

Process

|

Classification — Types of Processes

could
be
used
to
gather

① User level process (low)
vs.
Kernel level process (high)

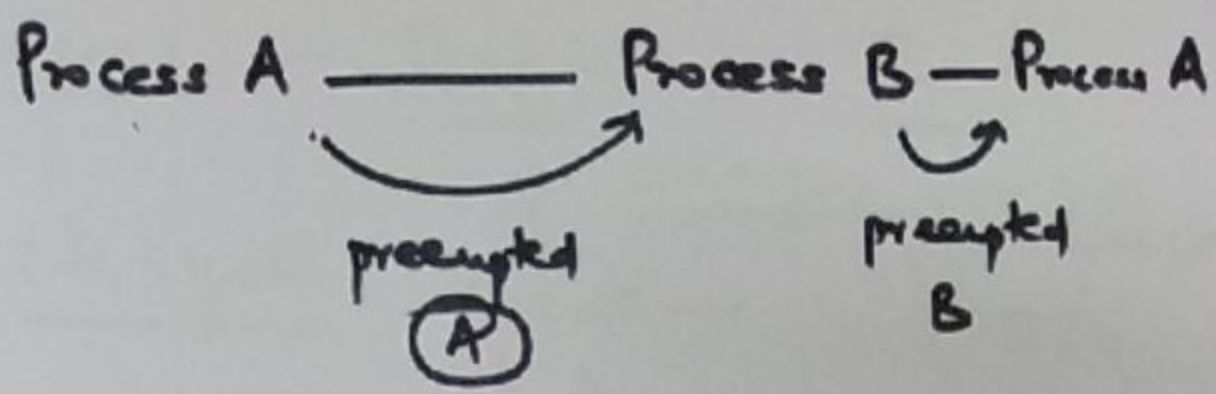
② CPU-bound process
CPU-intensive process
vs.
I/O-bound process
I/O-intensive process

Type
of
activity.

③ Cooperative process
vs.
Non-Cooperative process
(Independent)

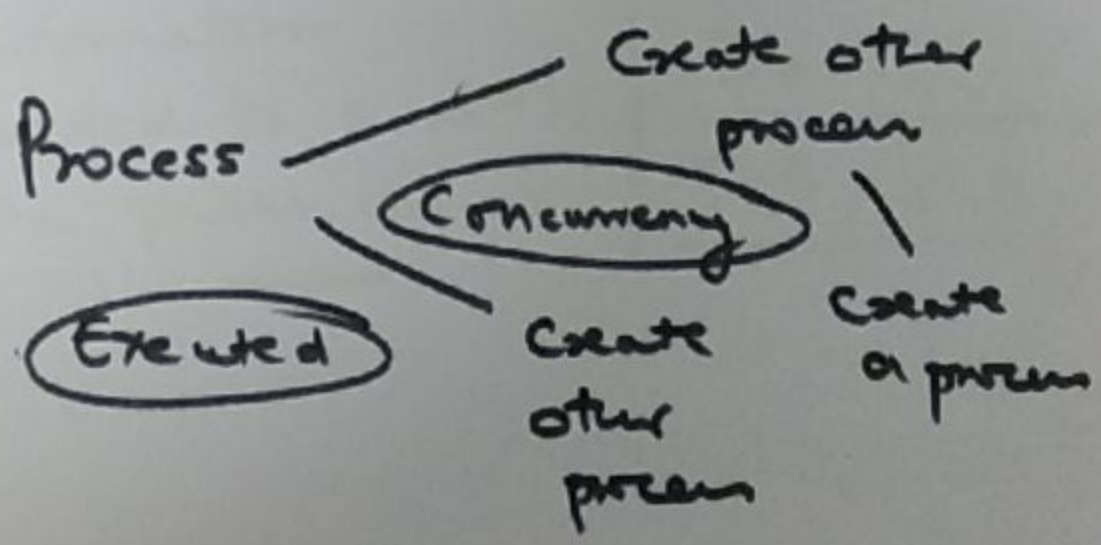
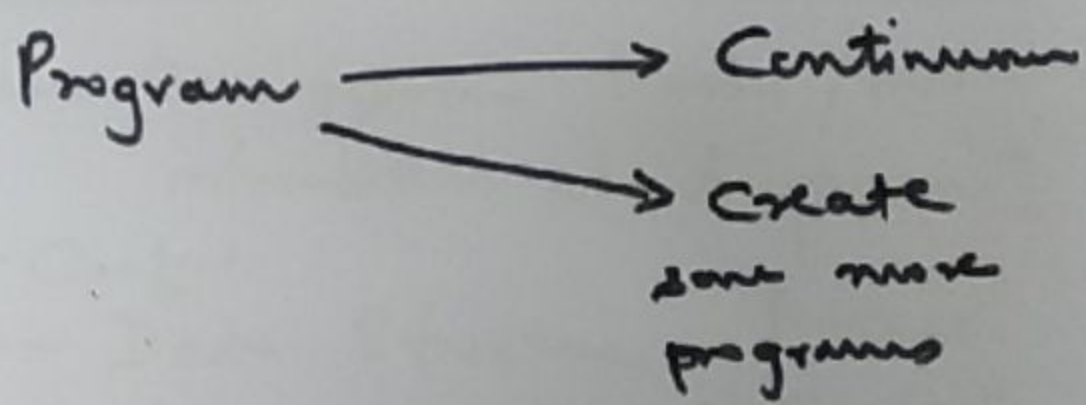
Relation
between
processes.

