15-410

"System call abuse for fun & profit"

The Process
Jan. 21, 2004

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Synchronization

Project 0 due at midnight

- Please go through the hand-in page *now*

Anybody reading comp.risks?

Today

- Chapter 4, but not exactly!

Outline

Process as pseudo-machine

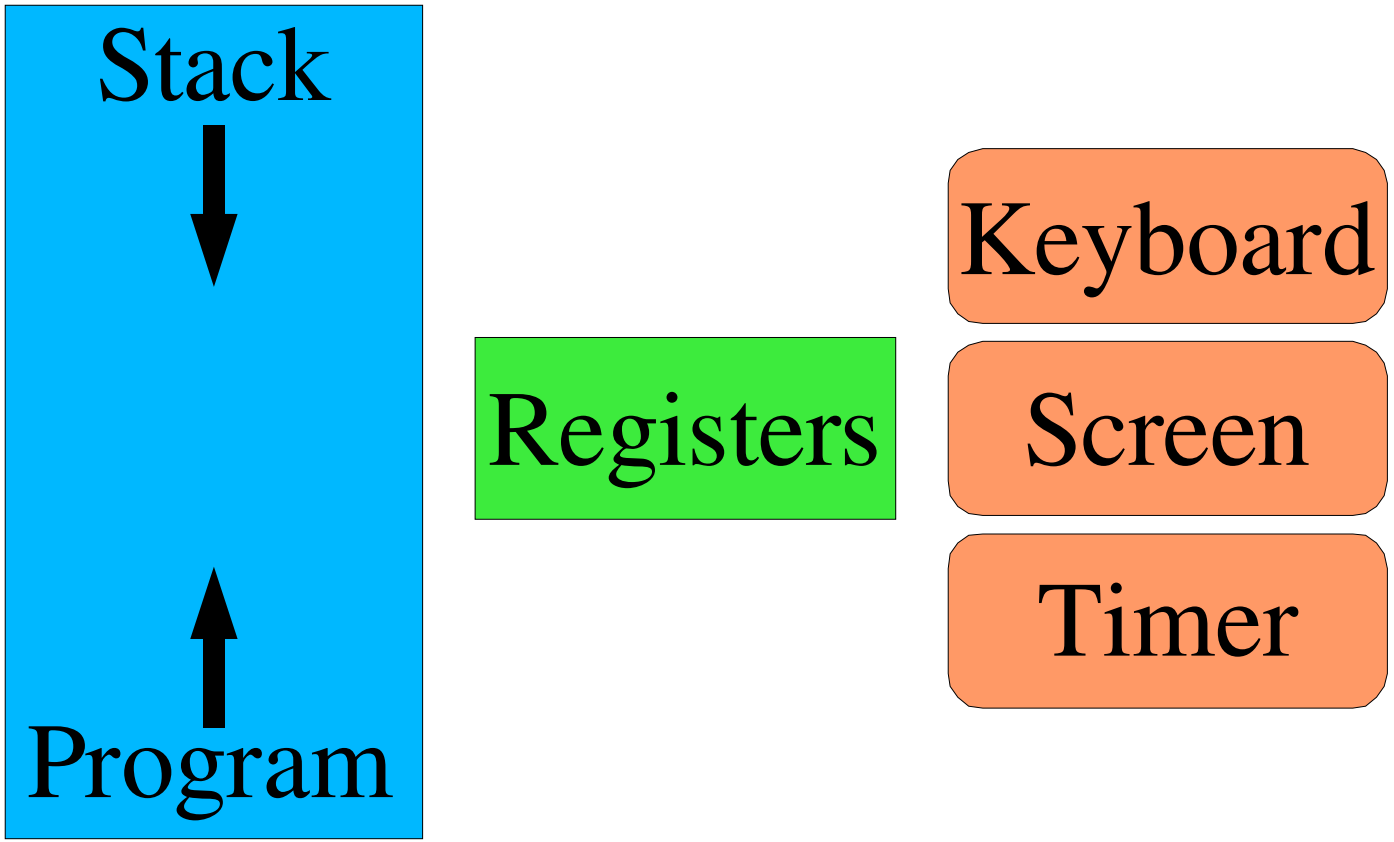
- (that's *all* there is)

