



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35.**

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**COURSE NAME : 23CST202 – OPERATING SYSTEMS**

**II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER**

**UNIT – I OVERVIEW AND PROCESS MANAGEMENT**

**Topic: Process concept**

Dr.V.Savitha

Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



# Processes



- Process Concept
- Process Scheduling
- Operations on Processes
- Interprocess Communication



# Process Concept



## Subtopics

- The Process
- Process State
- Process Control Block
- Threads



# 1. Process Concept



- An operating system executes a variety of programs:
  - Batch system – **jobs**
  - Time-shared systems – **user programs** or **tasks**
- Textbook uses the terms **job** and **process** almost interchangeably
- **Process** – a program in execution; process execution must progress in sequential fashion
- Multiple parts
  - The program code, also called **text section**
  - Current activity including **program counter**, processor registers
  - **Stack** containing temporary data
    - ▶ Function parameters, return addresses, local variables
  - **Data section** containing global variables
  - **Heap** containing memory dynamically allocated during run time



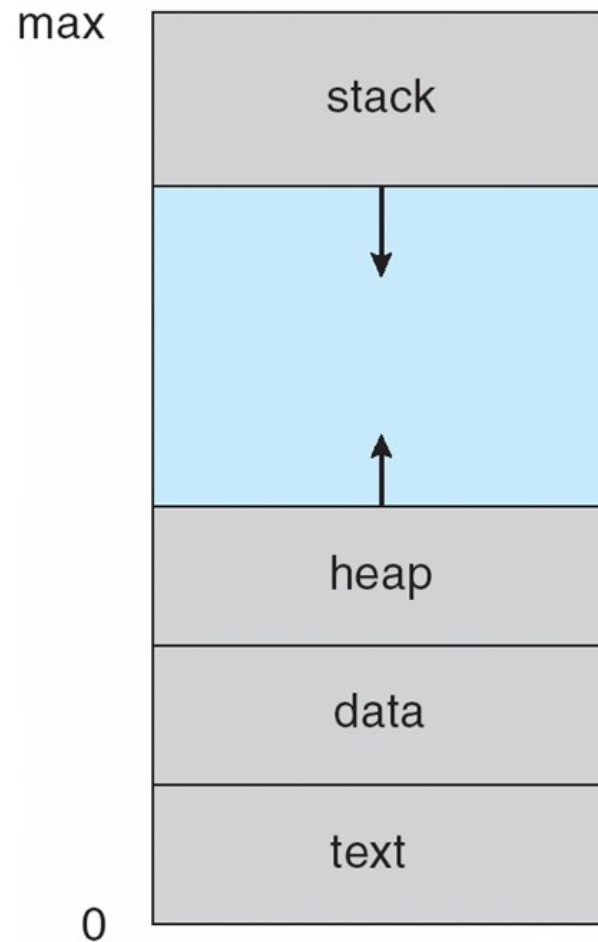
# Process Concept (Cont.)



- Program is ***passive*** entity stored on disk (**executable file**), process is ***active***
  - Program becomes process when executable file loaded into memory
- Execution of program started via GUI mouse clicks, command line entry of its name, etc
- One program can be several processes
  - Consider multiple users executing the same program



