

L4-1. 课程回顾

宋卓然

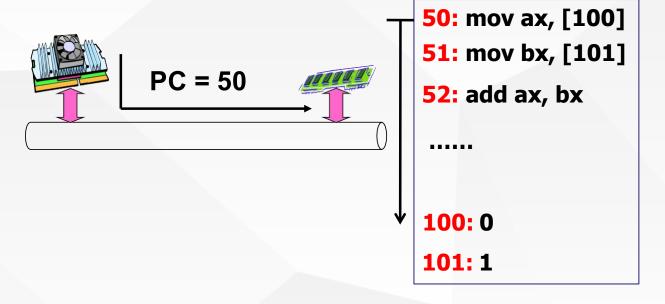
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饮水思源•爱国荣校



运转CPU







CPU没有好好运转

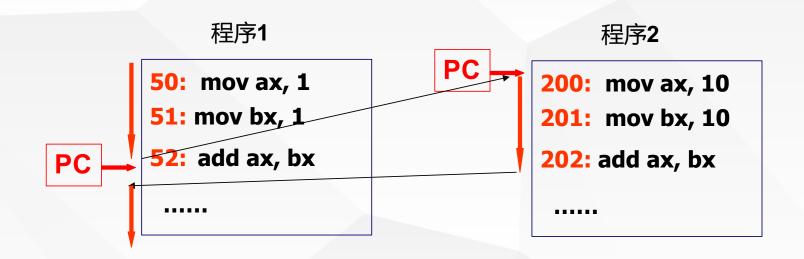
```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
  int i, to, *fp, sum = 0;
                                      CPU工作
  to = atoi(argv[1]);
                                      了10毫秒
  for(i=1; i<=to; i++)
     sum = sum + i;
     fprintf(fp,"%d", sum);
                                      CPU停留
了10秒钟
```





得让CPU好好运转

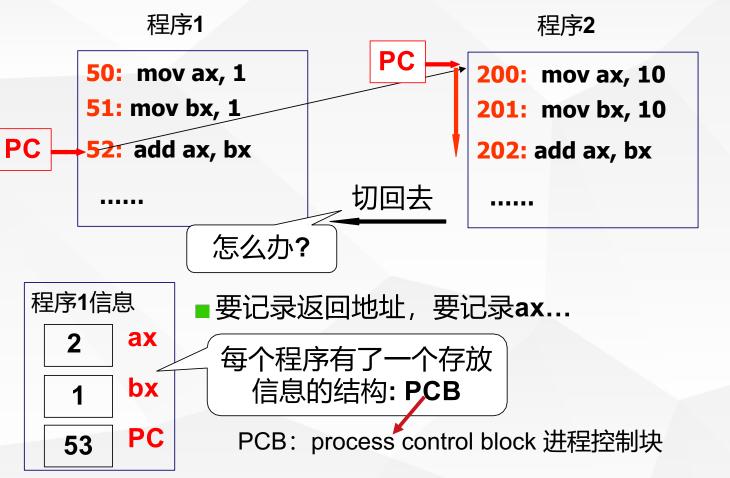








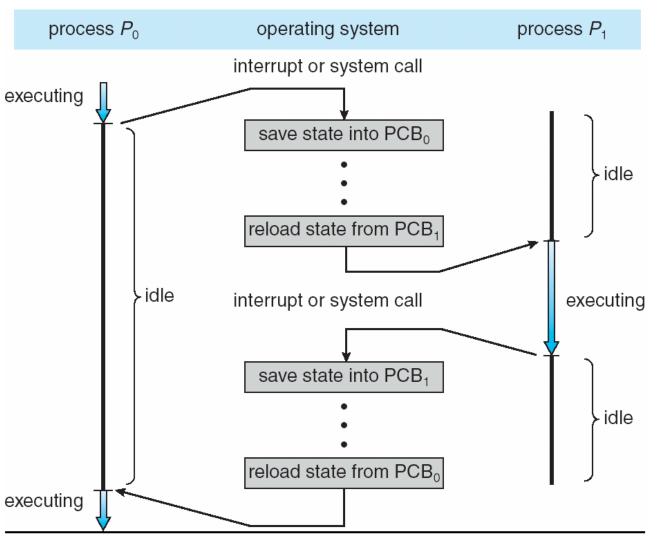




■运行的程序和静态 程序不一样了...



进程调度



上下文切换保存:
program counter
accumulators
index registers
stack pointers
general-purpose registers
condition-code information.

User Mode



进程相关的系统调用

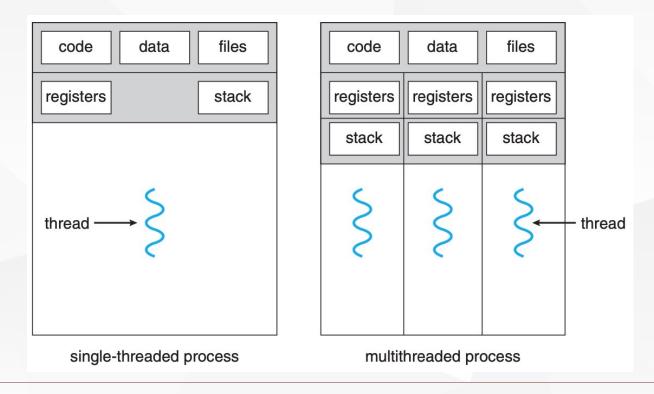


- 进程创建
 - pid=fork();
 - createprocess();
- 进程终止
 - wait();
 - waitpid();



