

# Processes (1)

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CSE325 Principles of Operating  
Systems

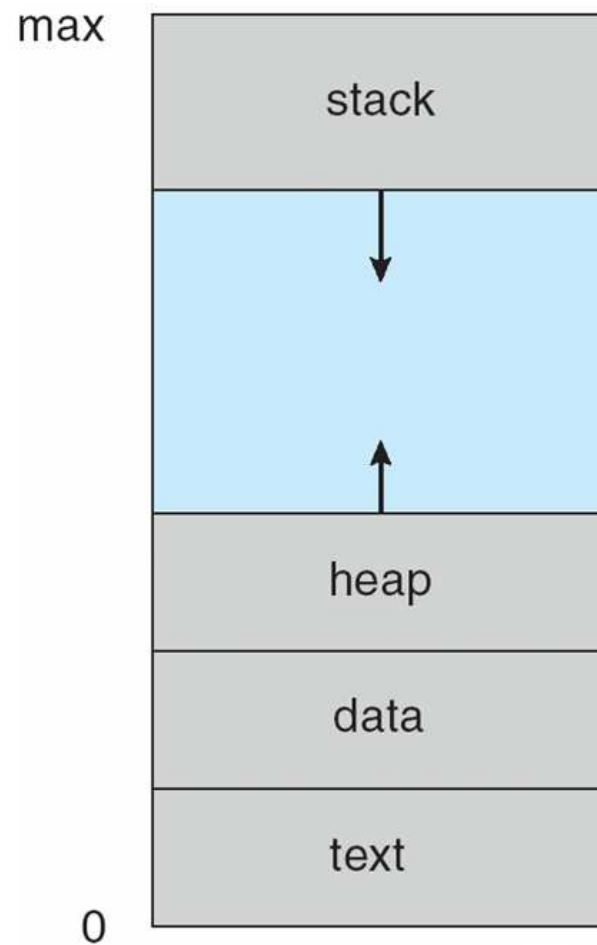
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# Process Concept

- ❑ An operating system executes a variety of programs:
  - ❑ Batch system – **jobs**
  - ❑ Time-shared systems – **user programs** or **tasks**
- ❑ Textbook uses the terms **job** and **process** almost interchangeably
- ❑ **Process** – a program in execution; process execution must progress in sequential fashion
- ❑ Multiple parts
  - ❑ The program code, also called **text section**
  - ❑ Current activity including **program counter**, processor registers
  - ❑ **Stack** containing temporary data
    - ❑ Function parameters, return addresses, local variables
  - ❑ **Data section** containing global variables
  - ❑ **Heap** containing memory dynamically allocated during run time

# Process's Address Space (idealized)



# Process Concept (Cont.)

- ❑ Program is *passive* entity stored on disk (**executable file**), process is *active*
  - ❑ Program becomes process when executable file loaded into memory
- ❑ Execution of program started via GUI mouse clicks, command line entry of its name, etc
- ❑ One program can be several processes
  - ❑ Consider multiple users executing the same program

# Process Control Block (PCB)

- ❑ Information associated with each process (also called **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-management information – 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, list of open files



# Process Representation in Linux

## ⑩ Represented by the C structure `task_struct`

```
⑩    pid t_pid; /* process identifier */
      long state; /* state of the process */
      unsigned int time_slice /* scheduling information */
      struct task_struct *parent; /* this process's parent */
      struct list_head children; /* this process's children */
      struct files_struct *files; /* list of open files */
      struct mm_struct *mm; /* address space of this process */
```