Process life cycle

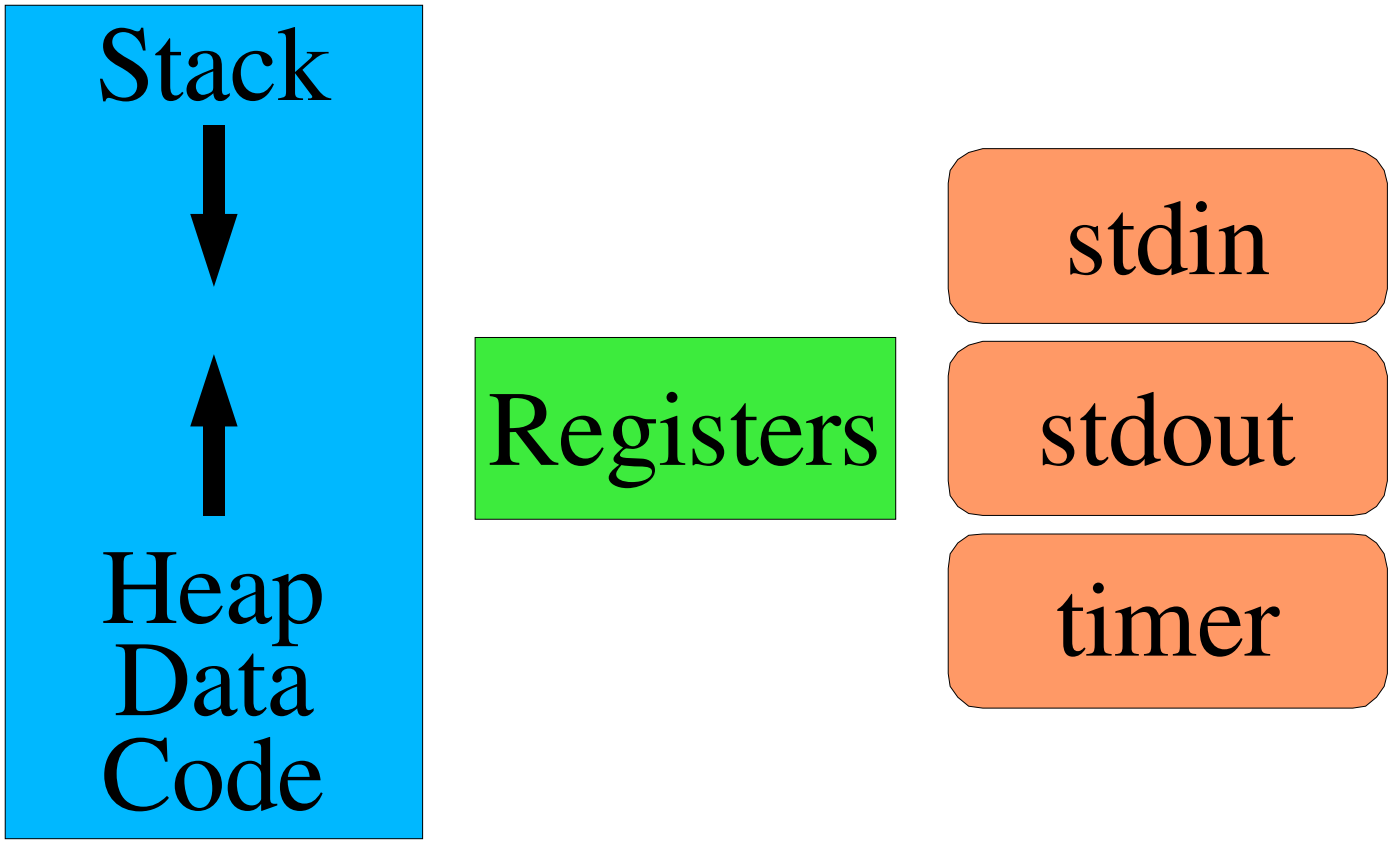
Process kernel states

Process kernel state

The Computer



The Process



Process life cycle

Birth

- **(or, well, fission)**

School

Work

Death

(Nomenclature courtesy of The Godfathers)

Birth

Where do new processes come from?

- (Not: under a cabbage leaf, by stork, ...)

What do we need?

- Memory contents
  - Text, data, stack
- CPU register contents (N of them)
- "I/O ports"
  - File descriptors, e.g., stdin/stdout/stderr
- Hidden “stuff”
  - timer state, current directory, umask

Birth

Intimidating?

How to specify all of that stuff?

- What is your {name,quest,favorite_color}?

Gee, we already have *one* process we like...

Birth – fork() - 1

Memory

- Copy all of it
- Maybe using VM tricks so it' s cheaper

Registers

- Copy all of them
  - All but one: parent learns child's process ID, child gets 0

Birth – fork() - 2

File descriptors

- Copy all of them
- Can't copy the *files!*
- Copy *references* to open-file state

Hidden stuff

- Do whatever is "obvious"

Result

- Original, “parent”, process
- Fully-specified “child” process, with 0 fork() parameters

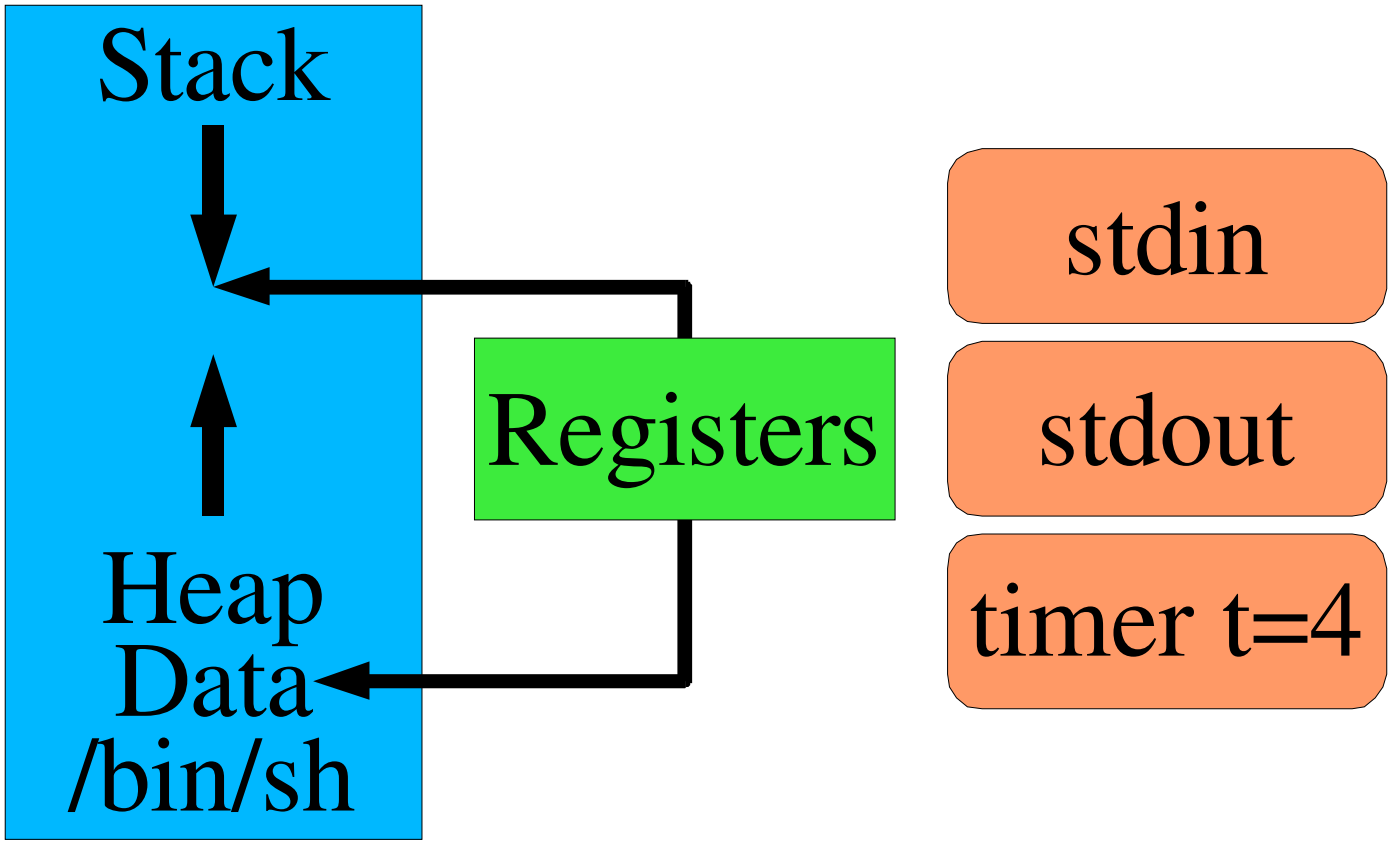
Now what?

