

CS3844 Operating Systems

Context Switching



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Objectives

- Explain how a CPU Context switch occurs
- Explain how the hardware may impact the time necessary for a context switch (i.e. Sun Ultra Sparc)
- List reasons why a context switch would occur
- Explain why context switching can be bad
- Compare and contrast IO Bound and CPU Bound processes



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Basic Context Switch

- Store current state to a PCB
 - Store contents of Micro general purpose registers
 - Store the Stack pointer
 - Store the program counter
- Load different PCB to the micro
 - Program counter
 - General Purpose registers
 - Status register



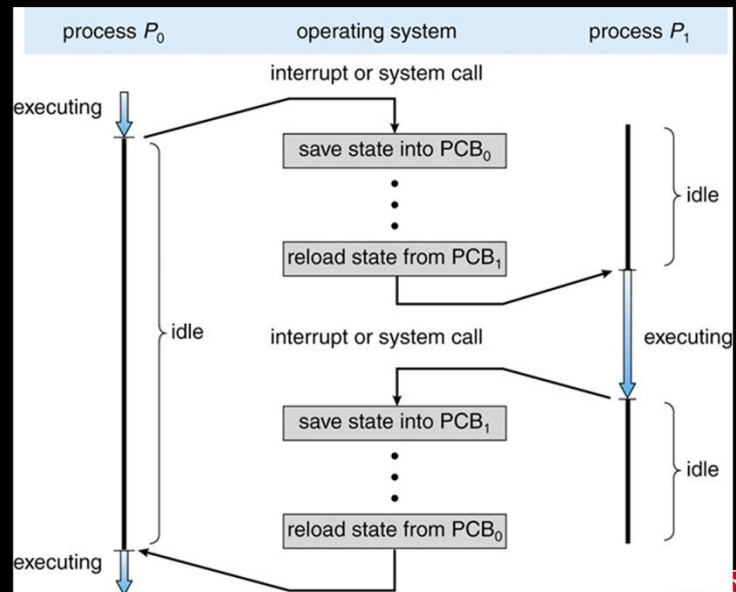
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Note that this must occur in the equivalent of an interrupt.

More complex on pipelined processors

CPU Context Switching



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Hardware Impact on context switching

- Multiple sets of registers?
- Memory management setup?



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Why would a context switch occur?

- IO Process necessary
- Process waits for subprocess to complete
- Process forcibly removed from the CPU via interrupt
- -> Timer expired
- -> Preemptive versus cooperative

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IO Process necessary

Process waits for subprocess to complete

Process forcibly removed from the CPU via interrupt

-> Timer expired

-> Preemptive versus cooperative

Why can context switching be bad?

- Assume the following:
 - A context switch takes 10 ms.
- a process spends 10ms running and is swapped out
- Second process runs for 5ms before being swapped out
- Two processes repeat back and forth 10 times.
- What percentage of time was spent doing real work?



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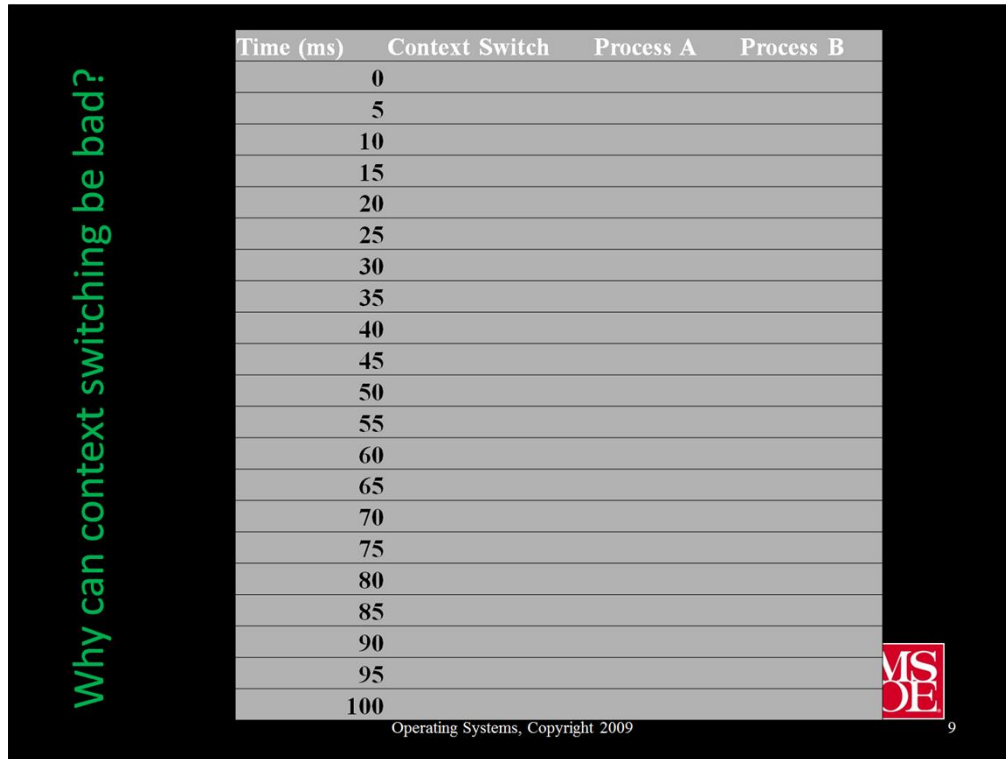
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A context switch takes 10 ms

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Two processes repeat back and forth 10 times.

What percentage of time was spent doing real work?



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Why can context switching be bad?

Time (ms)	Context Switch	Process A	Process B
0		X	
5		X	
10	X		
15	X		
20			X
25			x
30	x		
35	x		
40		x	
45		x	
50			x
55			x
60	x		
65	x		
70		X	
75		x	
80	x		
85	x		
90			X
95			x
100	x		

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Assume a process spends 10ms running and is swapped out

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CPU versus IO Bound Processes

- IO Bound Process
 - A process which spends most of its time doing input and output instead of CPU computations
 - Too many IO processed may result in CPU doing nothing
- CPU Bound Process
 - A process which spends most of its time doing computations
 - Too many CPU bound processes may result in device queues going empty and ready queue overflowing



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