Chapter 5 HW

1. When parent & child both change x it changes their own version/memory value at x

2. When a child & parent process read from the same file they are both able to but the fd returns different outputs depending on who goes first. One one read first the other reads the text after what the first one read.

When writing they're both able to write to the same file just the same, the order of the text depends on who wrote first & next

3. One way to have the parent going after child without wait() is to make the parent process sleep for a bit.

Another way is to leverage signals when the child finishes send a signal to parent which triggers the goodbye message. It's important to leave the parent active while child is running.

4. There are two main forms of exec() , execl() & execv() it appears their main difference is execl() can allow many args in the function call where as execv needs an explicit array of arguements

l vs v. is how arguements are passed

p is whether PATH variable is searched is searched

e is whether custom environment is passed

5. when wait() is called it returns the pid of the child process that was cleaned up.

If a child with no children calls wait() it returns -9

6. Wait PID would be useful when the user wants to wait for a specific process to finish opposed to any child process.

7. When 42 days is closed no output is printed