

CH.3: Processes

ما يطلق عليه بـبرمجة بلغة C, C++ (يعني) ←
والكبوريات ما يفهمون ماهي اللغة، فالكمبيوتر يحول الكود
إلى الجاز (ما يفهمه) وعندما يتم تشغيله يترجم إلى Machine code)
يم تقبله المعماري وبالتالي يفهمها أي CPU ←
بوقتها

* Process Concept (Job = process)

process: program in execution

- Text section: The program code
- Program counter: A Register has the address of the next instruction
- stack: containing temporary data
- Data section: containing global variables
- Heap: containing memory dynamically allocated during run time

* Program is a passive entity stored on disk (executable file)
while the process is active

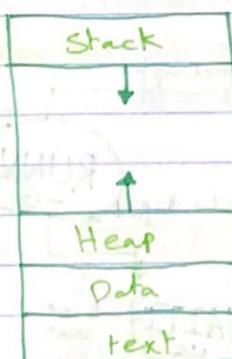
← البرنامج هو جزء غير نشط في المemory لكن ما يحوله لبرنام (جزء من التنفيذ)

← ← تنفذ البرنامج بما يطلب الكار بطاقة أو من طريق الـ command line

. One program can be several processes

← الجاز قد على تنفيذ أكثر من برنامج بنفس الوقت، والبرنامج الواحد يمكنه إنشاء
أكثير من بروسي

* Process in Memory



طبعاً في صورة stack, heap إلخ ما يفهمون كـ dynamic ←
ما يفهمون كـ static ←

* Process state

ابرو مس تغير
أبرو مس تغير

Process state: The current activity of that process



The process is being created.

ابرو مس تغير



Instructions are being executed.

ابرو مس تغير



The process is waiting for some event to occur.

ابرو مس تغير



The process is waiting to be assigned to processor.

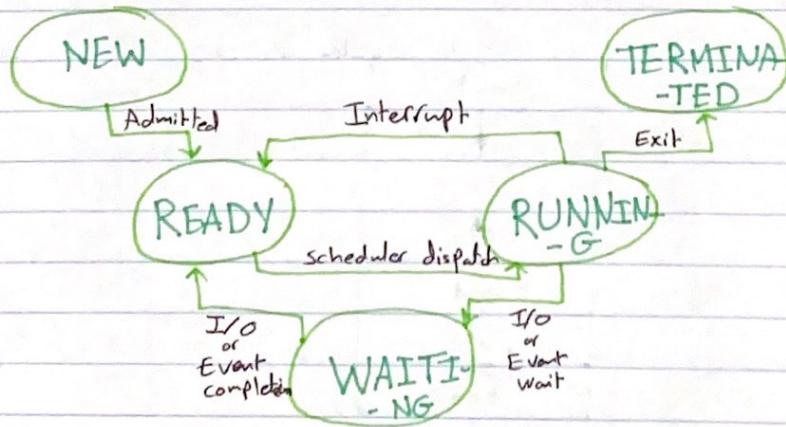
ابرو مس تغير



The process has finished execution.

ابرو مس تغير

* Diagram of Process state



ابرو مس تغير
ابرو مس تغير
ابرو مس تغير
ابرو مس تغير
ابرو مس تغير

* Process Control Block (PCB)

PCB لـ وظائف مثل

- It also called a task control block.

Unique ID of a particular process which will Identify the Process.	Process state
	Process number
	Program counter \Rightarrow Address of the next instruction to execute.
	Registers
	Memory limits
	Lists of open files
	...

- CPU Registers: The registers that are being used by a particular process

- CPU scheduling information: has the priority of the processes it has the pointer to the scheduling queue and also other scheduling parameters.

مقدمة فيcheduling لـ processes

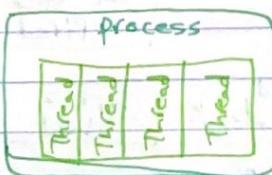
- Memory management information: represents the memory that is being used by a particular process

- Accounting information: It keeps an account of certain things like the resources that are being used by the particular process (CPU, time, memory, etc.)

