

Assignment 2

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make_zombie.c = Part 1 source code | **main_program.c** = Part 2 source code

Implementation Details and Explanation:

make_zombie.c (part 1):

```
6  int main()
7  {
8      // Creates child with f
9      int pid = fork();
10
11     sleep(1); // Used to
12
13     // If fork failed, exit
14     if(pid < 0)
15         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
16     else if(pid != 0)
17         sleep(10);
18     return 0;
19 }
20
```

This C program is simple. On line 9 `fork()` is called which creates a new process (child) and the return value is stored into a `int pid` variable. By line 9 there exists two processes, a child, and a parent each with a different value inside the `int pid` variable. Both the child and parent processes sleep for 1 second just to give the program 1 second before a zombie is created.

`fork()` return based on process:

Parent -> Returns the child's process id

child -> Returns 0

Therefore, in the if conditions from line 14 to 17 the parent process will halt for 10 seconds and the child process will pass through all if statement and return 0 (exit/terminate). Though since the parent process did not wait for the child and is busy, then for about 10 seconds the child becomes a zombie until the parent terminates.

In short, this program simply waits for 1 second then creates a zombie process for about 10 seconds.

main_program.c (part 2):

```
5  int main()
6  {
7      system("gcc -o zombie.out make_zombie.c"); // compile the zombie C file and name it zombie.out
8
9      printf("\n*****Before Zombie Creation*****\n");
10     system("./zombie.out &"); // Run the program in #1 (Create a zombie process)
11     system("ps -l"); // Display active processes in "Long" format
12     sleep(1); // Re-sync with zombie.out
13
14     printf("\n*****After Zombie Creation*****\n");
15     system("ps -l"); // Display active processes in "Long" format
16     system("kill -9 $(ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z' | sed 's/^ *//g' | cut -d ' ' -f1 | xargs)");
17
18     printf("\n*****After Slaughtering The Zombie(s)*****\n");
19     system("ps -l"); // Display active processes in "Long" format
20
21     return 0;
22 }
```

(I mostly used the system function to execute shell commands)

This program starts by first compiling the make_zombie.c that was made for part 1 and naming the executable zombie.out. After compilation is completed it runs the executable which creates a zombie child for approximately 10 seconds. All the parents of a zombie are sent a kill signal of 9 which is a SIGKILL signal that shuts the process down instantly.

Note: A simple "ps -l" command to show active processes is called three times:

- (1) Before the zombie creation
- (2) After the zombie creation and before the kill signal
- (3) After the kill signal

Note: The sleep on line 12 is used to wait for the zombie.out program to create a zombie since in program 1 we waited for 1 seconds to create a zombie. This is mainly used to show the status of the parent and child processes in part 1 before it becomes a zombie.

```
system("kill -9 $(ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z' | sed 's/^ *//g' | cut -d ' ' -f1 | xargs)");
```

Explanation for Line 16:

I Assumed: ALL/ANY parent(s) of a zombie will get killed (based on assignment wording)

kill -9 \$(command) → Sends a kill signal 9 to whatever is inside **\$()**

ps -o ppid,stat → outputs only the parent id and status of the current processes

grep 'Z' → Will only grab the rows/processes that are zombies

sed 's/^ *//g' → Used to remove leading white spaces (string transformation)

Note: Its actually needed because based on how many digits the ppid has the leading white spaces can vary which causes errors later on in the cut.

cut -d ' ' -f1 → cuts "ppid Z" into multiple parts delimited on white spaces and grabs the 1st section of the cut which is the parent process id (PPID) of the zombie

xargs → it takes standard inputs and arranges them into arguments like "arg1 arg2 arg3 etc"

Note: xargs Is used if there were multiple zombies (if not, then it still runs perfectly fine)

All the commands piped after each other grabs the pid of all the parents that have zombie and sends them a kill signal (kill -9). Below I show a screenshot to understand the multiple commands piped together.

