



Operating Systems

Processes-Part2

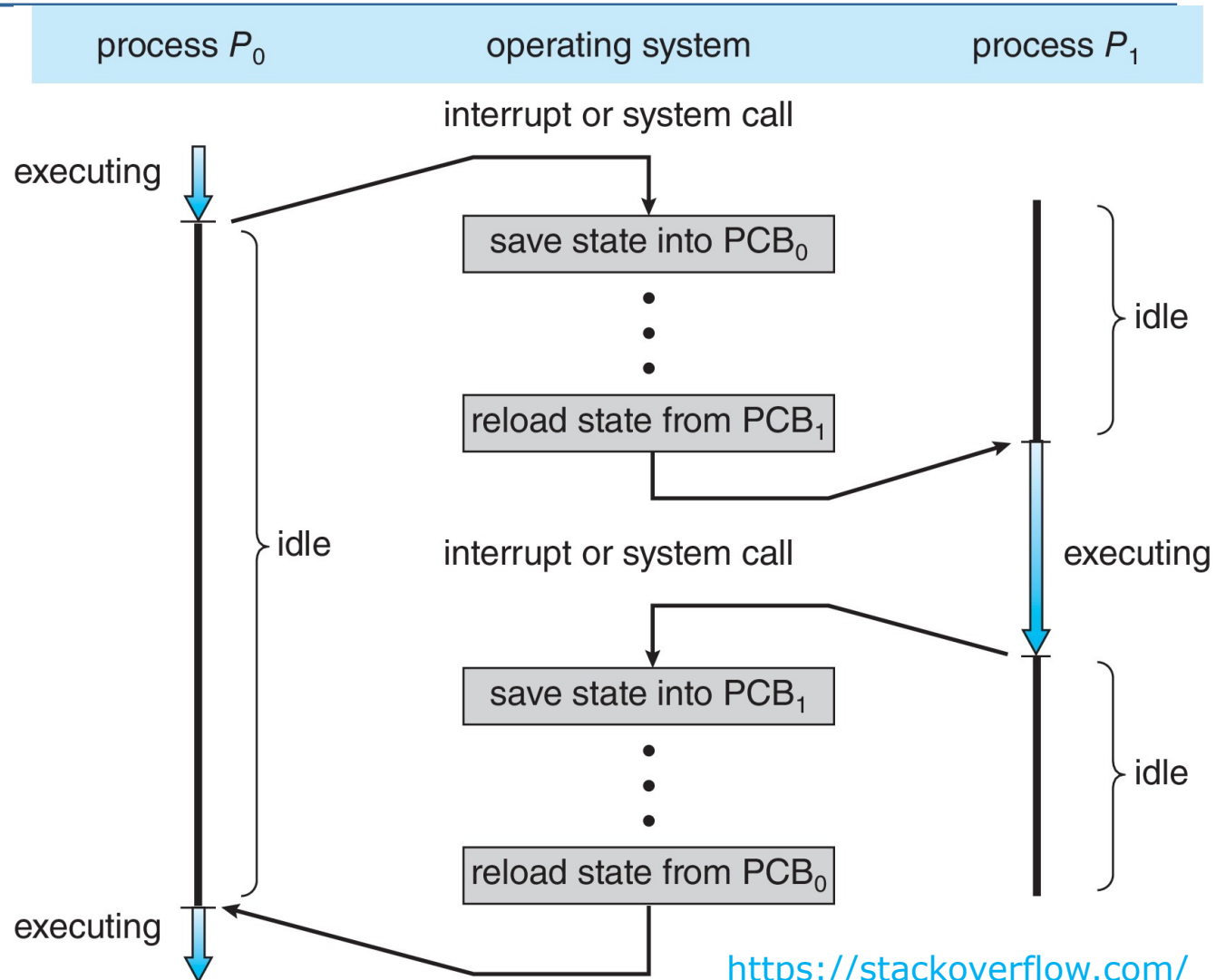
Seyyed Ahmad Javadi

sajavadi@aut.ac.ir

Fall 2021

CPU Switch From Process to Process

A **context switch** occurs when the CPU switches from one process to another.



<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9238326/system-call-and-context-switch>

Context Switch

- The system must *save the state* of the old process and load the *saved state* for the new process via a *context switch*.
- *Context* of a process represented in the *PCB*.
- Context-switch time is *pure overhead*
 - The system does no useful work while switching.

The more complex
the OS and the PCB



the longer
the context switch

Context Switch (cont.)

- Time dependent on hardware support

Some hardware
provides multiple sets
of registers per CPU



multiple contexts
loaded at once

Operations on Processes

- System must provide mechanisms for:
 - Process creation
 - Process termination



Process Creation

- **Parent** process create **children** processes, which, in turn create other processes, forming a **tree** of processes.
- Process identified and managed via a **process identifier (pid)**.
- **Resource sharing options**
 - Parent and children share all resources
 - Children share subset of parent's resources
 - Parent and child share no resources
- **Execution options**
 - Parent and children execute concurrently
 - Parent waits until children terminate



Process Creation (Cont.)

