Processes and Threads

Learning Outcomes

- An understanding of fundamental concepts of processes and threads
  - I'll cover implementation in a later lecture

example:
web server receiving web requests and send back responses

Major Requirements of an Operating System

- Interleave the execution of several processes to maximize processor utilization while providing reasonable response time
- Allocate resources to processes
- Support interprocess communication and user creation and management of processes

Processes and Threads

- Processes:
  - Also called a task or job
  - Execution of an individual program we can run multiple copy of an application at the same time, while there is only one binary in the system
  - "Owner" of resources allocated for program execution
  - Encompasses one or more threads
- Threads: sequence of execution through an application
  - Unit of execution
  - Can be traced
    - list the sequence of instructions that execute
  - Belongs to a process
    - Executes within it.

Execution snapshot of three single-threaded processes (No Virtual Memory)

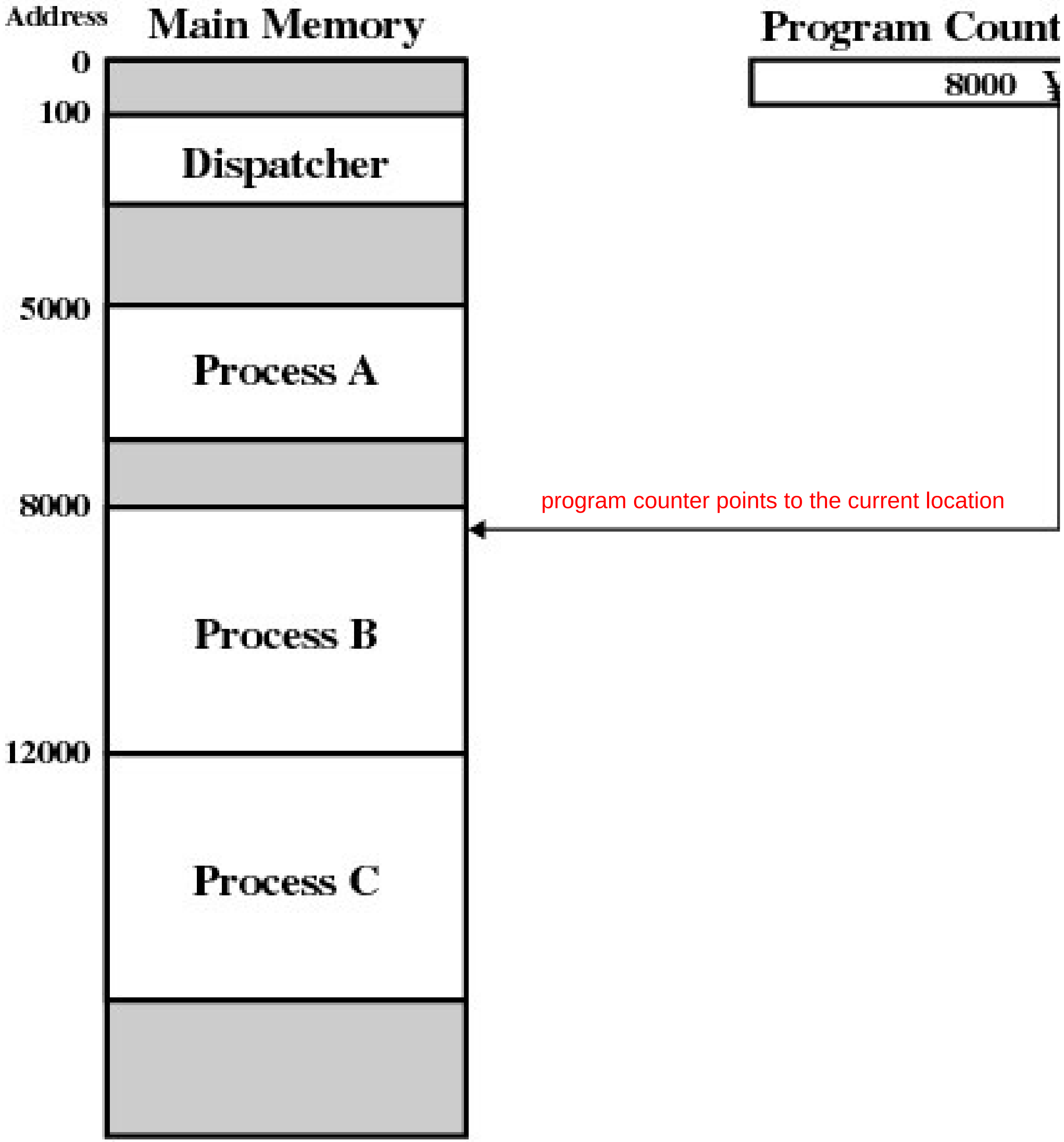


Figure 3.1 Snapshot of Example Execution (Figure 3
at Instruction Cycle 13

Logical Execution Trace

5000	8000	12000
5001	8001	12001
5002	8002	12002
5003	8003	12003
5004		12004
5005		12005
5006		12006
5007		12007
5008		12008
5009		12009
5010		12010
5011		12011
(a) Trace of Process A	**(b) Trace of Process B**	**(c) Trace of Process C**

processor only knows one execution sequence

5000 = Starting address of program of Process A
8000 = Starting address of program of Process B
12000 = Starting address of program of Process C

Figure 3.2 Traces of Processes of Figure 3.1

Combined Traces

(Actual CPU Instructions)

What are the shaded sections?

1	5000	27	12004
2	5001	28	12005
3	5002	--------------------Time out	
4	5003	29	100
5	5004	30	101
6	5005	31	102
--------------------Time out		32	103
7	100	33	104
8	101	34	105
9	102	35	5006
10	103	36	5007
11	104	37	5008
12	105	38	5009
13	8000	39	5010
14	8001	40	5011
15	8002	--------------------Time out	
16	8003	41	100
----------------I/O request		42	101
17	100	43	102
18	101	44	103
19	102	45	104
20	103	46	105
21	104	47	12006
22	105	48	12007
23	12000	49	12008
24	12001	50	12009
25	12002	51	12010
26	12003	52	12011
		--------------------Time out	

100 = Starting address of dispatcher program

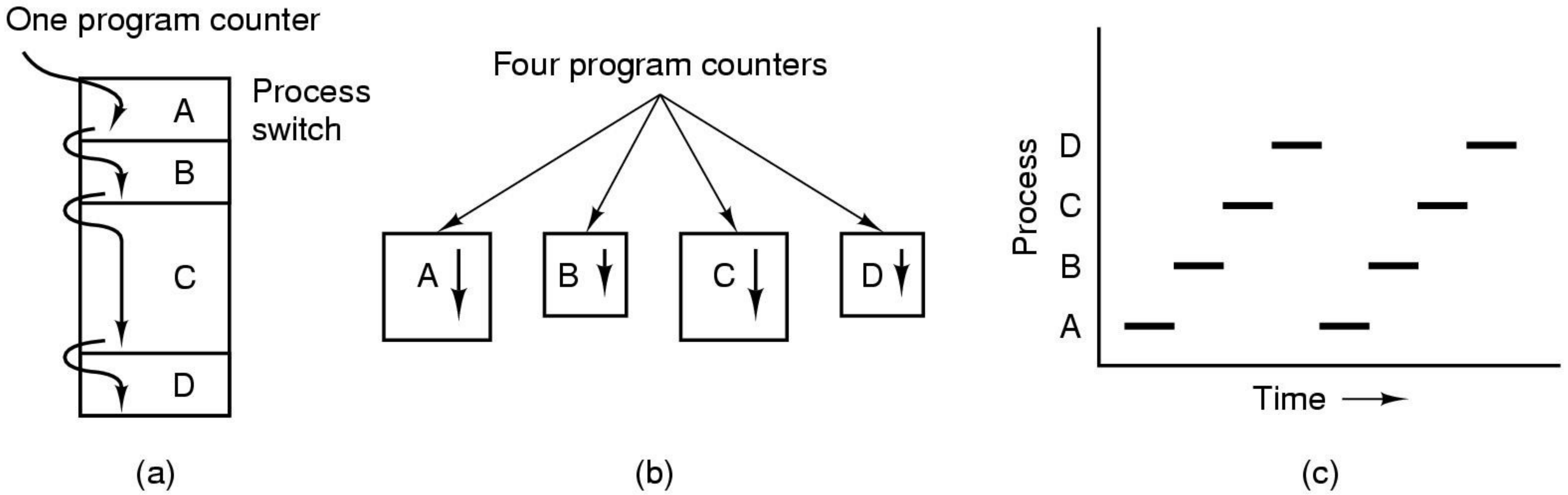
scheduler process

shaded areas indicate execution of dispatcher process;
first and third columns count instruction cycles;
second and fourth columns show address of instruction being executed

