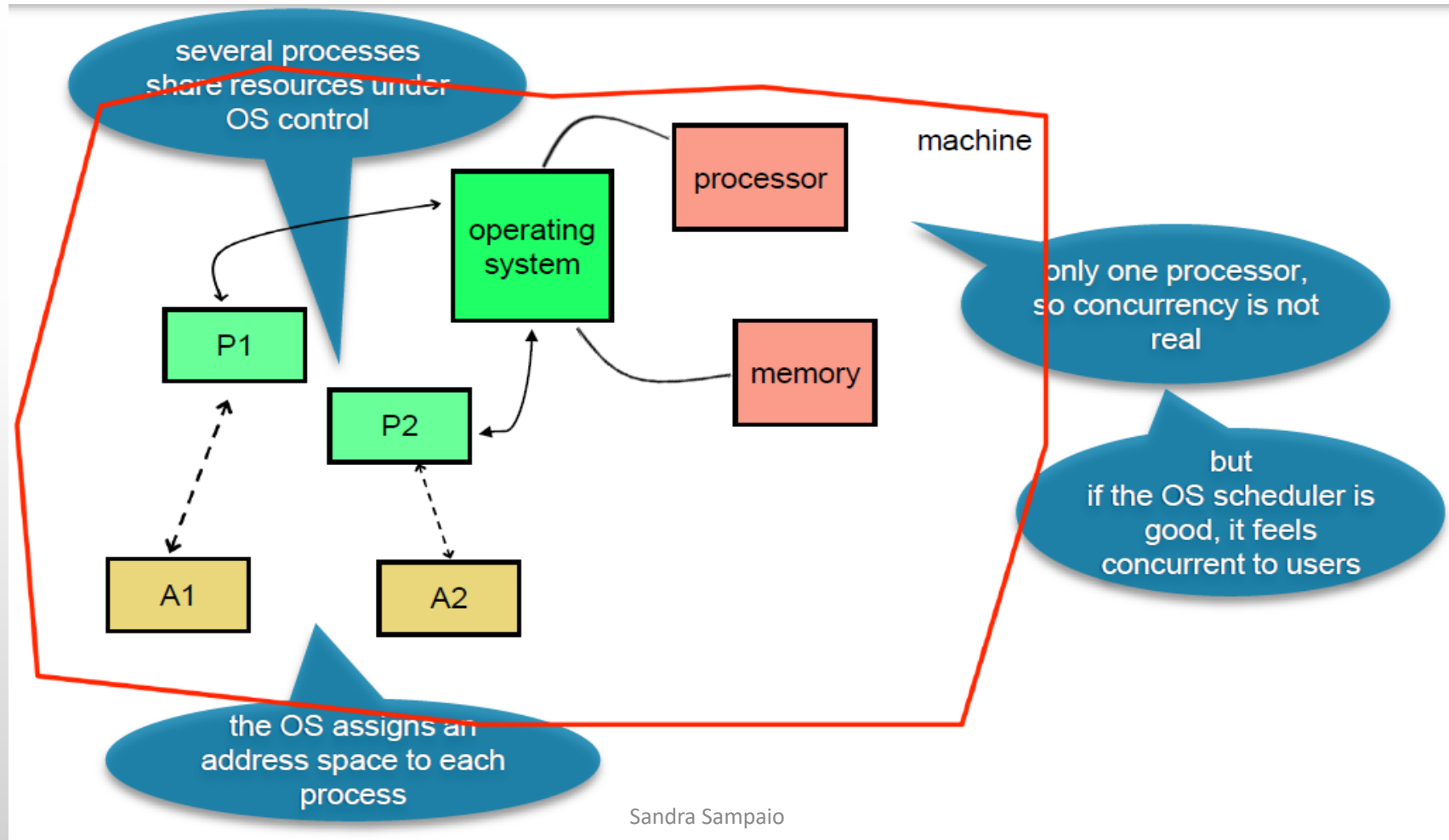


Sequential vs. Multi Processing, Concurrent, Parallel and Distributed Computing

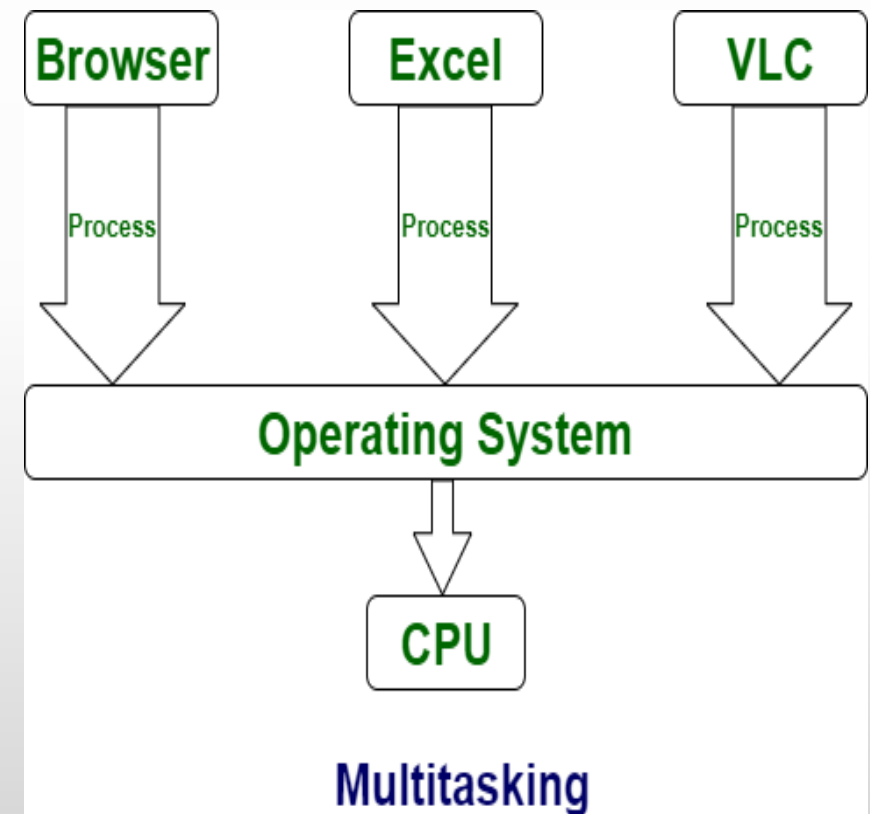


Multi-Processing

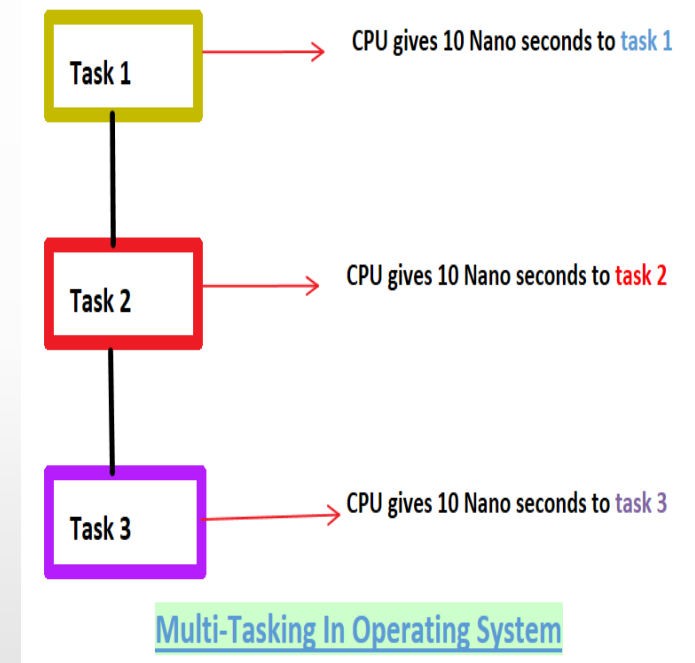


Multi-Processing vs. Multi-Tasking

- Two different concepts.
- An OS multi tasks by:
 - allowing more than one process to be underway by **controlling** how each one makes use of the **resources** allocated to it.
 - implementing a scheduling policy, which grants **each active process** a **time slice** during which it can **access the resources** allocated to it.

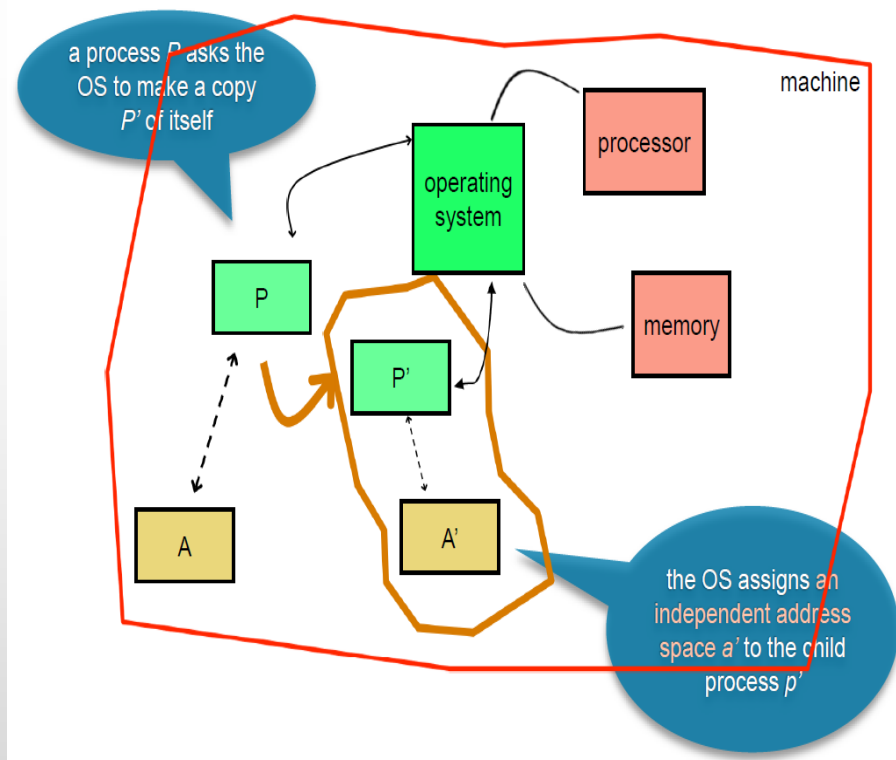


- Taking it literally, in multi-tasking, processes are **not really executing concurrently**.
 - Concurrent execution is only apparent.
- The appearance of concurrent execution stems from an effective scheduling policy.
- **If all processes get a fair share of the resource and they get it sufficiently often, it seems to users that all processes are executing concurrently.**
 - For example, while a process P is waiting on a slow output device, the OS may schedule another process P' to make use of the CPU. It seems to users that the machine is both printing for P and running P'.



Multi-Processing by Forking

- When a process forks (using an OS call) it causes two copies of itself to be active concurrently.
- The child process is given a copy of the parent process's address space. The address spaces however are distinct. And so, if either process modifies a variable in its address space, this change is not visible to the other process.
 - The child process starts executing after the OS call.
 - The parent can continue or wait for the child to execute.
 - Ultimately the parent must mean to find out how and when the child completes execution.

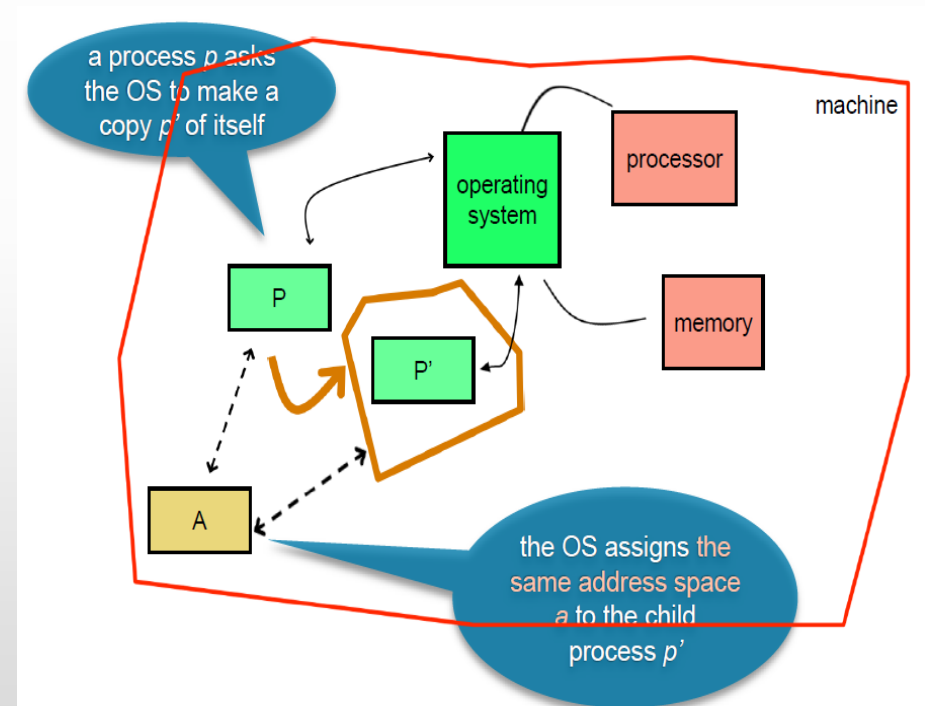


- Forking is quite common in the client-server type of distributed computing, as a server typically forks a child process for each request it receives.
- Because of the copying , forking can be **expensive**.
- In practice, **modern OSs** have strategies that make the actual cost quite **affordable**.
- Forking is reasonably safe because the address spaces are distinct.
 - Discipline in adhering to best practice is nonetheless required (e.g., to avoid zombie processes, to avoid unintended sharing of references to files, etc.)



Multi-Processing by Threading

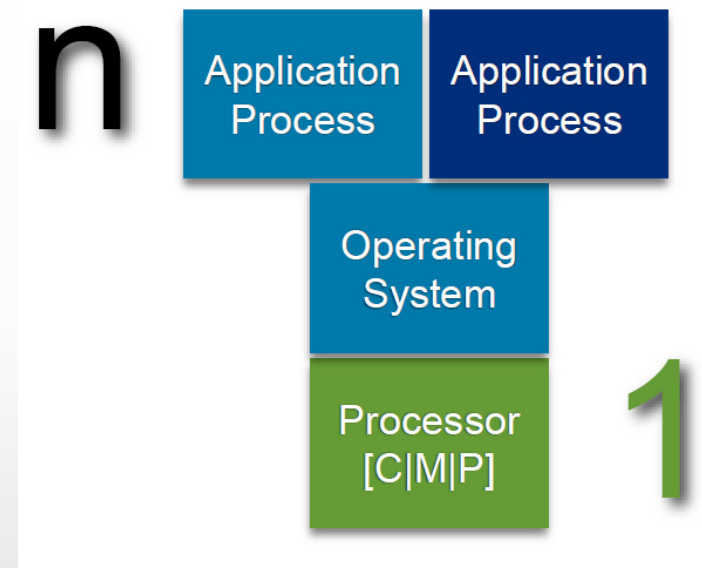
- Forking imposes a certain degree of isolation. And so, if parent and child need to **interact and share**, threading may be a better approach to multi tasking.
- With threading, **the address space is not copied, it is shared.**
 - This means that if one process changes a variable, all other processes see it.
 - This makes threading less expensive, but also less safe than forking.



