



Operating Systems

Processes-Part3

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Fork Example



output



```
i = 0
import os

i=0
while i < 2:
    print(i)
    os.fork()
    i += 1
```

Fork Example



output



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Fork Example

0

output



```
i = 0
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import os
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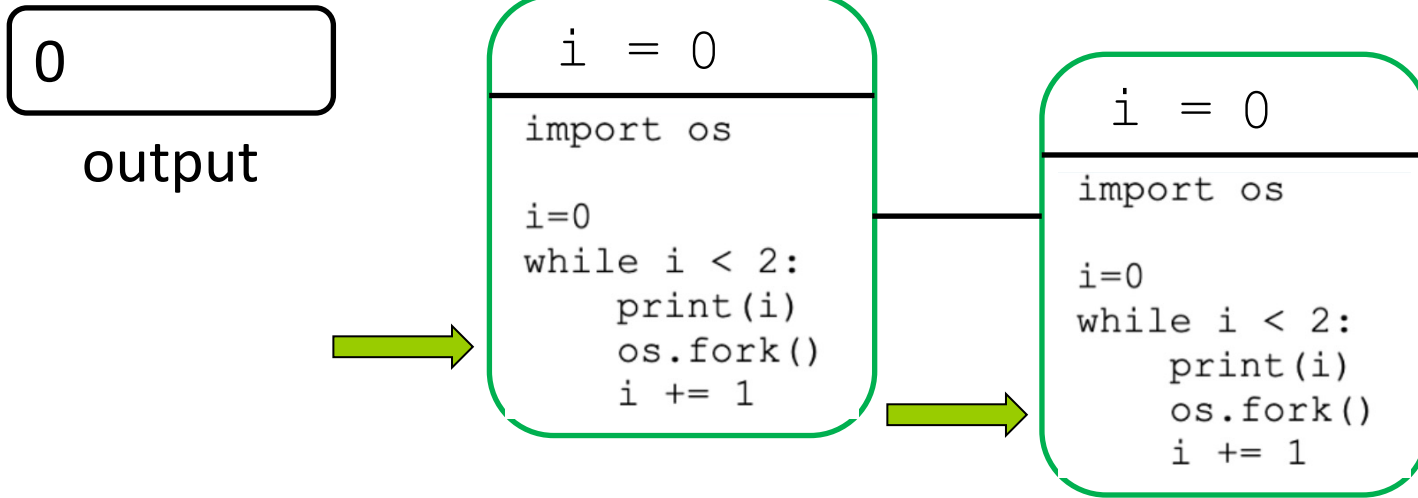
```
while i < 2:
```

```
    print(i)
```

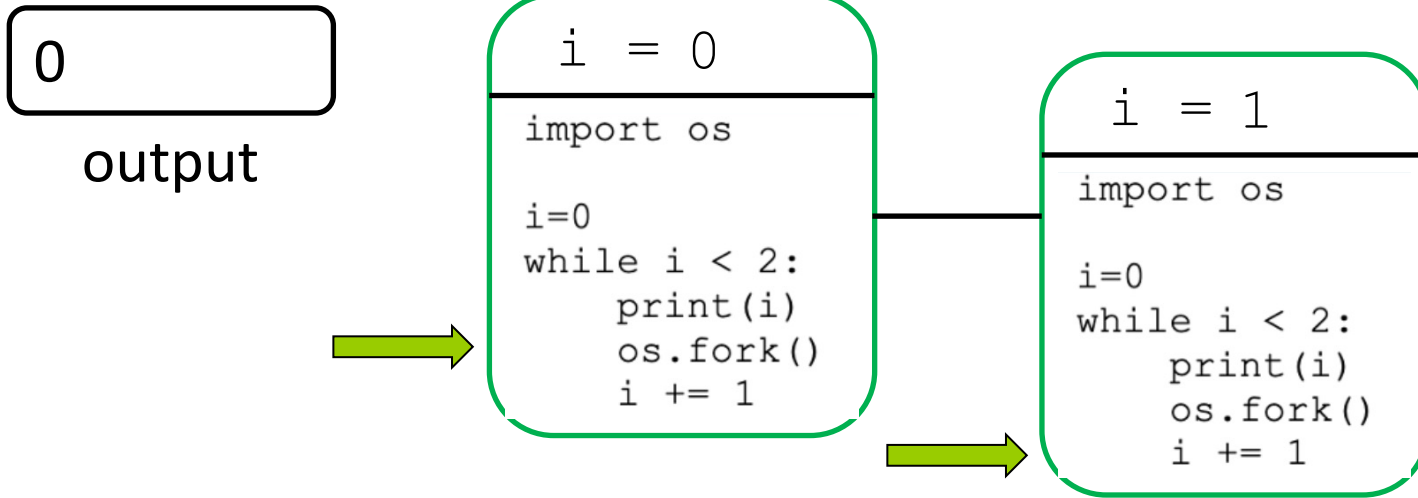
```
    os.fork()
```

```
    i += 1
```