Figure 3.3 Combined Trace of Processes of Figure 3.1

Summary: The Process Model

the hardware only has one program counter and it gives the illusion that each program has its own program counter



- Multiprogramming of four programs
- Conceptual model of 4 independent, sequential processes (with a single thread each)
- Only one program active at any instant

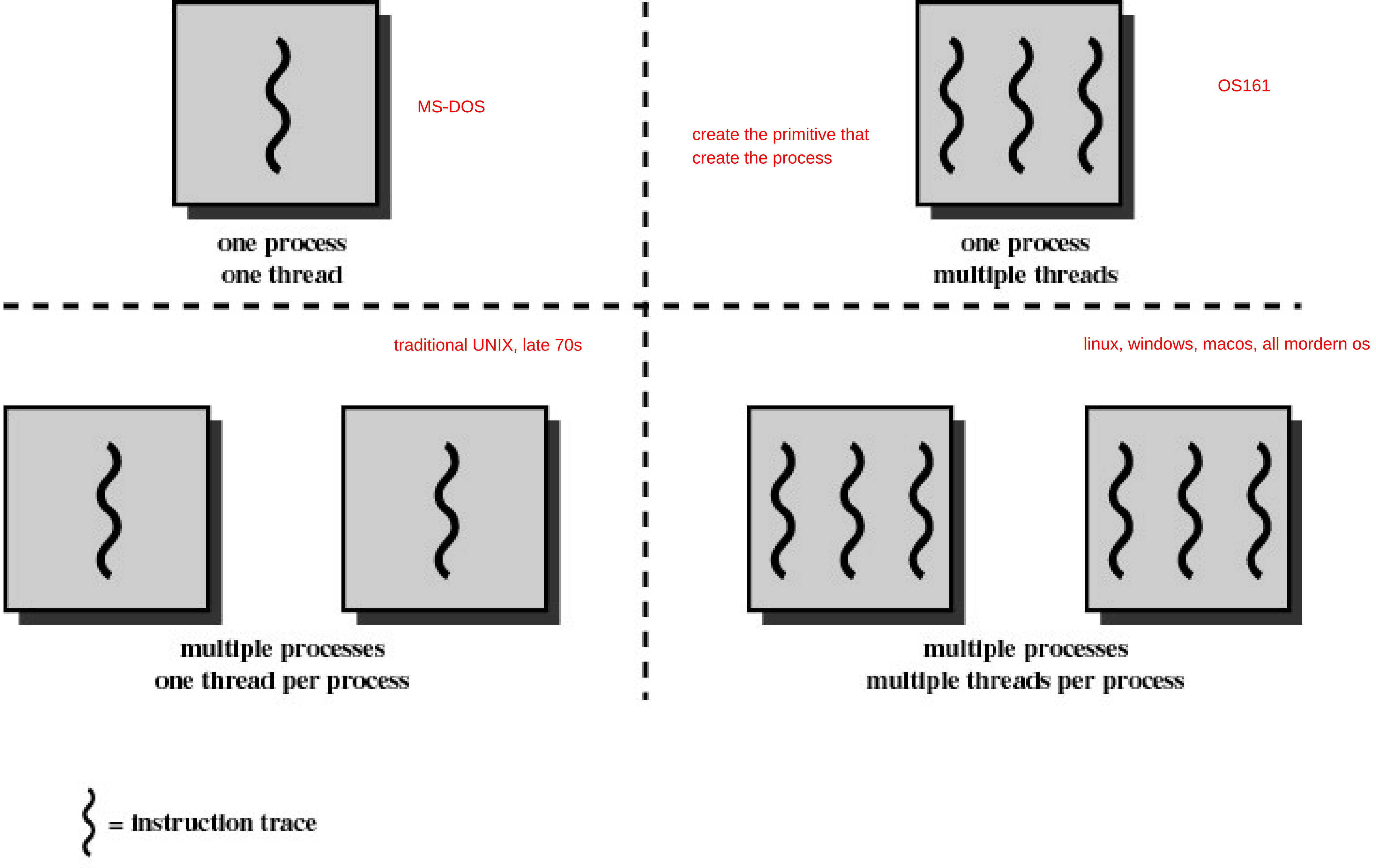


Figure 4.1 Threads and Processes [ANDE97]

Process and thread models of selected OSes

- Single process, single thread
  - MSDOS
- Single process, multiple threads
  - OS/161 as distributed
- Multiple processes, single thread
  - Traditional UNIX
- Multiple processes, multiple threads
  - Modern Unix (Linux, Solaris), Windows

Note: Literature (incl. Textbooks) often do not cleanly distinguish between processes and threads (for historical reasons)

Process Creation

Principal events that cause process creation

1. System initialization
   - Foreground processes (interactive programs)
   - Background processes
     - Email server, web server, print server, etc.
     - Called a *daemon* (unix) or *service* (Windows)
2. Execution of a process creation system call by a running process
   - New login shell for an incoming ssh connection
3. User request to create a new process
4. Initiation of a batch job

same syscalls for these scenarios

Note: Technically, all these cases use the same system mechanism to create new processes.

Process Termination

Conditions which terminate processes

1. Normal exit (voluntary)
2. Error exit (voluntary)
3. Fatal error (involuntary)
4. Killed by another process (involuntary)

Implementation of Processes

- A processes' information is stored in a *process control block* (PCB)
- The PCBs form a *process table*
  - Reality can be more complex (hashing, chaining, allocation bitmaps,…)

modern OS models it as dynamic data

P7
P6
P5
P4
P3
P2
P1
P0

Implementation of Processes

low level
micro processor

os instruction

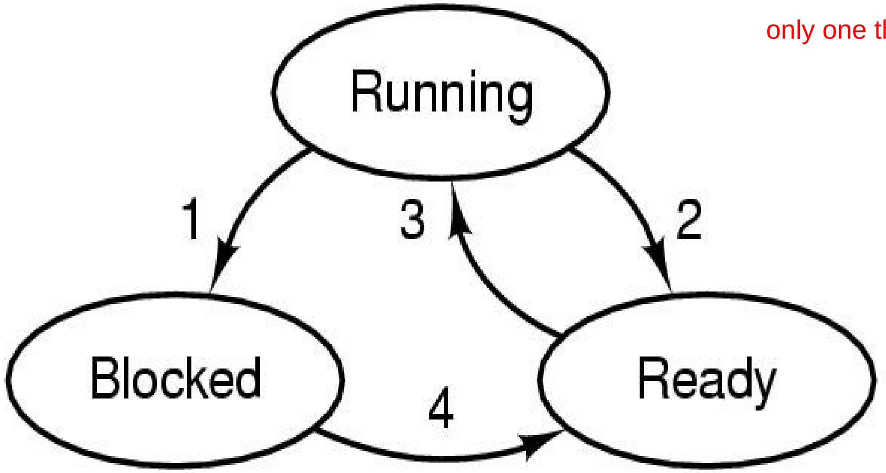
Process management	Memory management	File management
Registers	Pointer to text segment	Root directory
Program counter	Pointer to data segment	Working directory
Program status word	Pointer to stack segment	File descriptors
Stack pointer		User ID
Process state		Group ID
Priority		
Scheduling parameters		
Process ID		
Parent process		
Process group		
Signals		
Time when process started		
CPU time used		
Children's CPU time		
Time of next alarm		

