

## # 1.1.7 System calls

(11)

↳ programmatic way in which a computer program requests a service from the kernel of the OS it is executed on.

For ex, we want to access a file in a C++ program, that file will be accessed using a system call.

### Categories of system calls

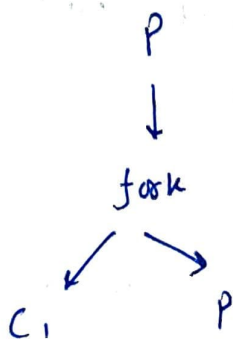
- (i) File related - `open()`, `read()`, `write()`,  
`close()`, `create()`.
- (ii) Device related - `read()`, `write()`, reposition,  
↓  
accessing hardware  
`ioctl` (input output control),  
`fcntl` (file control)
- (iii) Information related  
↓  
metadata  
↓  
process related information.  
(filesize, extension)  
↓  
creating multiprocessing environment.  
↑  
\*  
(iv) Process control - `load`, `execute`, `abort`, `fork`, `wait`,  
`signal`, `allocate` etc.

(v) Communication - pipe(), create/delete connections, shmget().  
 ↓  
 processes  
 communicating  
 with each other

## # L-1.8 Fork system call

Fork system call → create a child process

Fork() → 0 child  
 → +1 parent  
 → -1 child x (not created)

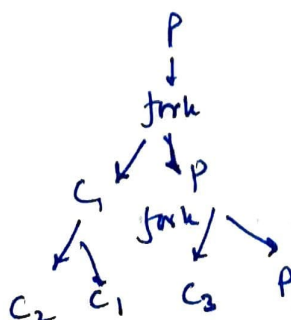


Now, they would  
be parallelly  
executed

ex. main() {  
 fork();  
 printf("Hello")  
 }

output  
 Hello  
 Hello

ex. main() {  
 fork();  
 fork();  
 print("Hello");  
 }



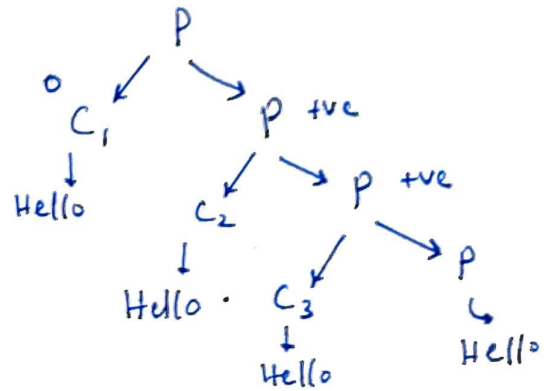
output :  
 Hello  
 Hello  
 Hello  
 Hello

# # L-1.9 Questions on Fork system call

(13)

```
int main() {
    if (fork() && fork())
        fork();
    printf("Hello");
}
```

How many times is  
hello printed.?



ans - 4

## # L-1.10 User mode and kernel mode

Suppose there is a program in c++ that wants  
to read a file in Hard disk.

