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Class: KHTN2021

## OPERATING SYSTEM LAB 3'S REPORT

### SUMMARY

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**Self-scores: 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

```

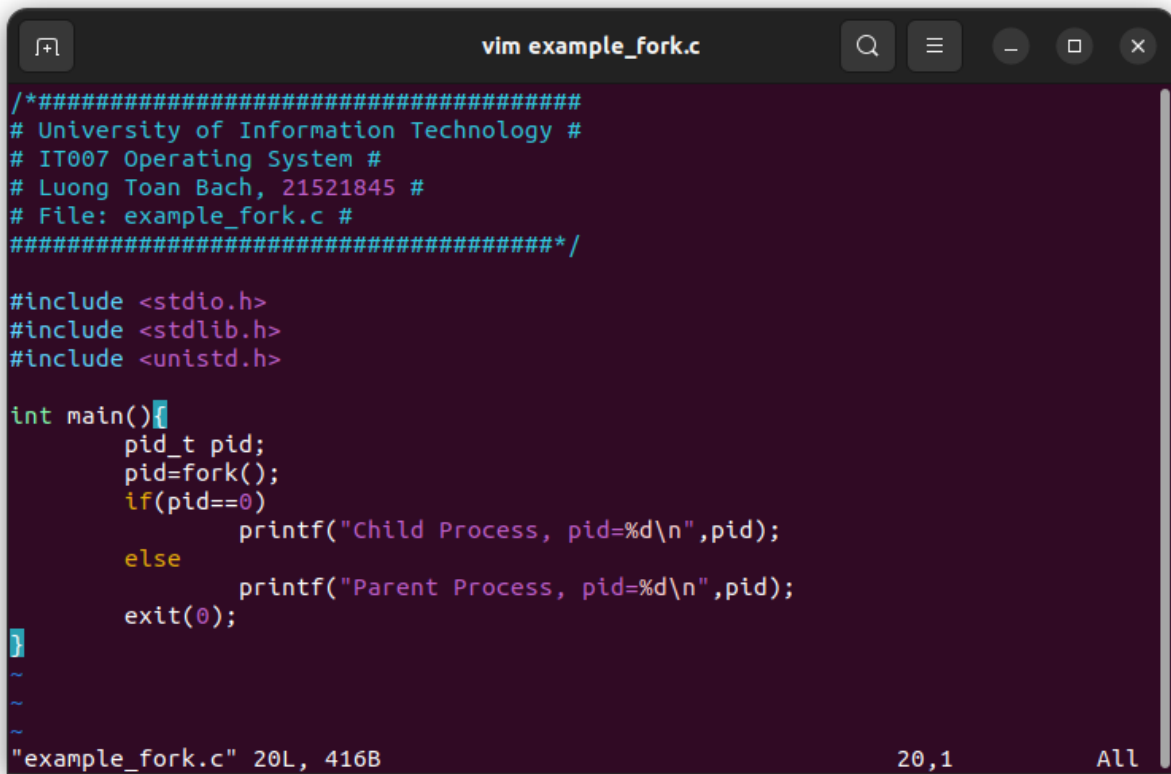
top
top - 05:16:35 up 4:44, 1 user, load average: 1,93, 2,66, 2,57
Tasks: 290 total, 1 running, 288 sleeping, 1 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 8,8 us, 5,0 sy, 0,0 ni, 85,8 id, 0,3 wa, 0,0 hi, 0,0 si, 0,0 st
MiB Mem : 7829,6 total, 332,6 free, 4128,3 used, 3368,7 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 7629,0 total, 7602,6 free, 26,4 used. 2423,6 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 3518 bach      20   0 1129,5g 588280 162256 S   11,5    7,3   88:00.80 chrome
 2013 bach       9  -11 2740060 29892  20636 S   10,5    0,4   10:53.66 pulseau+
12479 bach      20   0   44,8g 266116 119164 S    7,6    3,3    2:47.81 Discord
 3051 bach      20   0   32,8g 443336 249528 S    4,3    5,5    8:52.88 chrome
 2179 bach      20   0 5307132 337892 129884 S    3,6    4,2   17:38.21 gnome-s+
 3814 bach      20   0   32,8g 78940  66996 S    2,6    1,0    2:46.25 chrome
 3106 bach      20   0   32,4g 124124  91736 S    2,3    1,5    3:14.97 chrome
14387 bach      20   0 1129,2g 554100 144344 S    2,0    6,9    4:03.29 chrome
12330 bach      20   0   36,5g 158024 108380 S    1,3    2,0    0:35.89 Discord
12751 bach      20   0 2383320 169836 108956 S    1,3    2,1    1:22.20 FoxitRe+
15392 bach      20   0  16084   4348   3484 R    1,3    0,1    0:00.10 top
   344 root      19  -1 162808 113112 111404 S    1,0    1,4    0:21.39 systemd+
10630 bach      20   0 1129,1g 174304  94600 S    1,0    2,2    0:47.90 chrome
 1054 root      20   0 1198944  38016  12308 S    0,7    0,5    0:59.72 warp-svc
 3354 bach      20   0 1129,2g 160936  97312 S    0,7    2,0    1:39.02 chrome
   116 root       0 -20      0      0      0 I    0,3    0,0    0:02.26 kworker+
   303 root      20   0      0      0      0 S    0,3    0,0    0:02.90 jbd2/sd+

```

#### 3.4.1.3. Create a process

File `example_fork.c`



```
vim example_fork.c

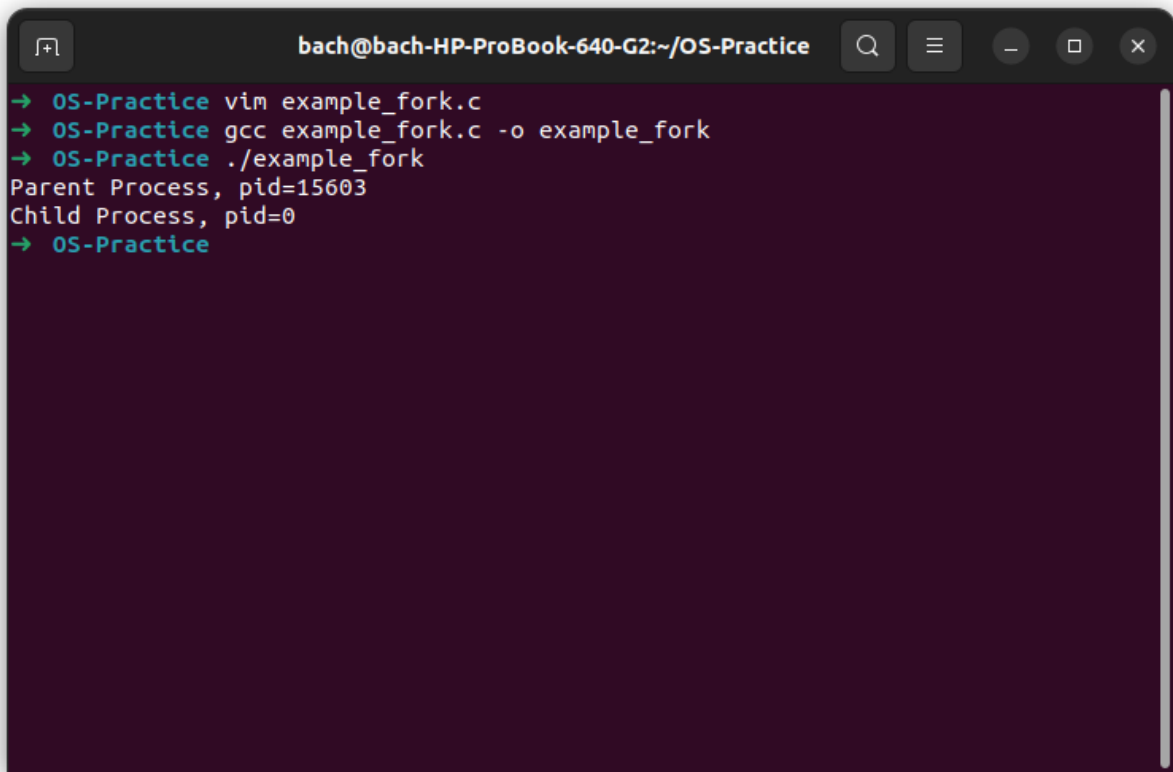
/*#####
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_fork.c #
#####*/

#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);
}

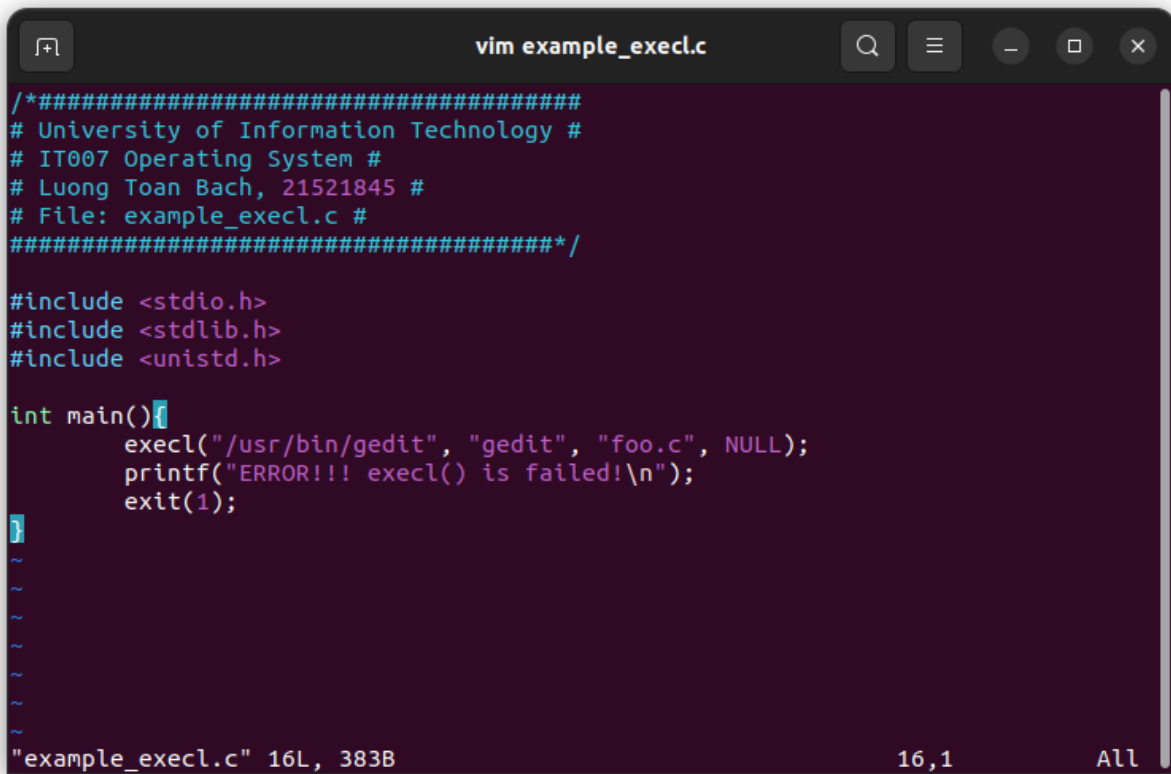
~
~
~
"example_fork.c" 20L, 416B                               20,1      All
```

