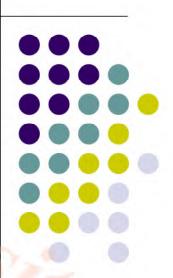
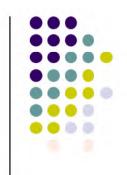
嵌入式系统设计与应用 第六章 进程和操作系统(2)

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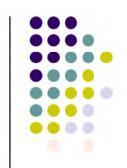
2 抢占式实时操作系统



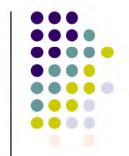
• 实时操作系统(RTOS)根据系统设计者提供的财富的事来执行进程。

• 准确满足时序约束的最可靠方法就是构建抢占 式(Preemptive)操作系统,并使用优先级(Priority)来控制进程的运行。





- 抢占是替代C函数调用以控制执行的方法之一
- 为了充分利用定时器,我们不能再将进程仅仅 视为函数调用。我需要在程序的任何地方都可 以从一个子例程跳转到另一个子程序。
- 这样,再结合定时器,基于系统的时间约束,任何函数之间都可以在需要时相互跳转。



抢占(2)

- 我们需要在两个或多个进程之间共享CPU。
- 也内核(kernel)是操作系统中决定运行哪一个进程的部分,由定时器周期性地启动。
- 定时器周期长度被称为时间量程(time quantum),因为它是我们可以控制CPU活 动的最小增量。
- 内核决定下一个执行的进程,并引发该进程的执行。在下一次定时器中断,内核可以选择同一进程或其他进程来执行。





- 注意本节与上一节对定时器应用的不同!
- 上节: 使用定时器控制循环次数,一次循环迭代包括了若干个完整的进程执行。
- 本节: 时间量程通常比任何进程的执行时间都要短。

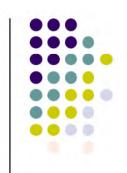


抢占(4)

- 如何在进程结束之前实现进程之间的切换?
- C语言不行,要用汇编!
- 我们可以使用汇编语言恢复寄存器,不是从被 定时器中断的进程,而是用任何所需进程的寄 存器。
- 定义进程的一组寄存器称之为上下文context ,而从一个进程的寄存器组切换到另一个被称 之为上下文切换。保存进程状态的数据结构被 称为进程控制块(process control block)

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优先级



- 内核如何确定哪一个进程被执行?
- 我们需要一个快速的进程执行选择机制,避免 在内核上消耗太多时间而影响进程的执行。
- 给每个任务指定一个数值化的优先级,这样内核就可以简单的根据进程及其优先级,从需要执行的进程中选择优先级最高的就绪进程执行
- 这种机制灵活而又快捷。
- 优先级是个非负整数。相对优先级比绝对优先 级更重要。本书中1作为最高优先级。

示例: 优先级驱动的调度



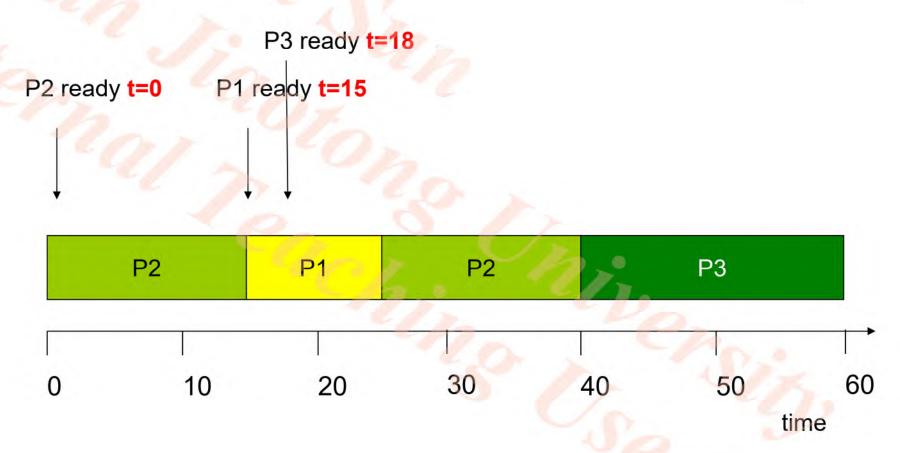
• 规则:

- each process has a fixed priority (1 highest);
- highest-priority ready process gets CPU;
- process continues until done.
- 定义三个进程
 - P1: priority 1, execution time 10
 - P2: priority 2, execution time 30
 - P3: priority 3, execution time 20

