

Operating Systems:

Processes

Chapter 2

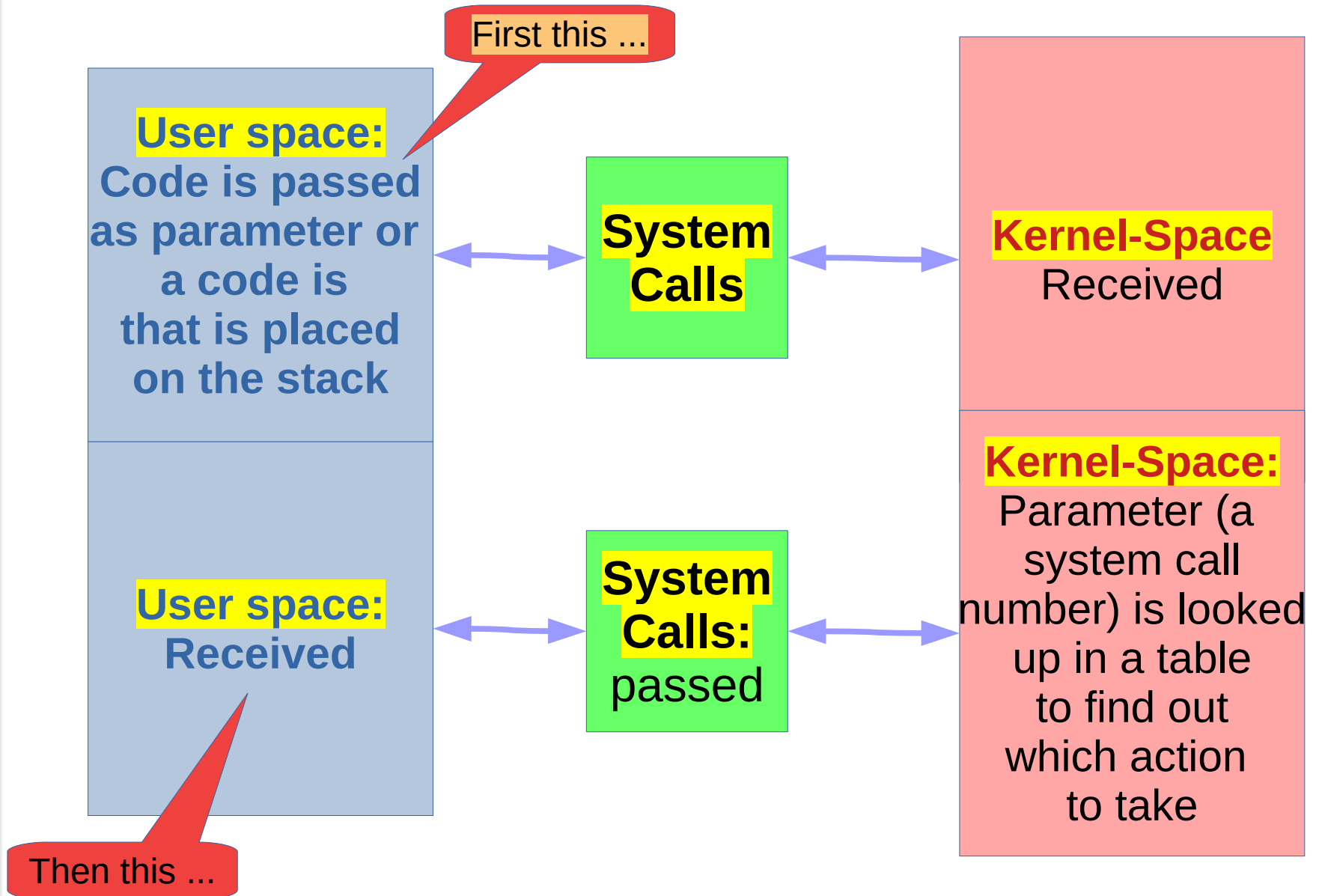
CS400

Week 2: 23rd Jan

Spring 2020

Oliver BONHAM-CARTER

Remember *System Calls* (SCs)?



A Notable System Call



`fork()`

Fork()

- Fork system call is used for creating a new process, called a *child process*,
- Process runs concurrently with another process (the parent process) that was initiated by fork() call.
- Both processes execute the next instruction following the fork() system call (in code).
- A child process uses the same program counter, the same CPU registers, and the same open files as its parent process.

Fork():

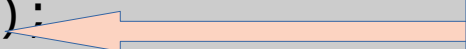
Return Values at Run-time

- How do we know whether fork() has run successfully?
 - If fork() returns a negative value, the creation of a child process was unsuccessful.
 - Process fork() returns a zero to the newly created child process.
 - Process fork() returns a positive value, the process ID of the child process, to the parent.
 - Because the process ID is a mere integer the getpid() can be used to determine the process ID assigned to this process.

Execute a Program with Fork ()

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    // The next line is run as a
    // child of the parent process
    fork();

    printf("Hello world!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

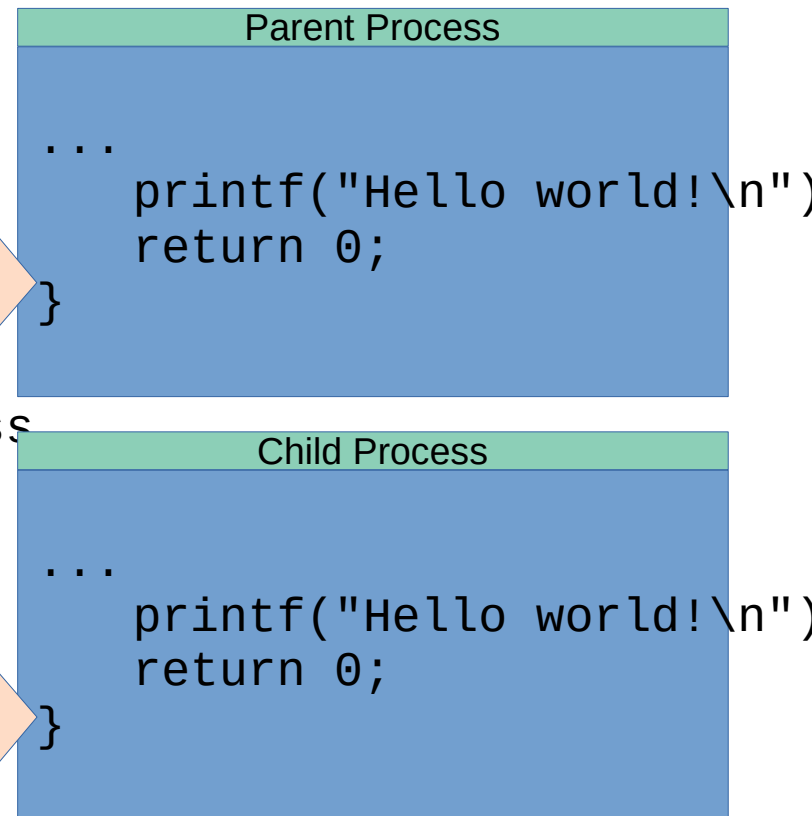


- The program runs normally up to the fork () and then executes two iterations of the process.
- This means making two identical copies of address spaces, one for the parent and the other for the child.
- Both processes will start their execution at the next statement following the fork () call.