Simpler breakdown of the multiple piped commands with 2 zombies

```
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4: ~  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps  
PID TTY          TIME CMD  
 57 tty1          00:00:00 bash  
632 tty1          00:01:02 a.out  
633 tty1          00:00:00 a.out <defunct>  
634 tty1          00:01:00 a.out  
635 tty1          00:00:00 a.out <defunct>  
647 tty1          00:00:00 ps  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps -o ppid,stat  
PPID STAT  
 56 S  
 57 R  
632 Z  
 57 R  
634 Z  
 57 R  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z'  
632 Z  
634 Z  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z' | sed 's/^ *//g'  
632 Z  
634 Z  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z' | sed 's/^ *//g' | cut -d ' ' -f1  
632  
634  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$ ps -o ppid,stat | grep 'Z' | sed 's/^ *//g' | cut -d ' ' -f1 | xargs  
632 634  
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~$
```

Note: You can see that the screenshot above shows 2 active zombie processes

Sample Run of Part 1:

Two sample runs of the program **make_zombie.c** with a helpful **ps -l** calls.

```
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4: ~/Assignment_02
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ gcc -o zombie.out make_zombie.c
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ ./zombie.out &
[1] 107
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ ps -l
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C PRI  NI ADDR SZ WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
0 S  1000    7    6  0  80   0 -  4619 -          tty1      00:00:00 bash
0 S  1000   107    7  0  80   0 -  2601 -          tty1      00:00:00 zombie.out
0 Z  1000   108   107  0  80   0 -    0 -          tty1      00:00:00 zombie.out <defunct>
0 R  1000   109    7  0  80   0 -  4646 -          tty1      00:00:00 ps
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ kill -9 107
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ ps -l
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C PRI  NI ADDR SZ WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
0 S  1000    7    6  0  80   0 -  4619 -          tty1      00:00:00 bash
0 R  1000   110    7  0  80   0 -  4646 -          tty1      00:00:00 ps
[1]+  Killed                  ./zombie.out
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ ./zombie.out &
[1] 111
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$ ps -l
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C PRI  NI ADDR SZ WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
0 S  1000    7    6  0  80   0 -  4619 -          tty1      00:00:00 bash
0 R  1000   113    7  0  80   0 -  4646 -          tty1      00:00:00 ps
[1]+  Done                    ./zombie.out
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKBT4:~/Assignment_02$
```

First Run

In the first (red) run of the first program I found the zombie's parent process id with "ps -l" and I sent a kill signal to the parent. This later shows that the zombie is also killed.

Second Run

You can see that after the second (green) run of the first program I waited 10 seconds and ran "ps -l" which shows the zombie terminated (this is because after 10 seconds the parent program terminates which therefore terminates the child zombie).

Sample Run of Part 2:

Two sample runs of the program **main_program.c**.

```
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4: ~/Assignment_02
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~/Assignment_02$ ls
main_program.c  make_zombie.c
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~/Assignment_02$ gcc main_program.c
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~/Assignment_02$ ./a.out

****Before Zombie Creation****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  163   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  171   1  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 S  1000  172  163  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 S  1000  173  171  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 R  1000  174  172  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps

****After Zombie Creation****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  163   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  171   1  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 Z  1000  173  171  0  80   0  -    0  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out <defunct>
0 S  1000  175  163  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 R  1000  176  175  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps

****After Slaughtering The Zombie(s)****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  163   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  185  163  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 R  1000  186  185  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~/Assignment_02$ ./a.out

****Before Zombie Creation****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  187   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  195   1  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 S  1000  196  187  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 S  1000  197  195  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 R  1000  198  196  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps

****After Zombie Creation****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  187   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  195   1  0  80   0  -  2601  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out
0 Z  1000  197  195  0  80   0  -    0  -      tty1    00:00:00  zombie.out <defunct>
0 S  1000  199  187  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 R  1000  200  199  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps

****After Slaughtering The Zombie(s)****
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY      TIME  CMD
0 S  1000   7    6  0  80   0  -  4582  -      tty1    00:00:00  bash
0 S  1000  187   7  0  80   0  -  2634  -      tty1    00:00:00  a.out
0 S  1000  209  187  0  80   0  -  2664  -      tty1    00:00:00  sh
0 R  1000  210  209  0  80   0  -  4646  -      tty1    00:00:00  ps
anthony@LAPTOP-NERLKB4:~/Assignment_02$
```

Simple breakdown: A zombie was created to live for 10s (since parent is sleeping for 10s) but its parent is killed from a kill signal sent to its pid which results in the death of the zombie.

(The more detailed explanation of each section was above)

You can notice that every process prints there are 3 important processes which are:

- a.out** – Part 2 program process
- zombie.out** – Part 1 program parent process
- zombie.out** – Part 1 program child process

Throughout the prints you will notice that It clearly shows the child **zombie.out** becoming a zombie and then dying after I kill its parent process (Note: Look at the status of the processes)