- I/O status information: represents the I/O devices are being assigned to a particular process

* Threads

Threads: The unit of execution within a process.



* Process Scheduling

← ينظم العمليات علىCPU أو متى تتساءل عنCPU
switch سواسية

- The process scheduler selects among available processes for next execution on CPU
- * For a single-processor system \Rightarrow No more than one running process
- * otherwise \Rightarrow the rest will have to wait until the CPU is free

⇒ Scheduling Queues

JOB QUEUE

Set of all processes in the system.

البروس تخلصها كلها في المكتبة

READY QUEUE

Set of all processes residing in main memory, ready and waiting to execute.

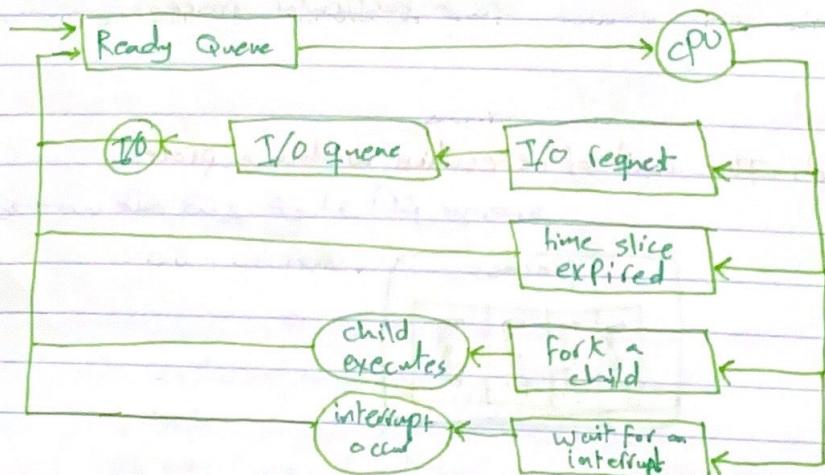
البروس الذي يجدها جاهزة ومحبطة في المكتبة

DEVICE QUEUE

Set of processes waiting for an I/O device.

I/O الامر من اي بوكفرا ينتوا به

* Representing of Process Scheduling



* Schedulers



① short-term (CPU) scheduler

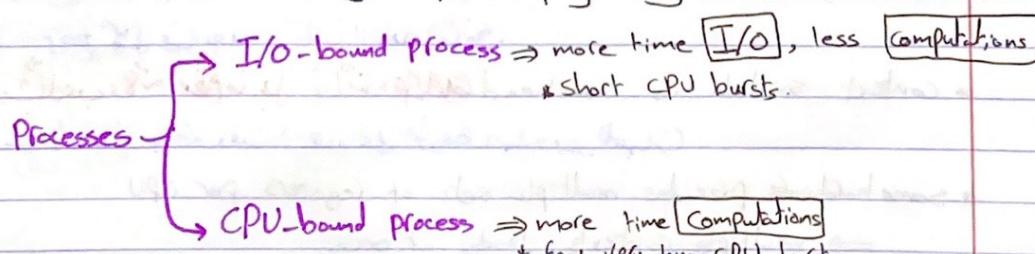
- * Selects which process should be executed next and allocates CPU.
- فُتُدِّيُ الْعَلَيْهِ أَيْضًا زَمْنَ سَقْفٍ بِالْعَلَيْهِ أَيْضًا فِي الْعَيْبِيِّ بِرَوْنَ
- * Sometimes the only scheduler in a system.
- * must be fast (milliseconds).

② Medium-term scheduler

- * Can be added if degree of multiprogramming needs to decrease.
- يُكَوِّنُ أَنْوَاعَ عَبْرَةِ الْجَمَارِ
- * Remove process from memory, store in disk, bring back in from disk to continue execution : Swapping.
- يُنْهَا الْعَلَيْهِ مُؤْمِنَةً وَبِزَيْنَةٍ دَلِيلَةً

③ long-term scheduler (Job scheduler)

- * Selects which processes should be brought into the ready queue.
- .ready queue أَيْضًا مُؤْمِنَةً إِلَى الْعَلَيْهِ
- * May be slow (seconds, minutes).
- * It controls the degree of multiprogramming.