Result of running example\_fork.c



```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim example_fork.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_fork.c -o example_fork
→ OS-Practice ./example_fork
Parent Process, pid=15603
Child Process, pid=0
→ OS-Practice
```

File example\_fork.c



```
vim example_execl.c

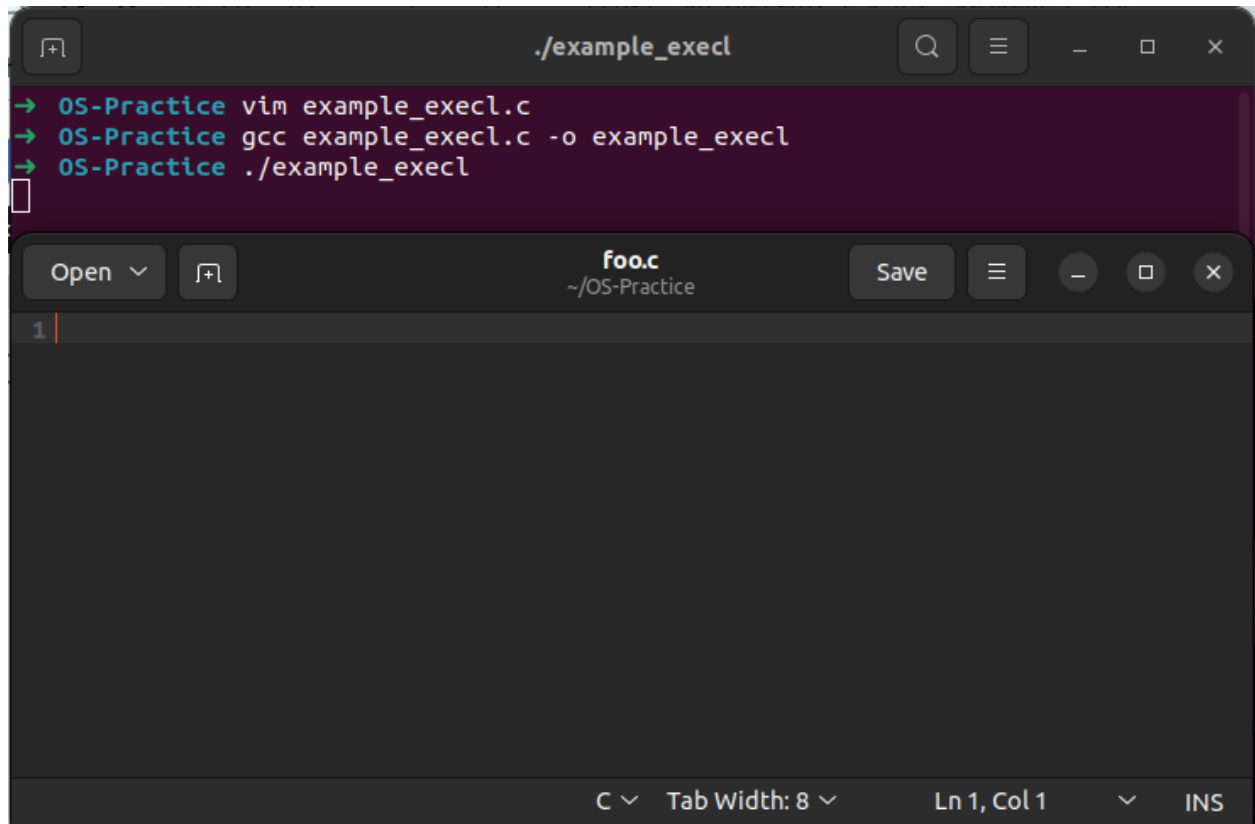
/*#####
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_execl.c #
#####*/

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

int main(){
    execl("/usr/bin/gedit", "gedit", "foo.c", NULL);
    printf("ERROR!!! execl() is failed!\n");
    exit(1);
}

~
~
~
~
~
~
~
"example_execl.c" 16L, 383B 16,1 All
```

Result of running example\_fork.c

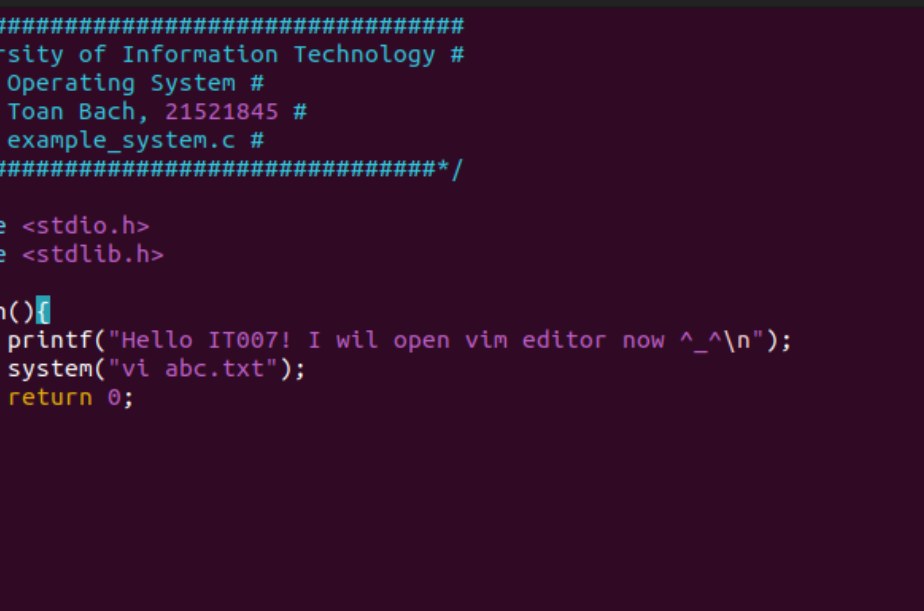


The image shows a terminal window and a code editor. The terminal window, titled `./example_execl`, contains the following commands:

```
→ OS-Practice vim example_execl.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_execl.c -o example_execl
→ OS-Practice ./example_execl
```

The code editor, titled `foo.c` and located at `~/OS-Practice`, shows a single line of code on line 1, column 1. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current mode is `INS` (Insert) and the tab width is 8.

File `example_system.c`



```
vim example_system.c

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

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

int main()
{
    printf("Hello IT007! I wil open vim editor now ^_^\n");
    system("vi abc.txt");
    return 0;
}

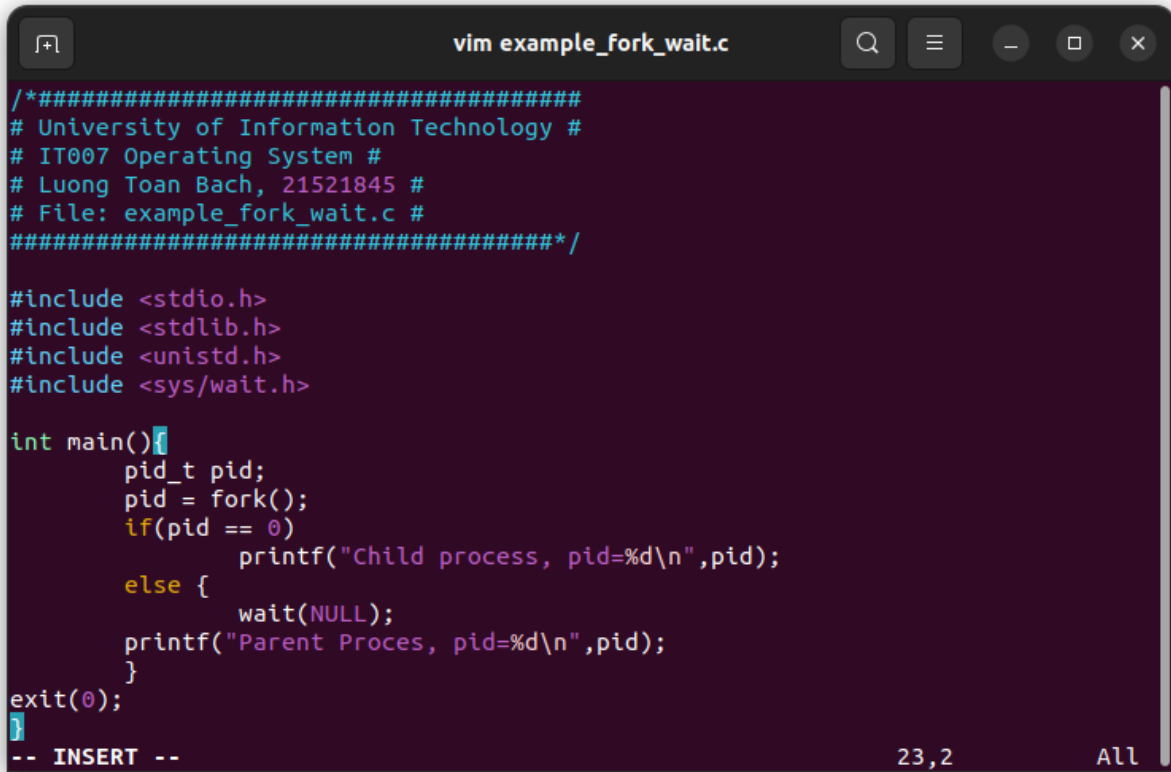
"example_system.c" 15L, 353B 15,1 All
```

### Result of running example\_system.c





3.4.1.4. Finish a process  
File example\_fork\_wait.c



```
vim example_fork_wait.c

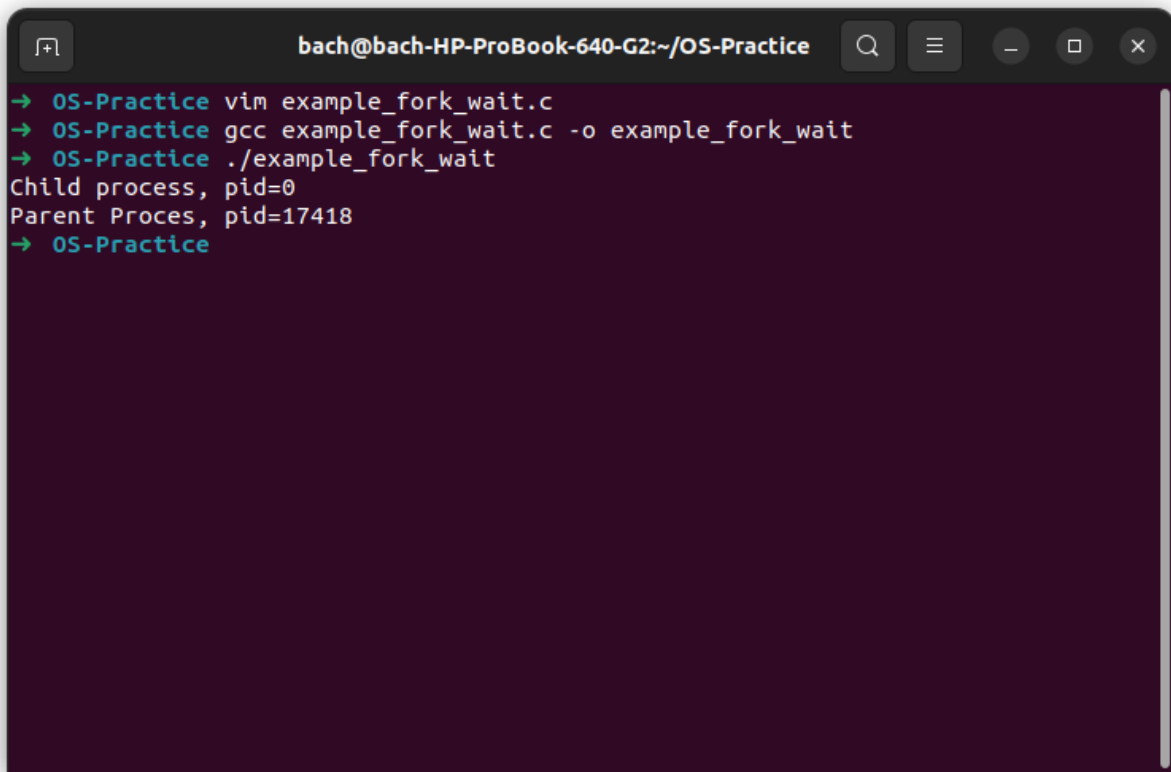
/*#####
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_fork_wait.c #
#####*/

#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



