

CH.3: Processes

ما يطلق عليه بـبرمجة بلغة C, C++ (يعني)
والكبوريات ما يفهمون ماهي اللغة، فالكمبيوتر يحول الكود
إلى الجازىين (ويعتاد البرنامج يتغير كل مراد الكود)
يم تقبله الكومبيوتر ملزمه معها البروسر اي CPU + بوفرمها

* 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

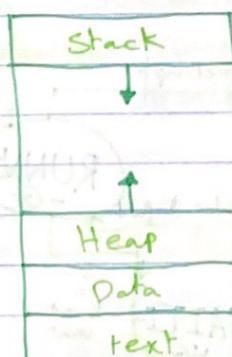
البرنامج هو جزء غير نشط في المخزن لكن ما يحوله لبروسر (مراد التنفيذ)

ـ ـ ـ تنفذ البرنامج بما يطلب الكاردين بالطريق او من طريق الـ

. One program can be several processes

الجهاز قادر على تنفيذ أكثر من برنامج بنفس الوقت، والبرامج الواحدة يمكنها إنشاء

* Process in Memory



طبعاً في صياغة ما ينزل من سيرفيس (stack, heap) كل نوع dynamic بحسب احتياجاته

* Process state

ابرو مس تغير
أبرو مس تغير

Process state: The current activity of that process

NEW

The process is being created.

ابرو مس تغير

RUNNING

Instructions are being executed.

ابرو مس عالى

WAITING

The process is waiting for some event to occur.

ابرو مس عالى

READY

The process is waiting to be assigned to processor.

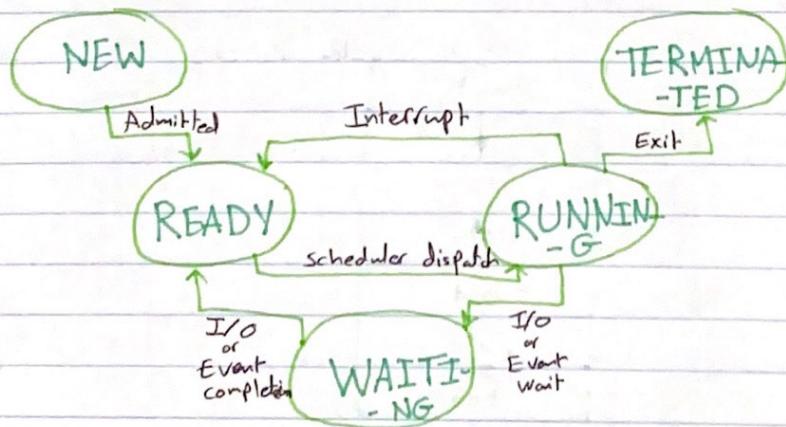
ابرو مس عالى

TERMINATE

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.

وهي معلومات لـ ترتيب الأولويات لـ المهام

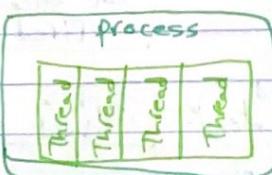
- Memory management information: represents the memory that is being used by a particular process

- 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 ⇒ No more than one running process
- * otherwise ⇒ 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.

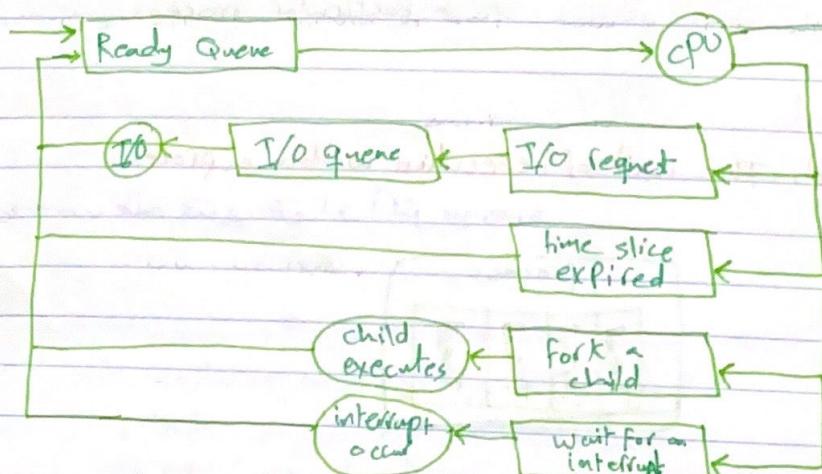
البروس الذي يجدها جاهزة ومحضنة في المكتبة

DEVICE QUEUE

Set of processes waiting for an I/O device.

