

Processes I

CSE 351 Autumn 2020

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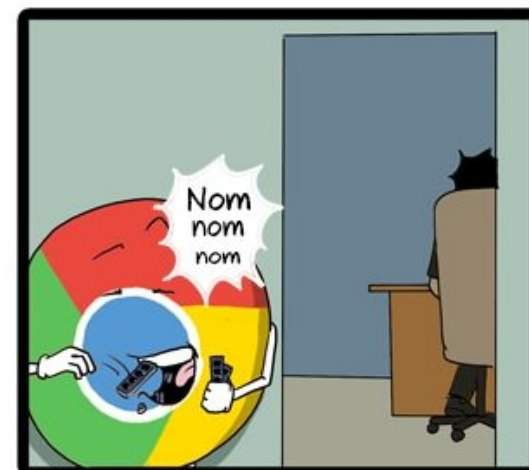
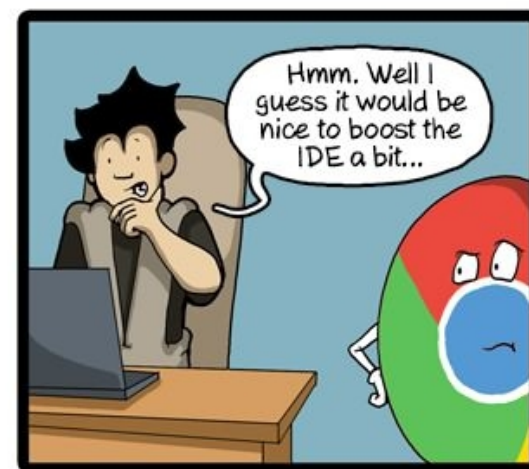
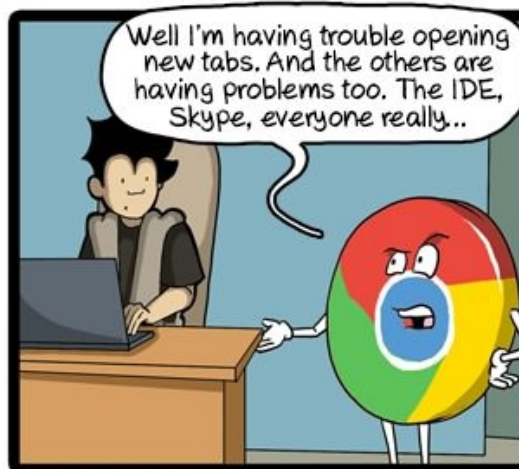
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Administrivia

- ❖ hw19 due Friday (11/20)
 - Lab 4 preparation!
- ❖ Lab 4 due Monday after Thanksgiving (11/30)

Roadmap

C:

```
car *c = malloc(sizeof(car));
c->miles = 100;
c->gals = 17;
float mpg = get_mpg(c);
free(c);
```

Java:

```
Car c = new Car();
c.setMiles(100);
c.setGals(17);
float mpg =
    c.getMPG();
```

Memory & data
 Integers & floats
 x86 assembly
 Procedures & stacks
 Executables
 Arrays & structs
 Memory & caches
Processes
 Virtual memory
 Memory allocation
 Java vs. C

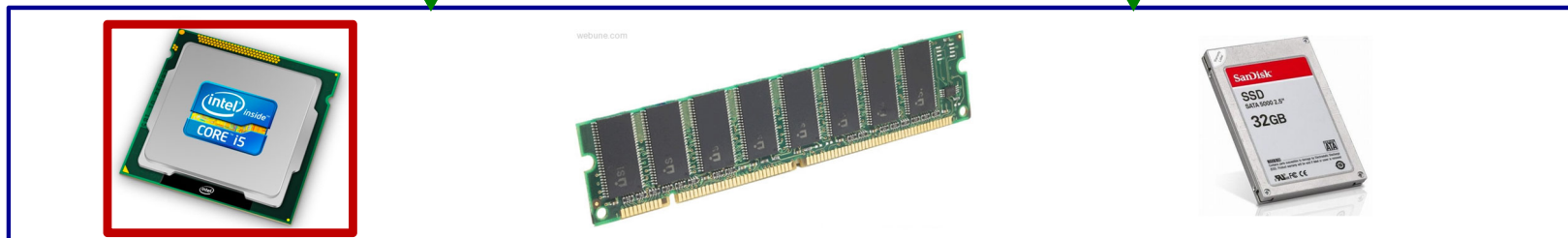
Assembly language:

```
get_mpg:
    pushq    %rbp
    movq    %rsp, %rbp
    ...
    popq    %rbp
    ret
```

Machine code:

```
0111010000011000
100011010000010000000010
1000100111000010
110000011111101000011111
```

Computer system:



Reading Review

- ❖ Terminology:
 - Exceptional control flow, event handlers
 - Operating system kernel
 - Exceptions: interrupts, traps, faults, aborts
 - Processes: concurrency, context switching, fork-exec model, process ID

- ❖ Questions from the Reading?

Leading Up to Processes

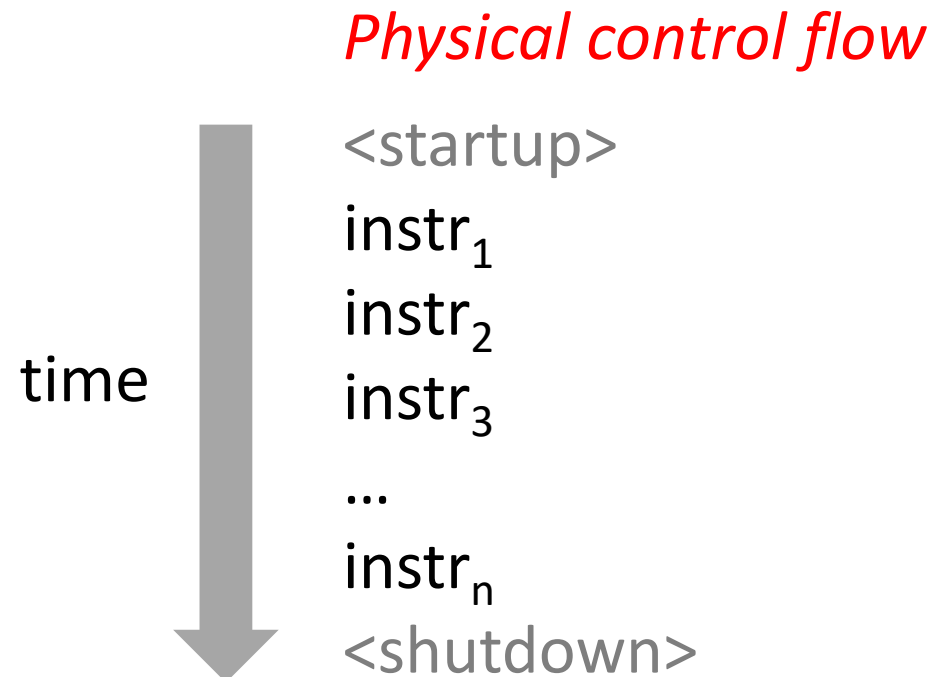
- ❖ System Control Flow
 - **Control flow**
 - **Exceptional control flow**
 - Asynchronous exceptions (interrupts)
 - Synchronous exceptions (traps & faults)

Control Flow

- ❖ **So far:** we've seen how the flow of control changes as a *single program* executes
- ❖ **Reality:** multiple programs running *concurrently*
 - How does control flow across the many components of the system?
 - In particular: More programs running than CPUs
- ❖ **Exceptional control flow** is basic mechanism used for:
 - Transferring control between *processes* and OS
 - Handling *I/O* and *virtual memory* within the OS
 - Implementing multi-process apps like shells and web servers
 - Implementing concurrency

Control Flow

- ❖ Processors do only one thing:
 - From startup to shutdown, a CPU simply reads and executes (interprets) a sequence of instructions, one at a time
 - This sequence is the CPU's *control flow* (or *flow of control*)



Altering the Control Flow

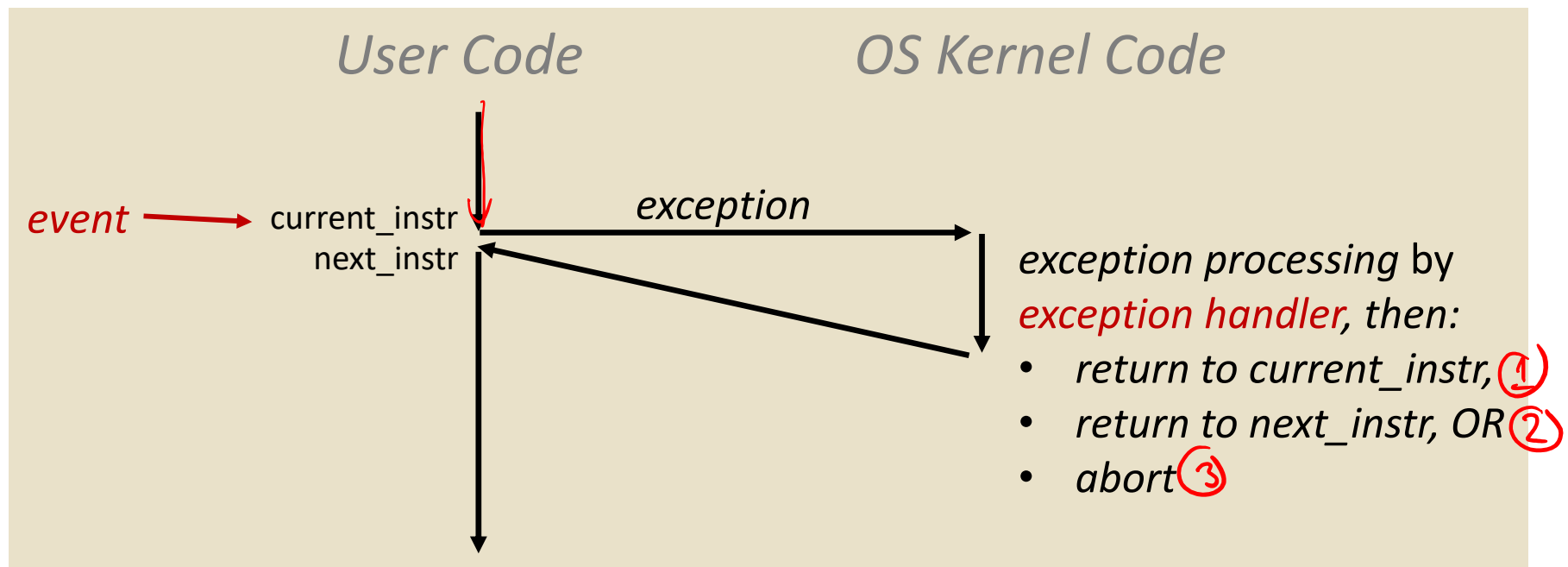
- ❖ Up to now, two ways to change control flow:
 - Jumps (conditional and unconditional)
 - Call and return
 - Both react to changes in *program state*
- ❖ Processor also needs to react to changes in *system state*
 - Unix/Linux user hits “Ctrl-C” at the keyboard
 - User clicks on a different application’s window on the screen
 - Data arrives from a disk or a network adapter
 - Instruction divides by zero
 - System timer expires
- ❖ Can jumps and procedure calls achieve this?
 - No – the system needs mechanisms for “*exceptional*” control flow!

