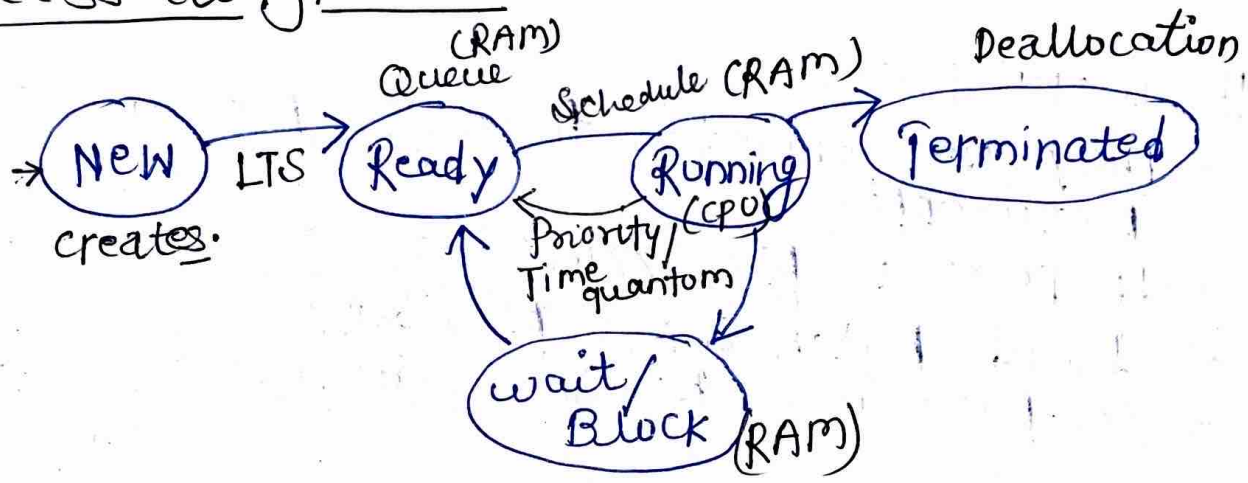
# L-1.5 Process states in Operating system

The process, from its creation to completion passes through various states. The minimum number of states is five.

## Process diagram:-




* Long Term scheduler(LTS) - to bring back as much process to ready state is known as multiprogramming (concept).

* Priority:- Priority is given to task which is important.

* Short-term scheduler (STS):- Pick one process from ready state and return it to the CPU for further processing.
→If CPU is executing it fully, then there is no multitasking which is known as non-preemptive.

* Preemptive :- If we are stopping Running Process in between the running state because of the high priority process or the time quantum is expired is called preemptive.

* short term scheduler is used to dispatch the process.

* If a process request for I/O (file reading) then it has to be wait/block state.
  → If wait states get full then the processes gets suspended.

# Medium Term scheduler :- If the ram is getting filled due to ready states or others then it should have to be in the secondary memory to swap out it from RAM.

# Backing store :- Sending it back to the ready state is called backing store.