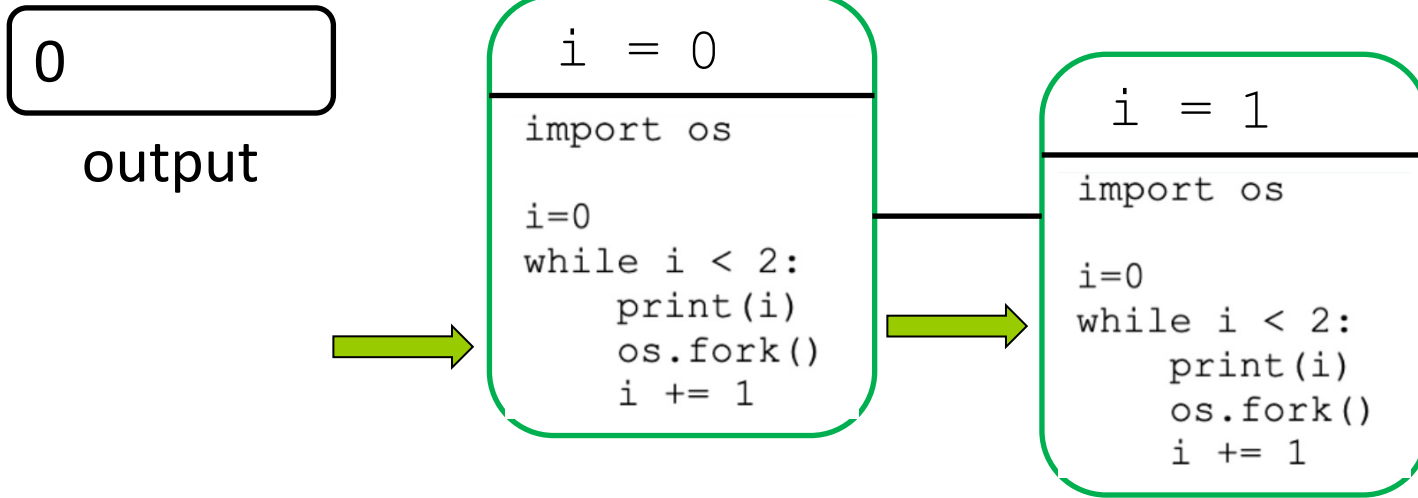
Fork Example



Fork Example



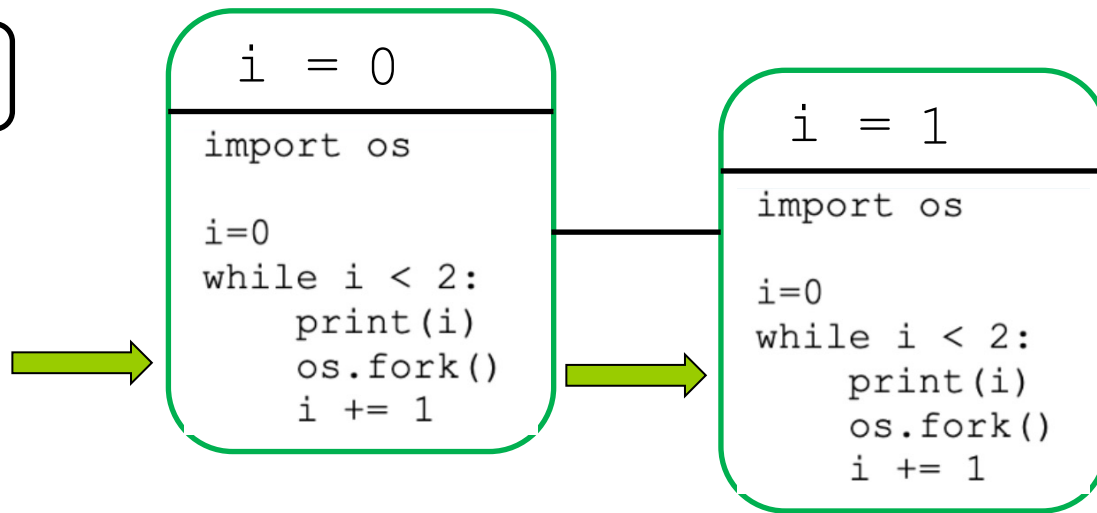
Fork Example



Fork Example

01

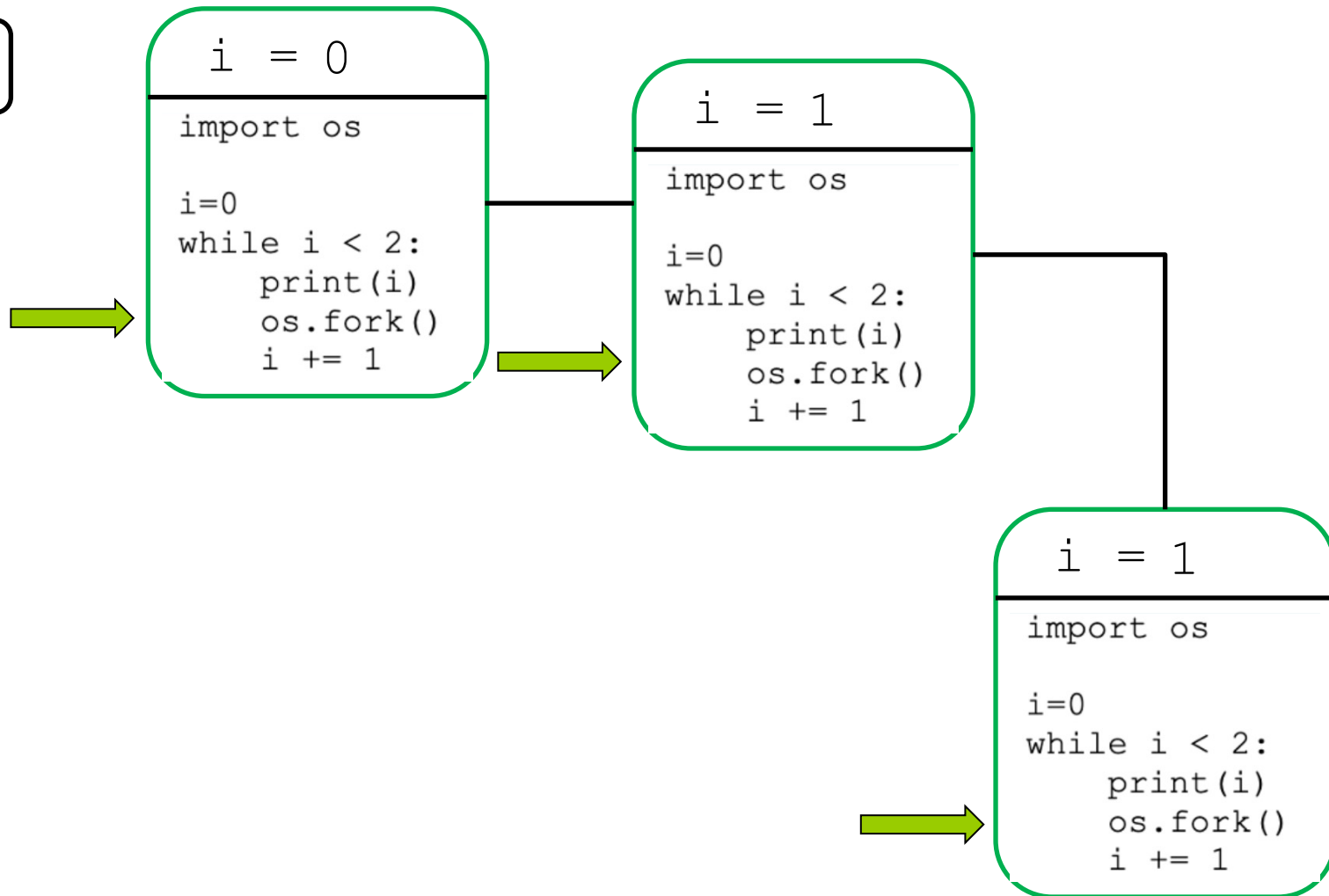
output



Fork Example

01

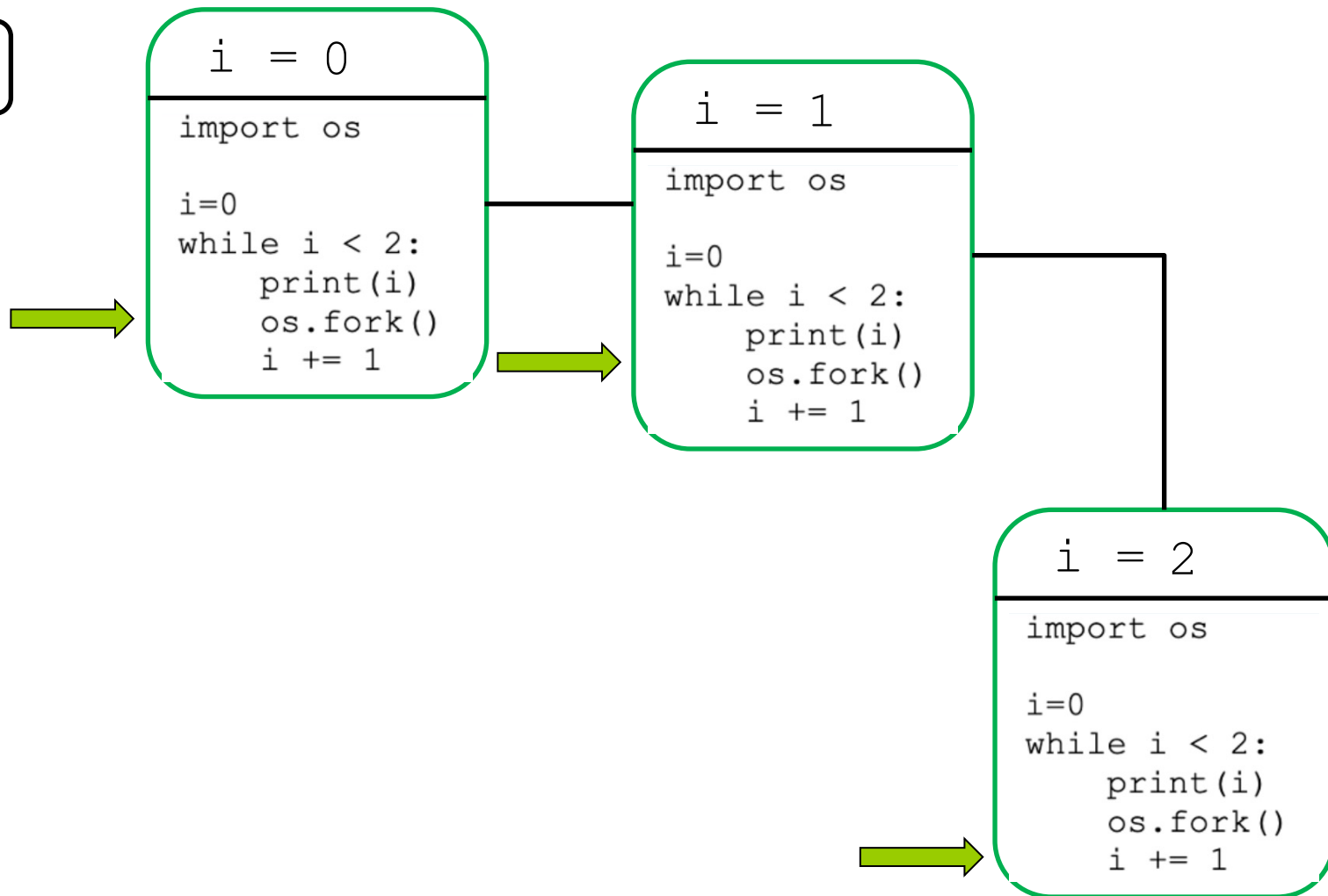
output



Fork Example

01

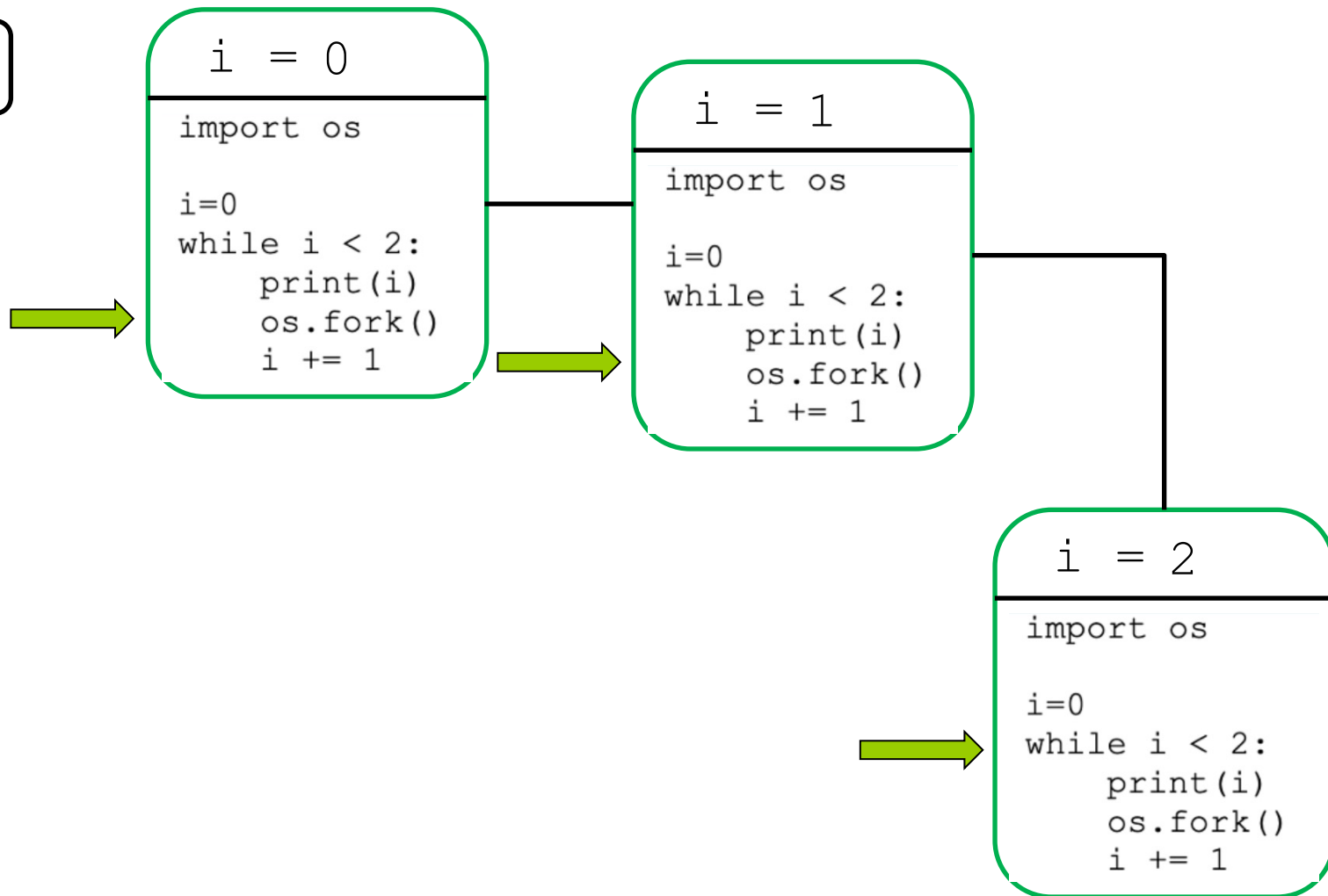
output



Fork Example

01

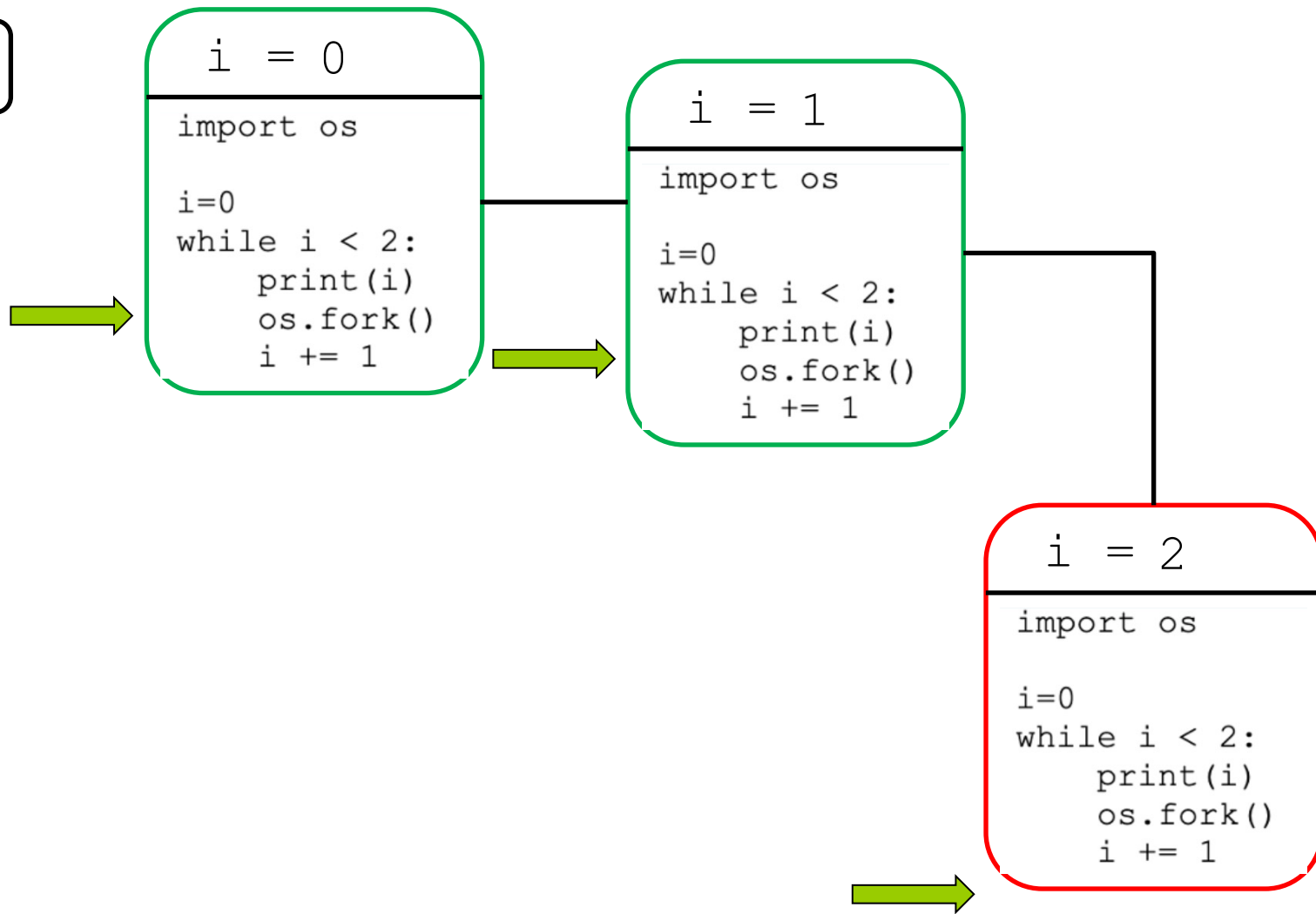
output



Fork Example

01

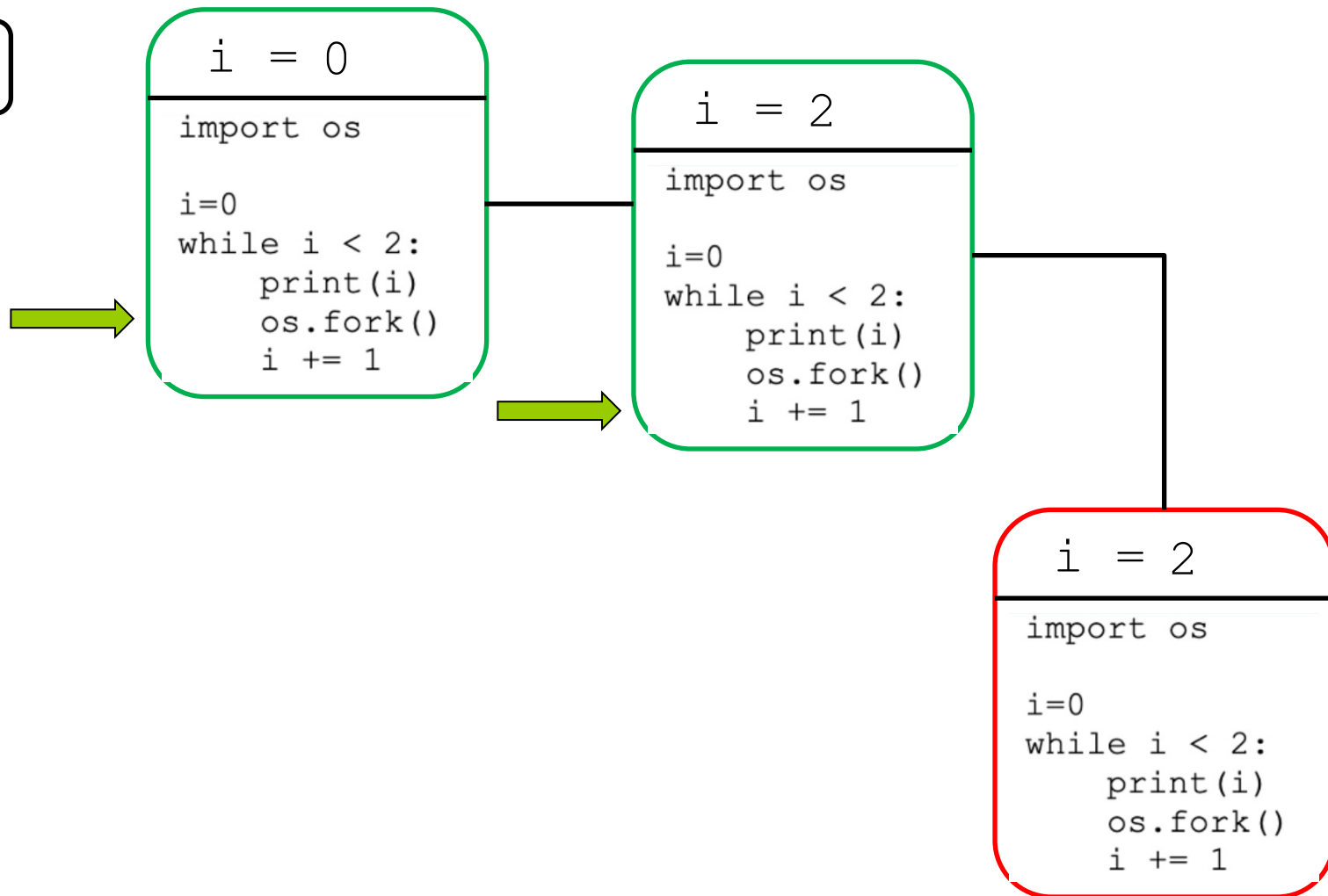
output



Fork Example

01

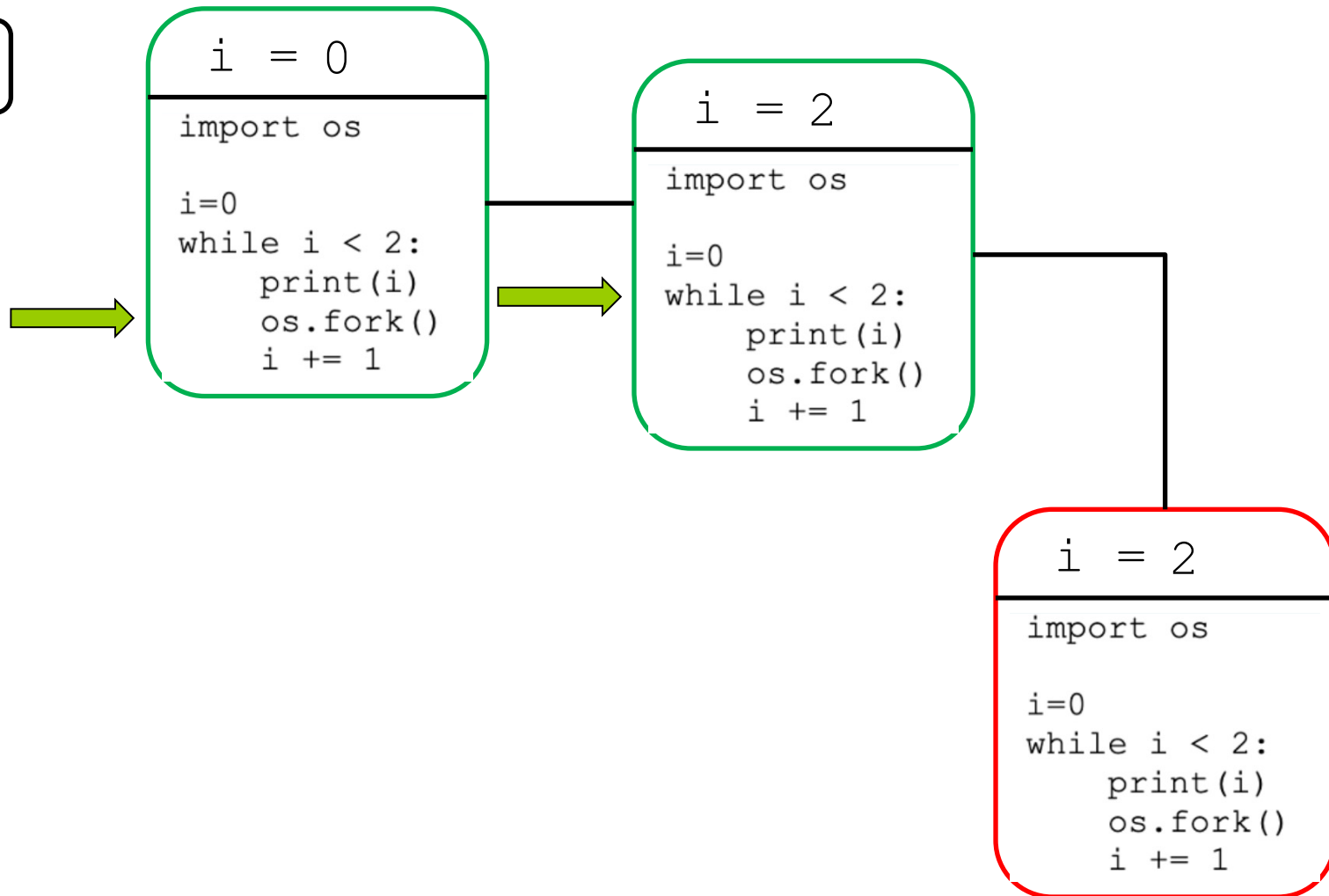
output



Fork Example

01

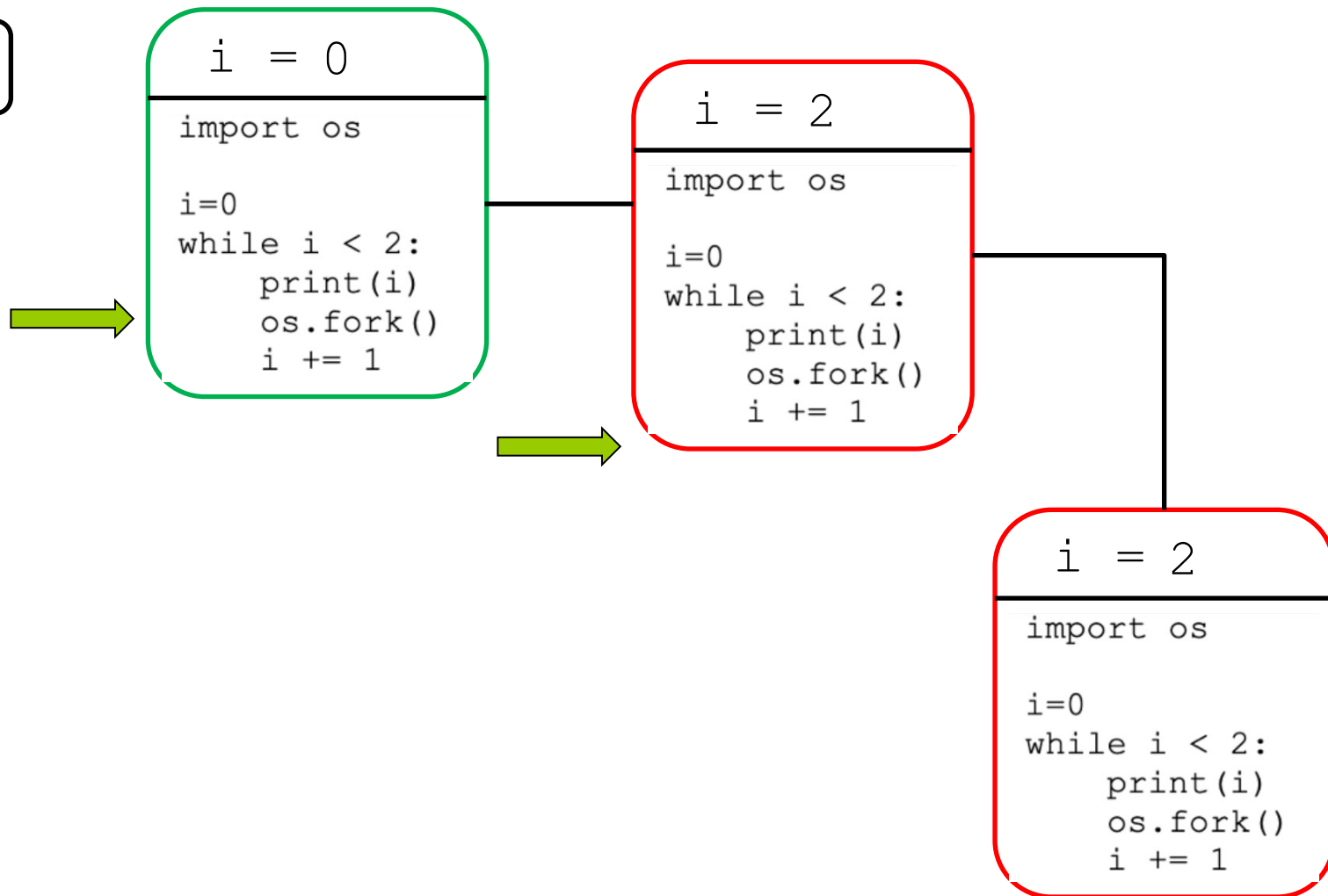
output



Fork Example

