

```

8. 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");
}

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

```

In many places, the processor must identify which process it is running, for example when a processor serves a yield system call, the processor must determine which process is invoking yield. x86 follows the standard plan that relies on a tiny

bit of hardware support.

The kernel uses `mycpu` to find its apicid, which in turn calls the function `lapicid`. The function `lapicid` returns the hardware identifier for this processor. `mycpu` <sup>uses</sup> identifier to find its struct `cpu`.

The kernel uses `myproc` to find struct `proc` for the process that is running on current processor. The function `myproc` disables interrupt and moves `mycpu` to find its processor state, which contains a field `proc`.