```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim example_fork_wait.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_fork_wait.c -o example_fork_wait
→ OS-Practice ./example_fork_wait
Child process, pid=0
Parent Proces, pid=17418
→ OS-Practice
```

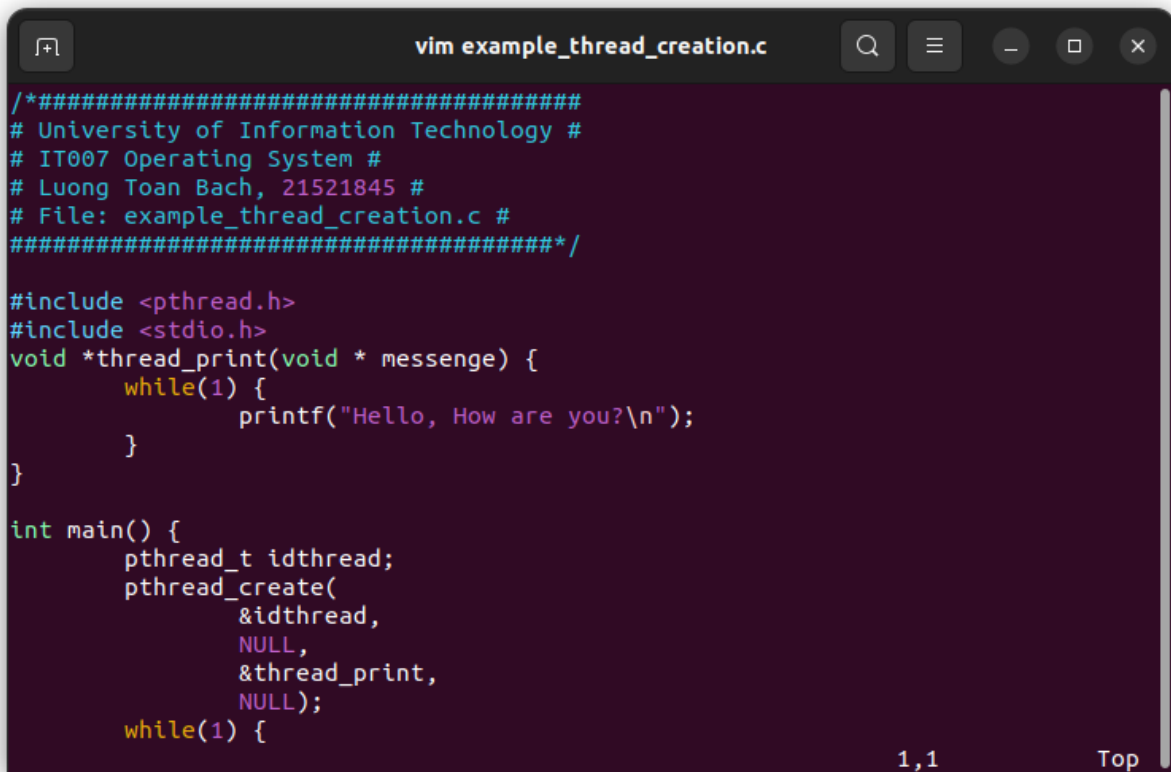
### 3.4.2. Sub-process

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



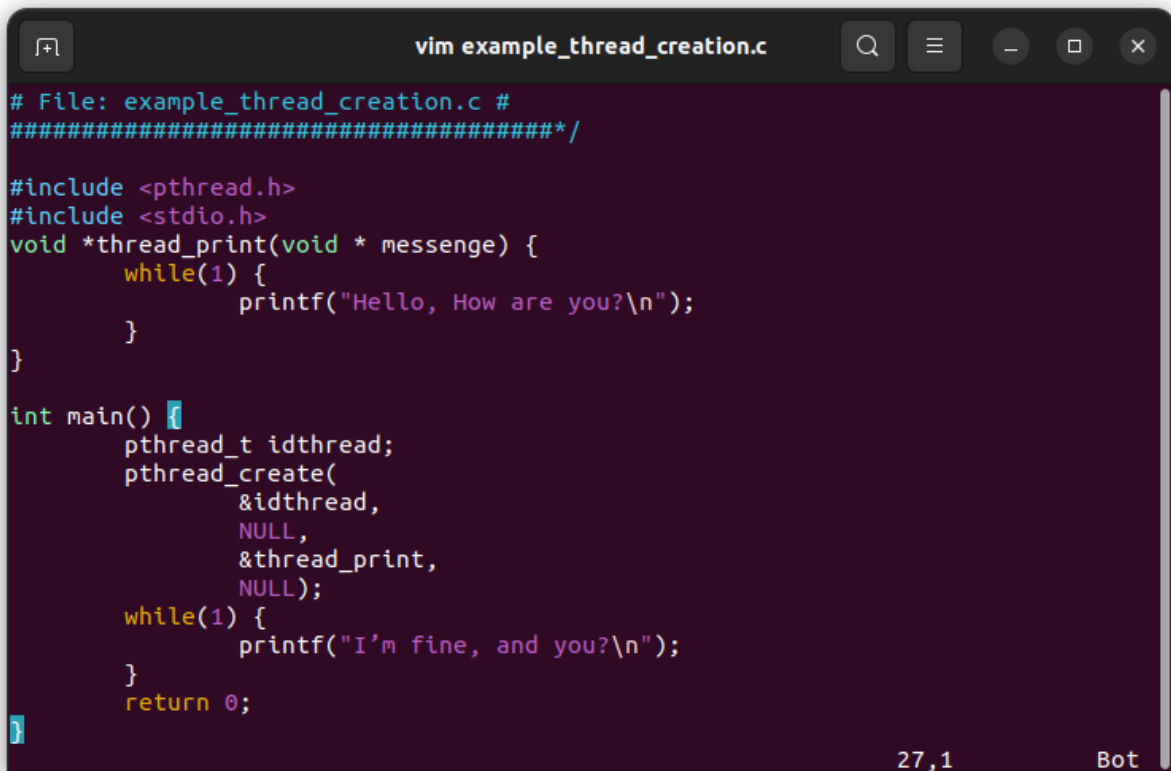
```
vim example_thread_creation.c

/*#####
# 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 * message) {
    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

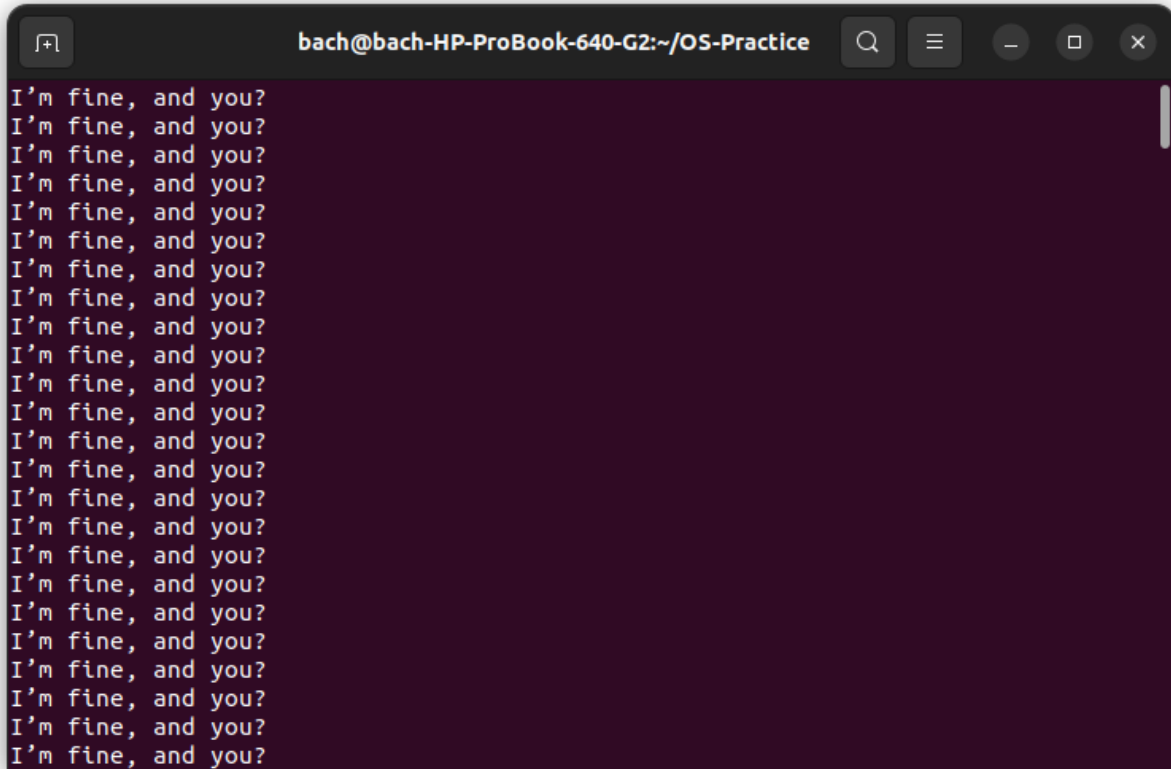
# File: example_thread_creation.c #
#####*/

#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void *thread_print(void * message) {
    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

