

Unit OS4: Scheduling and Dispatch

4.6. Lab Manual

Windows Operating System Internals - by David A. Solomon and Mark E. Russinovich with Andreas Polze

Roadmap for Section 4.6.

- Monitoring Processes with TaskManager
- Process Explorer and Thread Monitoring
- PsTools for gathering process information
- Kernel debugger !process and !thread
- Watching the scheduler: CPU boosts
- Monitoring starvation avoidance

Task Manager: Processes vs Applications Tabs

- Processes tab: List of processes

Image Name	PID	CPU	CPU Time
CPUSTRES.EXE	3404	96	0:00:01
taskmgr.exe	2040	03	0:00:01
Acrobat.exe	3608	01	0:00:01
POWERPNT.EXE	3688	00	0:05:01
notepad.exe	3676	00	0:00:01
calc.exe	3440	00	0:00:01
cmd.exe	3396	00	0:00:01
OUTLOOK.EXE	3008	00	0:04:01
planner.exe	2992	00	0:01:01
IEXPLORE.EXE	2568	00	0:09:01
hh.exe	212	00	0:00:01
Netint.exe	212	00	0:00:01
TFNF5.exe	212	00	0:00:01
pinger.exe	212	00	0:00:01
vmnat.exe	212	00	0:00:01

- Applications tab: List of top level visible windows

Task	Status
Microsoft PowerPoint - [dep353.ppt]	Running
WindManager - [Troubleshooting Process & M...]	Running
Command Prompt - robocopy /z \vdimgsrv1\...	Running
Calendar - Microsoft Outlook	Running
Command Prompt	Running
Inbox - Microsoft Outlook	Running
Tasks - Microsoft Outlook	Running
Reminder	Running
dep353.ppt	Running

Right-click on a window and select "Go to process"

"Running" means waiting for window messages

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Understand Task Managers "Applications"

- A meaningless term at the OS level
 - Not a list of processes
 - Not a list of "tasks" (another meaningless term)
 - It's a list of top level visible windows in your session that meet certain criteria
- What does the status column mean?
 - Running:
 - Windows don't run—threads do
 - Running displayed only when owning thread is waiting for a window message (e.g. not running!)
 - Not Responding: not waiting for window messages
- To map a window to a process, right-click on a window and select "Go to process"

Task	Status
systeminfo-troubleshooting-rev35.ppt	Running
4-systemarchitecture.ppt	Running
Microsoft PowerPoint - [systeminfo-troubleshooting-r...	Running
book.txt - Notepad	Running
Sharing - Not in a call	Running
Crazy Browser - [AccuWeather.com - SHERMAN, CT L...	Running
Internet Explorer - Microsoft Internet Explorer	Running
cmd 1112 - WinOp6.2.0013.0	Running
NetMeeting - Not in a Call	Running
Command Prompt	Running
untitled - Paint	Running
system	Running
Tasks - Microsoft Outlook	Not Responding
Calendar - Microsoft Outlook	Not Responding
Tasks - Microsoft Outlook	Not Responding
Unflagged - Microsoft Outlook (Not Responding)	Not Responding

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Process Explorer (Sysinternals)



● “Super Task Manager”

- Shows full image path, command line, environment variables, parent process, security access token, open handles, loaded DLLs & mapped files

The screenshot shows the Process Explorer window with the following data:

Process	PID	CPU	Description	Owner	Session	Ha
System Idle Process	0	0		<access denied>	0	
System	4	0		NT AUTHORITY...	0	455
smss.exe	396	0	Windows NT Session Manager	NT AUTHORITY...	0	21
csrss.exe	452	0	Client Server Runtime Process	NT AUTHORITY...	0	510
winlogon.exe	476	0	Windows NT Logon Application	NT AUTHORITY...	0	568
explorer.exe	312	0	Windows Explorer	DSOLOMONids...	0	679
OUTLOOK.EXE	1312	0	Microsoft Outlook	DSOLOMONids...	0	436
cmd.exe	1980	0	Windows Command Processor	DSOLOMONids...	0	48
hh.exe	1316	0	Microsoft® HTML Help Executable	DSOLOMONids...	0	180
procexp.exe	2932	0	Sysinternals Process Explorer	DSOLOMONids...	0	57