01

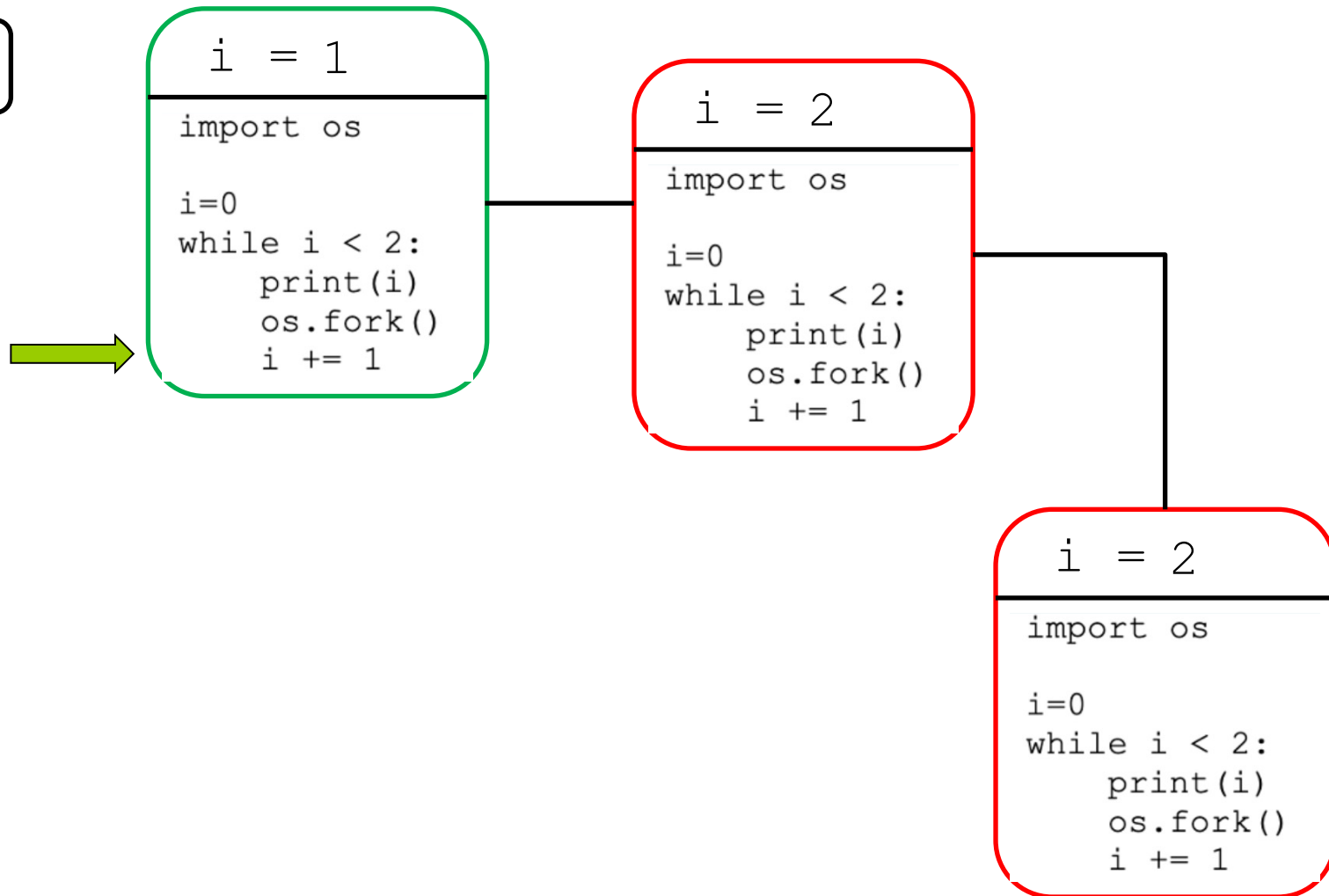
output



Fork Example

01

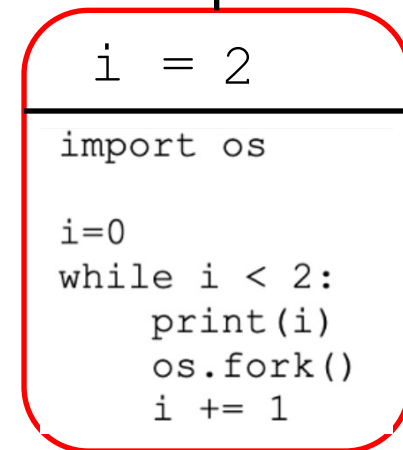
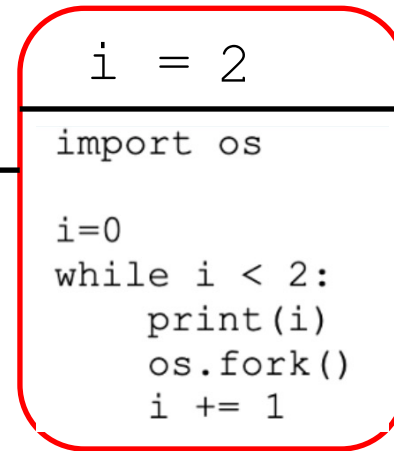
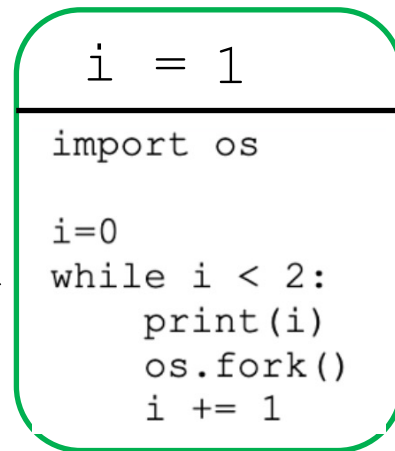
output



Fork Example

01

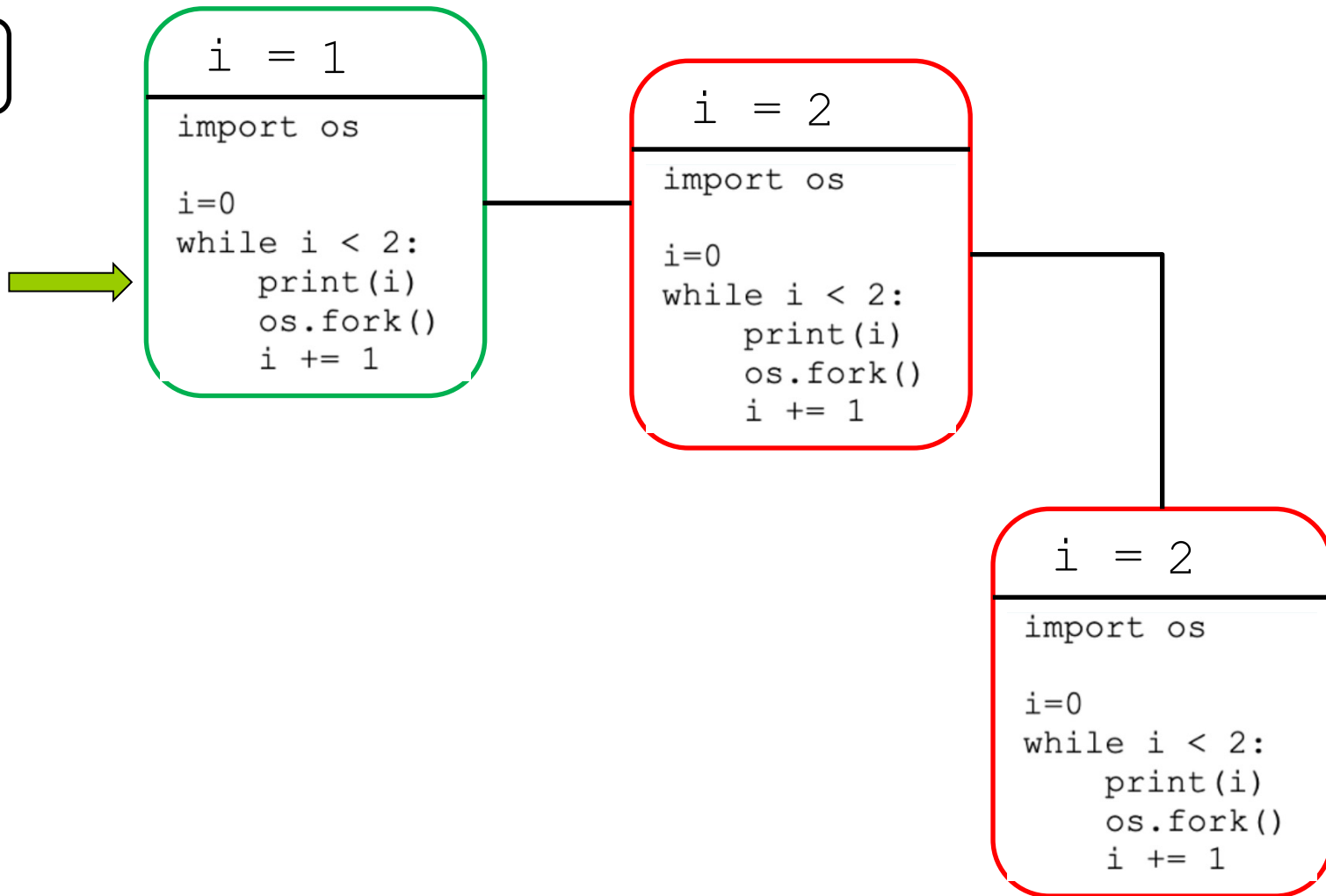
output



Fork Example

011

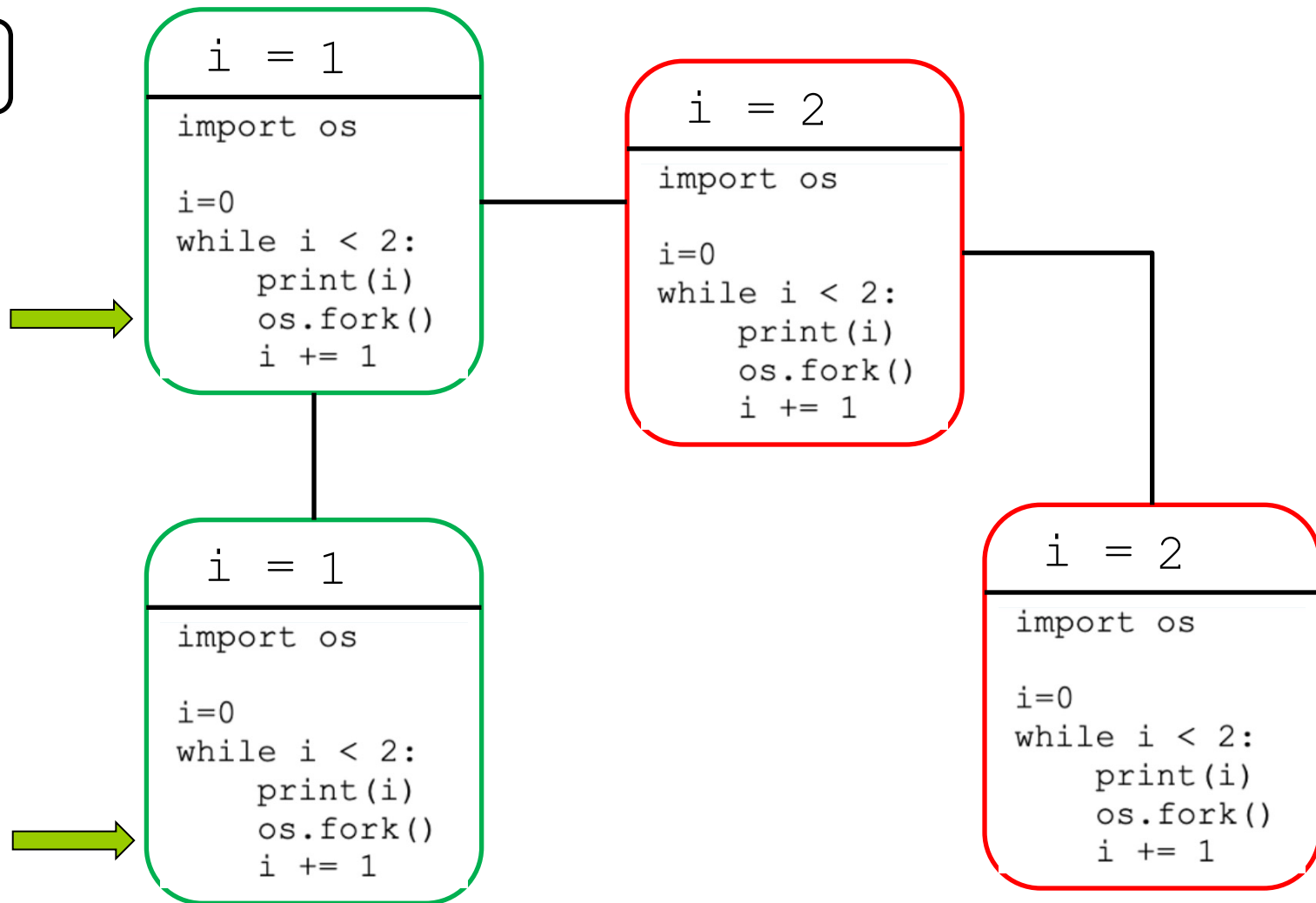
output



Fork Example

011

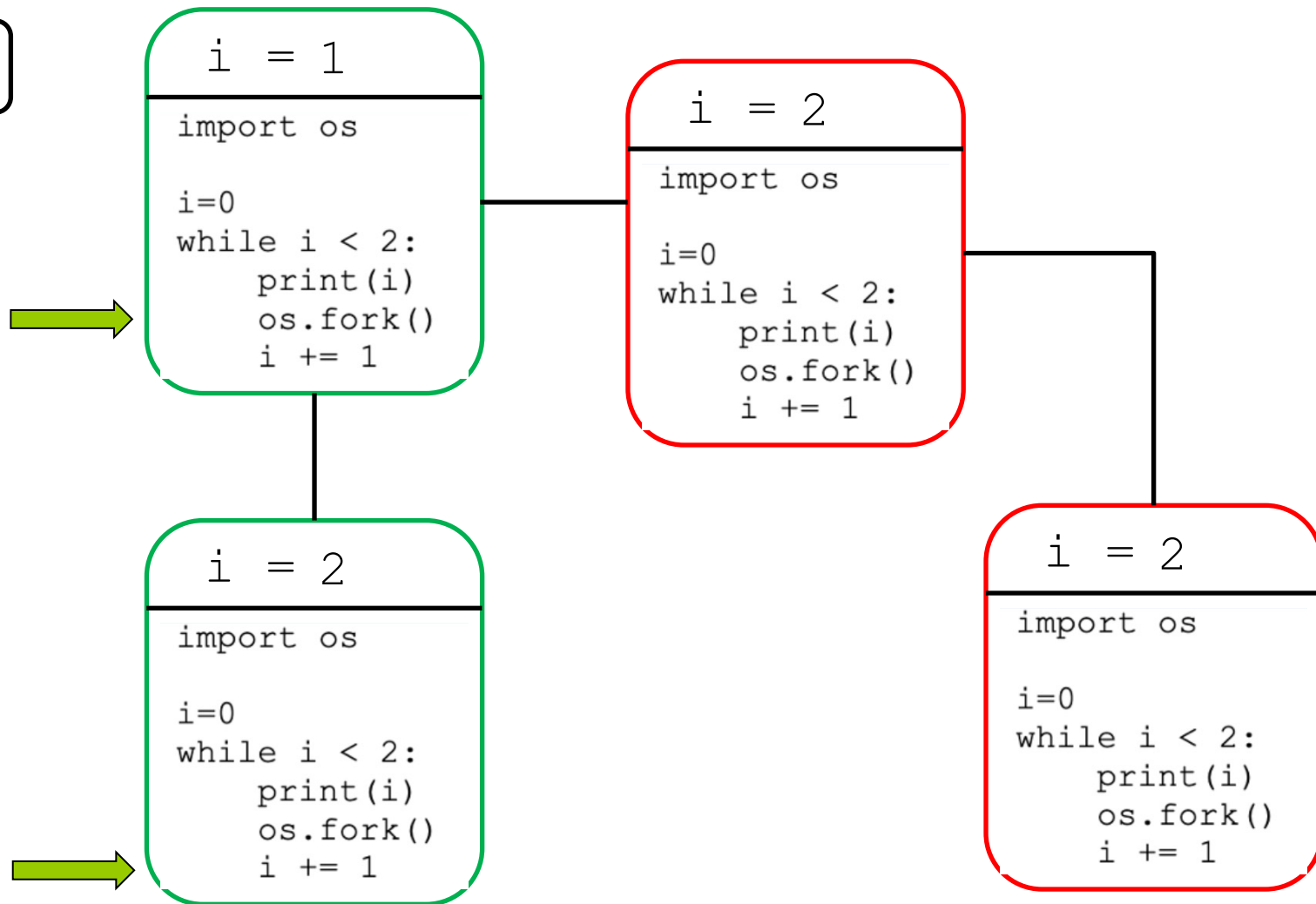
output



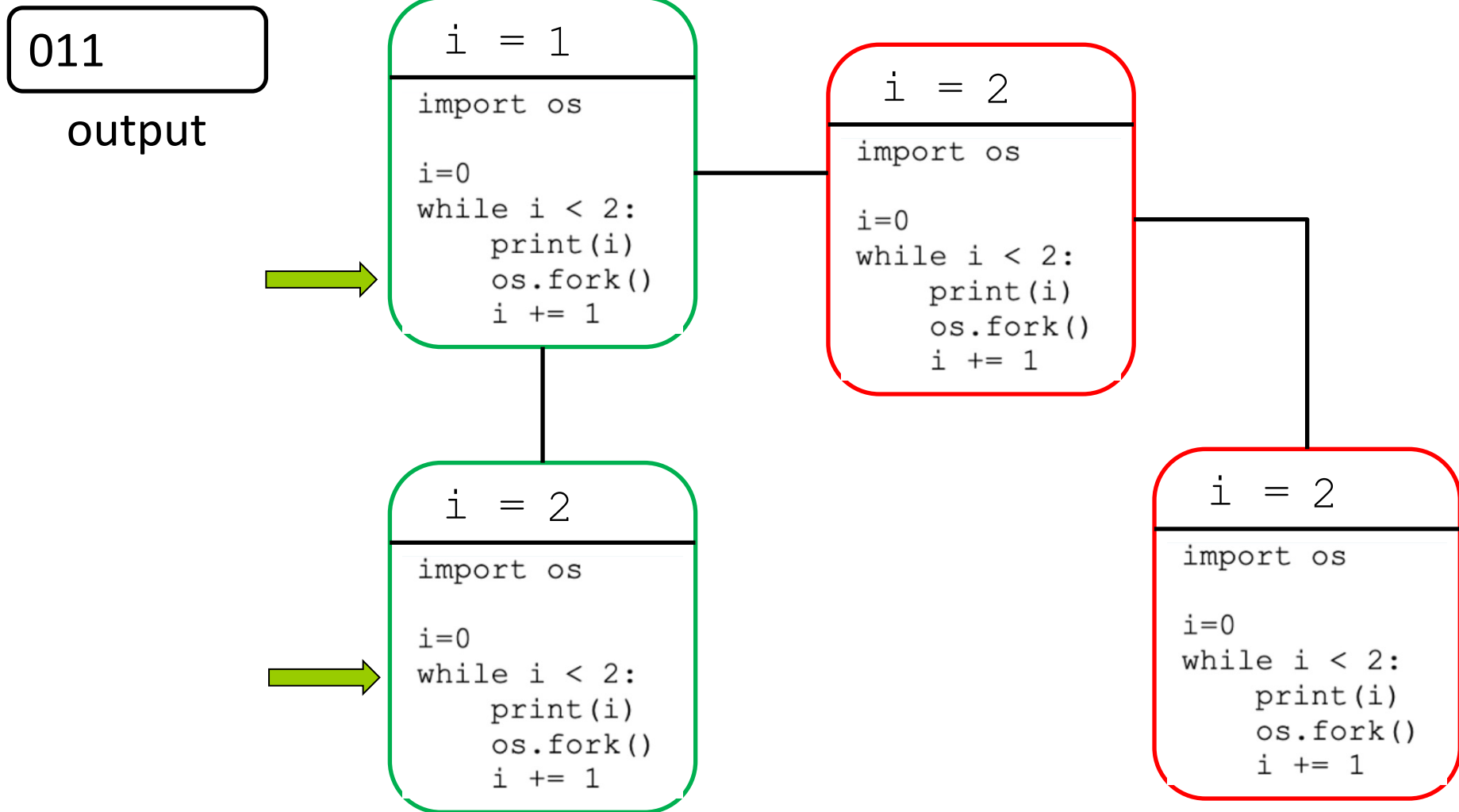
Fork Example

011

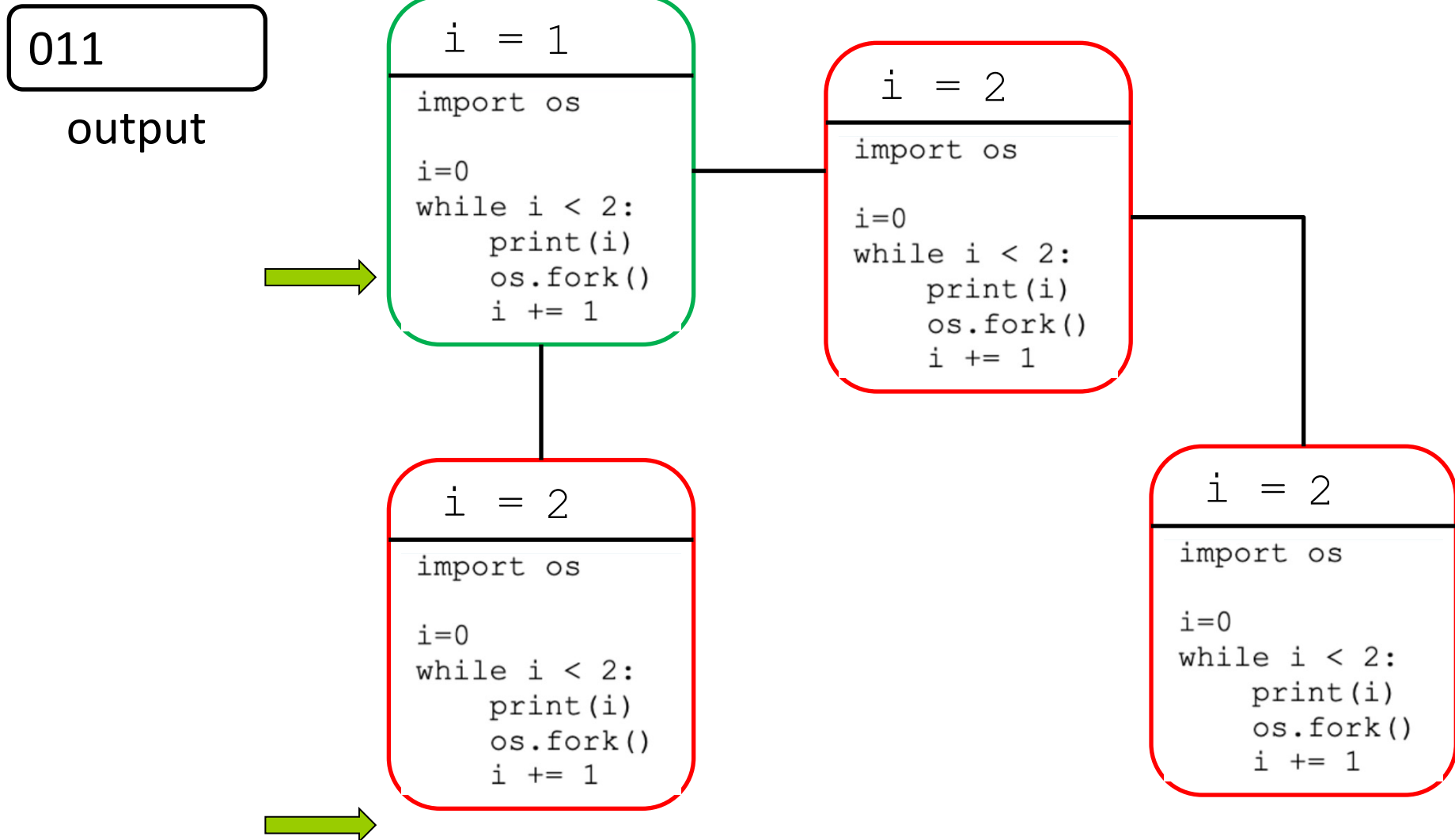
output



Fork Example



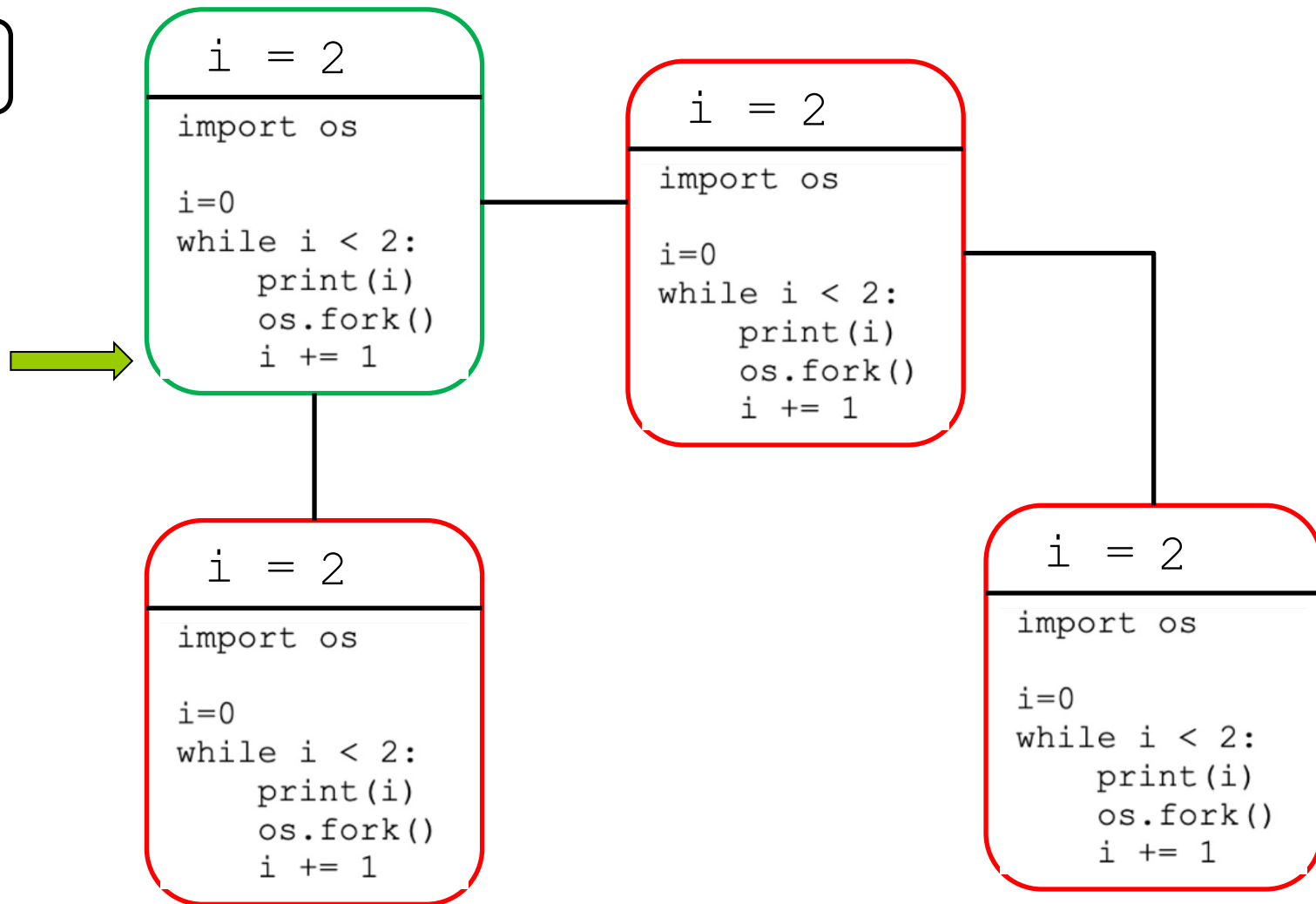
Fork Example



Fork Example