■ Address space

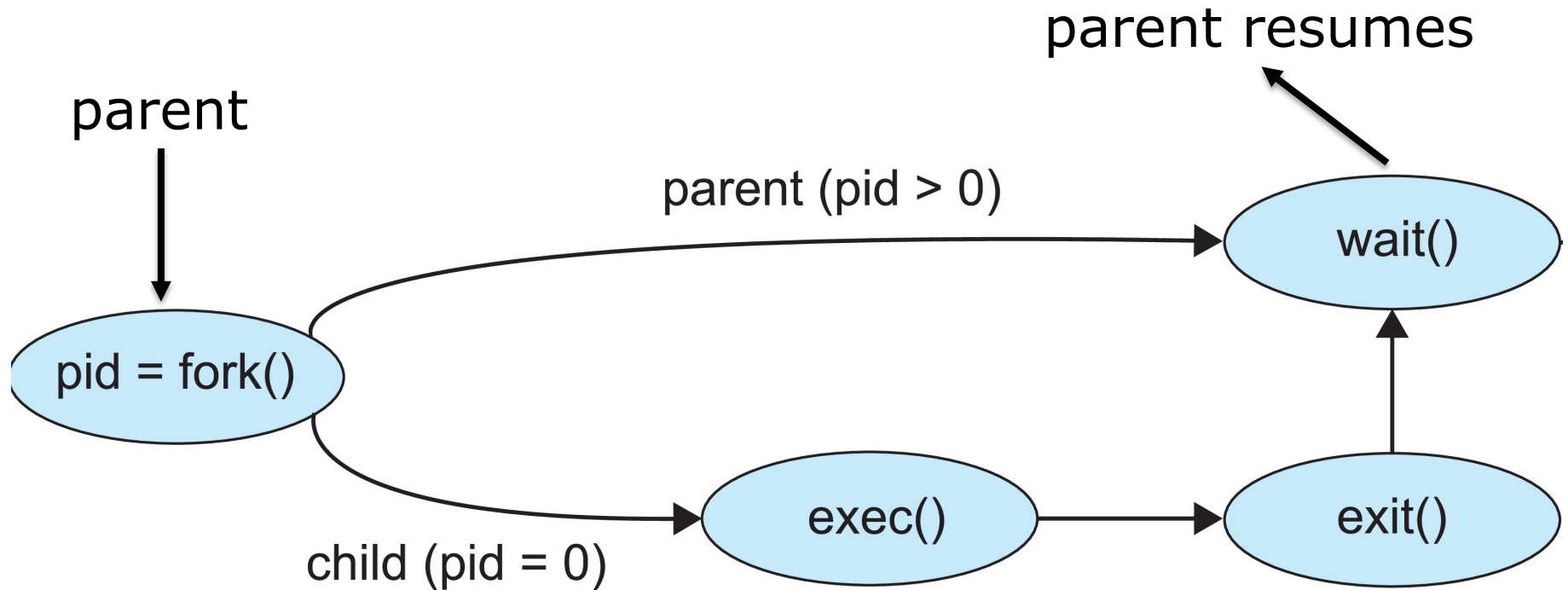
- Child duplicate of parent
- Child has a program loaded into it

■ UNIX examples

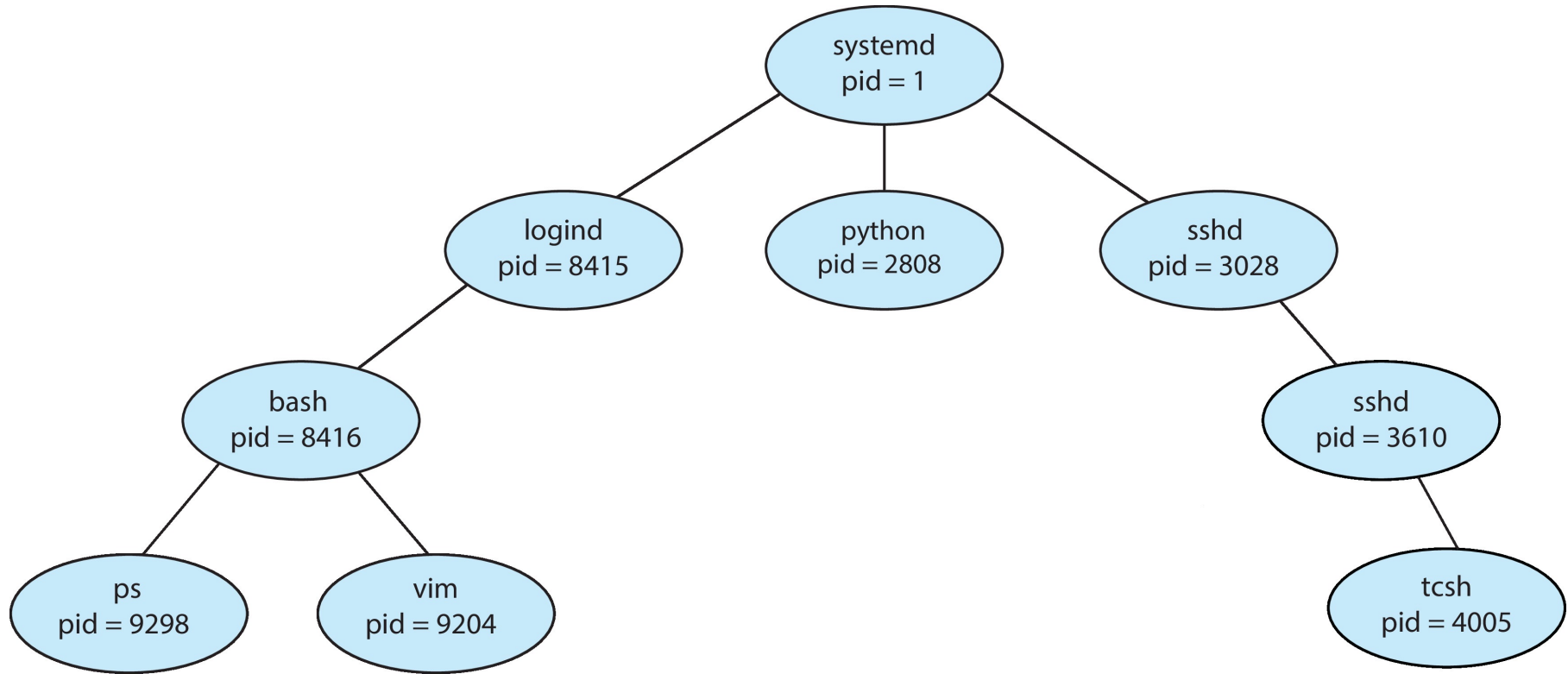
- **fork()** system call creates new process.
- **exec()** system call used after a **fork()** to replace the process' memory space with a new program.
- Parent process calls **wait()** waiting for the child to terminate.



