

# Lecture 2: The Process Abstraction

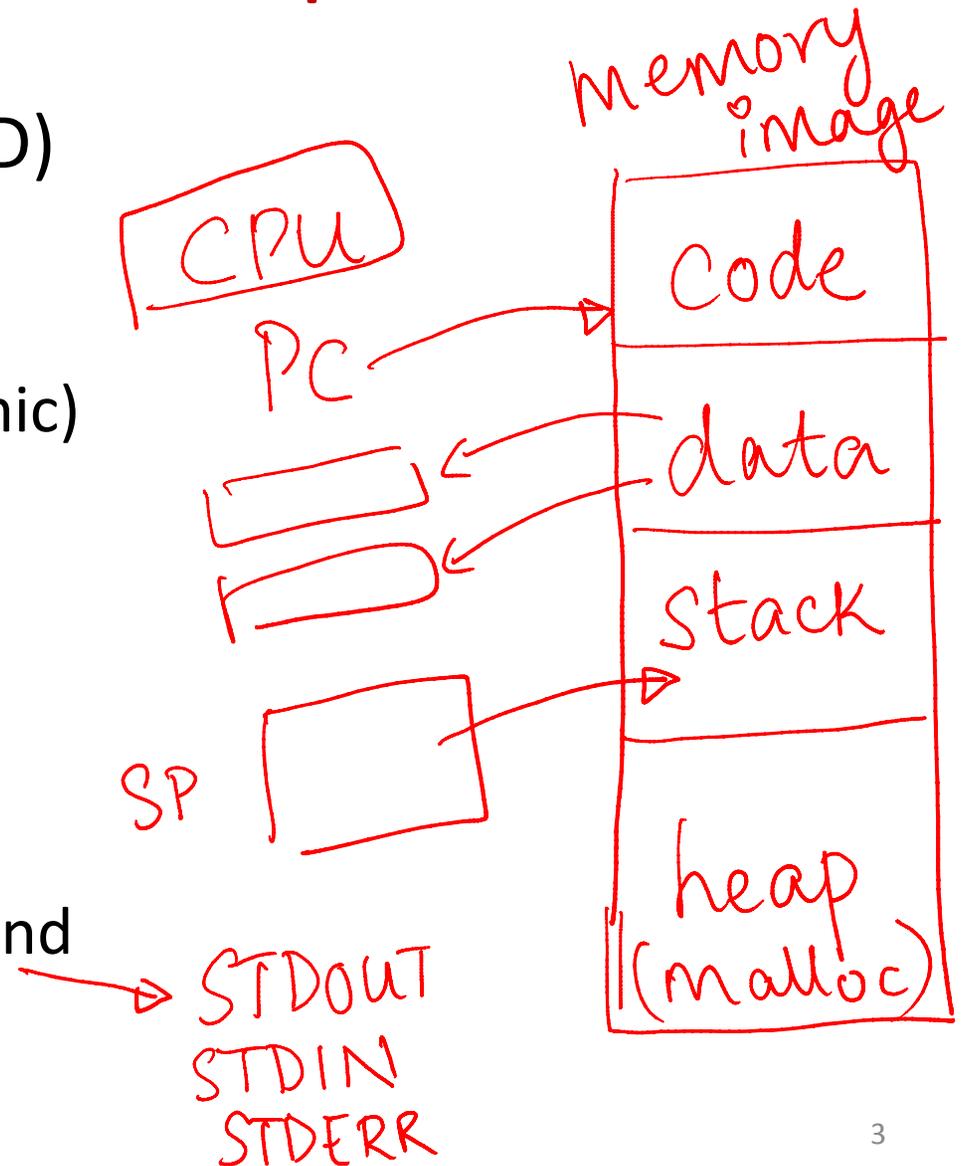
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# OS provides process abstraction

- When you run an exe file, the OS creates a process = a running program
- OS timeshares CPU across multiple processes: virtualizes CPU
- OS has a CPU scheduler that picks one of the many active processes to execute on a CPU
  - Policy: which process to run
  - Mechanism: how to “context switch” between processes

