***What states can a process be in?***

* Waiting, Ready, new, terminated and running

***What is a Process Control Block, and its content?***

* I en PCB findes der mange information som er associeret med en specifik process. Det inkludere; process state (som kan være dem nævnt tidligere), program counter (som er en counter der indikere adressen af den næste instruktion der skal udføres i processen), CPU registers, CPU-scheduling information (dette kan blandt andet være en proces’ prioriteter og pointers til scheduling queues), memory-management information (dette kan inkludere værdien af basen og limit registers), accounting information (dette kan inkludere den mængde CPU og real time der er blevet brugt), I/O status information (dette kan være en liste af I/O devices som er allokeret til processen).

***Describe ways to do IPC:***

* shared memory - share memory
* message passing - typically handled by the OS

***What is the difference between a process and a thread?***

* process: a program in execution, can have multiple threads (in unix process and thread is the same)
* thread: fundamental unit of CPU utilization, within a process

***What advantages is there when using threads?***

* it does not have a big overhead like process creation,  
  they can share the main threads resources
* Concurrency and parallelism

***Difference between parallelism and concurrency***

* Parallelisme er hvor threads eller processes kører samtidigt på hver deres core.
* concurrency, hvor der bare skiftes mellem hvilken thread eller process der køre, kan også foregå på en core, det excludere ikke parallelisme

***What are the most common APIs for user level thread?***

* Java API
* Posix Pthreads
* Window threads

***What are the implicit threading methods?***

* Thread pools - create a number of threads in a pool where they await work
* OpenMP
* Grand Central Dispatch