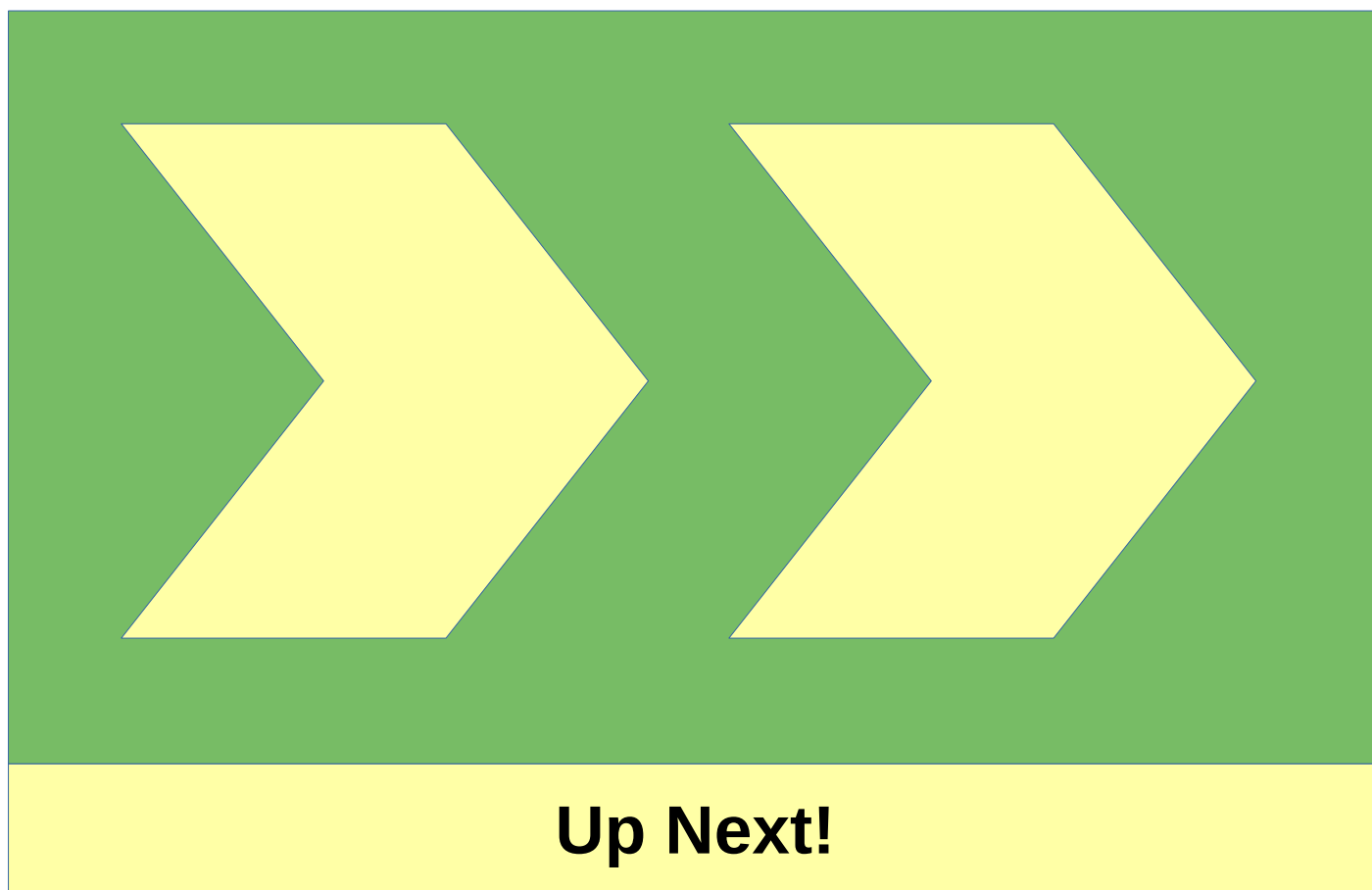
Execute a Program with Fork ()

```
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    fork();

    printf("Hello world!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

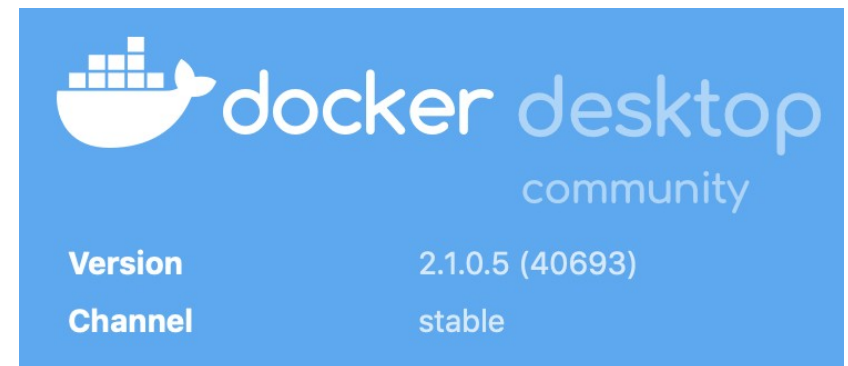


Let's Code and Run Some Calls!



Commands to Run From (Linux) Bash

- Build the container :
 - `docker build -t gccdev .`
- Run the container :
 - `docker run -it gccdev`
- Mount local drive and run container :
 - `docker run -it --mount type=bind,source=$PWD,target=/home/gccdev gccdev`



Note: the directory where you run this becomes your local directory in the container.

Programming with Fork ()

See file: sandbox/fork1.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    // The next line is run as
    // child of the parent process
    fork();

    printf("Hello world!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Consider the following

1. What is your output?
2. Can you explain how this output happened?

THINK

Programming with Fork ()

See file: sandbox/fork2.c

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

#define MAX_COUNT 200
#define BUF_SIZE 100

void main(void)
{
    pid_t pid;
    int i;
    char buf[BUF_SIZE];

    fork();
    pid = getpid();
    for (i = 1; i <= MAX_COUNT; i++) {
        sprintf(buf, " This line is from |
                value = %d\n", pid, i);
        write(1, buf, strlen(buf));
    }
}
```

Consider the following

1. What is your output?
2. Can you explain how this output happened?

THINK

Programming with Fork ()

See file: sandbox/fork3.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define MAX_COUNT 200
void ChildProcess(void); /* child process prototype */
void ParentProcess(void); /* parent process prototype */
void main(void)
{
    pid_t pid;
    pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0)
        ChildProcess();
    else
        ParentProcess();
}
void ChildProcess(void)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= MAX_COUNT; i++)
        printf("    This line is from child, value = %d\n", i);
    printf("    *** Child process is done ***\n");
}
void ParentProcess(void)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= MAX_COUNT; i++)
        printf("This line is from parent, value = %d\n", i);
    printf("*** Parent is done ***\n");
}
```

Consider the following
1. What is your output?

2. Can you explain how
this output happened?

THINK

Let's Talk About *fork3.c*

- Both processes of *fork3.c* print lines according to:
 - Whether the line is printed by the child or by the parent process, and
 - The value of variable *i*.
- When the main program executes `fork()`, an identical copy of its address space, including the program and all data, is created.
- System call `fork()` returns the child process ID to the parent and **returns 0 to the child process.**