多线程的必要性

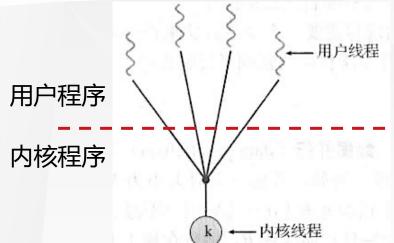
- 每个线程是CPU使用的一个基本单元;它包括线程ID(tid)、程序计数器、 寄存器组和堆栈。
- 它与同一进程的其他线程共享代码段、数据段和其他操作系统资源

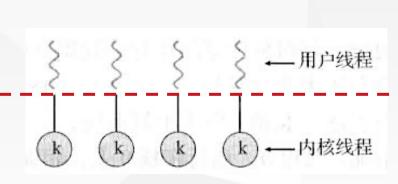


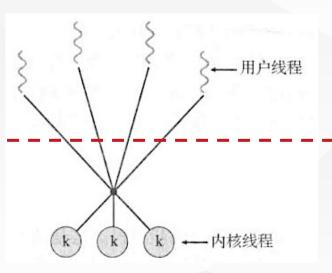


多线程模型



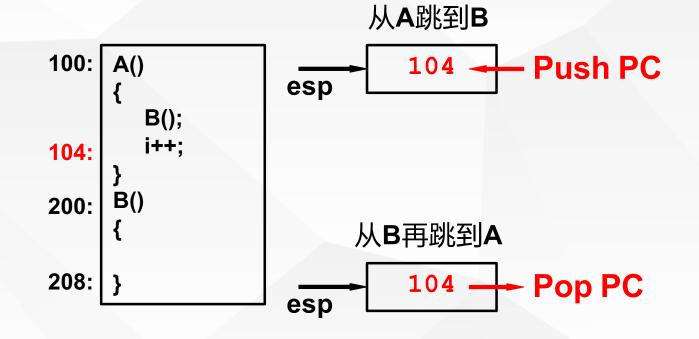








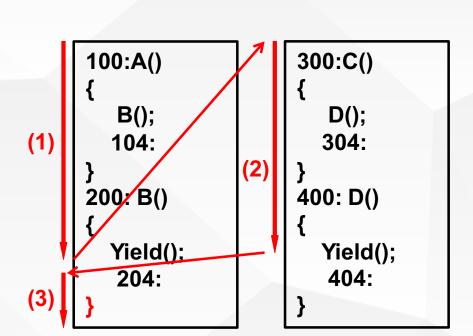






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用户级线程切换

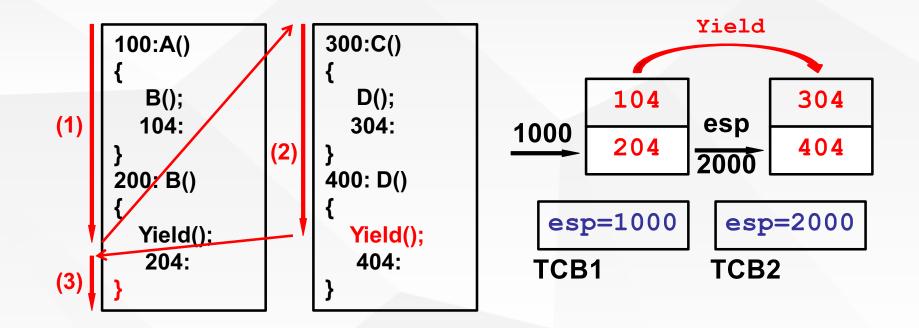


面对这样的栈你怎么可能从B顺利的回到A?





用户级线程切换



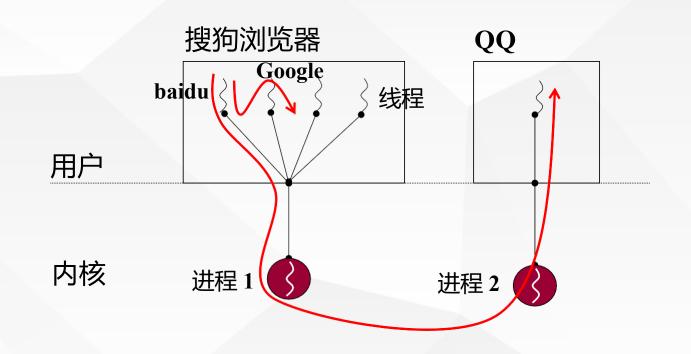
Yield()找到下一个TCB→找到新的栈 →切到新的栈





一直在用户态无法完成想要的功能



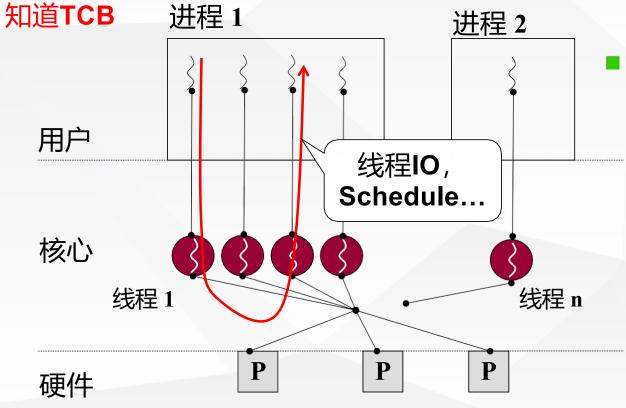






内核级线程





- gcc -o explorer explorer.c yield.c ...
- 内核级线程gcc -o explorer explorer.c...; ThreadCreate 是系统调用; Yield()用户不可见,调度点由系统决定,schedule()

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内核栈的切换