# Process in Memory





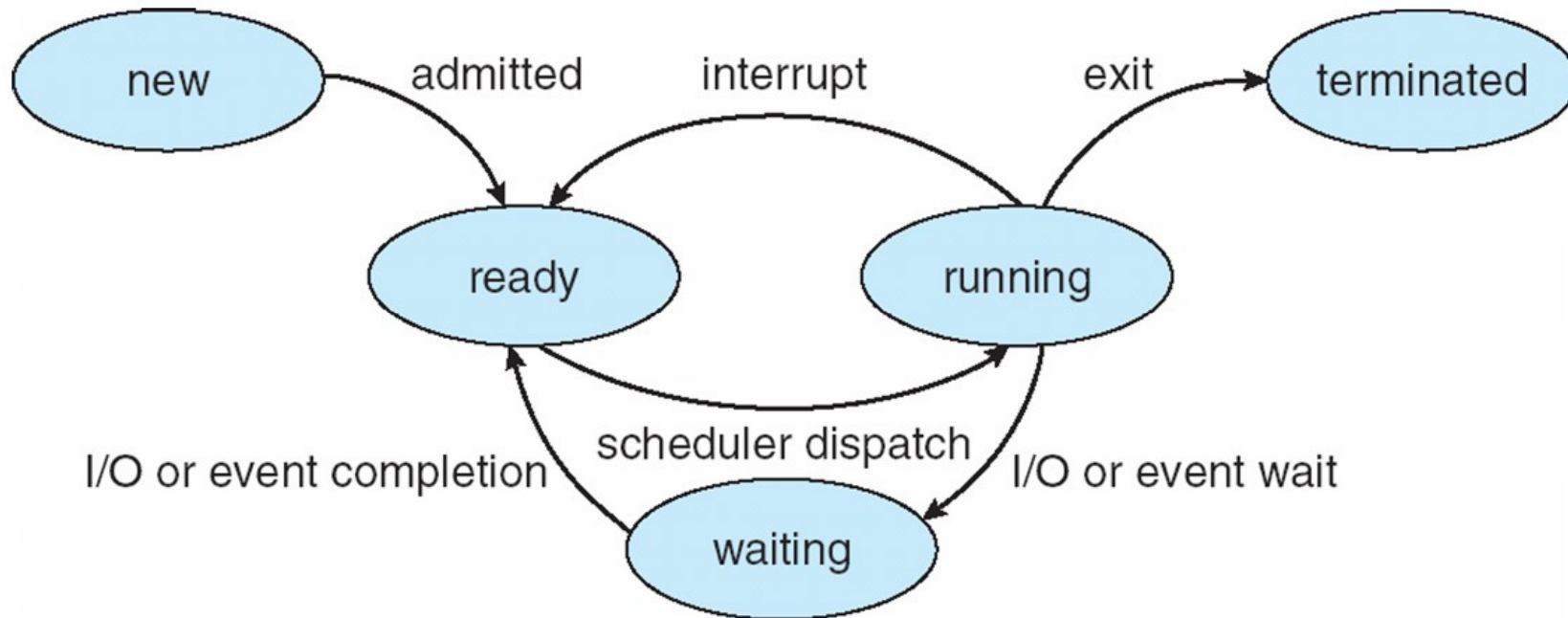
## 2. Process State



- As a process executes, it changes **state**
  - **new**: The process is being created
  - **running**: Instructions are being executed
  - **waiting**: The process is waiting for some event to occur
  - **ready**: The process is waiting to be assigned to a processor
  - **terminated**: The process has finished execution



# Diagram of Process State







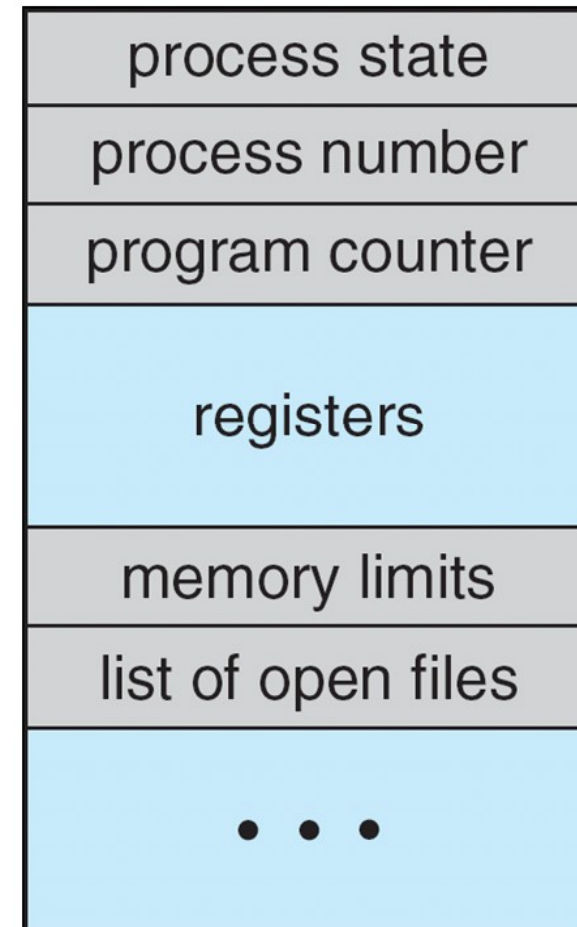
# 3. Process Control Block (PCB)



