

# **Lecture 02:**

# **Processes and Threads**

CS343 – Operating Systems  
Branden Ghen a – Spring 2022

Some slides borrowed from:

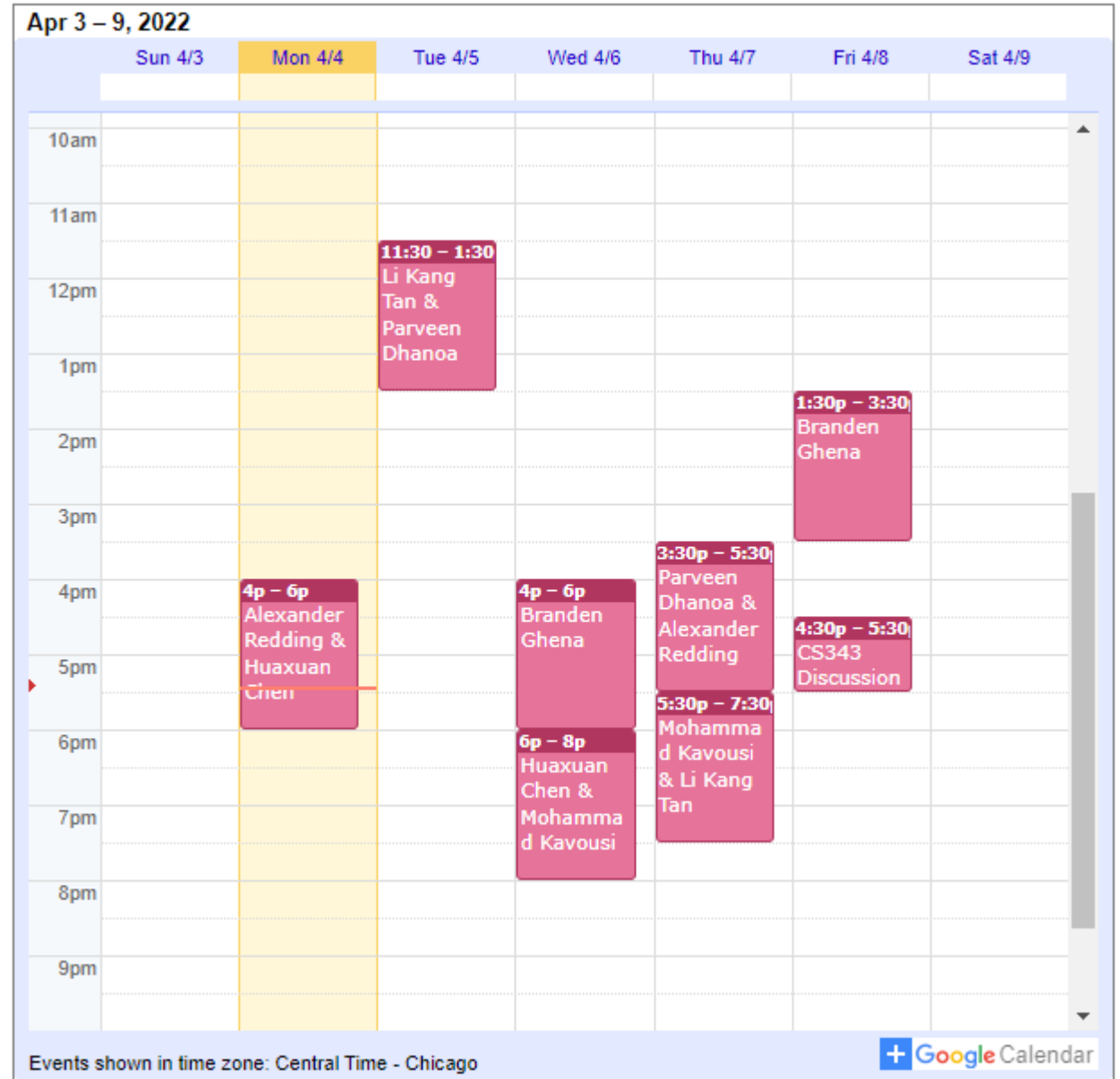
Stephen Tarzia (Northwestern), Jaswinder Pal Singh (Princeton), Harsha Madhyastha (Michigan), and UC Berkeley CS61C and CS162

# Administrivia

- Getting Started Lab
  - Due on Thursday
- Purpose is to make sure that you've got everything set up right
  - SSH login for EECS servers
  - Github account and Git SSH access
  - Ability to build the Nautilus Kernel
- Let us know if you're having problems with this
  - Should be easy to complete

# Office Hours

- 14 hours planned per week
- All on gather.town
  - Fill out queue form on Canvas homepage
- Can schedule office hours with my by request as well
  - If times don't work or for special circumstances



# Today's Goals

- Understand the operating system's view of a process.
- How does a process communicate with the OS?
- Explore a few process creation system calls.
- What are threads and why are they useful?

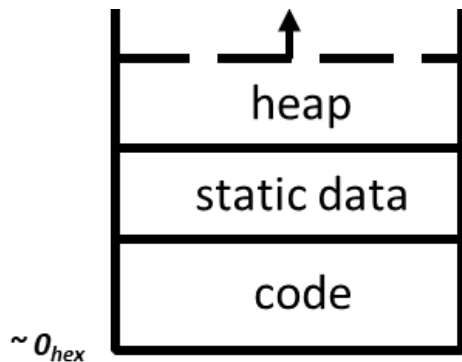
# Outline

- **Processes**
- System Calls
- Process Creation
- Signals
- Threads

# View of a process

- Process: program that is being executed
- Contains code, data, and a thread
  - Thread contains registers, instruction pointer, and stack

## • Code and Data



## • Registers

%rax	%eax	%r8	%r8d
%rbx	%ebx	%r9	%r9d
%rcx	%ecx	%r10	%r10d
%rdx	%edx	%r11	%r11d
%rsi	%esi	%r12	%r12d
%rdi	%edi	%r13	%r13d
%rsp	%esp	%r14	%r14d
%rbp	%ebp	%r15	%r15d

## • Instruction Pointer

## • Condition Codes

## • Stack



# POSIX processes have file descriptors

- Integers specifying a file the process is interacting with
  - Process contains a table linking integers to files (and permissions)
- Default file descriptors
  - 0 - Standard input (stdin)
  - 1 - Standard output (stdout)
  - 2 - Standard error (stderr)
- Function calls to interact with files
  - `int open (const char *path, int oflag, ... );`
  - `ssize_t read (int fildev, void *buf, size_t nbyte);`
  - `ssize_t write (int fildev, const void *buf, size_t nbyte);`