```
main()
{
    pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0)
        childProcess();
    else
        parentProcess();
}

void childProcess(/* args */)
{
    /* code */
}

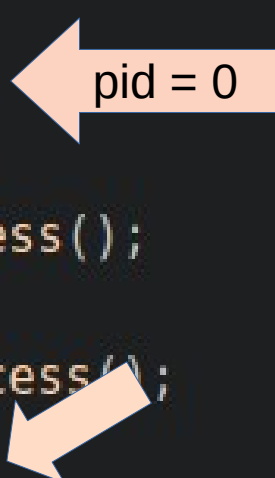
void parentProcess(/* args */)
{
    /* code */
}
```

Child /Parent Processes

```
main()
{
    pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0)
        childProcess();
    else
        parentProcess();
}

void childProcess(/* args */)
{ /* code */ }

void parentProcess(/* args */)
{ /* code */ }
```



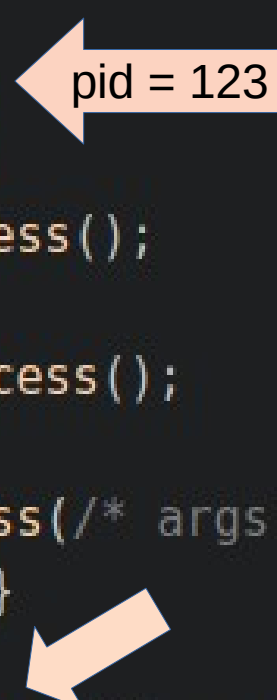
The diagram shows an orange box labeled 'pid = 0' with an arrow pointing to the 'pid == 0' condition in the if statement. Another arrow points from the 'childProcess()' call to the 'void childProcess()' function definition below.

After fork(),
Say, pid = 0
--> childProcess()

```
main()
{
    pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0)
        childProcess();
    else
        parentProcess();
}

void childProcess(/* args */)
{ /* code */ }

void parentProcess(/* args */)
{ /* code */ }
```



The diagram shows an orange box labeled 'pid = 123' with an arrow pointing to the 'pid == 0' condition in the if statement. Another arrow points from the 'parentProcess()' call to the 'void parentProcess()' function definition below.

After fork(),
Say, pid = 123
--> parentProcess()

Child /Parent Processes

- The CPU scheduler will assign a run time permission (a *time quantum*) to each process.
- Each process (parent or child) gets to run for a specified time before the other process gets a turn.
- Whichever process that is running, is able to print to the screen while the other waits.
- MAX_COUNT = 200 (see fork3.c code) implies that each process is able to run for enough time (two or more *time quanta*) before the other process gets its turn

```
...  
This line is from parent, value = 199  
This line is from child, value = 182  
This line is from parent, value = 200  
This line is from child, value = 183  
*** Parent is done ***
```

```
...  
This line is from child, value = 190  
This line is from child, value = 191  
This line is from child, value = 192  
This line is from child, value = 193  
*** Child process is done ***
```

Output from running: sandbox/fork3.c

Programming with Fork ()

See file: sandbox/fork4.c

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

int main()
{
    fork();
    fork();
    fork();
    printf("hello\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Consider the following

1. What is your output?
2. Can you explain how this output happened?

THINK

Programming with Fork()

See file: sandbox/fork4.c

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

int main()
{
    fork();
    fork();
    fork();
    printf("hello\n");
    return 0;
}
```

```
fork (); // Line 1
fork (); // Line 2
fork (); // Line 3

      L1      // There will be 1 child process
      /  \    // created by line 1.
    L2    L2  // There will be 2 child processes
    /  \  /  \ // created by line 2
L3 L3 L3 L3 // There will be 4 child processes
           // created by line 3
```

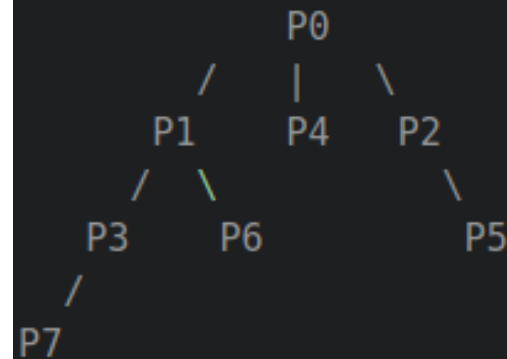
- A total of eight processes created: seven new child processes and one original process).
- Total_Number_of_Processes = 2^n , where n is number of fork system calls

Programming with Fork()

