check process + process states

CSE3241: Operating System and System Programming

Class-3

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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

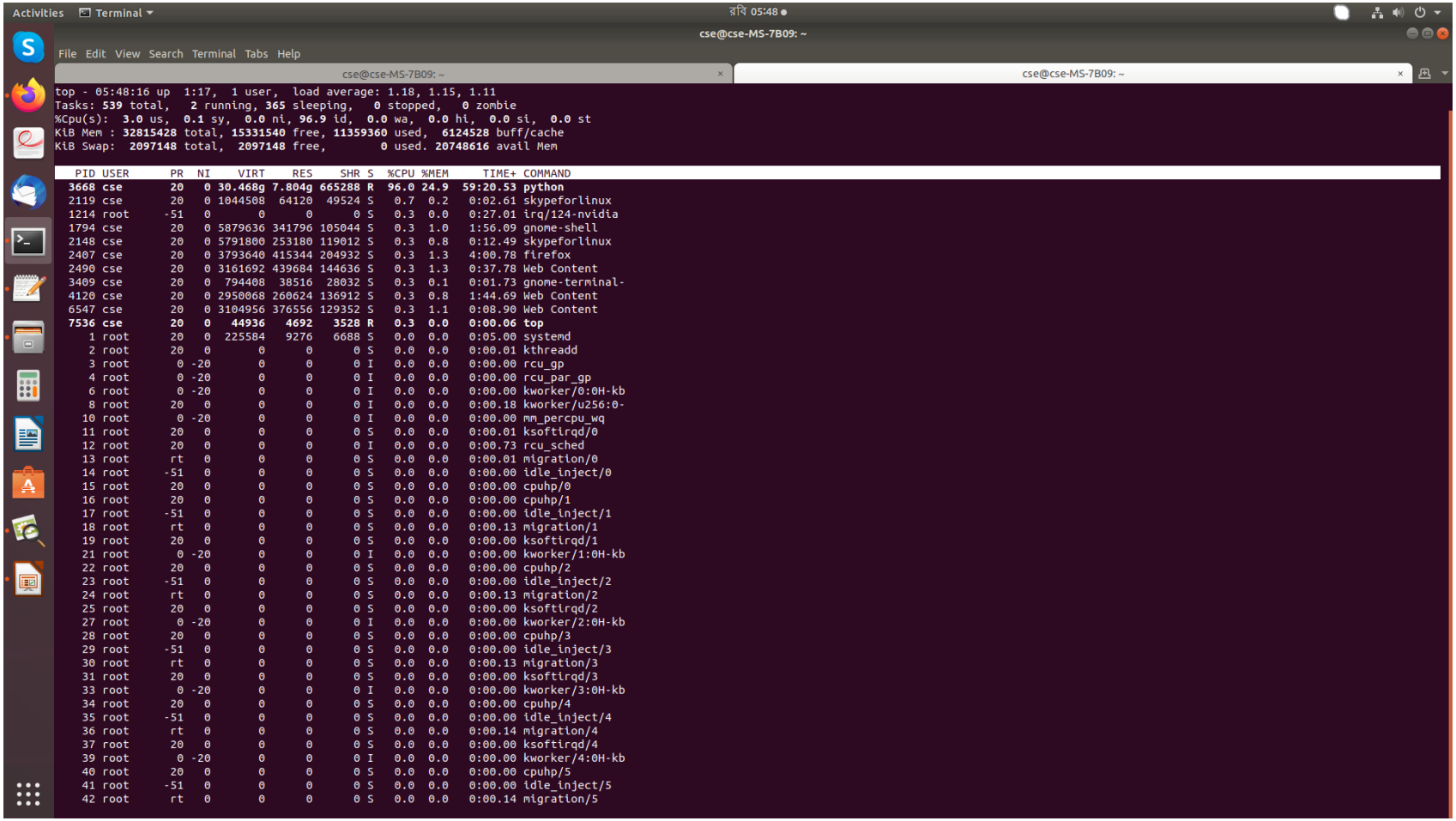
To see all processes, currently managed by a Linux based OS (e.g., Ubuntu), at real time: win + R => type cmd => enter