Example fields of a process table entry

Process/Thread States

three state process model

only one thread can be in the running state



1. Process blocks for input
2. Scheduler picks another process
3. Scheduler picks this process
4. Input becomes available

think about the example where dispatcher switches between programs

when all process are in the block, waiting for interrupts to come along to unblock something

multiple ready waiting

- Possible process/thread states
  - running
  - blocked
  - ready
- Transitions between states shown

Some Transition Causing Events

Running → Ready

- Voluntary **`Yield()`**
- End of timeslice

Running → Blocked

- Waiting for input
  - File, network,
- Waiting for a timer (alarm signal)
- Waiting for a resource to become available

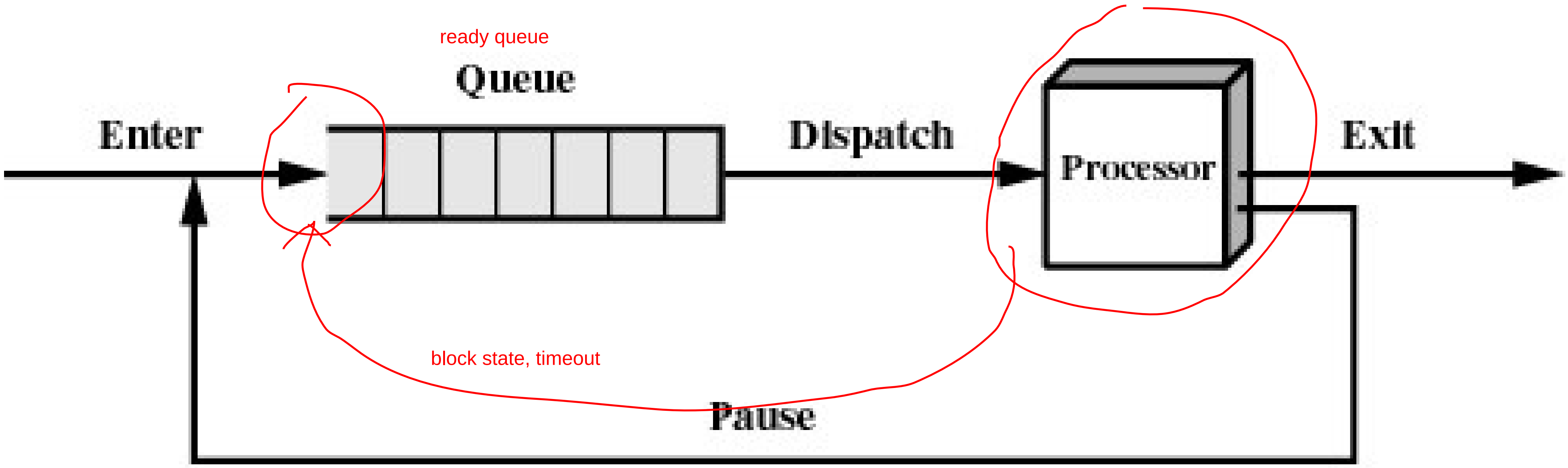
Scheduler

it is a software in the OS that is responsible for choosing one of the ready processes to run

- Sometimes also called the *dispatcher*
  - The literature is also a little inconsistent on with terminology.
- Has to choose a *Ready* process to run
  - How?
  - It is inefficient to search through all processes

The Ready Queue

what's block state????