- * long-term scheduler strives for good process mix.

* Multitasking in Mobile Systems

في بيئة الموبايلات تقسم بحسب لبروس حصة في قائمة

① iOS

- ↳ Single foreground process - controlled via user interface
- ↳ Multiple background processes - in memory, running but not on the display, and with limits.

في قسمة بالنسبة لـ iOS، المهمة الأولى هي مراقبة الأجهزة، وبعدها مهام

والقسم الثاني الذي الحالات في الخلفية، زي المتصفح على سبيل المثال.

- * limits on background processes: single, short task, receiving notifications, long-running like audio

يجب أن يكون هناك توازن بين المهام التي تتم في الخلفية وبين المهام التي تتم في الأمام.

② Android

- * Runs foreground and background, with fewer limits.
- * Background uses a **Service** to perform tasks.
 - ↳ Can keep running even if b.g. process is suspended
 - ↳ has no UI, small memory.

لأنه يدخل البروس إلى بالخلفية، زي المتصفح، زي الملفات الخلفية.

ويجب أن يكون هناك توازن بين المهام التي تتم في الأمام وبين المهام التي تتم في الخلفية.

* context switch

يغير بانتظام، السمع كل يوم لحفظ المعلومات الحالية التي يعدل فيها ويفتح لها

عندما يتلقى معاها بعد ما ينادي (Interrupt)، يغير بحفظها ويفتح معاها

(الرسالة). (الرسالة)

- * Context switch: performing a state save of the current process and a state restore of a different process.

- * Context of a process represented in the PCB.

يمكننا أن نمثله بـ PCB، حيث كل معاها بعد ما ينادي له معاها.

- * context switch is overhead (أجل، لكن نظام ما يفعل في المقابل).

أجل، لكن في وقت (بشكل عالي جداً، لأن درجة الحرارة).

- * Some hardware provides multiple sets of registers per CPU

⇒ multiple contexts loaded at once.

وهو يعني أنه لا يوجد تأخير في الانتقال من المعايا إلى المعايا الأخرى.

* Operations on processes

- ↳ process creation
- ↳ process termination

* Process creation

↳ New PID من الممكن إنشاء العديد من الأنواع من الأشخاص

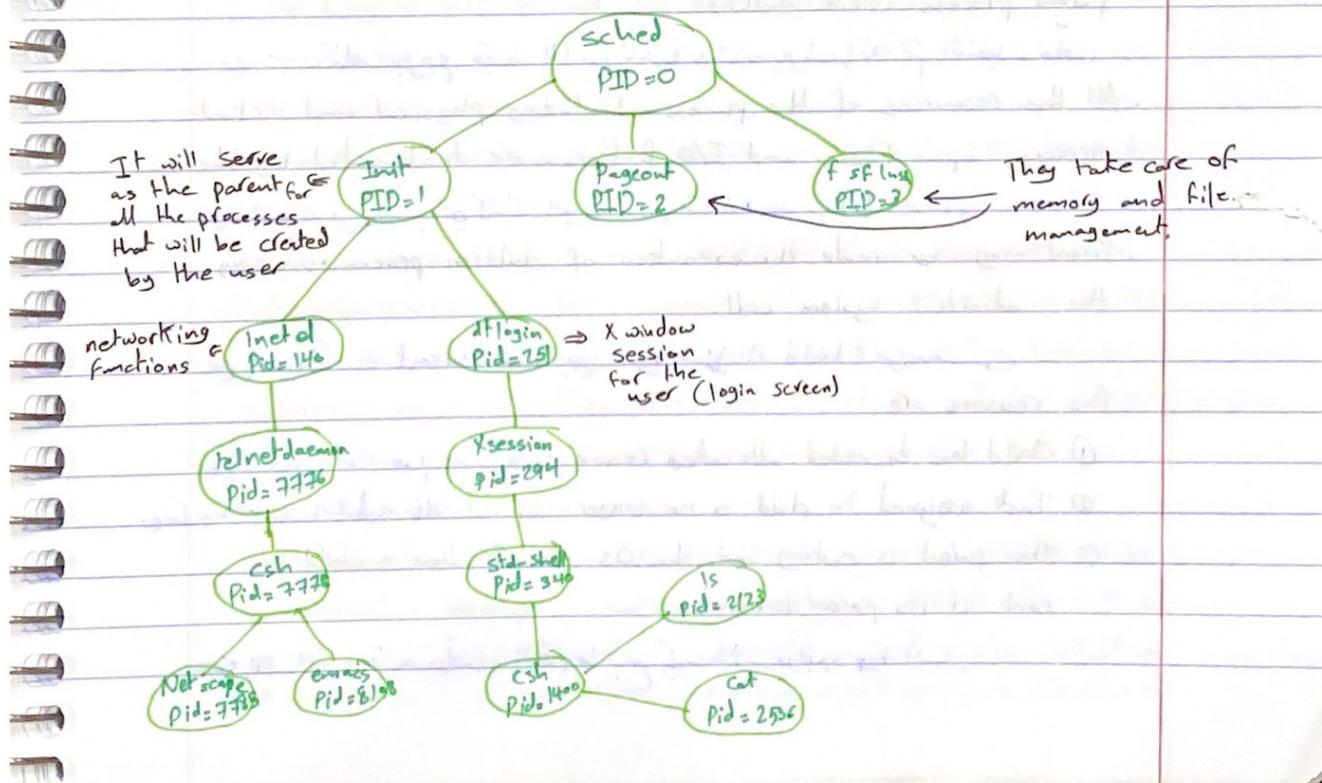
- parent process: The creating process.
 - children process: The new processes.
- ⇒ Parent process create children processes which in turn create other processes, forming a tree of processes.
- * Process identified and managed via process identifier (PID)