Exceptional Control Flow

- ❖ Exists at all levels of a computer system
- ❖ Low level mechanisms
 - Exceptions
 - Change in processor's control flow in response to a system event (*i.e.*, change in system state, user-generated interrupt)
 - Implemented using a combination of hardware and OS software
- ❖ Higher level mechanisms
 - Process context switch
 - Implemented by OS software and hardware timer
 - **Signals**
 - Implemented by OS software
 - We won't cover these – see CSE451 and EE/CSE474

Exceptions

- ❖ An *exception* is transfer of control to the operating system (OS) kernel in response to some *event* (i.e., change in processor state)
 - Kernel is the memory-resident part of the OS
 - Examples: division by 0, page fault, I/O request completes, Ctrl-C



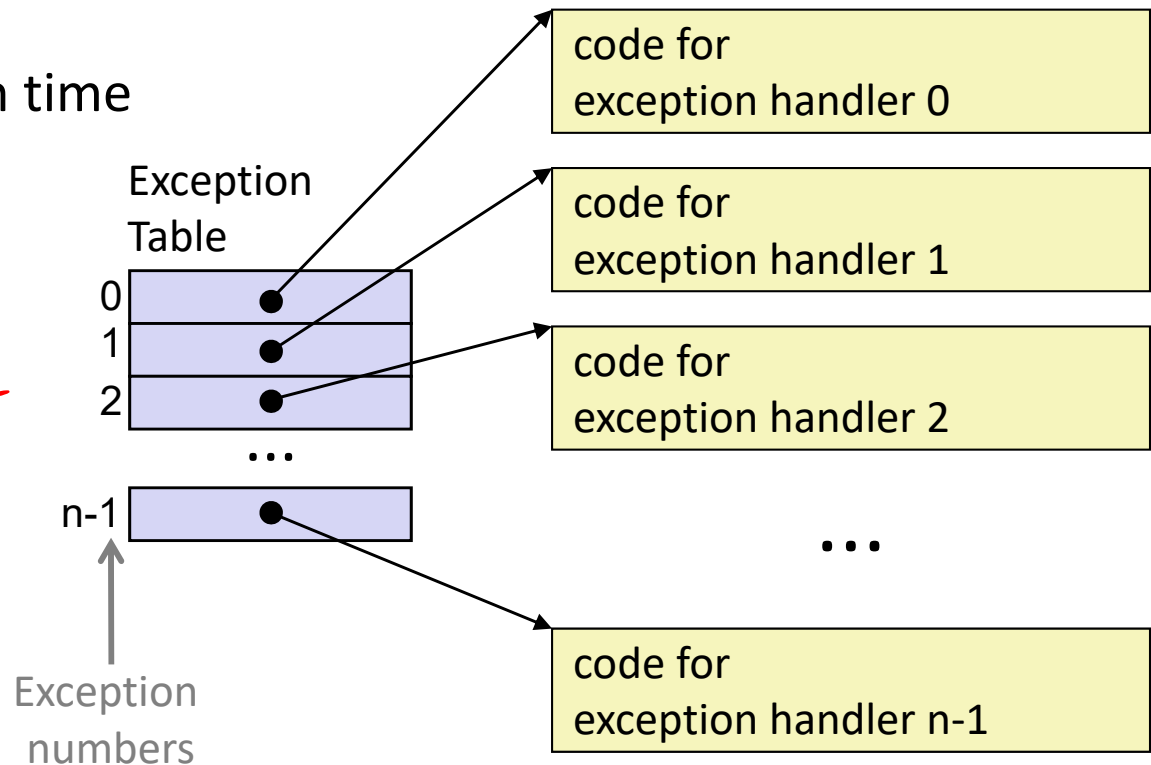
- ❖ *How does the system know where to jump to in the OS?*

Exception Table

This is extra (non-testable) material

- ❖ A jump table for exceptions (also called *Interrupt Vector Table*)
 - Each type of event has a unique exception number k
 - k = index into exception table (a.k.a interrupt vector)
 - Handler k is called each time exception k occurs

like a jump table in a switch statement



Exception Table (Excerpt)

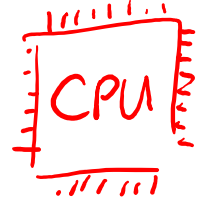
This is extra
(non-testable)
material

| <i>Exception Number</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Exception Class</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 0 | Divide error | Fault |
| 13 | General protection fault | Fault |
| 14 | Page fault | Fault |
| 18 | Machine check | Abort |
| 32-255 | OS-defined | Interrupt or trap |

Leading Up to Processes

- ❖ System Control Flow
 - Control flow
 - Exceptional control flow
 - **Asynchronous exceptions (interrupts)**
 - **Synchronous exceptions (traps & faults)**

Asynchronous Exceptions (Interrupts)



- ❖ Caused by events external to the processor
 - Indicated by setting the processor's interrupt pin(s) (wire into CPU)
 - After interrupt handler runs, the handler returns to "next" instruction

- ❖ Examples:
 - I/O interrupts
 - Hitting Ctrl-C on the keyboard
 - Clicking a mouse button or tapping a touchscreen
 - Arrival of a packet from a network
 - Arrival of data from a disk
 - Timer interrupt
 - Every few milliseconds, an external timer chip triggers an interrupt
 - Used by the OS kernel to take back control from user programs

Synchronous Exceptions

- ❖ Caused by events that occur as a result of executing an instruction:
 - **Traps**
 - **Intentional**: transfer control to OS to perform some function
 - Examples: *system calls*, breakpoint traps, special instructions
 - Returns control to “next” instruction (*“current” instr did what it was supposed to*)
 - **Faults**
 - **Unintentional** but possibly recoverable
 - Examples: *page faults*, segment protection faults, integer divide-by-zero exceptions
 - Either re-executes faulting (“current”) instruction or aborts
 - **Aborts** *↑ if recoverable* *↑ if not recoverable*
 - **Unintentional** and unrecoverable
 - Examples: parity error, machine check (hardware failure detected)
 - Aborts current program

System Calls

- ❖ Each system call has a unique ID number
- ❖ Examples for Linux on x86-64:

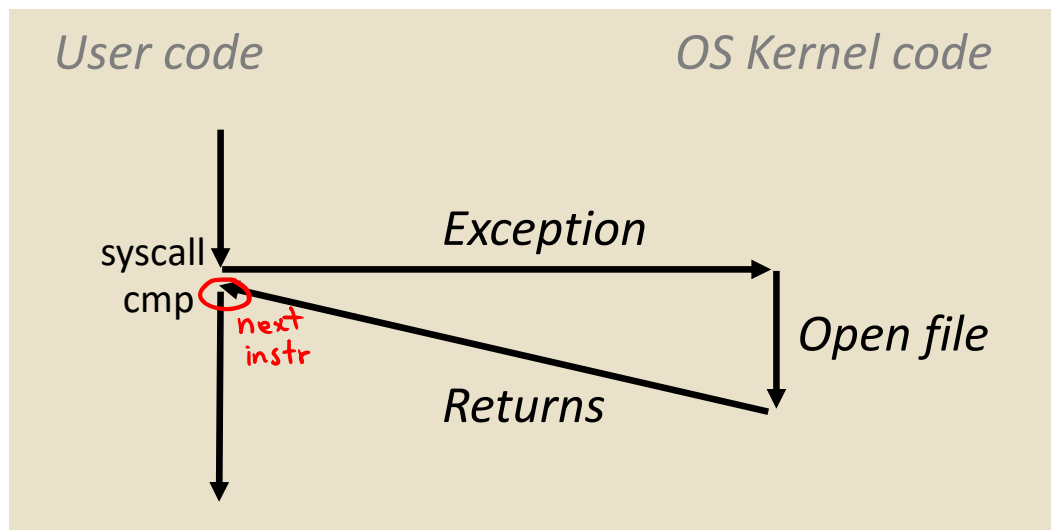
| <i>Number</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 0 | read | Read file |
| 1 | write | Write file |
| 2 | open | Open file |
| 3 | close | Close file |
| 4 | stat | Get info about file |
| 57 | fork | Create process |
| 59 | execve | Execute a program |
| 60 | _exit | Terminate process |
| 62 | kill | Send signal to process |

Traps Example: Opening File

- ❖ User calls `open(filename, options)`
- ❖ Calls `__open` function, which invokes system call instruction `syscall`

```

000000000000e5d70 <__open>:
...
e5d79:  b8 02 00 00 00      mov  $0x2,%eax  # open is syscall 2
e5d7e:  0f 05              syscall        # return value in %rax
e5d80:  48 3d 01 f0 ff ff   cmp  $0xffffffffffffffff001,%rax
...
e5dfa:  c3                retq
    
```



- `%rax` contains syscall number
- Other arguments in `%rdi`, `%rsi`, `%rdx`, `%r10`, `%r8`, `%r9`
- Return value in `%rax`
- Negative value is an error corresponding to negative `errno`