Two copies of the same process is *boring*

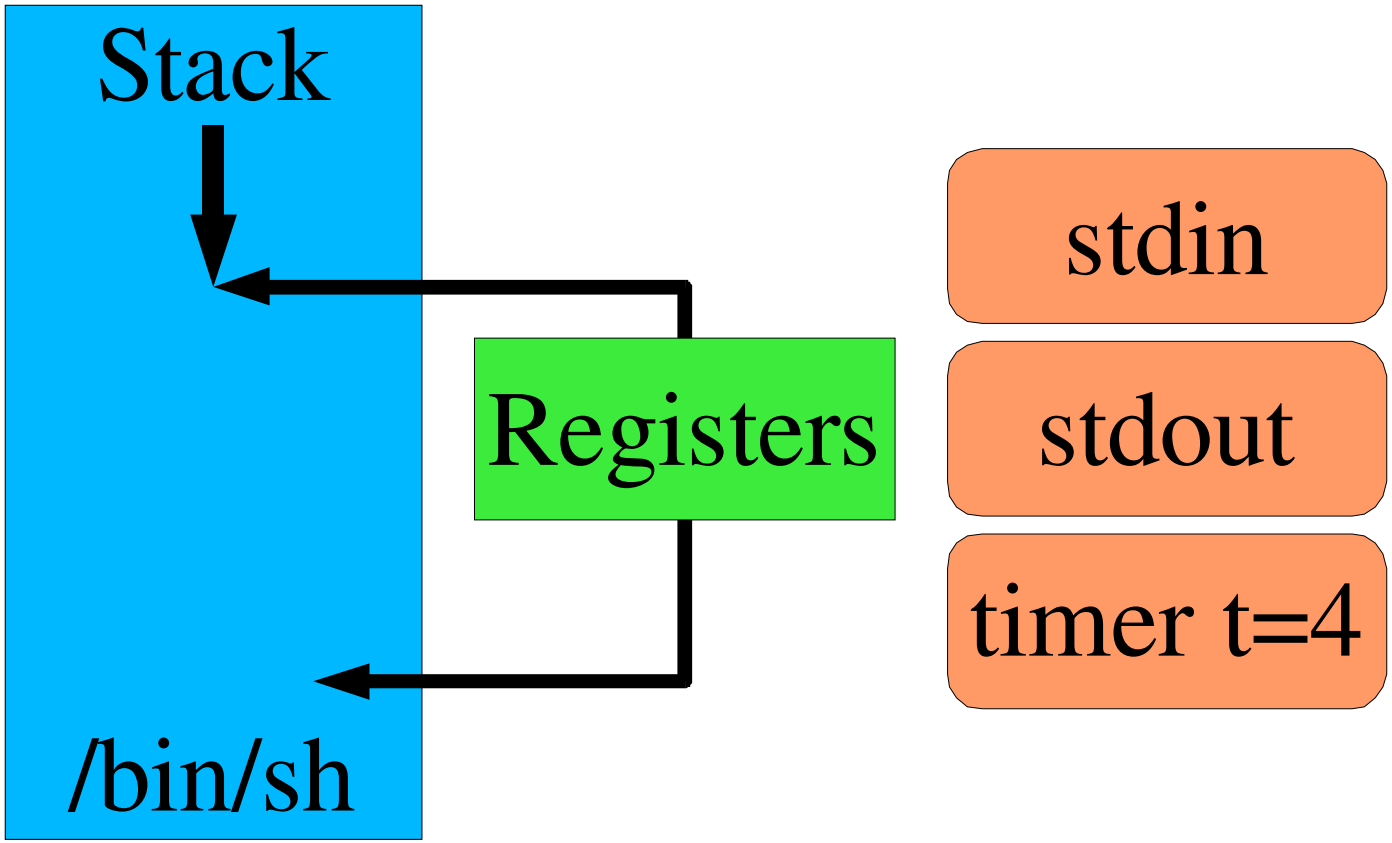
Transplant surgery!