Process Creation (Cont.)



A Tree of Processes in Linux



C Program Forking Separate Process

```
#include <sys/types.h> <stdio.h> <unistd.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    pid_t pid;

    /* fork a child process */
    pid = fork();

    if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
        fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
        return 1;
    }
    else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        execlp("/bin/ls", "ls", NULL);
    }
    else { /* parent process */
        /* parent will wait for the child to complete */
        wait(NULL);
        printf("Child Complete");
    }

    return 0;
}
```



Process Termination

- Process executes last statement and then asks the operating system to delete it using the **`exit()`** system call.
 - Returns status data from child to parent (via **`wait()`**)
 - Process' resources are deallocated by operating system.

- Parent may terminate the execution of children processes using the **`abort()`** system call. Some reasons for doing so:
 - Child has exceeded allocated resources.
 - Task assigned to child is no longer required.
 - The parent is exiting, and the operating systems does not allow a child to continue if its parent terminates.



Process Termination (Cont.)

- Some OSs do not allow child to ***exists*** if its parent has terminated.
 - If a process terminates, then all its children must also be terminated.
 - **Cascading termination:** All children, grandchildren, etc., are terminated.
 - The termination is initiated by the operating system.



Process Termination (Cont.)

- The parent process may wait for termination of a child process by using the ***wait()*** *system call*.
- The call returns status information and the pid of the terminated process.

pid = wait(&status);

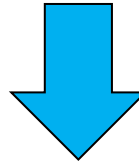
- If no parent waiting (did not invoke wait()) process is a **zombie**.
- If parent terminated without invoking wait(), process is an **orphan**.



Multiprocess Architecture – Browser (Cont.)

- Many web browsers ran as single process (some still do)

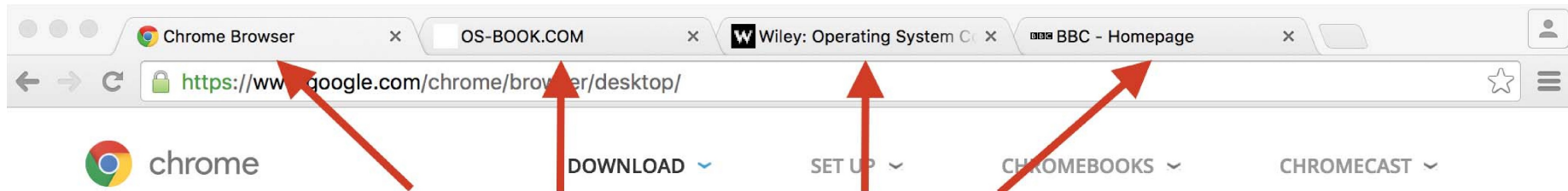
If one web site causes trouble



Entire browser can hang or crash

Multiprocess Architecture – Chrome Browser (Cont.)

- Google Chrome is multiprocess with 3 different types of processes:
 - **Browser** process manages user interface, disk and network I/O.
 - **Renderer** process renders web pages, deals with HTML, Javascript.
 - ▶ A new renderer created for each website opened
 - ▶ Runs in **sandbox** restricting disk and network I/O, minimizing effect of security exploits.
 - **Plug-in** process for each type of plug-in.



Each tab represents a separate process.