I/O الامر من اي بوكس ينتوا به

* Representing of Process Scheduling



* Schedulers



① short-term (CPU) scheduler

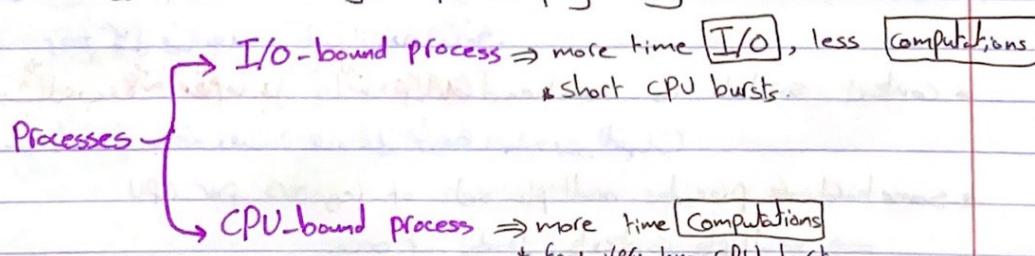
- * Selects which process should be executed next and allocates CPU.
يحدد المُنْتَجِي إِلَى كُرْزِمٍ سُقْرٍ بِالْأَعْدَادِ الْمُعْلَمَةِ.
- * Sometimes the only scheduler in a system.
- * must be fast (milliseconds).

② Medium-term scheduler

- * Can be added if degree of multiple programming needs to decrease.
إِذَا احْتَاجَتْ الْمُتَحَمِّلَاتُ إِلَى تَحْمِيلٍ أَكْثَرَ، فَيُنْصَبُ مُنْتَجِيًّا مُؤْمِنًا لِلْمُتَحَمِّلَاتِ.
- * Remove process from memory, store in disk, bring back in from disk to continue execution : Swapping.
إِذَا احْتَاجَتْ الْمُتَحَمِّلَاتُ إِلَى تَحْمِيلٍ أَكْثَرَ، فَيُنْصَبُ مُنْتَجِيًّا مُؤْمِنًا لِلْمُتَحَمِّلَاتِ.

③ long-term scheduler (Job scheduler)

- * Selects which processes should be brought into the ready queue.
يختار المُنْتَجِي إِلَى كُرْزِمٍ يُؤْمِنُ إِلَى إِنْتَاجِ الْأَعْدَادِ.
- * 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 مهام الخلفية، والثانية هي المهام في الخلفية، وهي محدودة.

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

يجب أن يكون هناك توازن بين المهام في الخلفية وبين المهام التي تظهر على الشاشة.

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، فيكون أمانه، أي بالخلفية بخدمات.

ويتم إيقافه من إدخاله إلى الخلفية، فإذا تم إيقافه، فسوف لا يعود له اتصال.

* context switch

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

عندما يغير معها بعد ما يقاله (Interrupt)، يتغير بحفظه ويفتح ما يحيط به.

(أيضاً يحيط به). (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.

يمكن مشاركة الملفات، حيث يمكنها إنشاء نسخة من الملفات التي تم إنشاؤها.

رجوع كل منها بعد ما يكتب ما يكتبه عليه.

* context switch is overhead (الكلعب عالي، لأن نظام ما يبدل في كل سياق).

أيضاً يأخذ وقت (يعتمد على الأجهزة والجهاز).

* Some hardware provides multiple sets of registers per CPU

⇒ multiple contexts loaded at once.

وهو يعني أنه لا يكتفى بالذاكرة فقط، بل هناك ذاكرة إضافية.

* Operations on processes

- ↳ process creation
- ↳ process termination

* Process creation

↳ what is PID \rightarrow every process has unique ID assigned to it.

- 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:

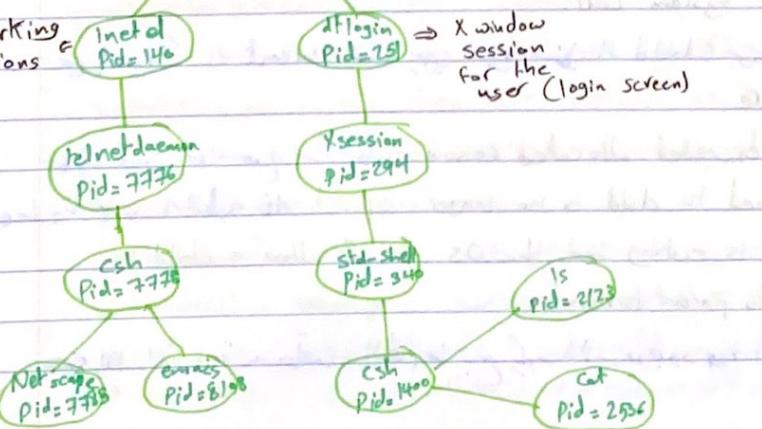
- a. Parent & children share all resources
- b. children share subset of parent's resource.
- c. Parent & children share no resource

⇒ Execution options:

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

I will serve
as the parent for
all the processes
that will be created
by the user

networking
functions



They take care of
memory and file
management.