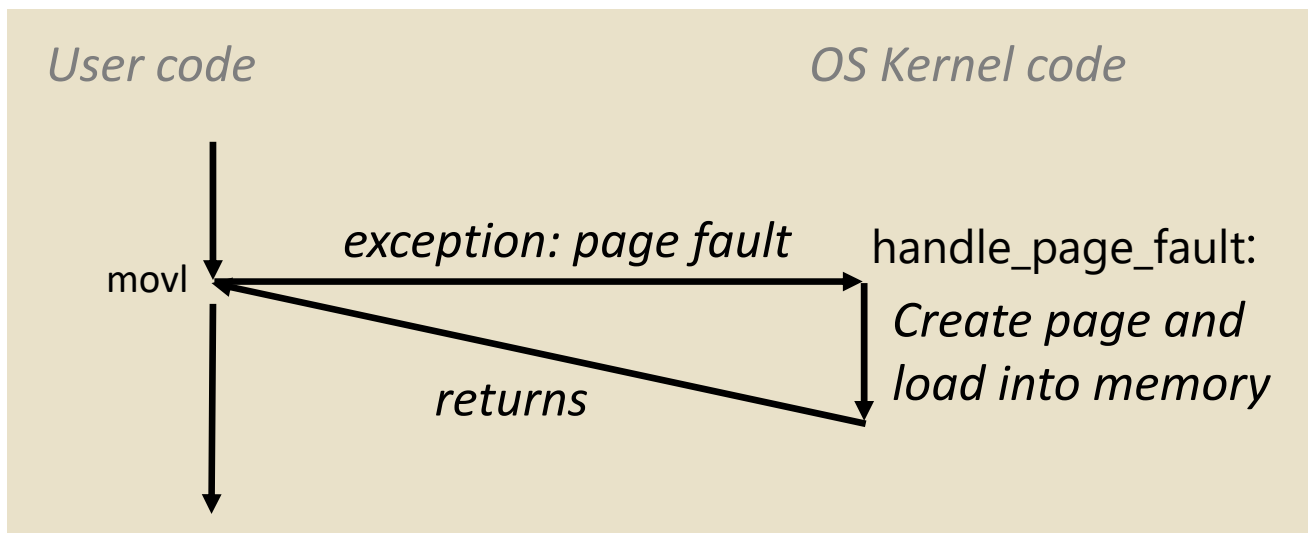
Fault Example: Page Fault

- ❖ User writes to memory location
- ❖ That portion (page) of user's memory is currently on disk

```
int a[1000];
int main () {
    a[500] = 13;
}
```

```
80483b7:      c7 05 10 9d 04 08 0d  movl   $0xd,0x8049d10
```

normal mov, but address not currently in memory

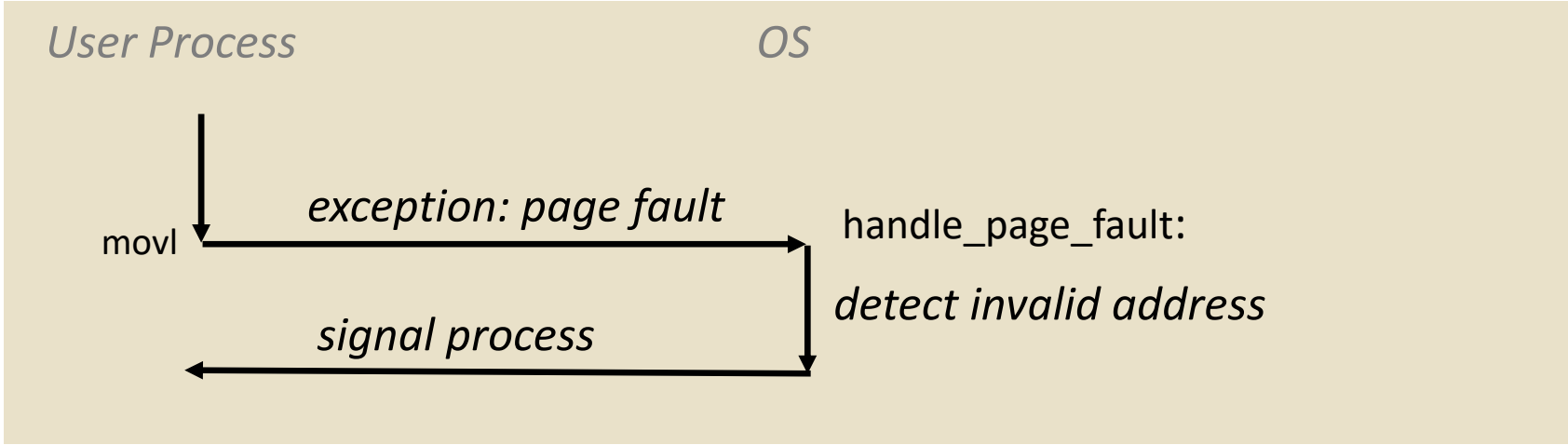


- ❖ Page fault handler must load page into physical memory
- ❖ Returns to faulting instruction: mov is executed again!
 - Successful on second try ✓

Fault Example: Invalid Memory Reference

```
int a[1000];
int main() {
    a[5000] = 13;
}
```

```
80483b7:      c7 05 60 e3 04 08 0d  movl   $0xd,0x804e360
```



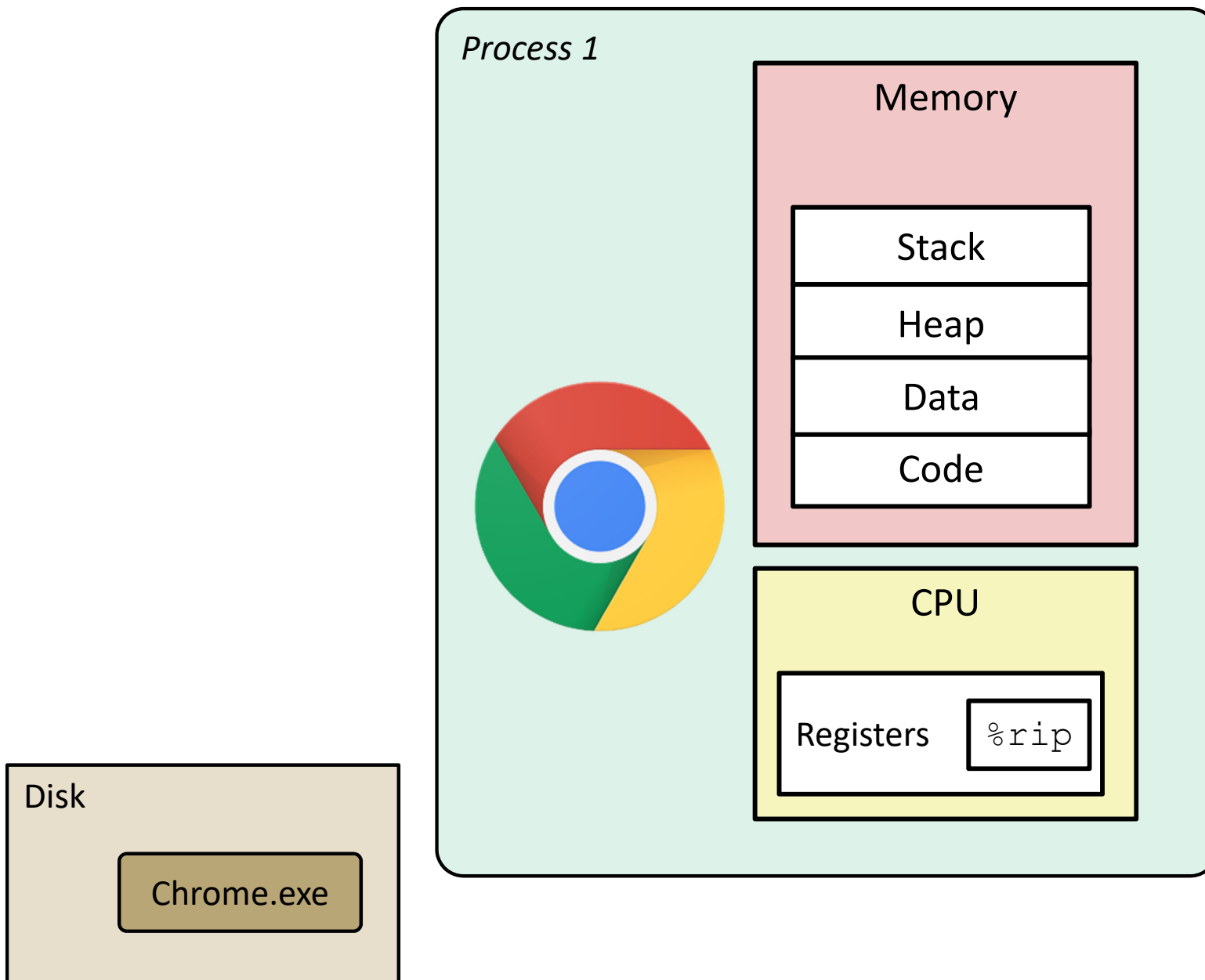
- ❖ Page fault handler detects invalid address
- ❖ Sends SIGSEGV signal to user process
- ❖ User process exits with “segmentation fault” XX
U

Processes

- ❖ **Processes and context switching**
- ❖ Creating new processes
 - `fork()`, `exec*()`, and `wait()`
- ❖ Zombies

What is a process?

It's an illusion!

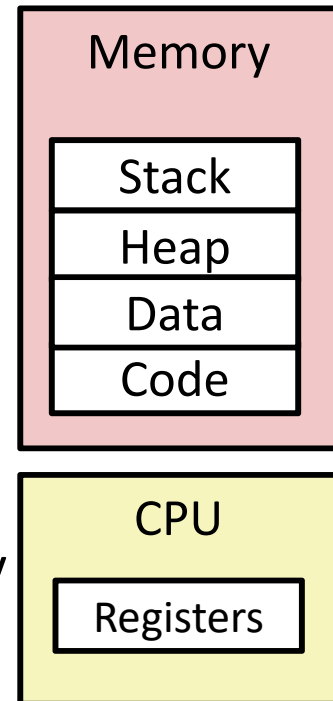


What is a process?