⇒ Resource sharing options:

- a. Parent & children share all resources
- b. children share subset of parent's resource.
- c. Parent & children share no resource

⇒ Execution options:

- a. Execute concurrently.
- b. Parent wait until children terminate.



⇒ Address Space:

- a. child duplicate of parent. \Rightarrow المولود يمتلك نفس المساحة الذاكرة التي يمتلكها والآباء
- b. child has a program loaded into it. \Rightarrow المولود يمتلك برنامجاً مختلفاً عن الآباء

• UNIX examples

- fork() \Rightarrow system call creates new process.
- exec() \Rightarrow system call to replace the process' memory space with a new program.

لما نفذنا fork() ، يأخذ المولود المذكرة المكتوبة في PID ، \Rightarrow المولود يمتلك نفس المساحة الذاكرة التي يمتلكها الآباء ، \Rightarrow المولود يمتلك مذكرة جديدة ، \Rightarrow المولود يمتلك برنامجاً غير مماثلاً عن الآباء.

* Process Termination

- A process terminates when it finishes executing its final statement and asks the OS to delete it by using exit().
 \Rightarrow المولود يطلب من نظام التشغيل أن ينهي المهمة ، \Rightarrow المولود يطلب من نظام التشغيل أن يحيطه بالخبر
- At that point, the process may return a status value to its parent-process (via wait())
 \Rightarrow المولود يعود إلى الآباء بقيمة تأكيد المهمة التي أتمها ، \Rightarrow المولود يعود إلى الآباء بقيمة تأكيد المهمة التي أتمها
- All the resources of the process - Including physical and virtual memory, open files, and I/O Buffers - are deallocated by the OS
 \Rightarrow جميع الموارد التي يمتلكها المولود ، بما في ذلك الذاكرة الف�تية والذاكرة الافتراضية ، \Rightarrow المولود يعود إلى الآباء بقيمة تأكيد المهمة التي أتمها
- Parent may terminate the execution of children processes using the abort() system call.
 \Rightarrow الآباء ي Kills المولود

The reasons are:

- ① Child has exceeded allocated resources
 \Rightarrow إذا بلغ المولود الحد الأقصى من الموارد المخصصة له
- ② Task assigned to child is no longer required.
 \Rightarrow إذا لم يعد المولود بحاجة إلى المهام المكلفة له
- ③ The parent is exiting and the OS doesn't allow a child to continue if its parent terminates.
 \Rightarrow إذا أغلق الآباء ، \Rightarrow لن يتمكن المولود من الاستمرار

- Some OSs don't allow child to exist if its parent has terminated
 - ⇒ All its children, grand children will be terminated (Cascading termination)
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- . `wait()` : A system call that returns status information and the pid of the terminated child process. to its parent
 - no parent waiting ⇒ process is a **zombie**
 - parent terminated without `wait()` ⇒ process is an **orphan**

* Multiprocess Architecture - chrome Browser

- Many web browsers run as single process

⇒ Entire browser can be crashed if just one tab was having trouble.