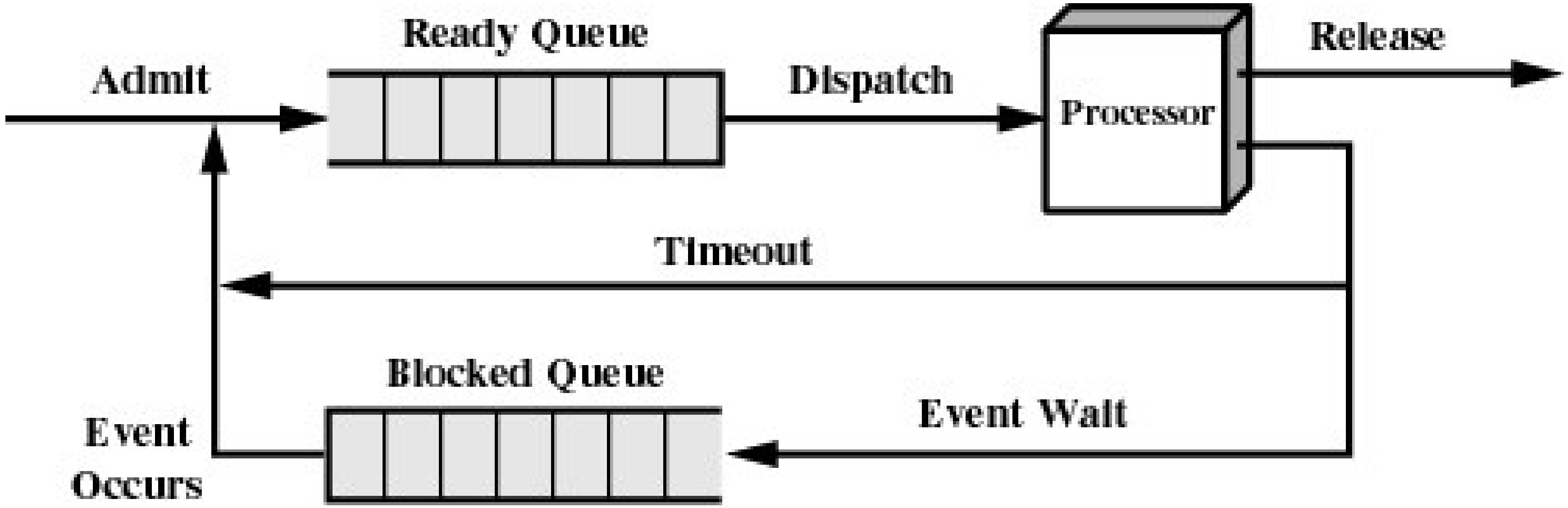


(b) Queuing diagram

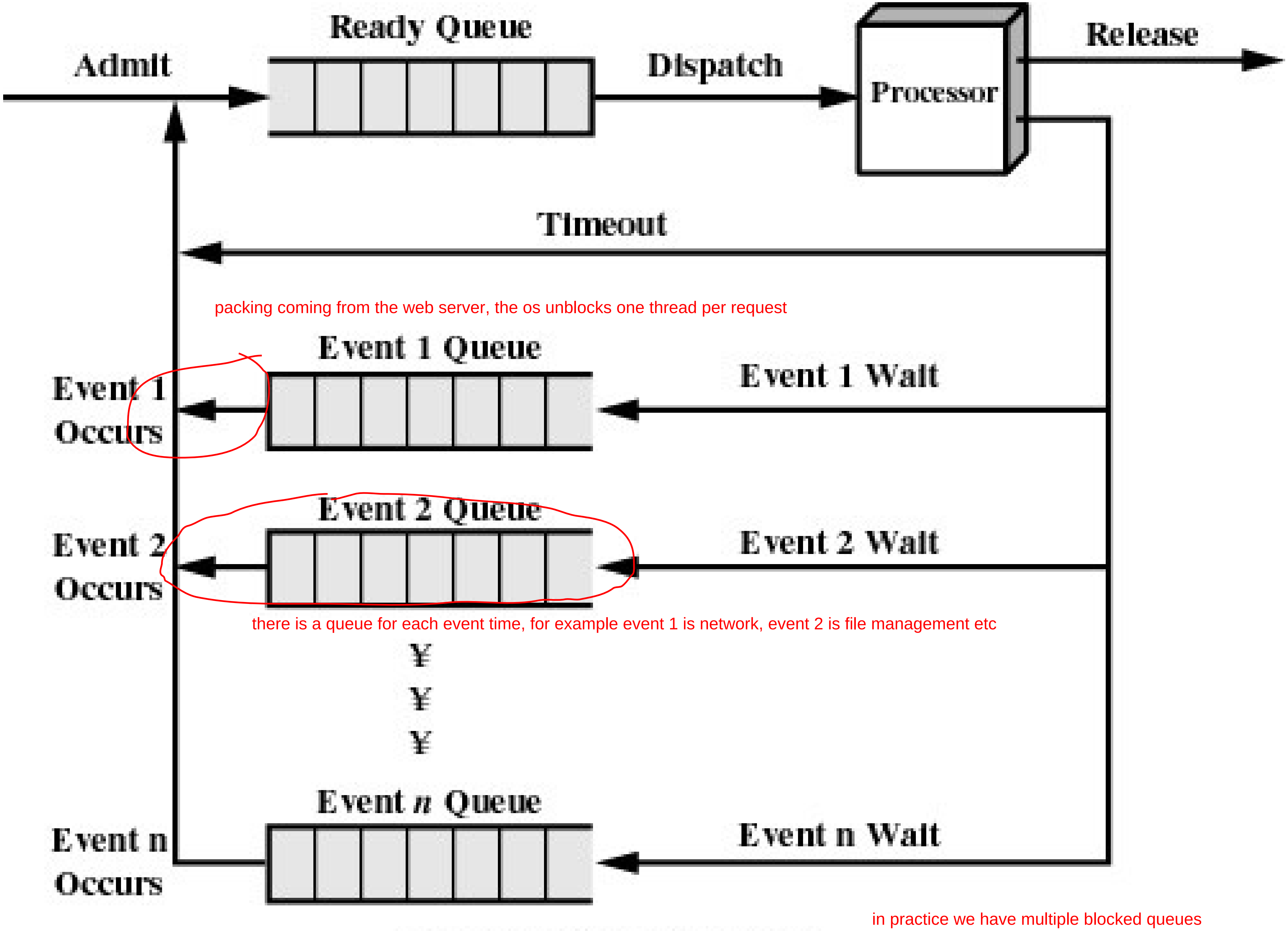
What about blocked processes?

- When an *unblocking* event occurs, we also wish to avoid scanning all processes to select one to make *Ready*

Using Two Queues

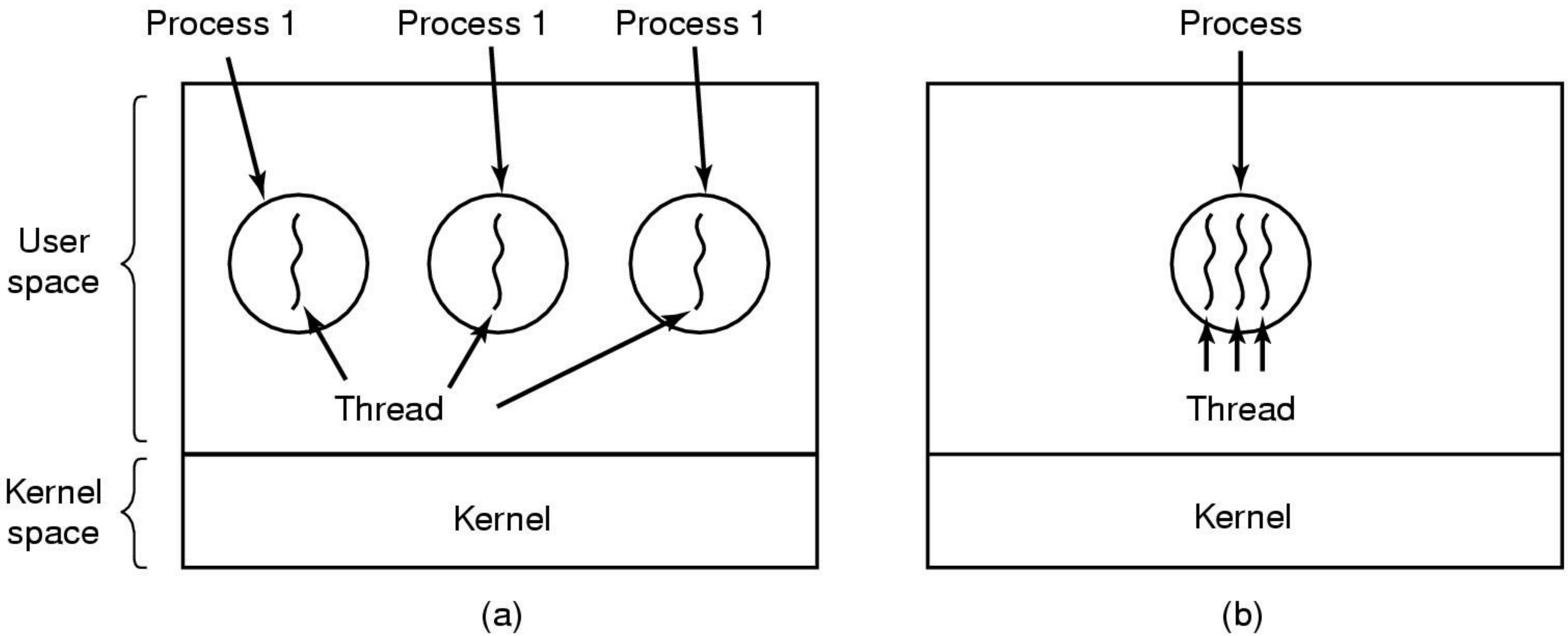


(a) Single blocked queue



(b) Multiple blocked queues

Threads
The Thread Model



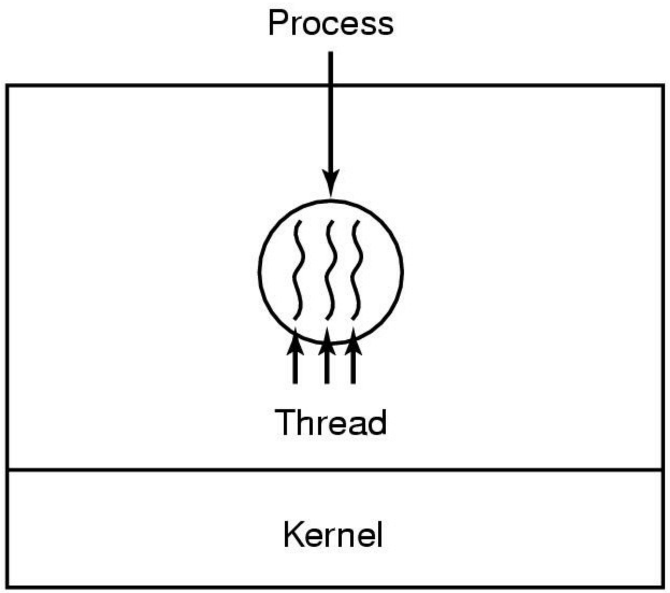
(a) Three processes each with one thread
(b) One process with three threads

The Thread Model – Separating execution from the environment.

