

<<深入解析Windows操作系统>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《深入解析Windows操作系统，卷1》是操作系统内核专家Russinovich等人的Windows操作系统原理的最新版著作，针对Windows 7和Windows Server 2008 R2进行了全面的更新，主要讲述Windows的底层关键机制、Windows的核心组件(包括进程/线程/作业、安全性、I/O系统、存储管理、内存管理、缓存管理、文件系统和网络)，并分析了启动进程、关机进程以及缓存转储。书中提供了许多实例，读者可以借此更好地理解Windows的内部行为。

《深入解析Windows操作系统，卷1》内容丰富，信息全面，适合众多Windows平台开发人员、系统管理员阅读。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： This logical behavior (which helps ensure that administrators will always have full control of the running code on the system) clashes with the system behavior for digital rights management requirements imposed by the media industry on computer operating systems that need to support playback of advanced, high-quality digital content such as Blu-ray and HD-DVD media. To support reliable and protected playback of such content, Windows uses protected processes. These processes exist along-side normal Windows processes, but they add significant constraints to the access rights that other processes on the system (even when running with administrative privileges) can request. Protected processes can be created by any application; however, the operating system will allow a process to be protected only if the image file has been digitally signed with a special Windows Media Certificate. The Protected Media Path (PMP) in Windows makes use of protected processes to provide protection for high-value media, and developers of applications such as DVD players can make use of protected processes by using the Media Foundation API. The Audio Device Graph process (Audiodg.exe) is a protected process because protected music content can be decoded through it. Similarly, the Windows Error Reporting (or WER, discussed in Chapter 3) client process (Werfault.exe) can also run protected because it needs to have access to protected processes in case one of them crashes. Finally, the System process itself is protected because some of the decryption information is generated by the Ksecdd.sys driver and stored in its user-mode memory. The System process is also protected to protect the integrity of all kernel handles (because the System process' handle table contains all the kernel handles on the system).

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