# Example file descriptors

```
[brghena@ubuntu northwesternos.github.io] [master] $ lsof -p 6447
```

COMMAND	PID	USER	FD	TYPE	DEVICE	SIZE/OFF	NODE	NAME
vim	6447	brghena	cwd	DIR	8,5	4096	524310	/home/brghena/Dropbox/class/cs343/northwesternos.github.io
vim	6447	brghena	rtd	DIR	8,5	4096	2	/
vim	6447	brghena	txt	REG	8,5	2906824	3418729	/usr/bin/vim.basic
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	51832	3415904	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libnss_files-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	14537584	3414469	/usr/lib/locale/locale-archive
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	47064	3415927	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libogg.so.0.8.4
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	182344	3416338	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libvorbis.so.0.4.8
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	14848	3416317	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libutil-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	108936	3416470	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libz.so.1.2.11
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	182560	3415356	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libexpat.so.1.6.11
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	39368	3415768	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libltdl.so.7.3.1
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	100520	3416225	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libtdb.so.1.4.2
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	38904	3416342	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libvorbisfile.so.3.3.7
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	584392	3415988	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpcre2-8.so.0.9.0
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	2029224	3415140	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	157224	3416045	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	5416192	3416058	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpython3.8.so.1.0
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	18816	3415275	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	22456	3415526	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgpm.so.2
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	39088	3415026	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libacl.so.1.1.2253
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	71680	3415157	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libcanberra.so.0.2.5
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	163200	3416142	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libselinux.so.1
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	192032	3416251	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libtinfo.so.6.2
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	1369352	3415780	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	mem	REG	8,5	191472	3414925	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.31.so
vim	6447	brghena	0u	CHR	136,3	0t0	6	/dev/pts/3
vim	6447	brghena	1u	CHR	136,3	0t0	6	/dev/pts/3
vim	6447	brghena	2u	CHR	136,3	0t0	6	/dev/pts/3
vim	6447	brghena	4u	REG	8,5	16384	524588	/home/brghena/Dropbox/class/cs343/northwesternos.github.io/.index.html.swp



# Also all of the code in the address space

```
[brghena@ubuntu northwesternos.github.io] [master] $ lsof -p 6447
COMMAND  PID    USER   FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF      NODE NAME
vim      6447 brghena cwd    DIR   8,5    4096   524310 /home/brghena/Dropbox/class/cs343/northwesternos.github.io
vim      6447 brghena rtd    DIR   8,5    4096         2 /
vim      6447 brghena txt    REG   8,5  2906824 3418729 /usr/bin/vim.basic
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vim      6447 brghena mem    REG   8,5   108936 3416470 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libz.so.1.2.11
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vim      6447 brghena mem    REG   8,5   202924 3415140 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.31.so
vim      6447 brghena mem    REG   8,5   157224 3416045 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread-2.31.so
vim      6447 brghena mem    REG   8,5   5416192 3416058 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpython3.8.so.1.0
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vim      6447 brghena mem    REG   8,5   191472 3414925 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.31.so
vim      6447 brghena 0u    CHR  136,3    0t0        6 /dev/pts/3
vim      6447 brghena 1u    CHR  136,3    0t0        6 /dev/pts/3
vim      6447 brghena 2u    CHR  136,3    0t0        6 /dev/pts/3
vim      6447 brghena 4u    REG   8,5    16384   524588 /home/brghena/Dropbox/class/cs343/northwesternos.github.io/.index.html.swp
```

# Additional Process Contents

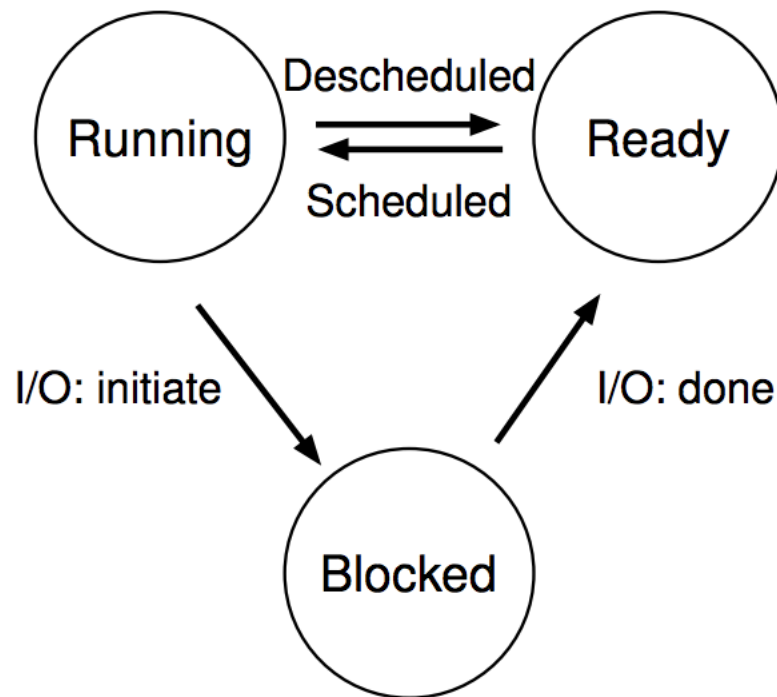
- Whatever else the OS thinks is useful
  - Process ID
  - Priority
  - Time Used
  - Process State

# Processes are an abstraction provided by the OS

- The machine itself usually doesn't support processes
  - Just has a processor and a set of registers
  - Memory is just arbitrary memory
- OS provides the abstraction
  - Multiple processes can run at the "same time"
  - Each has its own registers
  - Each has its own isolated memory
- Processes enable
  - Multiple functionalities on a computer
  - Multiprogramming of a system

# Processes don't run all the time

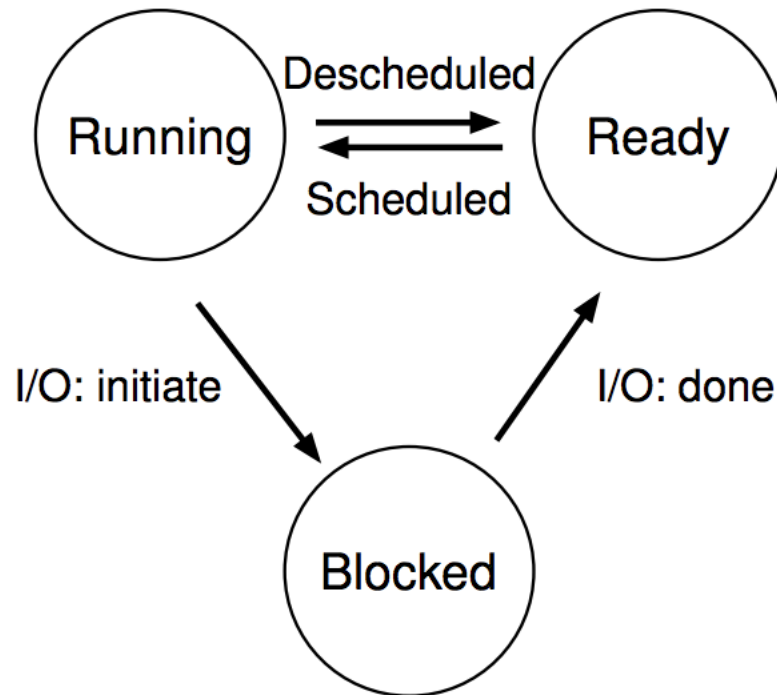
## The three basic process states:



- OS *schedules* processes
  - Decides which of many competing processes to run.
- A *blocked* process is not ready to run.
- I/O means input/output – anything other than computing.
  - For example, reading/writing disk, sending network packet, waiting for keystroke, updating display.
  - While waiting for results, the process often cannot do anything, so it **blocks**, and the OS schedules a different process to run.

# Multiprogramming processes

## The three basic process states:



- When one process is Blocked, OS can schedule a different process that is Ready
- Even with a single processor, the OS can provide the illusion of many processes running simultaneously
- OS usually sets a maximum runtime before switching limit for processes (timeslice)

# Key difference between kernel and processes: privilege

- Processes have limited access to the computer
  - Hardware supports different “modes” of execution (kernel and user)
  - Kernel mode has access to physical memory and special instructions
- They run when the OS lets them
- They have access to the memory the OS gives them
- They cannot access many things directly
  - Must ask the OS to do so for them

## Break + Question

- Is it safe for two processes to have the same code section?

## Break + Question

- Is it safe for two processes to have the same code section?

### **Usually yes!**

- The OS can mark the code section as read-only
- Example: multiple instances of a shell share the same code
- Self-modifying code would be a problem...



# Outline

- Processes
- **System Calls**
- Process Creation
- Signals
- Threads

# Things a program cannot do itself

- Print "hello world"
  - *because the display is a shared resource.*
- Download a web page
  - *because the network card is a shared resource.*
- Save or read a file
  - *because the filesystem is a shared resource, and the OS wants to check file permissions first.*
- Launch another program
  - *because processes are managed by the OS*
- Send data to another program
  - *because each program runs in isolation, one at a time*

# How does a process ask the OS to do something?

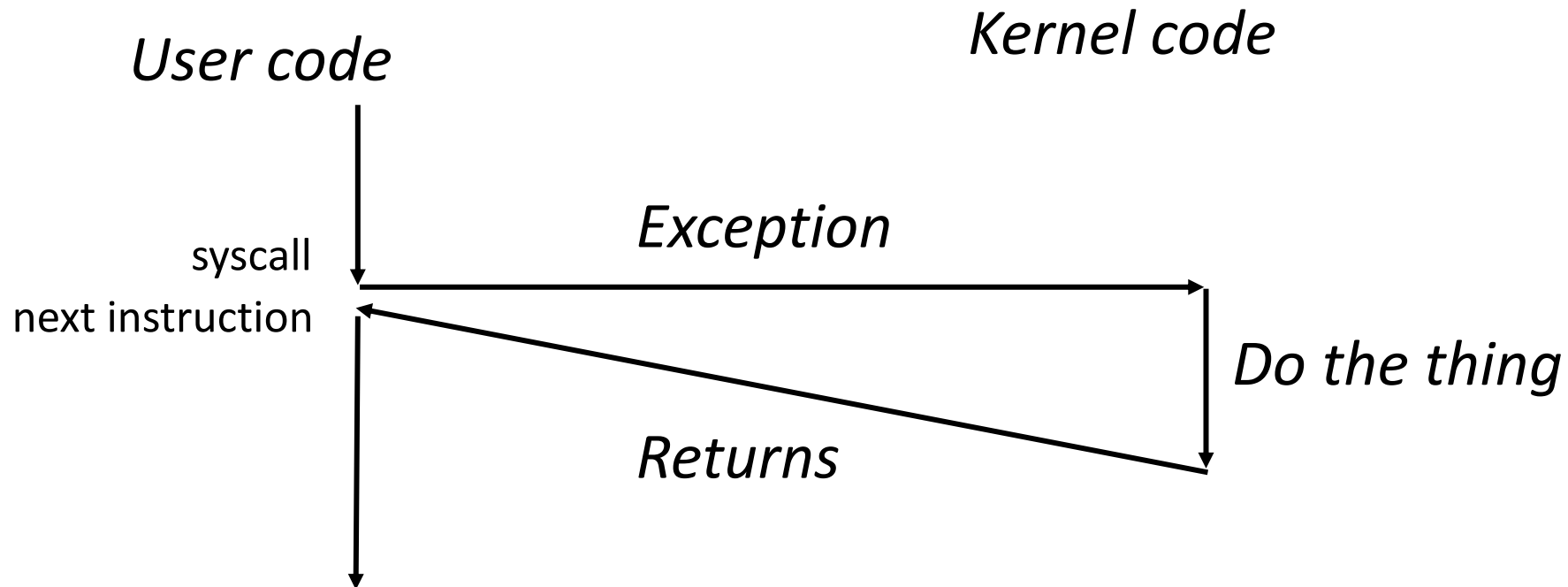
- Certain things can only be accessed from kernel mode
  - All of memory, I/O devices, etc.
- **Bad Idea** to allow processes to switch into kernel mode
  - We do NOT trust processes
  - So there shouldn't be any instruction that switches to kernel mode...
- Requirements
  1. Switch execution to the kernel
  2. Change into kernel mode
  3. Inform the kernel what you want it to do

# Hardware can save us!

- Solution: hardware instruction – trap
  - Also known as exception or fault
- When instruction runs:
  1. Mode is changed to kernel mode  
AND
  2. Instruction Pointer is moved to a known location in the kernel
- Same mechanism is used for other exceptions
  - Division by zero, invalid memory access
  - Also very similar to hardware interrupts

# System call example

- System call: making a request of the OS from a process
  - Uses exceptional control flow to enter OS kernel
  - Returns back to process when complete
    - Instruction *after* the system call



# System call steps (simplification)

1. Process loads parameters into registers (just like a function call)
2. Process executes trap instruction (`int`, `syscall`, `svc`, etc.)
3. Hardware changes PC to “handler” and switches to kernel mode
4. OS checks what the process wants to do from registers
5. OS decides *whether* the process is allowed to do so
6. OS sets process state to blocked

# Returning from a system call (simplification)

- After OS finishes whatever operation it was asked to do
    - And when the process is scheduled to run again
1. OS places return result in a register (just like a function call)
  2. OS sets process state to running
  3. OS changes mode to user mode (and sets virtual memory stuff)
  4. OS sets Instruction Pointer to instruction after the system call
  5. Process continues and can use results of system call

# System calls trigger *context switches*

- Context switch: the action of storing the state of a process so it can be resumed later and entering into the kernel

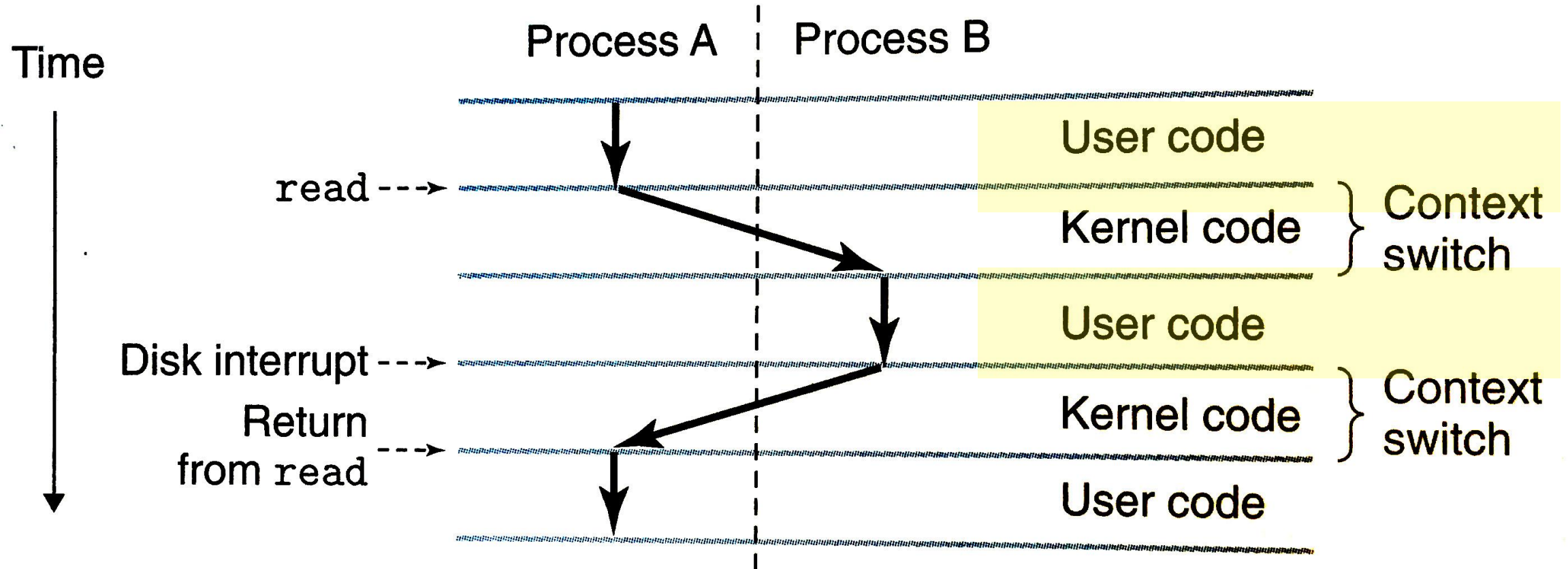


Diagram from Bryant & O'Hallaron book



# Linux system calls

- Example system calls
  - <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/syscalls.2.html>

