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Class: KHTN2021

OPERATING SYSTEM
LAB 3'S REPORT

SUMMARY

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Self-scrores: 10

Note: Export file to **PDF and name the file by following format:*
LAB X – <Student ID>.pdf

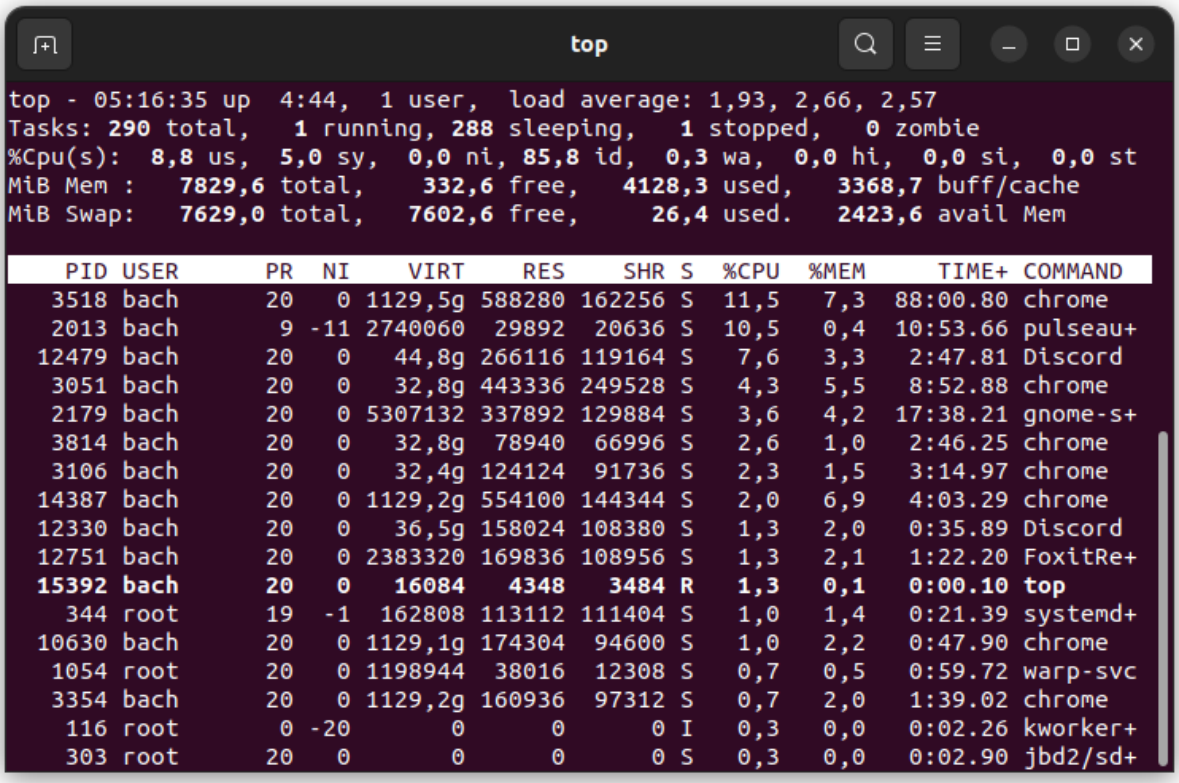
Section 3.4 Process

3.4.1. Process

3.4.1.1. Concept of process

3.4.1.2. Process in Linux

Result of running top command



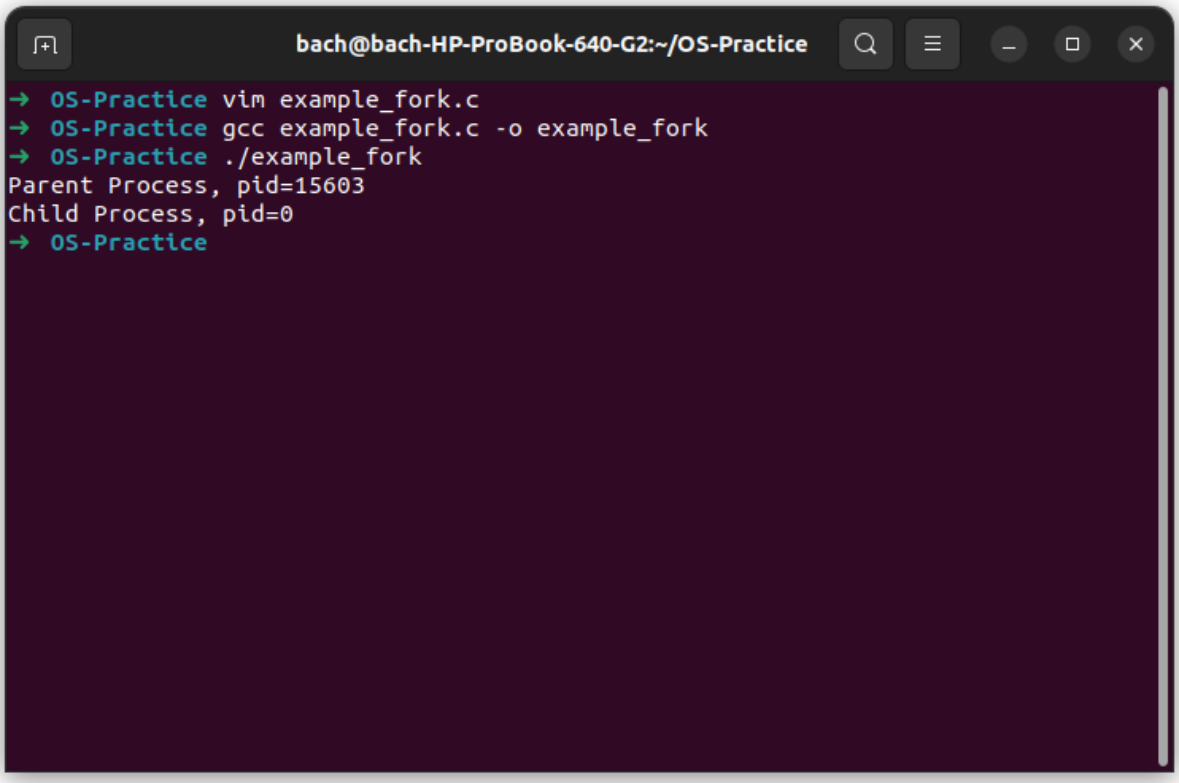
3.4.1.3. Create a process

File example_fork.c

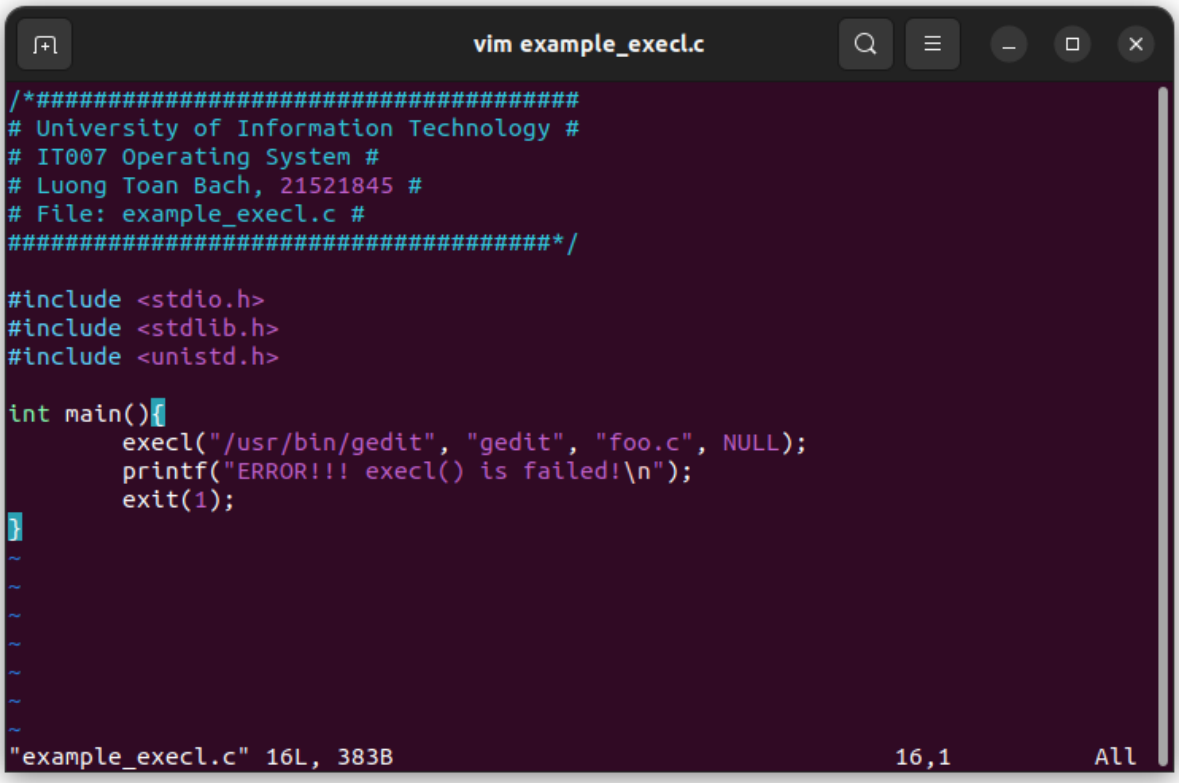
vim example_fork.c

```
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_fork.c #
#######################################*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main(){
        pid_t pid;
        pid=fork();
        if(pid==0)
                printf("Child Process, pid=%d\n",pid);
        else
                printf("Parent Process, pid=%d\n",pid);
        exit(0);
}
~
~
~
"example_fork.c" 20L, 416B                                    20,1          All
```

