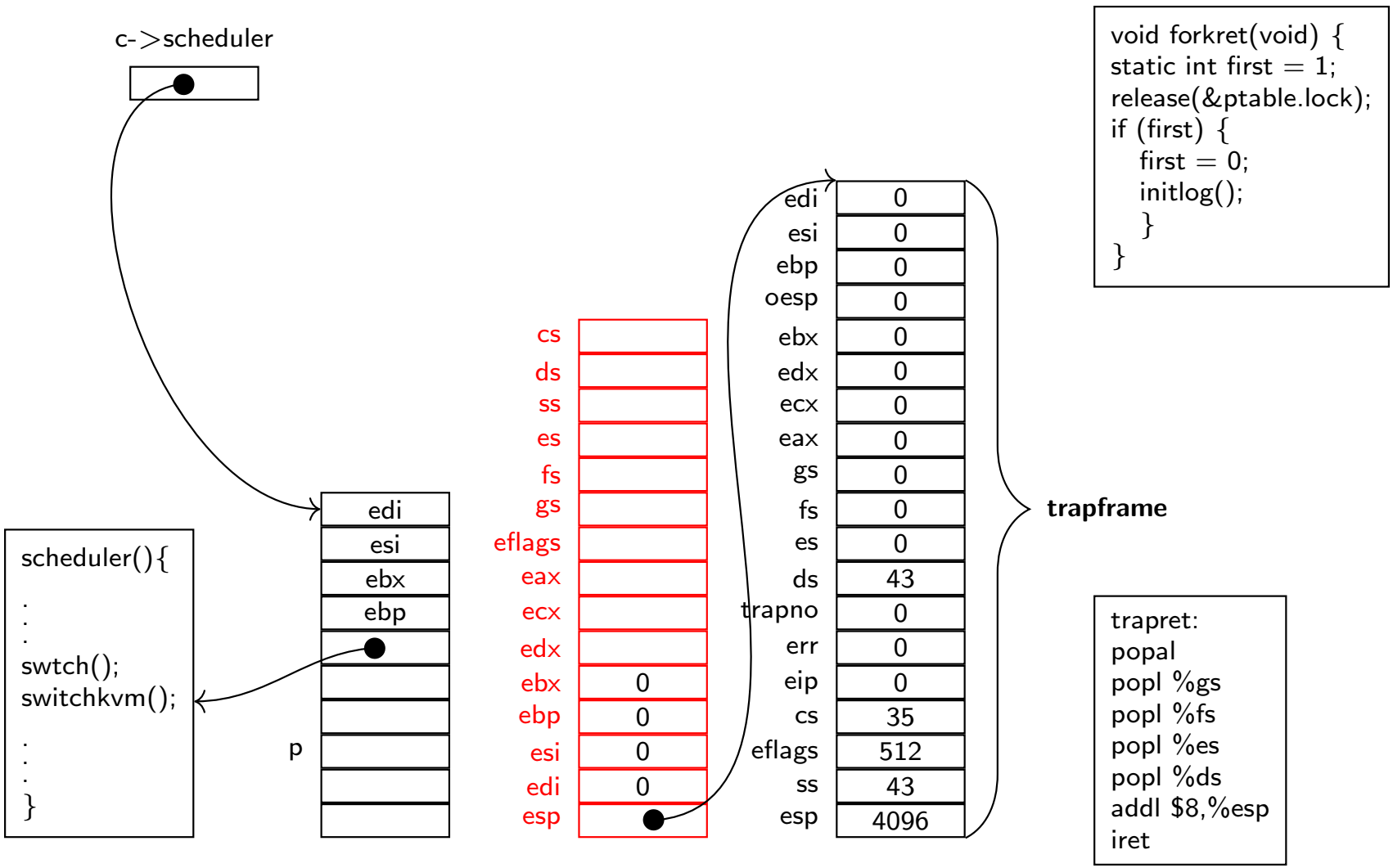

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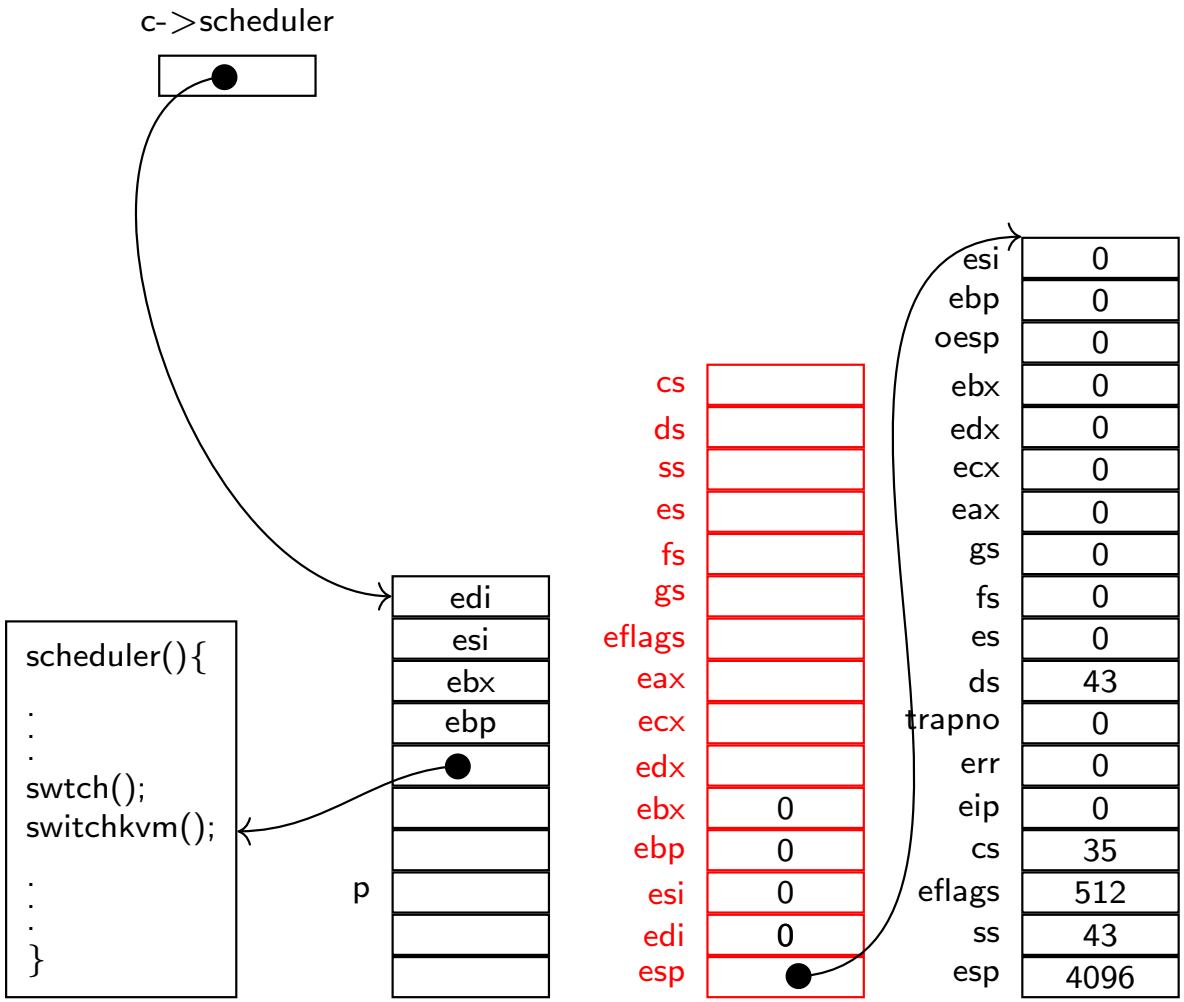


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static int first = 1;
release(&ptable.lock);
if (first) {
   first = 0;
   initlog();
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}
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iret
```

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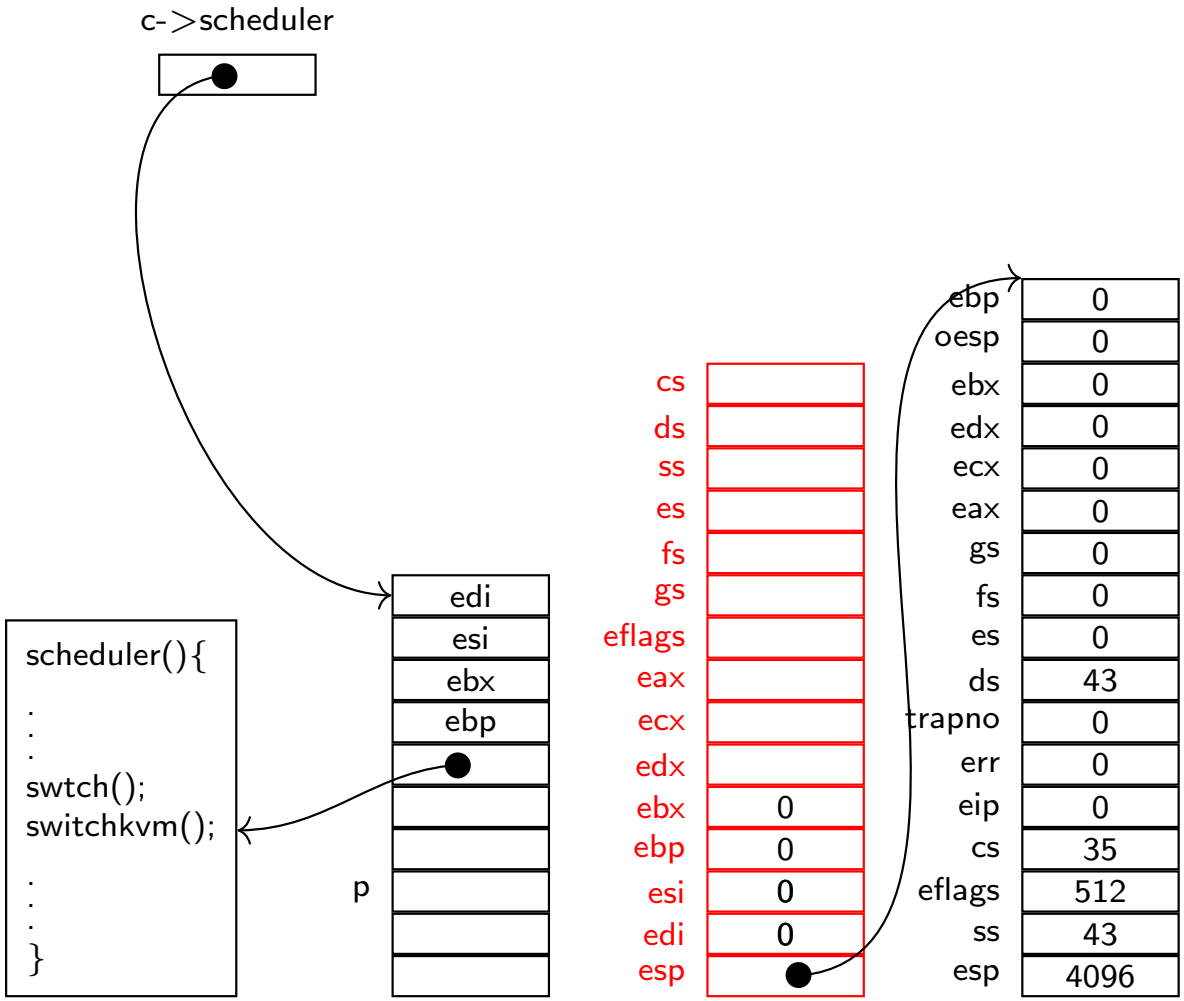


