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Fork(): This concept is otherwise known as a system call that imitates and generates a new process. Additionally, a new child process is created which is an identical variation of the parent process.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    pid_t p = fork();
```

```
    if(p<0){
```

```
        perror("fork has failed");
```

```
        exit(1);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("process_id(pid) = %d \n",getpid());
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Exec(): This system call will replace the current system call that is running with a new program as opposed to generating and initiating a new process.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <sys/wait.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    pid_t p = fork();
```

```
    if (p < 0) {
```

```
        perror("fork has failed");
```

```
        exit(1);
```

```
    }
```

```
    else if (p == 0) {
```

```
        printf("Child process: pid = %d\n", getpid());
```

```
        execlp("ls", "ls", "-l", NULL);
```

```
        perror("exec failed");
```

```
        exit(1);
```

```
    }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        printf("Parent process: pid = %d\n", getpid());
```

```
        wait(NULL);
```

```
    }
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```