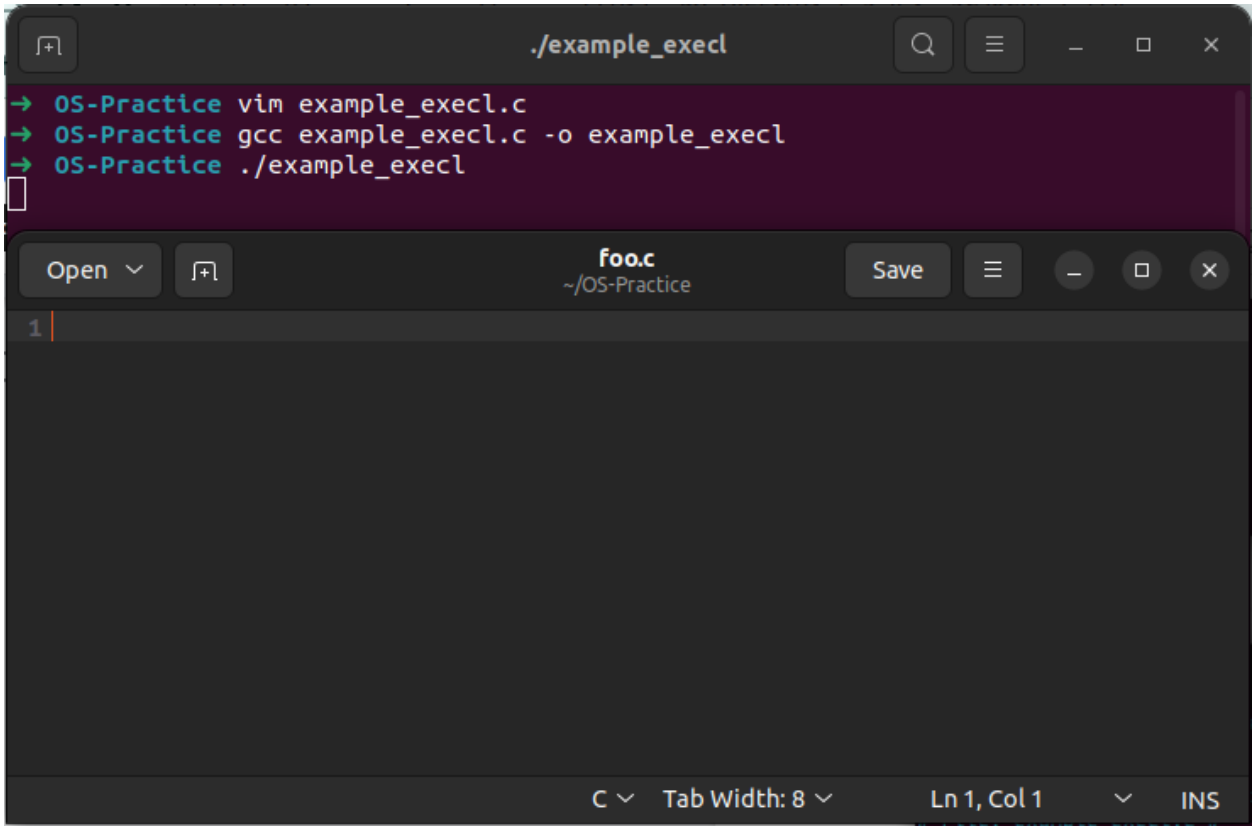
Result of running example_fork.c



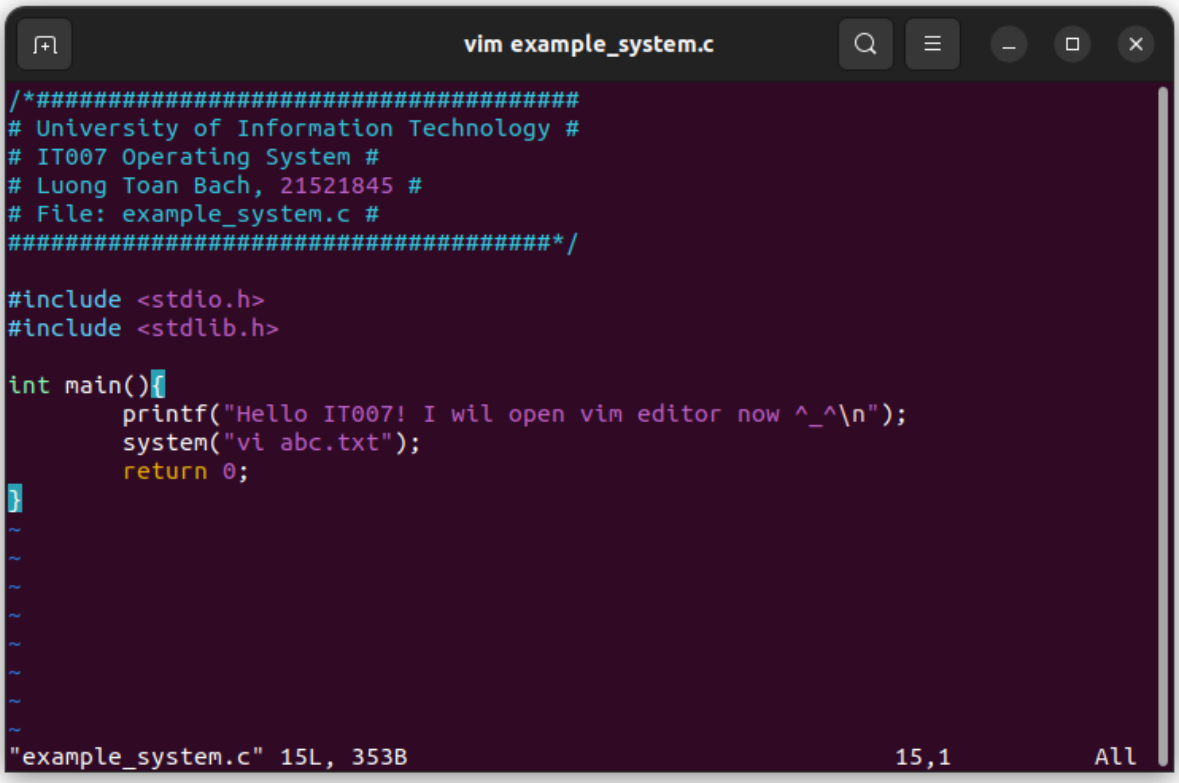
File example_fork.c



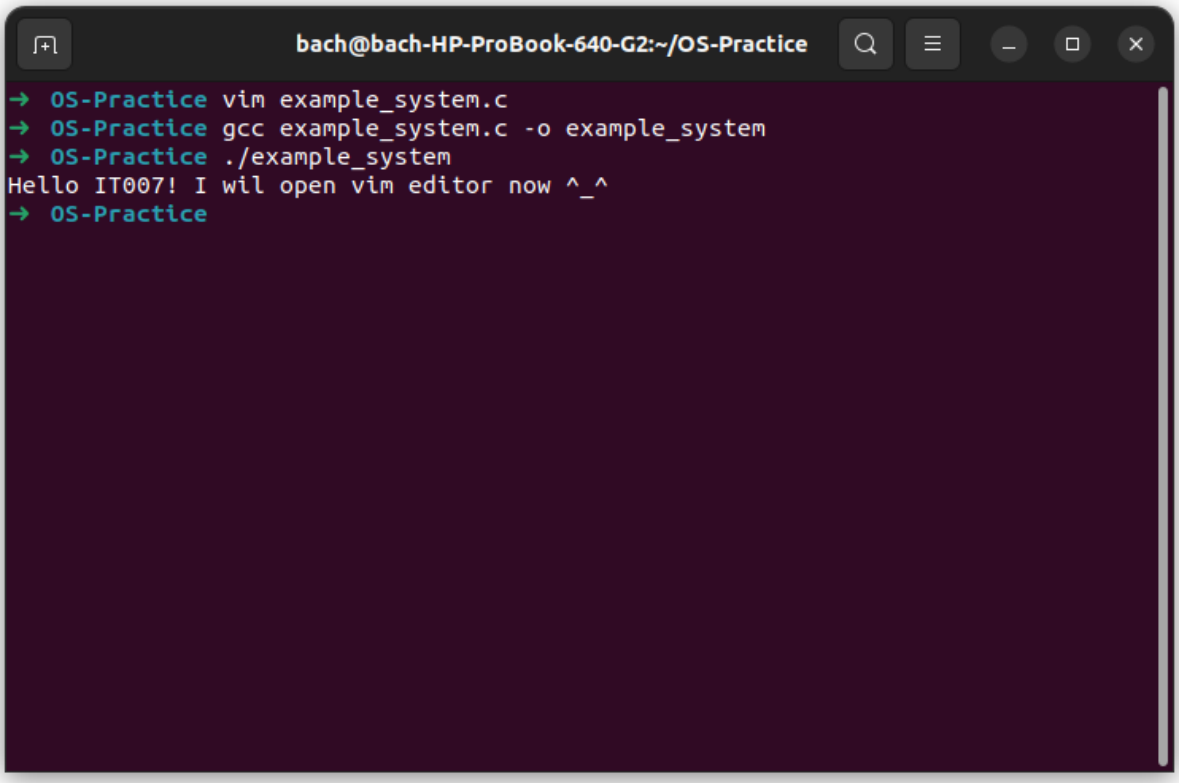
Result of running example_fork.c

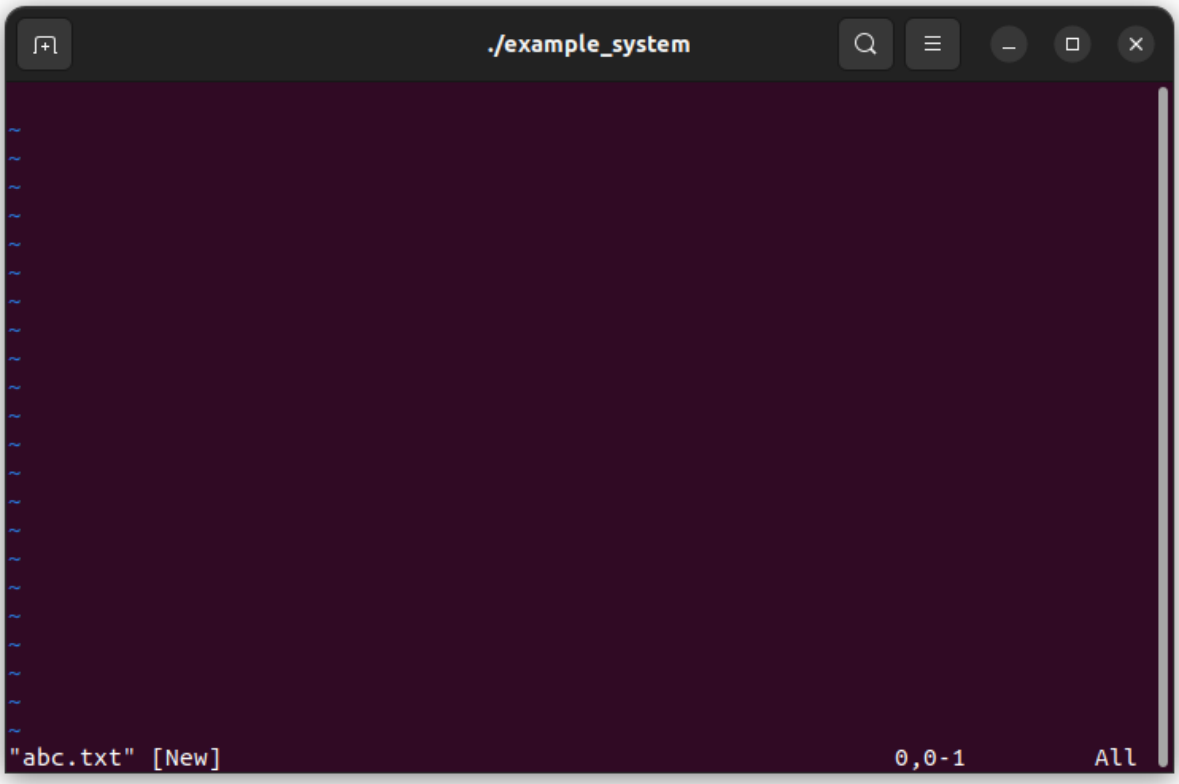


File example_system.c



Result of running example_system.c


bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim example_system.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_system.c -o example_system
→ OS-Practice ./example_system
Hello IT007! I wil open vim editor now ^_^
→ OS-Practice


./example_system
"abc.txt" [New]
0,0-1
All

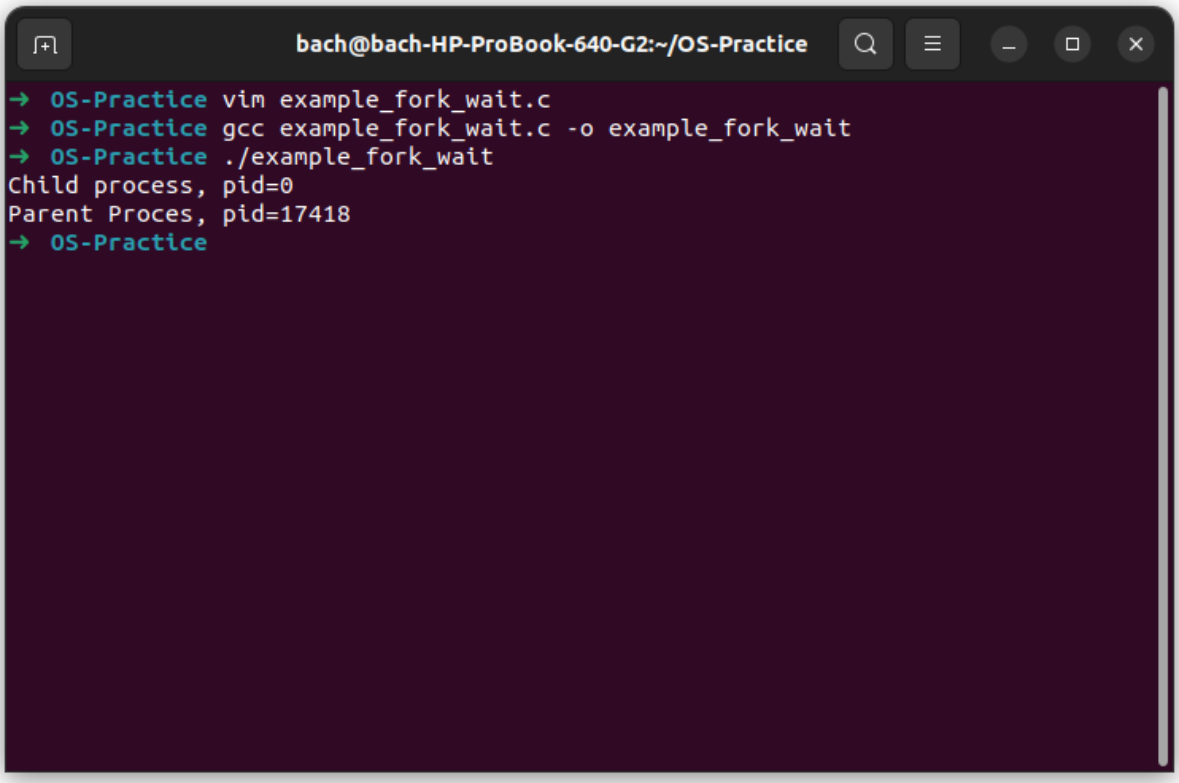
3.4.1.4. Finish a process

File example_fork_wait.c

vim example_fork_wait.c

```
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_fork_wait.c #
#######################################*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main(){
        pid_t pid;
        pid = fork();
        if(pid == 0)
                printf("Child process, pid=%d\n",pid);
        else {
                wait(NULL);
        printf("Parent Proces, pid=%d\n",pid);
        }
exit(0);
}
-- INSERT --                                              23,2          All
```

Result of running example_fork_wait.c



3.4.2. Sub-process

3.4.2.1. Concept of sub-process

3.4.2.2. Sub-process in Linux