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- Google chrome is multiprocess browser

- Browser process ⇒ UI, disk and network I/O
- Renderer process ⇒ web pages, deal with HTML, JS
- Plug-in process ⇒ for each type of plug-in

* Interprocess Communication

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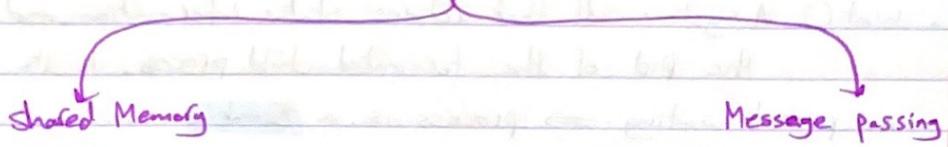
- Processes within a system may be **independent** or **cooperating**.
- Independent processes** : They cannot affect or be affected by each other processes executing in the system.
- cooperating processes** : They can affect or be affected by other processes, including sharing data.

- Reasons for Cooperating processes:

- ⇒ Information sharing
- ⇒ Computation speedup
- ⇒ Modularity (lightweight modules)
- ⇒ Convenience

- Cooperating processes need Interprocess communication (IPC) mechanism that will allow them to exchange data & information
- العمليات التي تتعاون معاً تتبادلوا البيانات و المعلومات IPC acts in + interprocess

models of IPC



① Shared Memory

- A region of memory that is shared by cooperating processes is established.
 - Processes can exchange info by reading & writing data to the region
- العمليات التي تتعاون معاً تتبادلوا البيانات في نفس المكان

② Message passing

- Communication takes place by means of messages exchanged between the cooperating processes

*Interprocess Communication - Shared Memory (بياناتي مشتركة)

- Shared memory: An area of memory shared among the processes that wish to communicate

- The OS itself doesn't interfere in controlling the shared memory
- The major issue: processes cannot synchronize their actions when they access shared memory.

بيانات مشتركة أو فلوج أو جلوك لبيانات مشتركة

* Producers-Consumer Problem

Producer process produces information that is consumed by a consumer process.

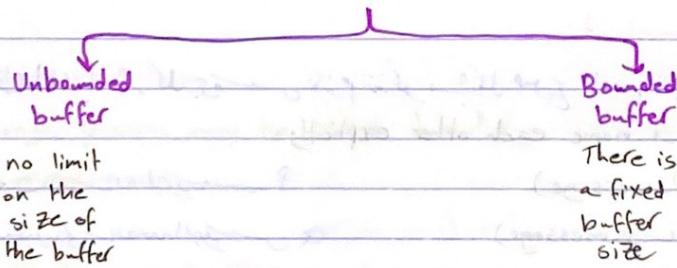
المُنتَجُ يُولِّي إِنْفُوْمَاتِيَّةً وَالْمُسْتَهْلِكُ يَتَغَلَّبُ عَلَيْهَا
يُولِّي إِنْفُوْمَاتِيَّةً وَالْمُسْتَهْلِكُ يَتَغَلَّبُ عَلَيْهَا
الْمُسْتَهْلِكُ يَتَغَلَّبُ إِلَيْهِمْ (يَتَأْثِيرُ عَلَيْهِمْ مَا يَحْدُثُ إِلَيْهِمْ)
تم إنتاج معلومات في المُنتَجِ يُتَغَلَّبُ عَلَيْهَا

①

- One solution is to make shared memory available to both.
- To allow producer and consumer work concurrently, we must have available a buffer of items that can be filled by the producer and emptied by the consumer.