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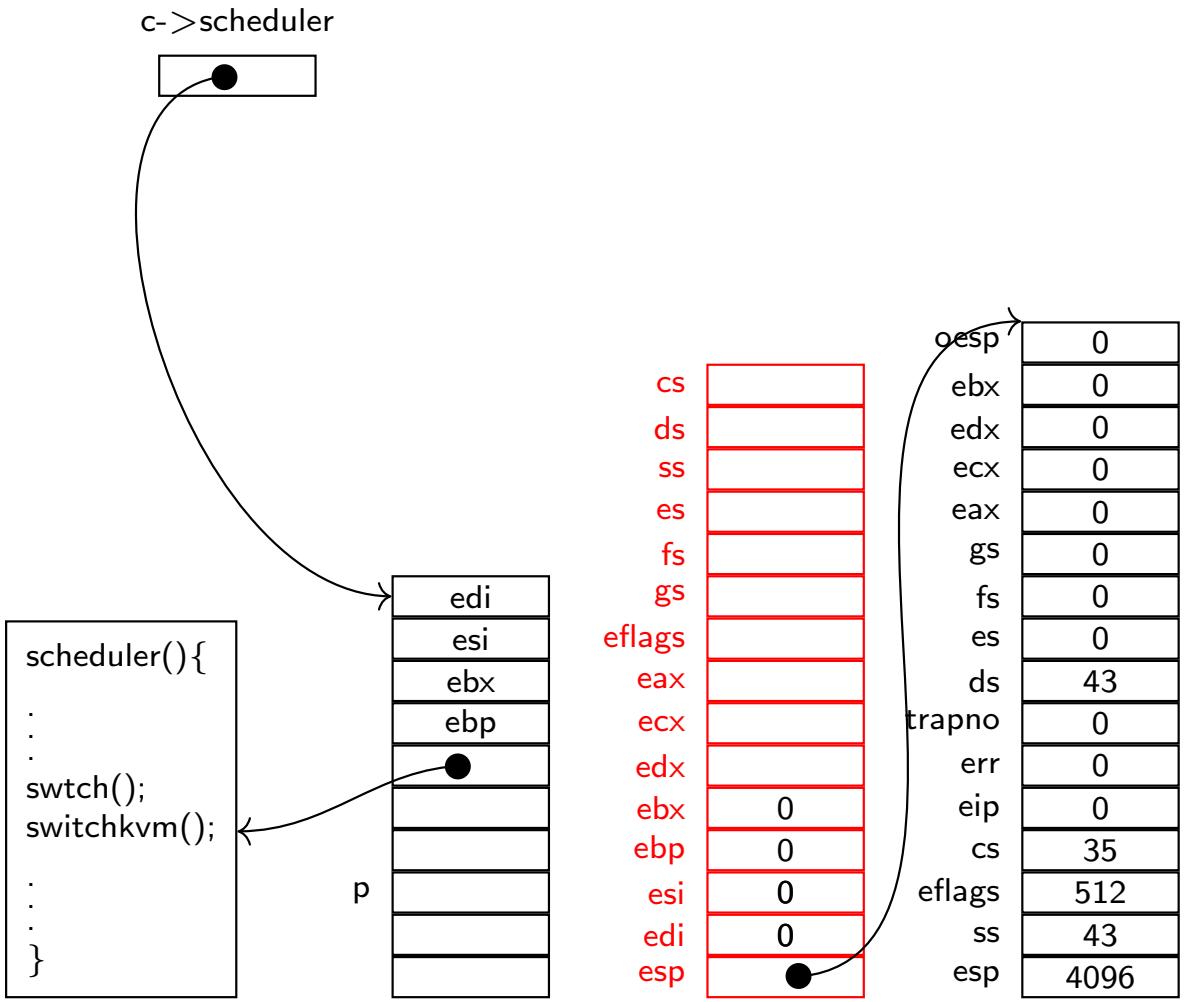


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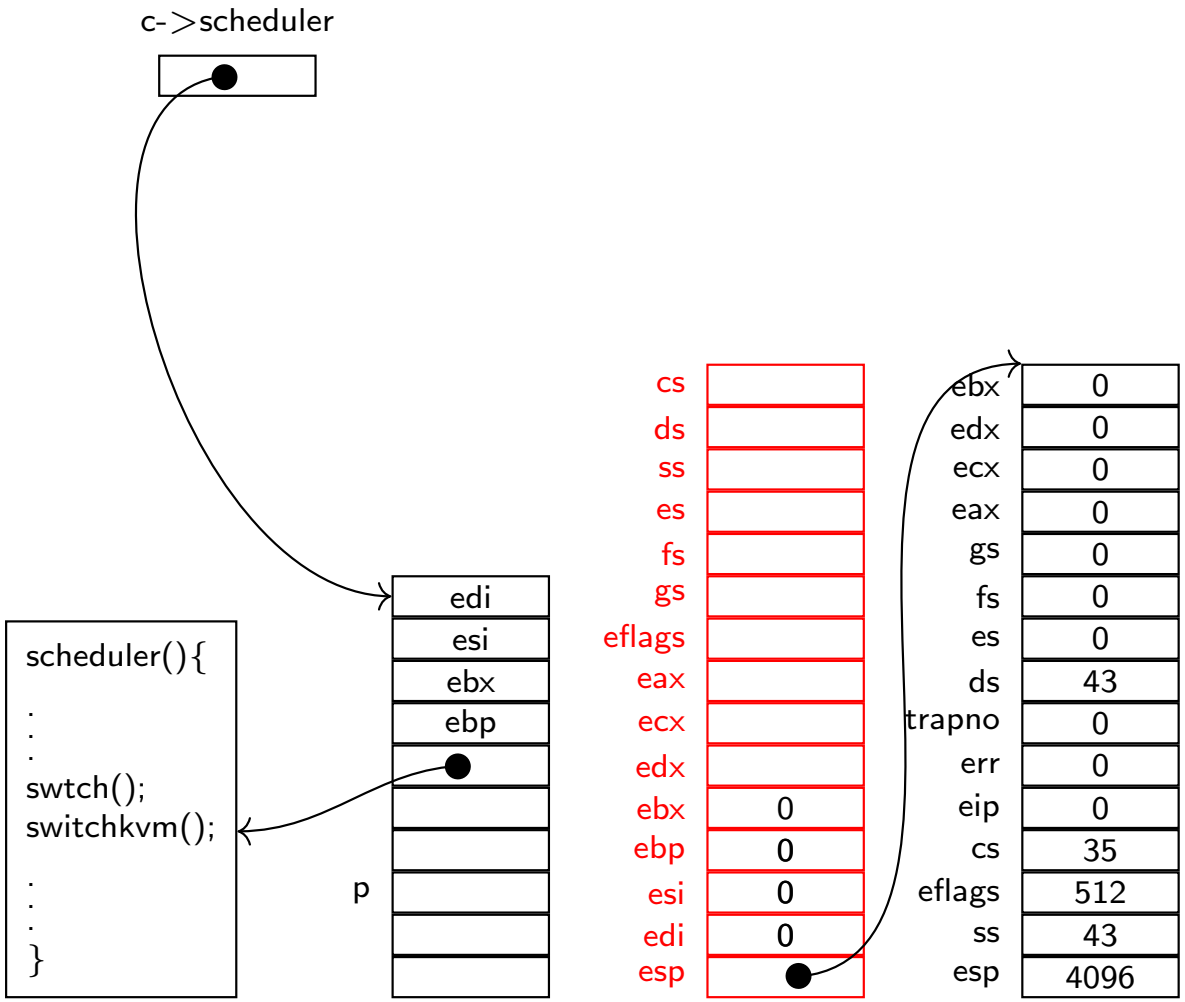


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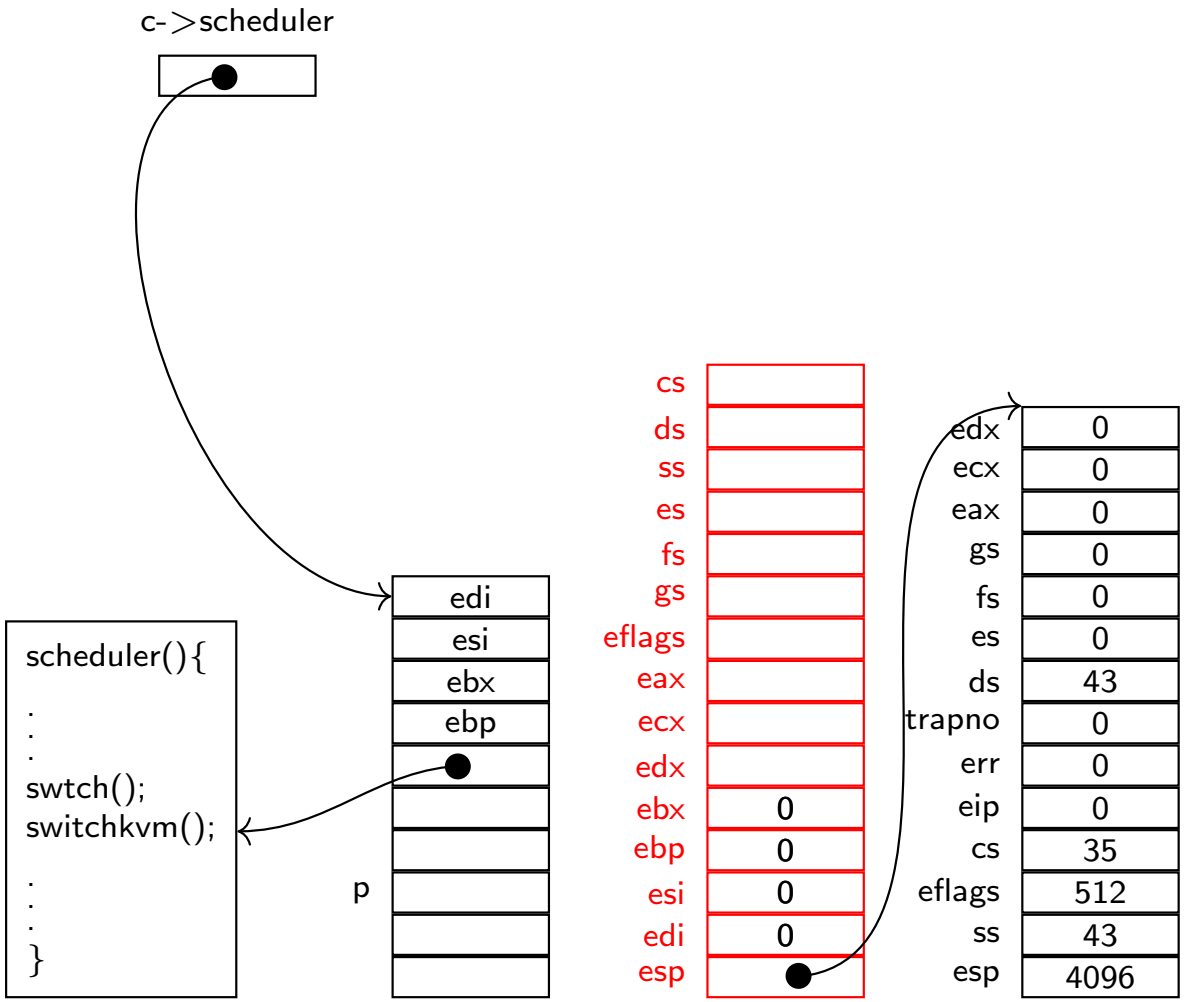


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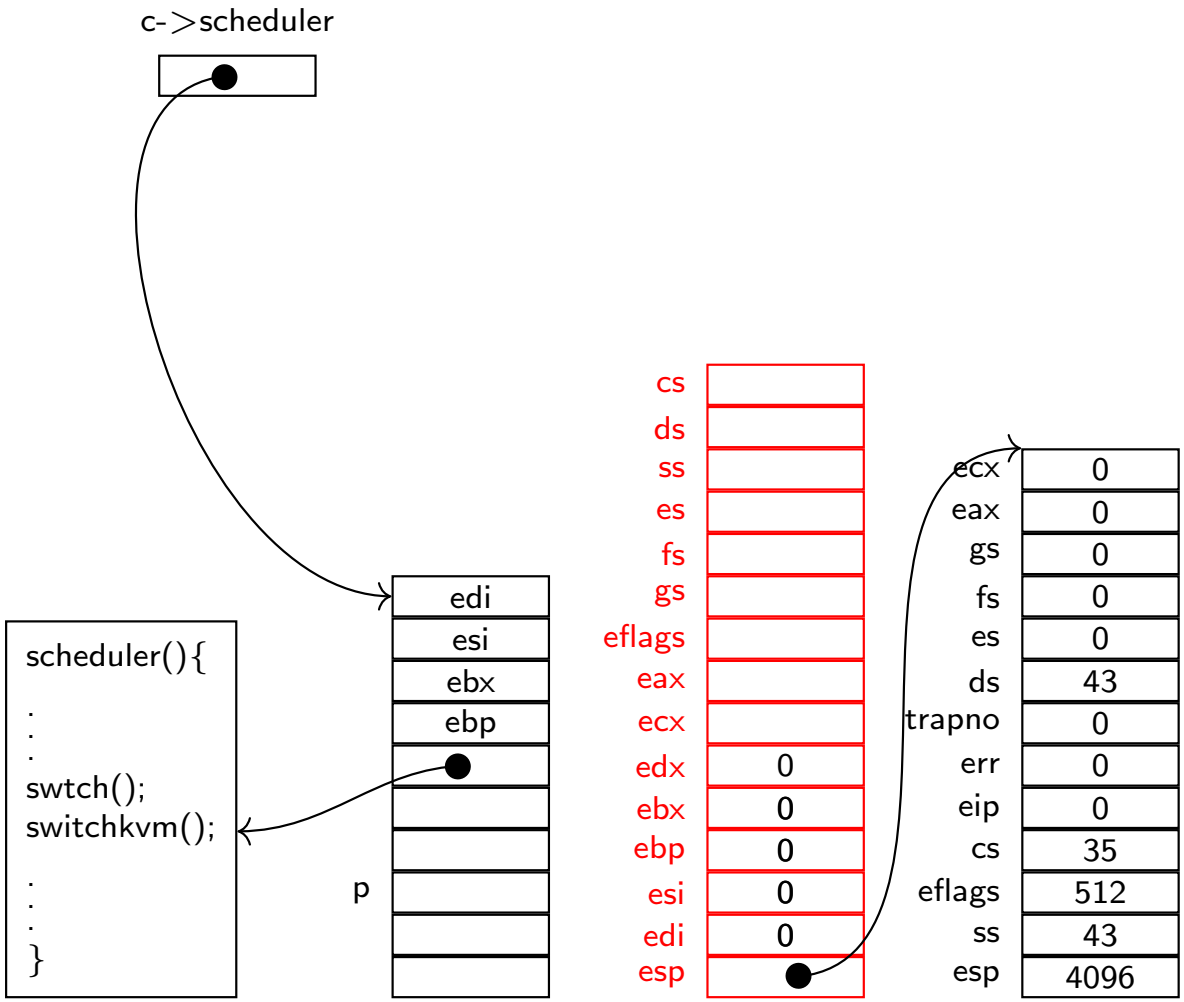


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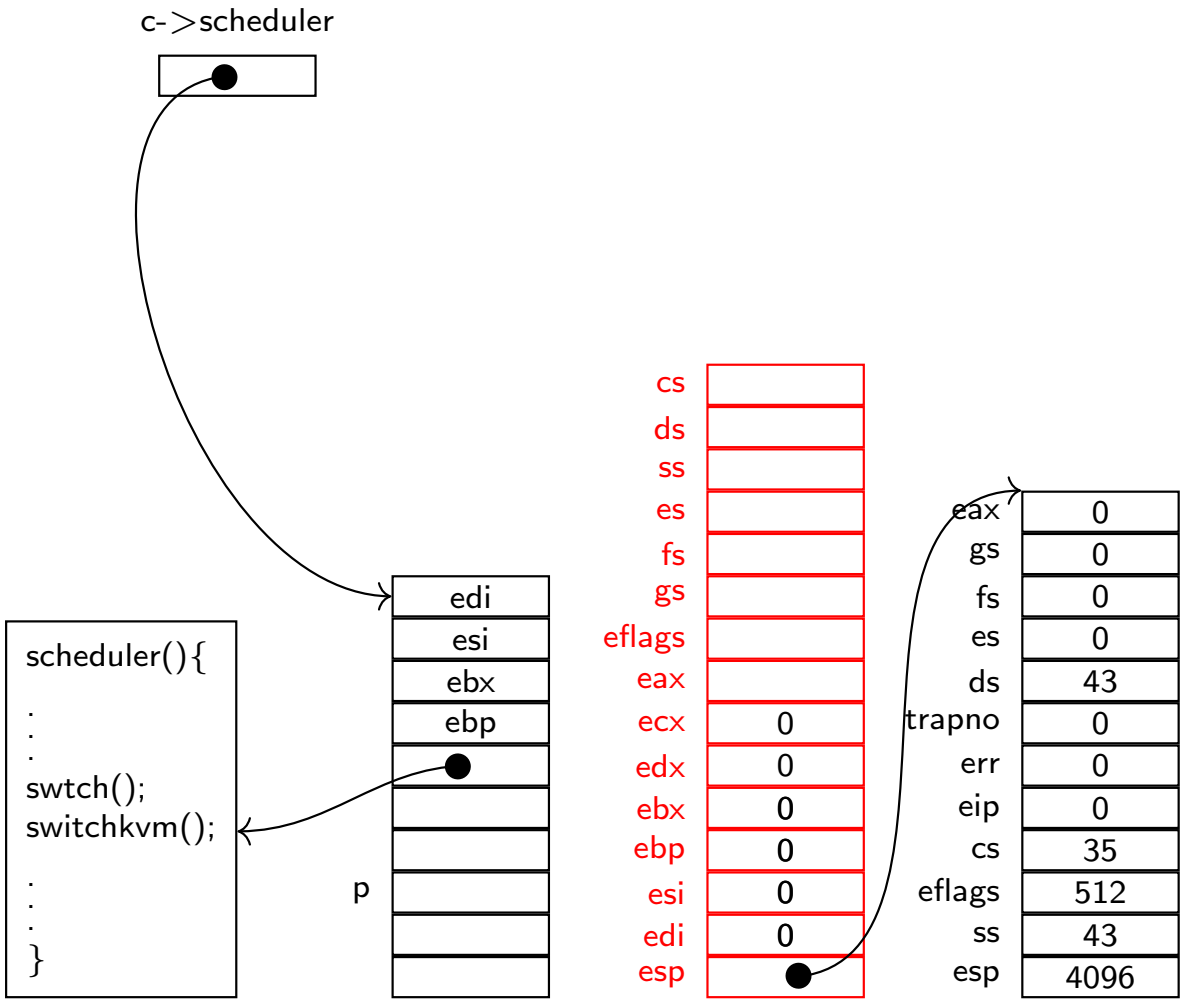