3.4.2.3. Create a sub-process

File example_thread_creation.c

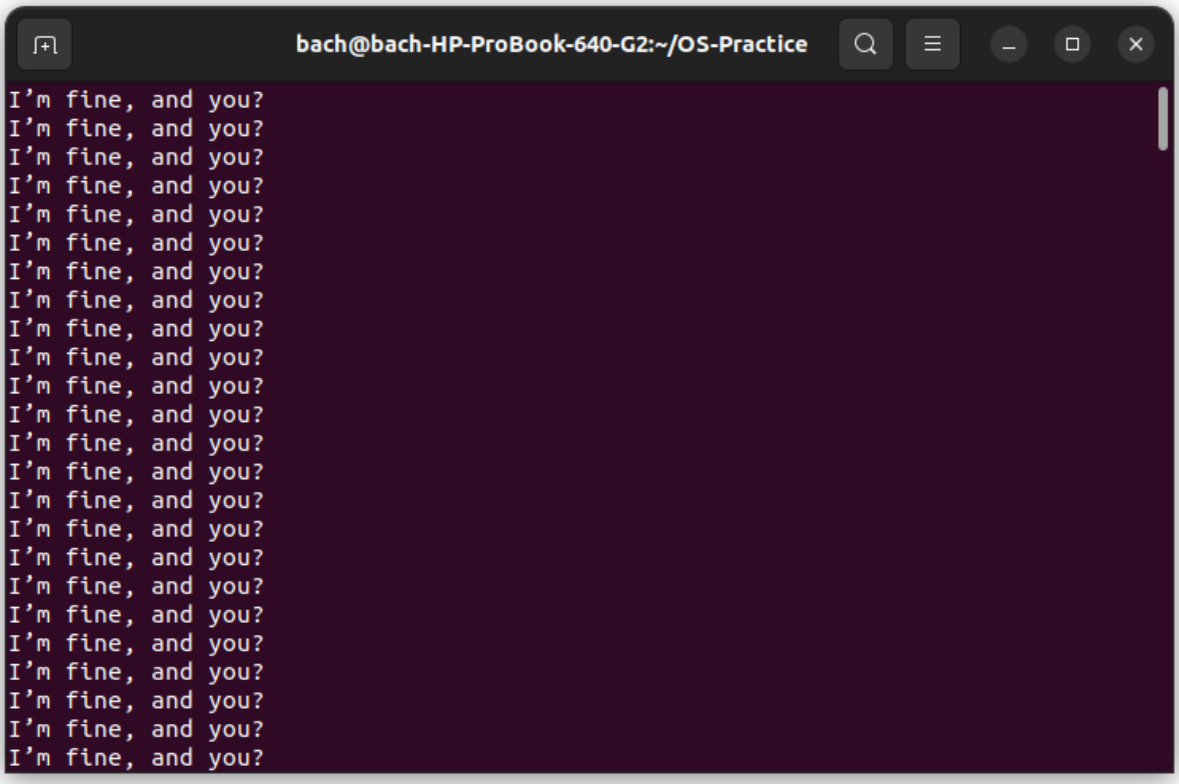
vim example_thread_creation.c

```
/*#####################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_thread_creation.c #
#####################################*/

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void *thread_print(void * messenge) {
        while(1) {
                printf("Hello, How are you?\n");
        }
}

int main() {
        pthread_t idthread;
        pthread_create(
                &idthread,
                NULL,
                &thread_print,
                NULL);
        while(1) {
                                                    1,1           Top
```

vim example_thread_creation.c

```
# File: example_thread_creation.c #
#####################################*/

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void *thread_print(void * messenge) {
        while(1) {
                printf("Hello, How are you?\n");
        }
}

int main() {
        pthread_t idthread;
        pthread_create(
                &idthread,
                NULL,
                &thread_print,
                NULL);
        while(1) {
                printf("I'm fine, and you?\n");
        }
        return 0;
}
                                                    27,1          Bot
```