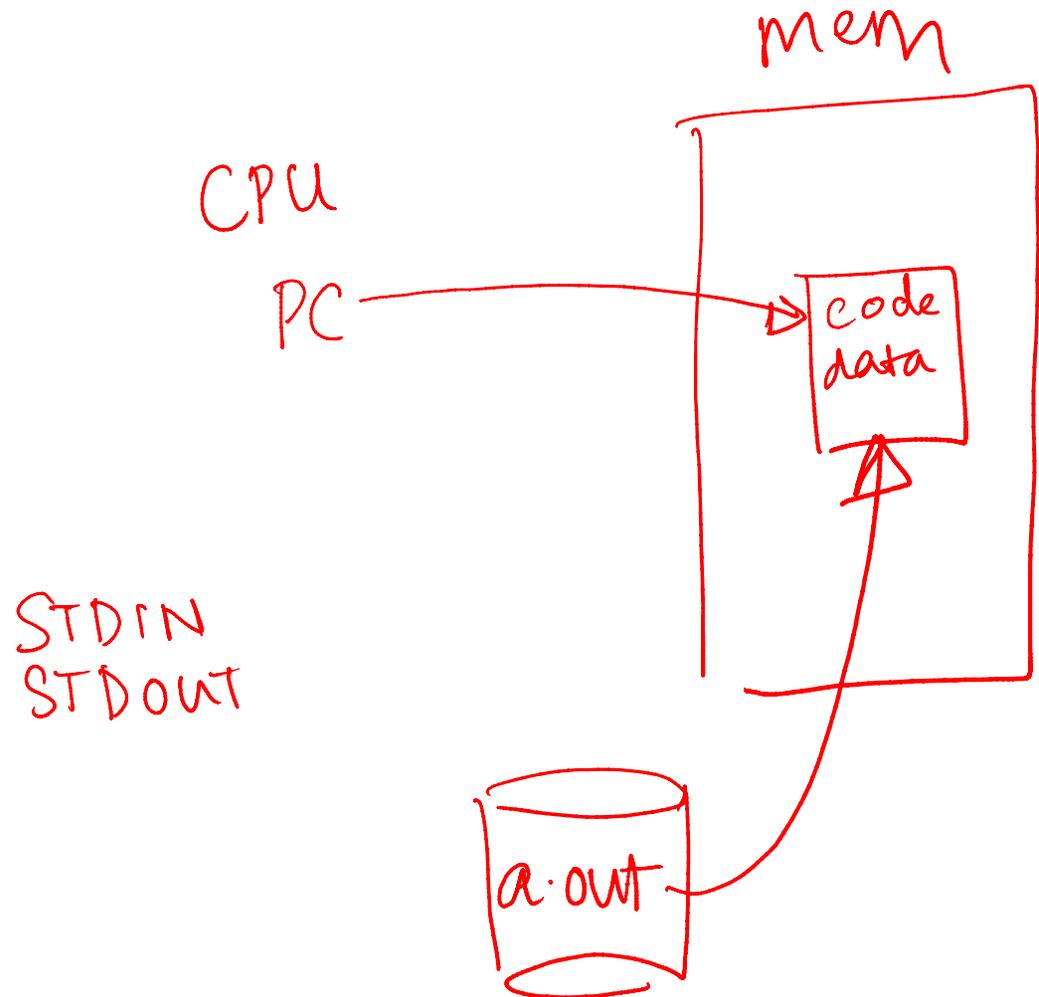
# What constitutes a process?