буфер يُولِّي إِنْفُوْمَاتِيَّةً وَالْمُسْتَهْلِكُ يَتَغَلَّبُ عَلَيْهَا
صُورَةٌ مُعَادِلَةٌ لِلْمُسْتَهْلِكِ

Two kinds of buffers



* Message passing

↳ Mechanism for processes to communicate and to sync. their actions.

الرسالة التي يُوجَّهُها مُنْتَجٌ لِلْمُسْتَهْلِكِ يَتَغَلَّبُ عَلَيْهَا
الرسالة تُقْرَأُ في حالة كانت الأجهزة متصلة، في حالة كان المُنْتَجُ أو المُسْتَهْلِكُ

وَنَسْتَعِذُ بِاللهِ عَزَّ ذِيَّلَهُ عَزَّ ذِيَّلَهُ

• processes communicate with each other without resorting to shared variables.

↳ IPC facility provides two operations

⇒ send (message) ⇒ receive (message)

- * Message size can be either fixed or Variable.
- * If processes P and Q wish to communicate, they need to:
 - ① Establish communication link between them
 - ② Exchange messages via send/receive

⇒ Implementation of communication link:

• Physical:

- shared memory

- Hardware bus

- Network

• logical:

- Direct or indirect (Naming)

- synchronous or asynchronous (Synchronization)

- Automatic or explicit buffering (Buffering)

* Direct Communication

- Process must name each other explicitly:

- send(P, message)

- receive(Q, message)

- Properties of communication link:

- links are established automatically.

- A link is associated with exactly one pair of communication processes

- Between each pair there exists exactly one link

- The link may be unidirectional, but it usually bi-directional.

* Indirect Communication

- Messages are directed and received from mailbox, or ports.

- like mail box, slip, mailbox ID etc.

- like socket, window, queue, IP address mailbox etc.

- process mailbox etc.

- Send (A, message) A \rightarrow mailbox \rightarrow receiver
- receive (A, message) Mailbox A \rightarrow process \rightarrow receiver
- properties of communication link
 - link established only if processes share a common mailbox
 - A link may be associated with many processes
 - Each pair may share several comm. links
 - link may be unidirectional or bi-directional

~~mailbox A \rightarrow mailbox B \rightarrow mailbox C \rightarrow mailbox D \rightarrow mailbox E \rightarrow receiver~~

~~axied mailbox A \rightarrow mailbox B \rightarrow mailbox C \rightarrow mailbox D \rightarrow mailbox E \rightarrow receiver~~

• Solutions:

- ① Allow a link to be associated with at most two processes.
- ② Allow one process at a time to execute a receive operation.
- ③ Allow the system to select the receiver

* Synchronization

Message passing may be either blocking (synchronous) or nonblocking (Asynchronous).

- Blocking send: The sending process is blocked until the message is received. (synchronous)
- nonBlocking send: The sending process sends the message and resumes operation. (Asynchronous)
- Blocking receiver: The receiver blocks until a message is available.
- nonblocking receiver: The receiver retrieves either a valid message or a null.

rendezvous: send & receive are blocking.

* Buffering

↳ Queue of message attached to the link

- zero capacity: no messages are queued on a link
- bounded capacity: finite length of n messages
- unbounded capacity: infinite length

* Communications in client-server systems (الاتصالات في الأنظمة客-서버)

. Sockets

- Remote Procedure calls

. Pipes

. Remote method Invocation

* Sockets

↳ Endpoint for communication

. A socket is identified by an IP address concatenated with a port number.

• مثلاً : $\text{IP_address}:\text{port}$ يُعرف باسم ال Soket .
• يُعرف باسم ال Soket كل مزيج من IP address و port number .

. All ports below 1024 are considered well-known

→ TCP

→ UDP

→ Multicast socket

* Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)

↳ Protocol that one program can use to request a service from a program located in another computer on a network without having to understand the network's details

↳ Why it's useful: It's like a function call, no need to know the details of the function. It's available in both plain text and binary.

* Pipes

↳ Ordinary pipes

Cannot be accessed from outside the process that created it.

↳ They're single-directional, unidirectional.

↳ Named pipes

Can be accessed without parent-child relationship.