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

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

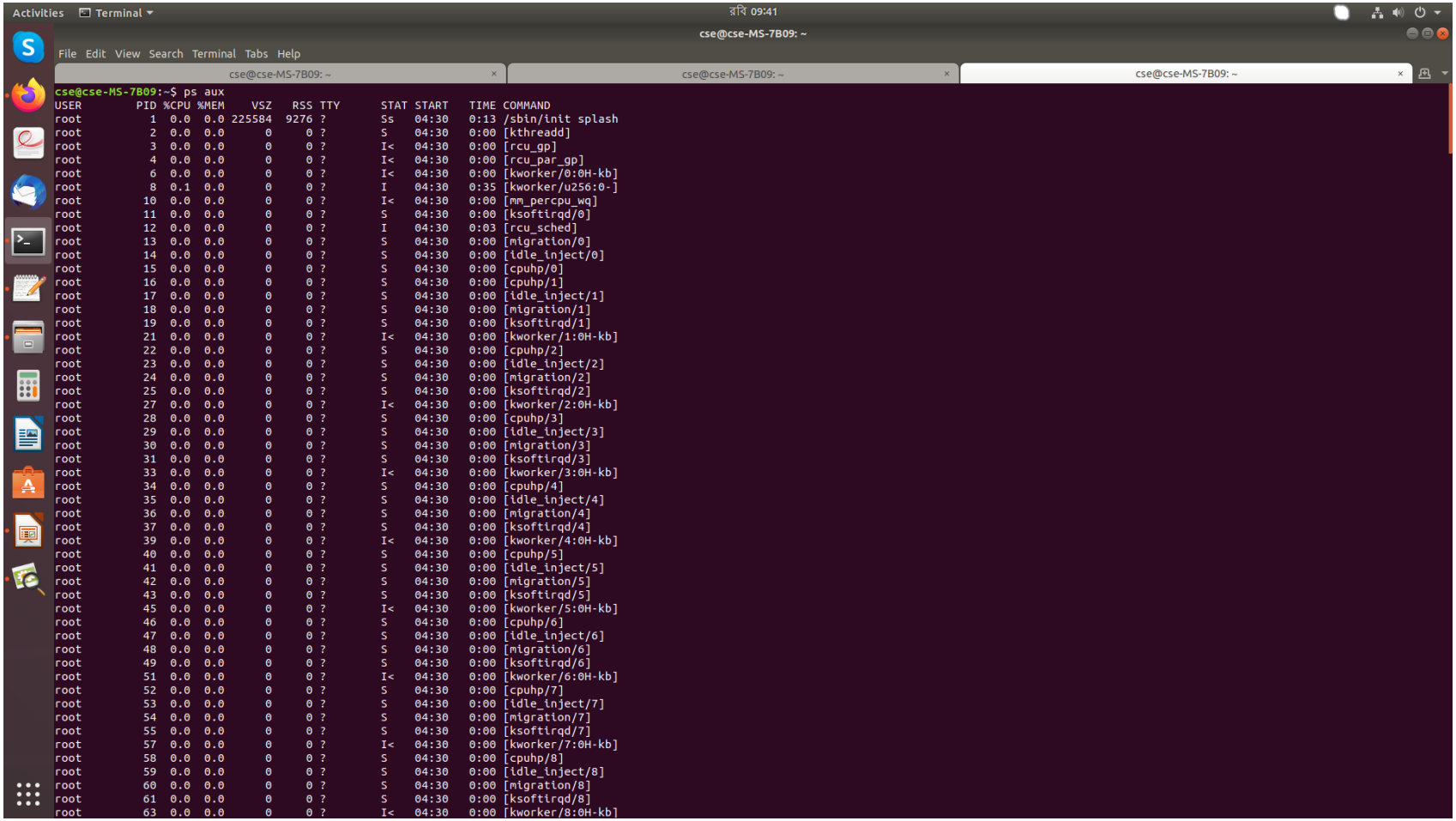
Check Process in Linux based OS

$ top



Check Process in Linux based OS

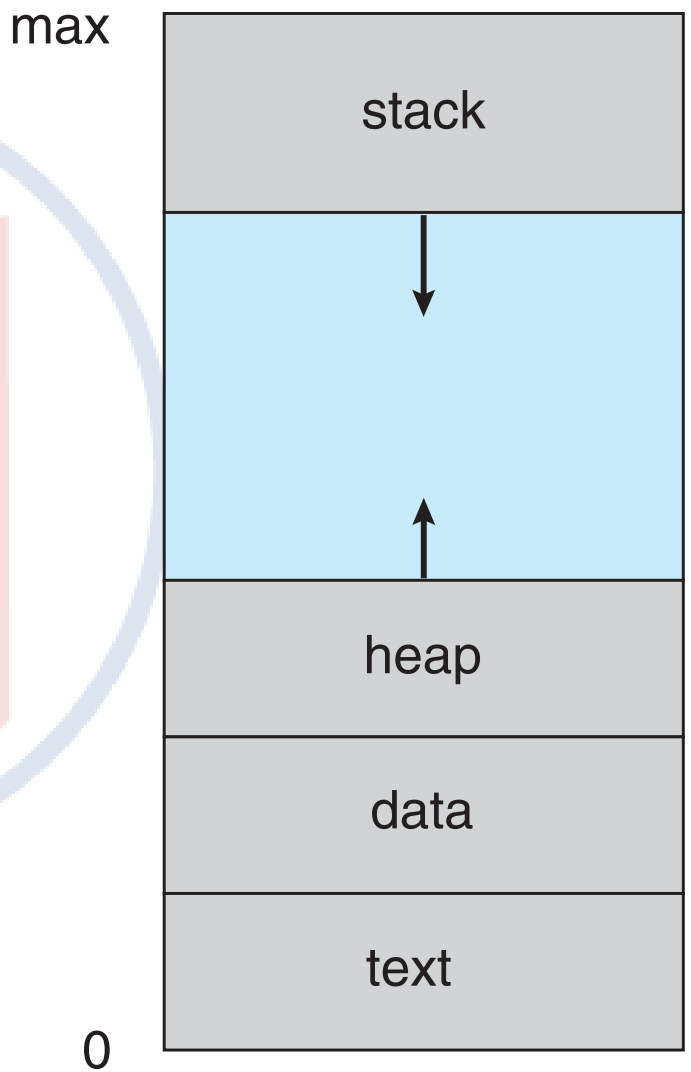
$ ps aux



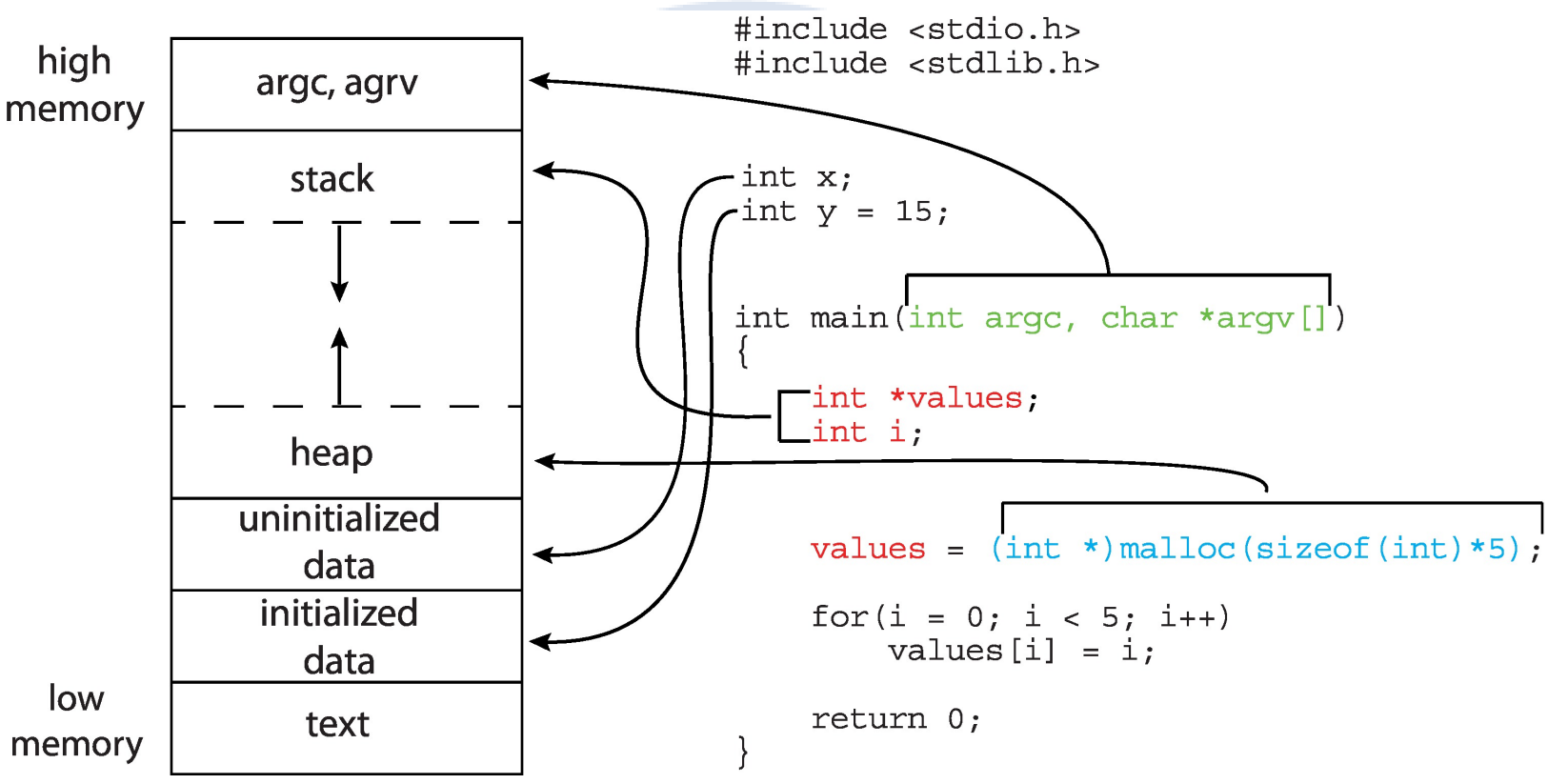
Process in Memory

