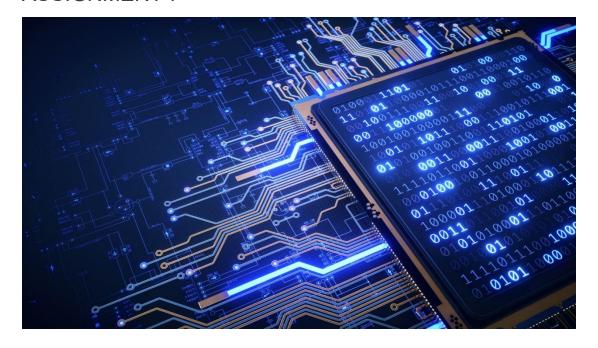
ADVANCED UNIX PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT REPORT

ASSIGNMENT 7



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1. Code Implementation

First, define the command for later use:

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<errno.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<sys/wait.h>
#define PSCMD "ps -o pid,pgid,tpgid -p "
extern int errno;
```

Then, we fork a new child by fork():

```
int main(){
    pid_t pid;
    char cmd[100];
    if((pid = fork()) < 0){
        // some error occured
        perror("Error occured while running fork: ");
        return errno;
}</pre>
```

After that, we create a new session in the child process: by setsid():

In it, we print out the PID, PGID and TPGID by predefined command.

2. Result Screen Shot

```
root@genet0:~/Advanced-UNIX-Programming/HW7 # ./assignment7
PID PGID TPGID
17839 17839 0
```

As this shows, since the PID and PGID are the same, we can tell that this process is the process group leader. Additionally, since the TPGID is 0, it doesn't have a controlling terminal.

3. Answer to the Question

3.1 Why the child process doesn't

have a controlling terminal

According to bear's slide,



If the calling process is **not** a **process group leader**, this function creates a new session

- The process becomes the session leader of this new session
- The process is the only process in this new session
- The process becomes the process group leader of a new process group.
- The new process group ID is the process ID of the calling process
- The process has no controlling terminal

Since we made the child the process group leader by **setsid()**, it doesn't have a controlling terminal.

3.2 The PID, PGID, TPGID values

and their meanings

| | value | meaning |
|-------|-------|--|
| PID | 17839 | These two values are the same, indicating that this process is the process group leader. |
| PGID | 17839 | |
| TPGID | 0 | The process doesn't have a controlling terminal |