011

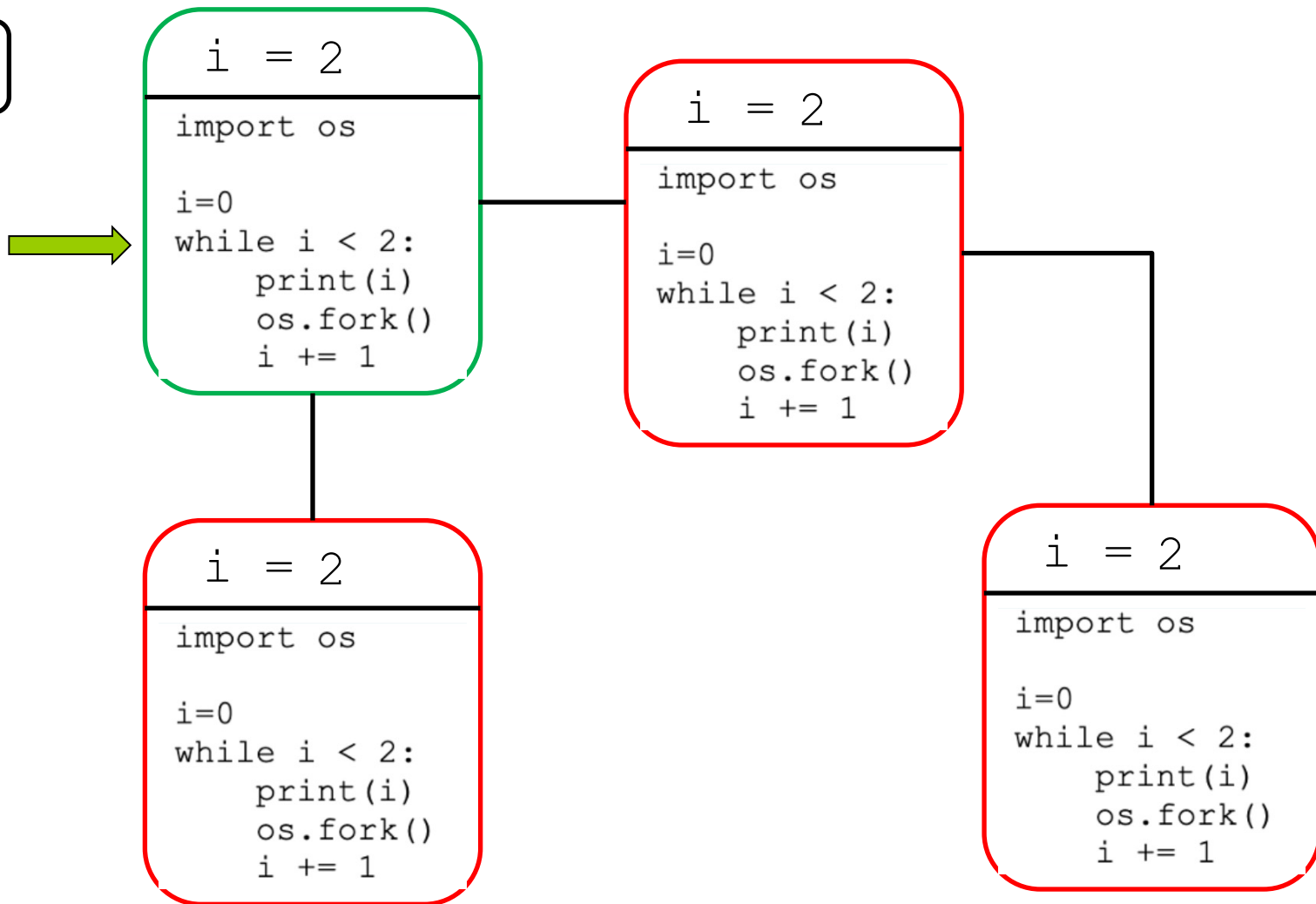
output



Fork Example

011

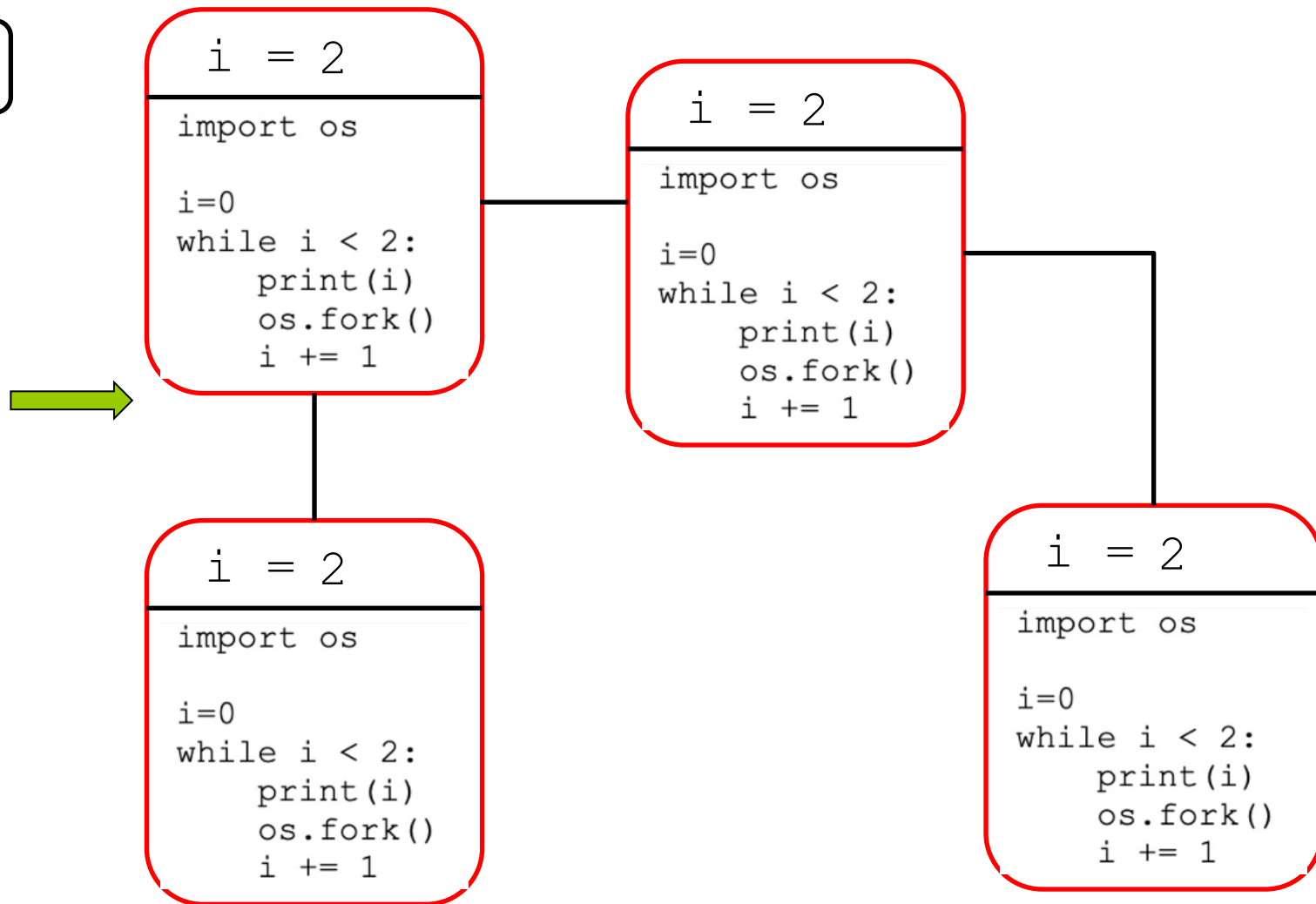
output



Fork Example

011

output



Sample exam question

۱. در اثر اجرای برنامه زیر چند پردازش ایجاد می شوند. روش محاسبه شما بایستی مشخص باشد و تنها یک عدد برای پاسخ کفایت نمی کند.

```
main() {  
    forkthem(5);  
}  
void forkthem(int n) {  
    if( n > 0 ) {  
        fork();  
        forkthem(n-1);  
    }  
}
```



Sample exam question (cont.)

۲. خروجی برنامه‌های زیر چیست؟ به شکل خلاصه توضیح دهید.

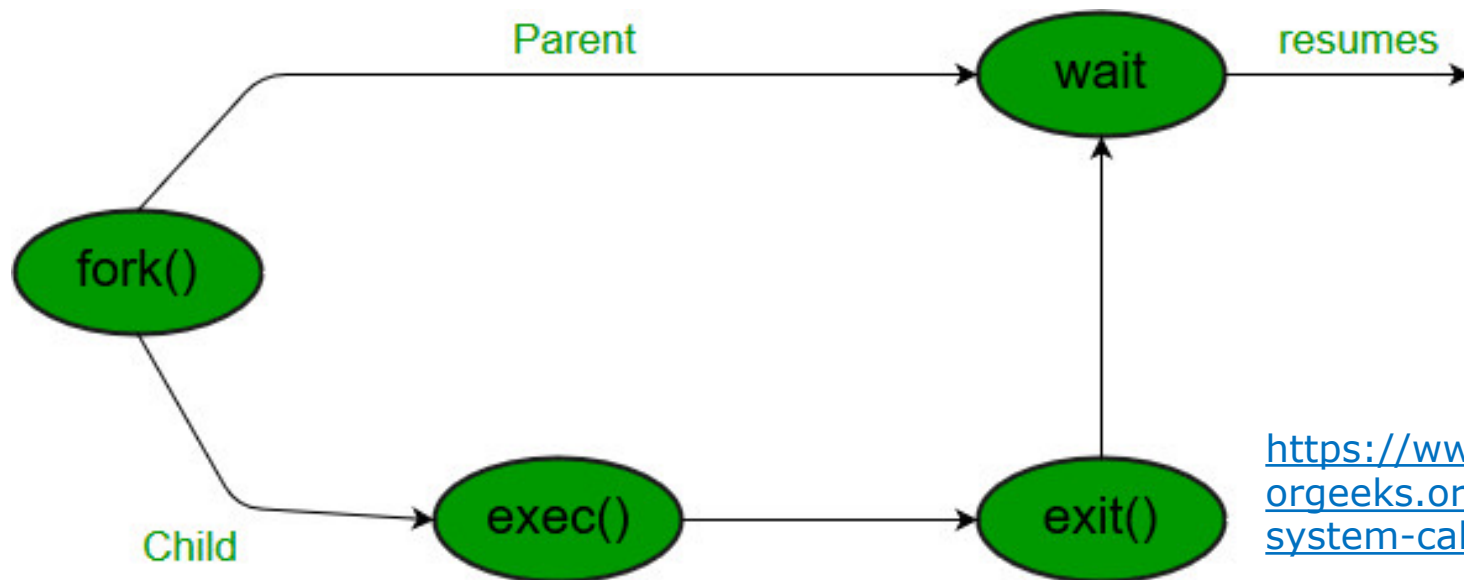
```
// Program 1
main() {
    int val = 5;
    int pid;
    if (pid = fork())
        wait(pid);
    val++;
    printf ("%d\n", val);
    return val;
}

// Program 2
main() {
    int val = 5;
    int pid;
    if (pid = fork())
        wait(pid);
    else
        exit(val);
    val++;
    printf ("%d\n", val);
    return val;
}
```



Process Termination

- Process executes last statement and then asks the operating system to ***delete it*** using the **`exit()`** system call.
 - Returns status data from child to parent (via **`wait()`**)
 - Process' resources are deallocated by operating system.



<https://www.geeksforgoeks.org/wait-system-call-c/>



Process Termination (cont.)

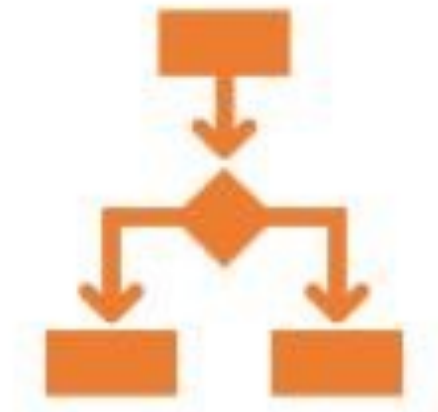
- Parent may terminate the execution of children processes using the `abort()` system call.

- Some reasons for doing so:
 - Child has exceeded allocated resources.
 - Task assigned to child is no longer required.
 - The parent is exiting, and the operating systems does not allow a child to continue if its parent terminates.



Process Termination (cont.)

- Some OSs do not allow child to ***exists*** if its parent has terminated.
 - If a process terminates, then all its children must also be terminated.