Handle	Type	Access	Name
0x634	Desktop	0x000F01FF	\Default
0xA2	Desktop	0x000F01FF	\Winlogon
0xB4	Desktop	0x000F01FF	\Disconnect
0xB8	Desktop	0x000F01FF	\Default
0x14	Directory	0x000F000F	\Windows
0x28	Directory	0x0002000F	\BaseNamedObjects
0x8	Directory	0x00000003	\KnownDlls
0x188	Event	0x00100000	\BaseNamedObjects\WinSta0_DesktopSwitch
0xA0	Event	0x001F0003	\BaseNamedObjects\ThemesStartEvent
0x1B0	Event	0x001F0003	\BaseNamedObjects\WFP_IDLE_TRIGGER

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Process Explorer's Process List

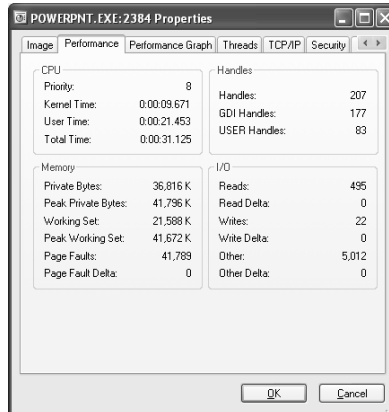


1. Run Process Explorer & maximize window
2. Run Task Manager – click on Processes tab
3. Arrange windows so you can see both
4. Notice process tree vs flat list in Task Manager
 - If parent has exited, process is left justified
5. Sort on first column (“Process”) and note tree view disappears
6. Click on View->Show Process Tree (or CTRL+T) to bring it back
7. Notice description and company name columns
8. Hover mouse over image to see full path of image
9. Right click on a process and choose “Google”

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Process Performance

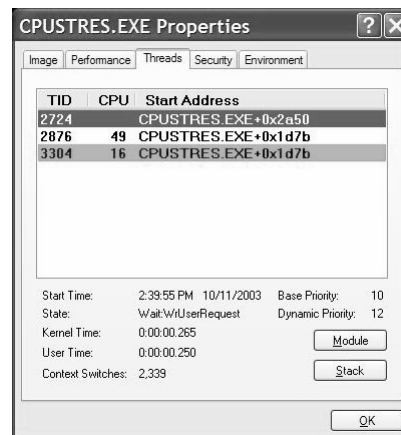
- Click on Performance Tab of process properties
 - Note: all these numbers can be configured as columns



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Thread Details

- Process Explorer
 - “Threads” tab shows which thread(s) are running
 - Start address represents where the thread began running (not where it is now)
 - Click Module to get details on module containing thread start address



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Thread Start Functions



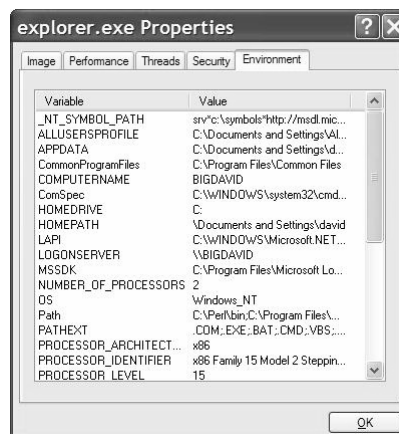
- Process Explorer can map the addresses within a module to the names of functions
 - This can help identify which component within a process is responsible for CPU usage
- Requires access to:
 - Symbol file for that module
 - Proper version of Dbghelp.dll
- By default, Process Explorer looks for:
 - Dbghelp.dll: in the default Windows Debugging Tools install directory
 - Symbols: `_NT_SYMBOL_PATH` environment variable
 - Can also specify with Options->Configure Symbols

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Process Explorer Lab: Environment Variables



- Click on Environment Tab of process properties



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Identify Jobs used by WMI



- Jobs are used by WMI
 - Example: run Psinfo (Sysinternals) and pause output

The screenshot shows Process Explorer with the following process list:

Process	PID	CPU	User Name
System Idle Process	0	97	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
System	4		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
smss.exe	1008		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
csrss.exe	1064		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
winlogon.exe	1088		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
services.exe	1136	01	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1344		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
wmiprvse.exe	3912		NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
wmiprvse.exe	2532		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1476		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1740		NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
svchost.exe	1768		NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE

The wmiprvse.exe Properties dialog box shows the following Job Limits:

Limit	Value
Process Memory Limit	131,072 KB
Job Memory Limit	1,048,576 KB
Active Processes	32

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Jobs created by RUNAS



1. In a command prompt:
RUNAS /USER:xxx CMD
(where xxx is some other local account)
2. In ProcExp, find newly created cmd.exe process
 - Who is the father?
3. Run Notepad from new CMD window
4. Double click on newly highlighted process & click on Job tab

The screenshot shows Process Explorer with the following process list:

Process	PID	CPU	User Name
System Idle Process	0	97	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
System	4		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
smss.exe	1008		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
csrss.exe	1064		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
winlogon.exe	1088		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
services.exe	1136	01	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1344		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1476		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
cmd.exe	1340		BIGDAVID\j-dsolum
notepad.exe	2028		BIGDAVID\j-dsolum
svchost.exe	1740		NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
svchost.exe	1768		NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE

The cmd.exe Properties dialog box shows the following Job Limits:

Process	PID
cmd.exe	1340
notepad.exe	2028

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Process Block (!process)



```

EPROCESS address      Process ID      Address of
Physical address of Page Directory → PROCESS ff704020  Cid: 0075      Peb: 7ffdf000  ParentCid: 005d
Virtual Address of Descriptor tree → DirBase: 0063c000 ObjectTable: ff7063c8 TableSize: 70.
Image: Explorer.exe
VadRoot ff70d6e8 Clone 0 Private 229. Modified 236. Locked 0.
FF7041DC MutantState Signalled OwningThread 0
Token e1462030
ElapsedTime 0:01:19.0874
UserTime 0:00:00.0991
KernelTime 0:00:02.0613
QuotaPoolUsage[PagedPool] 18317
QuotaPoolUsage[NonPagedPool] 3824
Working Set Sizes (now,min,max) (727, 20, 45) (2908KB, 80KB, 180KB)
PeakWorkingSetSize 757
VirtualSize 29 Mb
PeakVirtualSize 31 Mb
PageFaultCount 1396
MemoryPriority FOREGROUND
BasePriority 8
CommitCharge 250
    
```

Thread Block (!thread)



```

Process ID      Thread ID      Address of thread
Address of ETHREAD → THREAD 83160f60  Cid 9f.3d  Teb: 7ffdc000  Win32Thread: e153d2c8
Address of system service dispatch table →
UserMode Non-Alertable
Thread state → WAIT: (WxUserRequest) 808e9d60 SynchronizationEvent
Not impersonating
Owning Process 81b44880
WaitTime (seconds) 953945
Context Switch Count 2697
UserTime 0:00:00.0289
KernelTime 0:00:04.0664
Start Address kernel32!BaseProcessStart (0x77e8f268)
Win32 Start Address 0x020d9d98
Stack Init f7818000 Current f7817bb0 Base f7818000 Limit f7812000 Call 0
Priority 14 BasePriority 8 PriorityDecrement 6 DecrementCount 13
Kernel stack not resident.
Priority Information
ChildEBP Ret.Addr Args to Child
f7817bb0 8008f430 00000001 00000000 00000000 ntoskrnl!KiSwapThreadExit
f7817c50 de0119ec 00000001 00000000 00000000 ntoskrnl!KeWaitForSingleObject+0x2a0
f7817cc0 de0123f4 00000001 00000000 00000000 win32k!xxxSleepThread+0x23c
f7817d10 de01f2f0 00000001 00000000 00000000 win32k!xxxInternalGetMessage+0x504
f7817d80 800bab58 00000001 00000000 00000000 win32k!NtUserGetMessage+0x58
f7817df0 77d887d0 00000001 00000000 00000000 ntoskrnl!KiSystemServiceEndAddress+0x4
0012fef0 00000000 00000001 00000000 00000000 user32!GetMessageW+0x30
    
```

