# 프로세스 관리 Process Management

### 프로세스

- 프로그램 vs 프로세스 (program vs process)
  - process, task, job ...
  - program in execution: text + data + stack, pc, sp, registers, ...
  - 무덤 속 *프로그램*, 살아 움직이는 *프로세스*
- 프로세스 상태
  - new, ready, running, waiting, terminated (그림)
  - 프로세스 상태 천이도 (process state transition diagram)
  - 상태 천이는 언제 발생?

### $\mathsf{PCB}$

#### Process Control Block (PCB)

- Task Control Block (TCB)
- 프로세스에 대한 모든 정보
- process state (running, ready, waiting, ...), PC, registers,
   MMU info (base, limit), CPU time, process id, list of open files,
   ...
- 사람과 비유?

### Queues

#### Job Queue

- Job scheduler
- Long-term scheduler

#### Ready Queue

- CPU scheduler
- Short-term scheduler

#### Device Queue

Device scheduler

## Multiprogramming

- Degree of multiprogramming
- i/o-bound vs CPU-bound process
- Medium-term scheduler
  - Swapping
- Context switching (문맥전환)
  - Scheduler
  - Dispatcher
  - Context switching overhead

## CPU 스케쥴링

## **CPU Scheduling**

- Preemptive vs Non-preemptive
  - 선점 (先占) : 비선점(非先占)
- Scheduling criteria
  - CPU Utilization (CPU 이용률)
  - Throughput (처리율)
  - Turnaround time (반환시간)
  - Waiting time (대기시간)
  - Response time (응답시간)

- ...

## **CPU Scheduling Algorithms**

- First-Come, First-Served (FCFS)
- Shortest-Job-First (SJF)
  - Shortest-Remaining-Time-First
- Priority
- Round-Robin (RR)
- Multilevel Queue
- Multilevel Feedback Queue

### First-Come, First-Served

- Simple & Fair
- Example: Find Average Waiting Time
  - AWT = (0+24+27)/3 = 17 msec cf. 3 msec!
- Gantt Chart

Process	Burst Time (msec)
$P_1$	24
$P_2$	3
$P_3$	3

- Convoy Effect (호위효과)
- Nonpreemptive scheduling

### Shortest-Job-First (1)

- Example: AWT = (3+16+9+0)/4 = 7 msec
  - *cf.* 10.25 msec (FCFS)
- Provably optimal
- Not realistic, prediction may be needed

Process	Burst Time (msec)
$P_1$	6
$P_2$	8
$P_3$	7
$P_4$	3

## Shortest-Job-First (2)

#### Preemptive or Nonpreemtive

- cf. Shortest-Remaining-Time-First (최소잔여시간 우선)

#### Example

- Preemptive: AWT = (9+0+15+2)/4 = 26/4 = 6.5 msec

Nonpreemptive: 7.75 msec

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time (msec)
$P_1$	0	8
$P_2$	1	4
$P_3$	2	9
$P_4$	3	5

## Priority Scheduling (1)

- Priority (우선순위): typically an integer number
  - Low number represents high priority in general (Unix/Linux)
- Example
  - AWT = 8.2 msec

Process	Burst Time	Priority
$P_1$	10	3
$P_2$	1	1
$P_3$	2	4
$P_4$	1	5
$P_5$	5	2

## Priority Scheduling (2)

#### Priority

- Internal: time limit, memory requirement, i/o to CPU burst, ...
- External: amount of funds being paid, political factors, ...
- Preemptive or Nonpreemptive
- Problem
  - Indefinite blocking: *starvation* (기아)
  - Solution: againg

### Round-Robin (1)

- Time-sharing system (시분할/시공유 시스템)
- Time *quantum* 시간양자 = time *slice* (10 ~ 100msec)
- Preemptive scheduling
- Example
  - Time Quantum = 4msec
  - AWT = 17/3 = 5.66 msec

