Processes and Scheduling

Part 2

进程与调度

Abstract

基础: 进程描述及控制

实现: 互斥与同步

避免: 死锁与饥饿

解决:几个经典问题

关于: 进程通信

策略: 进程调度

§ 2. 1 Process Description And Control

Learning objectives

By the end of this lecture you should be able to:

- Explain what's Process, Swapping, Thread
- · 掌握分析进程的结构, PCB, Process image(进程映像)
- 描述进程的基本状态及转换规则与原因
- 区别进程的挂起与阻塞状态
- · 理解OS内核的主要功能
- ・理解Process Control Primitives(原语)
- 区别Process Switching vs. Mode Switching
- 区别Process vs. Thread

Major Requirements of an Operating System

- Interleave the execution of several processes to maximize processor utilization while providing reasonable response time
- Allocate resources to processes
- Support interprocess communication and user creation of processes

程序的执行顺序

- •程序顺序执行
 - •程序顺序执行时的特征:顺序性、封闭性、可再现性
- •程序并发执行
 - •程序并发执行时的特征:间断性、非封闭性、不可再现性
- •程序并发执行条件(Bernstein条件)

 $R(P1) \cap W(P2) \cup W(P1) \cap R(P2) \cup W(P1) \cap W(P2) = \{ \}$

Process

- Also called a task
- Execution of an individual program
- ✓进程是程序在一个数据集合上的运行过程,是系统进行资源分配和调度的 一个独立单位
- ✓进程是可并发执行的程序在一个数据集合上的运行过程
- Can be traced
 - list the sequence of instructions that execute

Characteristics of Process

- Dynamic(动态性)
- Concurrency(并发性)
- Independent(独立性)
- · Asynchronous(异步性)

Process Structure

- Programs
- Datas
- PCB (Process Control Block)

Process States

进程的并发执行 进程的2状态 进程的5状态 进程状态转换图



假设内存中有3个进程A、B、C,他们的程序代码已全部装入内存。若A、C两进程需要执行12条指令,B进程需要执行4条指令,且B进程执行到第4条指令处必须等待I/O。如何跟踪他们的执行过程?

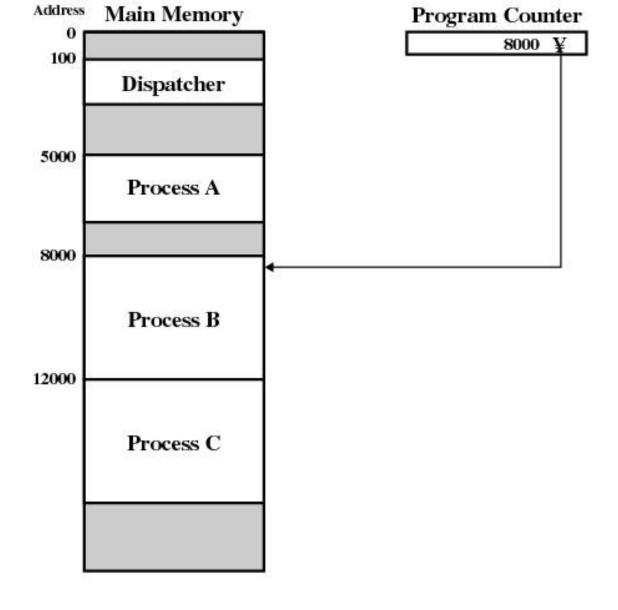


Figure 3.1 Snapshot of Example Execution (Figure 3.3) at Instruction Cycle 13

1 2 3	5000 5001 5002		27 28	12004 1200 <i>5</i>	Time out
3 4	5003		29	100	111110 0040
5	5004		30	101	
6	5005		31	102	
		Time out	32	103	
7	100		33	104	
8	101		34	105	
9	102		35	5006	
10	103		36	5007	
11	104		37	5008	
12	105		38	5009	
13	8000		39	5010	
14	8001		40	5011	
15	8002				Time out
15 16	8003		41	100	Time out
16 	8003	(/O request	41 42	100 101	Time out
16 17	8003] 100	I/O request	 41 42 43	100 101 102	Time out
16 17 18	8003 100 101	I/O request	41 42 43 44	100 101 102 103	Time out
16 17 18 19	8003 100 101 102	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45	100 101 102 103 104	Time out
16 17 18 19 20	8003 	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46	100 101 102 103 104 105	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21	8003 100 101 102 103 104	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	8003 100 101 102 103 104 105	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	8003 100 101 102 103 104 105 12000	UO request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	8003 100 101 102 103 104 105 12000 12001	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008 12009	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	8003 100 101 102 103 104 105 12000 12001 12002	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008 12009 12010	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	8003 100 101 102 103 104 105 12000 12001	I/O request	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	100 101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008 12009 12010 12011	Time out