 - **Cascading termination:** All children, grandchildren, etc., are terminated.
 - The termination is initiated by the operating system.



Process Termination (cont.)

- The parent process may wait for termination of a child process by using the ***wait()*** system call.
 - The call returns status information and the pid of the terminated process.

pid = wait(&status);

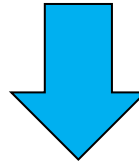
- If no parent waiting (did not invoke wait()), process is a **zombie**.
- If parent terminated without invoking wait(), process is an **orphan**.



Multiprocess Architecture – Browser

- Many web browsers ran as single process (some still do)

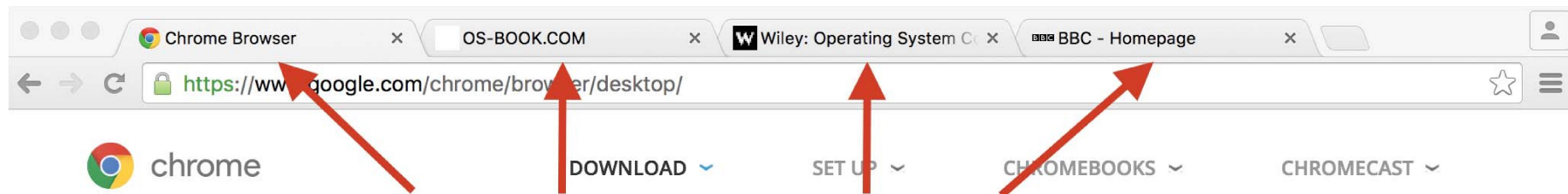
If one web site causes trouble



Entire browser can hang or crash

Multiprocess Architecture – Chrome Browser (cont.)

- Google Chrome is multiprocess with 3 different types of processes:
 - **Browser** process manages user interface, disk and network I/O.
 - **Renderer** process renders web pages, deals with HTML, Javascript.
 - ▶ A new renderer created for each website opened
 - ▶ Runs in **sandbox** restricting disk and network I/O (why?)
 - **Plug-in** process for each type of plug-in.



Each tab represents a separate process.