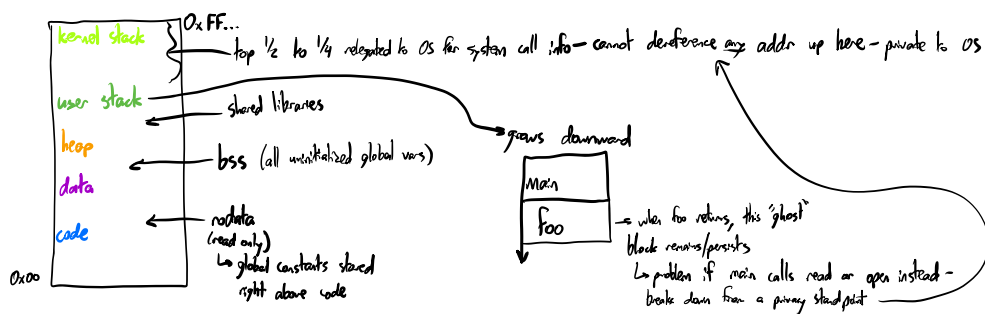


Today: system call frns

so care to execution of OS, have to execute w/ "superhuman" permissions
open/read/write/close

each process operates as if it has all of main memory

64-bit addr means $2^{64}-1$ bits to address



now... creating new processes (instead of files)

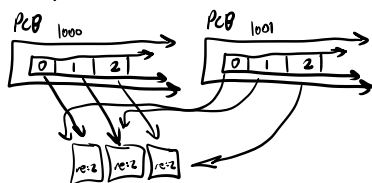
fork

```
int main(→) {  
    printf("Hello\n");  
    fork(); // creates second copy of process calling fork, allow both to continue in parallel  
    printf("Goodbye\n");  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
const char * kTail = "abcd";  
int main(→) {  
    for (size_t i=0; i < strlen(kTail); i++) {  
        printf("%c\n", kTail[i]);  
        pid_t pid = fork();  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Annotations for the second code block:
- **pid_t**: process ID, type: special kind of int.
- **fork()**: will continue execution from the middle of the for loop - everything is cloned at time of fork. It returns process ID of child in original (returns 0 in child - easy way to differentiate).

how are they all printing to the same terminal? **fork** creates copy of entire PCB of parent process, including aliases to file descriptor table



fork bomb: while (true) fork();
takes total ownership of (P)

another system call:

```
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid,  
              int * status,  
              int options);
```

```
int main(→) {  
    printf("Hello\n");  
    pid_t pid = fork();  
    if (pid == 0) {  
        // we are in the child of the forking process  
        printf("In the child, main waits for me\n");  
        return 110;  
    }
```

```
    } else {  
        int status;  
        waitpid(pid, &status, 0);  
        printf("Child returned %d. I'm quitting.\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```