<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

# Many other system calls

- POSIX contains many others, for example `time()`
  - And especially lots of old ones
- Windows or other operating systems will have entirely different system calls
  - Same basic idea though

# Outline

- Processes
- System Calls
- **Process Creation**
- Signals
- Threads

# Example system call usage

- Create new processes with system calls
- From process view:
  - Just look like regular C functions
  - Take arguments, return values
- Underneath:
  - Function uses special assembly instruction to trigger exception

# Process system calls

`pid_t fork(void);`

- Create a new process that is a copy of the current one
- Returns either PID of child process (parent) or 0 (child)

`void _exit(int status);`

- Exit the current process (`exit()`, the library call cleans things up first)

`pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *status, int options);`

- Suspends the current process until a child (*pid*) terminates

`int execve(const char *filename, char *const argv[], char *const envp[]);`

- Execute a new program, replacing the existing one

# Creating a new process

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(){
    if(fork() == 0) {
        printf("Child!\n");
    } else {
        printf("Parent!\n");
    }

    printf("Both!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

# Creating a new process

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(){
    if(fork() == 0) {
        printf("Child!\n");
    } else {
        printf("Parent!\n");
    }

    printf("Both!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

← Existential crisis

# Executing a new program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(){
    if(fork() == 0) {
        execve("/bin/python3", ...);
    } else {
        printf("Parent!\n");
    }

    printf("Only parent!\n");
    return 0;
}
```



# Creating your own shell

<https://danishpraka.sh/2018/01/15/write-a-shell.html>

```
void execute(char** args) {
    if (strcmp(args[0], "exit") == 0) {
        exit(); // exit the shell when requested
    }

    pid_t cpid = fork();
    if (cpid == 0) {
        if (execvp(args[0], args) < 0) { // child, execute new process
            printf("command not found: %s\n", args[0]);
        }
    } else {
        waitpid(cpid, & status, WUNTRACED); // parent, wait for process to be complete
    }
}

int main(){
    char** args;
    while(1){
        printf("> ");
        args = parse_incoming_text(); // complicated in C unfortunately
        execute(args);
    }
}
```

# Creating your own shell

<https://danishpraka.sh/2018/01/15/write-a-shell.html>

```
void execute(char** args) {  
    if (strcmp(args[0], "exit") == 0) {  
        exit(); // exit the shell when requested  
    }
```

```
    pid_t cpid = fork();  
    if (cpid == 0) {  
        if (execvp(args[0], args) < 0) { // child, execute new process  
            printf("command not found: %s\n", args[0]);  
        }
```

```
    } else {  
        waitpid(cpid, & status, WUNTRACED); // parent, wait for process to be complete  
    }  
}
```

```
int main(){  
    char** args;  
    while(1){  
        printf("> ");  
        args = parse_incoming_text(); // complicated in C unfortunately  
        execute(args);  
    }  
}
```

# Break + Question

- What does the following code do?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
int main() {
    while(1) {
        fork();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# Break + Question

- What does the following code do?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
int main() {
    while(1) {
        fork();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- Creates a new process
  - Then each process creates a new process
  - Then each of those creates a new process...
- Known as a Fork bomb!
  - Machine eventually runs out of memory and processing power and will stop working
- Defense: limit number of processes per user

# Fork bombs in various languages

- Python fork bomb

```
import os
while 1:
    os.fork()
```

- Rust fork bomb

```
#[allow(unconditional_recursion)]
fn main() {
    std::thread::spawn(main);
    main();
}
```

- Bash fork bomb

```
: () { : | : & } ; :
```

- With spacing and a clearer function name

```
fork() {
    fork | fork &
}
fork
```

# Outline

- Processes
- System Calls
- Process Creation
- **Signals**
- Threads

# Alerting processes of events

- How do we let a process know there was an event?
  - Errors
  - Termination
  - User commands (like CTRL-C or CTRL-\)
- Events could happen whenever
  - Need to interrupt process control flow and run an event handler
  - Linux mechanism to do so is called “signals”

# Signals are asynchronous messages to processes

- Sometimes the OS wants to send something like an interrupt to a process
  - Your child process completed
  - You tried to use an illegal instruction
  - You accessed invalid memory
  - You are terminating now
- In POSIX systems, this idea is called “Signals”

1) SIGHUP	2) SIGINT	3) SIGQUIT	4) SIGILL	5) SIGTRAP
6) SIGABRT	7) SIGBUS	8) SIGFPE	9) SIGKILL	10) SIGUSR1
11) SIGSEGV	12) SIGUSR2	13) SIGPIPE	14) SIGALRM	15) SIGTERM
16) SIGSTKFLT	17) SIGCHLD	18) SIGCONT	19) SIGSTOP	20) SIGTSTP
21) SIGTTIN	22) SIGTTOU	23) SIGURG	24) SIGXCPU	25) SIGXFSZ
26) SIGVTALRM	27) SIGPROF	28) SIGWINCH	29) SIGIO	30) SIGPWR
31) SIGSYS	...			



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Process Errors

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11) SIGSEGV	12) SIGUSR2	13) SIGPIPE	14) SIGALRM	15) SIGTERM
16) SIGSTKFLT	17) SIGCHLD	18) SIGCONT	19) SIGSTOP	20) SIGTSTP
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26) SIGVTALRM	27) SIGPROF	28) SIGWINCH	29) SIGIO	30) SIGPWR
31) SIGSYS	...			

Process Termination

# Sending signals

- OS sends signals when it needs to
- Processes can ask the OS send signals with a system call
  - `int kill(pid_t pid, int sig);`
- Users send signals through OS from command line or keyboard
  - Shell command: `kill -9 pid` (SIGKILL)
  - CTRL-C (SIGINT)

# Handling signals

- Programs can register a function to handle individual signals
  - `signal(int sig, sighandler_t handler);`
- OS keeps track of signal handlers for each signal
  - Calls that function when a signal occurs
- What is the process supposed to do about it?
  - Do some *quick* processing to handle it
  - Reset the process and try again
  - Quit the process (default handler)

# Example: catching a signal

