



# *MULTI THREADING* *MODELS*

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# THREAD

1. A thread is a basic utilisation of cpu , actually thread is a program.
2. It shares with other threads belonging to the same process its operating systems, such as open files & signals

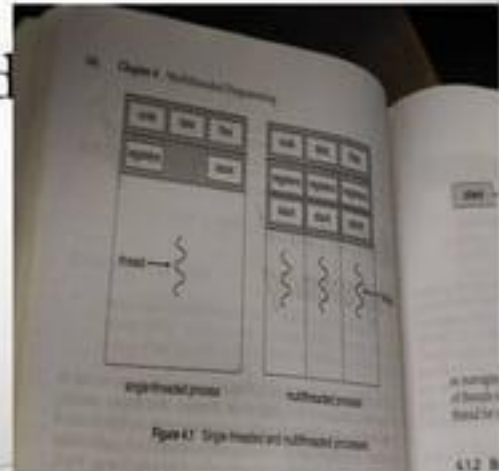
# TYPES


There are two types of thread

.Single-threaded process

Multi-Threaded process

.multi-threaded process





threads may be provided either at user level for USER  
THREADS or by kernel for KERNAL USERS.

# MULTITHREADING MODELS

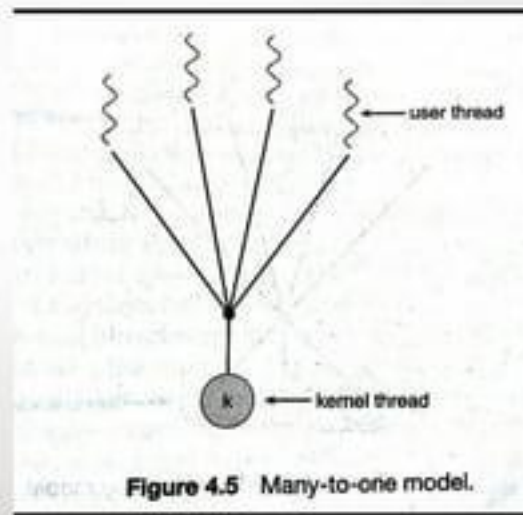
There are three dominant models for thread libraries.

1. many-to-one
2. one-to-one
3. many-to-many



# MANY-TO-ONE

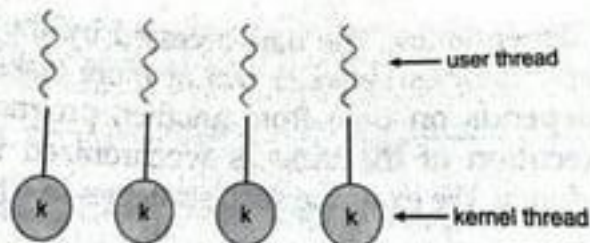
It maps **MANY USER THREADS** to **ONE KERNAL THREAD**




# ONE-TO-ONE

**One-to-one** model ,maps each **user** thread to each **kernal** thread .

## Chapter 4 Multithreaded Programming



**Figure 4.6** One-to-one model.



one to one model is more concurrent than many to one ,it allows another thread to run when a thread makes blocking call.

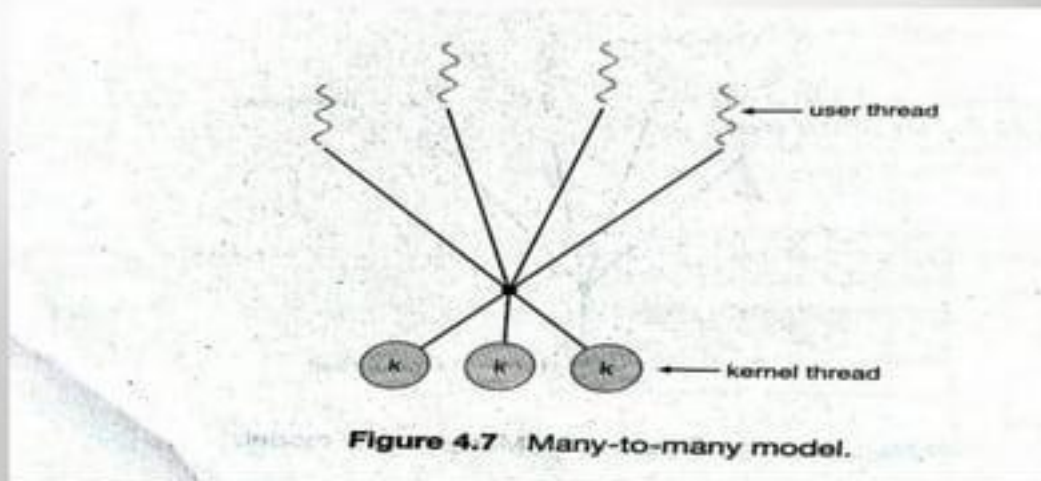
the only drawback is that creating a user thread requires creating the kernal thread.