- A unique identifier (PID)
- Memory image
  - Code & data (static)
  - Stack and heap (dynamic)
- CPU context: registers
  - Program counter
  - Current operands
  - Stack pointer
- File descriptors
  - Pointers to open files and devices



# How does OS create a process?

- Allocates memory and creates memory image
  - Loads code, data from disk exe
  - Creates runtime stack, heap
- Opens basic files
  - STD IN, OUT, ERR
- Initializes CPU registers
  - PC points to first instruction



# States of a process

- Running: currently executing on CPU
- Ready: waiting to be scheduled
- Blocked: suspended, not ready to run
  - Why? Waiting for some event, e.g., process issues a read from disk
  - When is it unblocked? Disk issues an interrupt when data is ready
- New: being created, yet to run
- Dead: terminated

# Process State Transitions

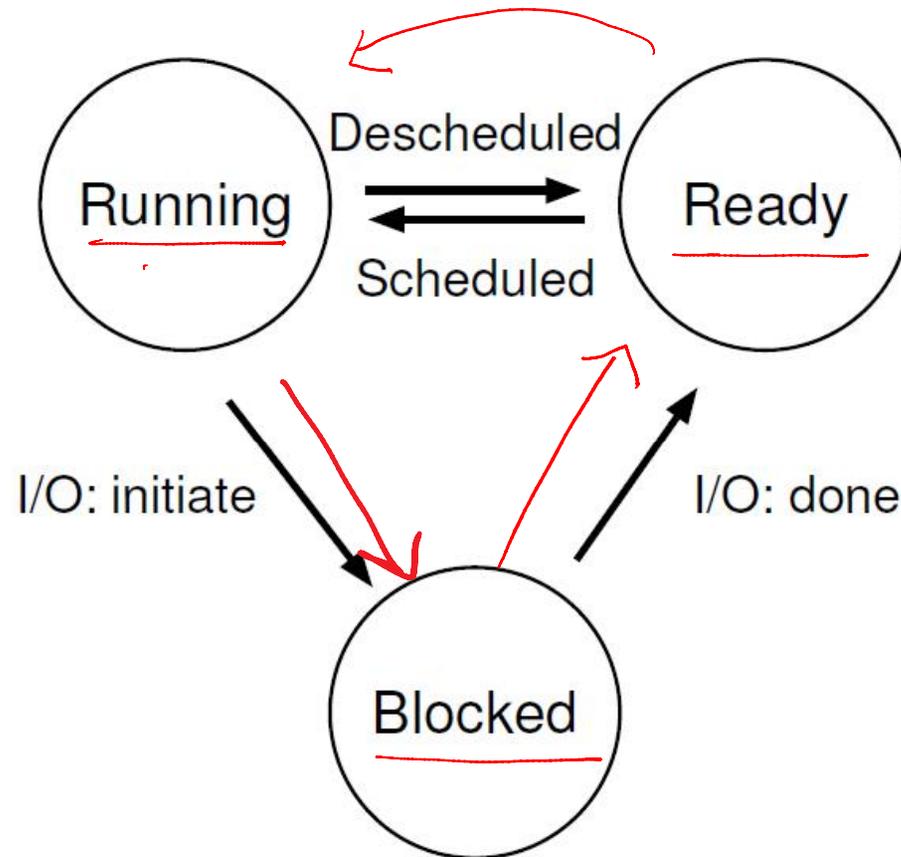


Figure 4.2: Process: State Transitions

# Example: Process States

Time	Process <sub>0</sub>	Process <sub>1</sub>	Notes
1	Running	Ready	
2	Running	Ready	
3	Running	Ready	<u>Process<sub>0</sub> initiates I/O</u>
4	<u>Blocked</u>	Running	<u>Process<sub>0</sub> is blocked,</u> so Process <sub>1</sub> runs
5	Blocked	Running	
6	Blocked	Running	
7	<u>Ready</u>	Running	<u>I/O done</u>
8	Ready	Running	Process <sub>1</sub> now done
9	Running	-	
10	Running	-	Process <sub>0</sub> now done

Figure 4.4: Tracing Process State: CPU and I/O

# OS data structures

- OS maintains a data structure (e.g., list) of all active processes
- Information about each process is stored in a process control block (PCB)
  - Process identifier
  - Process state
  - Pointers to other related processes (parent)
  - CPU context of the process (saved when the process is suspended)
  - Pointers to memory locations
  - Pointers to open files

