操作系统研讨课

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Fall Term 2017-2018

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Lecture 3 Preemptive Kernel

2017.10.18



Schedule

- Project 2 due
- Project 3 assignment

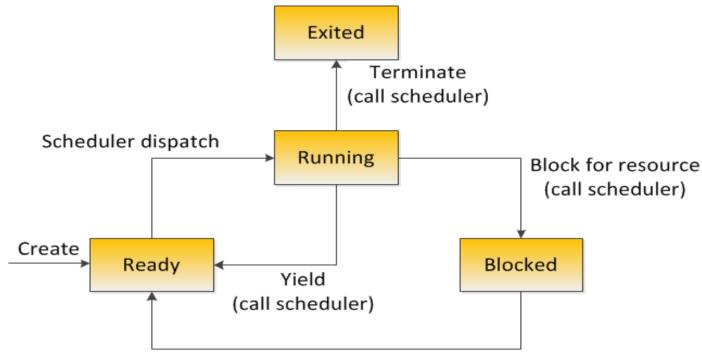


Project 2 Due

- P2 review
 - We test mutual lock, context switch cost measurement, and all tests in tasks.c for P2 due
 - Please compile your code, running the code on your board, and show the results to TA
 - Answer any questions we may ask

- Requirement
 - Support preemptive kernel
 - Write a timer interrupt handler
 - Write functions to support block sleeping
 - Write a scheduler to support both round robin and priority based scheduling

- Non-Preemptive kernel
 - How about the throughput of the operating system?





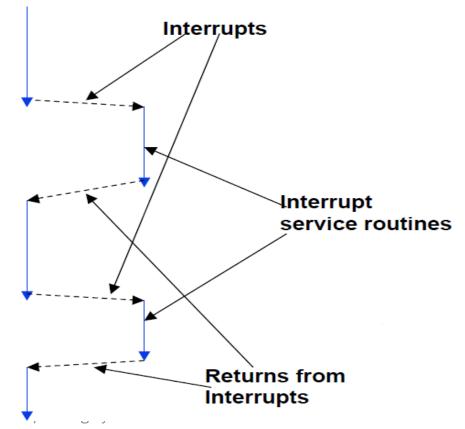
- Interrupt & Exception & Trap
 - A signal to the processor emitted by HW or SW indicating an event requiring immediate process
 - The processor responds by suspending its current running task, saving its state, and executing interrupt/exception handler
 - After the interrupt/exception handler finishes, the processor resumes normal activities



Interrupt & Exception & Trap

Normal execution

Normal execution with interrupt





Interrupt

- A change in execution caused by an external event outside the processor
 - Clock for timesharing
 - I/O devices: disk, network, keyboard etc.

Exception

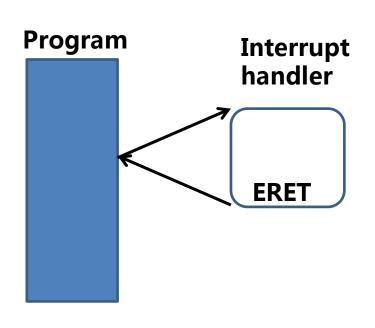
- A change in execution caused by an internal event within the processor
 - Segment fault, Overflow, Page fault etc.

Trap

- A user-requested exception
 - Syscall



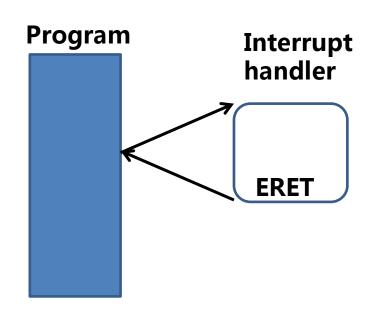
- Handling interrupt
 - Save context
 - Determine what caused interrupt
 - Invoke specific routine based on type of interrupt
 - Restore context
 - Return from interrupt