- ❖ Another *abstraction* in our computer system
 - Provided by the OS
 - OS uses a data structure to represent each process
 - Maintains the *interface* between the program and the underlying hardware (CPU + memory)
- ❖ What do *processes* have to do with *exceptional control flow*?
 - Exceptional control flow is the *mechanism* the OS uses to enable **multiple processes** to run on the same system
- ❖ What is the difference between:
 - A processor? A program? A process?
hardware *the "blueprint"* *an instance*

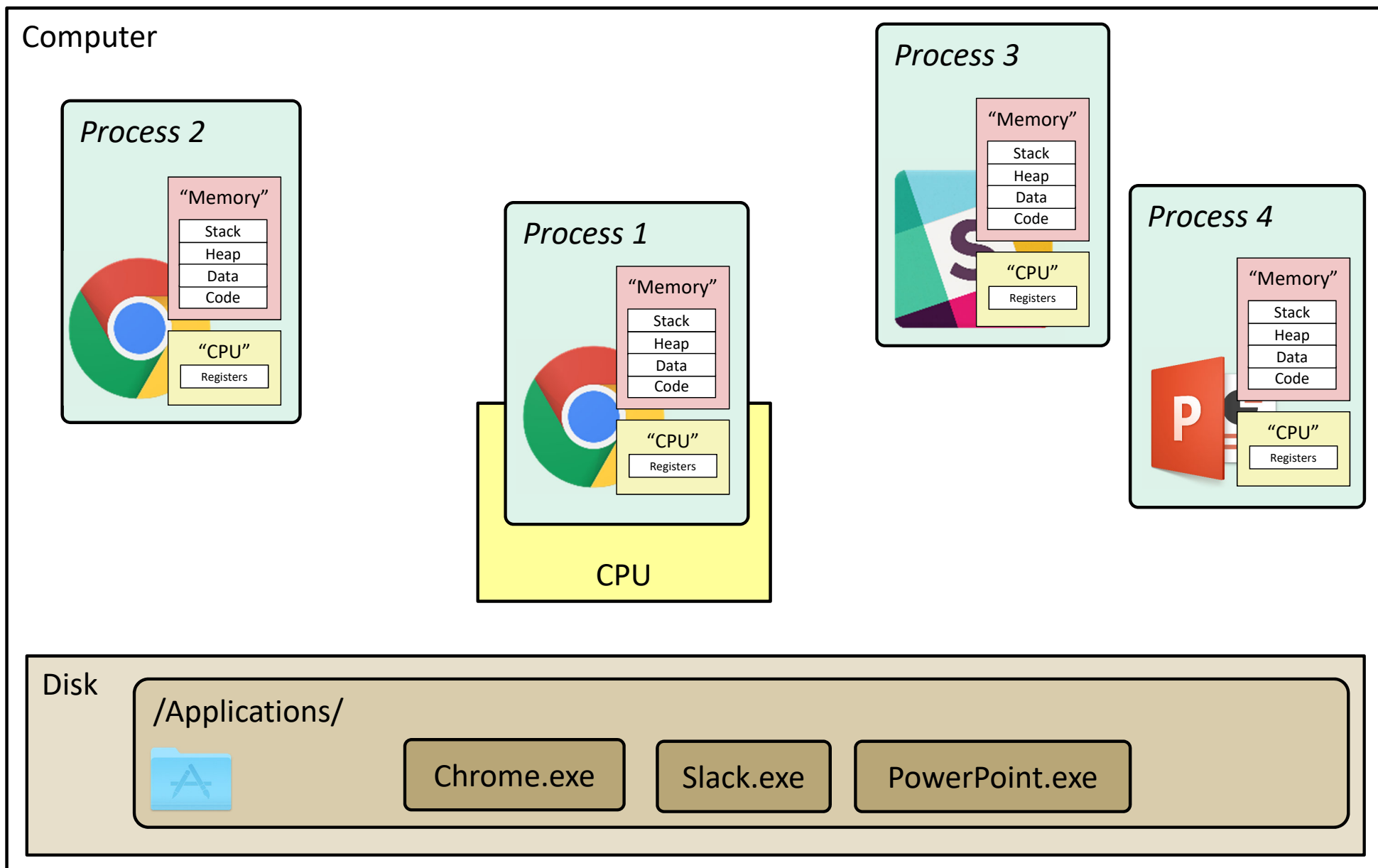
Processes

- ❖ A **process** is an instance of a running program
 - One of the most profound ideas in computer science
- ❖ Process provides each program with two key abstractions:
 - *Logical control flow*
 - Each program seems to have exclusive use of the CPU
 - Provided by kernel mechanism called **context switching**
 - *Private address space*
 - Each program seems to have exclusive use of main memory
 - Provided by kernel mechanism called **virtual memory**



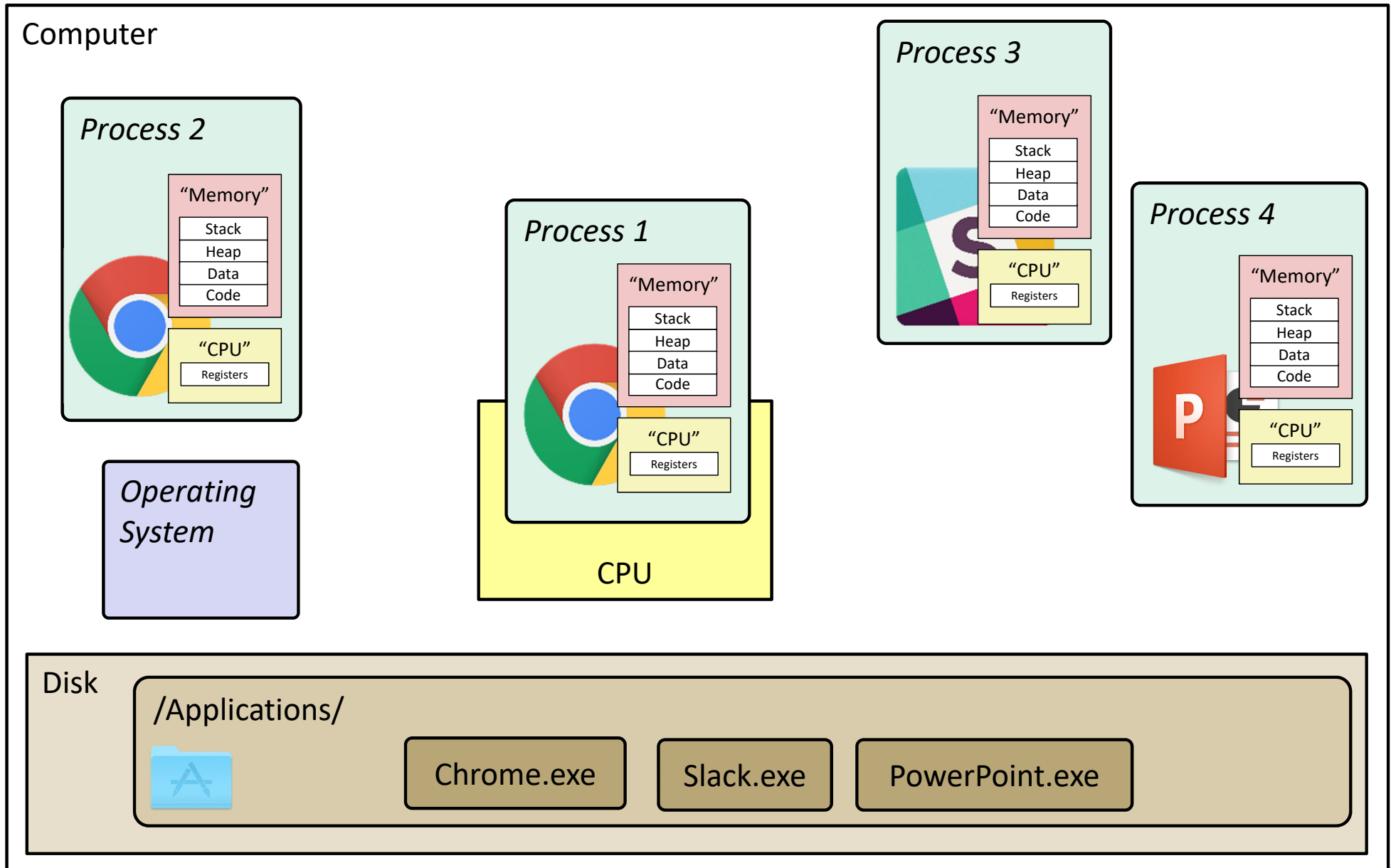
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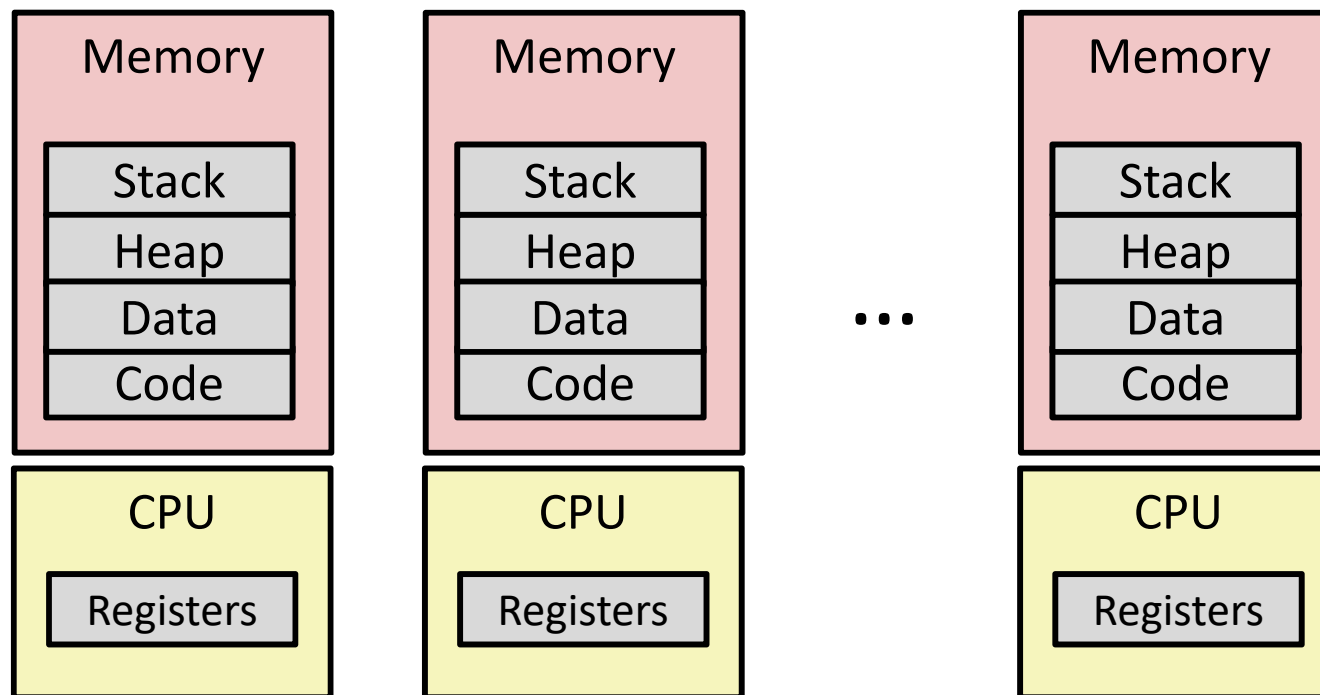


What is a process?