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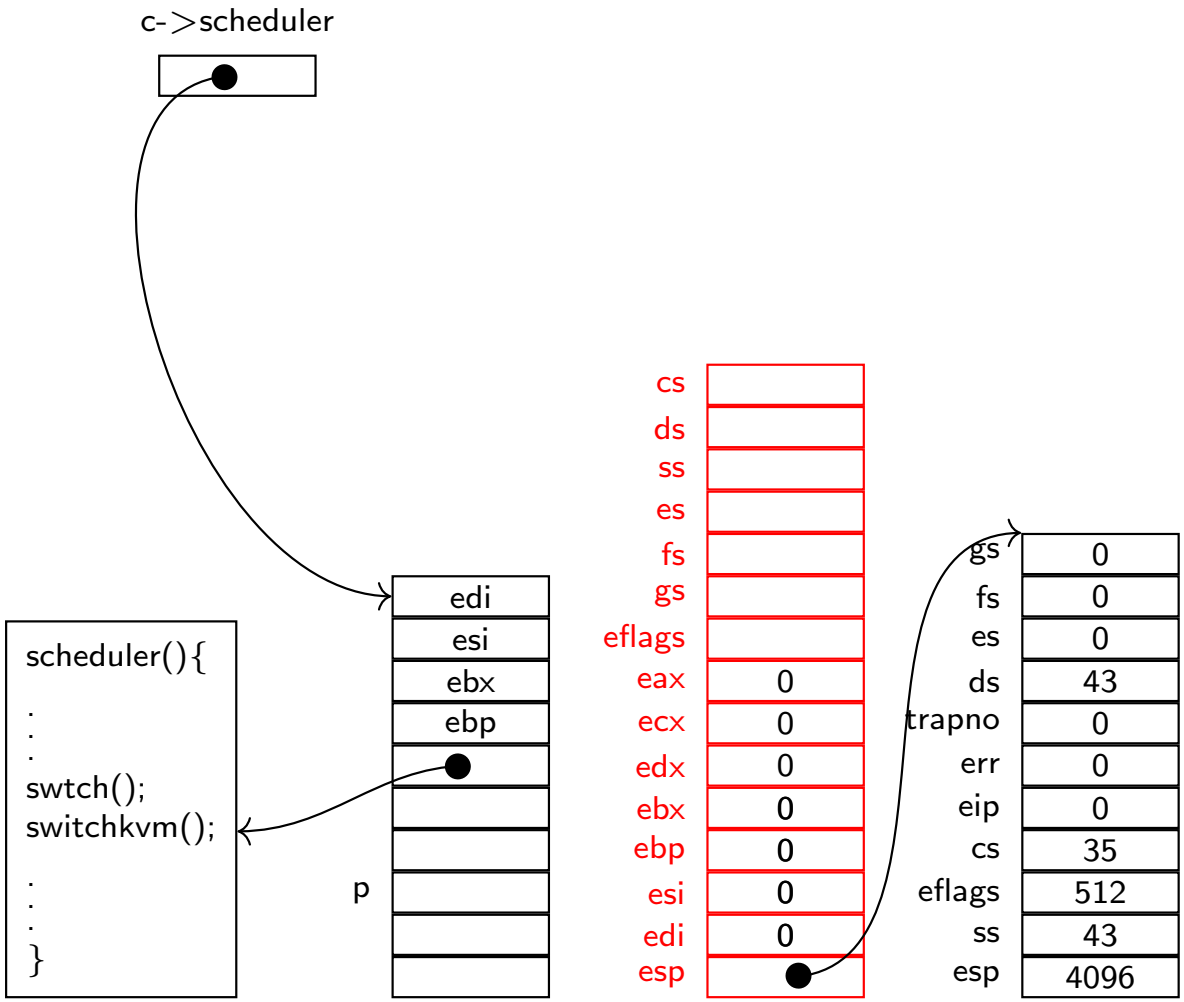


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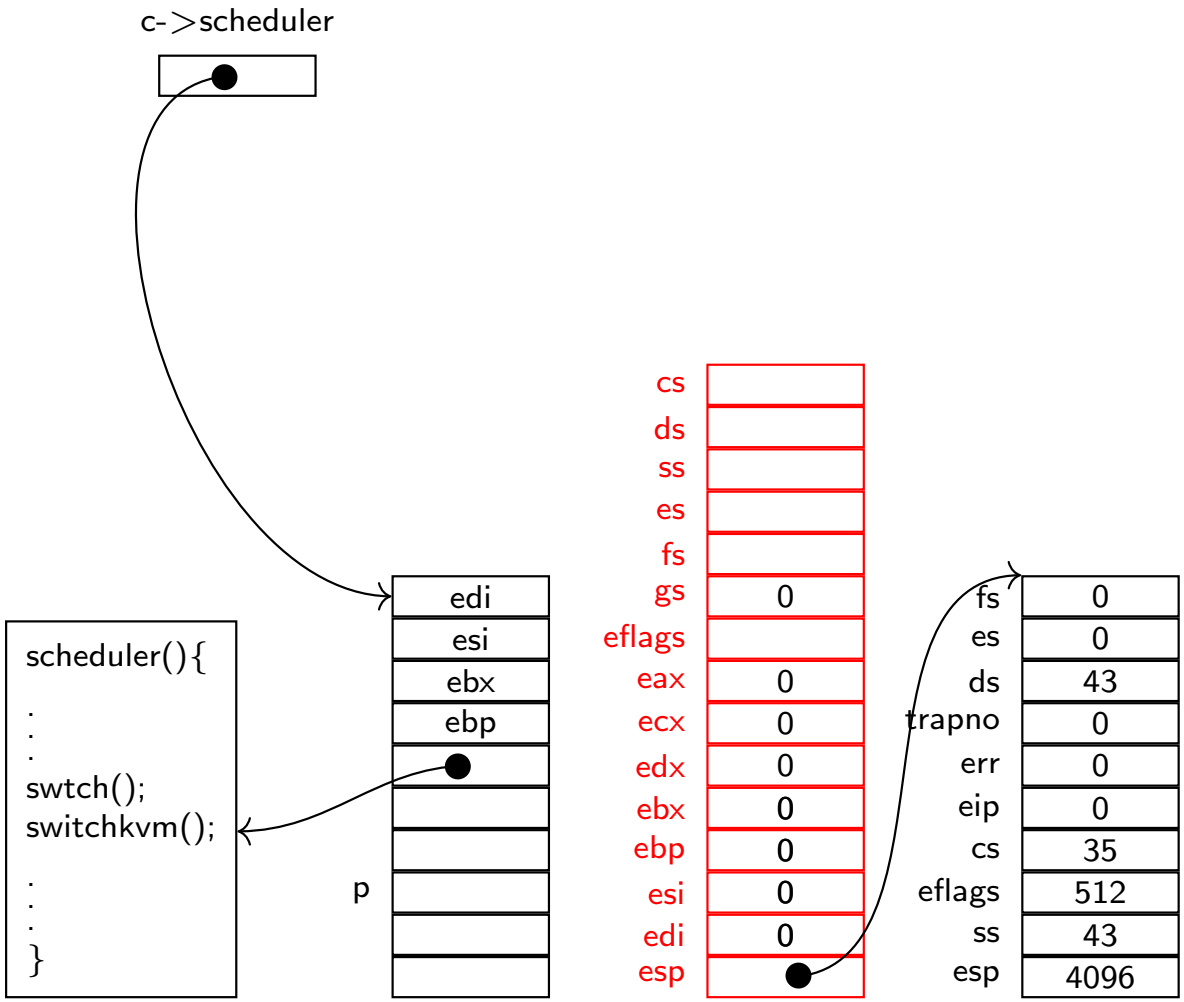


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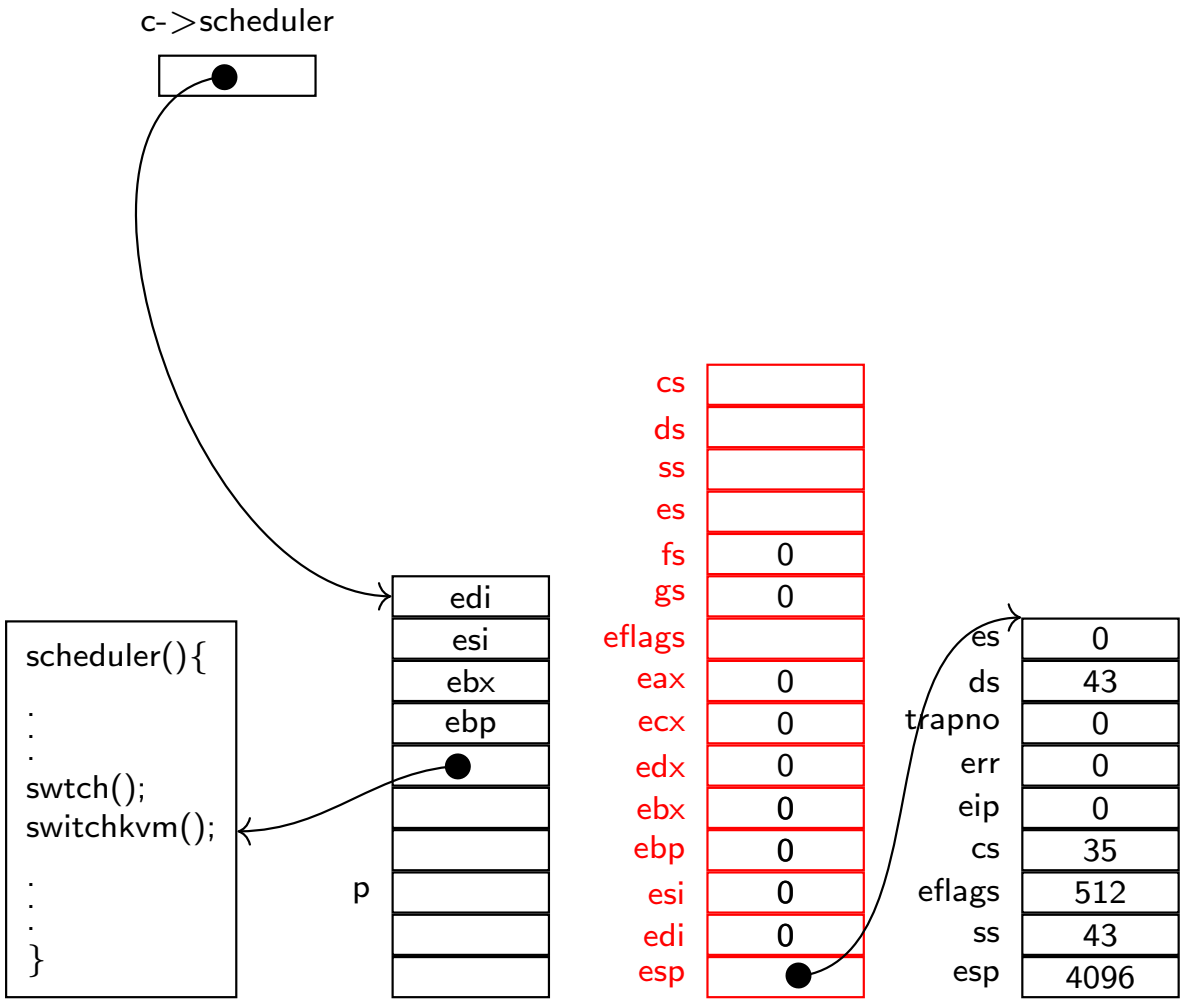


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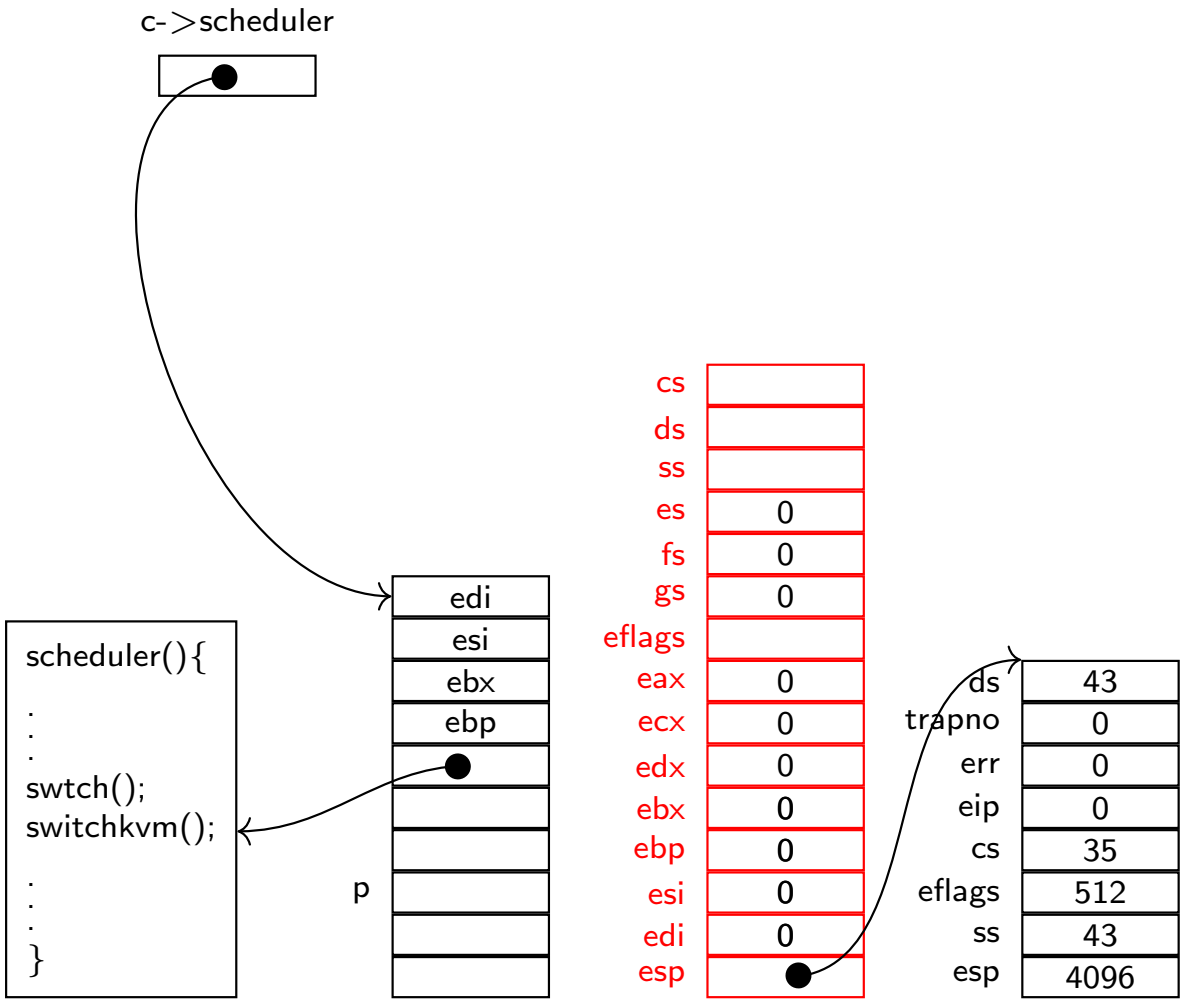


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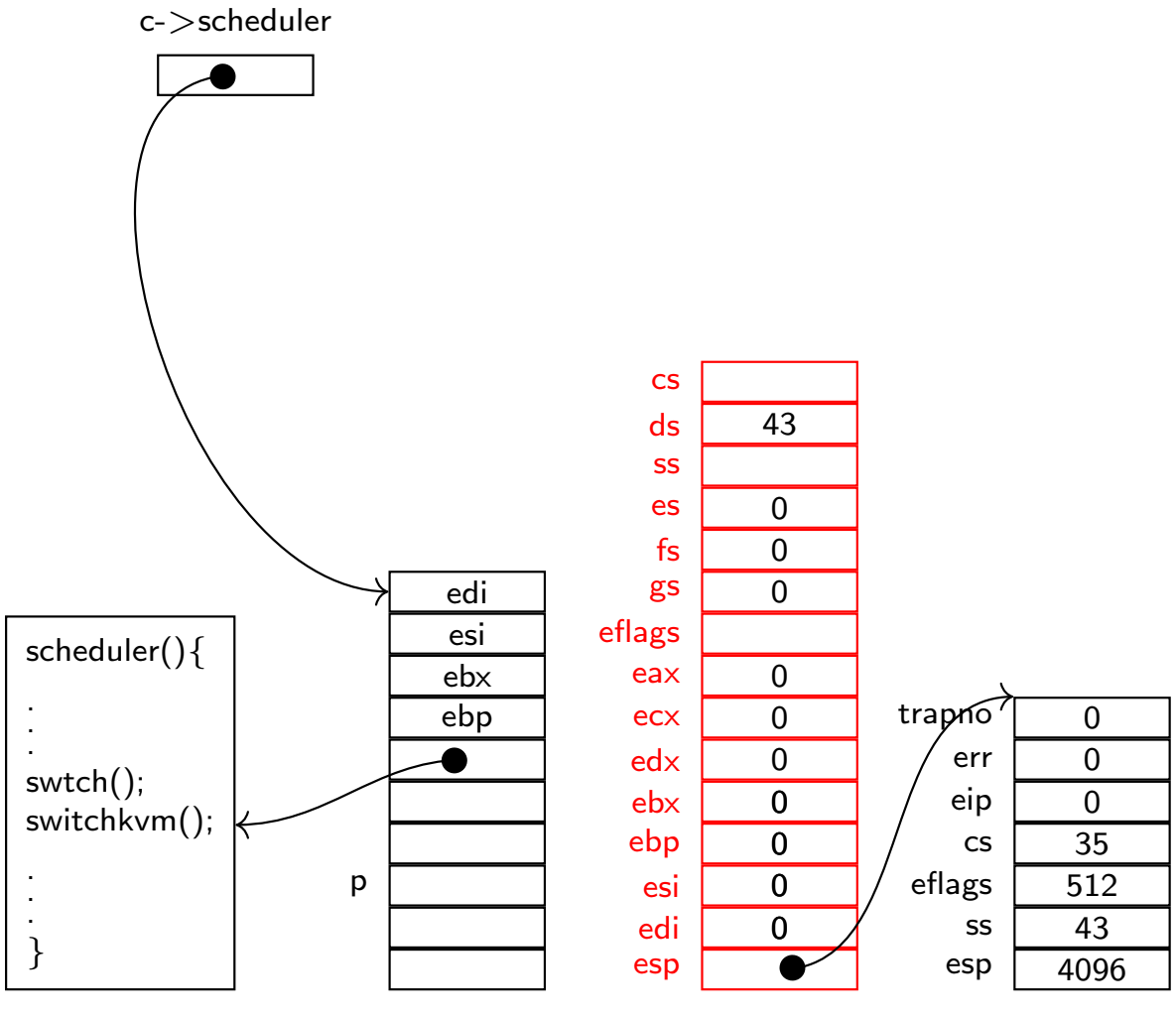