```
void sighandler (int signum) {  
    printf("HA HA You can't kill me!\n");  
}  
  
int main (void) {  
    signal(SIGINT, sighandler);  
    printf("Starting\n");  
    while(true) {  
        printf("Going to sleep for a second...\n");  
        sleep(1);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
#include <stdbool.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
#include <unistd.h>  
#include <signal.h>
```

# Outline

- Processes
- System Calls
- Process Creation
- Signals
- **Threads**

# Software Tasks: Threads

Unit of execution *within* a process

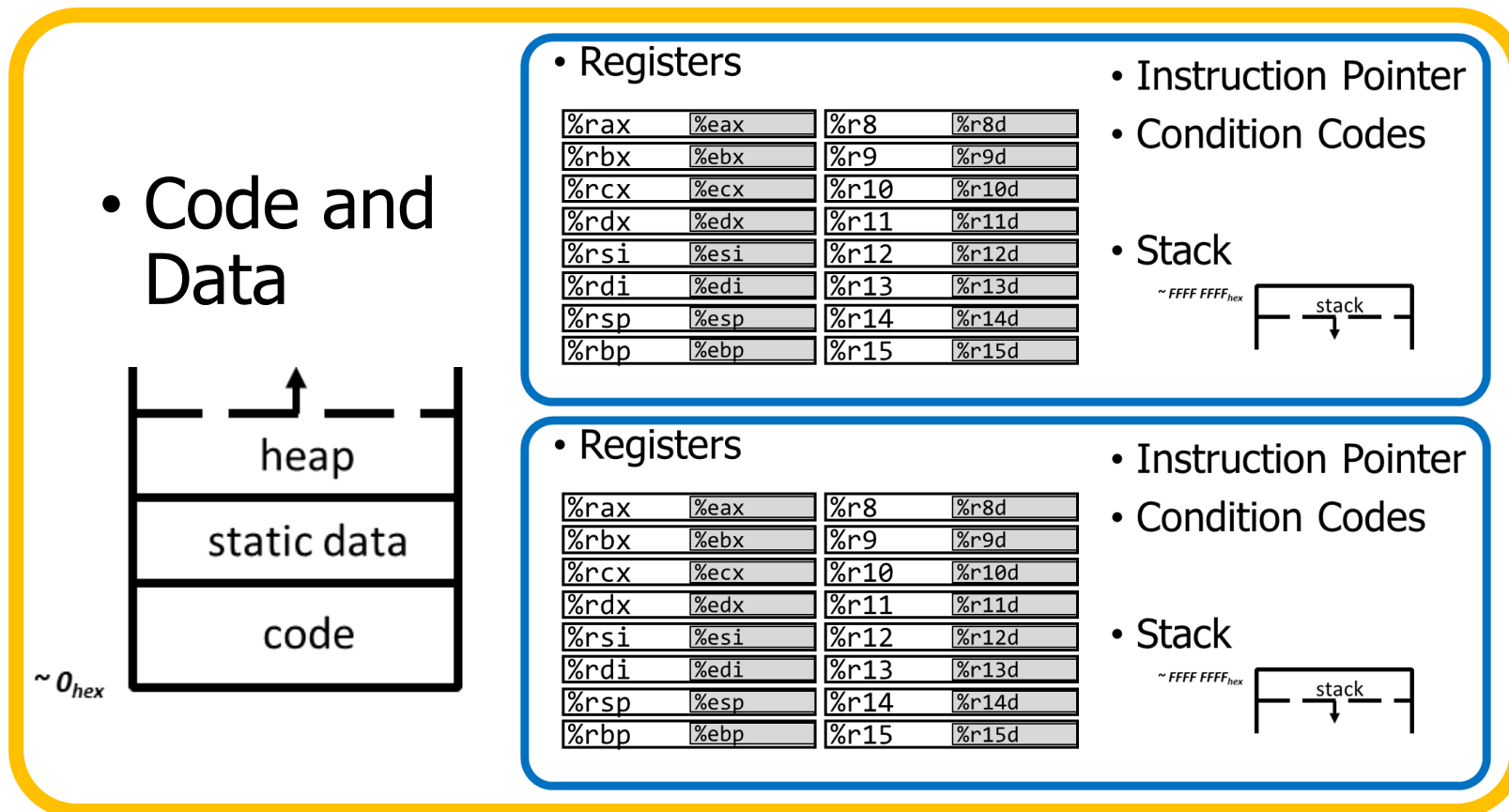
Processes discussed so far have a single thread

- They “have a single thread of execution”
- They “are single-threaded”

But a single process could have multiple threads

# Alternate view of a process

- A process could have multiple threads
  - Each with its own registers and stack



Threads have separate:

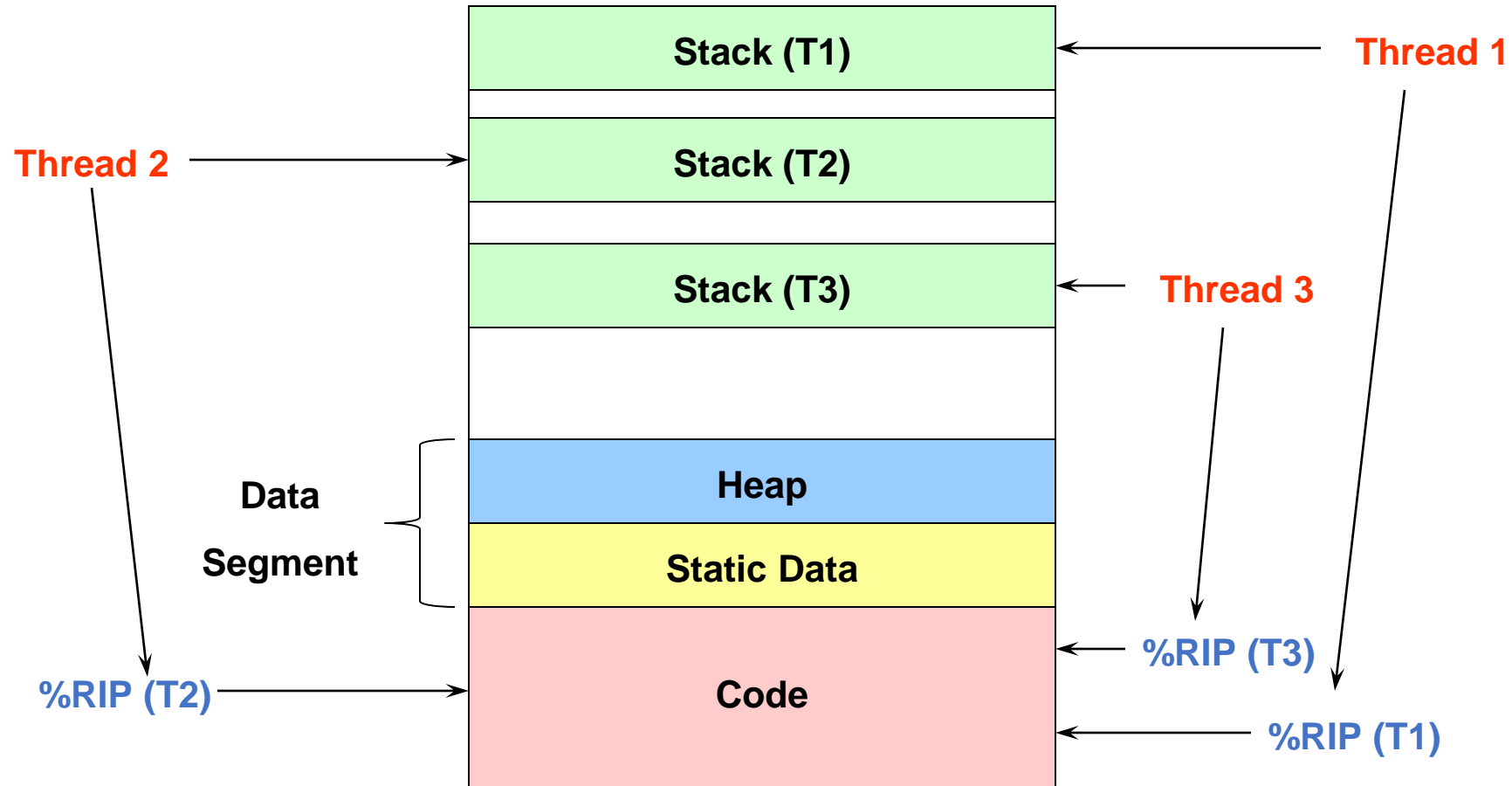
- Instruction Pointer
- Registers
- Stack Memory
- Condition Codes

Threads share:

- Code
- Global variables



# Process address space with threads



# Thread use case: web browser

Let's say you're implementing a web browser:

You want a tab for each web page you open:

- The same code loads each website (shared code section)
- The same global settings are shared by each tab (shared data section)
- Each tab does have separate state (separate stack and registers)

Disclaimer: Actually, modern browsers use separate processes for each tab for a variety of reasons including performance and security. But they used to use threads.

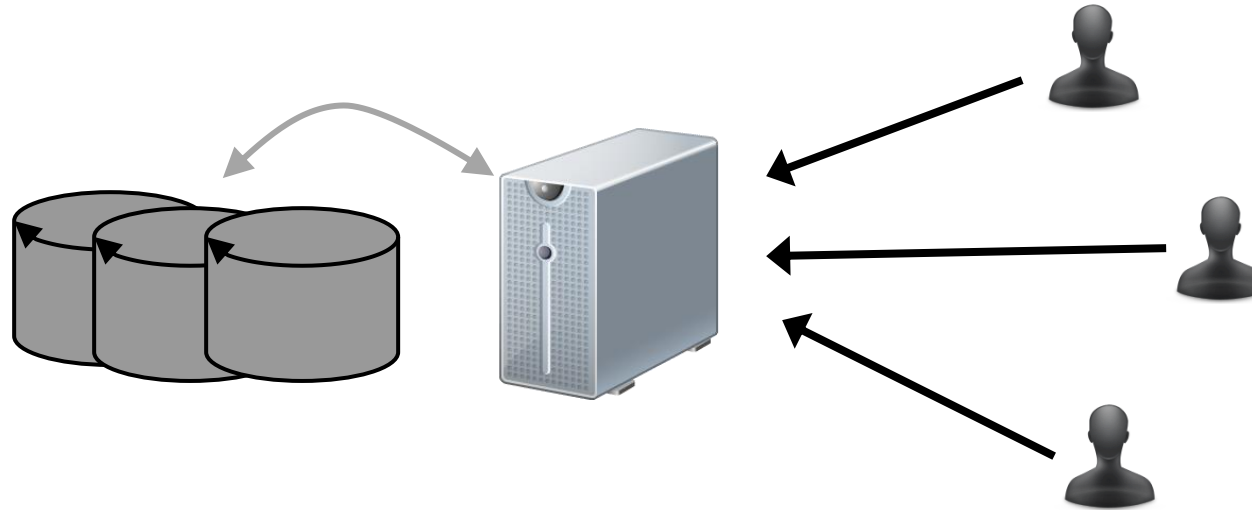
# Thread use case: user interfaces

- Even if there is only a single processor core, threads are useful
- Single-threaded User Interface
  - While processing actions, the UI is frozen

```
main() {  
    while(true) {  
        check_for_UI_interactions();  
        process_UI_actions(); // UI freezes while processing  
    }  
}
```

# Thread use case: web server

- Example: Web server
  - Receives multiple simultaneous requests
  - Reads web pages from disk to satisfy each request



# Web server option 1: handle one request at a time

Request 1 arrives

Server reads in request 1

Server starts disk I/O for request 1

Request 2 arrives

Disk I/O for request 1 finishes

Server responds to request 1

Server reads in request 2



- Easy to program, but slow
  - Can't overlap disk requests with computation
  - Can't overlap either with network sends and receives

# Web server option 1: event-driven model

- Issue I/Os, but don't wait for them to complete

Request 1 arrives

Server reads in request 1

Server starts disk I/O for request 1

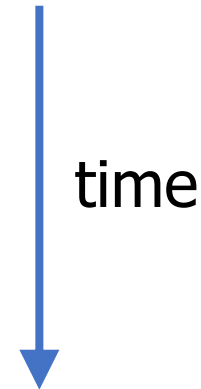
Request 2 arrives

Server reads in request 2

Server starts disk I/O for request 2

Disk I/O for request 1 completes

Server responds to request 1

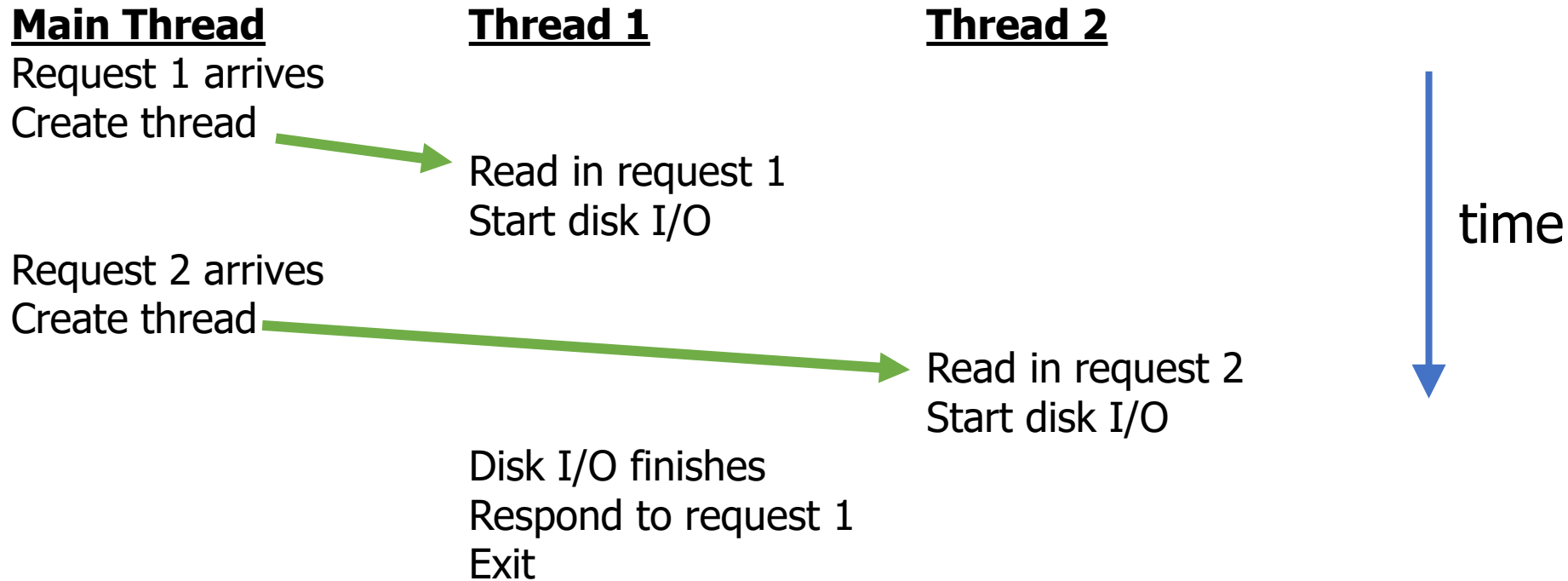


- Fast, but hard to program

- Must remember which requests are in flight and which I/O goes where
- Lots of extra state

# Web server option 3: multi-threaded web server

- One thread per request. Thread handles only that request.



- Easy to program (maybe), and fast!
  - State is stored in the stacks of each thread and the thread scheduler
  - Simple to program if they are independent...

# More Practical Motivation

## Back to Jeff Dean's “Numbers Everyone Should Know”

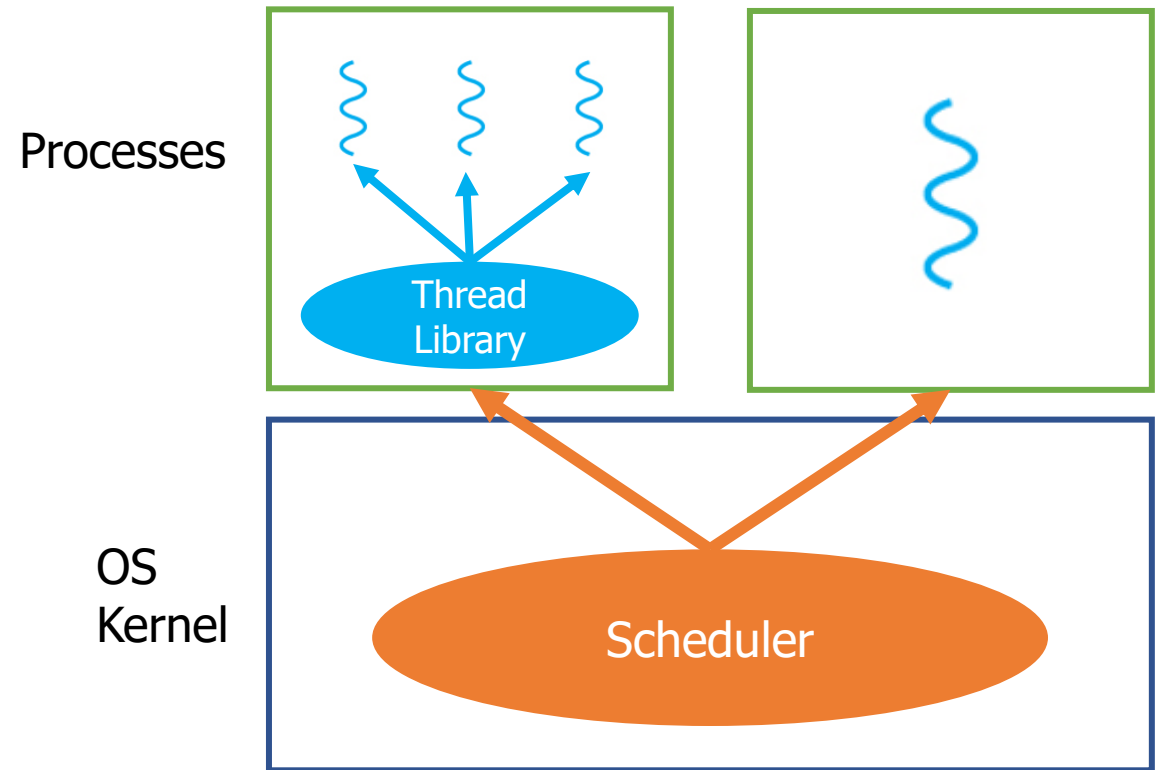
Handle I/O in  
separate thread,  
avoid blocking  
other progress

L1 cache reference	0.5 ns
Branch mispredict	5 ns
L2 cache reference	7 ns
Mutex lock/unlock	25 ns
Main memory reference	100 ns
Compress 1K bytes with Zippy	3,000 ns
Send 2K bytes over 1 Gbps network	20,000 ns
Read 1 MB sequentially from memory	250,000 ns
Round trip within same datacenter	500,000 ns
Disk seek	10,000,000 ns
Read 1 MB sequentially from disk	20,000,000 ns
Send packet CA->Netherlands->CA	150,000,000 ns



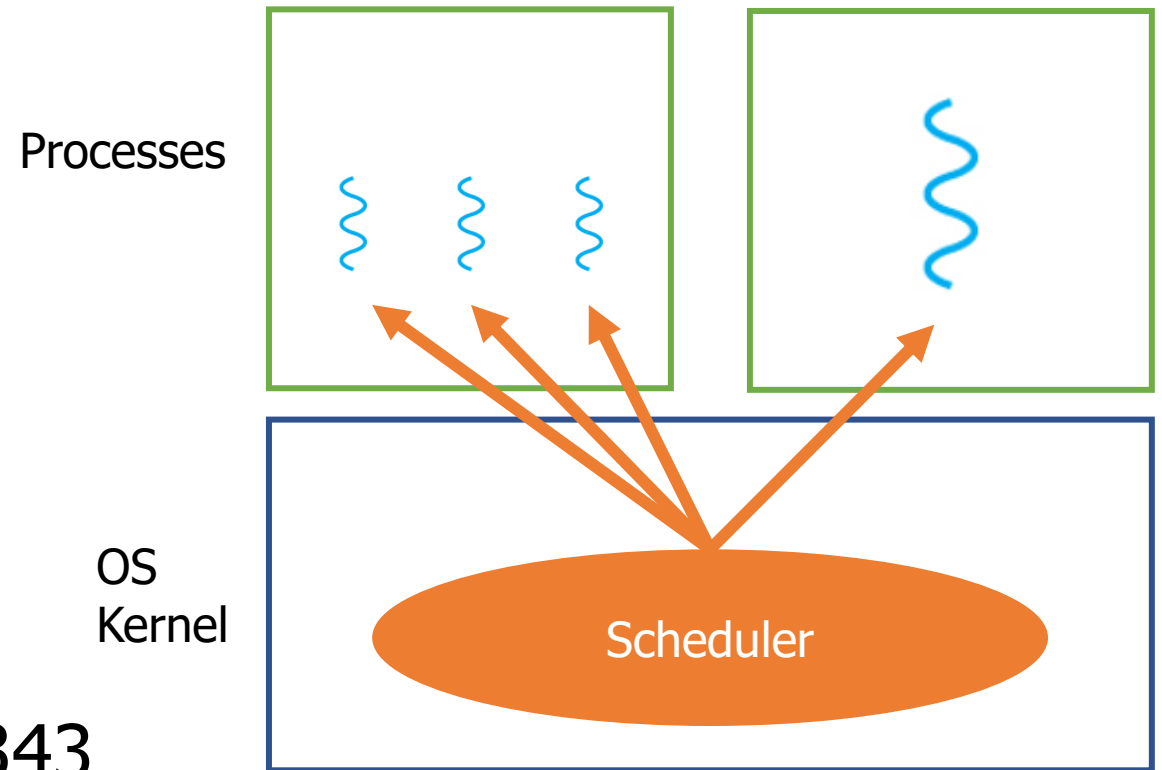
# Models for thread libraries: **User Threads**

- Thread scheduling is implemented within the process
  - OS only knows about the process, not the threads
- Upsides
  - Works on any hardware or OS
  - Performance is better when creating and switching
- Downsides
  - A system call in any thread **blocks all threads**



# Models for thread libraries: **Kernel Threads**

- Thread scheduling is implemented by the operating system
  - OS manages the threads within each process
- Upsides
  - Other threads can continue while one blocks on I/O
  - No additional scheduler
- Downsides
  - Higher overhead
- This is what we'll focus on in CS343



# Threads versus Processes

## Threads

- **pthread\_create()**
  - Creates a thread
  - ***Shares*** all memory with all threads of the process.
  - Scheduled independently of parent
- **pthread\_join()**
  - Waits for a particular thread to finish
- Can communicate by reading/writing (shared) global variables.

## Processes

- **fork()**
  - Creates a single-threaded process
  - ***Copies*** all memory from parent
    - Can be quick using copy-on-write
  - Scheduled independently of parent
- **waitpid()**
  - Waits for a particular child process to finish
- Can communicate by setting up shared memory, pipes, reading/writing files, or using sockets (network).

# POSIX Threads Library: pthreads

- <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/pthreads.7.html>

