# CSE3241: Operating System and System Programming

Class-3

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# **Concepts of Process**

- 1. Process is a program in execution.
- 2. Program is a passive entity stored on disk (executable file); process is an active entity.
- Program becomes process when an executable file is loaded into memory.
- 4. One program can have several processes
  - multiple users or one user can execute multiple copies of the same program at a time.
- 5. Process execution must progress in sequential fashion.
  - No parallel execution of instructions of a single process.
- Modern OS manages thousand of processes of a variety of application software, system software as well as its own processes at a time.

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## Check Process in Linux based OS

To see all processes, currently managed by a Linux based OS (e.g., Ubuntu), at real time:

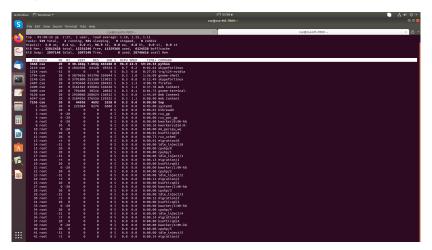
- ▶ Open a terminal, the black screen, by typing Ctrl + Alt + T.
- Type 'top' and press Enter. Press 'Q' to exit.
- ▶ \$ top

To get a snapshot of all processes, currently managed by a Linux based OS (e.g., Ubuntu): \$ ps aux

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#### Check Process in Linux based OS

## \$ top



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### Check Process in Linux based OS

## \$ ps aux

```
cseracse-MS-7809:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               cse@cse-M5-7809: -
cse@cse-HS-7809:-5 ps aux
USER PID %CPU %NEM VSZ RSS TT
root 1 0.0 0.0 225584 9276 ?
                                                                                                                                     TIME COMMAND
                                                                                                     Ss 04:38
                                                                                                                                     0:13 /sbin/init solash
                            $ 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/2]
1 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/2]
5 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/2]
5 04:30 0:00 [cpubp/3]
5 04:30 0:00 [cpubp/3]
5 04:30 0:00 [rdpartlon/3]
5 04:30 0:00 [rdpartlon/3]
5 04:30 0:00 [rdpartlon/3]
5 04:30 0:00 [cpubp/4]
5 04:30 0:00 [cpubp/4]
5 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
5 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
6 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
6 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
7 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
8 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
8 04:30 0:00 [ksortkrad/4]
                           39 0.0 0.0
48 0.0 0.0
41 0.0 0.0
42 0.0 0.0
43 0.0 0.0
45 0.0 0.0
                                                                                                      52 0.0 0.0
53 0.0 0.0
                            54 0.0 0.0
                                    0.0 0.0
```

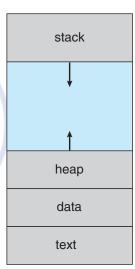
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# **Process in Memory**

max

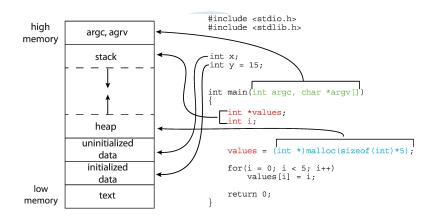
A process has multiple parts, when it is in memory:

- ► Text: contains program code
- ► **Stack**: contains temporary data oitemsepFunction parameters, return addresses, local variables
- Data: contains global variables
- ► **Heap**: contains dynamically allocated memory during run time



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# Memory Layout of a C Program

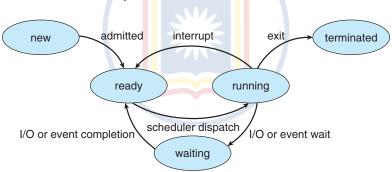


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#### **Process States**

As a process executes, it changes state

- ▶ **New**: The process is being created
- Running: Instructions are being executed
- ▶ Waiting: The process is waiting for some event to occur
- ▶ Ready: The process is waiting to be assigned to a processor
- ► **Terminated**: The process has finished execution



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## **Process State Code in Ubuntu**

As a process executes, it changes state

- ► D : uninterruptible sleep (usually IO)
- R: running or runnable (on run queue)
- ► S : interruptible sleep (waiting for an event to complete)
- ► *T* : stopped by job control signal
- t : stopped by debugger during the tracing
- ► W : paging (not valid since the 2.6.xx kernel)
- ► *X* : dead (should never be seen)
- Z : defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by its parent

Meaning of additional characters:

- < : high-priority (not nice to other users)</p>
- ▶ *N* : low-priority (nice to other users)
- ► L : has pages locked into memory (for real-time and custom IO)
- ightharpoonup s: is a session leader
- l: is multi-threaded
- ▶ + : is in the foreground process group

## **Home Work**

- 1. Find in total how many processes are running in your system?
- 2. Find the states of some processes.
- 3. Figure out the memory layout of any of your C program.

#### References:

- P. B. Galvin A. Silbeschatz and G. Gagne, "Operating System Concepts".
- Slides of Operating System Concepts

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