Process Block Layout



```
lkd> dt nt!_EPROCESS
+0x000 Pcb          : _KPROCESS
+0x06c ProcessLock  : _EX_PUSH_LOCK
+0x070 CreateTime   : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x078 ExitTime     : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x080 RundownProtect : _EX_RUNDOWN_REF
+0x084 UniqueProcessId : Ptr32 Void
+0x088 ActiveProcessLinks : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x090 QuotaUsage    : [3] UInt4B
+0x09c QuotaPeak     : [3] UInt4B
+0x0a8 CommitCharge  : UInt4B
+0x0ac PeakVirtualSize : UInt4B
+0x0b0 VirtualSize   : UInt4B
      .
      .
```

➤ NOTE: Add “-r” to recurse through substructures

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Thread Block (!struct ethread)

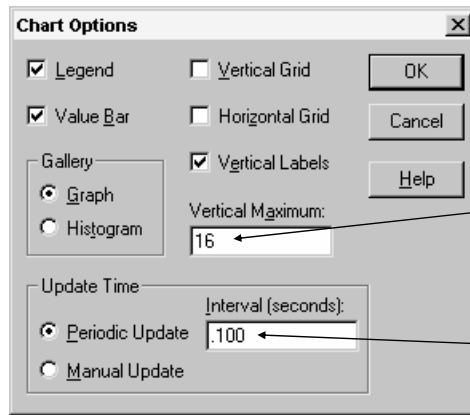


```
lkd> dt nt!_ETHREAD
+0x000 Tcb          : _KTHREAD
+0x1c0 CreateTime   : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x1c0 NestedFaultCount : Pos 0, 2 Bits
+0x1c0 ApcNeeded    : Pos 2, 1 Bit
+0x1c8 ExitTime     : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x1c8 LpcReplyChain : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x1c8 KeyedWaitChain : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x1d0 ExitStatus   : Int4B
+0x1d0 OfsChain     : Ptr32 Void
+0x1d4 PostBlockList : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x1dc TerminationPort : Ptr32 _TERMINATION_PORT
+0x1dc ReaperLink   : Ptr32 _ETHREAD
```

➤ NOTE: Add “-r” to recurse through substructures

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Watching the Scheduler Performance Monitor - Options | Chart



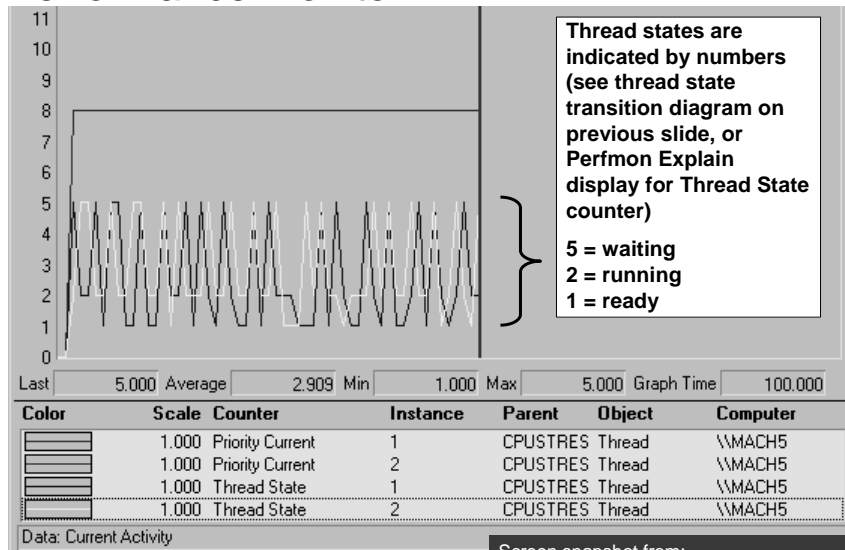
Set chart maximum vertical scale to 16

Set update interval to 0.1 seconds or less

Screen snapshot from: Performance Monitor Options menu | Chart command

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Watching the Scheduler (contd.) Performance Monitor

