18207

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Assignment1-OS

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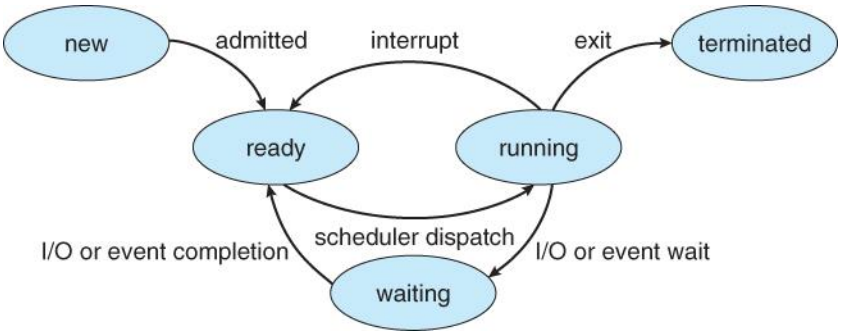
Process state diagram



What are in the new pool they admitted in to ready pool. It will happen when the all resources are allocated to that practical progress, then we called it as ready pool. When the new processor is opened it can be transferred from ready pool to the running pool. In the running stage it can be interrupt or time out. The reason is lack of resources. Then can transfer to the previous stage or else it can be blocked. When come to the priority process we can block it and has to come back to the input output or event completion, or else it can be terminated. It is the end of the process part. There are 2 ways of terminating. One way is process can be completed, other way is process will be aborted. This is the basic idea of the process state diagram. Now focus on pool by pool.

New: it will happen when a new process is being created. That process has created by a program. There are some reasons to the process creation. New batch job- when the new process appeared it will divided it in to some positions. Interactive logon: more new processors will be created.

Ready: The process is waiting to be assigned to a processor, runnable but temporary stopped to let another processor run.

Running: this is the part instructions are being executed. When the process is running that is using the CPU. If the computer has multiple processors it will allows to run multiple processors if you have. Now running can become blocked, ready or terminated.

When blocked: the processor can't execute by it self. Because it is waiting for an input output operation to complete. It is waiting for an external event or internal event.

From block to ready: an event which is the process was waiting for occur dispatched in to back running.

When running become to ready: after a one process reached it's maximum allowable time, then pass the next processor. After that again previous processor have a chance.

When running became terminates: in this pool we consider that process has completed or has been aborted. Finally the process has finished execution.

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When the processor is placed in IDLE mode, the processor will stop fetching instructions from flash memory and halt on the current instruction . all peripherals will continue to function normally. Any enabled interrupt source will awake processor. Code execution resumes at the next instruction in flash memory and ram settings are retained.