Per process items	**Per thread items**
Address space Global variables Open files Child processes Pending alarms Signals and signal handlers Accounting information	Program counter Registers Stack State

each thread keeps track of a program counter, each thread has its own stack. Local variables are private to each thread and they are called on the fly

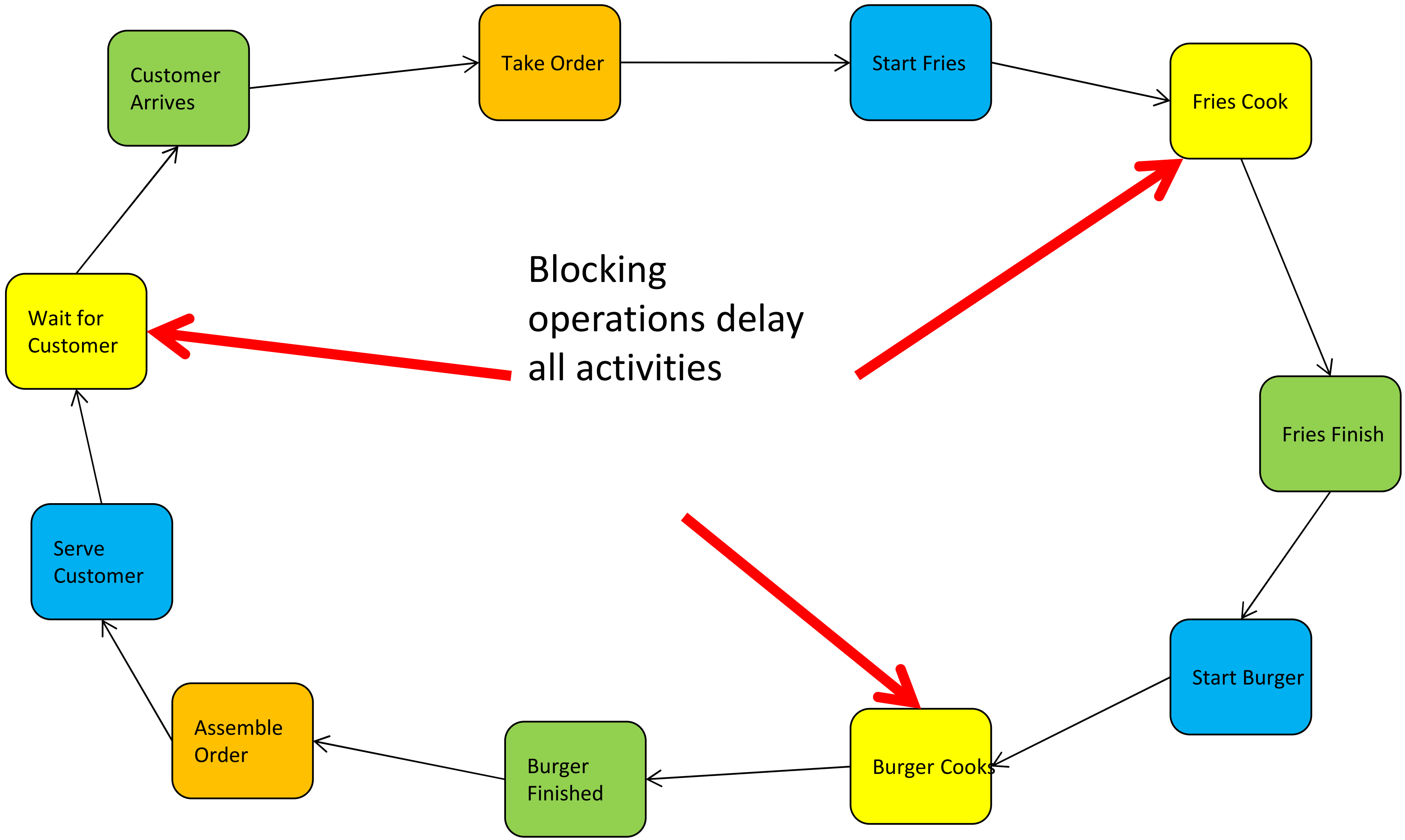
- Items shared by all threads in a process
- Items private to each thread