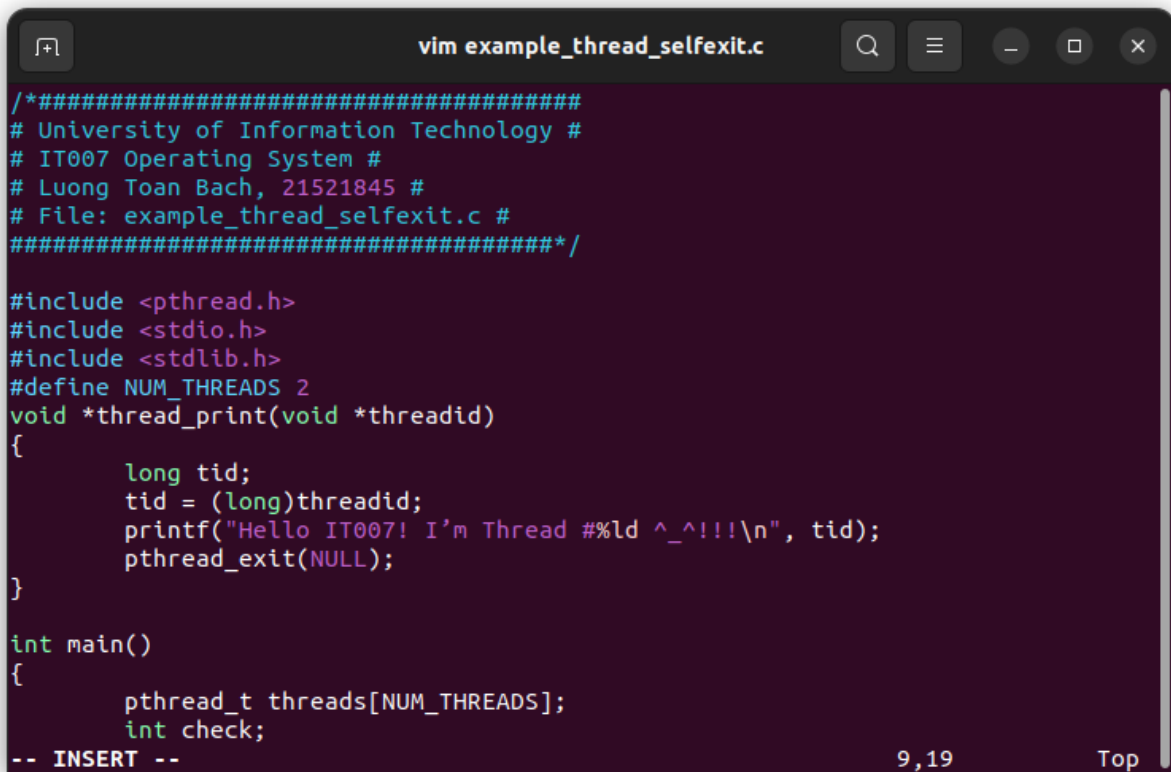
Result of running example\_thread\_creation.c

A terminal window with a dark purple background and white text. The window title bar shows 'bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice'. The terminal displays 20 identical lines of the text 'I'm fine, and you?'.

```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
I'm fine, and you?
```

#### 3.4.2.4. Finish a sub-process

File example\_thread\_selfexit.c

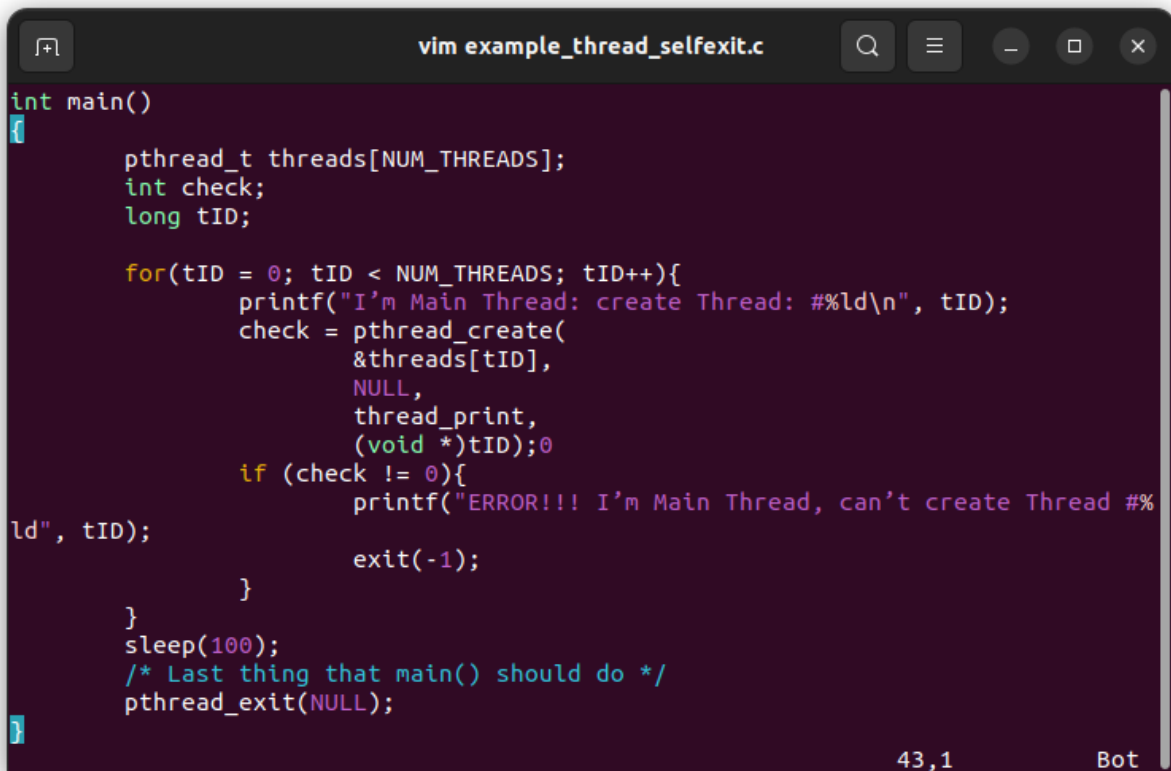


```
vim example_thread_selfexit.c

/*#####
# 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
```

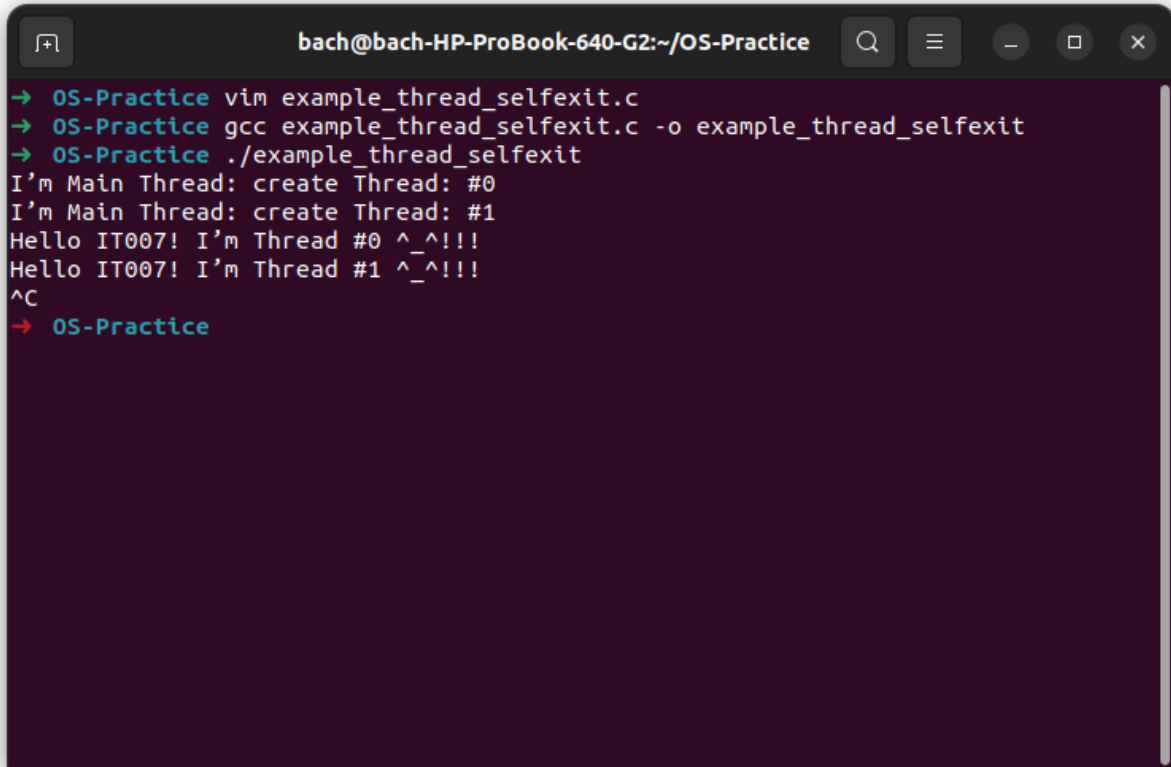


```
vim example_thread_selfexit.c

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
```

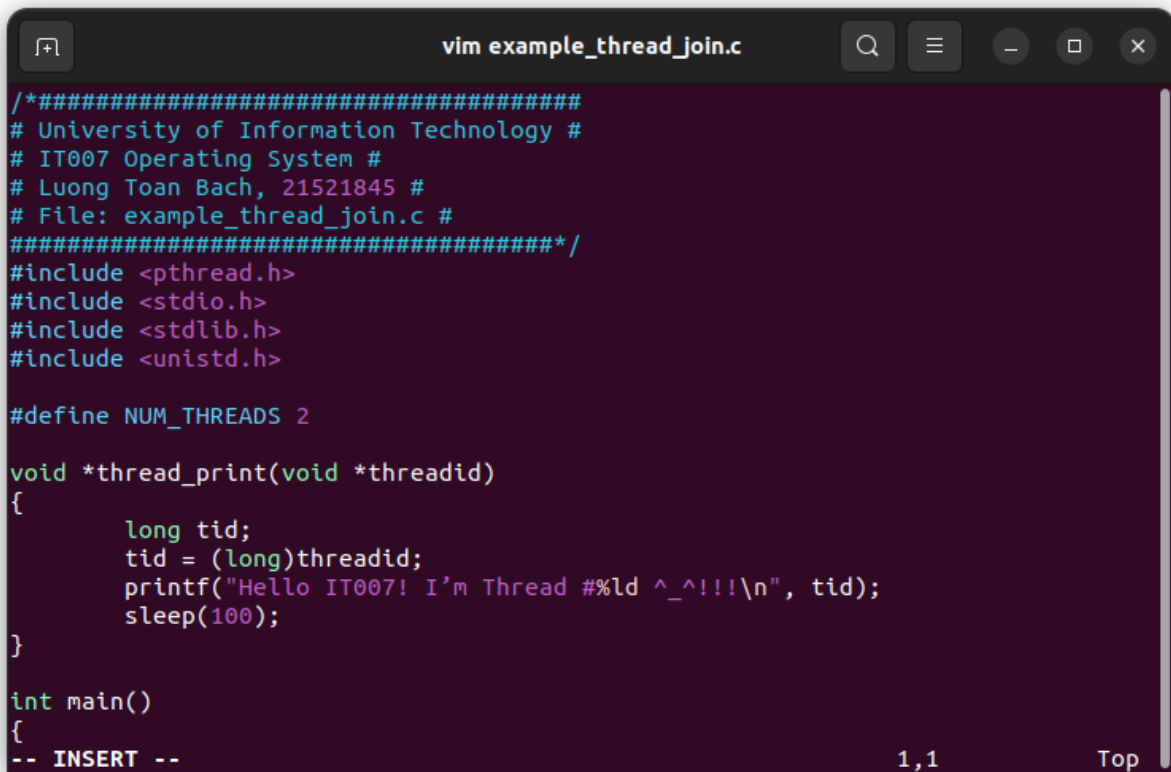
Result of running example\_thread\_selfexit.c