- Handling interrupt
 - What if interrupt occurs while in interrupt handler?
 - ENTER_CRITICAL
 - Disable interrupt before actually handling the interrupt
 - Setting a label to indicate the interrupt is disabled
 - LEAVE_CRITICAL
 - Do not forget to re-enable interrupt after handling the interrupt



- Handling interrupt
 - ENTER_CRITICAL
 - Save context
 - Determine what caused interrupt
 - Invoke specific routine based on type of interrupt
 - LEAVE_CRITICAL
 - Restore context
 - Return from interrupt





- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Coprocessor 0 (CP0) registers
 - Status register
 - IE bit: 1 enable interrupt; 0 disable
 - IM7 ~ IM0: control enable/disable different interrupts
 - IM7 bit: 1: enable Clock interrupt; 0: disable

	31	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 8	7 5	4 3	2	1	0
CU (cu3:cu0)		0	FR	0	NO- FDIV	NO- FSQR	BEV	0	SR	0	IM7-IM0	0	KSU	ERL	EXL	IE	
												8					



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Coprocessor 0 (CP0) registers
 - Status register
 - Refer to the initialization of interrupts in start code
 - Pay attention to the initialization of the register in YOUR PCB
 - We only handle clock interrupt in this project



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Coprocessor 0 (CP0) registers
 - Cause register
 - IP7 ~ IP0: indicating the interrupt type
 - IP7 bit: 1: Clock interrupt
 - EXCCODE: Exception type

31	30	29 28 2	27 16	15 8	7	6 2	1 0
BD	0	CE	0	IP7~IP0	0	Exc-	0
						Code	
1	1	2	12	8	1	5	2



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Coprocessor 0 (CP0) registers
 - BadVAddr register
 - EPC register
 - TagHi/TagLo registers
 - Please keep these registers in your PCB



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Operate CP0 registers
 - mfc0: move from Coprocessor 0
 - Loads data from a CP0 register into a CPU register
 - mtc0: move to Coprocessor 0
 - Stores data into a CP0 register
 - mfhi/mthi
 - mflo/mtlo
 - Use MIPS registers
 - \$k0, \$k1



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - Coprocessor 0 (CP0): read-modify-write
 - Read the cp0 register into a CPU register
 - Modify the contents of the CPU register
 - Write the modified value back to the cp0 register
 - Please refer MACRO STI and CLI in start code
 - E.g. mfc0 k0, CP0_STATUS mtc0 k0, CP0_STATUS



- Tips on implementing interrupt handler
 - What do you do in the clock interrupt handler?
 - How to deal with normal tasks with yielding?
 - How to deal with sleeping tasks?
 - Different operations for user process and kernel threads
 - nested_count field
 - Yield if in user mode
 - Continue running if in kernel mode



- Tips on disabling/enabling interrupt
 - Get to understand the following macros
 - STI, CLI
 - ENTER_CRITICAL, LEAVE_CRITICAL
 - Get to understand the following leaf functions
 - enter_critical()
 - leave_critical()



- Process sleep()
 - Blocking sleep
 - Block the task when it calls sleep()
 - Use a separate queue to keep sleeping tasks
 - Wake up the task
 - When the timing reaches sleeping threshold of the task
 - About timing
 - Use the number of ticks
 - Time slice increases in each clock interrupt



- Scheduler
 - Round robin
 - Priority based
 - Fairness
 - Think about what kind of information should be included in PCB if you want to do the above scheduler

- Step by step
 - Task 1: implement a clock interrupt handler, blocking sleep, and round-robin scheduler
 - Task 2: implement a priority based scheduler

- Requirements for design review (40 points)
 - What is the workflow for handling interrupt?
 - What do you do in the clock interrupt handler?
 - How do you implement blocking sleep?
 When to wake up the task?
 - How do you implement the priority based scheduler?



- Requirements of developing (60 points)
 - Implement clock interrupt handler with round robin scheduler (30)
 - Implement blocking sleep (15)
 - Implement a priority-based scheduler (15)



- P3 schedule
 - P3 design review: 25th Oct.
 - No class on 1st Nov.
 - P3 due: 8th Nov.