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

int main()
{
    fork();
    fork();
    fork();
    printf("hello\n");
    return 0;
}
```

If we want to represent the relationship between the processes as a tree hierarchy it would be the following:



The main process: P0
Processes from 1st fork: P1
Processes from 2nd fork: P2, P3
Processes from 3rd fork: P4, P5, P6, P7

What are Processes?

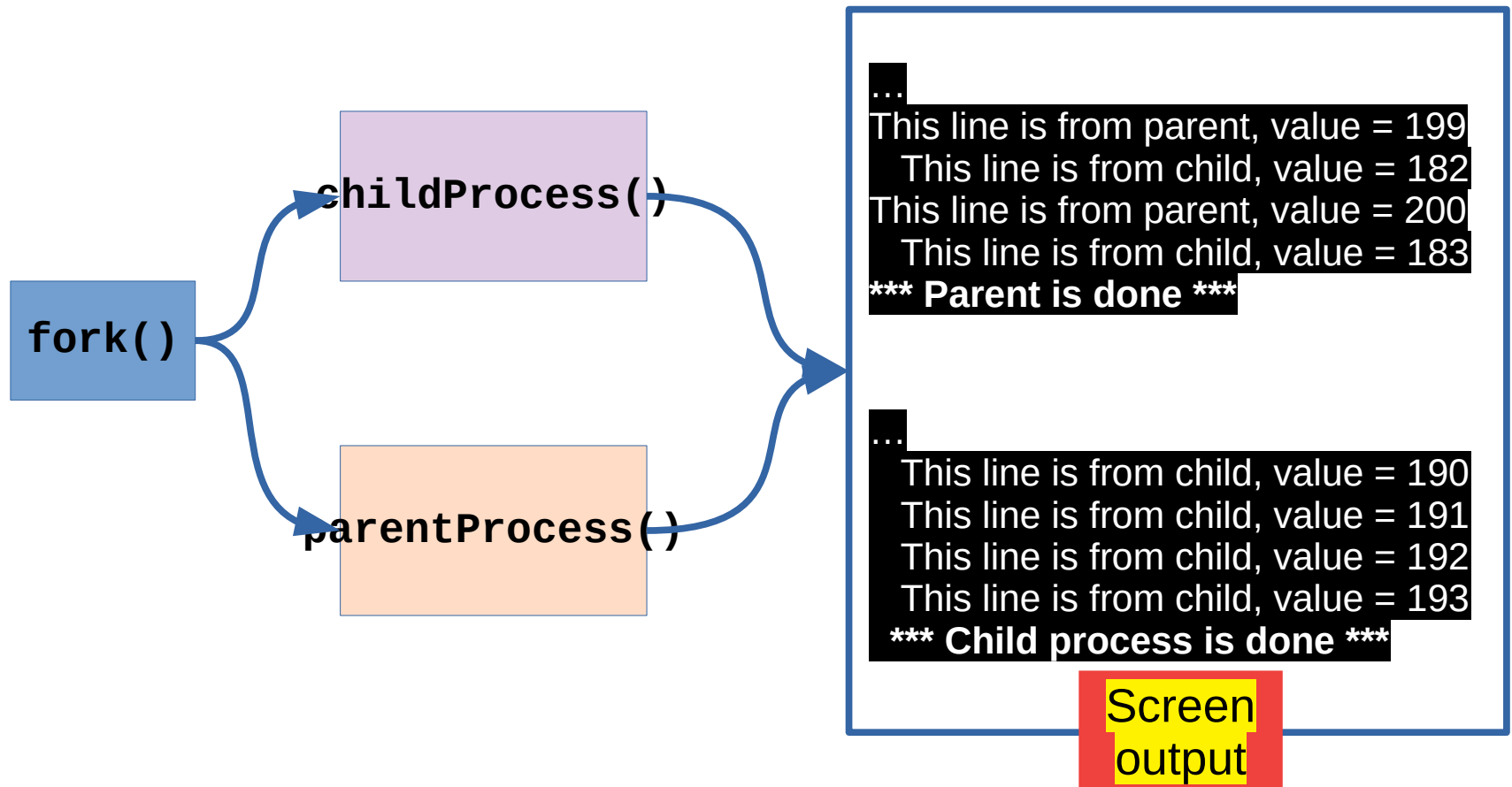
```
howtogeek@ubuntu: ~
top - 03:48:40 up 19 min, 1 user, load average: 0.16, 0.09, 0.16
Tasks: 143 total, 1 running, 142 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 2.6%us, 0.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 96.7%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si,
Mem: 1025656k total, 678580k used, 347076k free, 79936k buffer
Swap: 0k total, 0k used, 0k free, 310528k cached
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1216	root	20	0	32624	3460	2860	S	0.7	0.3	0:05.31	vmtoolsd
2025	howtogeek	20	0	81456	23m	17m	S	0.7	2.3	0:01.41	unity-2d-p
17	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:00.34	kworker/0:
36	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:00.10	scsi_eh_1
1081	root	20	0	199m	60m	7340	S	0.3	6.0	0:13.42	Xorg
1973	howtogeek	20	0	6568	2832	916	S	0.3	0.3	0:06.24	dbus-daemo
2153	howtogeek	20	0	147m	16m	9820	S	0.3	1.7	0:03.63	unity-pane
2313	howtogeek	20	0	136m	13m	10m	S	0.3	1.4	0:00.84	gnome-term
2697	howtogeek	20	0	2820	1148	864	R	0.3	0.1	0:00.05	top
1	root	20	0	3456	1976	1280	S	0.0	0.2	0:02.31	init
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.07	ksoftirqd/

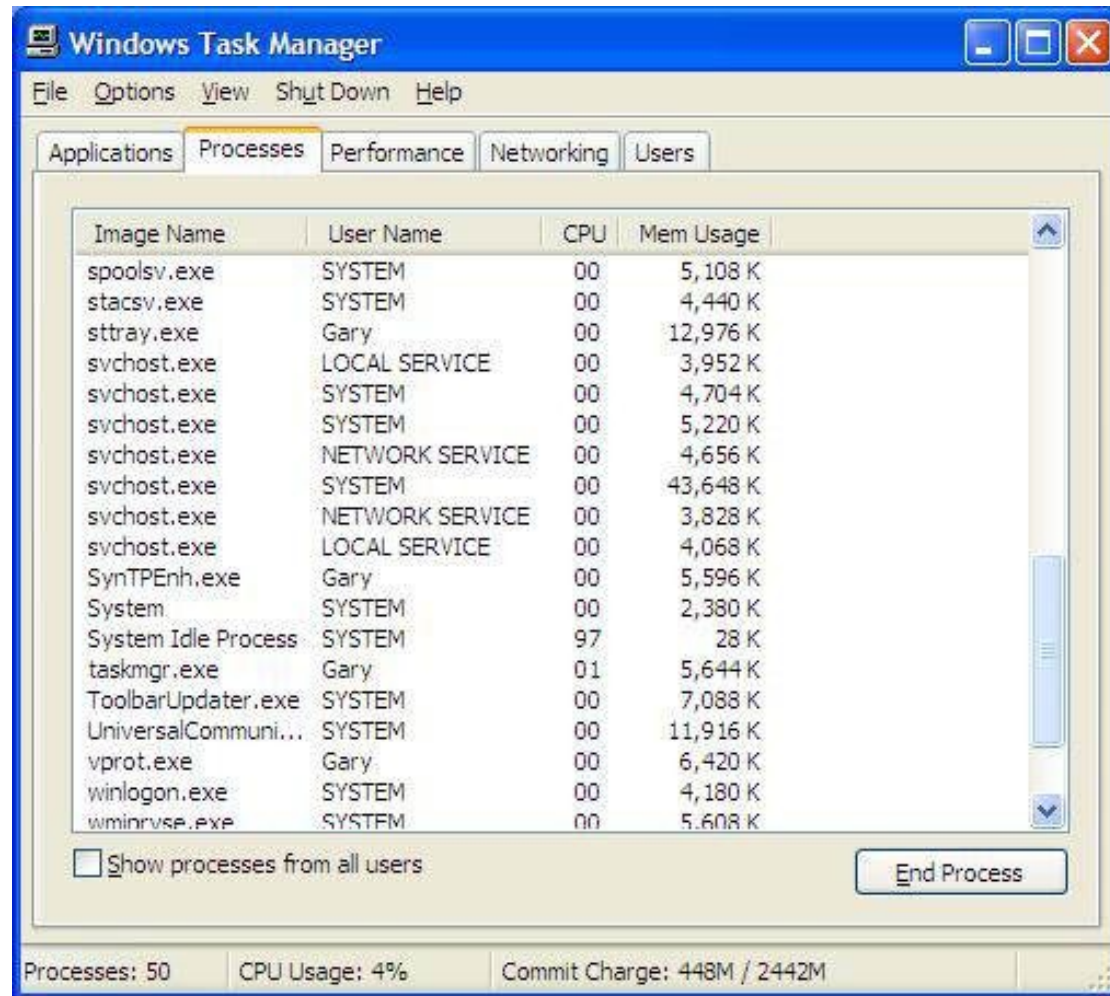
- An instance of a program, replete with registers, variables, and a program counter
- Type **TOP** or **ps -a** at your shell to see the processes running.
- Now try, **ps -aef -forest** or **ps f** to see the hierarchical process tree

What are Processes?

