

本节内容

操作系统的 体系结构

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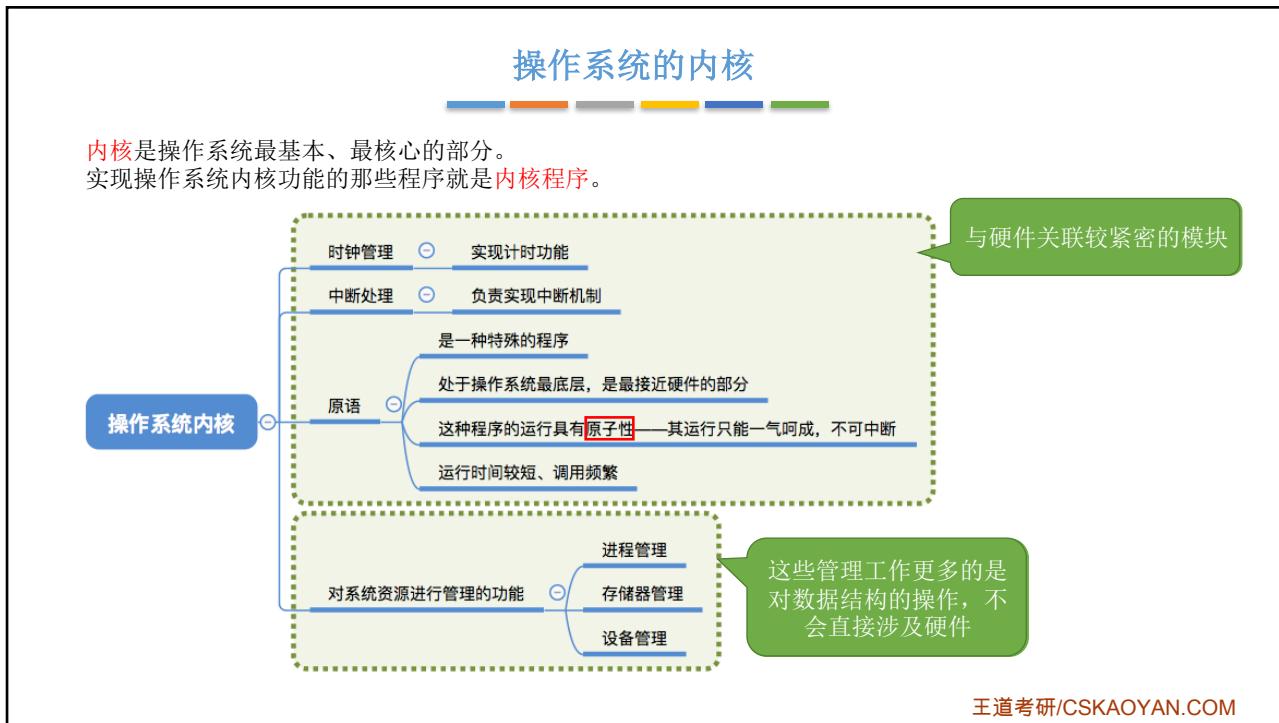
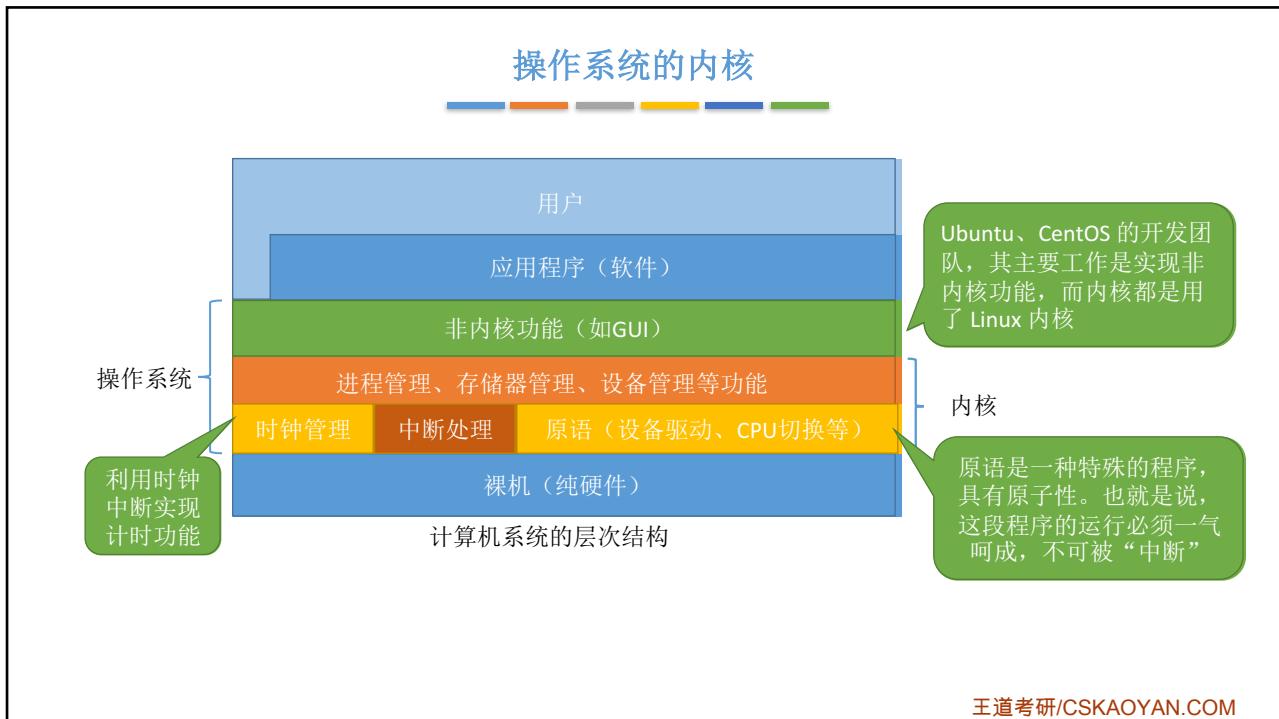
知识总览

