

## Thread

→ A thread is a flow of execution through the process code with its own program counter that keeps track of which instruction to execute next, system registers which hold its current working variable and a stack which contains the execution history.

→ A thread shares with its peer threads few like code segment, data segment and open files. When one thread alters a code segment memory item all other threads see that.

→ A thread is also called a lightweight process. threads provide a way to improve application performance through parallelism.

→ Thread represents a software approach to improving performance of operating system by reducing the overhead. thread is equivalent to a classical process.

→ Each thread belongs to exactly one process and no thread can exist outside a process.

→ Each thread represents a separate flow of control.

→ Threads have been successfully used in implementing network servers and web servers.

→ They also provide a suitable foundation for parallel execution of application on shared memory multiprocessors.

## Process

- 1) Process is heavy weight or resource intensive
- 2) process switching needs interaction with operating system
- 3) In multiple processing environment, each process execute the same code ~~with~~ but has its own memory and file resource
- 4) If one process is blocked, then no other process can execute until the first process is unblocked
- 5) multiple processes without using thread use more resources

## Thread

- 1) Thread is light weight taking lesser resource than a process
- 2) Thread switching does not need to interact with operating system
- 3) All threads can share same set of open files, child processes
- 4) While one thread is blocked and waiting a second thread in the same task can run
- 5) multiple threaded processes use fewer resources