The above system calls launched system processes!



What are Processes?



- Processes in Windows using the Task Manager

What are Processes?

```

1  [|||||]          1.3%]   Tasks: 164, 213 thr; 1 running
2  [|||||]          6.1%]   Load average: 0.11 0.15 0.18
Mem[|||||]         724/3481MB] Uptime: 08:23:44
Swp[|||||]         0/3906MB]

```

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
5254	ramesh	20	0	2736	1440	1060	R	2.0	0.0	0:01.75	htop
5143	ramesh	20	0	147M	27184	16768	S	1.0	0.8	0:15.06	/opt/google/chrome
3732	root	20	0	85804	32372	13136	S	0.0	0.9	0:38.21	/usr/bin/X :1 -br
5256	ramesh	20	0	75588	12384	9884	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.30	gnome-screenshot -
3881	ramesh	20	0	72020	25652	8452	S	0.0	0.7	0:07.33	/usr/bin/compiz
4041	ramesh	20	0	77404	13244	10172	S	0.0	0.4	0:01.46	/usr/lib/gnome-pan
1456	root	20	0	37432	31036	2756	S	0.0	0.9	0:44.39	/usr/lib/upower/up
3915	ramesh	20	0	24588	9568	7808	S	0.0	0.3	0:02.45	/opt/google/desкто
5206	ramesh	20	0	93588	13388	10572	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.59	gnome-terminal
4042	ramesh	20	0	28880	10112	7936	S	0.0	0.3	0:01.77	/usr/bin/gtk-windo
3900	ramesh	20	0	80284	16624	11400	S	0.0	0.5	0:02.72	gnome-panel
4151	ramesh	20	0	400M	89528	31832	S	0.0	2.5	0:28.01	/opt/google/chrome
4195	ramesh	25	5	152M	39780	15428	S	0.0	1.1	0:02.31	/opt/google/chrome
4339	ramesh	20	0	152M	39780	15428	S	0.0	1.1	0:01.38	/opt/google/chrome
5134	ramesh	20	0	188M	68844	19468	S	0.0	1.9	0:11.01	/opt/google/chrome
4182	ramesh	20	0	400M	89528	31832	S	0.0	2.5	0:05.87	/opt/google/chrome

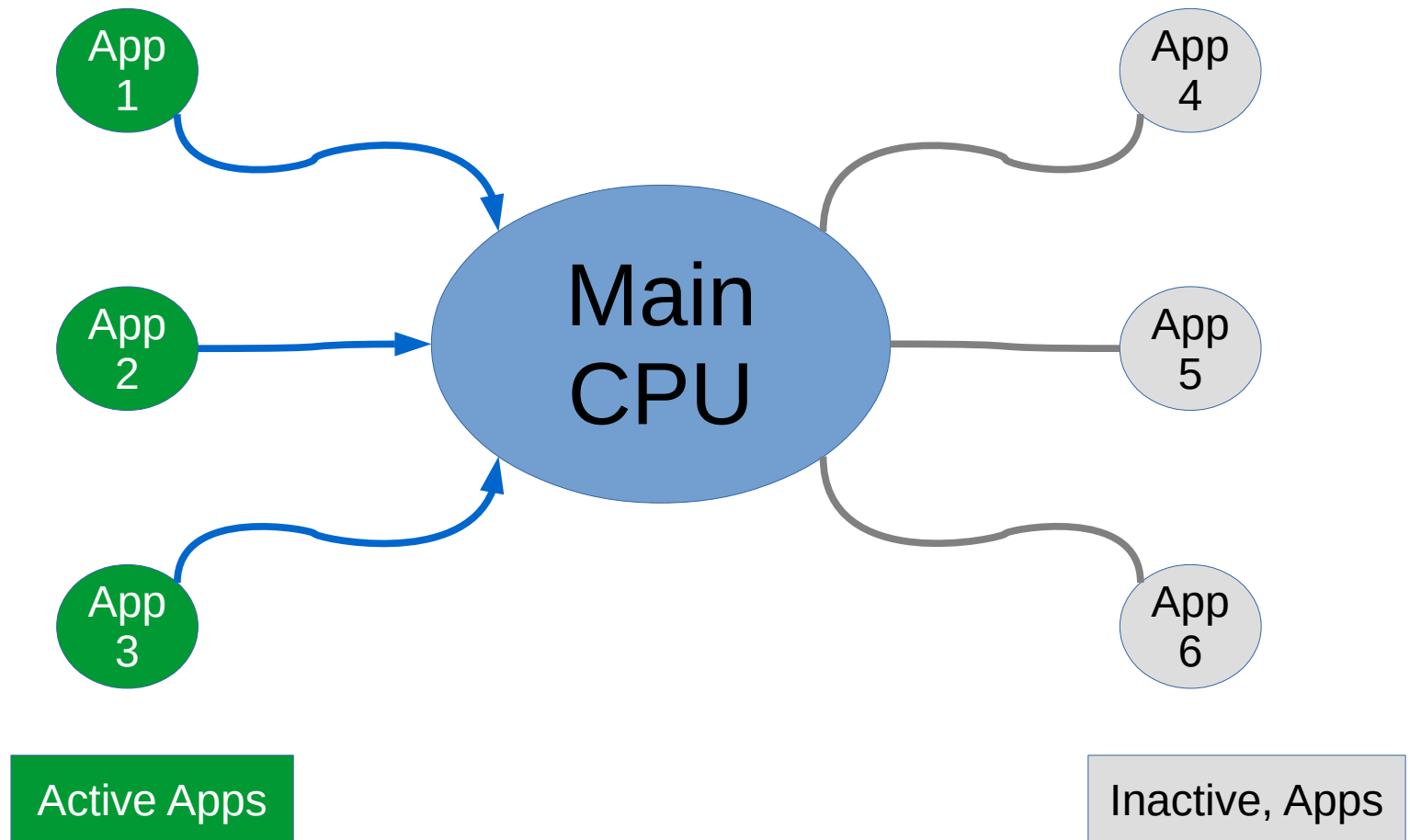
F1Help F2Setup F3Search F4Invert F5Tree F6SortBy F7Nice -F8Nice +F9Kill F10Quit

- If installed, *htop*, is another way to see the system processes in Linux.
- Why is this idea of *unique processes* necessary?
 - A computer manages many computations concurrently-need an abstraction to describe how it does it

So, What are Processes?

- Unique tasks performed by the OS
- Tools on your computer that run concurrently:
 - Browser: different tabs open
 - Media players
 - Editors : often with several different docs open
 - Terminal: multiple sessions open
 - And etc.
- Each of these tasks is a separate application running on the CPU, using memory.

