

# CSE3241: Operating System and System Programming

Class-Process

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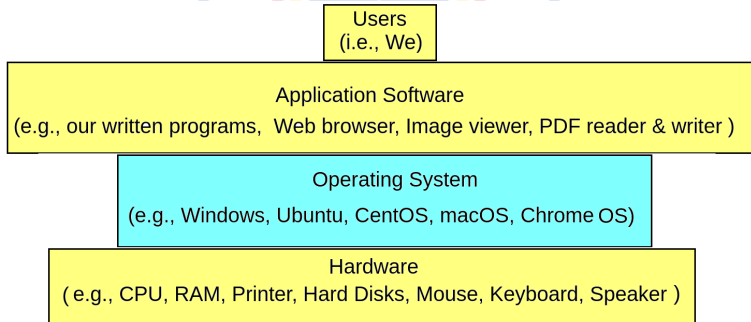
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# What is Operating System?

Operating System (OS) is a system software which-

- ▶ manages computer resources (hardware, software) and
- ▶ provides an environment where application software can run in order to full-fill users' demands.

As shown in Figure, an OS acts as a bridge between hardware and software that we run to access hardware.



# Multitasking OS

Multi-tasking OS allows a user to perform multiple computer tasks using a single set of resources in such a way that user get pseudo-parallel feeling, i.e., the user feels all of her/his tasks are running in parallel.

- ▶ Almost all modern OS, such as Microsoft Windows 2000, IBM's OS/390, and Linux, have multi-tasking capability.
- ▶ The main aim of multitasking is to ensure maximum utilization of advanced CPU, which is much more faster than the old time CPU, by keeping it busy at the maximum time.
- ▶ In multitasking, OS switches execution power from one process to another frequently so that each process has a progress instead of waiting until a specific process completely finished.
- ▶ OS needs to keep track of all processes to do multitasking smoothly, therefore, it uses **Process Control Block**.

# Concepts of Process

1. Process is a program in execution.
2. Program is a passive entity stored on disk (executable file); process is an active entity.
3. Program becomes process when an executable file is loaded into memory.
4. One program can have several processes
  - ▶ multiple users or one user can execute multiple copies of the same program at a time.
5. Process execution must progress in sequential fashion.
  - ▶ No parallel execution of instructions of a single process.
6. Modern OS manages thousand of processes of a variety of application software, system software as well as its own processes at a time.

# Check Process in Linux based OS

To see all processes, currently managed by a Linux based OS (e.g., Ubuntu), at real time:

- ▶ Open a terminal, the black screen, by typing Ctrl + Alt + T .
- ▶ Type 'top' and press Enter. Press 'Q' to exit.
- ▶ \$ top

To get a snapshot of all processes, currently managed by a Linux based OS (e.g., Ubuntu): \$ ps aux

# Check Process in Linux based OS

\$ top

Activities Terminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

cse@cse-MS-7B09: ~

top - 05:48:16 up 1:17, 1 user, load average: 1.18, 1.15, 1.11  
Tasks: 539 total, 2 running, 365 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie  
%Cpu(s): 3.0 us, 0.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 96.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st  
KiB Mem : 32815428 total, 15331540 free, 11359360 used, 6124528 buff/cache  
KiB Swap: 2097148 total, 2097148 free, 0 used. 20748616 avail Mem

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
3668	cse	20	0	30.468g	7.804g	665288	R	96.0	24.9	59:20.53	python
2119	cse	20	0	1044508	64120	49524	S	0.7	0.2	0:02.61	skypeforlinux
1214	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:27.01	irq/124-nvidia
1794	cse	20	0	5879636	341796	105044	S	0.3	1.0	1:56.09	gnome-shell
2148	cse	20	0	5791800	253180	119012	S	0.3	0.8	0:12.49	skypeforlinux
2407	cse	20	0	3793640	415344	204932	S	0.3	1.3	4:00.78	firefox
2490	cse	20	0	3161692	439684	144636	S	0.3	1.3	0:37.78	Web Content
3409	cse	20	0	794408	38516	28032	S	0.3	0.1	0:01.73	gnome-terminal-
4120	cse	20	0	2950068	260624	136912	S	0.3	0.8	1:44.69	Web Content
6547	cse	20	0	3104956	376556	129352	S	0.3	1.1	0:08.90	Web Content
7536	cse	20	0	44936	4692	3528	R	0.3	0.0	0:00.06	top
1	root	20	0	225584	9276	6688	S	0.0	0.0	0:05.00	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kthreadd
3	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_gp
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_par_gp
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H-kb
8	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.18	kworker/u256:0-
10	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	ksoftirqd/0
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.73	rcu_sched
13	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	migration/0
14	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/0
15	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0