Process	Burst Time (msec)
$P_1$	24
$P_2$	3
$P_3$	3

### Round-Robin (2)

Performance depends on the size of the time quantum

$$-\Delta \rightarrow \infty$$
 FCFS

- $\Delta$  → 0 Processor sharing (\* context switching overhead)
- Example: Average turnaround time (ATT)

- ATT = 11.0 msec (
$$\Delta$$
 = 1), 12.25 msec ( $\Delta$  = 5)

Process	Burst Time (msec)
$P_1$	0
$P_2$	3
$P_3$	1
$P_4$	7

### Multilevel Queue Scheduling

- Process groups
  - System processes
  - Interactive processes
  - Interactive editing processes
  - Batch processes
  - Student processes
- Single ready queue → Several separate queues
  - 각각의 Queue 에 절대적 우선순위 존재
  - 또는 CPU time 을 각 Queue 에 차등배분
  - 각 Queue 는 독립된 scheduling 정책

### Multilevel Feedback Queue Scheduling

- 복수 개의 Queue
- 다른 Queue 로의 점진적 이동
  - 모든 프로세스는 하나의 입구로 진입
  - 너무 많은 CPU time 사용 시 다른 Queue 로
  - 기아 상태 우려 시 우선순위 높은 Queue 로

## 프로세스 생성과 종료

### **Process Creation**

- 프로세스는 프로세스에 의해 만들어진다!
  - 부모 프로세스 (Parent process)
  - 자식 프로세스 (Child process)
    - cf. Sibling processes
  - 프로세스 트리 (process tree)
- Process Identifier (PID)
  - Typically an integer number
  - cf. PPID
- 프로세스 생성
  - fork() system call 부모 프로세스 복사
  - exec() 실행파일을 메모리로 가져오기

### 예제: Windows 7 프로세스 나열



### 예제: Ubuntu Linux 프로세스 나열

```
hjyang@rm303:~$ ps -1
           PID PPID C PRI NI ADDR SZ WCHAN
                                              TTY
                                                           TIME CMD
          2197
                2189
                      0
                         80
                              0 - 1799 wait
                                              pts/0
                                                       00:00:00 bash
    1000 2368 2197 0
                              0 - 1177 -
                                              pts/0
                                                       00:00:00 ps
                         80
hjyang@rm303:~$ ps -axl
   UID
         PID PPID PRI NI
                              VSZ
                                    RSS WCHAN STAT TTY
                                                              TIME COMMAND
                                                              0:00 /sbin/init
     0
           1
                 0 20
                         0
                             3536 1948 poll s Ss
                    20
                                     0 kthrea S
                                                              0:00 [kthreadd]
1
     0
                 0
                         0
                                0
                                     0 run ks S
                                                              0:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
1
     0
           3
                 2
                    20
                         0
                                0
                                     0 worker S
                                                              0:00 [kworker/0:0]
1
     0
                 2 20
                         0
                                0
                                                              0:00 [kworker/u:0]
5
     0
                                     0 worker S
           5
                 2 20
                         0
                                0
1 1000
        1820
                 1
                    20
                            55944
                                  3992 poll s Sl
                                                              0:00 /usr/bin/gnome-...
        1831
             1658
                    20
                           50924
                                   9096 poll s Ssl ?
                                                              0:00 gnome-session --sessio...
4 1000
        2196 2189
                                   724 unix_s S
                    20
                             2404
                                                              0:00 gnome-pty-helper
0 1000
0 1000
        2197 2189
                    20
                             7196
                                   3572 wait
                                                   pts/0
                                                              0:00 bash
                         0
0 1000 2370 2197 20
                             4708
                                    708 -
                                                   pts/0
                                                              0:00 ps -ax1
                         0
                                              R+
hjyang@rm303:~$
```

### **Process Termination**

- 프로세스 종료
  - exit() system call
  - 해당 프로세스가 가졌던 모든 자원은 O/S 에게 반환 (메모리, 파일, 입출력장치 등)