④ Preemptive vs Non-preemptive



Process ————— Concurrency

Two or more processes.
could together



PCB

Identifies into:

- Process ID (PID)
- Parent process ID (PPID)
- Process for a specific user (UID)

Resource information

CPU info:

- CPU registers (PC)
 - ↑
 - location - process execution in terms of inst.
- Scheduling - order of process execution

Mem usage - location of process

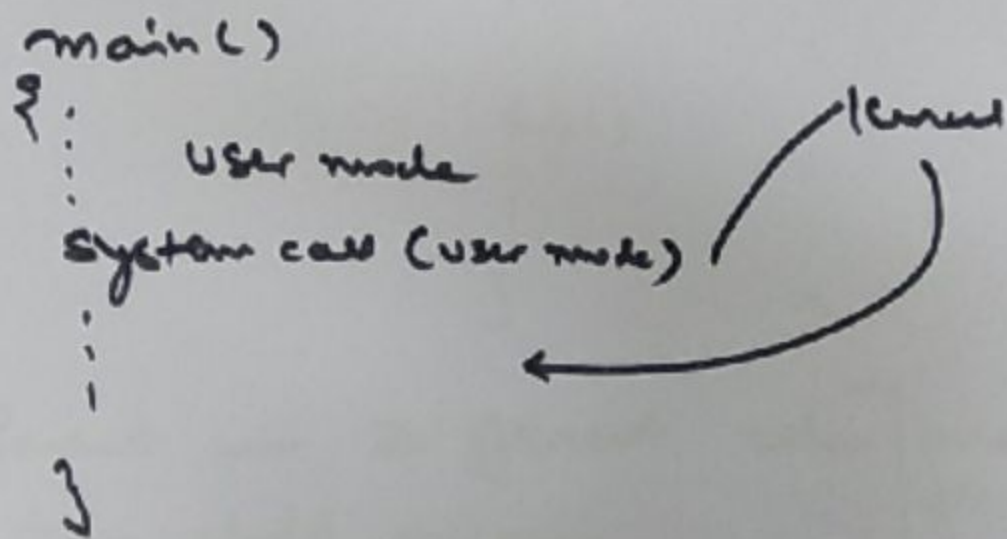
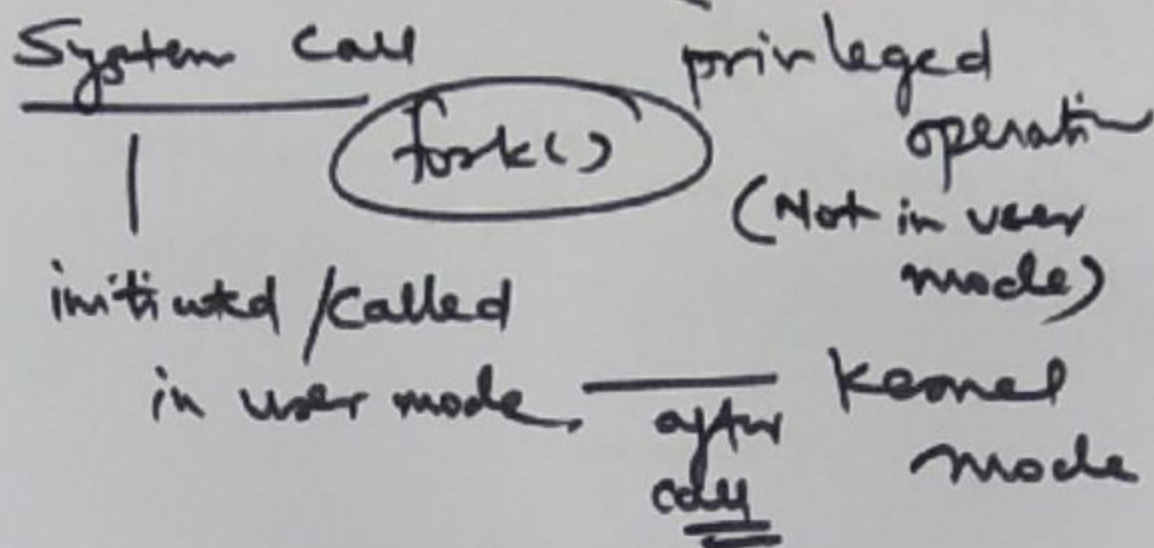
Secondary storage usage ..