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is 'bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice'. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
→ OS-Practice vim example_thread_selfexit.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_thread_selfexit.c -o example_thread_selfexit
→ OS-Practice ./example_thread_selfexit
I'm Main Thread: create Thread: #0
I'm Main Thread: create Thread: #1
Hello IT007! I'm Thread #0 ^_^!!!
Hello IT007! I'm Thread #1 ^_^!!!
^C
→ OS-Practice
```

#### 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 --
```



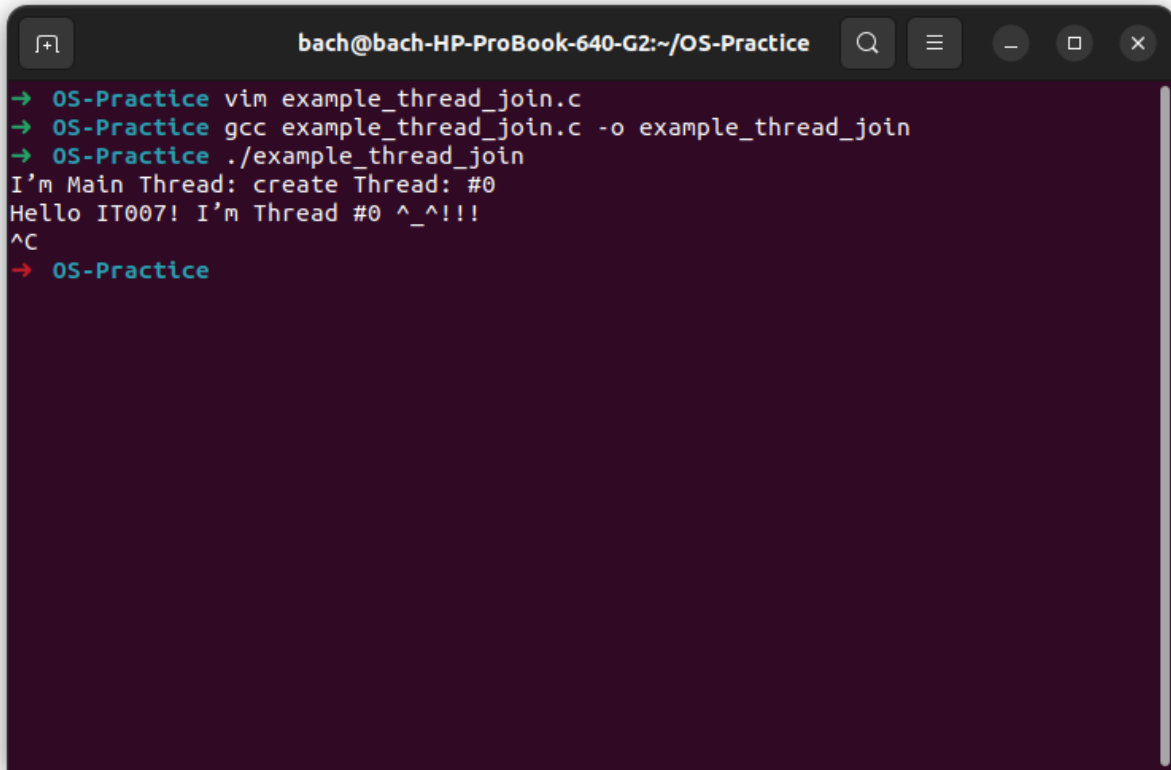
```
vim example_thread_join.c

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);
}

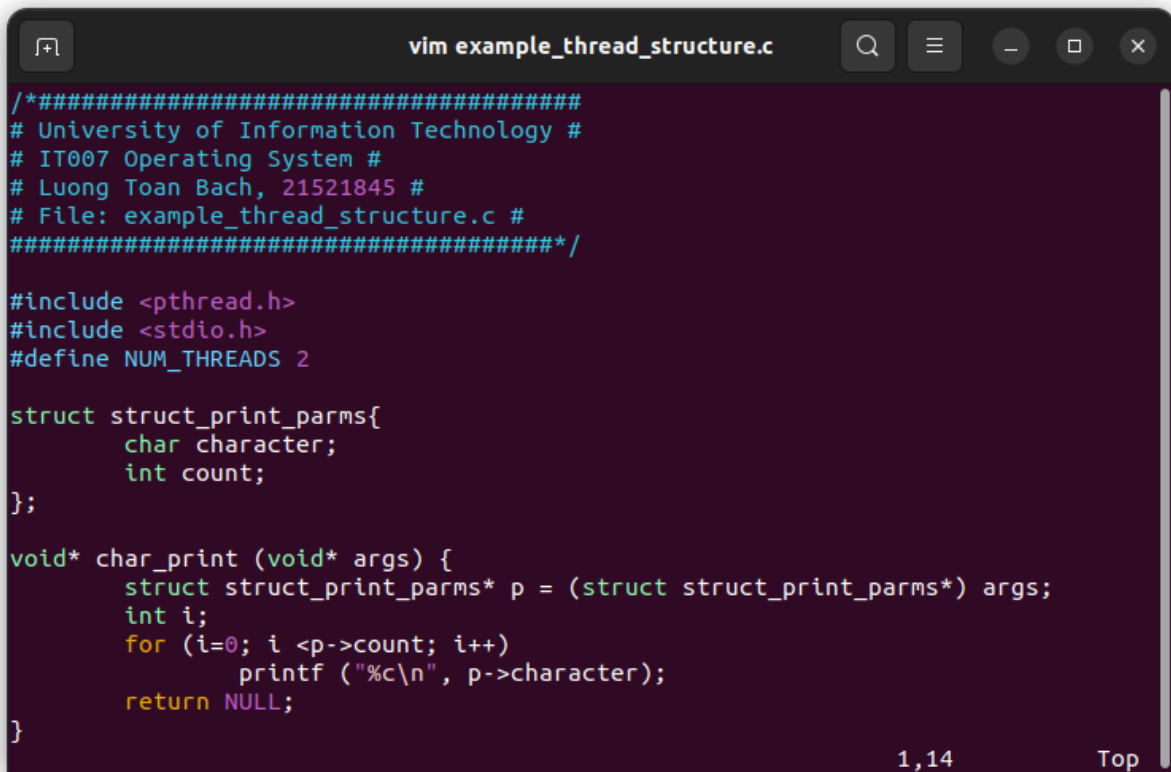
-- INSERT --
```



Result of running example\_thread\_join.c

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is 'bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice'. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs. The commands are: 'vim example\_thread\_join.c', 'gcc example\_thread\_join.c -o example\_thread\_join', and './example\_thread\_join'. The outputs are: 'I'm Main Thread: create Thread: #0', 'Hello IT007! I'm Thread #0 ^\_^!!!', and '^C'. The terminal is currently at the prompt '→ OS-Practice'.