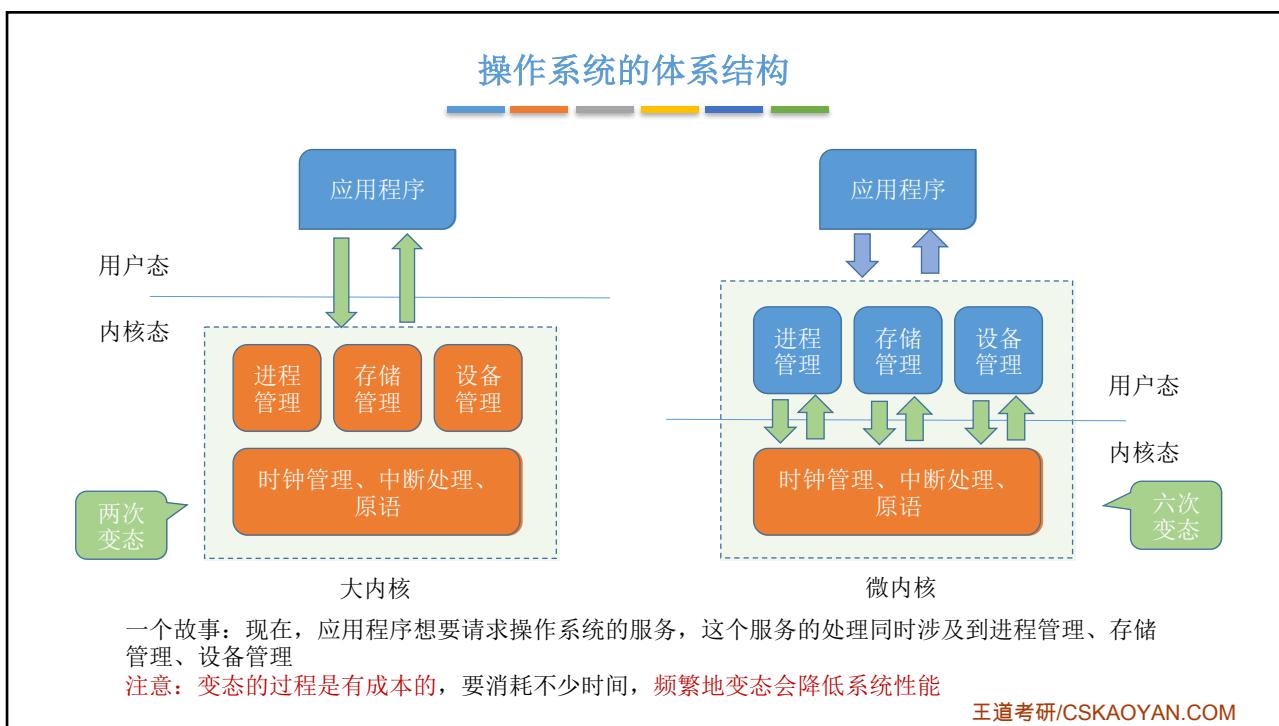
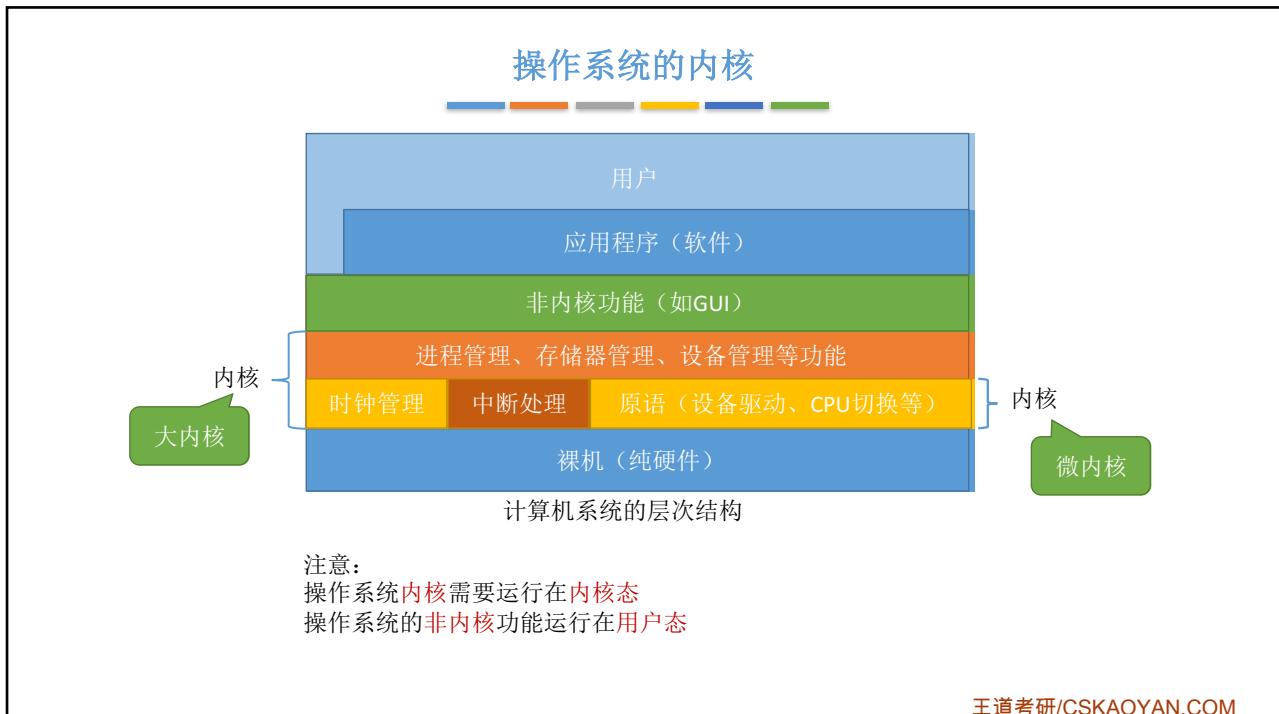
操作系统的体系结构

大内核/单内核/宏内核

微内核

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知识回顾与重要考点

The diagram illustrates the two main types of operating system kernels:

- 大内核 (Monolithic Kernel):** Described as "将操作系统的主要功能模块都作为系统内核，运行在核心态". It has two points:
 - 优点: 高性能
 - 缺点: 内核代码庞大, 结构混乱, 难以维护
- 微内核 (Microkernel):** Described as "只把最基本的功能保留在内核". It also has two points:
 - 优点: 内核功能少, 结构清晰, 方便维护
 - 缺点: 需要频繁地在核心态和用户态之间切换, 性能低

操作系统的体系结构

典型的大内核/宏内核/单内核 操作系统: Linux、UNIX
典型的 微内核 操作系统: Windows NT

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