I/O devices ...

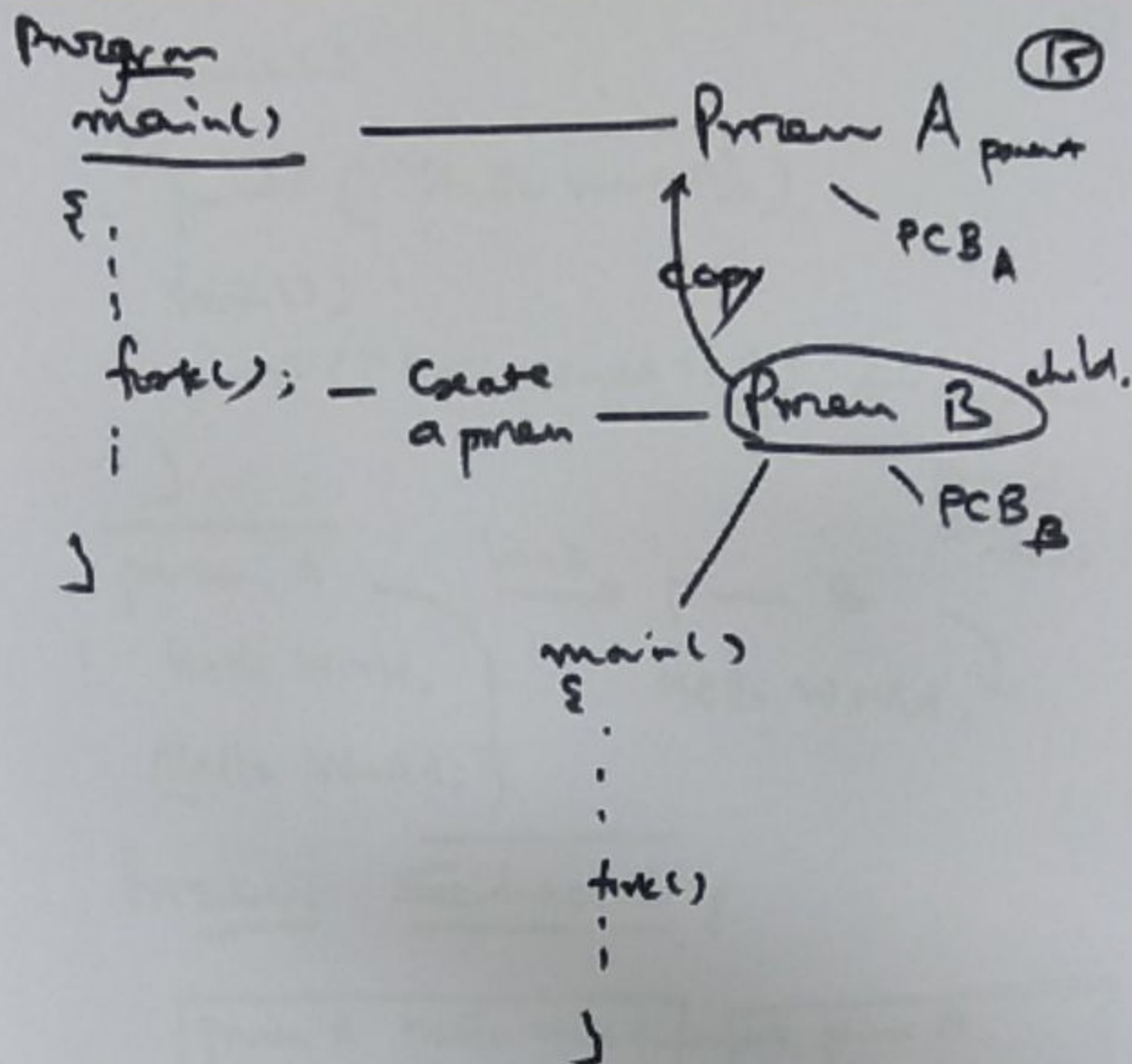
Files - used/opened ..