Information associated with each process

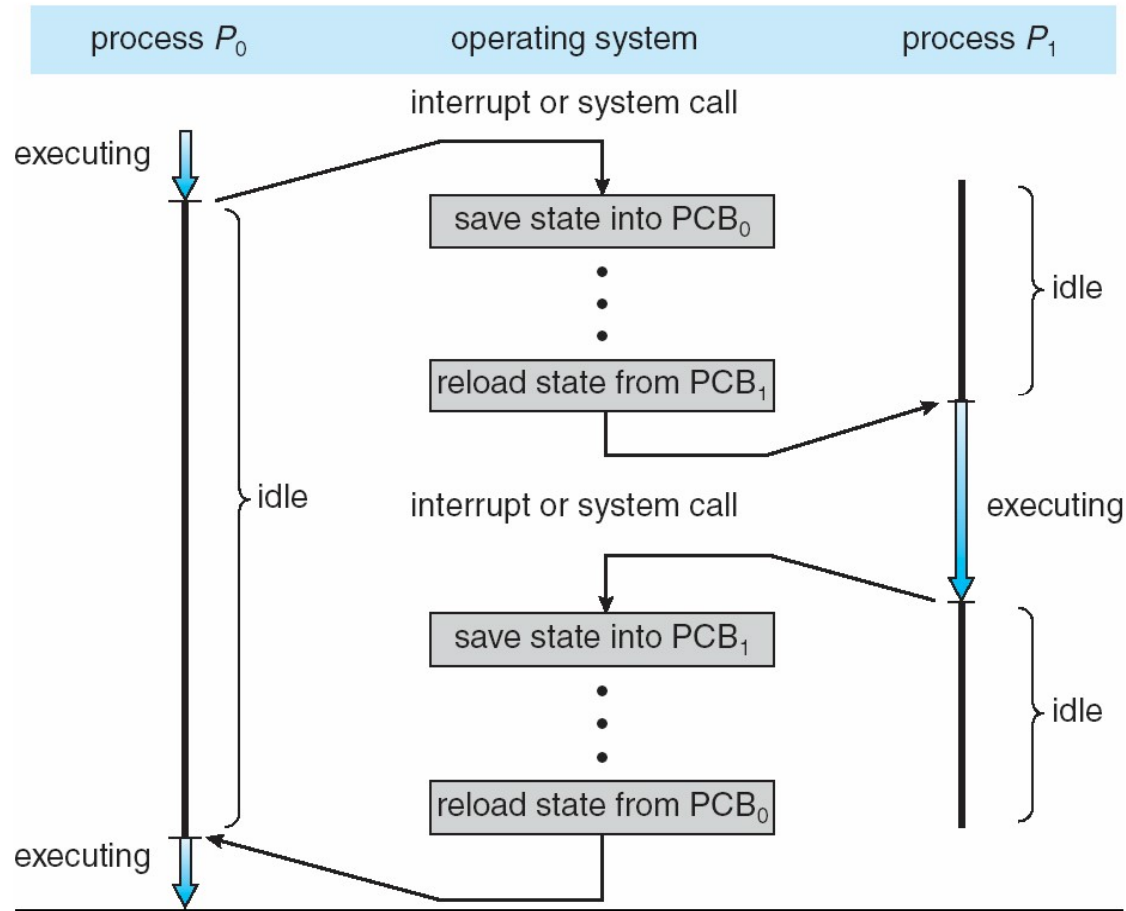
(also called **task control block**)

- Process state – running, waiting, etc
- Program counter – location of instruction to next execute
- CPU registers – contents of all process-centric registers
- CPU scheduling information- priorities, scheduling queue pointers
- Memory-management information – memory allocated to the process
- Accounting information – CPU used, clock time elapsed since start, time limits
- I/O status information – I/O devices allocated to process, list of open files





# CPU Switch From Process to Process





# Threads



- Process has a single thread of execution
- Consider having multiple program counters per process
  - Multiple locations can execute at once
    - ▶ Multiple threads of control -> **threads**
- Must then have storage for thread details, multiple program counters in PCB



# REFERENCES



## TEXT BOOKS:

- T1 Silberschatz, Galvin, and Gagne, “Operating System Concepts”, Ninth Edition, Wiley India Pvt Ltd, 2009.)
- T2. Andrew S. Tanenbaum, “Modern Operating Systems”, Fourth Edition, Pearson Education, 2010

## REFERENCES:

- R1 Gary Nutt, “Operating Systems”, Third Edition, Pearson Education, 2004.
- R2 Harvey M. Deitel, “Operating Systems”, Third Edition, Pearson Education, 2004.
- R3 Abraham Silberschatz, Peter Baer Galvin and Greg Gagne, “Operating System Concepts”, 9th Edition, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2012.
- R4. William Stallings, “Operating Systems – Internals and Design Principles”, 7th Edition, Prentice Hall, 2011