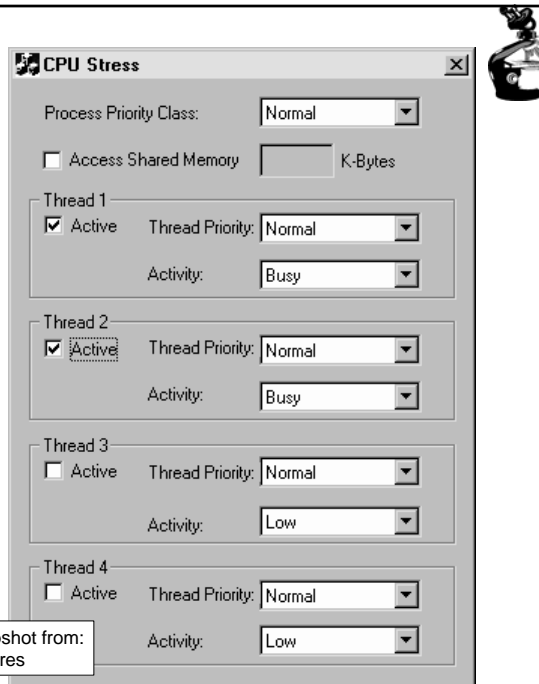


Screen snapshot from: PerfMon main window, setup from previous slide

Watching Foreground Priority Boosts

- Run: cpustres.exe (Resource Kit)

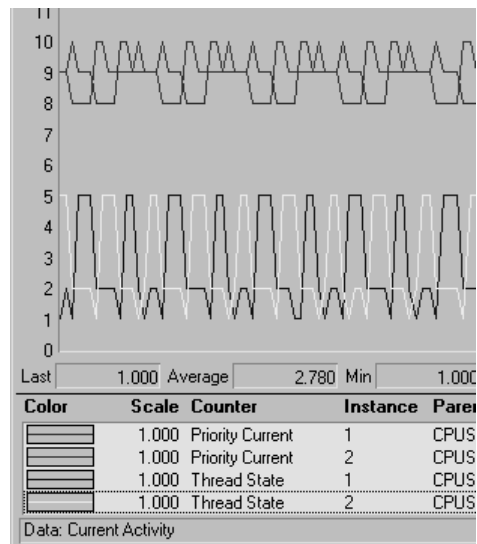
Screen snapshot from: Run... cpustres



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Priority Boost and Decay (contd.) Demo with CpuStres and PerfMon

- CpuStres settings:
 - two active threads
 - activity level = busy (about 25% wait time)
 - normal process priority class, normal thread priorities
- Usually only visible in PerfMon if target app owns foreground window (hence longer quantum)
- These are showing +2 boost (from 8 to 10) for foreground apps after wait completion



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Priority Boosts on GUI Threads



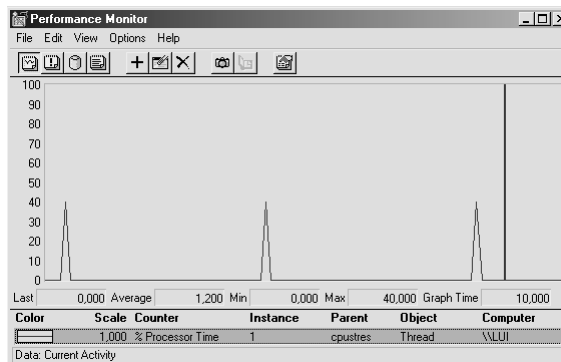
- Threads that own windows receive an additional boost of 2 when they wake up because of windowing activity, such as the arrival of window messages.
- The windowing system (Win32k.sys) applies this boost when it calls KeSetEvent to set an event used to wake up a GUI thread.
- The reason for this boost is similar to the previous one—to favor interactive applications.

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CPU Starvation Resolution



- CpuStres with two compute-bound threads (“maximum” activity level)
- One is at lower priority than the other



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