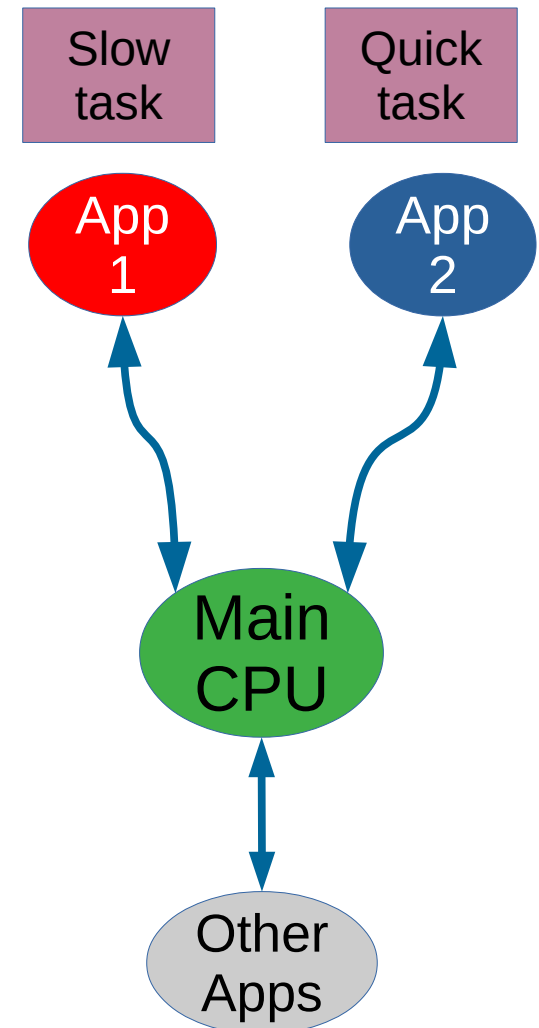
How the CPU Gets Things Done



- Each application, active or inactive, is a process that is running on the machine.

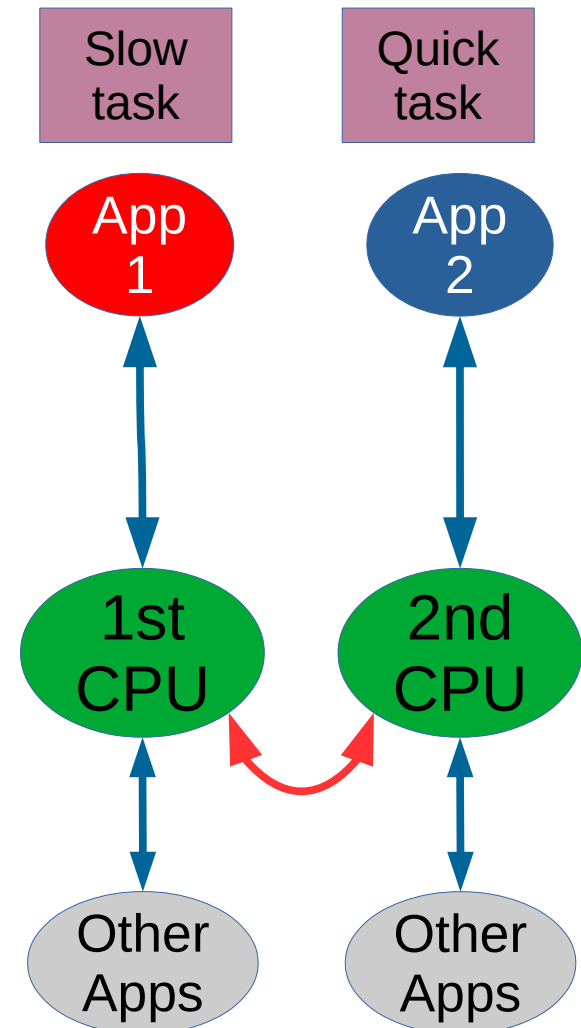
A CPU Running Two Processes

- All apps running on a **single-processor** (one CPU) are *time-sharing* resources and are ultimately running in *serial*.
- For CPUs, a second is plenty of time to be productive.
- Built-in time management
 - **Simple Example:** App1 (a slow task) and App2 (a quick task) awaits CPU focus
 - Since App1 takes at least a second to load, CPU does not wait. App2 is initiated at this time so as not to waste the CPU cycles.
 - When App2 begins its processing, focus is quickly returned to App1 for status.
 - App2 is again a CPU focus and completes.
 - App1 regains the focus and completes.



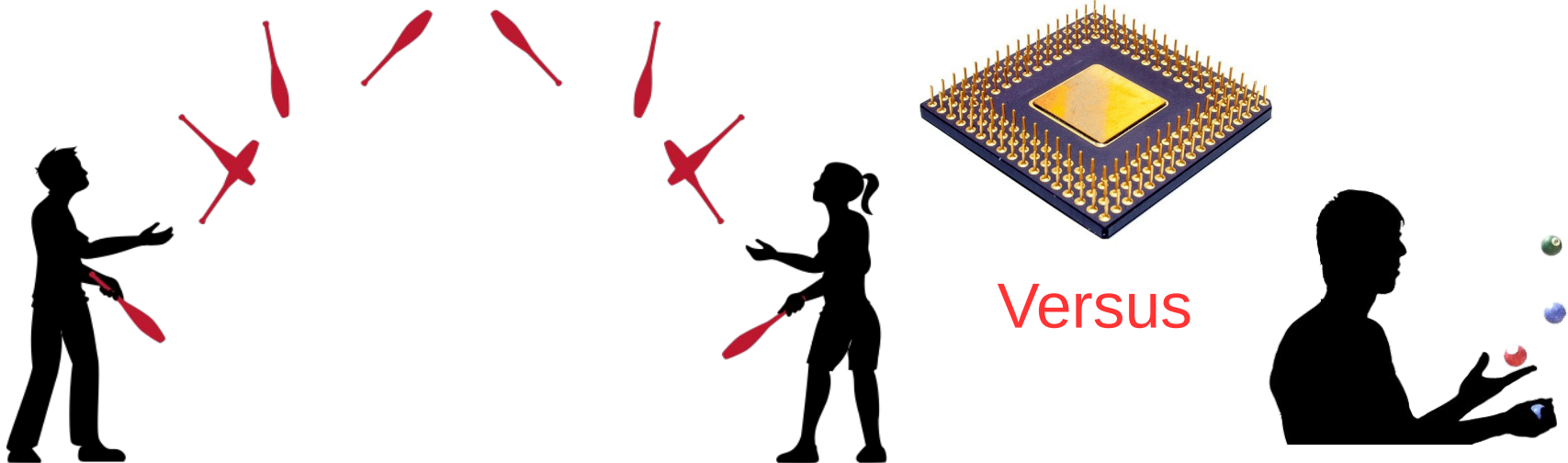
Two CPUs Running Two Processes

- All apps running on **multiprocessor** (two or more CPUs) machines run in *parallel*.
- Built-in time management
 - **App1** gets the focus of 1st CPU, loads, runs and completes.
 - **App2** gets the focus of 2nd CPU, loads, runs and completes.
- The CPUs are able to communicate between themselves to decide which one should pick-up which tasks.
- Computing speed is build into this model
- *What would happen to the speed with more CPUs available for tasks?*