It's an illusion!



Multiprocessing: The Illusion



❖ Computer runs many processes simultaneously

■ Applications for one or more users

- Web browsers, email clients, editors, ...

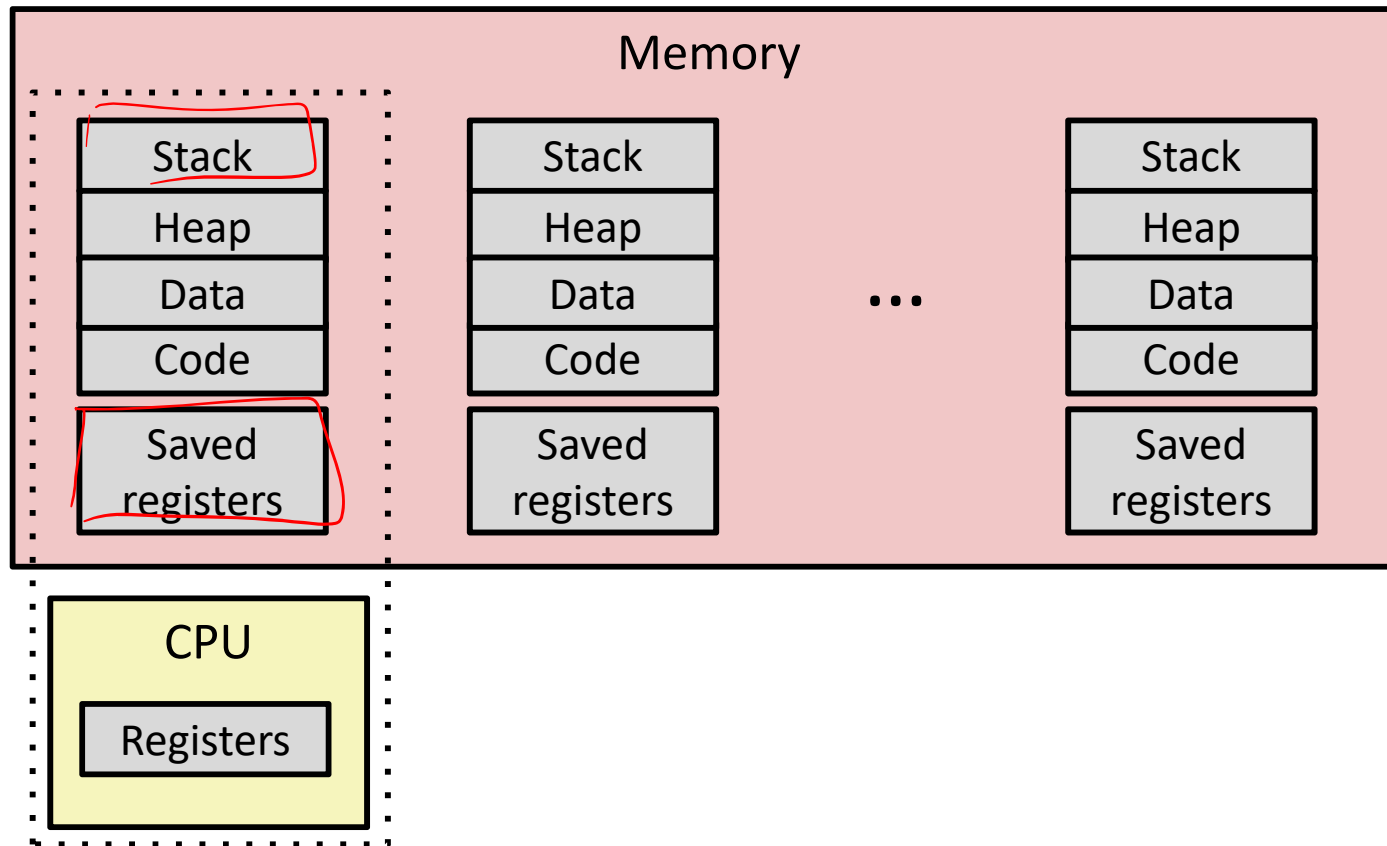
} user-level

■ Background tasks

- Monitoring network & I/O devices

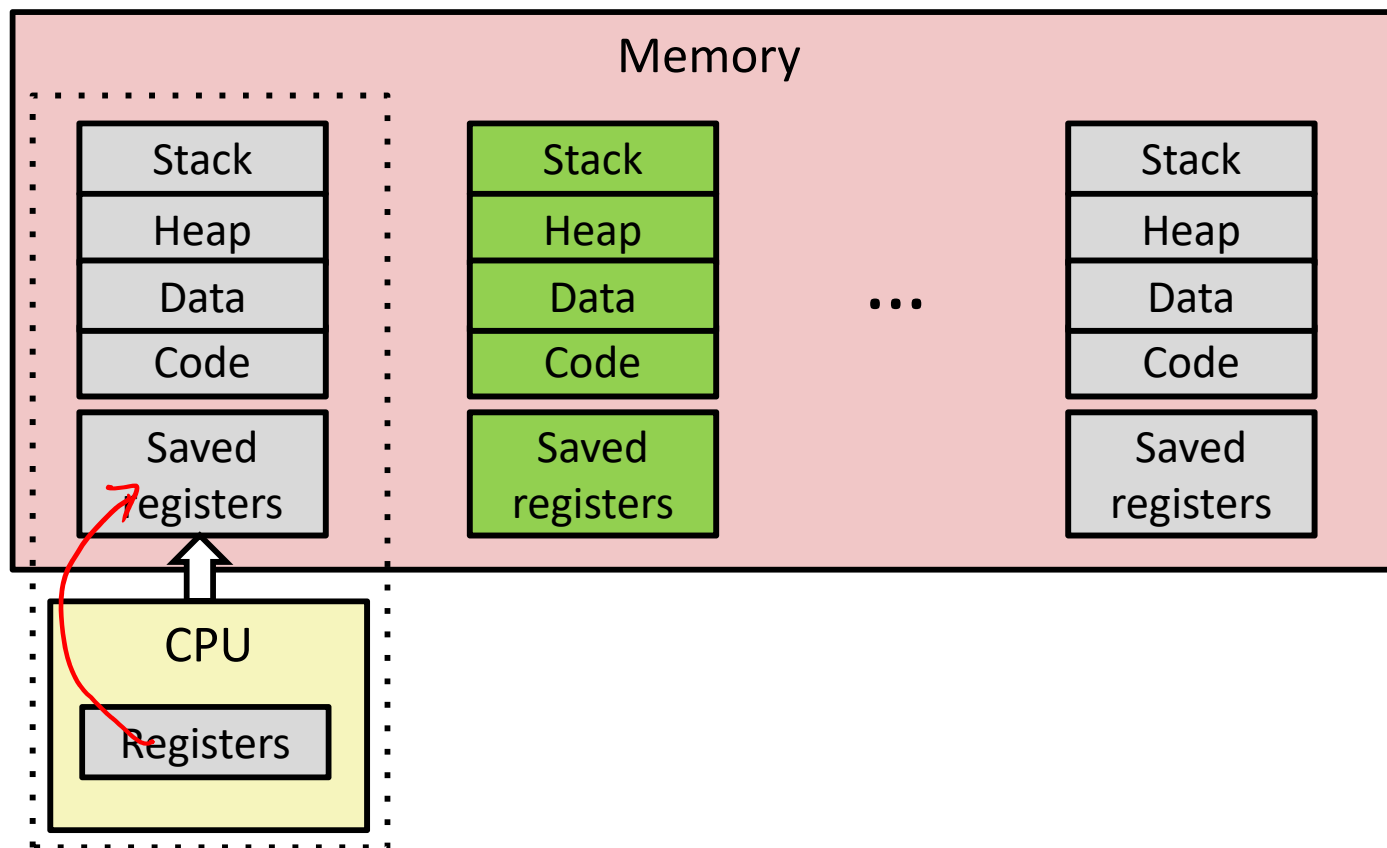
} mostly kernel/OS-level

Multiprocessing: The Reality



- ❖ Single processor executes multiple processes *concurrently*
 - Process executions interleaved, CPU runs *one at a time*
 - Address spaces managed by virtual memory system (later in course)
 - *Execution context* (register values, stack, ...) for other processes saved in memory

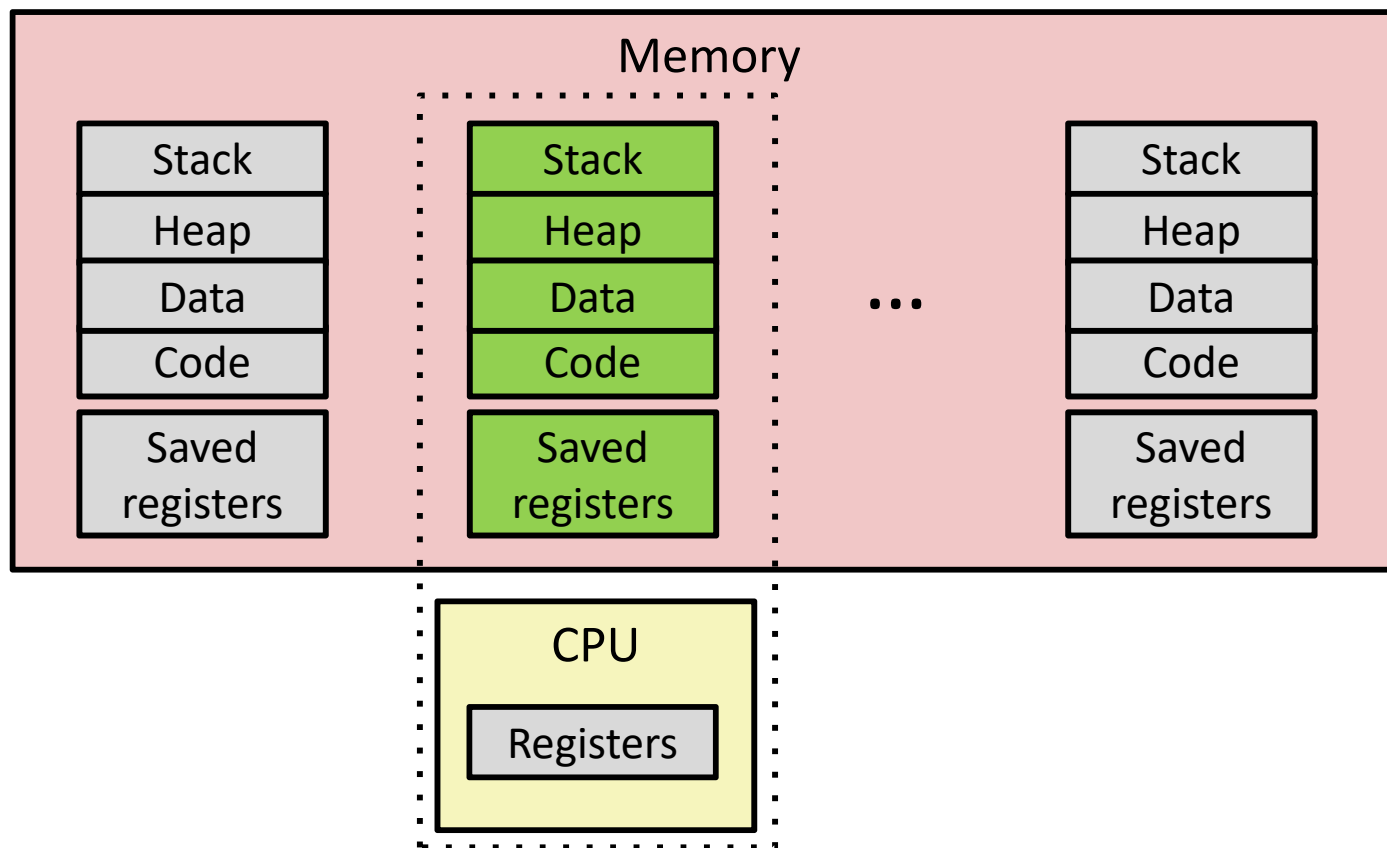
Multiprocessing



❖ Context switch

- 1) Save current registers in memory

Multiprocessing

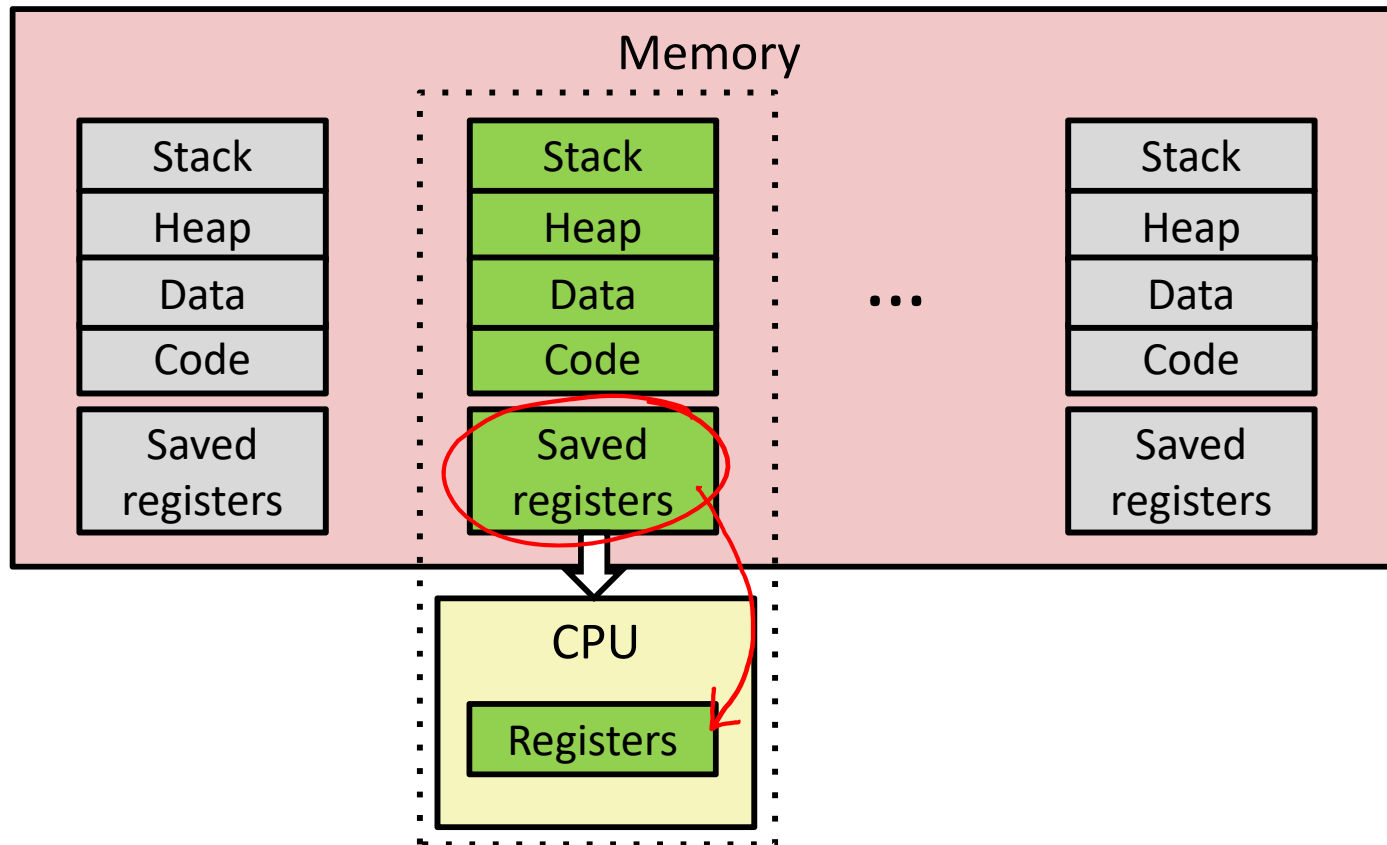


❖ Context switch

- 1) Save current registers in memory
- 2) Schedule next process for execution

(OS decides)

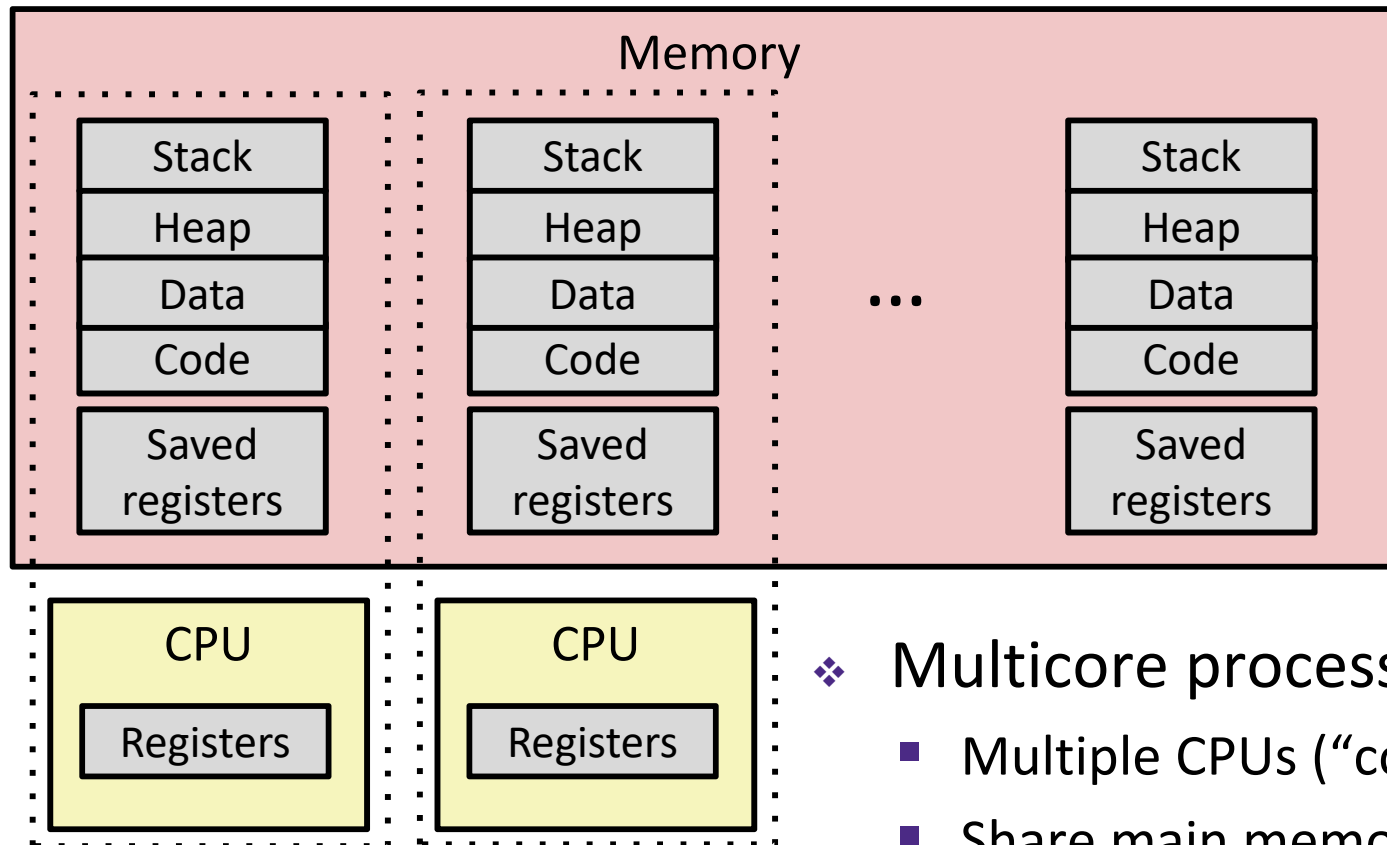
Multiprocessing



❖ Context switch

- 1) Save current registers in memory
- 2) Schedule next process for execution
- 3) Load saved registers and switch address space

Multiprocessing: The (Modern) Reality



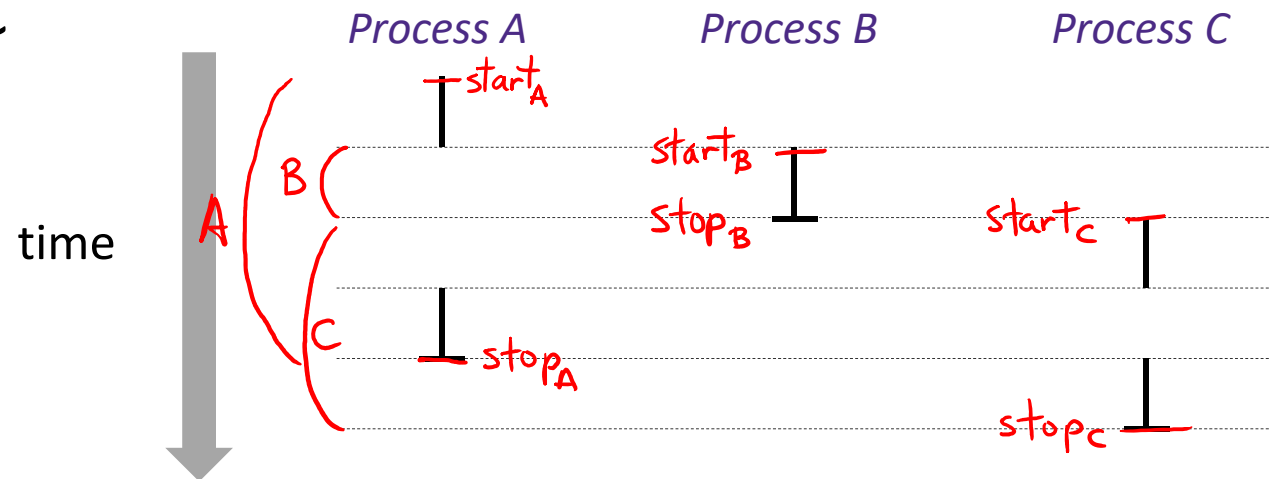
❖ Multicore processors

- Multiple CPUs (“cores”) on single chip
- Share main memory (and some of the caches)
- Each can execute a separate process
 - Kernel schedules processes to cores
 - **Still constantly swapping processes**

Assume only one CPU

Concurrent Processes

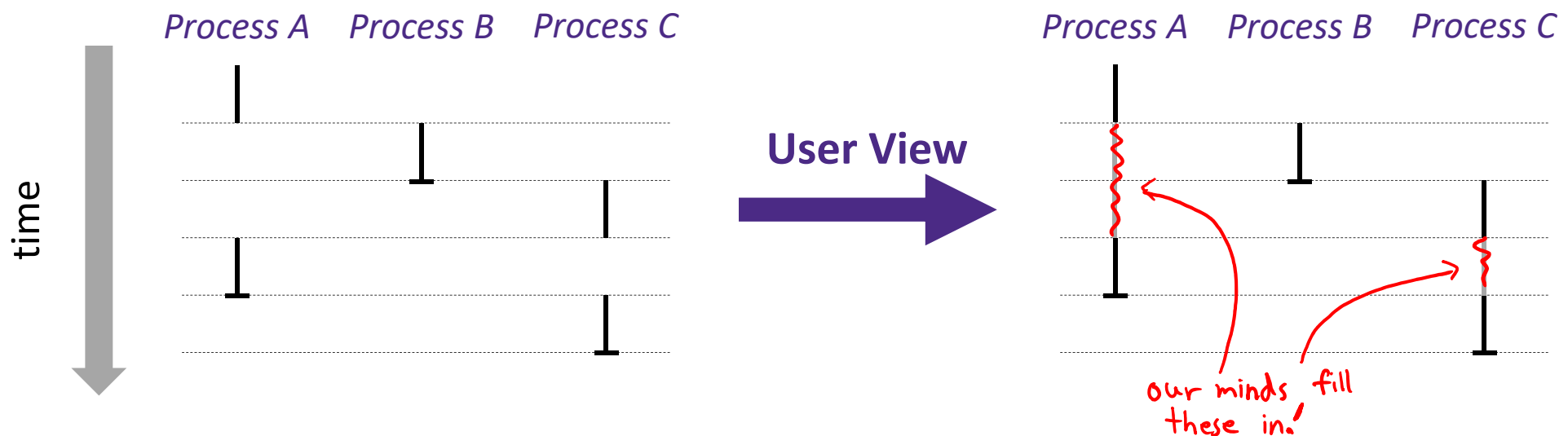
- ❖ Each process is a logical control flow
- ❖ Two processes *run concurrently* (are concurrent) if their instruction executions (flows) overlap in time
 - Otherwise, they are *sequential*
- ❖ Example: (running on single core)
 - Concurrent: A & B, A & C
 - Sequential: B & C



User's View of Concurrency

Assume only one CPU

- ❖ Control flows for concurrent processes are physically disjoint in time
 - CPU only executes instructions for one process at a time
- ❖ However, the user can *think of* concurrent processes as executing at the same time, in *parallel*

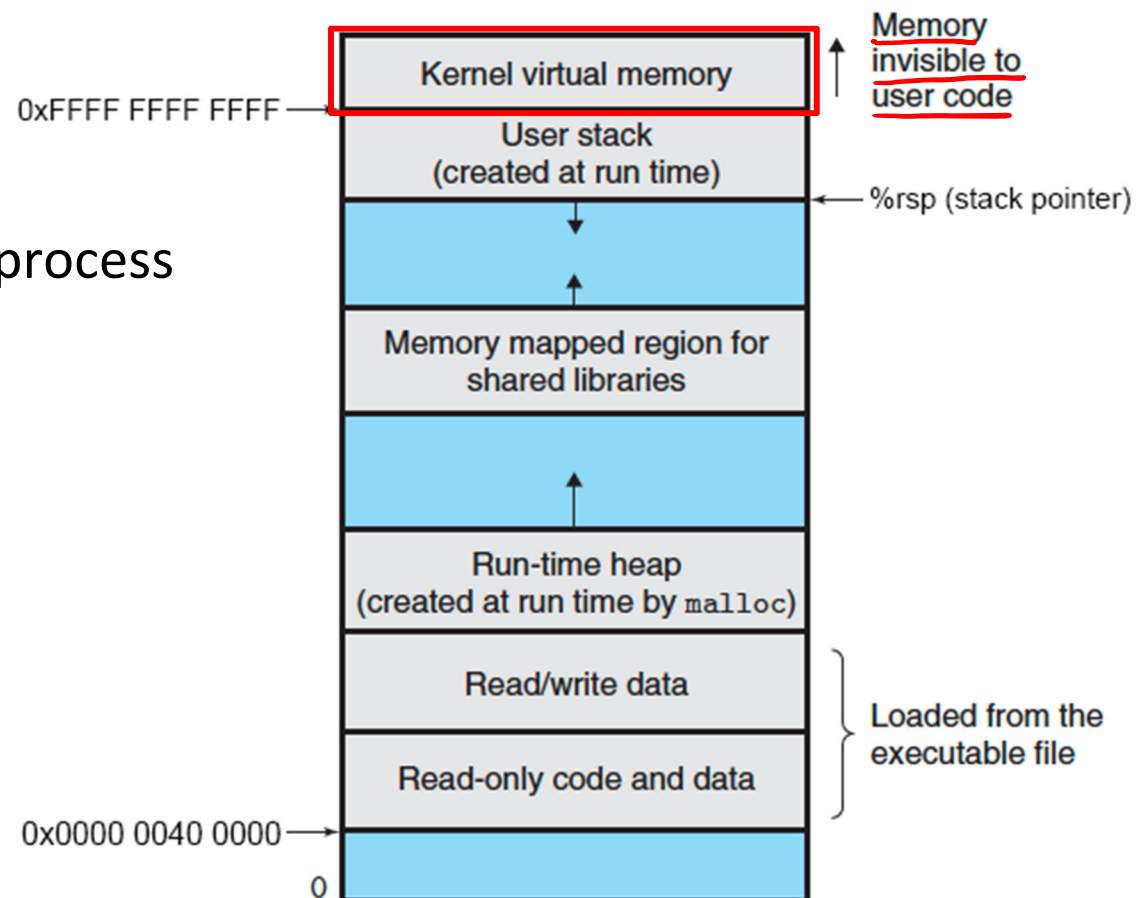


Context Switching

Assume only one CPU

- ❖ Processes are managed by a *shared* chunk of OS code called the **kernel**
 - The kernel is not a separate process, but rather runs as part of a user process

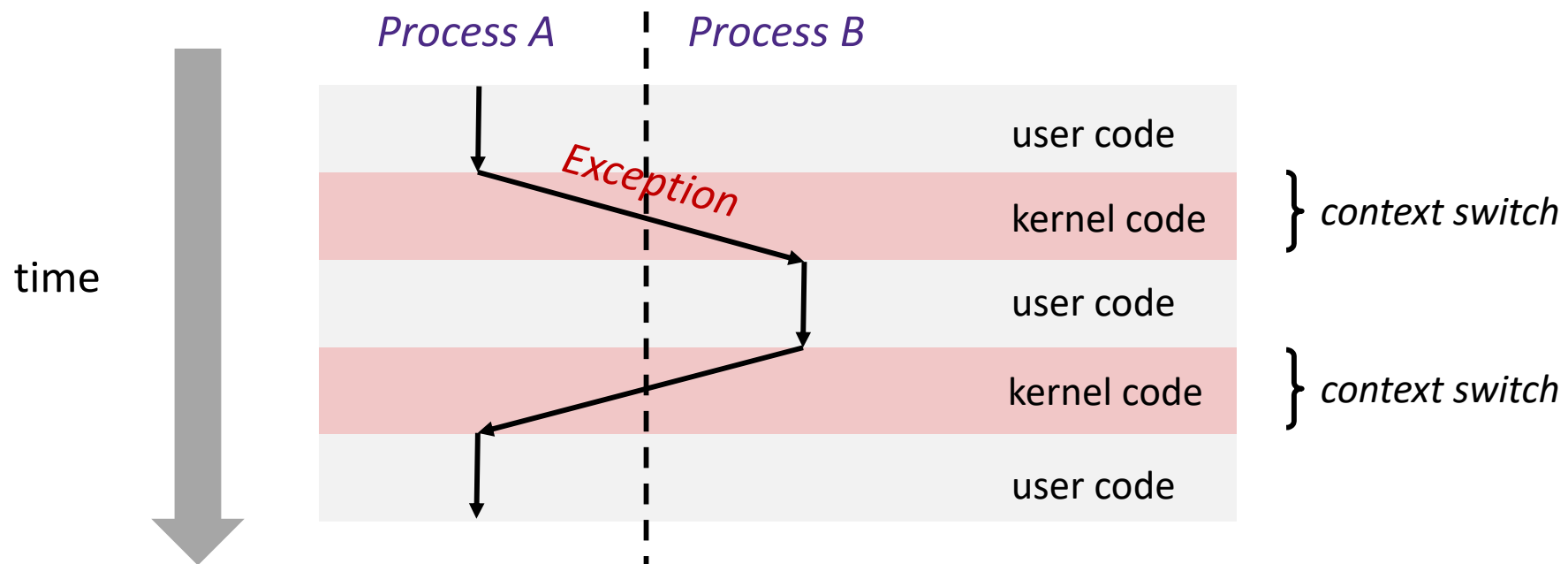
- ❖ In x86-64 Linux:
 - Same address in each process refers to same shared memory location



Context Switching

Assume only one CPU

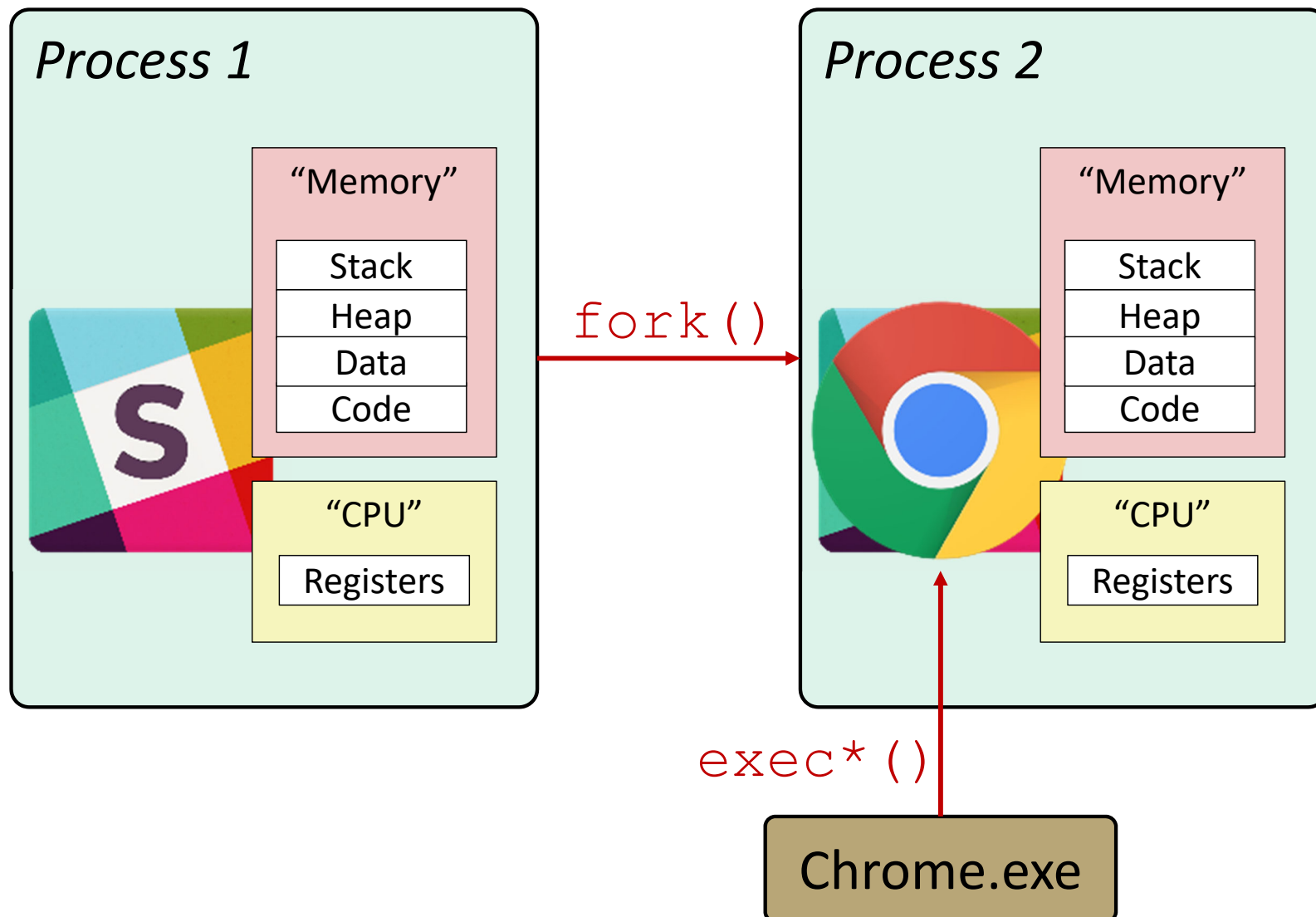
- ❖ Processes are managed by a *shared* chunk of OS code called the **kernel**
 - The kernel is not a separate process, but rather runs as part of a user process
- ❖ Context switch passes control flow from one process to another and is performed using kernel code



Processes

- ❖ Processes and context switching
- ❖ **Creating new processes**
 - `fork()`, `exec*()`, and `wait()`
- ❖ Zombies

Creating New Processes & Programs



Creating New Processes & Programs

❖ fork-exec model (Linux):

- `fork()` creates a copy of the current process
- `exec*`(`*`) replaces the current process' code and address space with the code for a different program
 - Family: `execv`, `execl`, `execve`, `execle`, `execvp`, `execlp`

- `fork()` and `execve()` are system calls

↳ intentional, synchronous exceptions ⇒ traps

❖ Other system calls for process management:

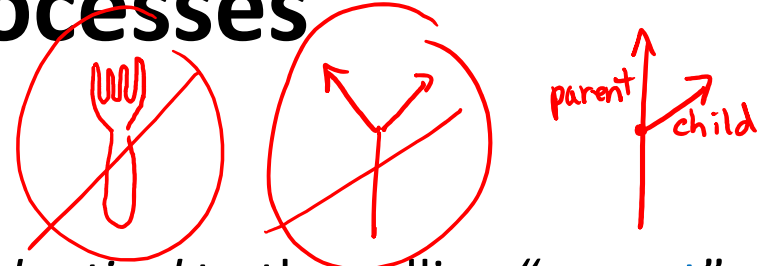
- `getpid()`
- `exit()`
- `wait()`, `waitpid()`

fork: Creating New Processes

returns a PID

❖ `pid_t` `fork(void)`

- Creates a new “child” process that is *identical* to the calling “parent” process, including all state (memory, registers, etc.)
- Returns 0 to the child process
- Returns child’s **process ID (PID)** to the parent process



❖ Child is *almost* identical to parent:

- Child gets an identical (but separate) copy of the parent’s virtual address space
- Child has a different PID than the parent


```
pid_t pid = fork();  
if (pid == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```

parent gets child's PID
child gets 0

❖ `fork` is unique (and often confusing) because it is called **once** but returns “**twice**”


Understanding `fork()`

Process X (parent; PID X)




```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```

Process Y (child; PID Y)




```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```




Understanding `fork()`

Process X (parent; PID X)




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pid_t fork_ret = fork();
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```

fork ret = Y




```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();
if (fork_ret == 0) {
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} else {
    printf("hello from parent\n");
}
```

Process Y (child; PID Y)



```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();
if (fork_ret == 0) {
    printf("hello from child\n");
} else {
    printf("hello from parent\n");
}
```

fork ret = 0



```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();
if (fork_ret == 0) {
    printf("hello from child\n");
} else {
    printf("hello from parent\n");
}
```

Understanding fork ()

Process X (parent; PID X)

```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
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} else {  
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}
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fork ret = Y

```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```

hello from parent

Process Y (child; PID Y)

```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```

fork ret = 0

```
pid_t fork_ret = fork();  
if (fork_ret == 0) {  
    printf("hello from child\n");  
} else {  
    printf("hello from parent\n");  
}
```

hello from child

Which one appears first?
non-deterministic!

Summary

❖ Exceptions

- Events that require non-standard control flow
- Generated asynchronously (interrupts) or synchronously (traps and faults)
- After an exception is handled, either:
 - Re-execute the current instruction
 - Resume execution with the next instruction
 - Abort the process that caused the exception

❖ Processes

- Only one of many active processes executes at a time on a CPU, but each appears to have total control of the processor
- OS periodically “context switches” between active processes