- Implant new memory!
  - New program text
- Implant new registers!
  - Old ones don't point well into the new memory
- Keep (most) file descriptors
  - Good for cooperation/delegation
- Hidden state?
  - Do what's “obvious”

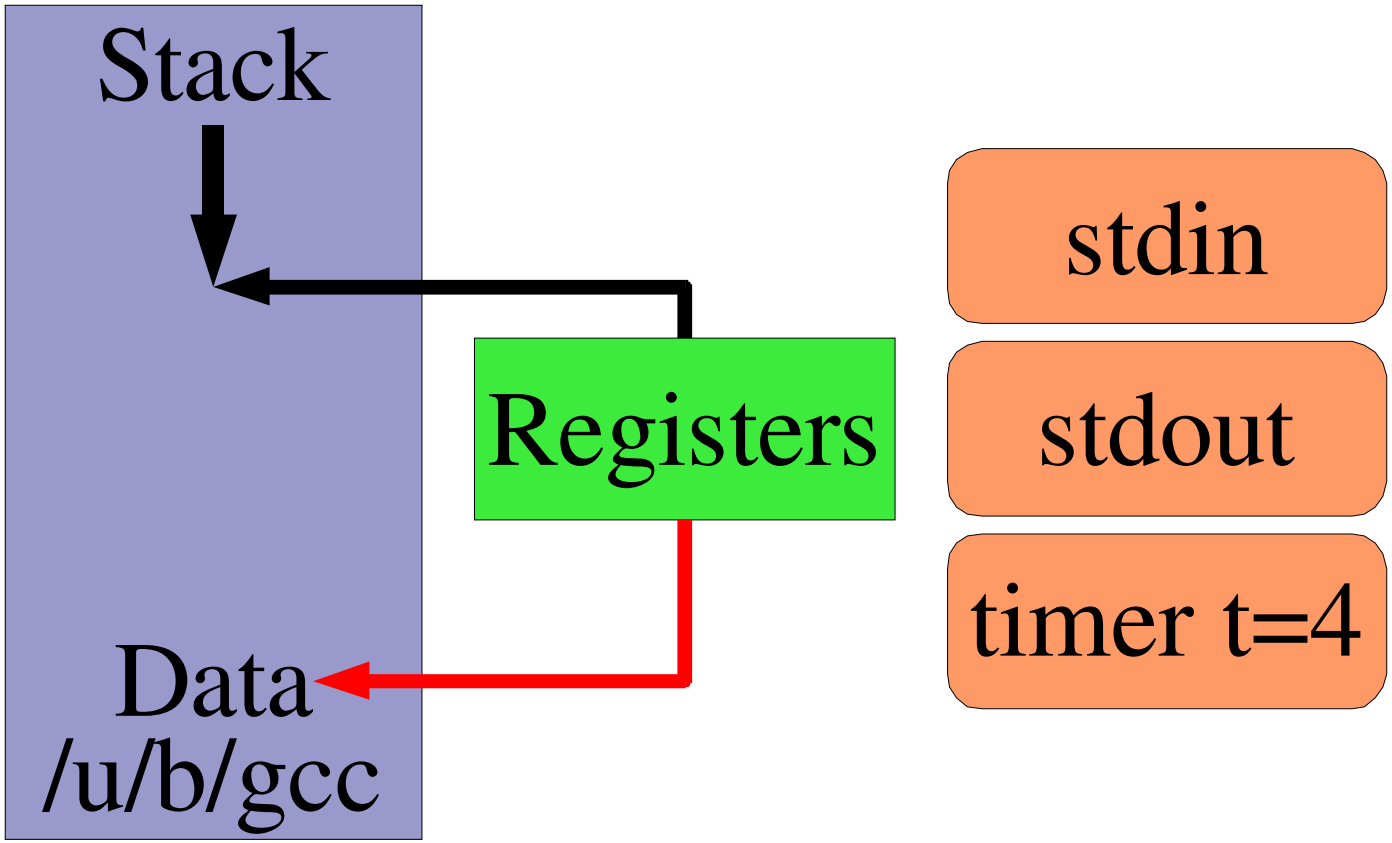
Original Process



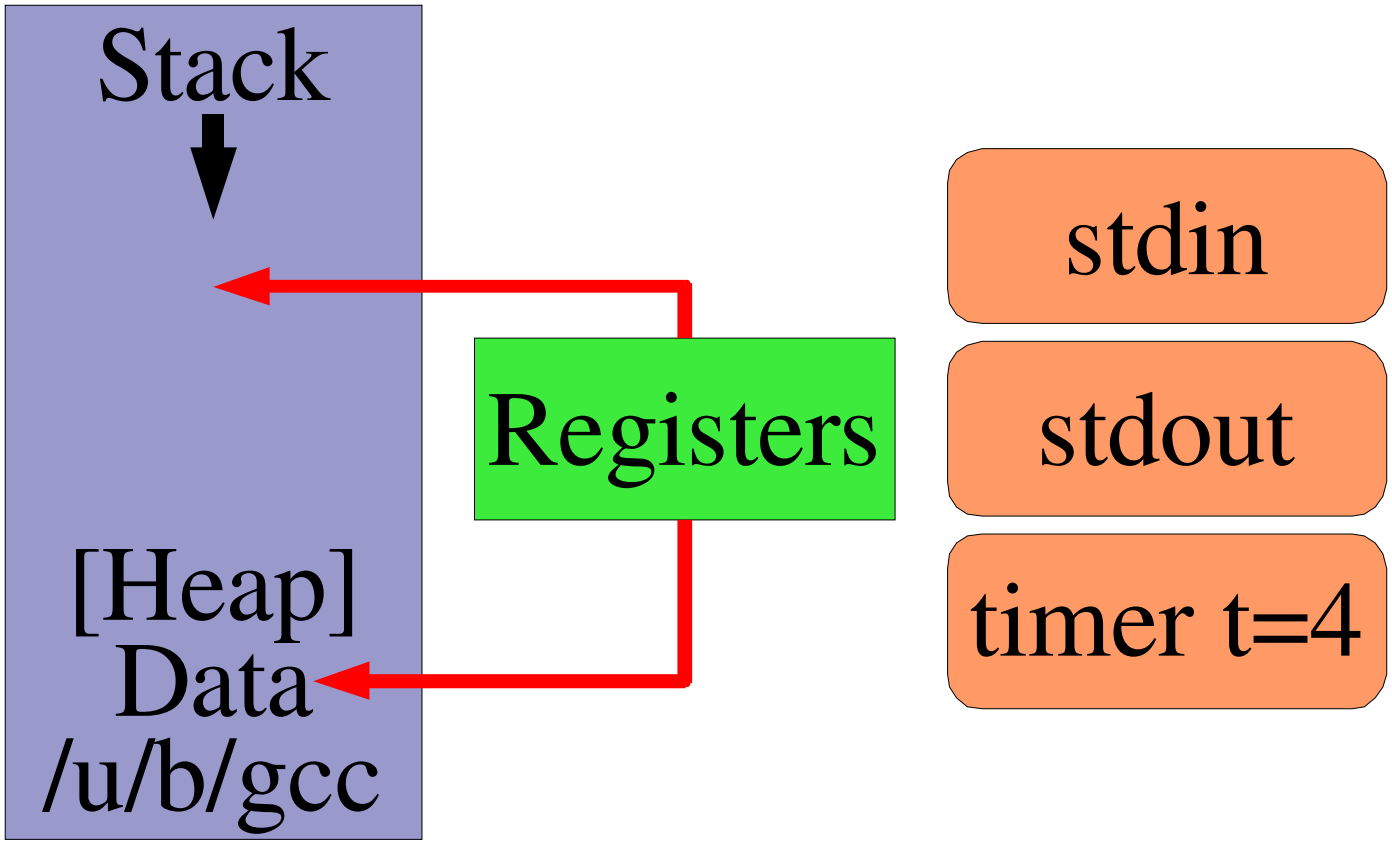
Toss Heap, Data



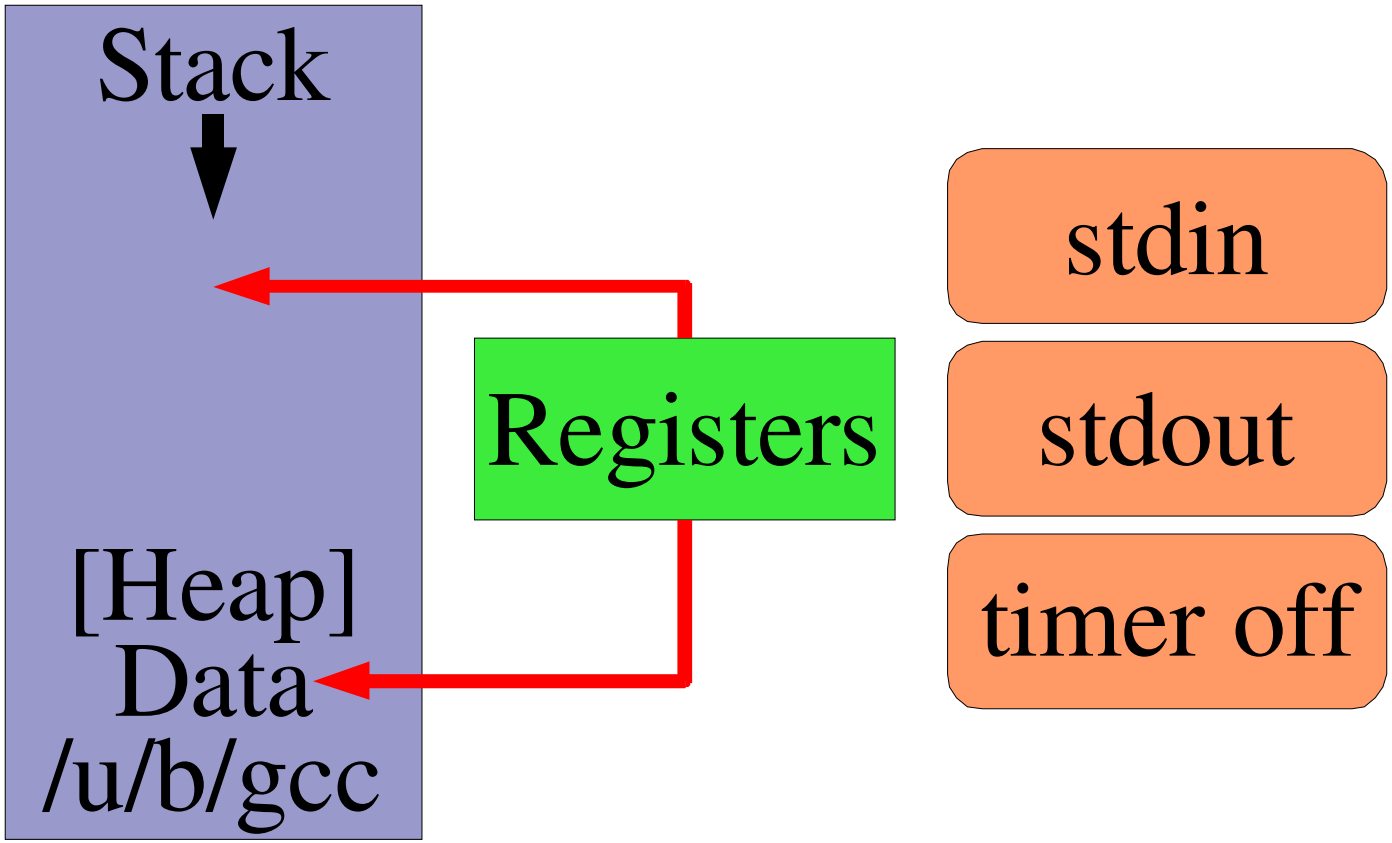
Load New Code, Data From File



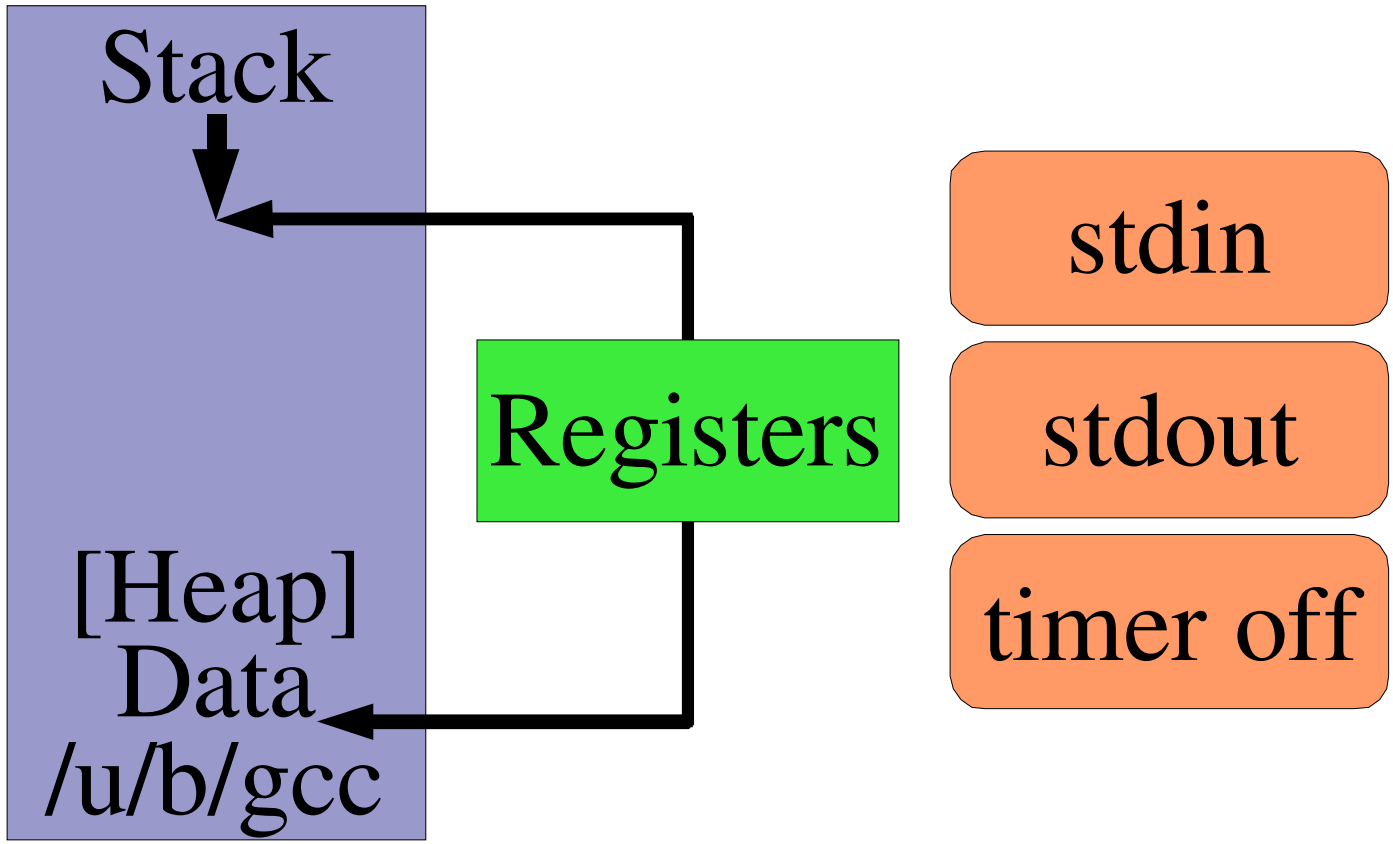
Reset Stack, Heap



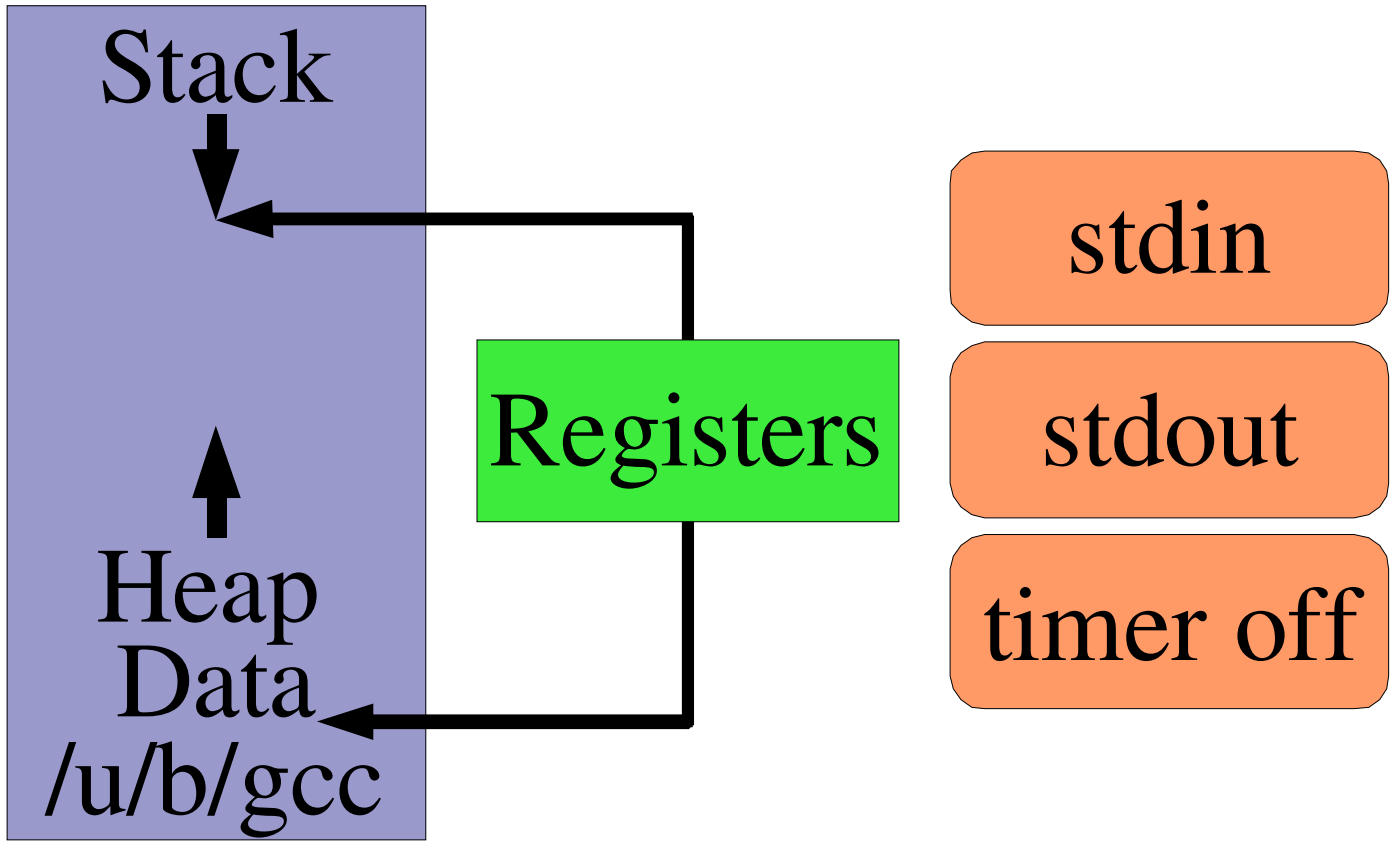
Fix “Stuff”



Initialize Registers



Begin Execution



What's This Procedure Called?

```
int execve(
  char *path,
  char *argv[ ],
  char *envp[ ])
```

Birth - other ways

There is another way

- Well, two

spawn()

- Carefully specify all features of new process
- Don't need to copy stuff you will immediately toss

Plan 9 rfork() / Linux clone()

- Build new process from old one
- Specify which things get shared vs. copied

School

Old process called

```
execve(
char *path,
char *argv[ ],
char *envp[ ]);
```

Result is

```
char **environ;
main(int argc,
     char *argv[ ])
{
   ...
}
```

School

How does the magic work?

- *15-410 motto: No magic*

Kernel process setup: we saw...

- Toss old data memory
- Toss old stack memory
- Load executable file

Also...

The Stack!

Kernel builds stack for new process

- Transfers argv[] and envp[] to top of new process stack
- Hand-crafts stack frame for __main()
- Sets registers
  - Stack pointer (to top frame)
  - Program counter (to start of __main())

Work

Process states

- Running
  - User mode
  - Kernel mode
- Runnable
  - User mode
  - Kernel mode
- Sleeping
  - In condition_wait(), more or less

Work

Other process states

- Forking
- Zombie

“Exercise for the reader”

- Draw the state transition diagram

Death

Voluntary

```
void exit(int reason);
```

Software exception

- SIGXCPU – used "too much" CPU time

Hardware exception

- SIGSEGV - no memory there for you!

Death

kill(pid, sig);

```
^C ⇒ kill(getpid(), SIGINT);
```

Start logging

```
kill(daemon_pid, SIGUSR1);
% kill -USR1 33
```

Lost in Space

```
kill(Will_Robinson, SIGDANGER);
```

- I apologize to IBM for lampooning their serious signal
  - No, I apologize for that apology...

Process cleanup

Resource release

- Open files: close()
  - TCP: 2 minutes (or more)
  - Solaris disk offline - forever ("*None* shall pass!")
- Memory: release

Accounting

- Record resource usage in a magic file

Gone?

“All You Zombies...”

Zombie process

- Process state reduced to exit code
- Wait around until parent calls wait()
  - Copy exit code to parent memory
  - Delete PCB

Kernel process state

The dreaded "PCB"

- (polychlorinated biphenol?)

Process Control Block

- “Everything without a memory address”
  - Kernel management information
  - Scheduler state
  - The “stuff”