3.4.2.6. Add data to sub-process  
File example\_thread\_structure.c



```
vim example_thread_structure.c

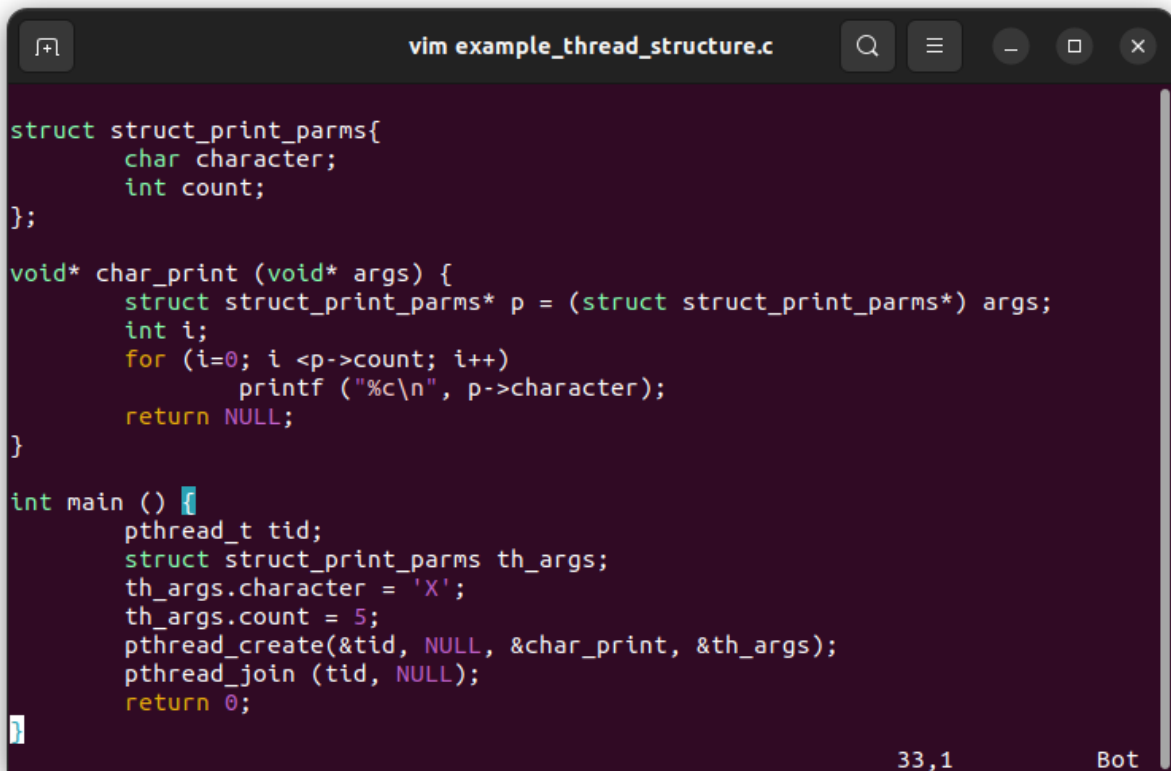
/*#####
# University of Information Technology #
# IT007 Operating System #
# Luong Toan Bach, 21521845 #
# File: example_thread_structure.c #
#####*/

#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

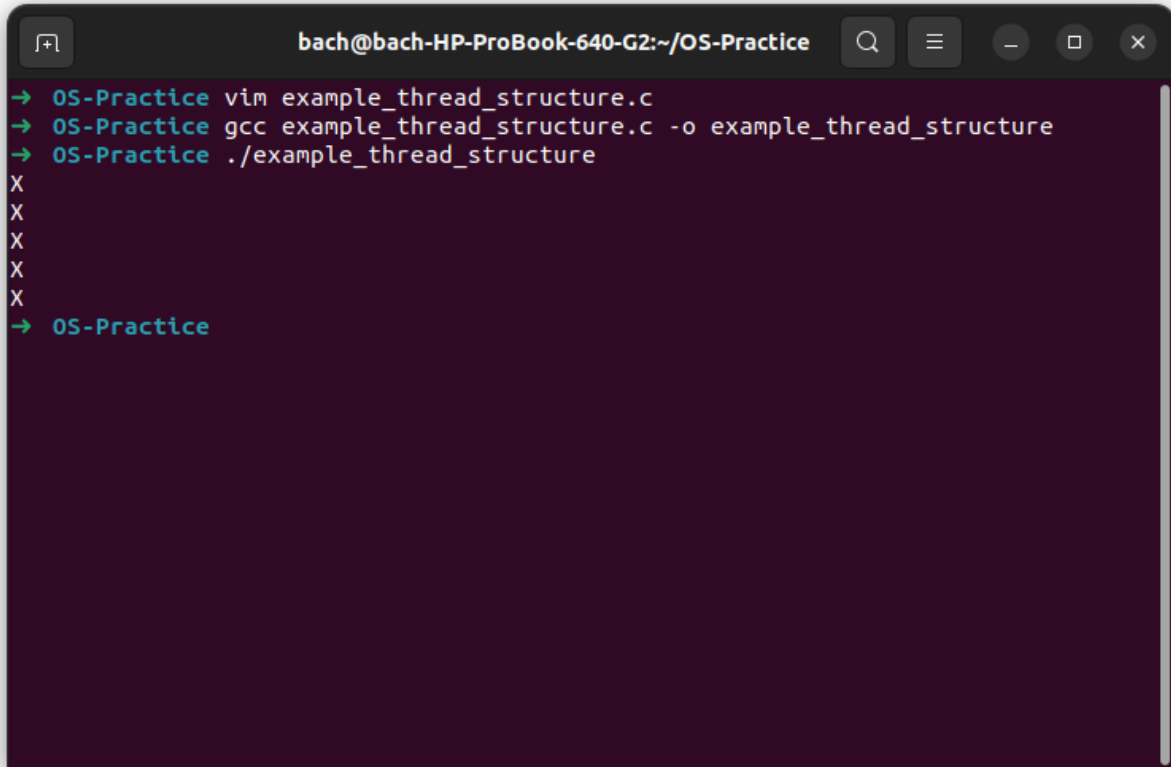
struct struct_print_parms{
    char character;
    int count;
};

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

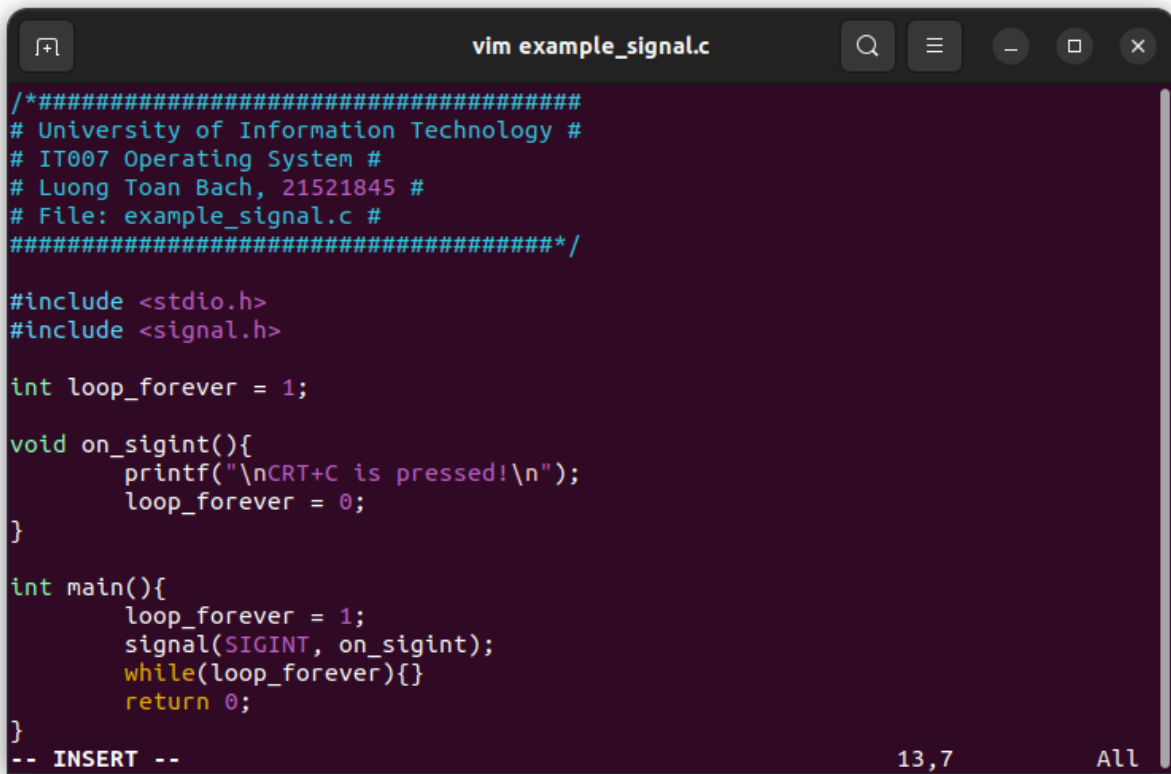
Result of running example\_thread\_structure.c



```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim example_thread_structure.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_thread_structure.c -o example_thread_structure
→ OS-Practice ./example_thread_structure
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
→ OS-Practice
```

### 3.4.3. Signal

File example\_signal.c



```
vim example_signal.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
```

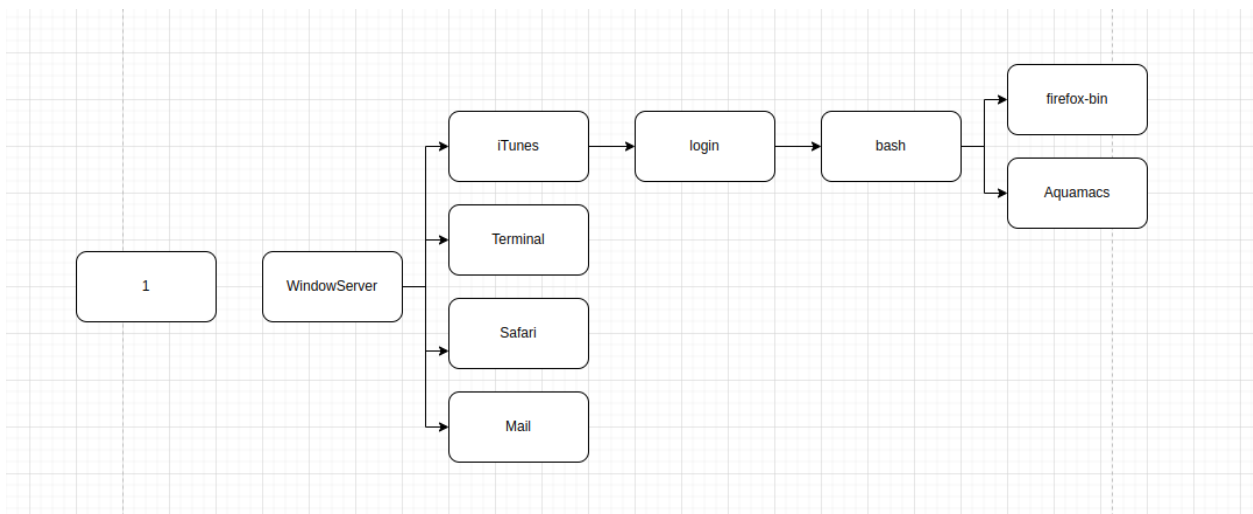
Result of running example\_signal.c

```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim example_signal.c
→ OS-Practice gcc example_signal.c -o example_signal
→ OS-Practice ./example_signal
^C
CRT+C is pressed!
→ OS-Practice
```

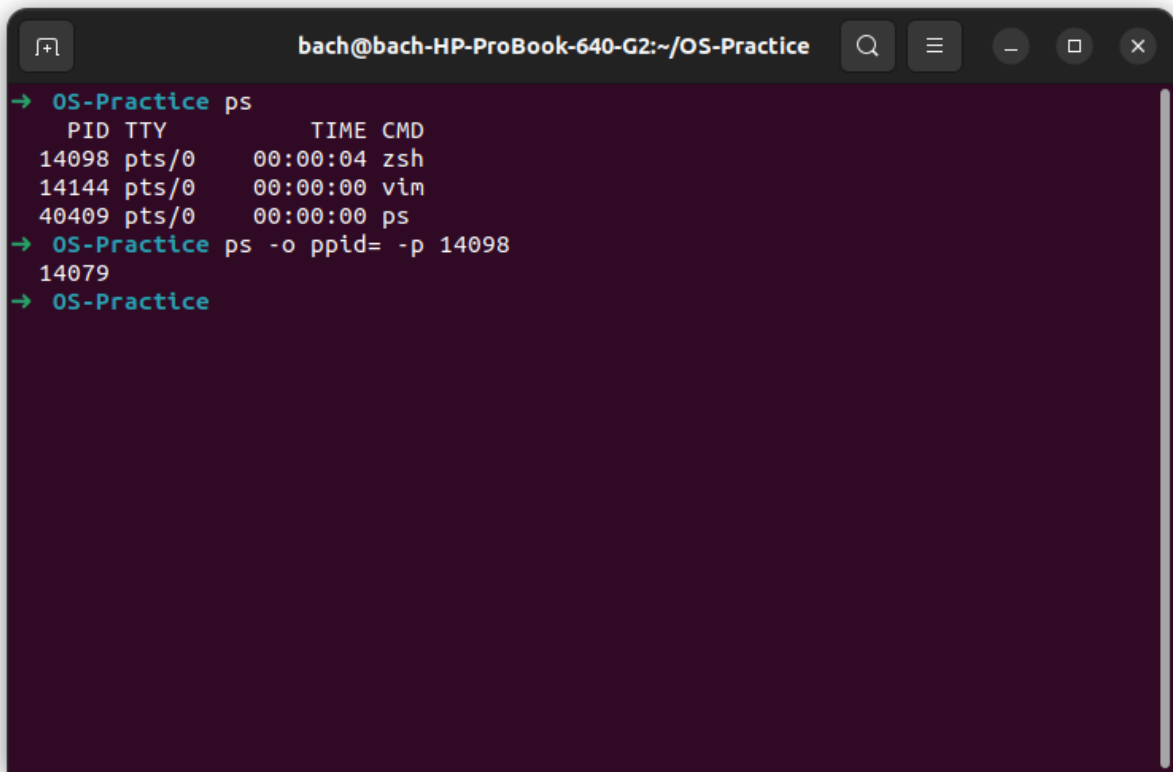
### Section 3.5 HomeWork

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.