For every process - PCB

Process Creation — how?



fork() — Process Creation



— Parent — different code } knowing
then child process } status

main()

```
1. { printf("Hello world\n");
```

```
fork();
```

```
printf("Hello World\n");
```

← expected by parent child

}

 parent A

line 2

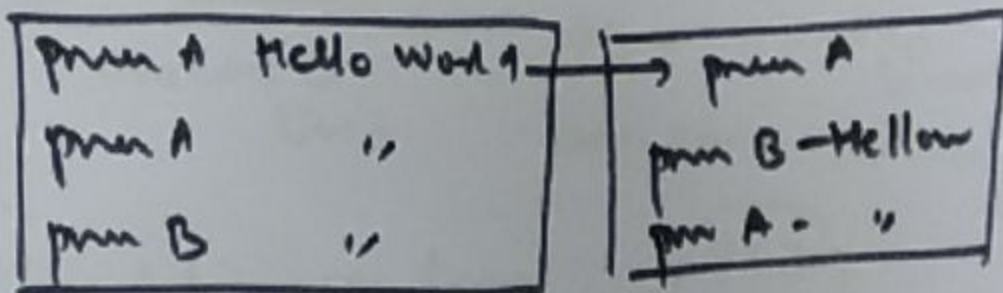
→ parent B

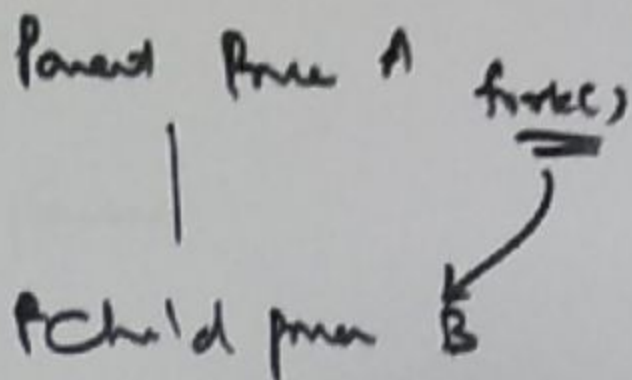
1. Hello World,

Hello World,

(Hello World,)

Process Scheduling





```
main()
{
    5 LOC

```

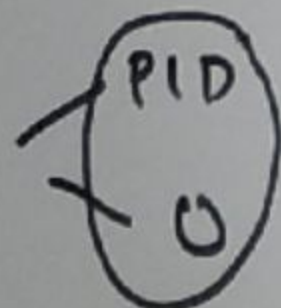
6. fork() executed in process A)

7 LOC : ↓ below fork — one only remaining for execution)

Process A
execute 13
lines

Process B
copy — has 13
lines
execution — 7 lines

fork() — return
status



— code.
if... else

```
if (PID)
    parent
else
    child.
```


H (PID)

8.		parent
9.		
10.		
else		
11.		child.
12.		
13		

Process A

1-6, 8-10

Process B

11-13

— Invoke me app for another
system call

— Concurrency