“Because creating kernal thread is burden for the application”);



# MANY-TO-MANY

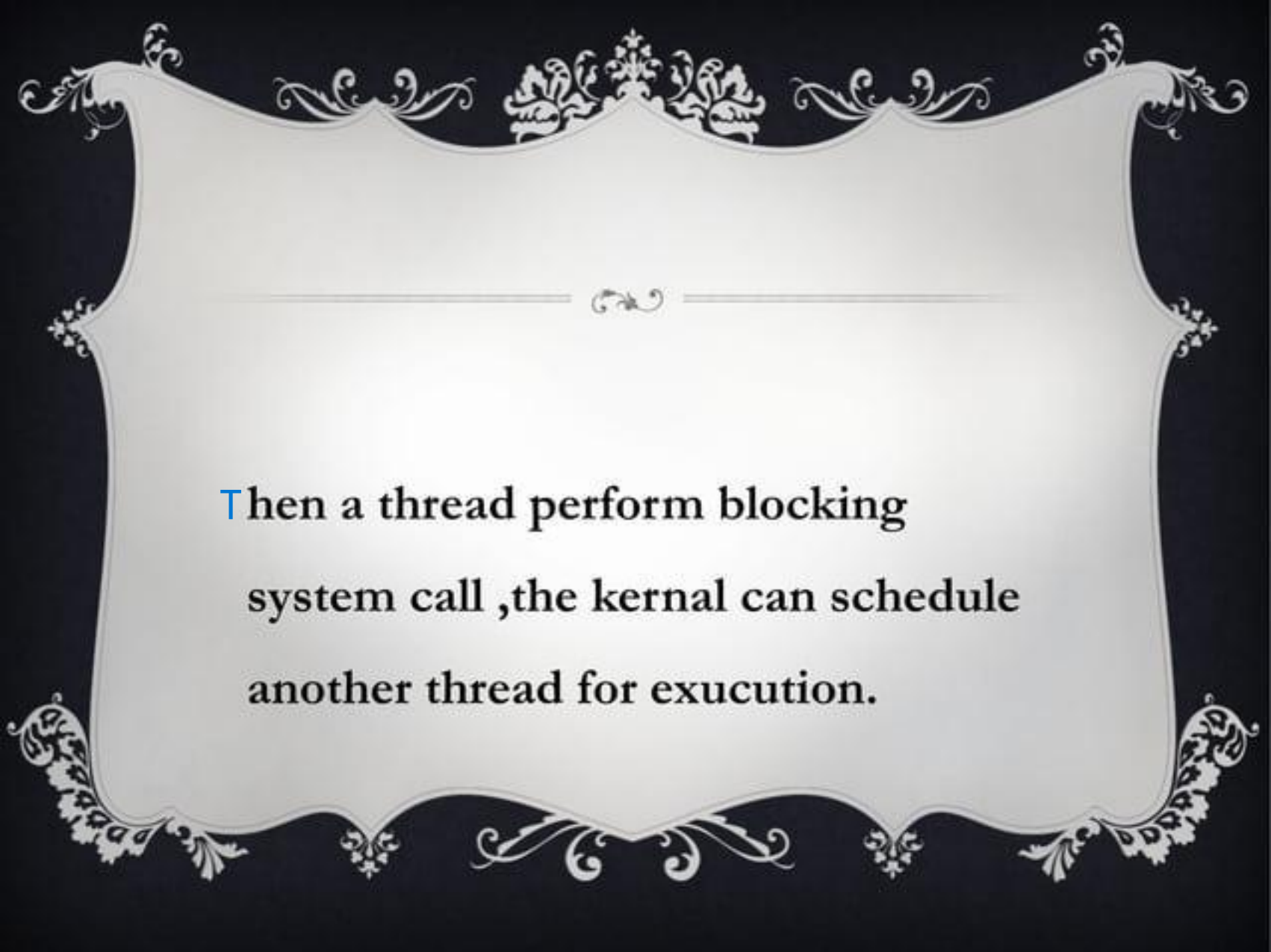
- ♦ Many-to-many model is many user threads to many (equal) kernel threads.



many-to-many allows developer to create more user threads as he wishes.

True concurrency is not gained .

(“Because kernel can schedule only one thread at a time ,one-to-one model allows greater concurrency “);



Then a thread perform blocking  
system call ,the kernal can schedule  
another thread for exucution.