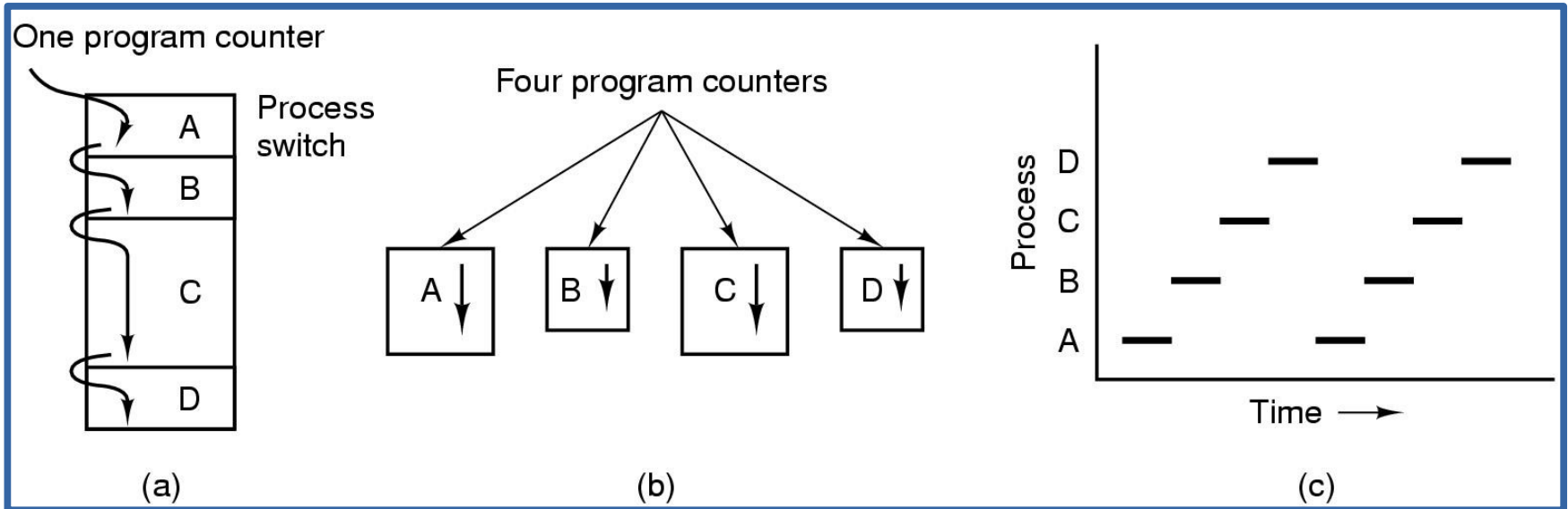


Terms

- **Parallelism** – The ability to run two or more tasks at exactly the same time.
- **Pseudoparallelism** – The illusion of running tasks simultaneously. A *time-sharing* approach.
- **True Parallelism** – Running n processes on n CPUs at the exact same time (using multiprocessor systems).
- **Multiprogramming** - The CPU switches from task to task. No task is actually run at the exact same time.
 - In our textbook's discussion, we generally assume a single CPU.



Multi-Programming Models



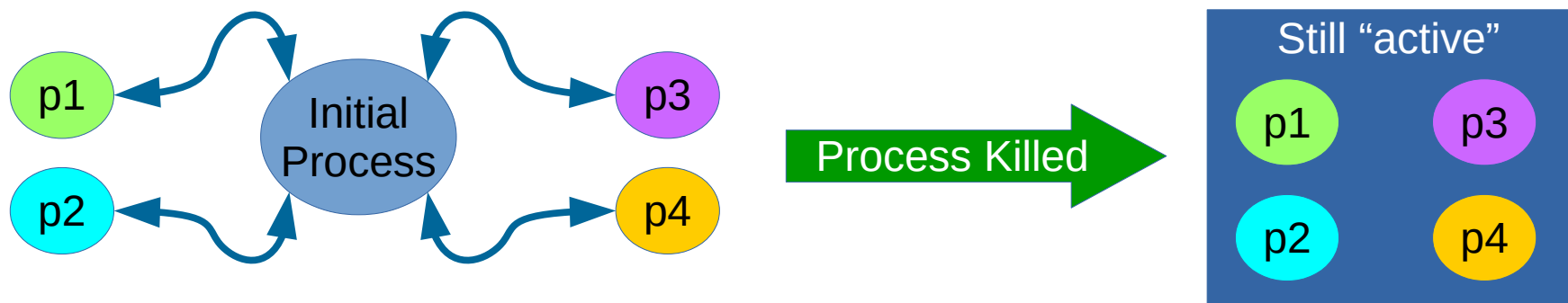
- A) *Multiprogramming* of four programs
- B) Conceptual model of four independent, sequential processes
- C) Only one program is active at a time.

Create a Process

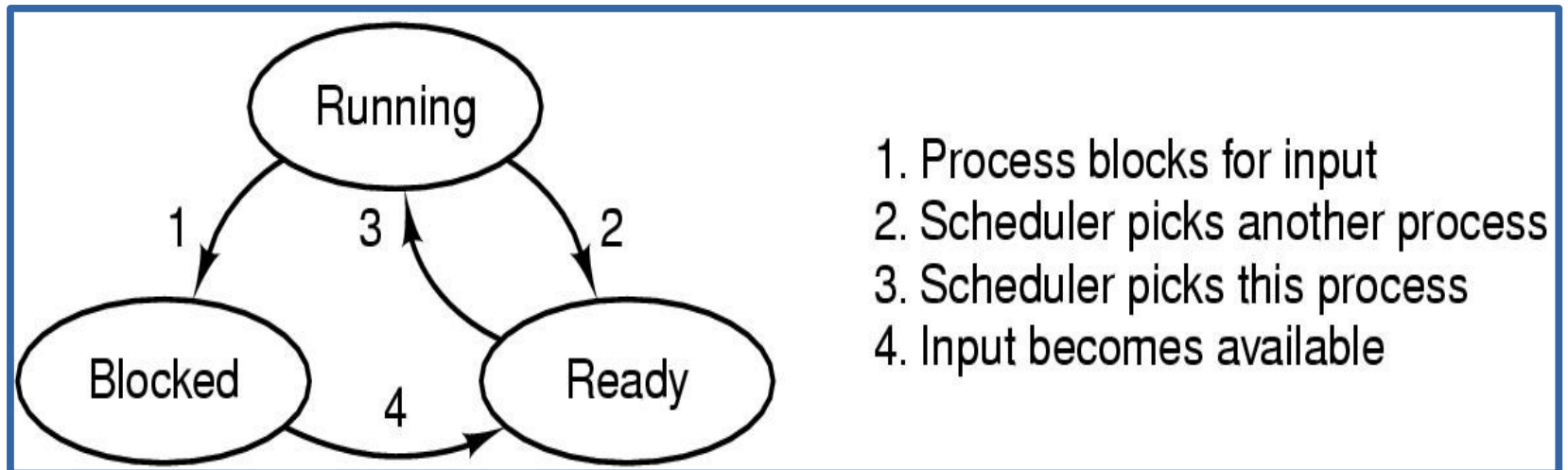
- Events to initiate the creation of a process
 - System initialization
 - Execution of a process creation system call by a running process.
 - A user request to create a new process
 - Initiation of a batch job

