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Process Creation:

• Parent process create children process, which in turn create other processes, forming a tree of processes.

• Generally, process identified and managed via a process identifier (pid)

• Resource sharing options

→ Parent and children share all resources

→ Children share subset of parent's resources

→ Parent and children share no resources.

• Execution Options

→ Parent and children execute concurrently

→ Parent waits until children terminate

Process Termination:

• Process executes last statement and then asks the operating system to delete it using the `exit()` system call.

→ Returns status data from the child to parent process.

→ Process resources are deallocated by operating system.

• Parent may terminate the execution of children process using the `abort()` system call. Some reasons for doing so.

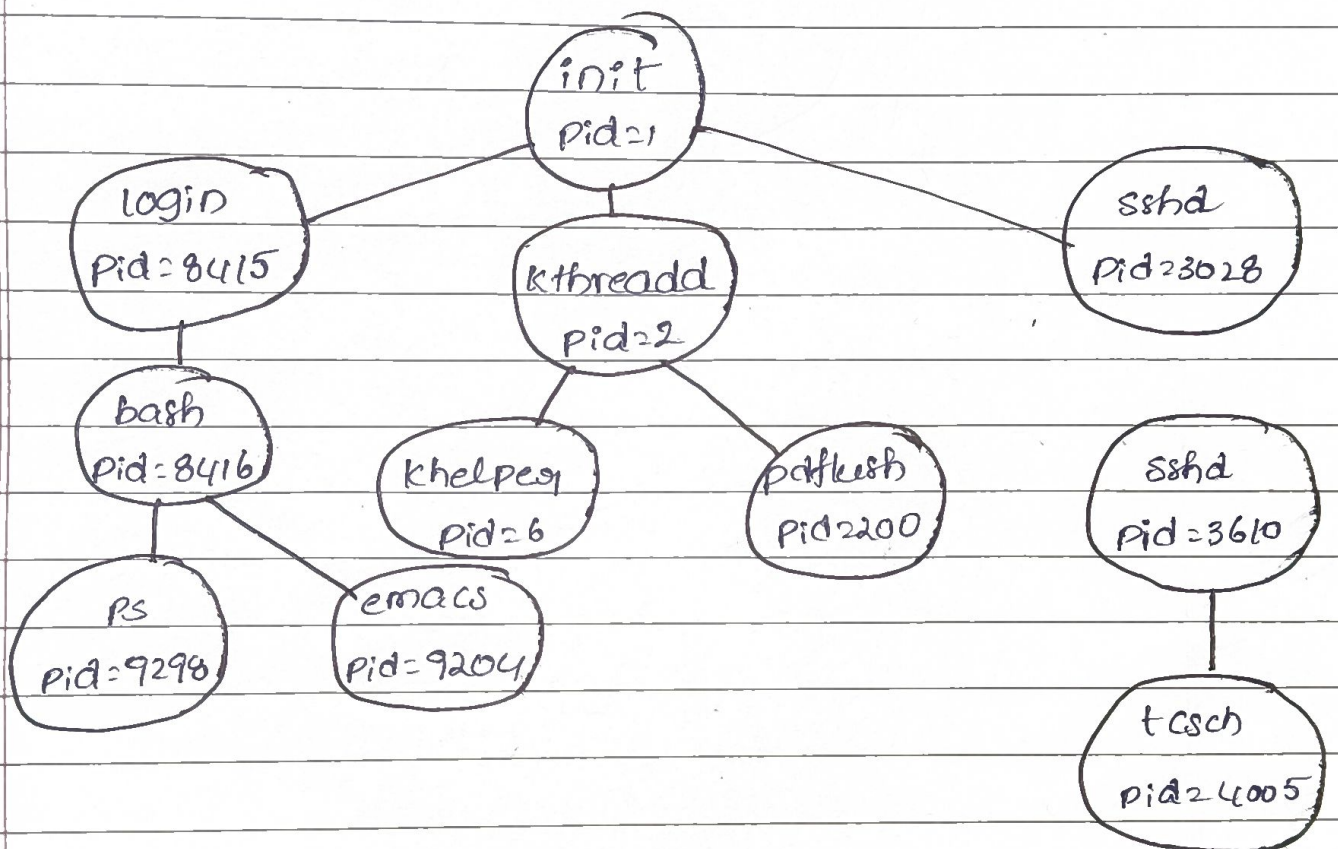
→ Child has exceed allotted resources

→ Task assigned to child is no longer required

→ The parent is exiting and the OS does not allow a child to continue if its parent terminates.

- Some operating systems do not allow child to exists if its parent has terminated. If a process terminates, then its all children also be terminated.

A Tree of Process in Linux



- `fork()` system call creates new process
- `exec()` system call used after `fork()` to replace the process memory space with a new program
- `exit()` system call delete the process