Threads Analogy

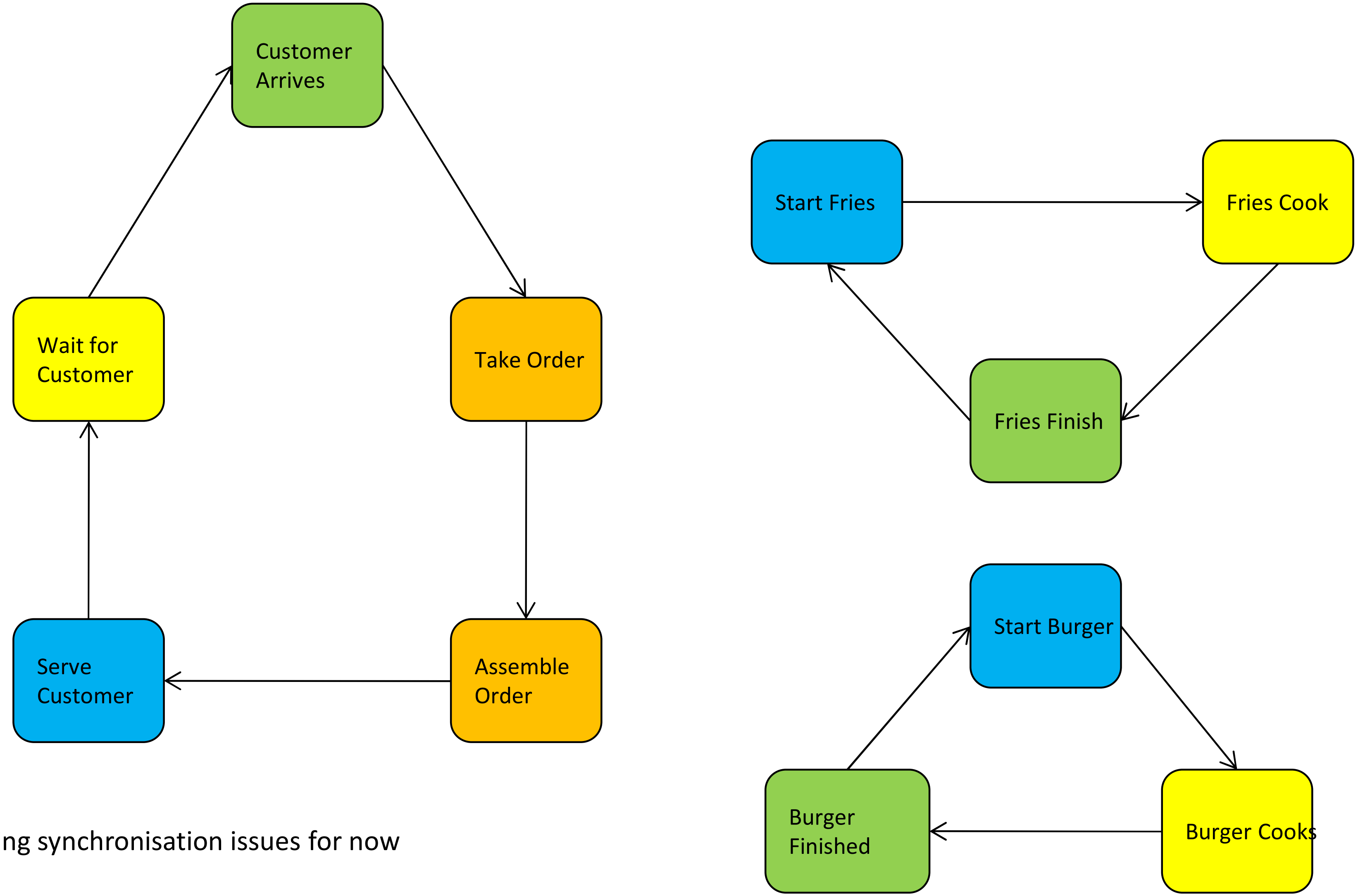
The Hamburger Restaurant

Single-Threaded Restaurant



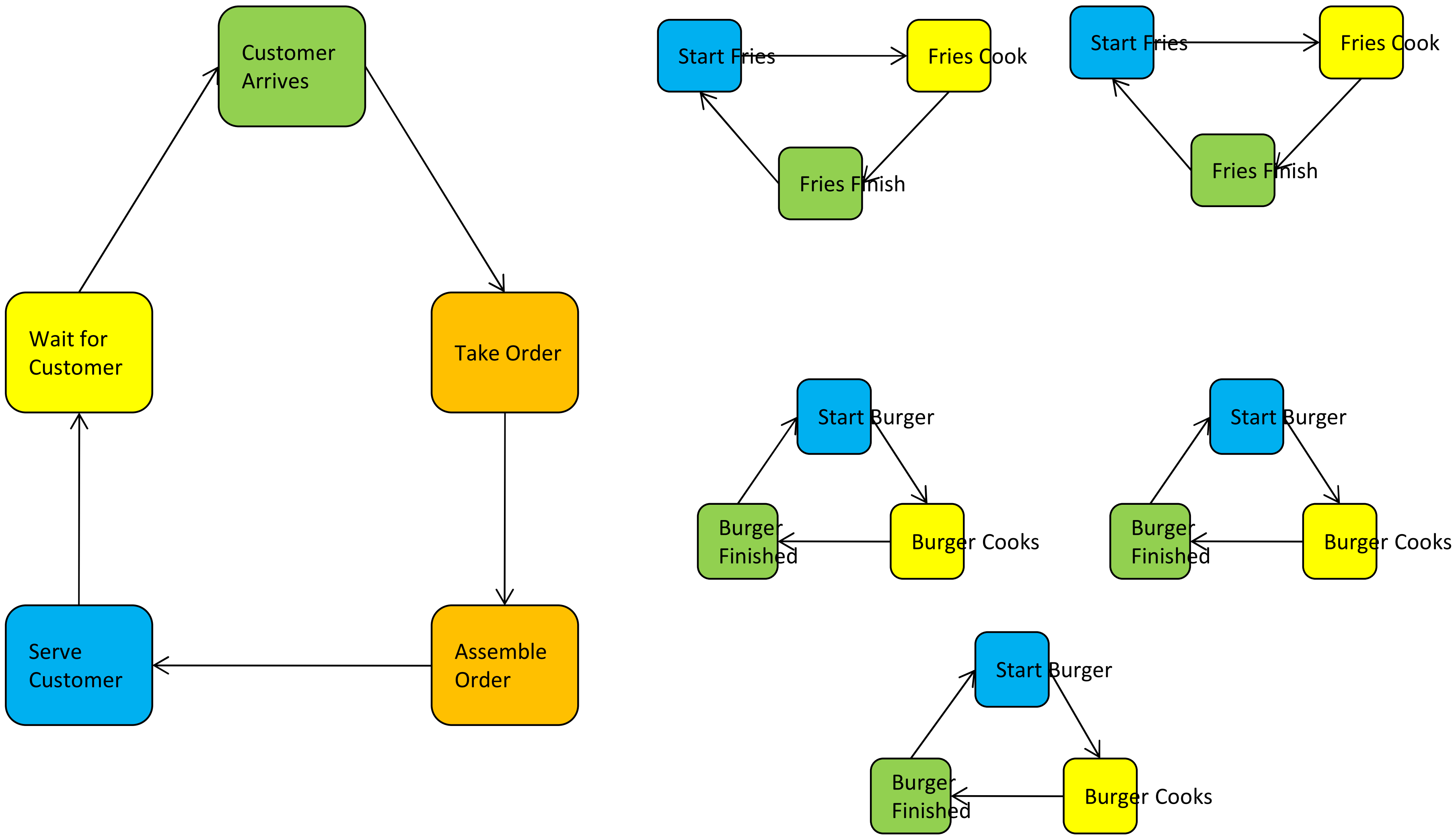
Multithreaded Restaurant

each cycle is a thread?
each thread needs one process?
we are parallelizing activities

