Processes and Threads
Learning Outcomes

• An understanding of fundamental concepts of processes and threads
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 of processes
Processes and Threads

• Processes:
  – Also called a task or job
  – Execution of an individual program
  – “Owner” of resources allocated for program execution
  – Encompasses one or more threads

• Threads:
  – 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  
5001  
5002  
5003  
5004  
5005  
5006  
5007  
5008  
5009  
5010  
5011  
8000  
8001  
8002  
8003  
12000 
12001 
12002 
12003 
12004 
12005 
12006 
12007 
12008 
12009 
12010 
12011

(a) Trace of Process A    (b) Trace of Process B    (c) Trace of Process C

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?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5000</th>
<th></th>
<th>12004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5001</td>
<td></td>
<td>12005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>12001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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100 = Starting address of dispatcher program

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

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**Figure 3.3 Combined Trace of Processes of Figure 3.1**
Summary: The Process Model

- 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 telnet/ssh connection

3. User request to create a new process

4. Initiation of a batch job

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)
Process/Thread States

- Possible process/thread states
  - running
  - blocked
  - ready

- Transitions between states shown

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

• 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

(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
Implementation of Processes

- A processes’ information is stored in a *process control block* (PCB)
- The PCBs form a *process table*
  - Sometimes the kernel stack for each process is in the PCB
  - Sometimes some process info is on the kernel stack
    - E.g. registers in the *trapframe* in OS/161
  - Reality is much more complex (hashing, chaining, allocation bitmaps,...)
# Implementation of Processes

## Example fields of a process table entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process management</th>
<th>Memory management</th>
<th>File management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registers</td>
<td>Pointer to text segment</td>
<td>Root directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program counter</td>
<td>Pointer to data segment</td>
<td>Working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program status word</td>
<td>Pointer to stack segment</td>
<td>File descriptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack pointer</td>
<td></td>
<td>User ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process state</td>
<td></td>
<td>Group ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduling parameters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process ID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time when process started</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU time used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s CPU time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of next alarm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per process items</th>
<th>Per thread items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address space</td>
<td>Program counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global variables</td>
<td>Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open files</td>
<td>Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child processes</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending alarms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals and signal handlers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Hamburger Restaurant
Single-Threaded Restaurant

Blocking operations delay all activities
Multithreaded Restaurant

Note: Ignoring synchronisation issues for now
Multithreaded Restaurant with more worker threads

- Customer Arrives
- Wait for Customer
- Serve Customer
- Take Order
- Assemble Order
- Start Fries
- Fries Cook
- Fries Finish
- Start Burger
- Burger Cooks
- Burger Finished
Finite-State Machine Model
(Event-based model)

Input Events:
- Customer Arrives
- Fries Finish
- Burger Finished

Non-Blocking actions:
- Start Fries
- Serve Customer
- Start Burger

External activities:
- Fries Cook
- Burger Cooks
- Wait for Customer
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
- Dynamically allocated memory (malloc) can be global or local
  - Program defined (the pointer can be global or local)
Observation: Computation State

Thread Model

- State implicitly stored on the stack.

Finite State (Event) Model

- State explicitly managed by program
Thread Usage

A word processor with three threads
Thread Usage

A multithreaded Web server
Thread Usage

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threads</td>
<td>Parallelism, blocking system calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-threaded process</td>
<td>No parallelism, blocking system calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finite-state machine</td>
<td>Parallelism, nonblocking system calls, interrupts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Three ways to construct a server**
Summarising “Why Threads?”

• Simpler to program than a state machine
• Less resources are associated with them than a complete process
  – 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)