# Check Process in Linux based OS

\$ ps aux

```
Activities Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
cse@cse-MS-7B09: ~
cse@cse-MS-7B09:~$ ps aux
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0	0.0	225584	9276	?	Ss	04:30	0:13	/sbin/init splash
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[kthreadd]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[rcu_gp]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[rcu_par_gp]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[kworker/0:0H-kb]
root	8	0.1	0.0	0	0	?	I	04:30	0:35	[kworker/u256:0-]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[mm_percpu_wq]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I	04:30	0:03	[rcu_sched]
root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[migration/0]
root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[idle_inject/0]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[cpuhp/0]
root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[cpuhp/1]
root	17	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[idle_inject/1]
root	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[migration/1]
root	19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[kworker/1:0H-kb]
root	22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[cpuhp/2]
root	23	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[idle_inject/2]
root	24	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[migration/2]
root	25	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[ksoftirqd/2]
root	27	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[kworker/2:0H-kb]
root	28	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[cpuhp/3]
root	29	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[idle_inject/3]
root	30	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[migration/3]
root	31	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	04:30	0:00	[ksoftirqd/3]
root	33	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	04:30	0:00	[kworker/3:0H-kb]

# PID

PID or Process number is a unique number of a process assigned by the OS so that it can easily keep track all current processes.

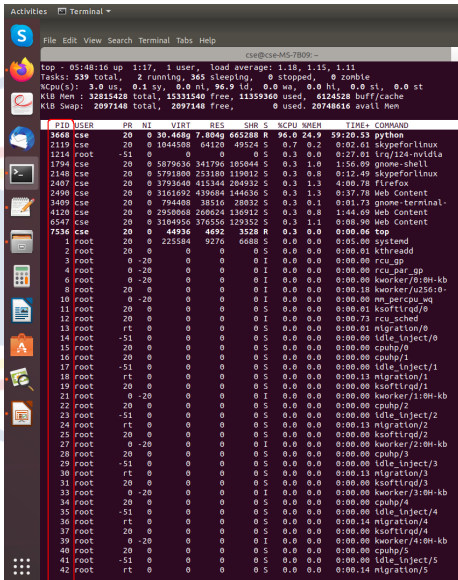
- ▶ It is only valid until the process is properly terminated in the current session.
  - ▶ If ,for some reasons, a process is killed/ finished execution, but do not get a chance to properly inform its parent process, then it holds the process ID.
- ▶ For a new start of a program, it gets a new PID.
  - ▶ So, if we run our code at different time/ different sessions, our program will become a new process and get a different PID.
- ▶ As long as a process has its PID, it has an entry in the **Process Table**.



# Investigate PID and PCB in Ubuntu

Commands to see PID and PCBs of all processes, currently managed by the OS including its own processes:

- ▶ For PID:
    - ▶ `$ top`
  - ▶ For PCB:
    - ▶ `$ ls /proc`
    - ▶ `$ ls /proc/<PID>/`
- e.g., `$ ls /proc/3668`



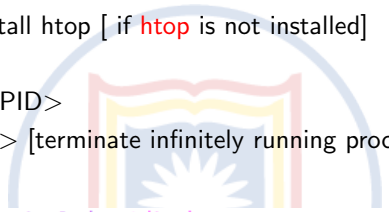
```
Activities Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
cse@cse-M5-7809: ~
top - 05:48:16 up 1:17, 1 user, load average: 1.18, 1.15, 1.11
Tasks: 539 total, 2 running, 365 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%CPU(s): 3.0 us, 0.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 96.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 st, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 32815428 total, 15331540 free, 11359360 used, 6124528 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 2097148 total, 2097148 free, 0 used, 20748616 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 3660 cse        20   0 36.468 7.804 66520 R  96.0 24.9   0:02.53 python
2119 cse        20   0 1044588 64120 49524 S  0.7 0.2    0:02.61 skypeforlinux
1214 root       -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.3 0.0    0:27.01 lrg/124-nvidia
1794 cse        20   0 5879636 341796 105044 S  0.3 1.0    1:56.09 gnome-shell
2148 cse        20   0 5791800 253180 119012 S  0.3 0.8    0:12.49 skypeforlinux
2407 cse        20   0 3793640 415344 204932 S  0.3 1.3    4:00.78 firefox
2490 cse        20   0 3161692 439684 144036 S  0.3 1.3    0:37.78 Web Content
3409 cse        20   0 794408 38516 28032 S  0.3 0.1    0:01.73 gnome-terminal-
4120 cse        20   0 2950068 268624 136912 S  0.3 0.8    1:44.69 Web Content
6547 cse        20   0 3104956 376556 129352 S  0.3 1.1    0:08.96 Web Content
7536 cse        20   0 44936 4692 3528 R  0.3 0.0    0:00.06 top
  1 root       20   0 225584 9276 6688 S  0.0 0.0    0:05.00 systemd
  2 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.01 kthreadd
  3 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 rcu_gp
  4 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
  6 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-kb
  8 root       20   0 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.18 kworker/u256:0-
10 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 nm_percpu_wq
11 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.01 ksoftirqd/0
12 root       20   0 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.73 rcu_sched
13 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.02 migration/0
14 root      -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/0
15 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/0
16 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/1
17 root      -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/1
18 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.13 migration/1
19 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 ksoftirqd/1
21 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 kworker/1:0H-kb
22 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/2
23 root      -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/2
24 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.13 migration/2
25 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 ksoftirqd/2
27 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 kworker/2:0H-kb
28 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/3
29 root      -51   0 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/3
30 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.13 migration/3
31 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 ksoftirqd/3
33 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 kworker/3:0H-kb
34 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/4
35 root      -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/4
36 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.14 migration/4
37 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 ksoftirqd/4
39 root       0 -20 0 0 0 I  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 kworker/4:0H-kb
40 root       20   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 cpuhp/5
41 root      -51   0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.00 idle_inject/5
42 root       rt  0 0 0 0 S  0.0 0.0    0:00.14 migration/5
```

## Know PID of Our Program

Run the following program in one terminal and check its PID and parent's PID in another terminal:

- ▶ \$ sudo apt install htop [ if **htop** is not installed]
- ▶ \$ htop
- ▶ \$ pstree -ps <PID>
- ▶ \$ kill -9 <PID> [terminate infinitely running process.]




```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4     for(int i = 0; i <1; i--)
5         printf("Hi\n");
6
7     return 0;
8 }
```

Figure: InfiniteLoop.c

## Know PID Inside Our Program

Run the following program again and again and see PIDs.

- ▶ `getpid()` is used to know PID of the process when the executable file of this C code runs.
- ▶ `getppid()` is used to know parent's PID of the process.



```
1 #include<unistd.h>
2 #include<stdio.h>
3
4 int main(){
5     pid_t myPID, parentPID;
6
7     myPID = getpid();
8     parentPID = getppid();
9
10    printf("PID of this process: %u\n", myPID);
11    printf("PID of parent process: %u\n", parentPID);
12
13    return 0;
14 }
```

Figure: PID.c

# Process Tree

Processes are arranged in a tree structure, therefore, except the root process, each process has a parent process and 0 –  $n$  number of child processes.

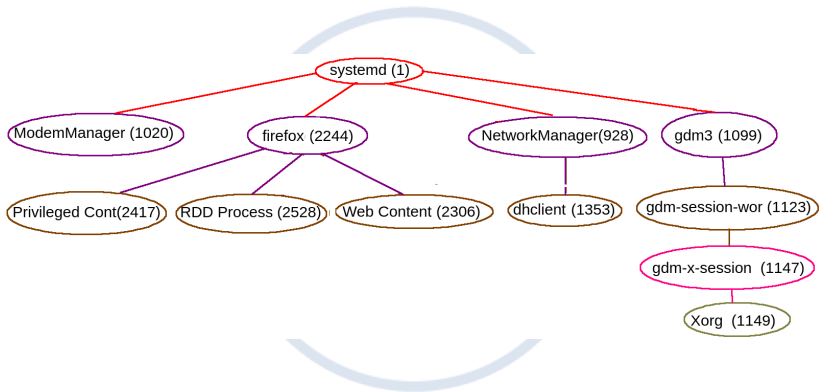
In Ubuntu:

- ▶ **sched** has PID: 0.
- ▶ **init** / **systemd** has PID: 1.
  - ▶ it is directly or indirectly the parent process of all processes.
  - ▶ it starts as soon as the computer starts and continue running till, it is shutdown.

To see the process tree, type:

- ▶ `$ pstree`
- ▶ `$ pstree -p`
- ▶ `$ pstree -ps <PID>` [ e.g., `$ pstree -ps 1656`]

# Schematic diagram of Process Tree in Ubuntu



## Process Creation: fork()

- When fork() is executed successfully:
  - ▶ Linux makes two identical copies of address spaces, one for the parent process and the other for the child process.
  - ▶ Both processes start their execution at the next statement following the fork() call.
  - ▶ Since both processes have identical but separate address spaces, those variables initialized before the fork() call have the same values in both address spaces.
  - ▶ Since every process has its own address space, any modifications will be independent of the others.
- Return value of fork(): **Child\_PID / 0 / -1.**

## Parent-Child

- Both parent and child process will start their execution at the next statement following the `fork()` call.

### Parent

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
    int x;
    pid_t myPID, childPID;

    x = 10;
    myPID = getpid();
    childPID = fork();

    → printf("How are you?");
    return 0;
}
```

myPID

2784

childPID

2785

x

10

### Child

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
    int x;
    pid_t myPID, childPID;

    x = 10;
    myPID = getpid();
    childPID = fork();

    → printf("How are you?");
    return 0;
}
```

myPID

2784

childPID

0

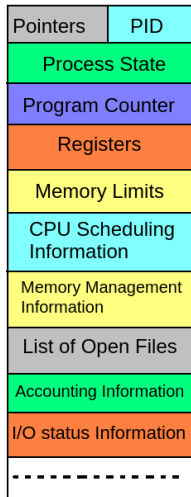
x

10

## Process Control Block

Process Control Block (PCB) is a block of information that represent a process in an OS. It is also known as a **task control block**.

- ▶ **Process state:** running, waiting, etc.
- ▶ **Program counter:** location of instruction to next execute.
- ▶ **CPU registers:** contents of all process-centric registers
- ▶ **CPU scheduling information:** priorities, scheduling queue pointers.
- ▶ **Memory limits:** memory allocated to the process.
- ▶ **Accounting information:** CPU used, clock time elapsed since start, time limits.
- ▶ **I/O status information:** I/O devices allocated to process.





## Process Table

Process table is simply a data structure in the RAM of a computer. It holds information about the processes that are currently handled by the OS.

- ▶ OS maintains pointers to each PCB in the process table so that it can access the PCB quickly.

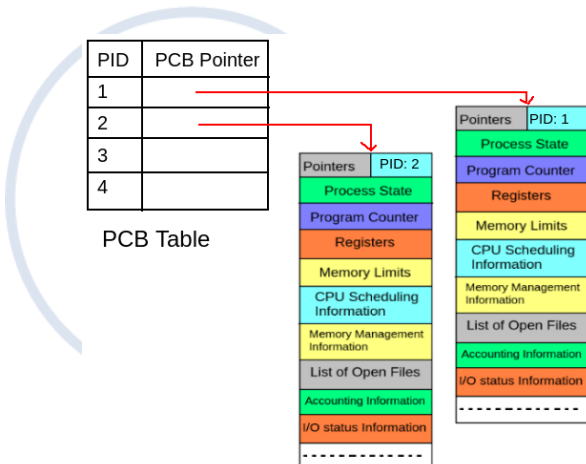
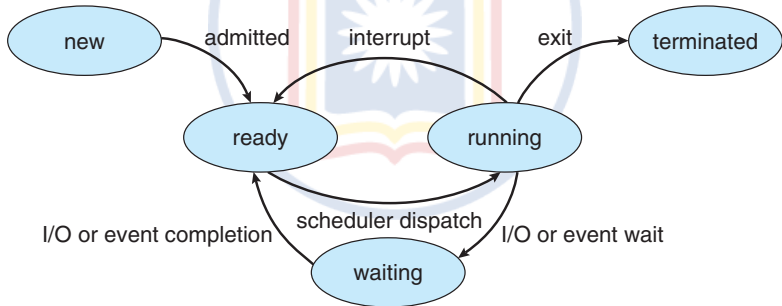


Figure: PCB table

# Process States

As a process executes, it changes state

- ▶ **New:** The process is being created
- ▶ **Running:** Instructions are being executed
- ▶ **Waiting:** The process is waiting for some event to occur
- ▶ **Ready:** The process is waiting to be assigned to a processor
- ▶ **Terminated:** The process has finished execution



## Process State Code in Ubuntu

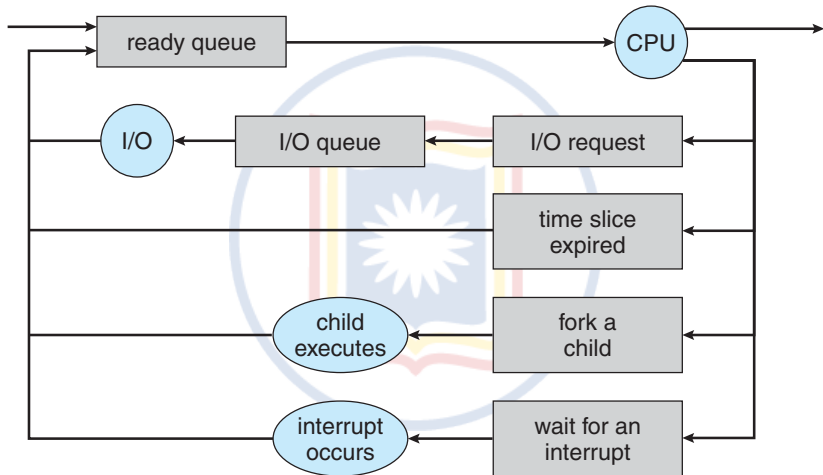
As a process executes, it changes state

- ▶ *D* : uninterruptible sleep (usually IO)
- ▶ *R* : running or runnable (on run queue)
- ▶ *S* : interruptible sleep (waiting for an event to complete)
- ▶ *T* : stopped by job control signal
- ▶ *t* : stopped by debugger during the tracing
- ▶ *W* : paging (not valid since the 2.6.xx kernel)
- ▶ *X* : dead (should never be seen)
- ▶ *Z* : defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by its parent

Meaning of additional characters:

- ▶ *<* : high-priority (not nice to other users)
- ▶ *N* : low-priority (nice to other users)
- ▶ *L* : has pages locked into memory (for real-time and custom IO)
- ▶ *s* : is a session leader
- ▶ *l* : is multi-threaded
- ▶ *+* : is in the foreground process group

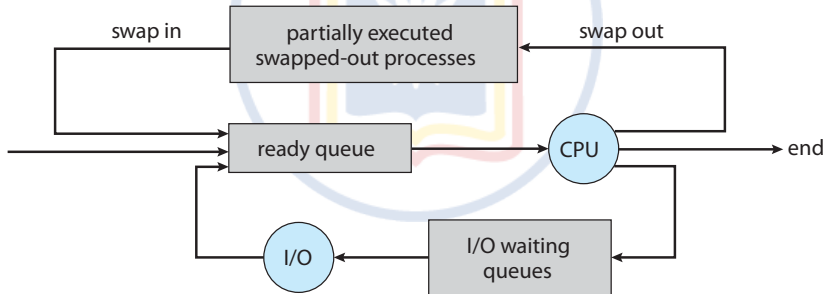
## Change of Process States



## Swap Out and Swap In

Swapping is a memory management scheme in which any process is temporarily moved from the RAM to hard disk so that the RAM can be made available for other processes.

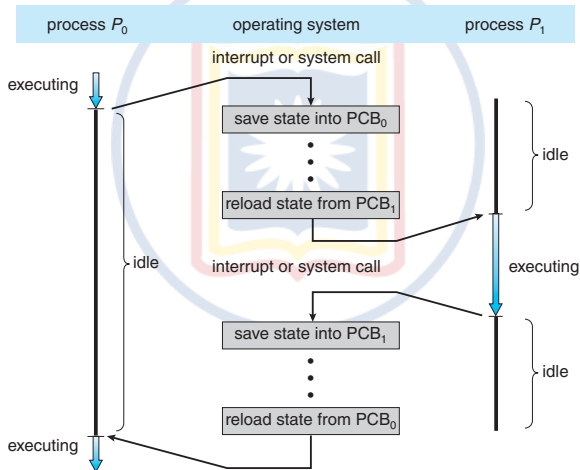
- ▶ Swap-out is a method of removing a process from RAM and adding it to the hard disk.
- ▶ Swap-in is a method of removing a program from a hard disk and putting it back into the main memory or RAM.



# Context Switch

A context switch occurs when the CPU switches from one process to another.

- ▶ OS saves the state of the old process and load the saved state for the new process via a context switch.

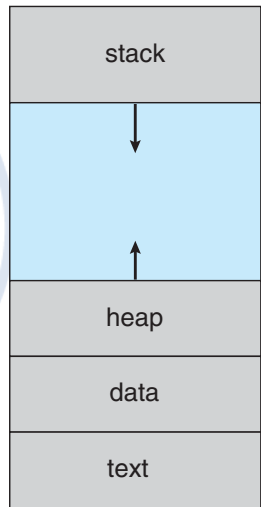


# Process in Memory

A process has multiple parts, when it is in memory:

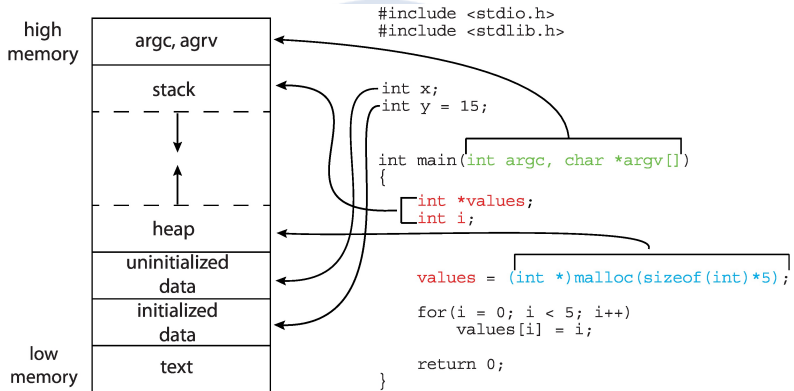
- ▶ **Text:** contains program code
- ▶ **Stack:** contains temporary data
  - ▶ Function parameters, return addresses, local variables
- ▶ **Data:** contains global variables
- ▶ **Heap:** contains dynamically allocated memory during run time

max



0

# Memory Layout of a C Program





# Inter-Process Communication (IPC)

Inter-process communication (IPC) is a mechanism that allows processes to communicate with each other and synchronize their actions.

- ▶ Regular File
- ▶ Anonymous Pipe
- ▶ Named Pipe or FIFO
- ▶ Message Passing
- ▶ Socket
- ▶ Signal
- ▶ Shared Memory
- ▶ Semaphore



# Pipe-1

■ Pipe is the oldest mechanism for IPC in Unix.

■ There are two types of pipe:

1. Ordinary or unnamed pipe:

- ▶ it cannot be accessed outside the process that creates it.
- ▶ parent-child relationship is necessary between the communicating processes.
- ▶ it exists only while the processes are communicating with one another.
- ▶ communication is unidirectional.

2. Named pipe:

- ▶ it can be accessed by any number of processes.
- ▶ no parent-child relationship is necessary for communication.
- ▶ it exists until it is deleted from the file system.
- ▶ communication can be bidirectional.