Sample PCB contents

Pointer to CPU register save area

Process number, parent process number

Countdown timer value

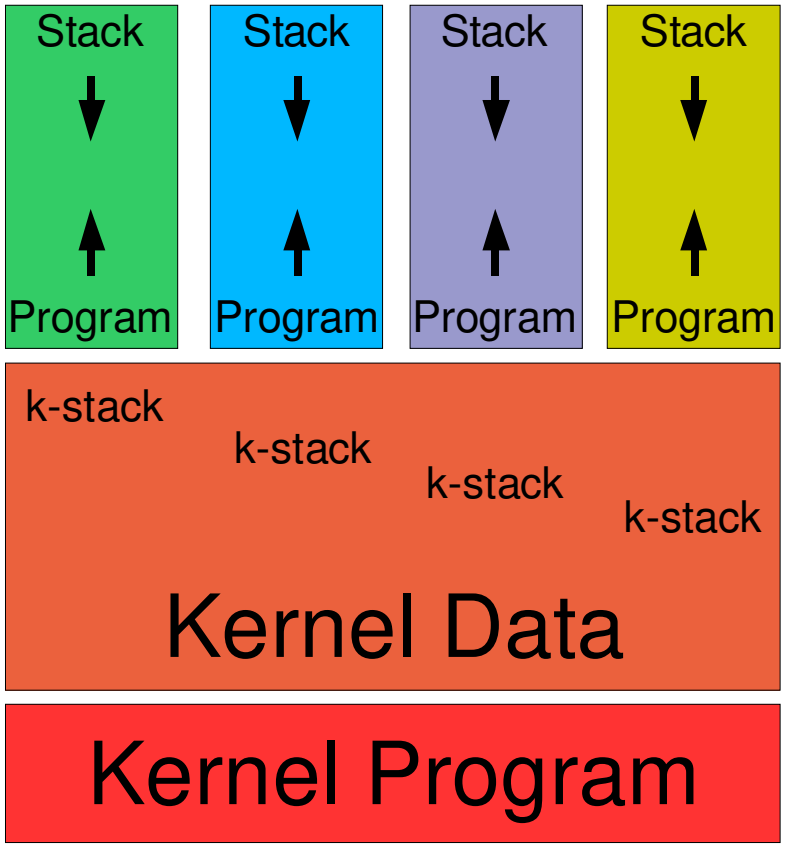
Memory segment info

- **User memory segment list**
- **Kernel stack reference**

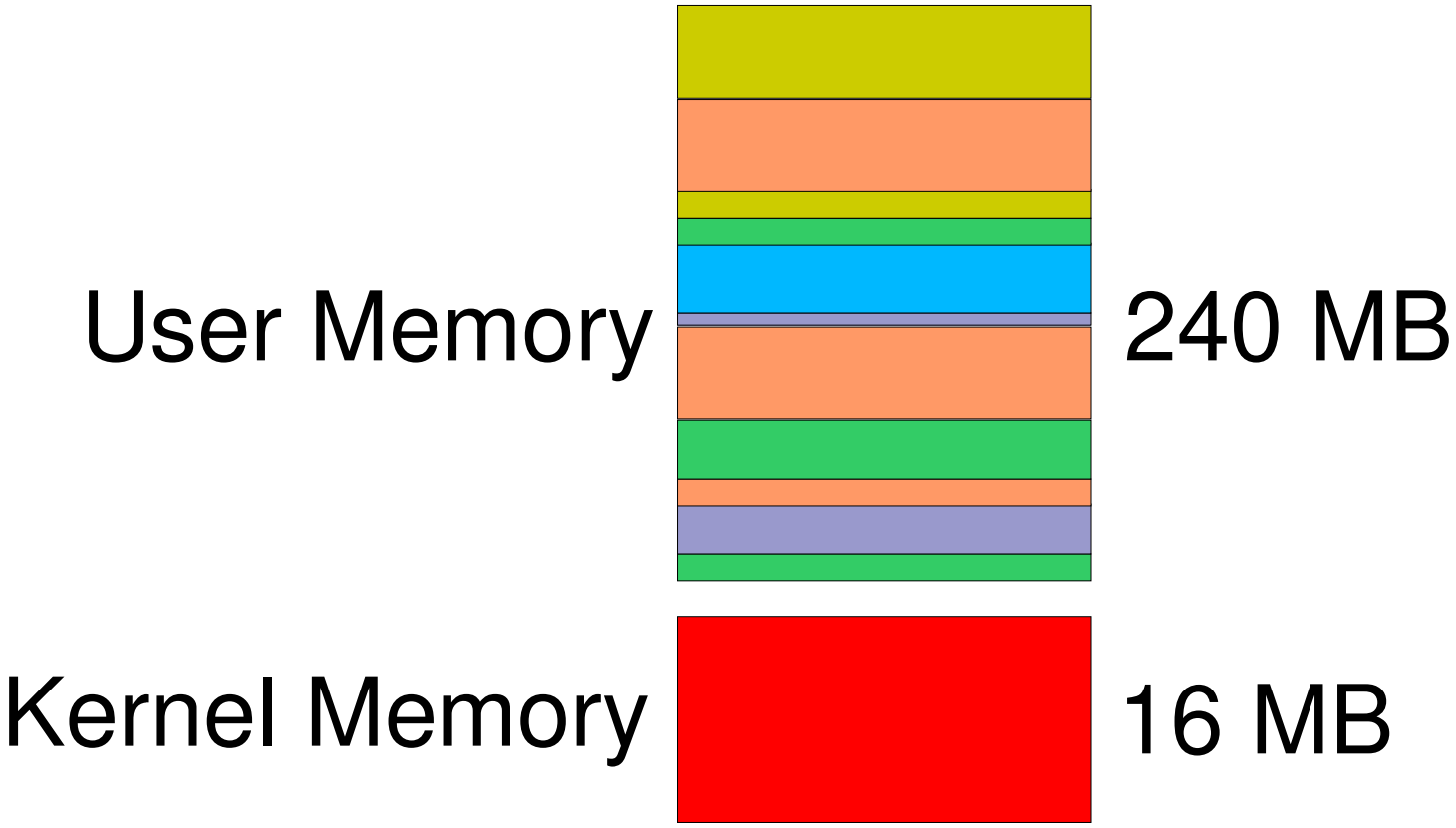
Scheduler info

- **linked list slot, priority, “sleep channel”**

Conceptual Memory Layout



Physical Memory Layout



Ready to Implement All This?

Not so complicated...

- getpid()
- fork()
- exec()
- wait()
- exit()

What could possibly go wrong?

Summary

Parts of a Process

- Virtual – Memory regions, registers, I/O "ports"
- Physical – Memory pages, registers, I/O devices

Birth, School, Work, Death

"Big Picture" of memory – both of them

- (Numbers & arrangement are 15-410–specific)