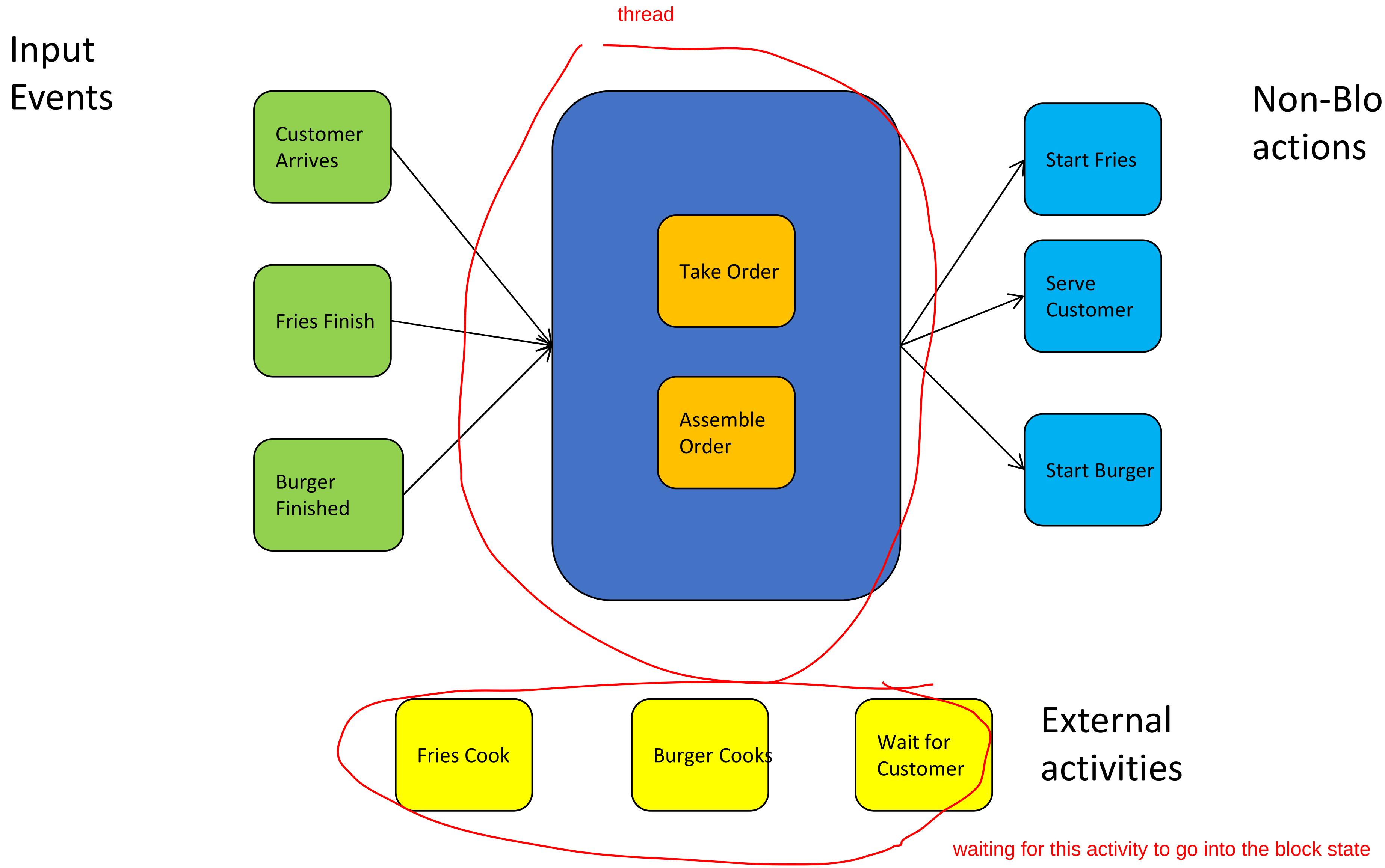


Note: Ignoring synchronisation issues for now

Multithreaded Restaurant with more worker threads

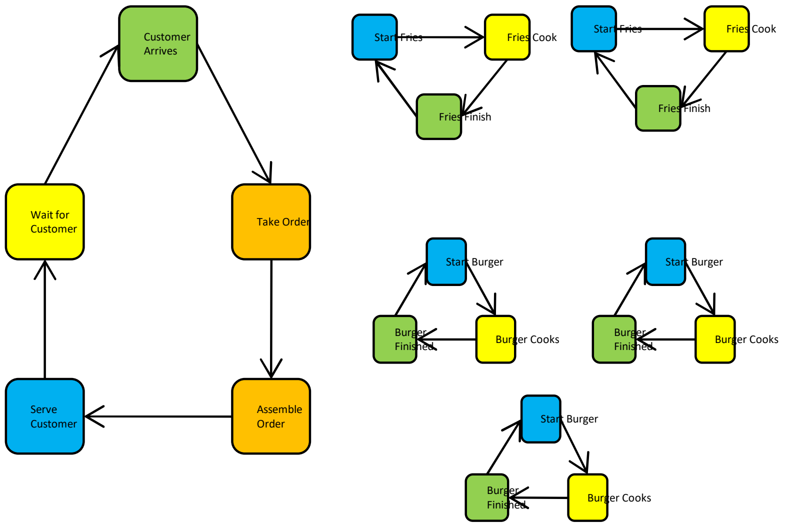


Finite-State Machine Model
(Event-based model)



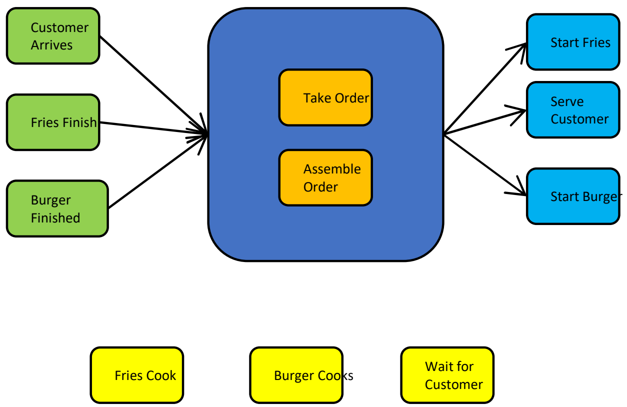
Observation: Computation State

Thread Model



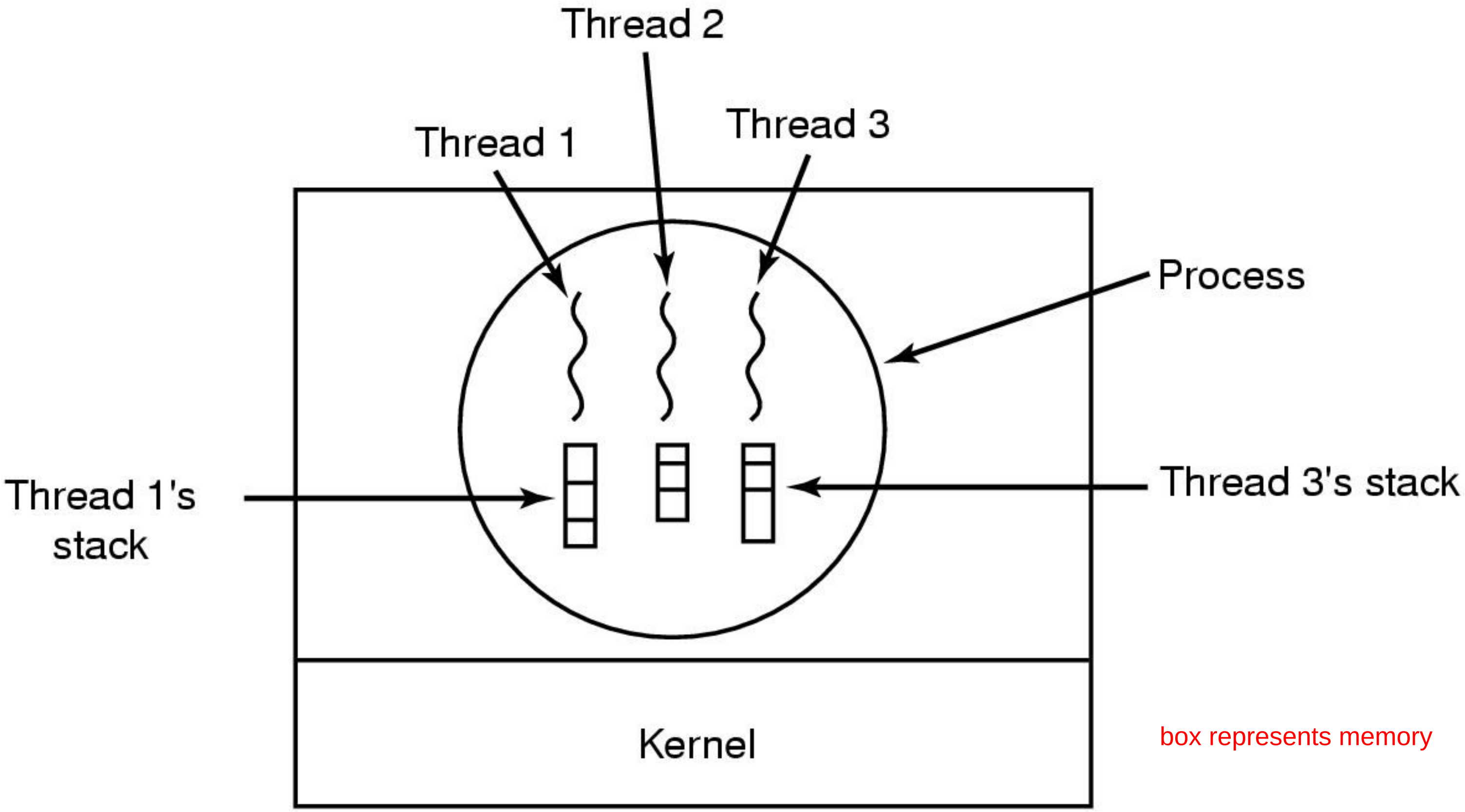
- State implicitly stored on the stack.