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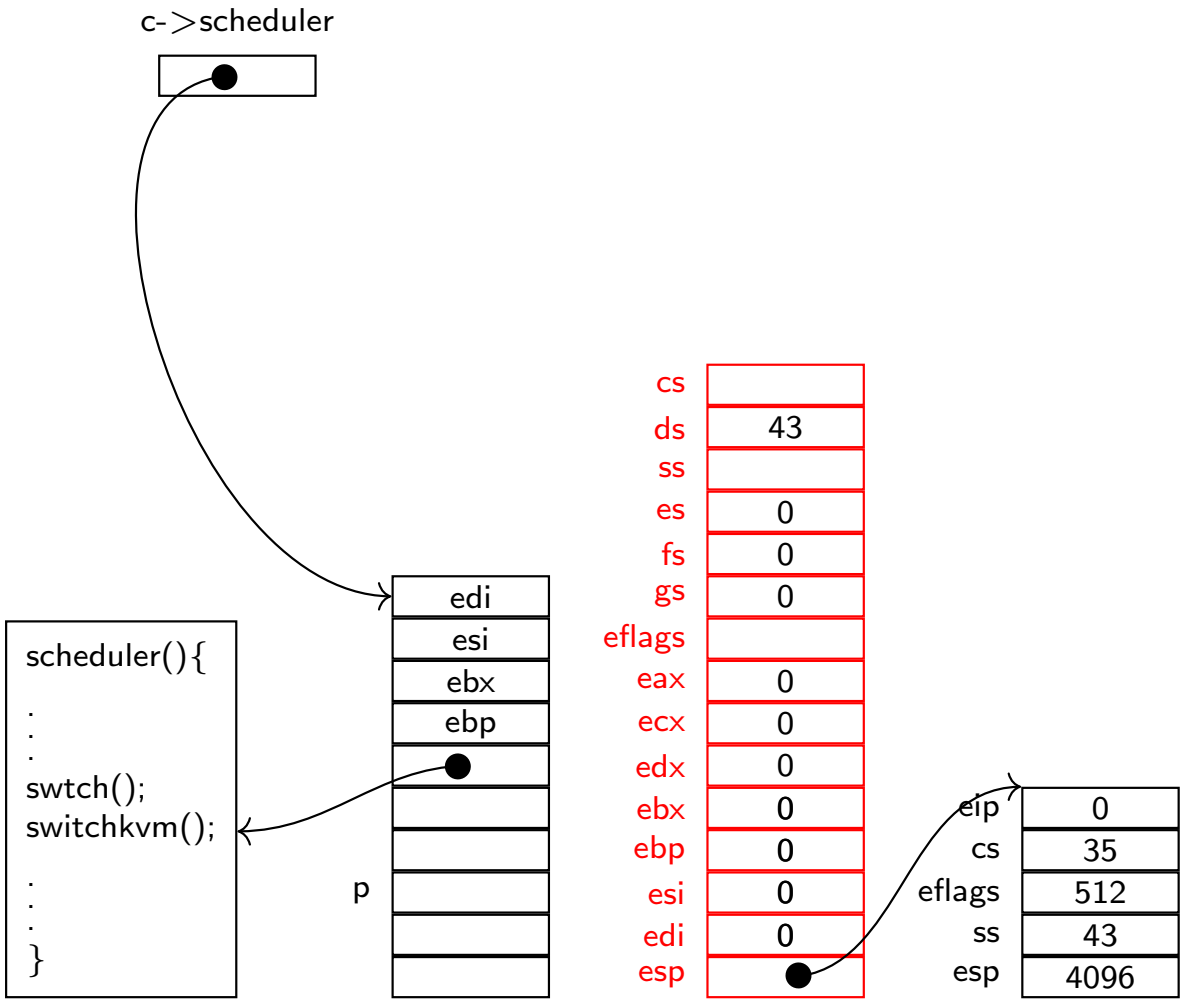


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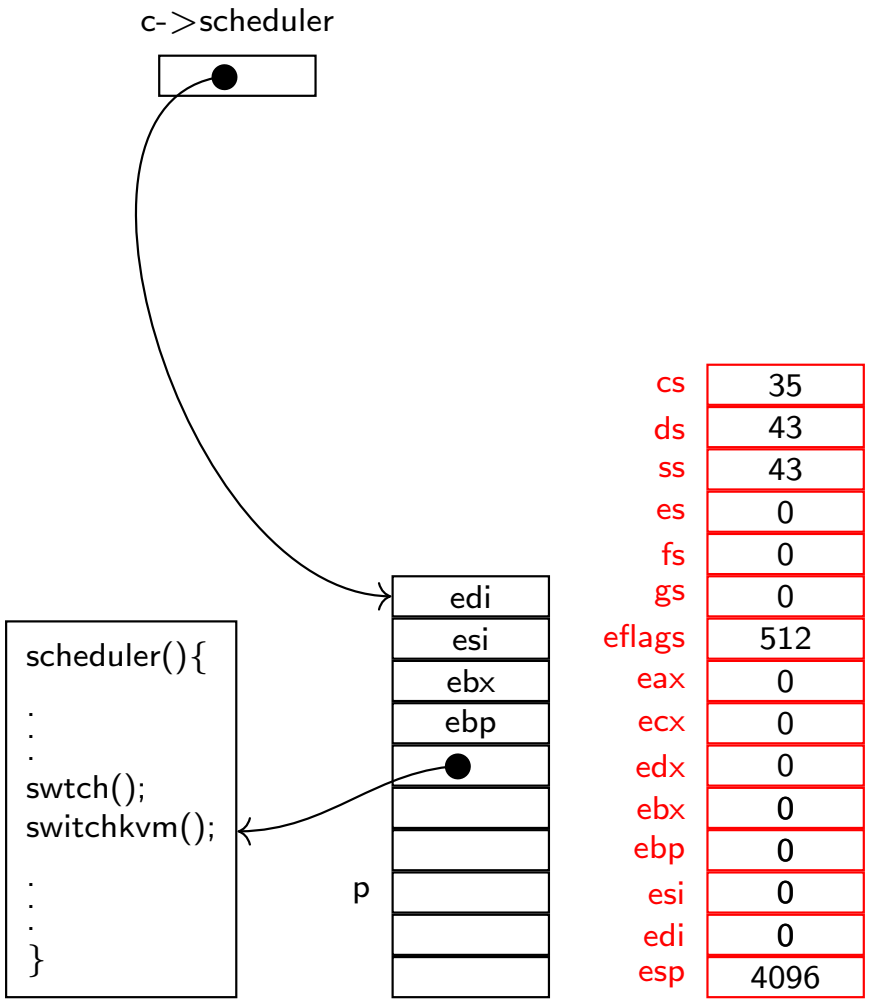


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Context switch

- Calling **swtch()**:
  - Creates a **context** structure on the current stack.
  - Stores the **cotext** structure address created in the first argument.
  - Load the **context** structure pointed to by the second argument.
- We are switching KERNEL contexts.
- User mode context of a process is loaded by the kernel side of the process.

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- Where are **cs**, **ds**, and **ss**????
  - The base and limit fields are identical across all kernel sides.
  - So, they need to be loaded only on aech kernel entering.
- Where is **gdtr**????
  - The address and size fields are different across processors.
  - The base and limit MUST NOT change between kernel sides on the same CPU.
  - Since **gdtr** is privileged, it needs to be loaded ONLY on kernel initialization.

If switching to user mode is expected:

- The `tr` register should contain the index of a TSS descriptor.
- The `TSS` descriptor should point to a `taskstate` structure.
- The `ss0` and `esp0` fields should point to a valid kernel stack top.
- The above is ESSENTIAL for proper interrupt service in user mode.

switchuvm

```
1860  void switchuvm(struct proc *p) {
        pushcli();
        mycpu()->gdt[SEG_TSS] = SEG16(STS_T32A,
                                      &mycpu()->ts,
                                      sizeof(mycpu()->ts)-1, 0)
        mycpu()->gdt[SEG_TSS].s = 0;
        mycpu()->ts.ss0 = SEG_KDATA<<3;
        mycpu()->ts.esp0 = (uint)p->kstack + KSTACKSIZE;
        mycpu()->ts.iomb = (ushort) 0xFFFF;
        ltr(SEG_TSS << 3);
        if (p->pgdir == 0)
          panic("switchuvm: no pgdir");
        lcr3(v2p(p->pgdir)); // switch to new address space
        popcli();
      }
```

taskstate (hardware structure)

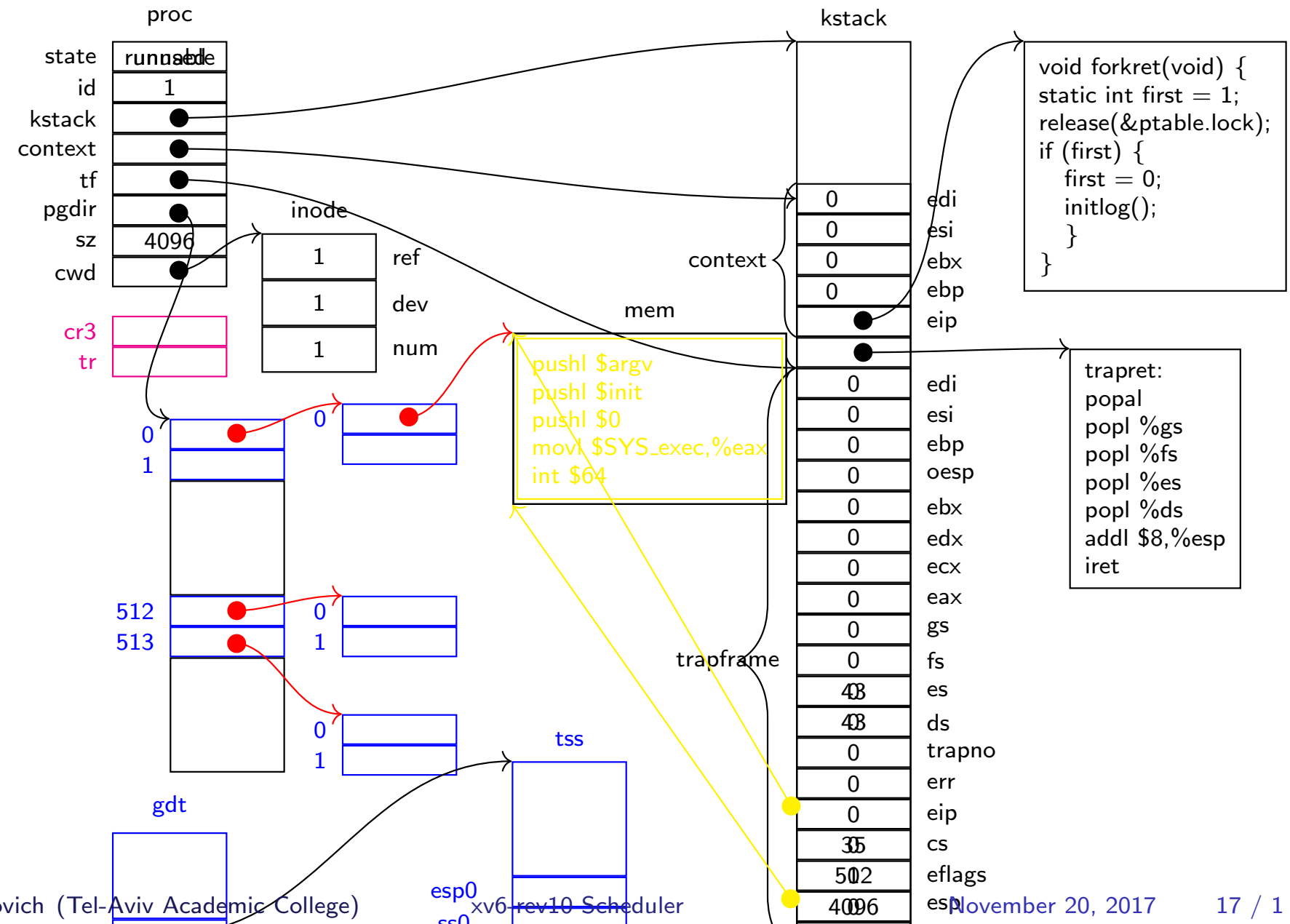
link	
esp0	
	ss0
esp1	
	ss1
esp2	
	ss2
cr3	
eip	
eflags	
eax	
ecx	
edx	
ebx	
esp	
ebp	
esi	
edi	

	es
	cs
	ss
	ds
	fs
	gs
	ldt
	t
iomb	

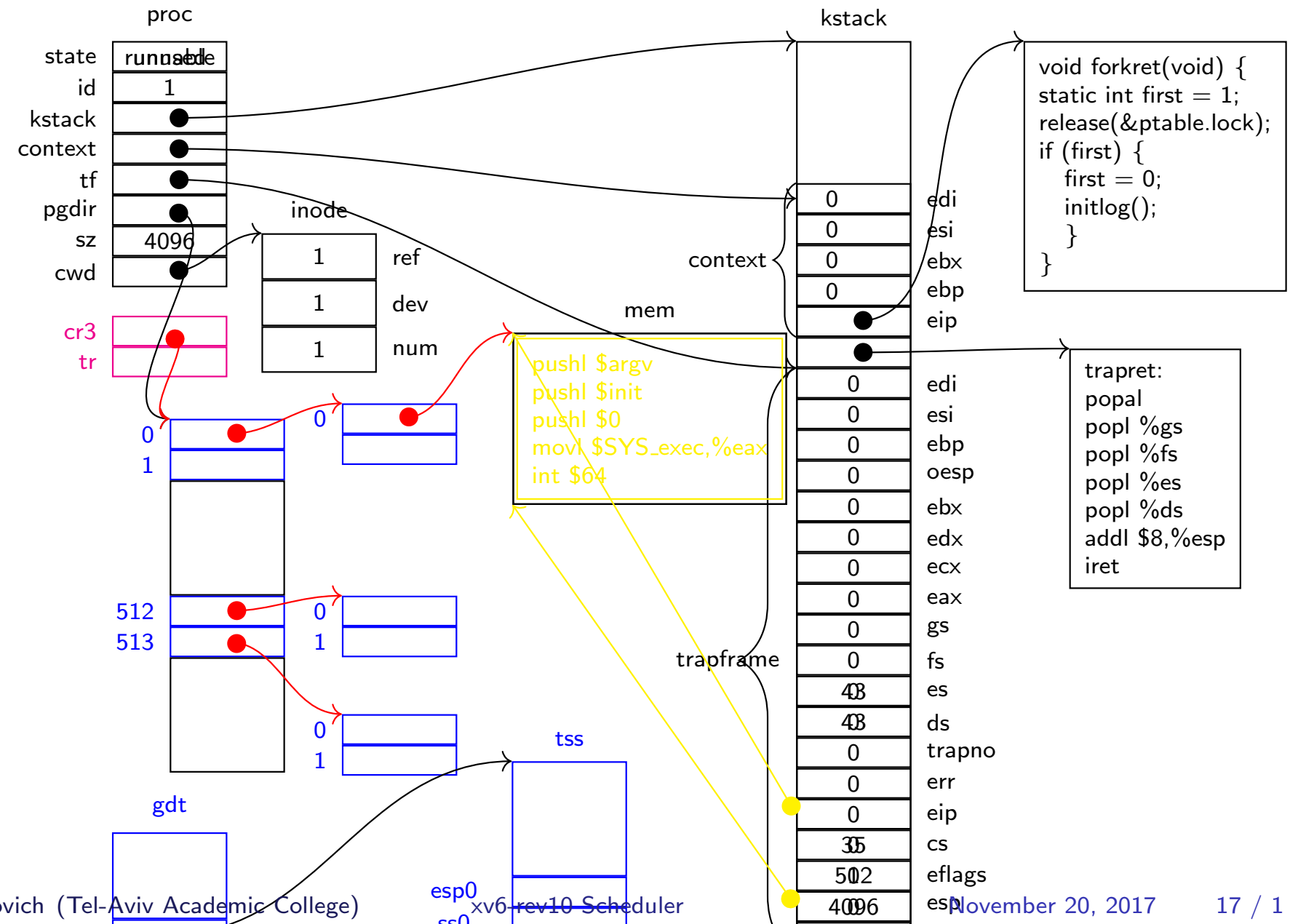
taskstate in C

```
851 struct taskstate
    {
     uint link;
     uint esp0;
     ushort ss0;
     ushort padding1;
     uint *esp1;
     ushort ss1;
     ushort padding2;
     uint *esp2;
     ushort ss2;
     ushort padding3;
     void *cr3;
     uint *eip;
     uint eflags;
     uint eax;
     uint ecx;
     uint edx;
     uint ebx;
     uint *esp;
     uint *ebp;
     uint esi;
     uint edi;
     ushort es;
     ushort padding4;
     ushort cs;
     ushort padding5;
     ushort ss;
     ushort padding6;
     ushort ds;
     ushort padding7;
     ushort fs;
     ushort padding8;
     ushort gs;
     ushort padding9;
     ushort ldt;
     ushort padding10;
     ushort t;
     ushort iomb;
    };
```

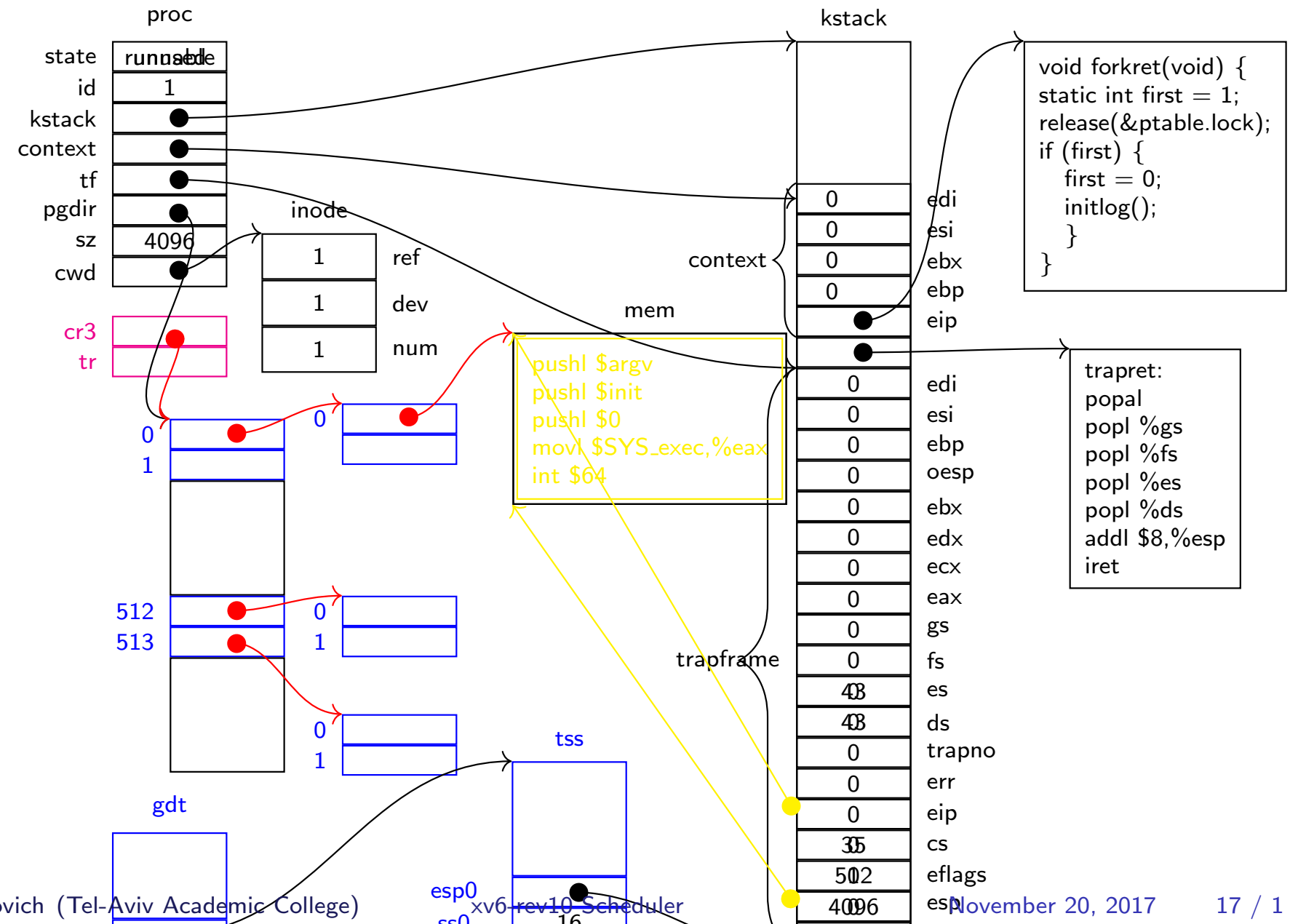
switchuvm


proc
state
id
kstack
context
tf
pgdir
sz
cwd
runnable
1
4096
inode
1
1
1
ref
dev
num
cr3
tr
kstack
context
edi
esi
ebx
ebp
eip
edi
esi
ebp
oesp
ebx
edx
ecx
eax
gs
fs
es
ds
trapno
err
eip
cs
eflags
esp
mem
pushl $argv
pushl $init
pushl $0
movl $SYS_exec,%eax
int $64
void forkret(void) {
static int first = 1;
release(&ptable.lock);
if (first) {
first = 0;
initlog();
}
}
trapret:
popal
popl %gs
popl %fs
popl %es
popl %ds
addl $8,%esp
iret
trapframe
gdt
tss
esp0

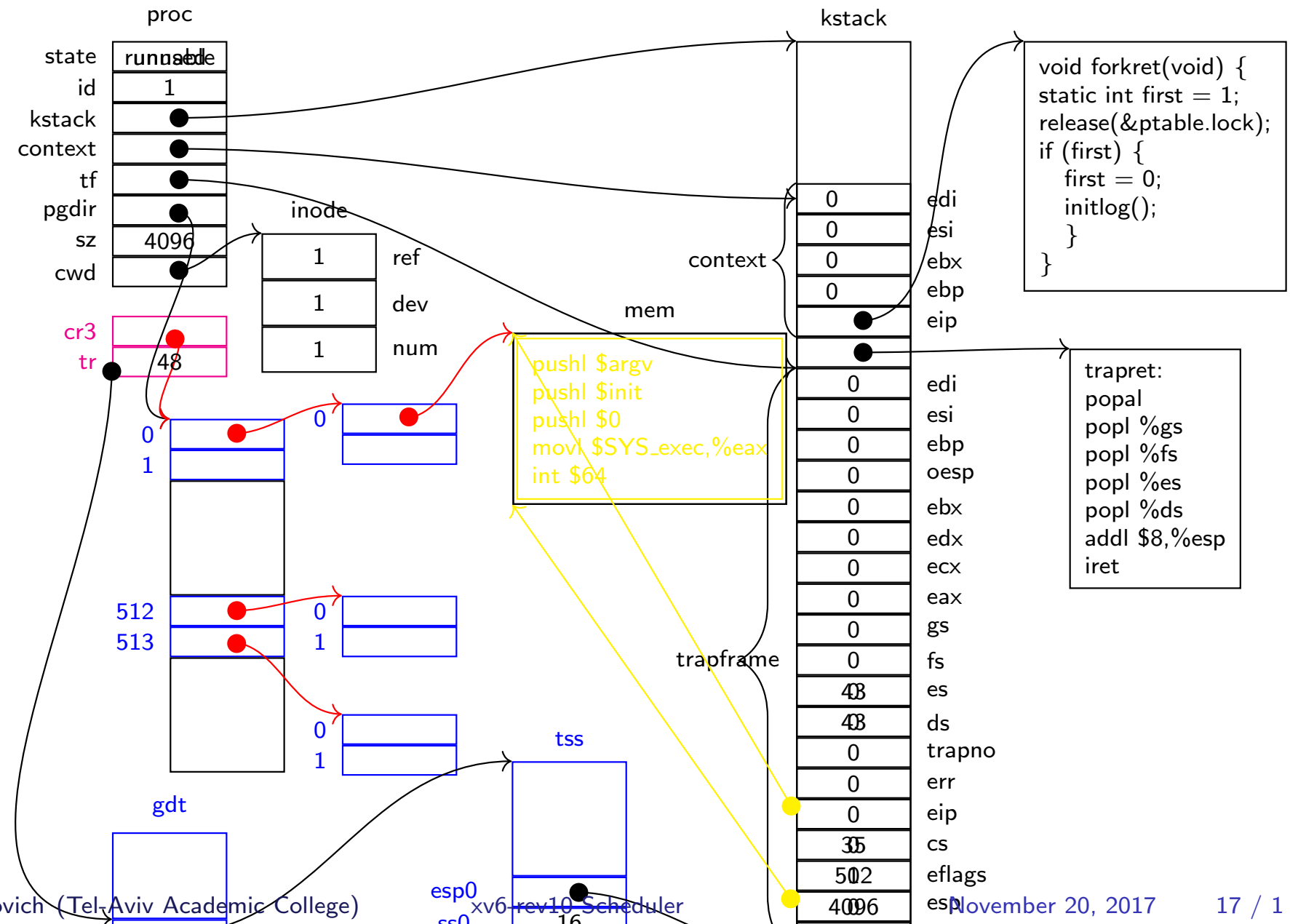
switchuvm


proc
state
id
kstack
context
tf
pgdir
sz
cwd
runnable
1
4096
inode
1
1
1
ref
dev
num
cr3
tr
mem
pushl $argv
pushl $init
pushl $0
movl $SYS_exec,%eax
int $64
0
1
512
513
0
1
0
1
0
1
gdt
tss
esp0
kstack
context
edi
esi
ebx
ebp
eip
edi
esi
ebp
oesp
ebx
edx
ecx
eax
gs
fs
es
ds
trapno
err
eip
cs
eflags
esp
trapframe
void forkret(void) {
static int first = 1;
release(&ptable.lock);
if (first) {
first = 0;
initlog();
}
}
trapret:
popal
popl %gs
popl %fs
popl %es
popl %ds
addl $8,%esp
iret

switchuvm


proc
state
id
kstack
context
tf
pgdir
sz
cwd
runnable
1
4096
inode
1
1
1
ref
dev
num
cr3
tr
mem
pushl $argv
pushl $init
pushl $0
movl $SYS_exec,%eax
int $64
kstack
context
edi
esi
ebx
ebp
eip
edi
esi
ebp
oesp
ebx
edx
ecx
eax
gs
fs
es
ds
trapno
err
eip
cs
eflags
esp
trapframe
void forkret(void) {
static int first = 1;
release(&ptable.lock);
if (first) {
first = 0;
initlog();
}
}
trapret:
popal
popl %gs
popl %fs
popl %es
popl %ds
addl $8,%esp
iret
0
1
512
513
tss
gdt
esp0
ss0

switchuvm


proc
state
id
kstack
context
tf
pgdir
sz
cwd
runnable
1
4096
inode
1
1
1
ref
dev
num
cr3
tr
48
mem
pushl $argv
pushl $init
pushl $0
movl $SYS_exec,%eax
int $64
kstack
context
edi
esi
ebx
ebp
eip
trapframe
edi
esi
ebp
oesp
ebx
edx
ecx
eax
gs
fs
es
ds
trapno
err
eip
cs
eflags
esp
void forkret(void) {
static int first = 1;
release(&ptable.lock);
if (first) {
first = 0;
initlog();
}
}
trapret:
popal
popl %gs
popl %fs
popl %es
popl %ds
addl $8,%esp
iret
0
1
512
513
tss
gdt
esp0
ss0
16

co-routines

- The `scheduler` switches to a process by using:

```
2478      swtch(&c->scheduler, p->context);
```

- A process leaves the cpu by returning to the `scheduler` using:

```
2516      swtch(&p->context, mycpu()->scheduler);
```

- We have here co-routines.

Event driven kernel

- At this point there is no more LINEAR EXECUTION of the kernel.
- The kernel as of now is EVENT DRIVEN.