Terminating a Process

- Events which cause process termination:
 - Normal exit (voluntary).
 - Error exit (voluntary).
 - Fatal error (involuntary).
 - Killed by another process (involuntary).
- Upon termination in UNIX and Windows, the associated processes, as created by an initial process, are not terminated.
- **Why is it desirable to not crash all processes when one crashes??**

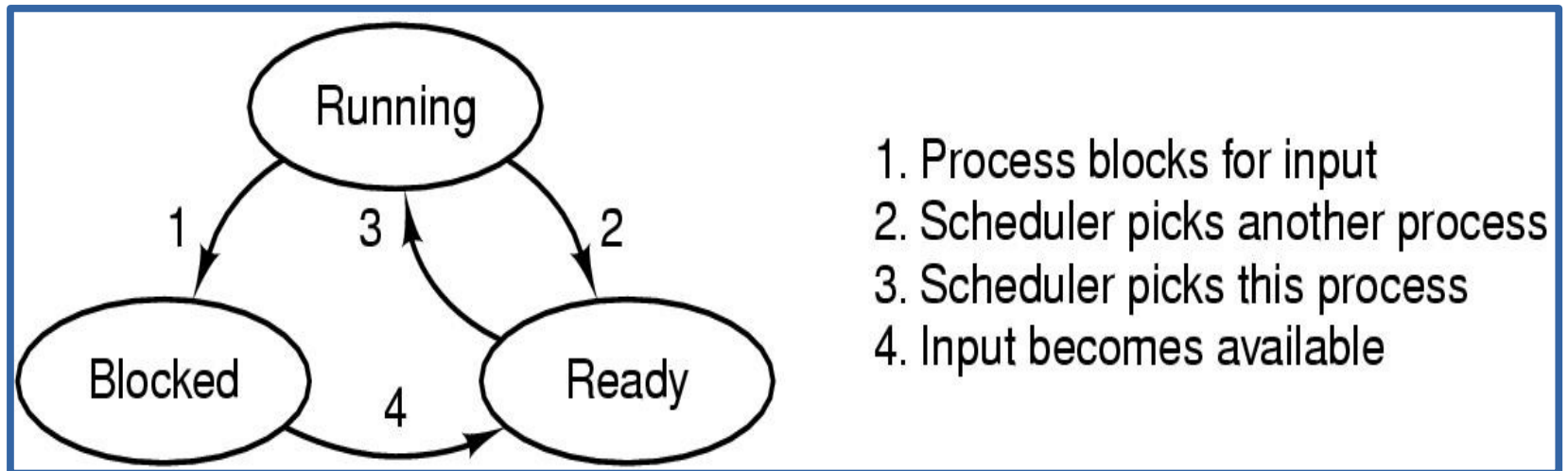


The States of Processes



- A process can be *running*, *blocked*, or in the *ready state*. Here we note the transition of these states.
- **Running** – Actually using the CPU at a particular moment
- **Ready** – Able to run, but waiting (queued to start)
- **Blocked** – Unable to run, waiting for external event

The States of Processes

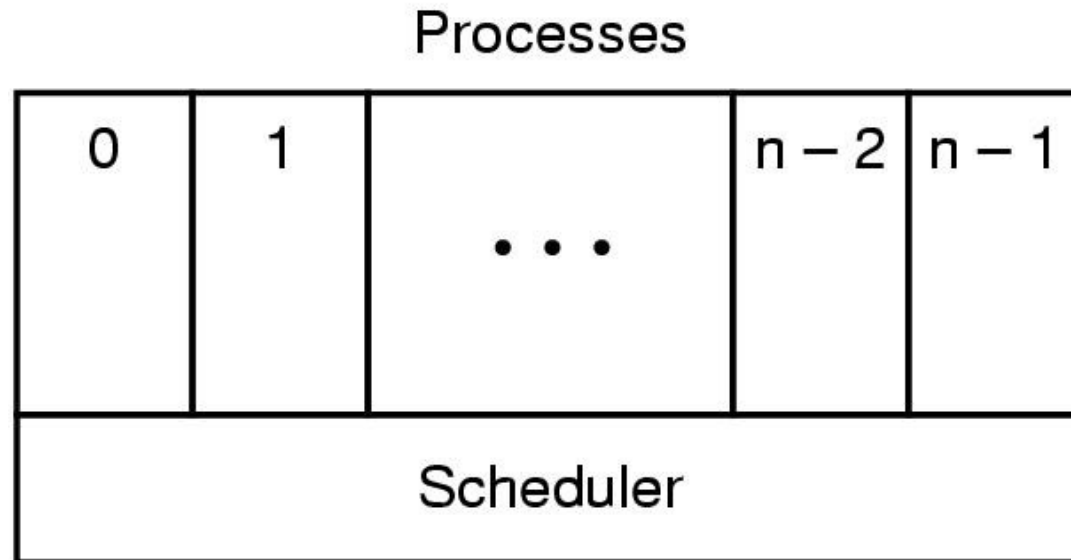


- When the CPU switches back and forth among the processes, the **rate** for which the process performs its computation is not consistent and unlikely to be reproduced with similar circumstances.
- **Why could this rate be inconsistent?**

What is the Difference Between a **Program** and a **Process**?

- A **program** has a list of events which must be completed for termination. Each event may be completed with some time-lag spent in-between them. Programs may be interrupted and run in one priority.
- A **process** has differing priority levels. Higher priority levels may determine that the process must begin and finish when initiated.

Implementation of Processes (I)



- Priority: the lowest layer of the process-structured OS handles the *interrupts* and *scheduling* of processes.
- Above the handling layer are the sequential processes.
- Each column concerns an aspect of the process.

Managing Processes



Managing Processes, and which is able to run at a time, is similar to running all the planes that take-off and land at a busy airport.

The Process Table:

Keeping track of processes

Process management	Memory management	File management
Registers Program counter Program status word Stack pointer Process state Priority Scheduling parameters Process ID Parent process Process group Signals Time when process started CPU time used Children's CPU time Time of next alarm	Pointer to text segment info Pointer to data segment info Pointer to stack segment info	Root directory Working directory File descriptors User ID Group ID

- An OS table used to implement processes.
- Some of the fields of a typical process table entry.

The OS Managing an Interrupt for a Process

1. Hardware stacks program counter, etc.
2. Hardware loads new program counter from interrupt vector.
3. Assembly language procedure saves registers.
4. Assembly language procedure sets up new stack.
5. C interrupt service runs (typically reads and buffers input).
6. Scheduler decides which process is to run next.
7. C procedure returns to the assembly code.
8. Assembly language procedure starts up new current process.

- The steps of what the OS does when processing a system interrupt.
- Steps {1, 2, 3, 4} – Receive the interrupt, save state of processes running prepare to run new process from a stack.
- Steps {5, 6, 7} – Register the new process, let the scheduler decide the order to run processes, go back to the assembly code (library) to setup the new process.
- Step {8} – Run the new process.

Consider This!

- We have been talking about processes which are handled by a CPU according to priority.
- Discuss why a priority of one process may be higher than another.
- How does this influence the way that the CPU handles these processes? Why?



THINK