

Riphah International University Islamabad



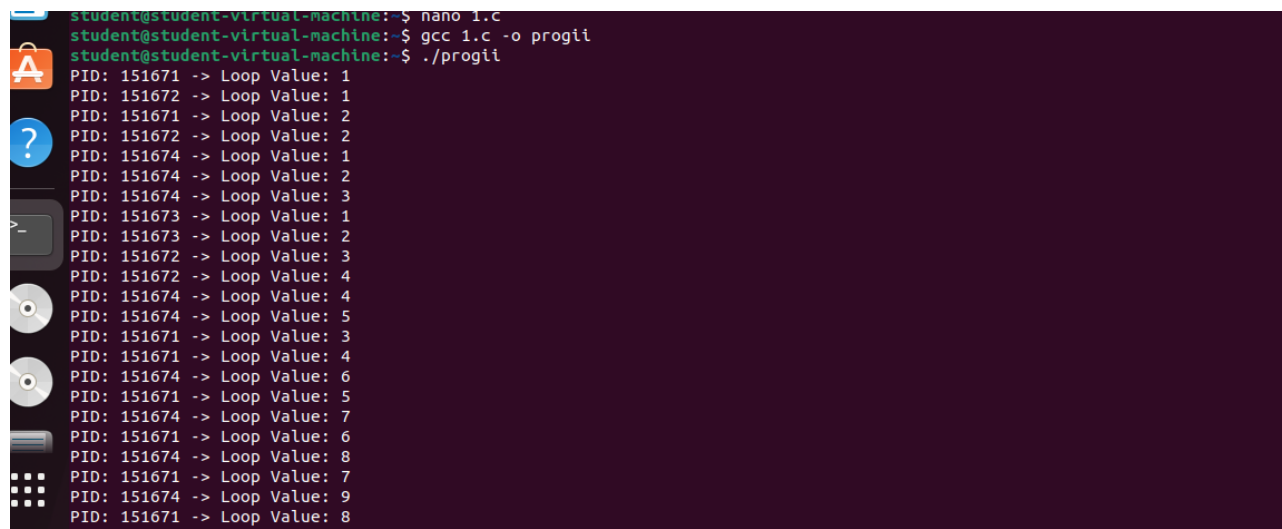
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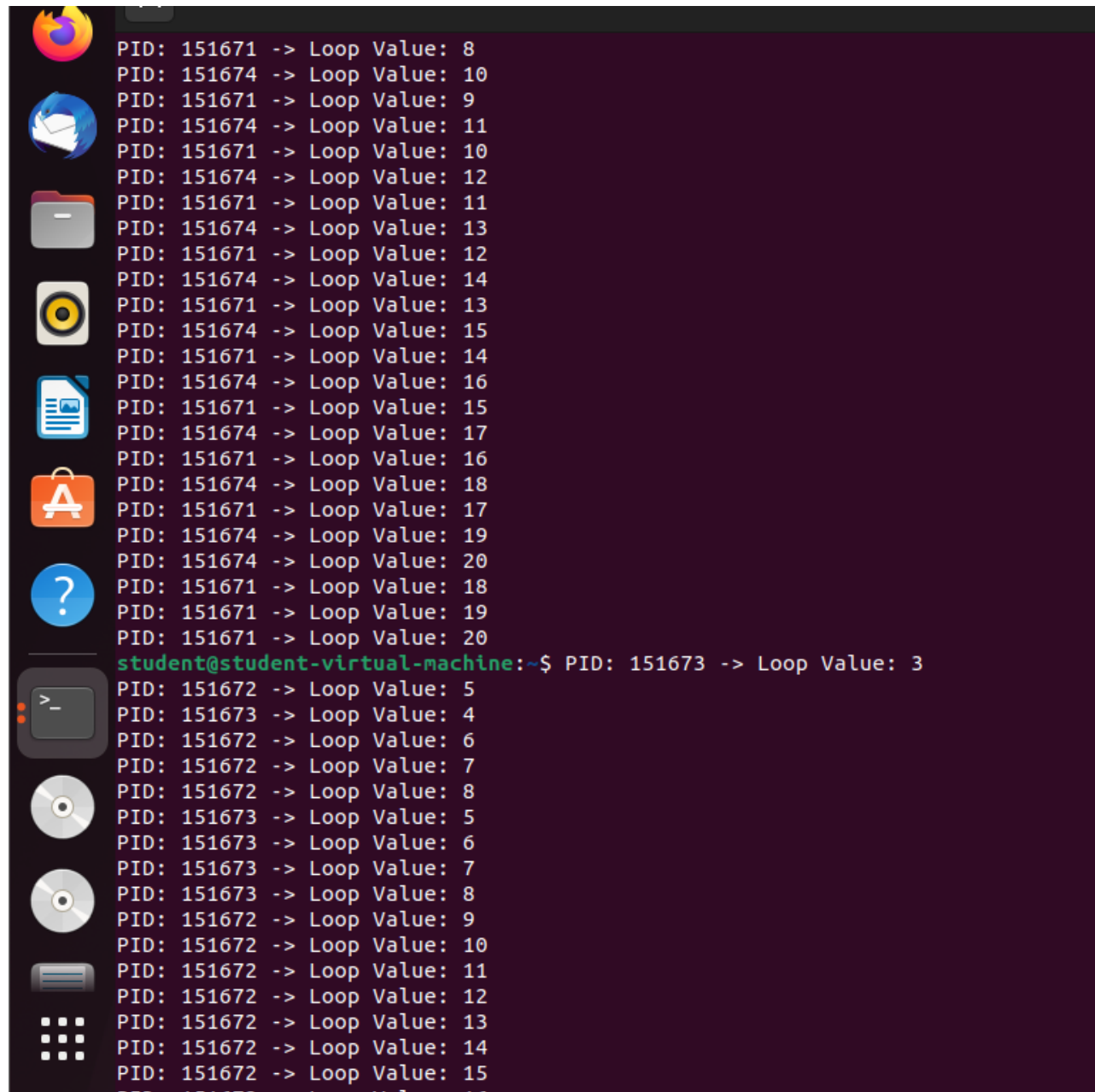
Operating System