⇒ Address Space:

- a. child duplicate of parent. \rightarrow المُنْسَخَةُ الْأَعْلَى لِلِّا بَنَاءِ وَالْأَدَمِيَّةِ لِلْوَلَادِ
- b. child has a program loaded into it. \rightarrow الْأَعْلَى لِلِّا بَنَاءِ وَالْأَدَمِيَّةِ لِلْوَلَادِ

• UNIX examples

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

لَا تَقْتُلْ أَصْرَفَ (fork) ، بِتَرْكِيَّةِ الْأَبْنَاءِ ، \rightarrow كُلُّ أَبْنَاءِ
الْأَبْنَاءِ مُنْسَخَةٌ مُتَكَبِّرَةٌ ، مُنْسَخَةٌ مُتَكَبِّرَةٌ ، مُنْسَخَةٌ مُتَكَبِّرَةٌ ،
وَمُنْسَخَةٌ مُتَكَبِّرَةٌ .

* Process Termination

- A process terminates when it finishes executing its final statement and asks the OS to delete it by using exit().

الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ، الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ،
. exit() يُخْرِجُ الْأَبْنَاءَ

- At that point, the process may return a status value to its parent-process (via wait())

الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ، الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ،

- All the resources of the process - Including physical and virtual memory, open files, and I/O Buffers - are deallocated by the OS

الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ، الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ،

- Parent may terminate the execution of children processes using the abort() system call.

الْأَبْنَاءُ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ،

The reasons are:

- ① Child has exceeded allocated resources.
- ② Task assigned to child is no longer required.
- ③ The parent is exiting and the OS doesn't allow a child to continue if its parent terminates.

إِذَا أَبْنَاءُ الْأَبْنَاءِ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ، الظَّالِمُ مَا يَعْمَلُ لِلْأَبْنَاءِ يَقْتُلُونَ أَبْنَاءَ آخَرَ ،

- Some OSs don't allow child to exist if its parent has terminated
 - ⇒ All its children, grand children will be terminated (Cascading termination)
 - لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں لپٹیں
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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

- 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 (highly modifiable)
- Convenience

Cooperating processes need Interprocess communication (IPC) mechanism that will allow them to exchange data & information. IPC acts in two ways:

models of IPC

Shared Memory

Message passing

① Shared Memory

(1) A region of memory that is shared by cooperating processes is established.

(2) Processes can exchange info by reading & writing data to the region.

② Message passing

(1) Communication takes place by means of messages exchanged between the cooperating processes.

*Interprocess Communication - Shared Memory (بياناتي مشاركة)

• 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.

أو في المقابل لا ينجزون إيمان

* Producers-Consumer Problem

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

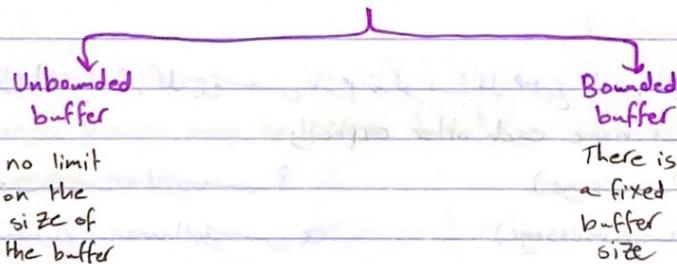
لديك عملية انتاج و اخرين ينتظرون اخذ المنتج
لديك انتاج و من ينتظرون اخذ المنتج
الانتاج ينتفع من انتاج الآخرين
ثم انتاجه ينتفع من انتاج الآخرين

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 موجود في الذاكرة
буфер موجود في الذاكرة

Two kinds of buffers



* Message passing

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

الاتصال بين البروцسيز بوساطة مساحة مشتركة طبقاً لـ
الاتصال ينبع في حالة كانت الأجهزة متصلة في حالة كان المعمول المداري

ومن ثم بطريقة تسمى بـ shared memory

• 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 socket, pipe, mailbox ID, queue, etc.

• like socket, pipe, mailbox ID, queue, etc.

• like socket, pipe, mailbox ID, queue, 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

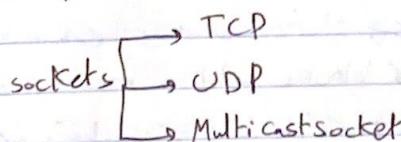
* Sockets

↳ 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 بـ IP address + port number باسم Soket .

. All ports below 1024 are considered well-known



* 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 is useful? It is like calling a function in C/C++ but it is called over a network.

* Pipes

↳ Ordinary pipes

Cannot be accessed from outside the process that created it.

↳ They are used for inter-process communication.

↳ Named pipes

can be accessed without parent-child relationship.