

Process Creation:

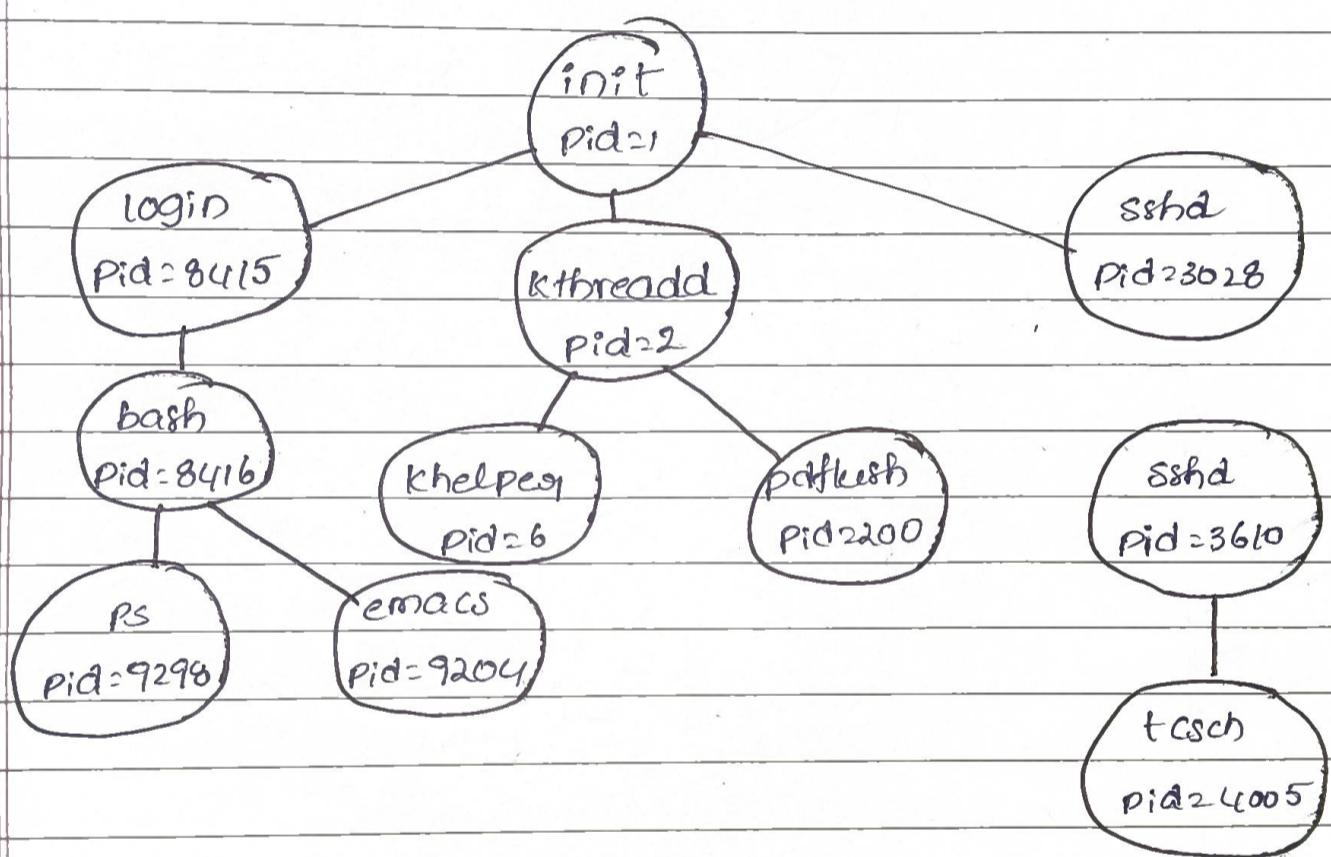
- Parent process creates child processes, which in turn create other processes, forming a tree of processes.
- Generally, process identified and managed via a process identifier (pid)
- Resource sharing options
  - Parent and children share all resources
  - Children share subset of parent's resources
  - 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