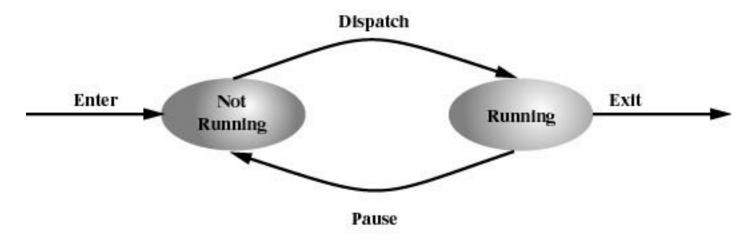
100 = Starting address of dispatcher program

shaded areas indicate execution of dispatcher process; first and third columns count instruction cycles; second and fourth columns show address of instruction being executed

Figure 3.3 Combined Trace of Processes of Figure 3.1

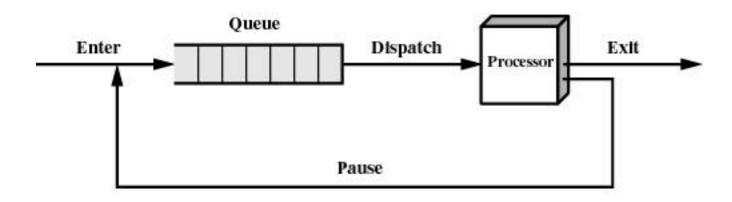
Two-State Process Model

- Process may be in one of two states
 - Running(执行)
 - Not-running (非执行)



(a) State transition diagram

Not-Running Process in a Queue



(b) Queuing diagram

注:

- 并非所有进程只要Not-running就处于ready(就绪) ,有的需要blocked(阻塞)等待I/O完成
- Not-running又可分为 ready和blocked两种状态

A Five-State Model

- Running (执行)
- Ready (就绪)
- Blocked (阻塞)
- New (新状态)
- Exit (退出)

- Running: 占用处理机(单处理机环境中,某一时刻仅一个进程占用处理机)
- Ready: 准备执行
- Blocked: 等待某事件发生才能执行,如等待I/O完成等
- New: 进程已经创建,但未被OS接纳为可执行进程
- Exit: 因停止或取消,被OS从执行状态释放

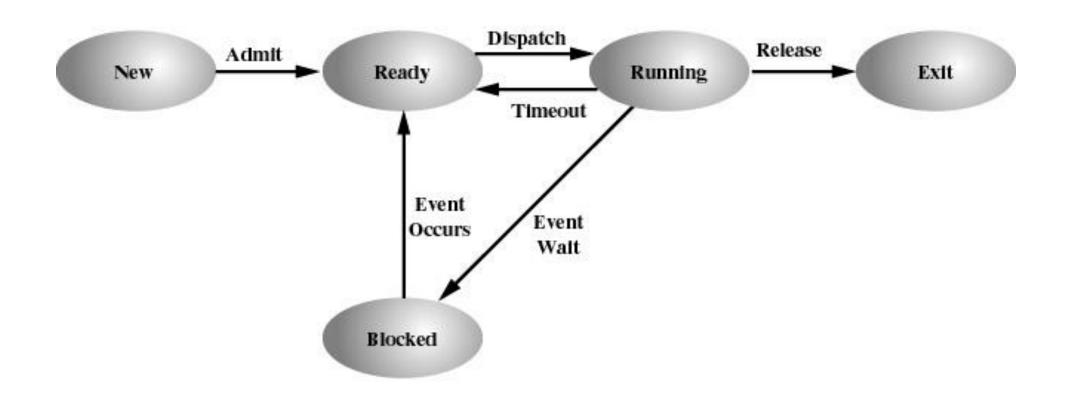


Figure 3.5 Five-State Process Model

- Null→New: 新创建进程首先处于新状态
- New→Ready: OS接纳新状态进程为就绪进程
- · Ready→Running: OS只能从就绪进程中选一个进程执行
- Running→Exit: 执行状态的进程执行完毕,或被取消,则转换为退出状态
- Running→ Ready:分时系统中,时间片用完,或优先级高的进程到来,将终止优先级低的进程的执行
- Running→ Blocked: 执行进程需要等待某事件发生。通常因进程需要的系统调用不能立即完成,而阻塞
- Blocked → Ready: 当阻塞进程等待的事件发生,就转换为就绪状态
- Ready→ Exit: 某些系统允许父进程在任何情况下终止其子进程。若一个父进程 终止,其子孙进程都必须终止。
- Blocked → Exit: 同前

