

## C. program forking separate process

```
#include <sys/types.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <unistd.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{  
    pid_t pid; data structure
```

```
    pid = fork(); /* fork another process */
```

```
    if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
```

```
        fprintf(stderr, "fork failed");
```

```
        return 1; }
```

```
    else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
```

```
        execlp("/bin/ls", "ls", NULL);
```

```
    }
```

```
    else { /* parent process / parent will wait for the child */
```

```
        wait(NULL);
```

```
        printf ("Child Complete");
```

```
        return 0;
```

```
}
```

library entirely in user space

~~library~~ Kernel-level library supported by OS

## Pthreads

Two general strategies for creating multiple threads:

1. Asynchronous threading
2. Synchronous threading

## Thread Program

```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int sum;
```

```
void *runner(void *param);
```



```
int main (int argc, char * argv[])
```

```
{  
    pthread_t tid;  
    pthread_attr_t attr;
```

```
    if (argc != 2) {  
        printf(stderr, "usage: a.out <int value> \n");  
        return 1;
```

```
    if (atoi(argv[1]) < 0) {  
        fprintf(stderr, "%d must be >= 0 \n", atoi(argv[1]));  
        return -1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    pthread_attr_t attr = attr;
```

```
    pthread_create(&tid, &attr, runner, argv[1]);
```

```
    pthread_join(tid, NULL);
```

```
    printf("sum = %d \n", sum);
```

```
void * runner (void * param)
```

```
{  
    int i, upper = atoi(param)
```

```
    sum = 0;
```

```
    for (i = 1; i < upper; i++)
```

```
        sum += i;
```

```
    pthread_exit(0);  
}
```