Finite State (Event) Model



- State explicitly managed by program

The Thread Model



Each thread has its own stack

Thread Model

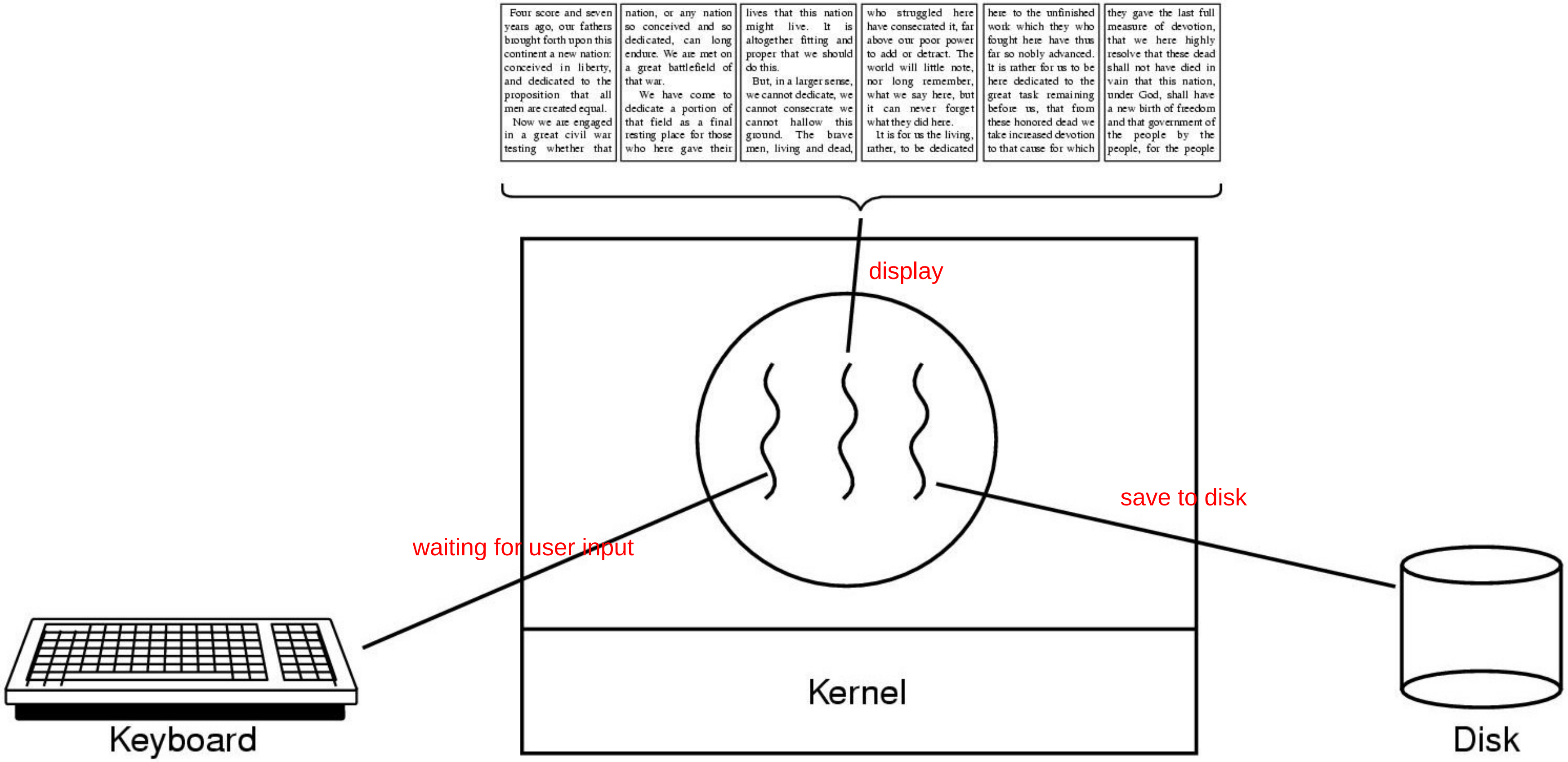
- Local variables are per thread
    - Allocated on the stack
- Global variables are shared between all threads
    - Allocated in data section
    - Concurrency control is an issue

shared variables

- Dynamically allocated memory (malloc) can be global or local
    - Program defined (the pointer can be global or local)

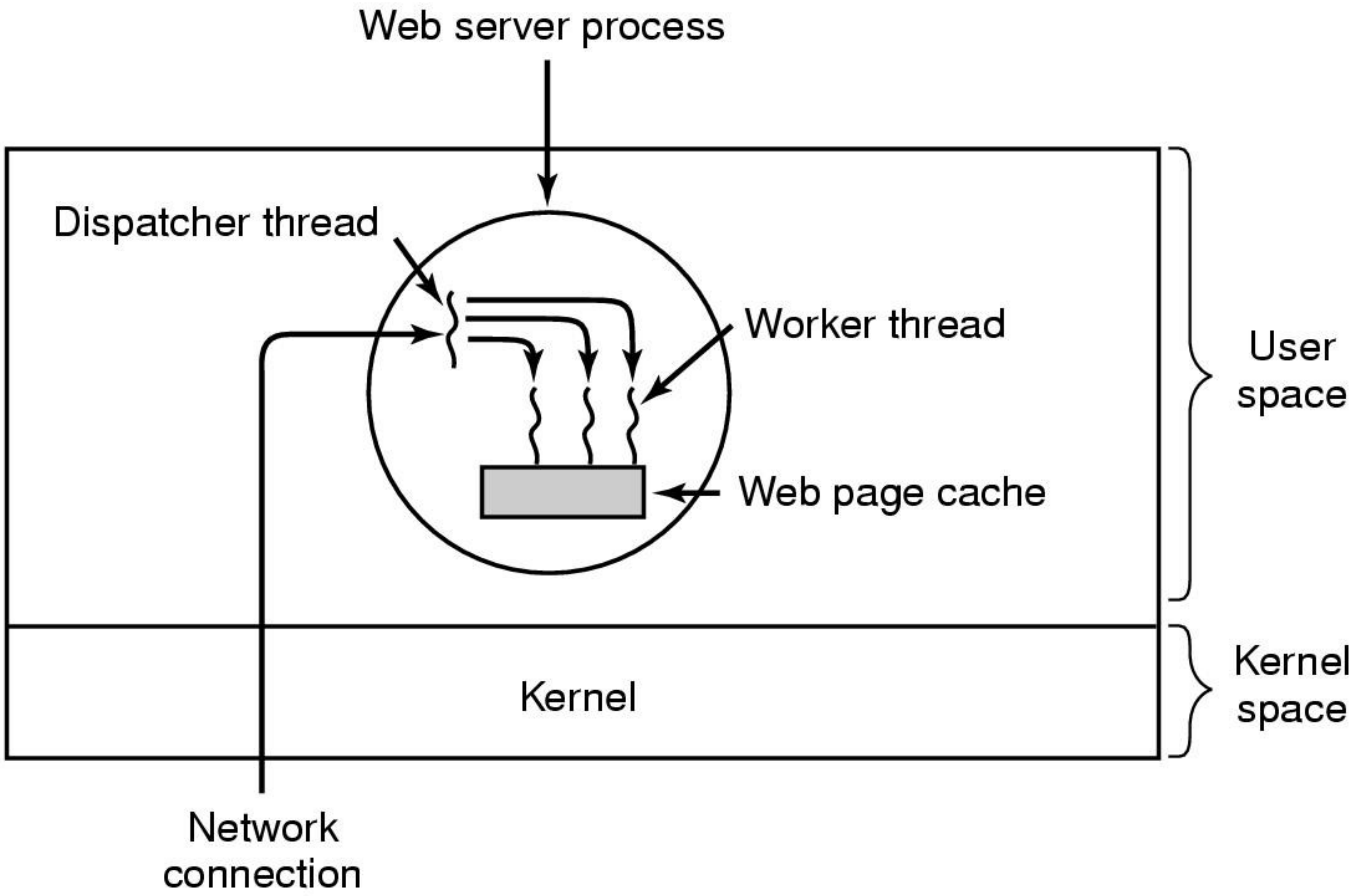
*ptr = malloc()
if *ptr is a local variable, then the memory allocated is per thread
if *ptr is a global variable, then the memory allocated is shared between all threads

Thread Usage



A word processor with three threads

Thread Usage



A multithreaded Web server

Thread Usage

```
while (TRUE) {
  get_next_request(&buf);
  handoff_work(&buf);
}
```

(a)

```
while (TRUE) {
  wait_for_work(&buf)
  look_for_page_in_cache(&buf, &page);
  if (page_not_in_cache(&page)
       read_page_from_disk(&buf, &page);
  return_page(&page);
}
```

(b)

- Rough outline of code for previous slide
  - (a) Dispatcher thread
  - (b) Worker thread – can overlap disk I/O with execution of other threads

Thread Usage

Model	Characteristics
Threads	Parallelism, blocking system calls
Single-threaded process	No parallelism, blocking system calls
Finite-state machine	Parallelism, nonblocking system calls, interrupts

normal C programming

async IO

Three ways to construct a server

Summarising "Why Threads?"

- Simpler to program than a state machine
- Less resources are associated with them than multiple complete processes
  - Cheaper to create and destroy
  - Shares resources (especially memory) between them
- Performance: Threads waiting for I/O can be overlapped with computing threads
  - Note if all threads are *compute bound*, then there is no performance improvement (on a uniprocessor)
- Threads can take advantage of the parallelism available on machines with more than one CPU (multiprocessor)