OS Lab # 08

Task # 01



```
student@student-virtual-machine: $ nano 1.c
student@student-virtual-machine: $ gcc 1.c -o progii
student@student-virtual-machine: $ ./progii
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 1
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 1
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 2
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 2
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 1
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 2
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 3
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 1
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 2
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 3
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 4
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 4
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 5
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 3
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 4
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 6
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 5
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 7
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 6
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 8
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 7
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 9
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 8
```

A terminal window with a dark purple background. On the left side, there is a vertical column of application icons: Firefox, Mail, Files, Music, Documents, App Store, Help, Terminal, Discs, and a dock icon. The terminal text shows a loop of PID and Loop Value outputs. The first loop (PID 151671 and 151674) runs for 20 iterations. The second loop (PID 151672 and 151673) runs for 15 iterations. The prompt is 'student@student-virtual-machine:~\$'.

```
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 8
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 10
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 9
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 11
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 10
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 12
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 11
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 13
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 12
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 14
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 13
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 15
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 14
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 16
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 15
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 17
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 16
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 18
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 17
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 19
PID: 151674 -> Loop Value: 20
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 18
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 19
PID: 151671 -> Loop Value: 20
student@student-virtual-machine:~$ PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 3
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 5
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 4
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 6
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 7
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 8
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 5
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 6
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 7
PID: 151673 -> Loop Value: 8
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 9
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 10
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 11
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 12
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 13
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 14
PID: 151672 -> Loop Value: 15
```


System Calls:

A system call is a way for a program to ask the operating system (kernel) for a service. Programs themselves cannot directly access hardware (like CPU, disk, network), so they use system calls to request help from the OS.

Example:

When you open a file, the program itself cannot open the disk; it asks the kernel through a system call like `open()`.

Process Control:

It is used to create, manage, and end processes.

Examples:

`fork()`: creates a new process.

`exec()` : replaces a process with a new program.

`wait()`: makes a parent wait until child finishes.

`exit()` : ends a process.

File Management (File I/O):

It is used for reading/writing and managing files.

Examples:

`open()` : open a file.

`read()`: read from a file.

`write()`: write to a file.

`close()`: close a file.

Signal Handling System Calls:

Signals are like software interrupts that notify a process that some event has happened (for example, pressing Ctrl+C, timer expiry, or another process sending a signal). System calls help processes send, receive, and handle signals.

kill():

Used to send a signal to a process (despite the name, it can send many signals, not just “kill”).

alarm():

Used to set a timer (in seconds). When the time expires, the process receives a SIGALRM signal.

signal():

Used to define how a process should react when a signal arrives.

Process Management System Calls:

These system calls are used to create, identify, and manage processes in the operating system.

getppid():

- Returns the Parent Process ID (PPID) of the calling process.

getuid():

- Returns the User ID (UID) of the process owner.
- UID identifies which user started the process.

getgid():

- Returns the Group ID (GID) of the process owner.
- GID identifies the group the user belongs to.