

OS Hands-on Session

WEEK-2

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SEC: F

Program 1:

a) fork()

Fork system call is used for creating a new process (child process), which runs concurrently with the process that makes the fork() call (parent process).

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/types.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 int main() {
5     fork();
6     printf("this is OS lab week2\n");
7     return 0;
8 }
```

```
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ./fork
this is OS lab week2
this is OS lab week2
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ _
```

b) getpid() and getppid()

getpid(): When any process is created, it has a unique id which is called its process id. This function returns the process id of the calling function.

getppid(): This function returns the process id of the parent function.

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/types.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 int main() {
5     pid_t process_id;
6     pid_t parent_process_id;
7     process_id = getpid();
8     parent_process_id = getppid();
9     printf("The process id: %d\n", process_id);
10    printf("The process id of parent function: %d\n", parent_process_id);
11    return 0;
12 }

```

```

vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ./pid
The process id: 798
The process id of parent function: 9
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ _

```

Program 2:

wait()

A call to wait() blocks the calling process until one of its child processes exits or a signal is received. After child process terminates, parent *continues* its execution after wait system call instruction.

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/wait.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 int main() {
5     if (fork() == 0) {
6         printf("this is a child process\n");
7     }
8     else {
9         printf("this is the parent process\n");
10        wait(NULL);
11        printf("child process has terminated\n");
12    }
13    printf("end of program\n");
14    return 0;
15 }

```

```

vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ./wait
this is the parent process
this is a child process
end of program
child process has terminated
end of program
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ Z_

```

Program 3:

a) execvp()

Using this command, the created child process does not have to run the same program as the parent process does.

execvp.c:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/types.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 int main() {
5     printf("this is execvp.c called by execvp() ");
6     printf("\n");
7     return 0;
8 }
```

execvp_main.c:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/types.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 int main() {
6     char *args[]={ "./execvp", NULL };
7     execvp(args[0], args);
8     printf("end of program.\n");
9     return 0;
10 }
```

```
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ./execvp_main
this is execvp.c called by execvp()
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ _
```

b) execv()

This is very similar to execvp() function in terms of syntax as well.

execv.c:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <sys/types.h>
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 int main() {
5     printf("This is execv.c called by execv()");
6     printf("\n");
7     return 0;
8 }
```

execv_main.c:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <sys/types.h>
4 #include <unistd.h>
5 int main() {
6     char *args[]={ "./execv", NULL };
7     execv(args[0], args);
8     printf("end of program.\n");
9     return 0;
10 }
```

```
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ./execv_main
This is execv.c called by execv()
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ _
```

Program 4:

cd, ps, du, w, kill

```
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ cd .
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ cd ..
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn$ cd week2/
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
    9 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
   427 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
   428 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ du
.
0
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ w
 13:55:21 up  6:12,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.08
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
```

```
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ echo helloworld
helloworld
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
    9 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
   754 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
   741 pts/1    00:00:00 vim
   755 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ kill -9 741
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
   756 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$ ps -n
  PID TTY      STAT   TIME COMMAND
    9 pts/0    Ss      0:00  -bash
   436 pts/1    Ss+     0:00  -bash
   757 pts/0    R+      0:00  ps -n
vishwa@Acer-Vishwa:/mnt/c/Users/Vishwa/Documents/Vishwa_PES/Sem4/OS/OS_HandsOn/week2$
```