```
int pthread_create(pthread_t *thread, const pthread_attr_t *attr,  
void *(*start_routine)(void*), void *arg);
```

- thread is created executing *start\_routine* with *arg* as its sole argument.
- return is implicit call to pthread\_exit

```
void pthread_exit(void *value_ptr);
```

- terminates the thread and makes *value\_ptr* available to any successful join

```
int pthread_join(pthread_t thread, void **value_ptr);
```

- suspends execution of the calling thread until the target *thread* terminates.
- On return with a non-NULL *value\_ptr* the value passed to [\*pthread\\_exit\(\)\*](#) by the terminating thread is made available in the location referenced by *value\_ptr*.

# Pthread system call example

- What happens when `pthread_create()` is called in a process?

Library:

```
int pthread_create(...) {  
    Do some work like a normal function  
    Put syscall number into register ← clone (56) syscall on Linux  
    Put args into registers  
    Special trap instruction
```

Kernel:

```
    Get args from regs  
    Do the work to spawn the new thread  
    Store return value in %eax
```

```
    Get return values from regs  
    Do some more work like a normal function  
};
```

# Threads Example

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <string.h>

int common = 162;

void *threadfun(void *threadid)
{
    long tid = (long)threadid;
    printf("Thread #%lx stack: %lx common: %lx (%d)\n", tid,
        (unsigned long) &tid, (unsigned long) &common, common++);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long t;
    int nthreads = 2;
    if (argc > 1) {
        nthreads = atoi(argv[1]);
    }
    pthread_t *threads = malloc(nthreads*sizeof(pthread_t));
    printf("Main stack: %lx, common: %lx (%d)\n",
        (unsigned long) &t, (unsigned long) &common, common);
    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        int rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, threadfun, (void *)t);
        if (rc){
            printf("ERROR; return code from pthread_create() is %d\n", rc);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        pthread_join(threads[t], NULL);
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);          /* last thing in the main thread */
}
```

# Threads Example

- Reads N from process arguments
- Creates N threads
- Each one prints a number, then increments it, then exits
- Main process waits for all of the threads to finish

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <string.h>

int common = 162;

void *threadfun(void *threadid)
{
    long tid = (long)threadid;
    printf("Thread #%lx stack: %lx common: %lx (%d)\n", tid,
        (unsigned long) &tid, (unsigned long) &common, common++);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long t;
    int nthreads = 2;
    if (argc > 1) {
        nthreads = atoi(argv[1]);
    }

    pthread_t *threads = malloc(nthreads*sizeof(pthread_t));
    printf("Main stack: %lx, common: %lx (%d)\n",
        (unsigned long) &t, (unsigned long) &common, common);

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        int rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, threadfun, (void *)t);
        if (rc){
            printf("ERROR; return code from pthread_create() is %d\n", rc);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        pthread_join(threads[t], NULL);
    }

    pthread_exit(NULL);          /* last thing in the main thread */
}
```

# Threads Example

```
[ (base) CullerMac19:code04 culler$ ./pthread 4
Main stack: 7ffee2c6b6b8, common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #1 stack: 70000d83bef8 common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #3 stack: 70000d941ef8 common: 10cf95048 (164)
Thread #2 stack: 70000d8beef8 common: 10cf95048 (165)
Thread #0 stack: 70000d7b8ef8 common: 10cf95048 (163)
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <string.h>

int common = 162;

void *threadfun(void *threadid)
{
    long tid = (long)threadid;
    printf("Thread #%lx stack: %lx common: %lx (%d)\n", tid,
        (unsigned long) &tid, (unsigned long) &common, common++);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long t;
    int nthreads = 2;
    if (argc > 1) {
        nthreads = atoi(argv[1]);
    }
    pthread_t *threads = malloc(nthreads*sizeof(pthread_t));
    printf("Main stack: %lx, common: %lx (%d)\n",
        (unsigned long) &t, (unsigned long) &common, common);
    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        int rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, threadfun, (void *)t);
        if (rc){
            printf("ERROR: return code from pthread_create() is %d\n", rc);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        pthread_join(threads[t], NULL);
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);          /* last thing in the main thread */
}
```



# Check your understanding

```
[base] CullerMac19:code04 culler$ ./pthread 4
Main stack: 7ffee2c6b6b8, common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #1 stack: 70000d83bef8 common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #3 stack: 70000d941ef8 common: 10cf95048 (164)
Thread #2 stack: 70000d8beef8 common: 10cf95048 (165)
Thread #0 stack: 70000d7b8ef8 common: 10cf95048 (163)
```

1. How many threads are in this program?
2. Does the main thread join with the threads in the same order that they were created?
3. Do the threads exit in the same order they were created?
4. If we run the program again, would the result change?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <string.h>

int common = 162;

void *threadfun(void *threadid)
{
    long tid = (long)threadid;
    printf("Thread #%lx stack: %lx common: %lx (%d)\n", tid,
        (unsigned long) &tid, (unsigned long) &common, common++);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long t;
    int nthreads = 2;
    if (argc > 1) {
        nthreads = atoi(argv[1]);
    }
    pthread_t *threads = malloc(nthreads*sizeof(pthread_t));
    printf("Main stack: %lx, common: %lx (%d)\n",
        (unsigned long) &t, (unsigned long) &common, common);
    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        int rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, threadfun, (void *)t);
        if (rc){
            printf("ERROR: return code from pthread_create() is %d\n", rc);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        pthread_join(threads[t], NULL);
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);          /* last thing in the main thread */
}
```

# Check your understanding

```
[base] CullerMac19:code04 culler$ ./pthread 4
Main stack: 7ffee2c6b6b8, common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #1 stack: 70000d83bef8 common: 10cf95048 (162)
Thread #3 stack: 70000d941ef8 common: 10cf95048 (164)
Thread #2 stack: 70000d8beef8 common: 10cf95048 (165)
Thread #0 stack: 70000d7b8ef8 common: 10cf95048 (163)
```

1. How many threads are in this program? **Five**
2. Does the main thread join with the threads in the same order that they were created? **Yes**
3. Do the threads exit in the same order they were created? **Maybe??**
4. If we run the program again, would the result change? **Possibly!**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <string.h>

int common = 162;

void *threadfun(void *threadid)
{
    long tid = (long)threadid;
    printf("Thread #%lx stack: %lx common: %lx (%d)\n", tid,
        (unsigned long) &tid, (unsigned long) &common, common++);
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long t;
    int nthreads = 2;
    if (argc > 1) {
        nthreads = atoi(argv[1]);
    }
    pthread_t *threads = malloc(nthreads*sizeof(pthread_t));
    printf("Main stack: %lx, common: %lx (%d)\n",
        (unsigned long) &t, (unsigned long) &common, common);
    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        int rc = pthread_create(&threads[t], NULL, threadfun, (void *)t);
        if (rc){
            printf("ERROR: return code from pthread_create() is %d\n", rc);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    for(t=0; t<nthreads; t++){
        pthread_join(threads[t], NULL);
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);
} /* last thing in the main thread */
```

# Outline

- Processes
- System Calls
- Process Creation
- Signals
- Threads