书上的例题

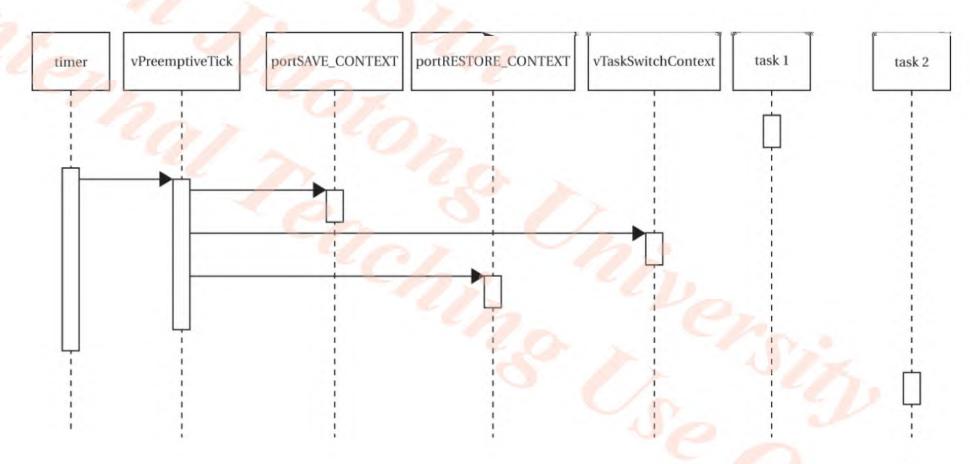
示例: 优先级驱动的调度



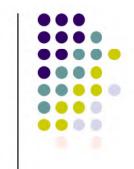








```
void vPreemptiveTick( void ) 代码不做强制要求
       /* Save the context of the interrupted task. */
       portSAVE_CONTEXT();
       /* WARNING - Do not use local (stack) variables here.
       Use globals if you must! */
       static volatile unsigned portLONG ulDummy;
       /* Clear tick timer interrupt indication. */
       ulDummy = portTIMER_REG_BASE_PTR->TC_SR;
       /* Increment the RTOS tick count, then look for the
       highest priority task that is ready to run. */
       vTaskIncrementTick();
       vTaskSwitchContext();
       /* Acknowledge the interrupt at AIC level... */
       AT91C_BASE_AIC->AIC_EOICR = portCLEAR_AIC_INTERRUPT;
       /* Restore the context of the new task. */
       portRESTORE_CONTEXT();
```



```
#define portSAVE_CONTEXT()
```

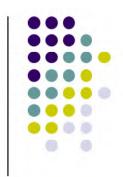
```
extern volatile void * volatile pxCurrentTCB;
extern volatile unsigned portLONG ulCriticalNesting;
/* Push R0 as we are going to use the register. */
asm volatile( /* assembly language code here */ );
( void ) ulCriticalNesting;
( void ) pxCurrentTCB;
}
```

```
STMDB SP!, {R0}
/* Set R0 to point to the task stack pointer. */
STMDB SP, {SP}^
NOP
SUB SP, SP, #4
LDMIA SP!,{R0}
/* Push the return address onto the stack. */
STMDB RO!, {LR}
/* Now we have saved LR we can use it instead of R0. */
MOV LR, R0
/* Pop R0 so we can save it onto the system mode stack. */
LDMIA SP!, {R0}
/* Push all the system mode registers onto the task
stack. */
STMDB LR,{R0-LR}^
NOP
SUB LR, LR, #60 /*
Push the SPSR onto the task stack. */
MRS R0, SPSR
STMDB LR!, {R0}
LDR R0, =ulCriticalNesting
LDR R0, [R0]
STMDB LR!, {R0}
/*Store the new top of stack for the task. */
LDR R0, =pxCurrentTCB
LDR R0, [R0]
STR LR, [R0]
```

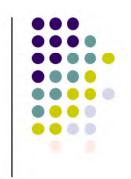


```
void vTaskSwitchContext( void )
         if (uxSchedulerSuspended != ( unsigned portBASE_TYPE ) pdFALSE )
                 /* The scheduler is currently suspended - do not allow a context switc
                  xMissedYield = pdTRUE;
                  return;
         /* Find the highest priority queue that contains ready tasks. */
         while( listLIST_IS_EMPTY(&( pxReadyTasksLists[uxTopReadyPriority ]) ) )
                  – uxTopReadyPriority;
         /* listGET_OWNER_OF_NEXT_ENTRY walks through the list,
                  so the tasks of the same priority get an equal share
                  of the processor time. */
         listGET_OWNER_OF_NEXT_ENTRY( pxCurrentTCB,
         &(pxReadyTasksLists[uxTopReadyPriority]));
         vWriteTraceToBuffer();
```

```
LDR R0, =pxCurrentTCB
LDR R0, [R0]
LDR LR, [R0]
/* The critical nesting depth is the first item on the stack. */
/* Load it into the ulCriticalNesting variable. */
LDR R0, =ulCriticalNesting
LDMFD LR!, {R1}
STR R1, [R0]
/* Get the SPSR from the stack. */
LDMFD LR!, {R0}
MSR SPSR, R0
/* Restore all system mode registers for the task. */
LDMFD LR, {R0-R14}^
NOP
/* Restore the return address. */
LDR LR, [LR, #+60]
/* And return - correcting the offset in the LR to obtain the correct
address. */
SUBS PC, LR, #4
```



与调度有关的问题



- Can we meet all deadlines?
 - Must be able to meet deadlines in all cases.
- How much CPU horsepower do we need to meet our deadlines?