```

bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim exercise_2.c
→ OS-Practice gcc exercise_2.c -o exercise_2
→ OS-Practice ./exercise_2
I see 17 coconuts!
→ OS-Practice

```

Because in sub-process that have the `pid == 0` (child process) so it had terminated. The parent process (`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_PROCE SS	Use resources within the scope of the process
Detachstate	PTHREAD_CREATE_JOIN ABLE	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.

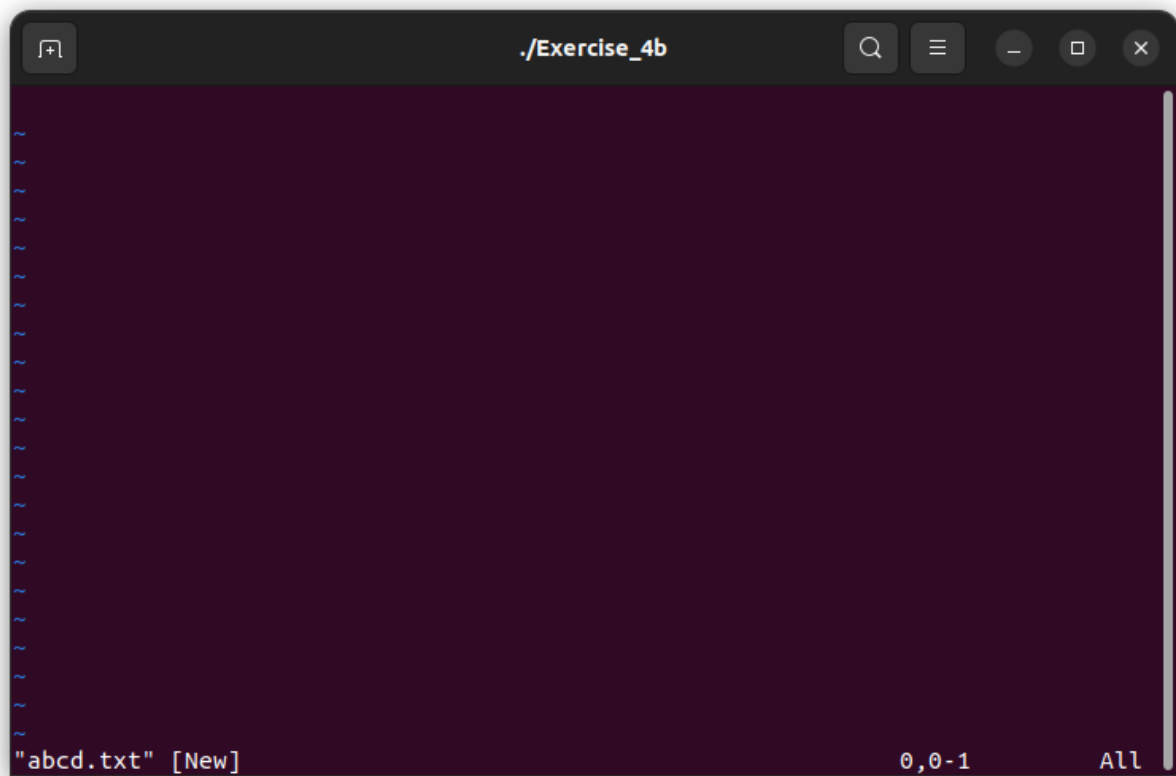
#### 3.5.4.

a.

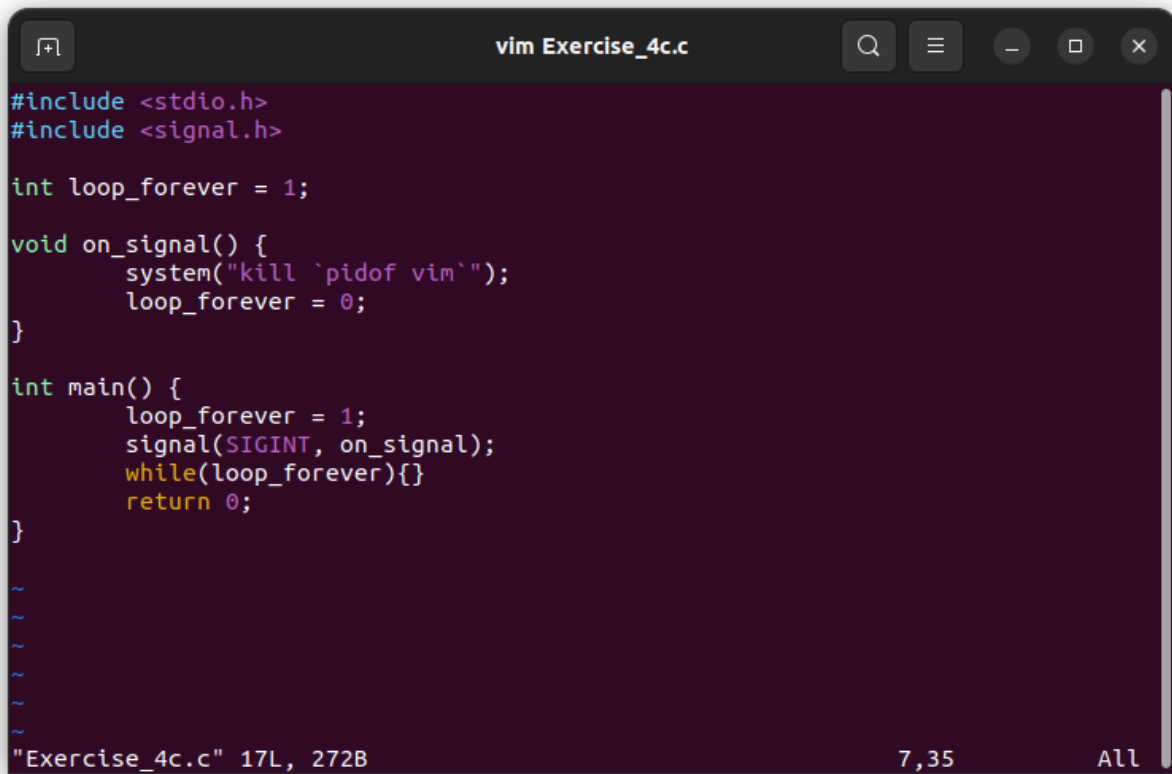








c.



```
vim Exercise_4c.c

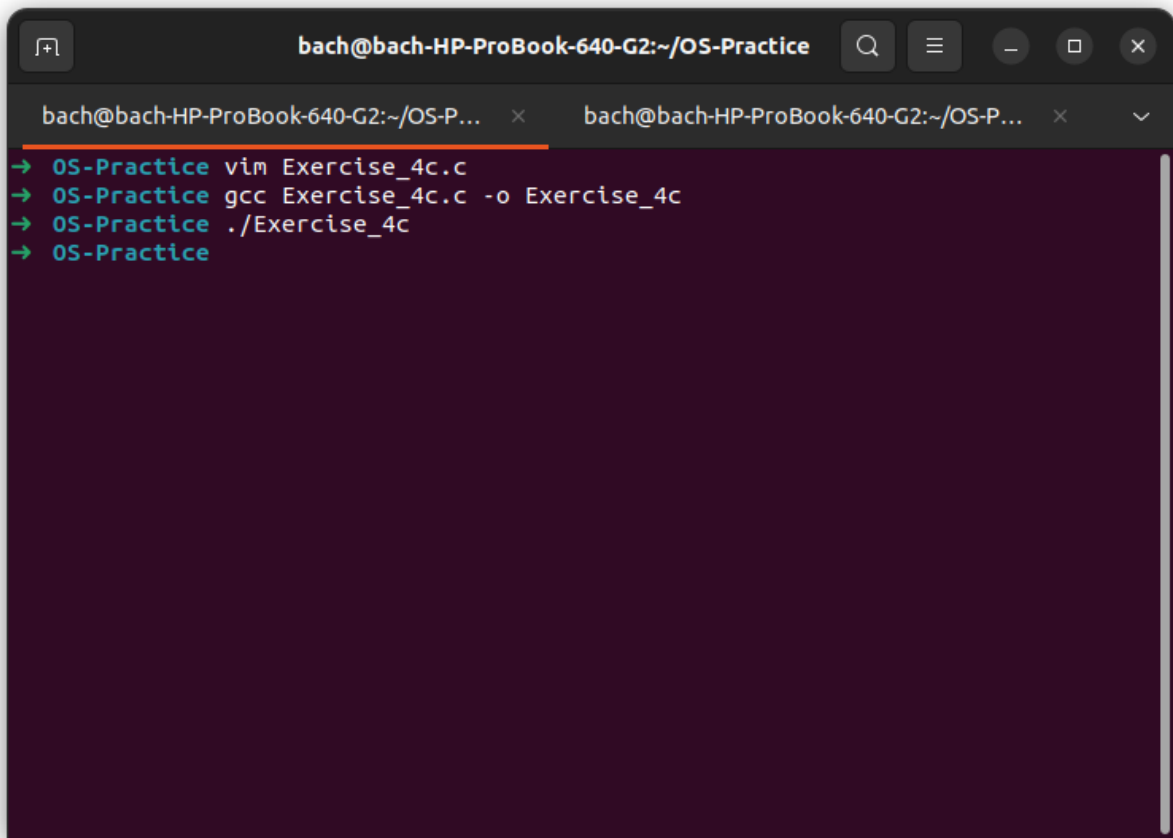
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>

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

d.



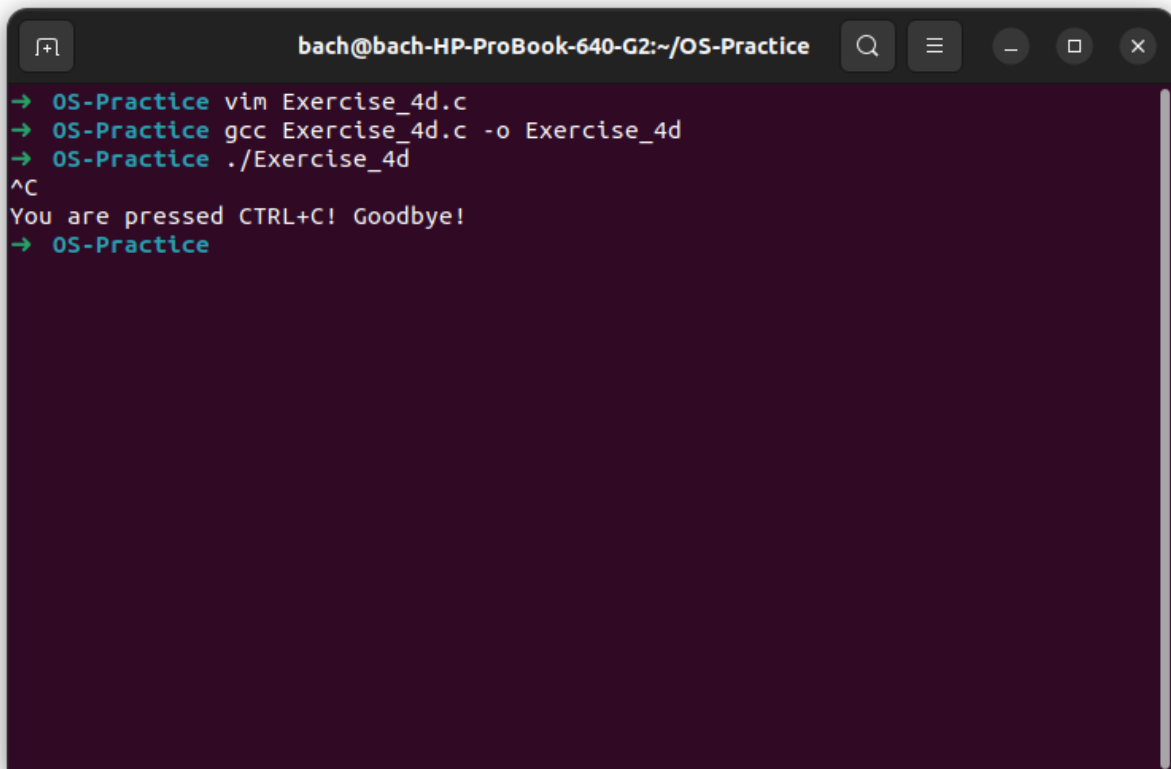
```
vim Exercise_4d.c

#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
```