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

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



Memory Layout of a C Program



Process States

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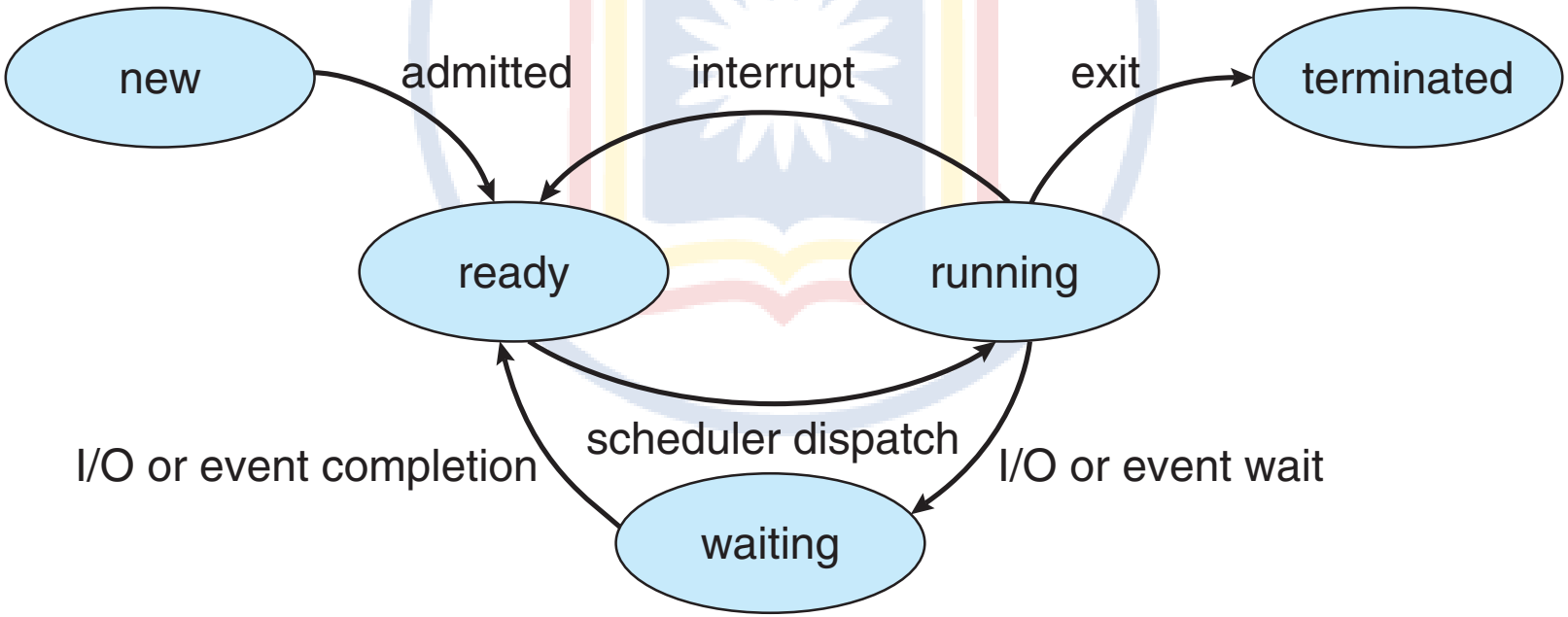
As a process executes, it changes state

- **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

pick up

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

Home Work

1. Find in total how many processes are running in your system?
2. Find the states of some processes.
3. Figure out the memory layout of any of your C program.

References:

- P. B. Galvin A. Silbeschatz and G. Gagne, "Operating System Concepts".
- Slides of Operating System Concepts