Concurrent Computing

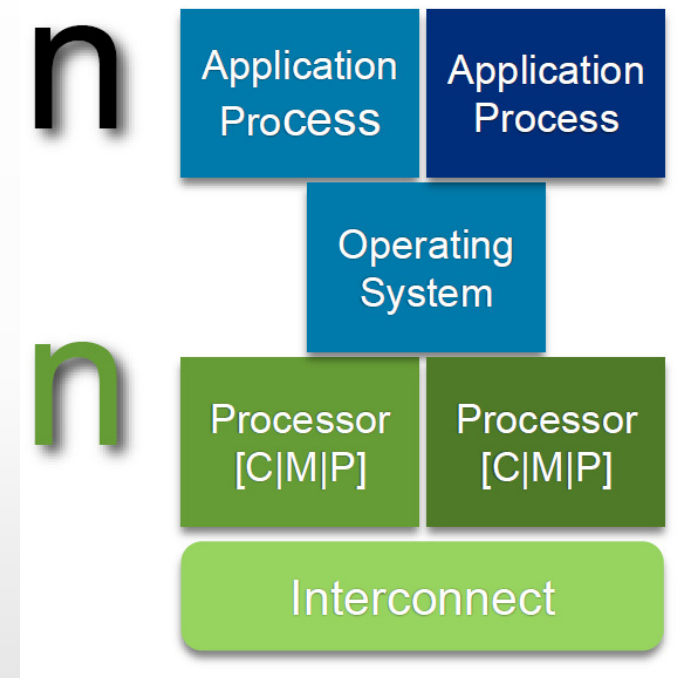
- Consider **many** application processes.
- Processes are often **threads**.

The OS schedules the execution of n copies of a process P_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, to run in the same processor, typically sharing a single address space.



Parallel Computing

- There are now many processors bound by an interconnect (e.g., a bus across processors).
- There is **truly many** processes running at the same time, not just multi threading, but true parallelism.

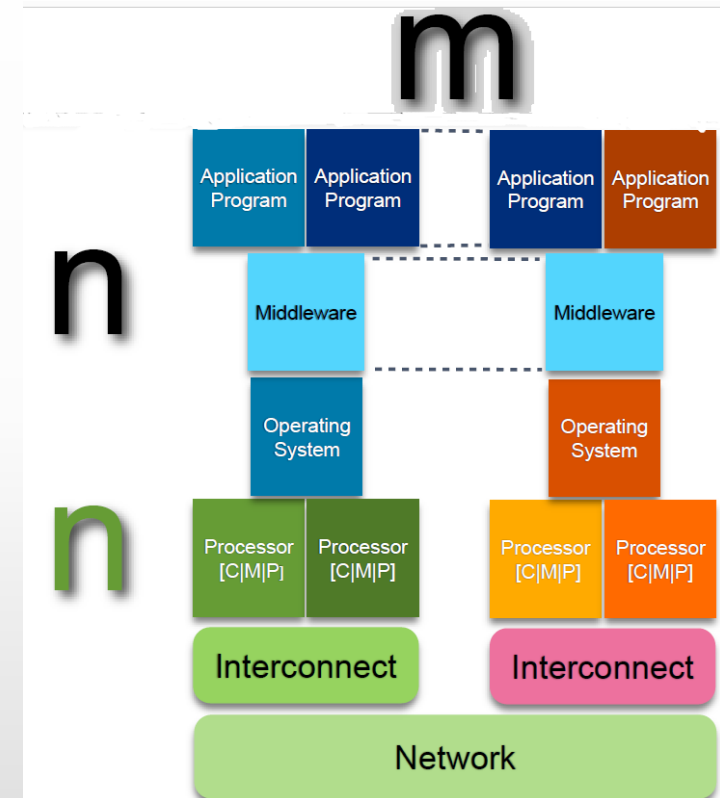


The n copies of a process P_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, can, each, run in one of m , $1 \leq j \leq m$, different processors C_j , possibly (but not necessarily) sharing a single address space A .



Distributed Computing

- There are many independent, self-sufficient, autonomous, heterogeneous machines.
- We now have spatial separation.
- Message exchange is needed, network effects are felt.
- Complexity may reach a point in which applications are not written against OS services. Instead, they are written against a middleware API. The middleware then takes some of the complexity upon itself.



The n (not necessarily identical) processes P_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, each run in one of m , $1 \leq j \leq m$, different machines M_j , that cannot share a single address space A (and therefore must communicate).



Multi-Tasking vs. Multi-Threading vs. Multi-Processing

- Watch the following video to supplement your knowledge of these three concepts, which are often treated as synonyms, with a few examples using raspberry pies.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tn0u-llBmtc>

