**Operating System**

**Lab Report 4**

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**Section-6A2**

Threads

**INTRODUCTION:**

A thread is a single sequential flow of execution of tasks of a process so it is also known as thread of execution or thread of control. There is a way of thread execution inside the process of any operating system. Apart from this, there can be more than one thread inside a process.Its types are – user level single thread and user level multi thread. Each process can run on different processor. All threads should run on only one processor. Processes are independent from each other.  
Types of Threads:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PROCESS | THREAD |
| There is no sharing between processes. | Kernel threads share address space. |

**OBJECTIVES:**

• To understand and learn about threads and their implementation in programs

**Application:**

Threads **provide a way to improve application performance through parallelism**. Threads represent a software approach to improving performance of operating system by reducing the overhead thread is equivalent to a classical process. Each thread belongs to exactly one process and no thread can exist outside a process.

**Issues:**

Issue found in copying file from windows to Linux the settings is changed but going on setting we change it and hence we copies and solve our problem.

**Conclusion:**

In this lab we learn about threads and their implementation. We also learn that thread is the segment of a process means a process can have multiple threads and these multiple threads are contained within a process. A thread has three states: Running, Ready, and Blocked. The thread takes less time to terminate as compared to the process but unlike the process, threads do not isolate.