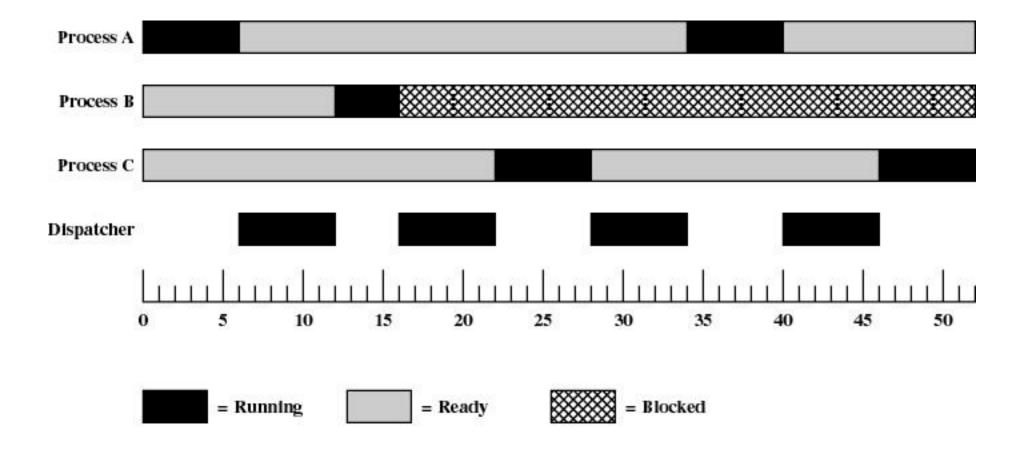
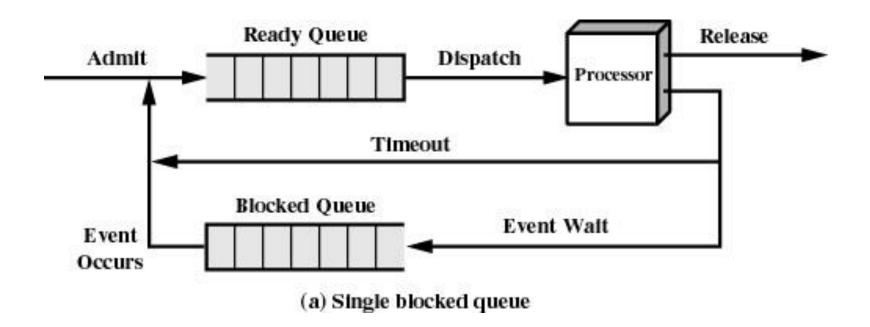
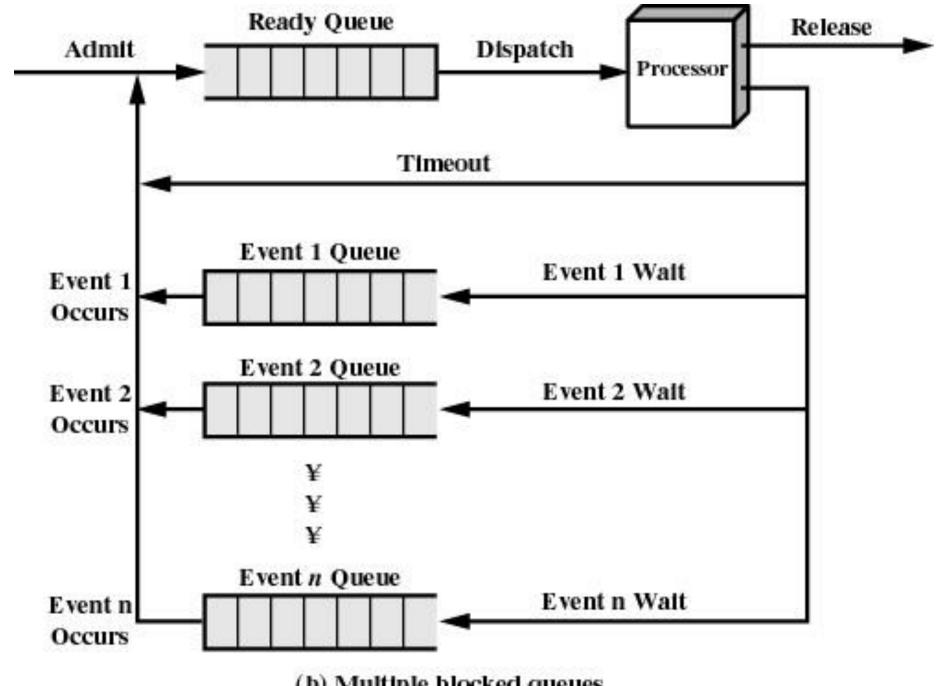


Figure 3.6 Process States for Trace of Figure 3.3

Using Two Queues





(b) Multiple blocked queues