Result of running example_thread_creation.c



3.4.2.4. Finish a sub-process

File example_thread_selfexit.c

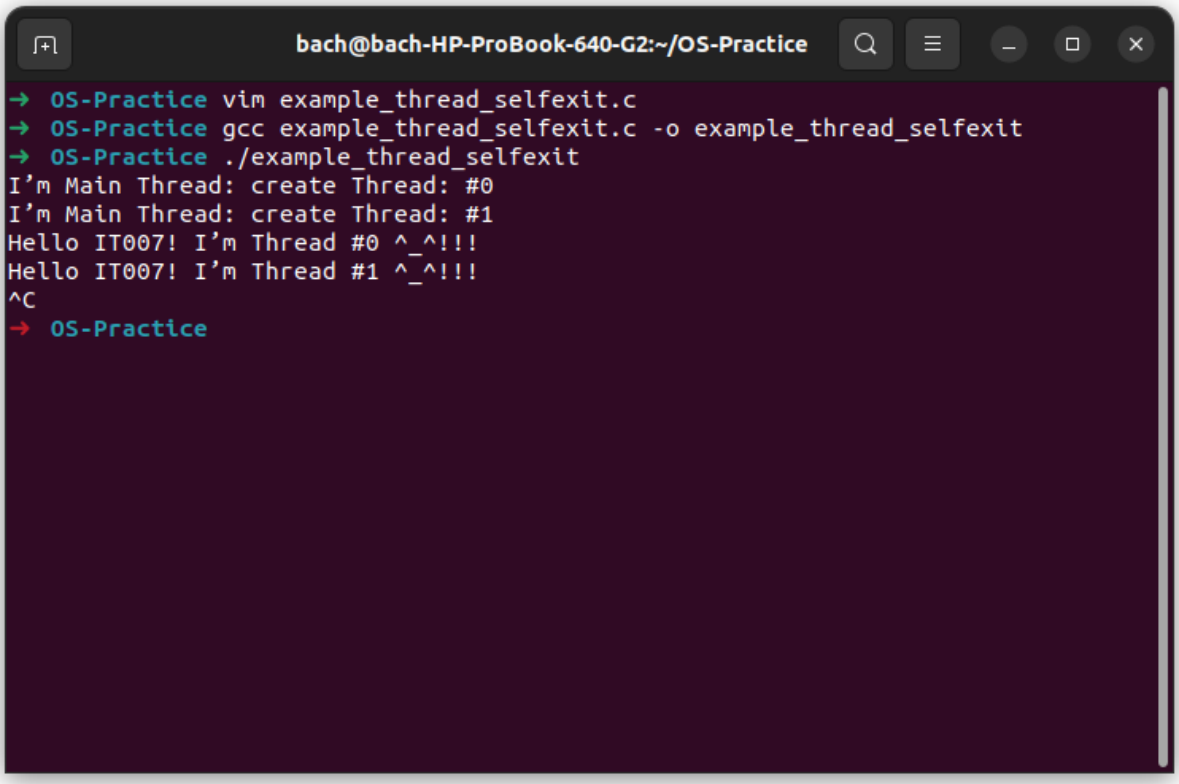
vim example_thread_selfexit.c

```
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_thread_selfexit.c #
#######################################*/

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define NUM_THREADS 2
void *thread_print(void *threadid)
{
        long tid;
        tid = (long)threadid;
        printf("Hello IT007! I'm Thread #%ld ^_^!!!\n", tid);
        pthread_exit(NULL);
}

int main()
{
        pthread_t threads[NUM_THREADS];
        int check;
-- INSERT --                                              9,19          Top
```

vim example_thread_selfexit.c

```
int main()
{
        pthread_t threads[NUM_THREADS];
        int check;
        long tID;

        for(tID = 0; tID < NUM_THREADS; tID++){
                printf("I'm Main Thread: create Thread: #%ld\n", tID);
                check = pthread_create(
                        &threads[tID],
                        NULL,
                        thread_print,
                        (void *)tID);0
                if (check != 0){
                        printf("ERROR!!! I'm Main Thread, can't create Thread #%
ld", tID);
                        exit(-1);
                }
        }
        sleep(100);
        /* Last thing that main() should do */
        pthread_exit(NULL);
}
                                                       43,1          Bot
```

Result of running example_thread_selfexit.c



3.4.2.5. Join and Block sub-process

File example_thread_join.c

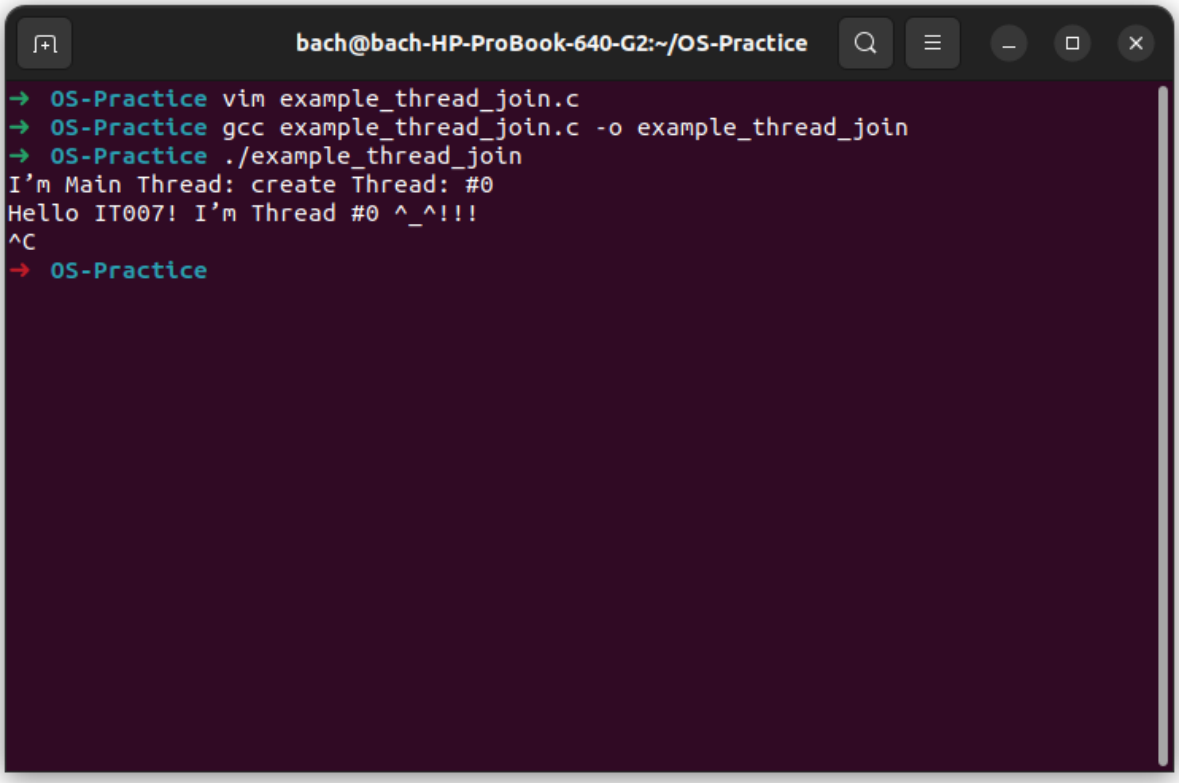
vim example_thread_join.c

```
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_thread_join.c #
#######################################*/
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define NUM_THREADS 2

void *thread_print(void *threadid)
{
        long tid;
        tid = (long)threadid;
        printf("Hello IT007! I'm Thread #%ld ^_^!!!\n", tid);
        sleep(100);
}

int main()
{
-- INSERT --                                              1,1           Top
```

vim example_thread_join.c

```
int main()
{
        pthread_t threads[NUM_THREADS];
        int check;
        long tID;
        for(tID = 0; tID < NUM_THREADS; tID++){
                printf("I'm Main Thread: create Thread: #%ld\n", tID);
                check = pthread_create(
                        &threads[tID],
                        NULL,
                        thread_print,
                        (void *)tID);
                if (check != 0){
                        printf("ERROR!!! I'm Main Thread, I can't create Thread
#%ld ", tID);
                        exit(-1);
                } //end if
                pthread_join(threads[tID], NULL);
        } //end for
        /* Last thing that main() should do */
        pthread_exit(NULL);
}
-- INSERT --                                              42,1          Bot
```

Result of running example_thread_join.c



3.4.2.6. Add data to sub-process

File example_thread_structure.c

vim example_thread_structure.c

```c
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_thread_structure.c #
#######################################*/

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define NUM_THREADS 2

struct struct_print_parms{
        char character;
        int count;
};

void* char_print (void* args) {
        struct struct_print_parms* p = (struct struct_print_parms*) args;
        int i;
        for (i=0; i <p->count; i++)
                printf ("%c\n", p->character);
        return NULL;
}
```