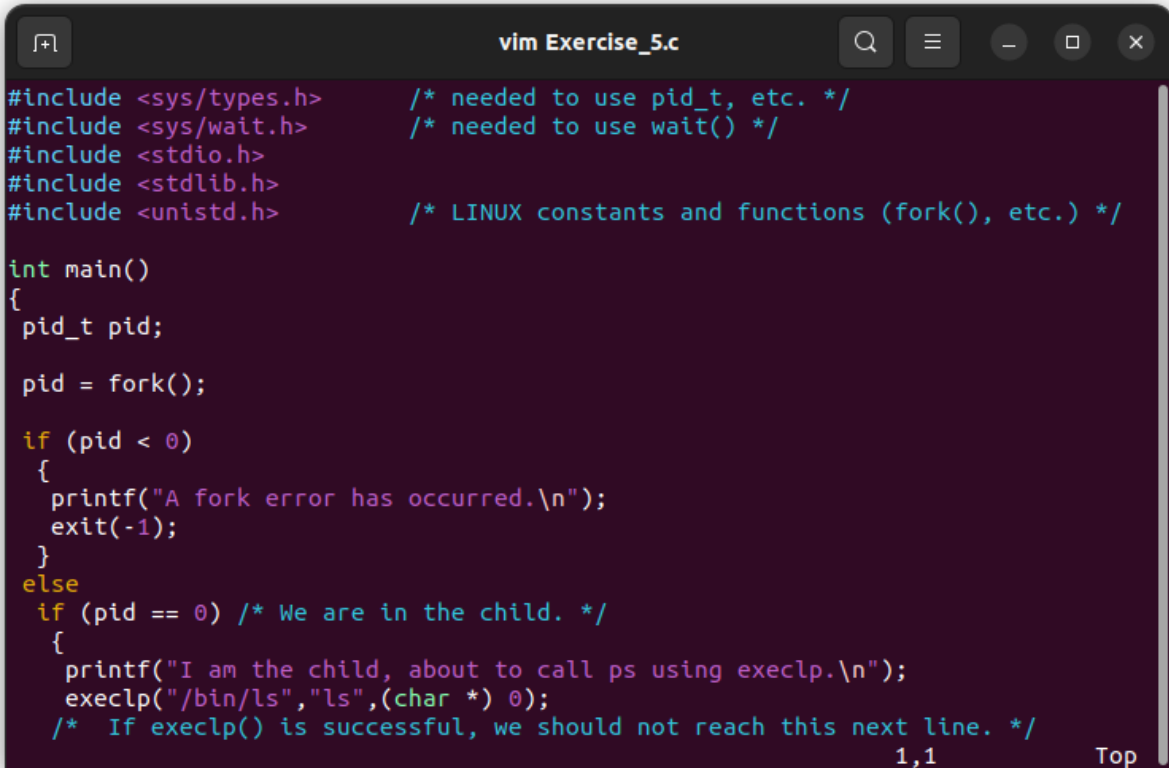


```
bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~/OS-Practice
→ OS-Practice vim Exercise_4d.c
→ OS-Practice gcc Exercise_4d.c -o Exercise_4d
→ OS-Practice ./Exercise_4d
^C
You are pressed CTRL+C! Goodbye!
→ OS-Practice
```

## 3.5.5.

This is an example about how to using `execlp()`

File `Exercise_5.c`



```
vim Exercise_5.c

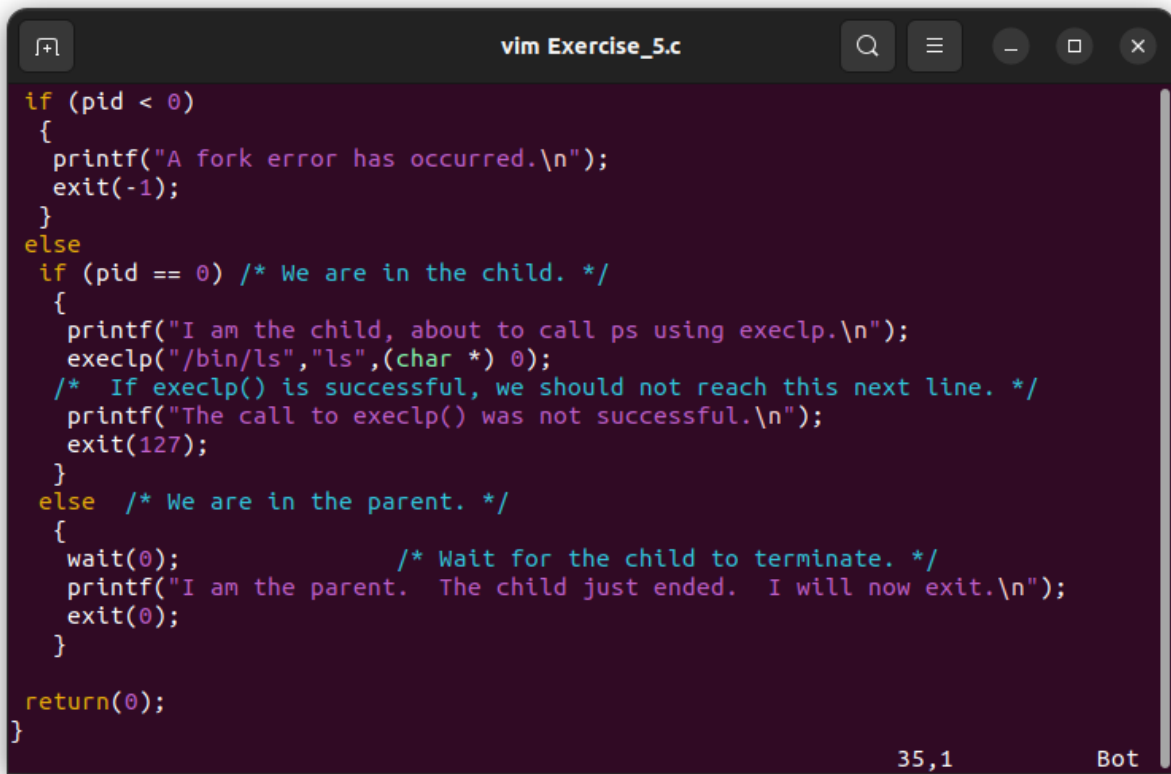
#include <sys/types.h> /* needed to use pid_t, etc. */
#include <sys/wait.h> /* needed to use wait() */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h> /* LINUX constants and functions (fork(), etc.) */

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

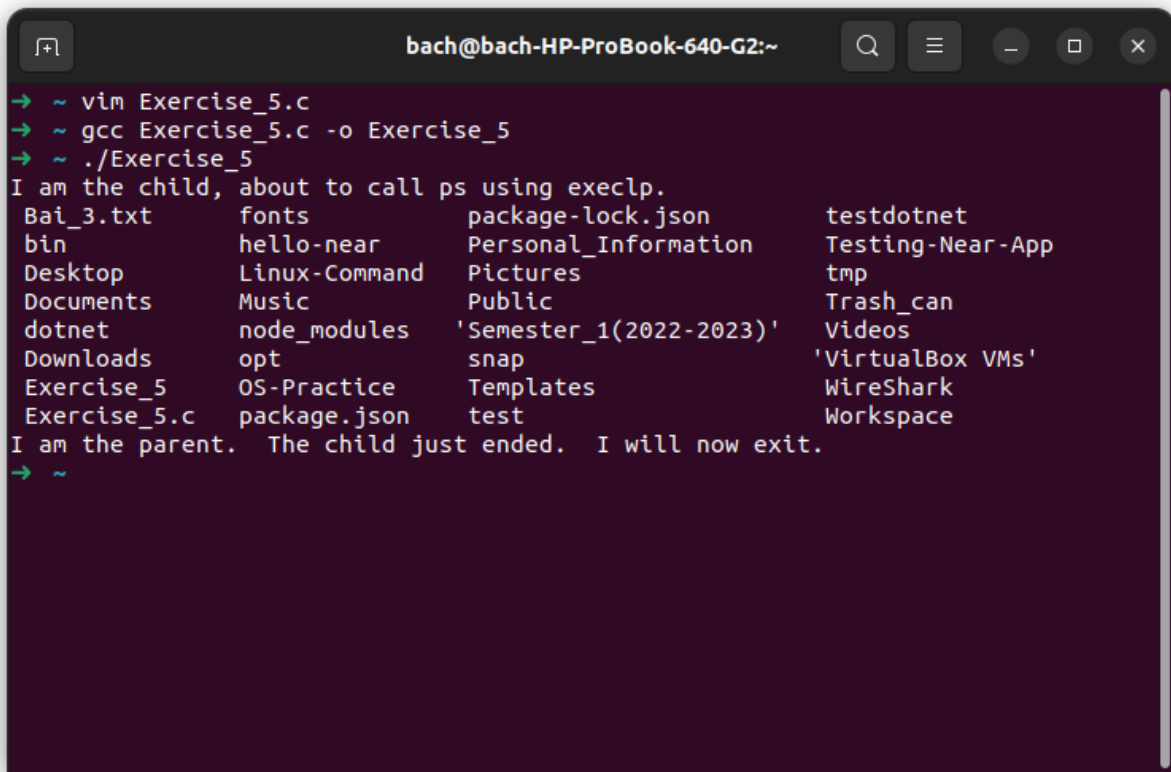
if (pid < 0)
{
    printf("A fork error has occurred.\n");
    exit(-1);
}
else
if (pid == 0) /* We are in the child. */
{
    printf("I am the child, about to call ps using execlp.\n");
    execlp("/bin/ls", "ls", (char *) 0);
    /* If execlp() is successful, we should not reach this next line. */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





```

bach@bach-HP-ProBook-640-G2:~
→ ~ vim Exercise_5.c
→ ~ gcc Exercise_5.c -o Exercise_5
→ ~ ./Exercise_5
I am the child, about to call ps using execlp.
Bai_3.txt      fonts      package-lock.json      testdotnet
bin            hello-near  Personal_Information    Testing-Near-App
Desktop        Linux-Command Pictures        tmp
Documents      Music      Public           Trash_can
dotnet         node_modules 'Semester_1(2022-2023)' Videos
Downloads      opt        snap             'VirtualBox VMs'
Exercise_5      OS-Practice Templates        WireShark
Exercise_5.c    package.json test             Workspace
I am the parent. The child just ended. I will now exit.
→ ~

```

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 execlp().
- 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:

