Swapping (对换技术,交换技术)

将内存中暂时不能运行的进程,或暂时不用的数据和程序, Swapping-out到外存,以腾出足够的内存空间,把已具备运行 条件的进程,或进程所需要的数据和程序,Swapping-in内存。

Suspended Processes

- Processor is faster than I/O so all processes could be waiting for I/O
- Swap these processes to disk to free up more memory
- Blocked state becomes Suspend state when swapped to disk

Reasons for Process Suspension

Swapping The operating system needs to release sufficient main

memory to bring in a process that is ready to execute.

Other OS reason The operating system may suspend a background or utility

process or a process that is suspected of causing a problem.

Interactive user request A user may wish to suspend execution of a program for

purposes of debugging or in connection with the use of a

resource.

Timing A process may be executed periodically (e.g., an

accounting or system monitoring process) and may be

suspended while waiting for the next time interval.

Parent process request A parent process may wish to suspend execution of a

descendent to examine or modify the suspended process, or

to coordinate the activity of various descendents.

被挂起进程的特征

- 不能立即执行
- 可能是等待某事件发生。若是,则阻塞条件独立于挂起条件,即 使阻塞事件发生,该进程也不能执行
- 使之挂起的进程为: 自身、其父进程、0S
- 只有挂起它的进程才能使之由挂起状态转换为其他状态

Suspend vs. Blocked

问题

- 1. 是否只能挂起阻塞进程?
- 2. 如何激活一个挂起进程?

Suspend vs. Blocked

- 区分两个概念:
 - ? 进程是否等待事件,阻塞与否
 - ? 进程是否被换出内存,挂起与否
- 4 种状态组合:

Ready: 进程在内存,准备执行

Blocked: 进程在内存,等待事件

Ready, Suspend: 进程在外存,只要调入内存即可执行

Blocked,Suspend: 进程在外存,等待事件

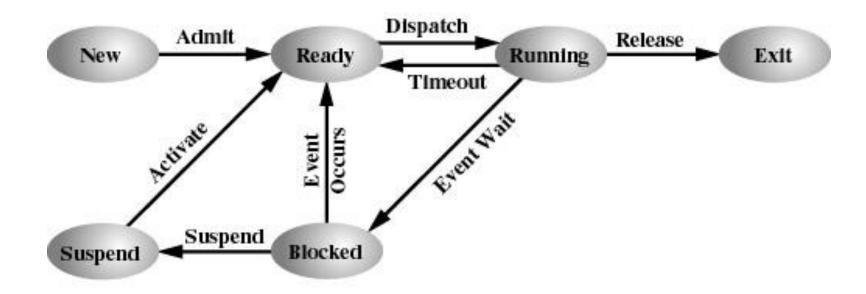
注:

处理机可调度执行的进程有两种:

- 新创建的进程
- 或换入一个以前挂起的进程

通常为避免增加系统负载,系统会换入一个以前挂起的进程执行。

One Suspend State



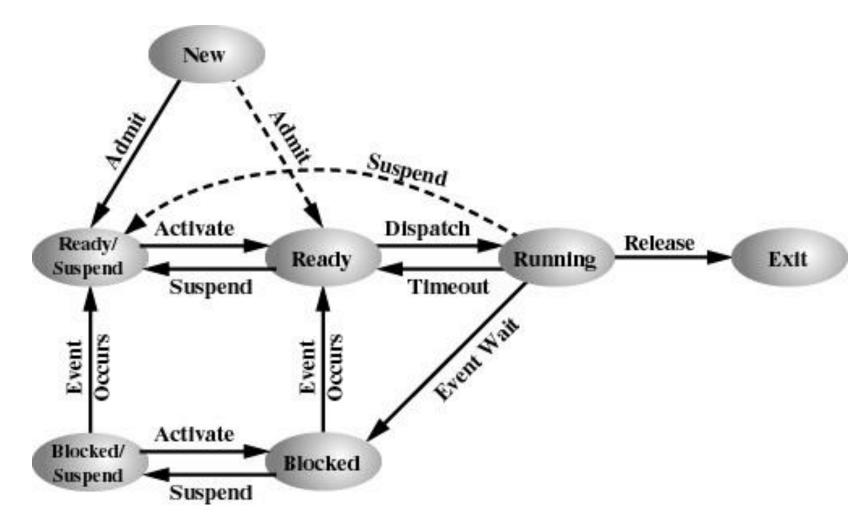
(a) With One Suspend State

BUG?

Two new states

- Blocked, suspend
- Ready, suspend

Two Suspend States



(b) With Two Suspend States

具有挂起状态的进程状态转换

- · Blocked→Blocked, Suspend: OS通常将阻塞进程换出,以腾出内存空间
- Blocked, Suspend → Ready, Suspend:当Blocked, Suspend进程等待的事件发生时,可以将其转换为Ready, Suspend
- Ready, Suspend →Ready: OS需要调入一个进程执行时
- Ready→ Ready, Suspend: 一般,OS挂起阻塞进程。但有时也会挂起就绪进程,释放足够的内存空间
- New→Ready, Suspend (New→Ready):新进程创建后,可以插入到Ready 队列或Ready, Suspend队列。若无足够的内存分配给新进程,则需要New
- → Ready, Suspend

具有挂起状态的进程状态转换(续)

- Blocked, Suspend →Blocked: 当Blocked, Suspend队列中有一个进程的阻塞事件可能会很快发生,则可将一个Blocked, Suspend进程换入内存,变为Blocked
- Running→Ready, Suspend: 当执行进程的时间片用完时,会转换为Ready。 或,一个高优先级的Blocked, Suspend进程正好变为非阻塞状态,OS可以将 执行进程转换为Ready,Suspend状态
- All→Exit: 通常, Running → Exit。但某些OS中, 父进程可以终止其子进程, 使任何状态的进程都可转换为退出状态