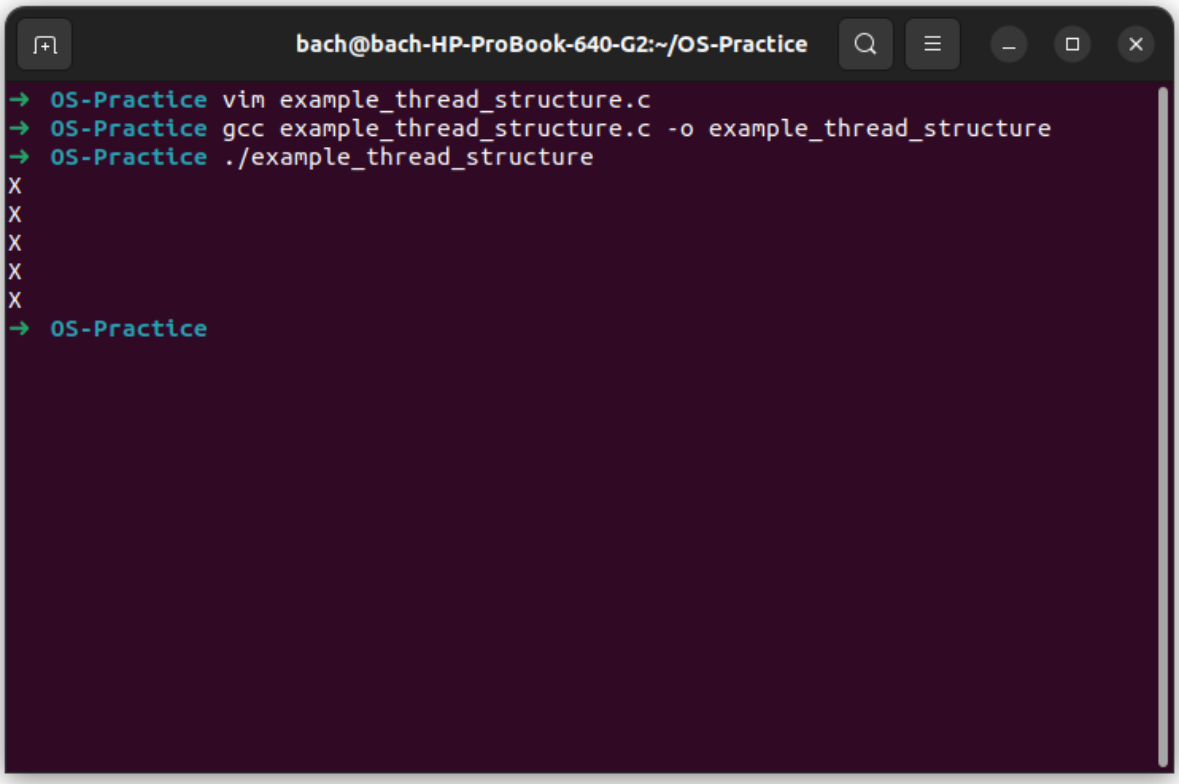
1,14 Top

vim example_thread_structure.c

```c
struct struct_print_parms{
        char character;
        int count;
};

void* char_print (void* args) {
        struct struct_print_parms* p = (struct struct_print_parms*) args;
        int i;
        for (i=0; i <p->count; i++)
                printf ("%c\n", p->character);
        return NULL;
}

int main () {
        pthread_t tid;
        struct struct_print_parms th_args;
        th_args.character = 'X';
        th_args.count = 5;
        pthread_create(&tid, NULL, &char_print, &th_args);
        pthread_join (tid, NULL);
        return 0;
}
```

33,1 Bot

Result of running example_thread_structure.c



3.4.3. Signal

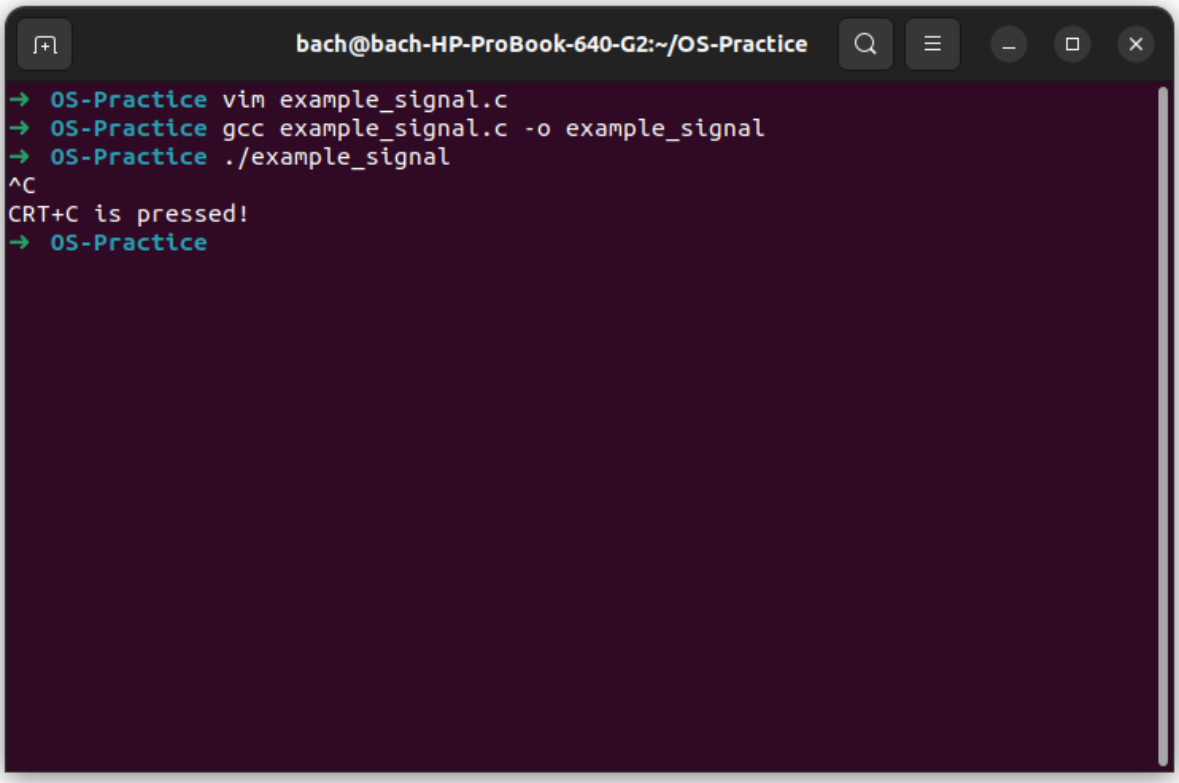
File example_signal.c

vim example_signal.c

```c
/*#######################################
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_signal.c #
#######################################*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>

int loop_forever = 1;

void on_sigint(){
        printf("\nCRT+C is pressed!\n");
        loop_forever = 0;
}

int main(){
        loop_forever = 1;
        signal(SIGINT, on_sigint);
        while(loop_forever){}
        return 0;
}
```

-- INSERT -- 13,7 All

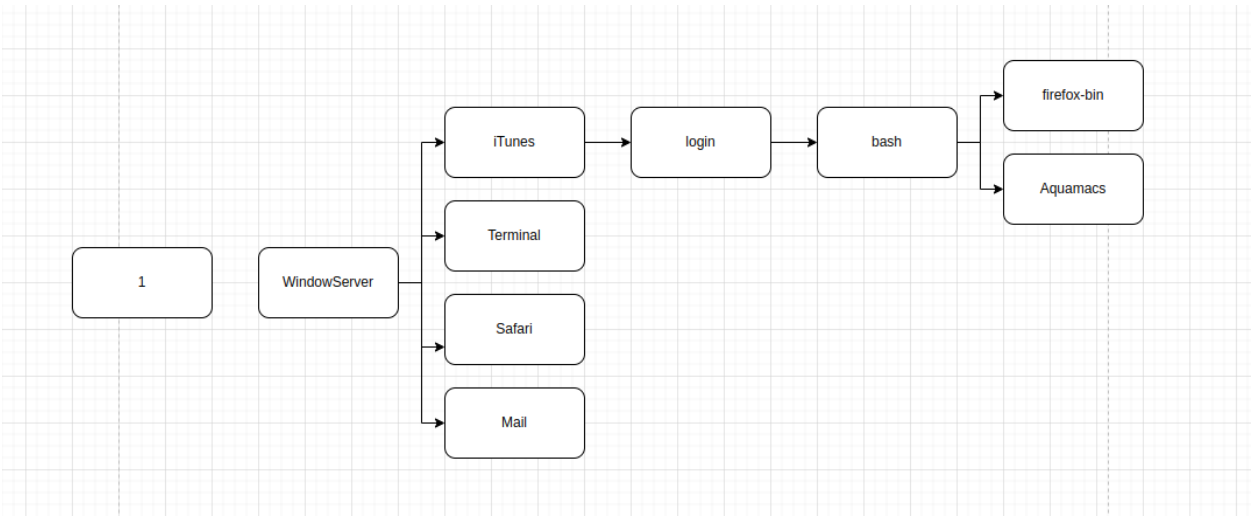
Result of running example_signal.c



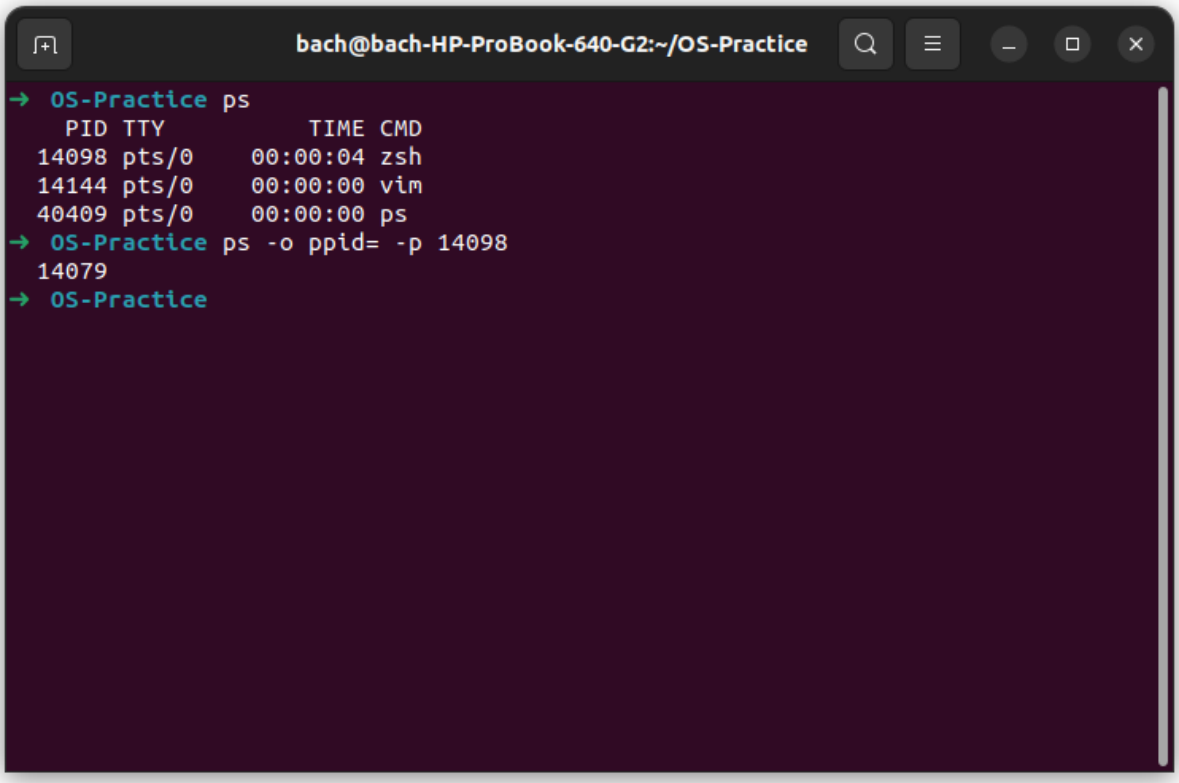
Section 3.5 HomeWork

3.5.1.

a.

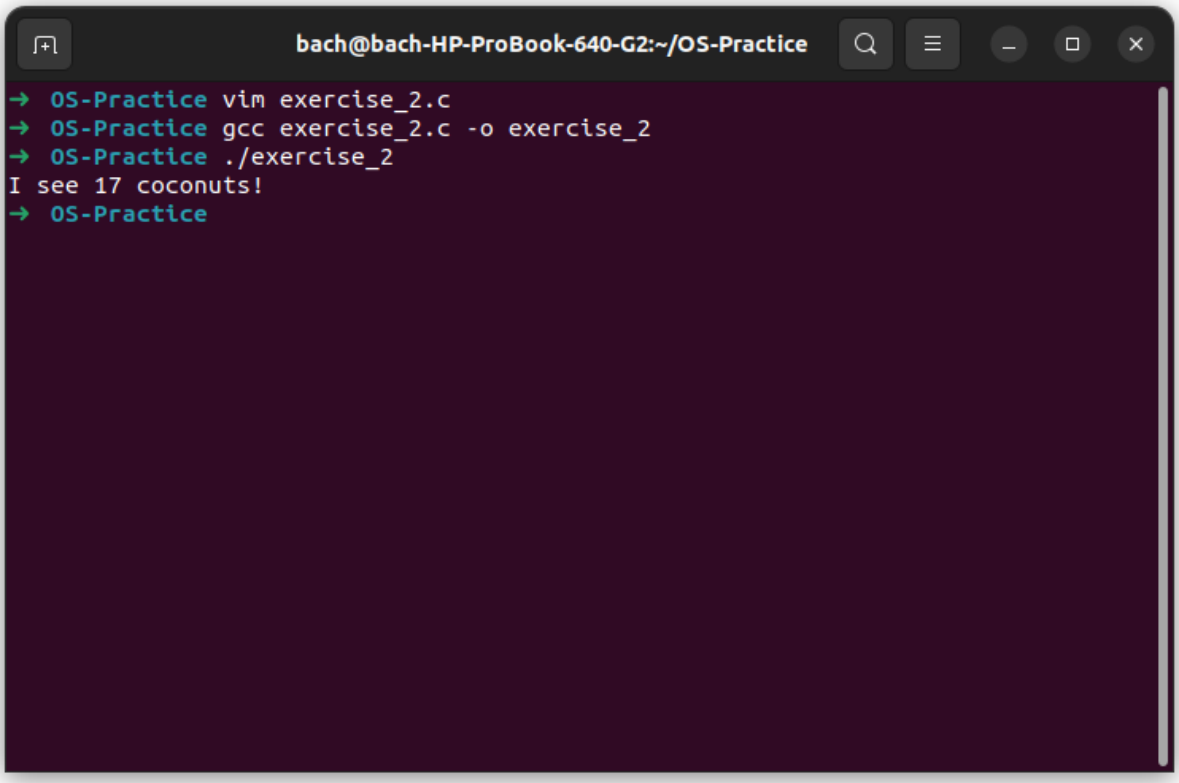


b.


bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice ps
PID TTY TIME CMD
14098 pts/0 00:00:04 zsh
14144 pts/0 00:00:00 vim
40409 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
→ OS-Practice ps -o ppid= -p 14098
14079
→ OS-Practice

c.

3.5.2.



Because in sub-process that have the pid == 0(child process) so it had terminated. The parent possess(pid !=0) went to the else statement and change the value of num_coconuts.

3.5.3.

- Properties of sub-process:

Properties	Default value	Meaning
Guradsize	PAGEIZES	The size ensures that the thread does not use more than the allocated space
Scope	PTHREAD_SCOPE_PROCESS	Use resources within the scope of the process
Detachstate	PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE	Threads are merged with other processes
Stackaddr	NULL	New thread has address

		in system-allocated stack
SatckSize	NULL	The next thread will have the size specified by the system
Inheritsched	PTHREAD_INHERIT_SCHED	The child thread will inherit the parent thread's priority schedule
SchedPolicy	SCHED_OTHER	The thread will run according to the thread's priority

Set up properties for sub-process

+ Using command ‘attr’ with ‘pthread_attr_t*’

+ Using command pthread_attr_init(&attr) to reset default value.

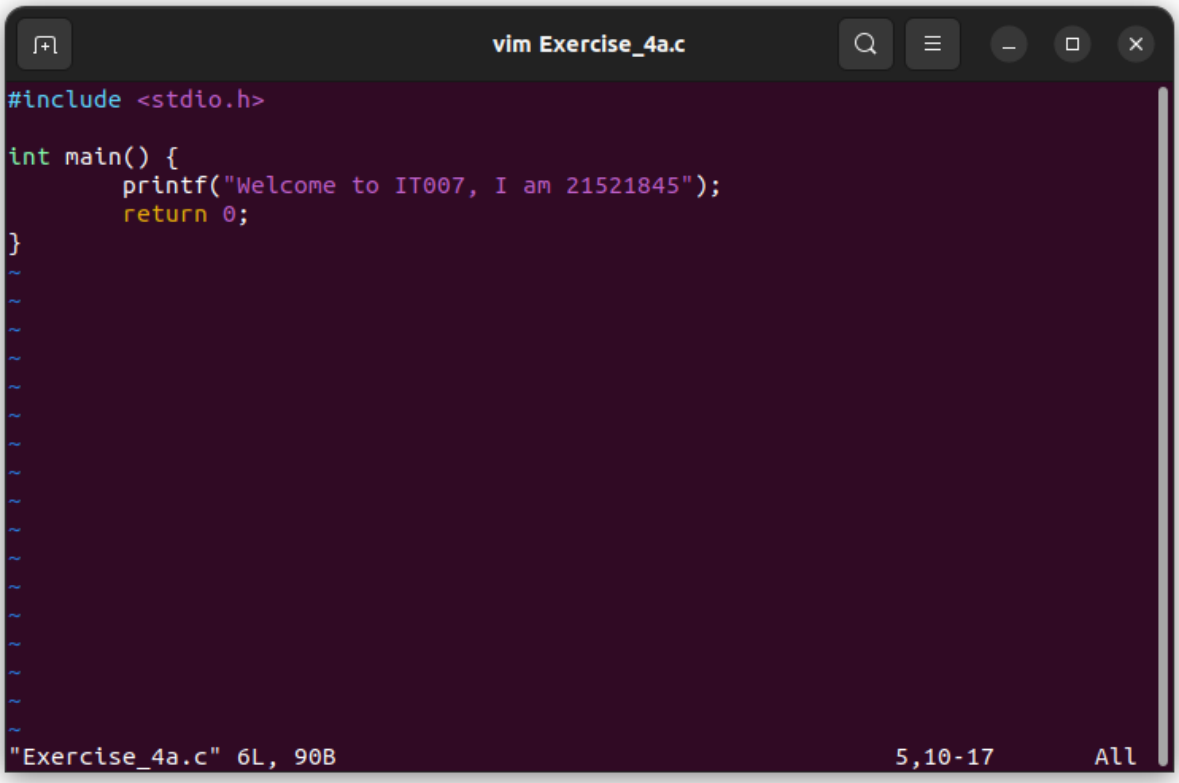
+ Call properties function :

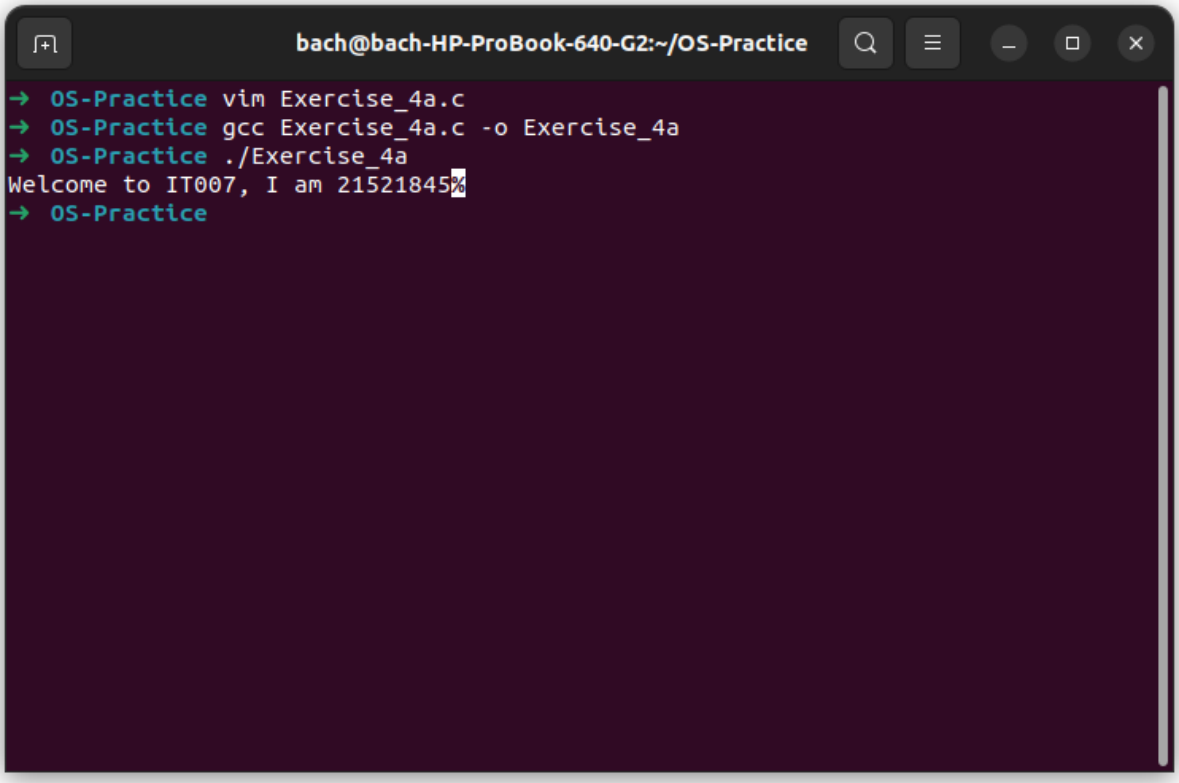
pthread_attr_set(detachstate/Inheritsched/SchedPolicy/scope/....)()

+ Using pthread_attr_destroy(): to destroy properties that not nercesary.

3.5.4.

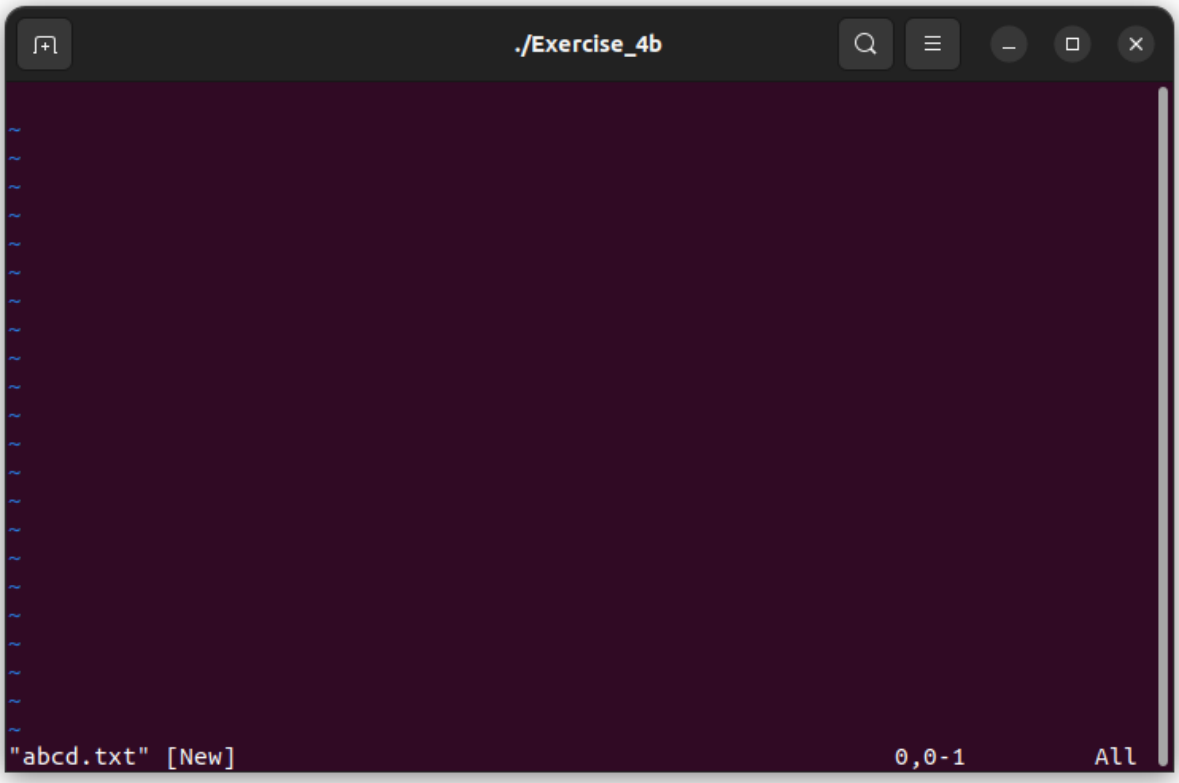
a.


vim Exercise_4a.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
printf("Welcome to IT007, I am 21521845");
return 0;
}
"Exercise_4a.c" 6L, 90B
5,10-17
All

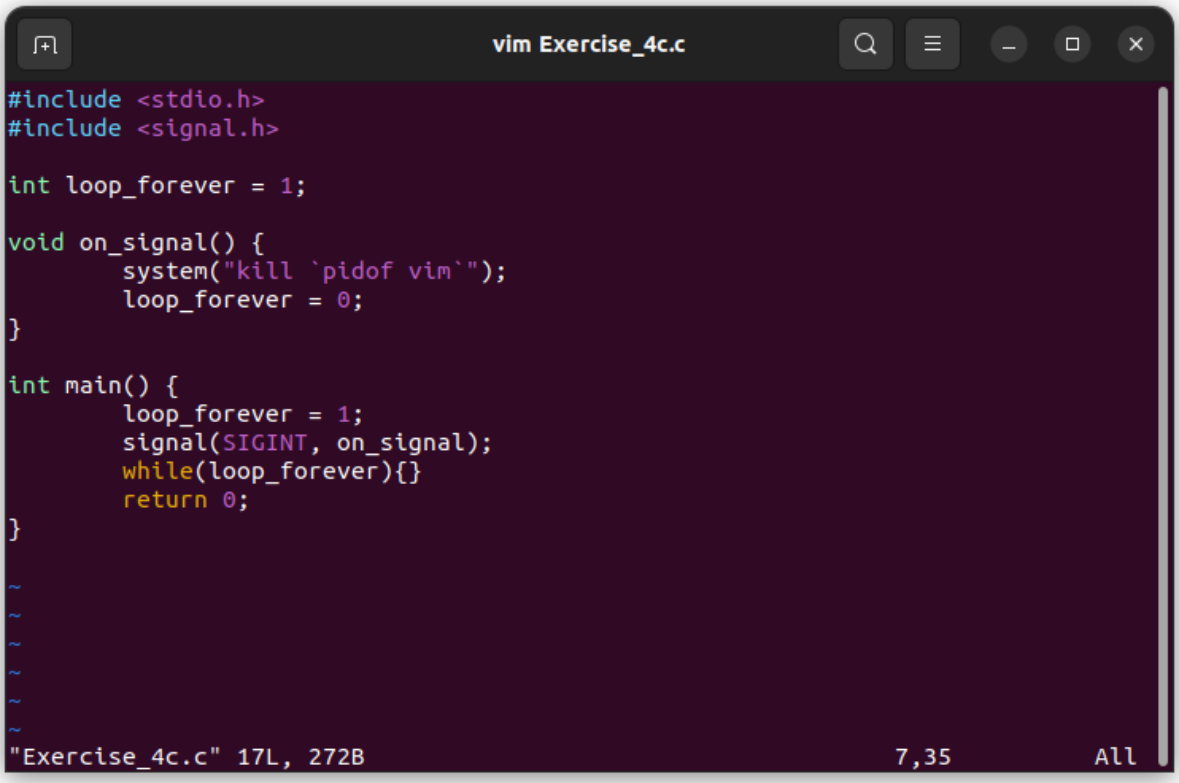

bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim Exercise_4a.c
→ OS-Practice gcc Exercise_4a.c -o Exercise_4a
→ OS-Practice ./Exercise_4a
Welcome to IT007, I am 21521845%
→ OS-Practice

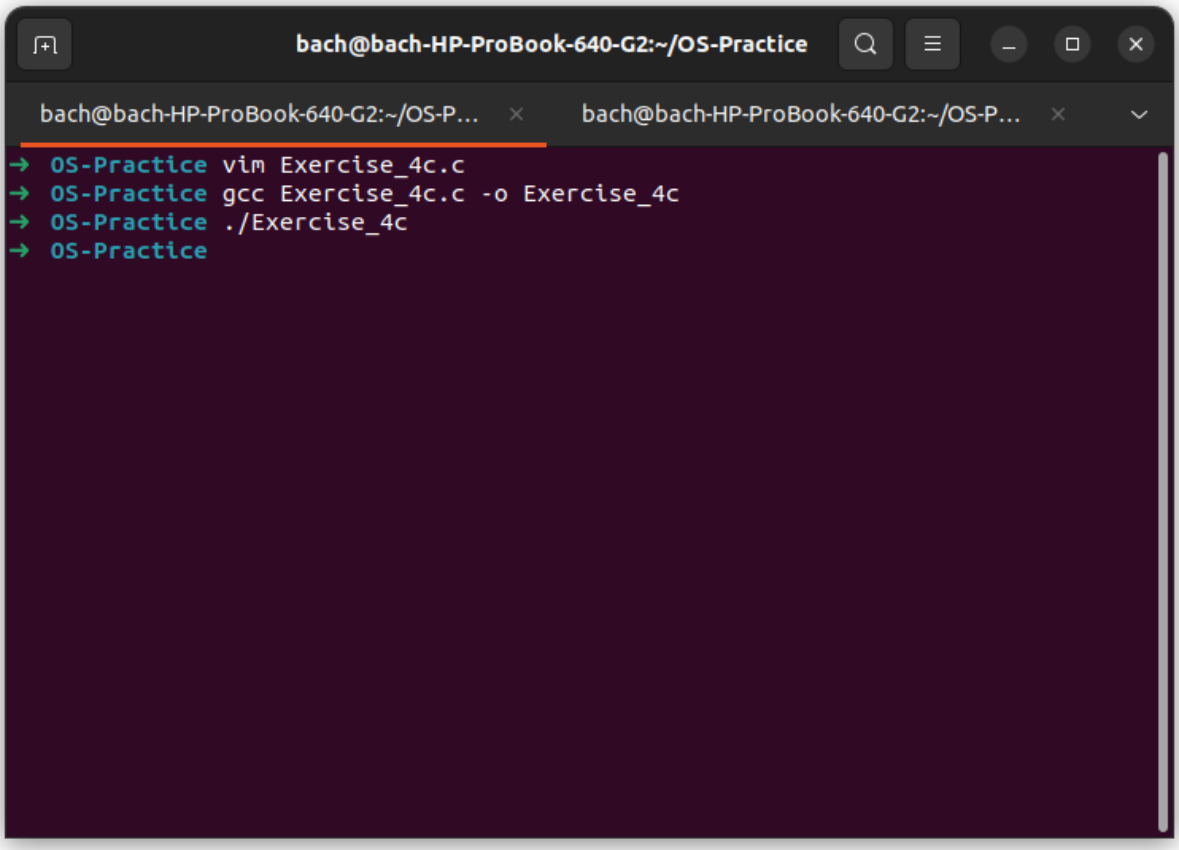
b.


vim Exercise_4b.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
system("vim abcd.txt");
}
"Exercise_4b.c" 7L, 88B
3,0-1
All



c.


vim Exercise_4c.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>
int loop_forever = 1;
void on_signal() {
system("kill `pidof vim`");
loop_forever = 0;
}
int main() {
loop_forever = 1;
signal(SIGINT, on_signal);
while(loop_forever){}
return 0;
}
"Exercise_4c.c" 17L, 272B
7,35
All


bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-P...
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-P...
→ OS-Practice vim Exercise_4c.c
→ OS-Practice gcc Exercise_4c.c -o Exercise_4c
→ OS-Practice ./Exercise_4c
→ OS-Practice

d.

vim Exercise_4d.c

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

int loop_forever = 1;

void on_signal() {
        printf("\nYou are pressed CTRL+C! Goodbye!\n");
        loop_forever = 0;
}

int main() {
        loop_forever = 1;
        signal(SIGINT, on_signal);
        while(loop_forever){}
        return 0;
}
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- INSERT --                                    15,1          All
```

bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice

```
→ OS-Practice vim Exercise_4d.c
→ OS-Practice gcc Exercise_4d.c -o Exercise_4d
→ OS-Practice ./Exercise_4d
^C
You are pressed CTRL+C! Goodbye!
→ OS-Practice
```

3.5.5.

This is an example about how to using execlp()

File Exercise_5.c

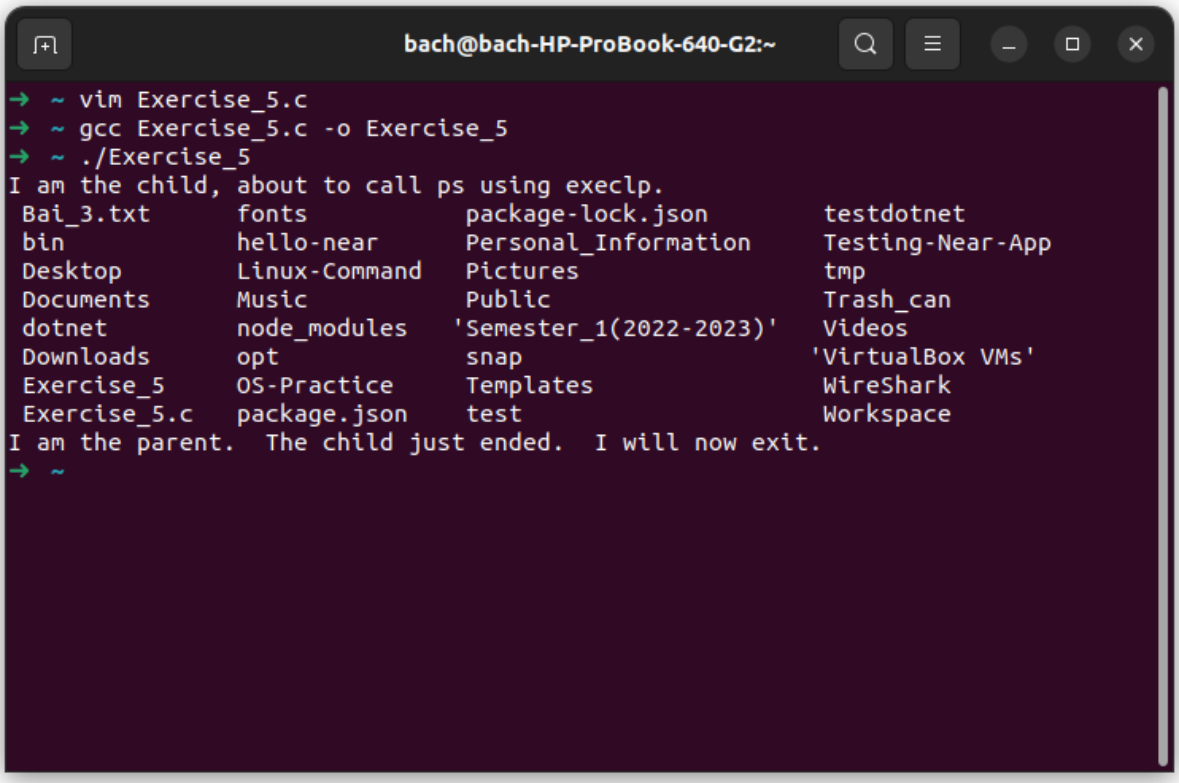
vim Exercise_5.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>      /* needed to use pid_t, etc. */
#include <sys/wait.h>       /* needed to use wait() */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>         /* LINUX constants and functions (fork(), etc.) */

int main()
{
 pid_t pid;

 pid = fork();

 if (pid < 0)
  {
   printf("A fork error has occurred.\n");
   exit(-1);
  }
 else
  if (pid == 0) /* We are in the child. */
   {
    printf("I am the child, about to call ps using execlp.\n");
    execlp("/bin/ls","ls",(char *) 0);
   /*  If execlp() is successful, we should not reach this next line. */
                                                          1,1           Top
```

vim Exercise_5.c

```
if (pid < 0)
 {
  printf("A fork error has occurred.\n");
  exit(-1);
 }
else
 if (pid == 0) /* We are in the child. */
  {
   printf("I am the child, about to call ps using execlp.\n");
   execlp("/bin/ls","ls",(char *) 0);
  /*  If execlp() is successful, we should not reach this next line. */
   printf("The call to execlp() was not successful.\n");
   exit(127);
  }
 else  /* We are in the parent. */
  {
   wait(0);               /* Wait for the child to terminate. */
   printf("I am the parent.  The child just ended.  I will now exit.\n");
   exit(0);
  }

 return(0);
}
                                                          35,1          Bot
```

Result of running Exercise_5.c



execXX calls as a group

- The calls with v in the name take an array parameter to specify the argv[] array of the new program. The end of the arguments is indicated by an array element containing NULL.
- The calls with l in the name take the arguments of the new program as a variable-length argument list to the function itself. The end of the arguments is indicated by a (char *)NULL argument. You should always include the type cast, because NULL is allowed to be an integer constant, and default argument conversions when calling a variadic function won't convert that to a pointer.
- The calls with e in the name take an extra argument (or arguments in the l case) to provide the environment of the new program; otherwise, the program inherits the current process's environment. This is provided in the same way as the argv array: an array for execve(), separate arguments for execle().
- The calls with p in the name search the PATH environment variable to find the program if it doesn't have a directory in it (i.e. it doesn't contain a / character). Otherwise, the program name is always treated as a path to the executable.
- FreeBSD 5.2 added another variant: execvP (with uppercase P). This is like execvp(), but instead of getting the search path from the PATH environment variable, it's an explicit parameter to the function: