第8-9讲 进程状态转换



Process States

- 进程的并发执行
- 进程的 2 状态
- 进程的 5 状态
- <u>进程状态转换图</u>



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?



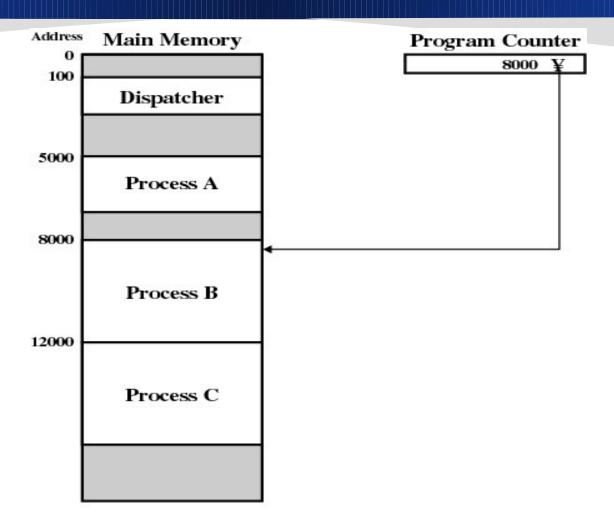


Figure 3.1 Snapshot of Example Execution (Figure 3.3) at Instruction Cycle 13



1 2 3	5000 5001 5002		27 28	12004 12005	Time out
3 4	5003		29	100	
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	I/O request	42	101	Time out
16 17	8003 100	I/O request	42 43	101 102	Time out
16 17 18	8003 100 101	I/O request	42 43 44	101 102 103	Time out
16 17 18 19	8003 100 101 102	I/O request	42 43 44 45	101 102 103 104	Time out
16 17 18 19 20	8003 100 101 102 103	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46	101 102 103 104 105	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21	8003 100 101 102 103 104	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46 47	101 102 103 104 105 12006	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	100 101 102 103 104 105	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46 47 48	101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21	8003 100 101 102 103 104	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46 47	101 102 103 104 105 12006	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	100 101 102 103 104 105 12000	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008	Time out
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	100 101 102 103 104 105 12000 12001	I/O request	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	101 102 103 104 105 12006 12007 12008 12009	Time out

100 = Starting address of dispatcher program

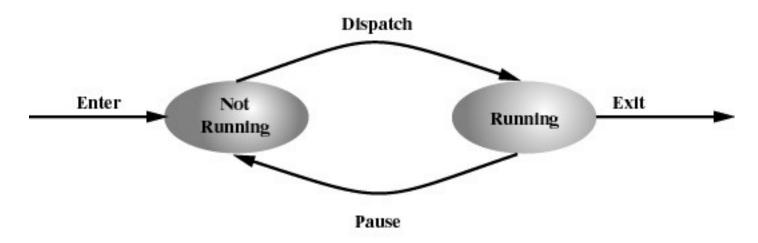
shaded areas indicate execution of dispatcher process; first and third columns count instruction cycles; second and fourth columns show address of instruction being executed

Figure 3.3 Combined Trace of Processes of Figure 3.1



Two-State Process Model

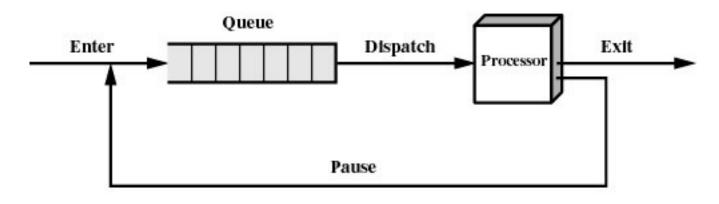
- Process may be in one of two states
 - ■Running(执行)
 - ■Not-running (非执行)



(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



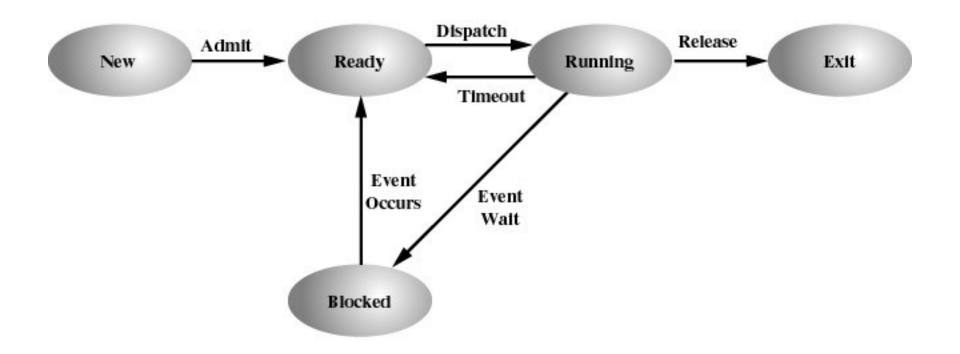


Figure 3.5 Five-State Process Model



- 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



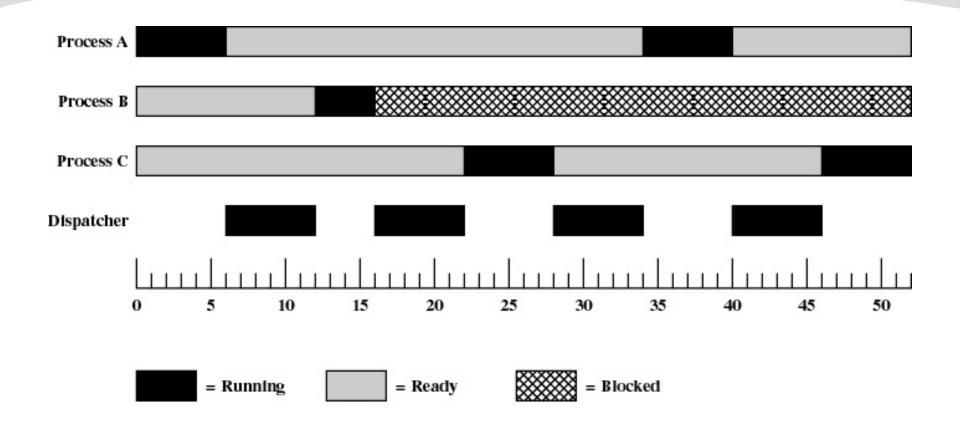
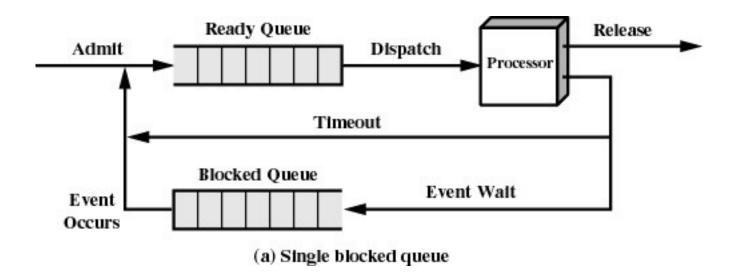


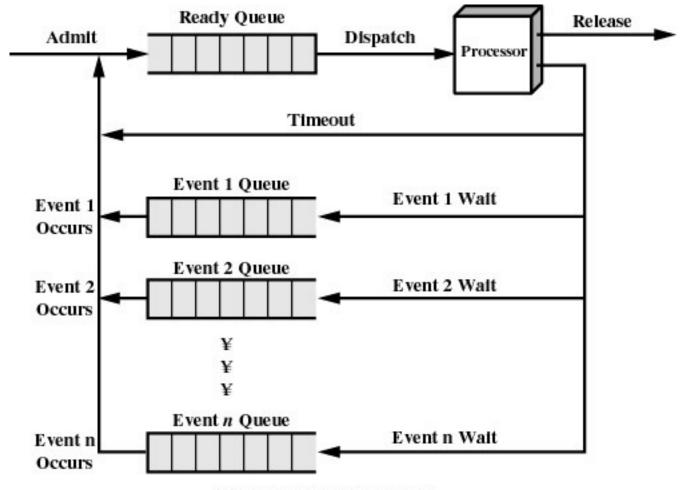
Figure 3.6 Process States for Trace of Figure 3.3



Using Two Queues







(b) Multiple blocked queues



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.

memory to oring 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 (挂起与阻塞)

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:

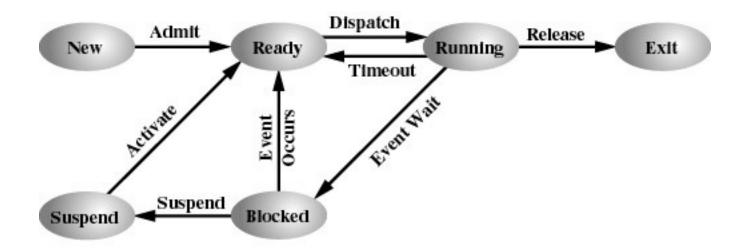
处理机可调度执行的进程有两种:

- ●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

此方案存在问题!

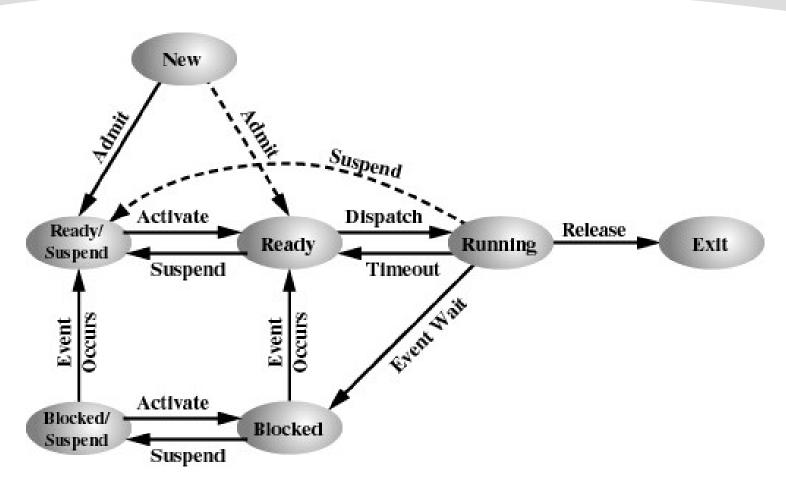


Two new states

- 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

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 老xit: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

