

## PROCESS SYSTEM CALL

### **fork()**

- The fork system call is used to create a new process called *child* process.
  - The return value is 0 for a child process.
  - The return value is negative if process creation is unsuccessful.
  - For the parent process, return value is positive
- The child process is an exact copy of the parent process.
- Both the child and parent continue to execute the instructions following fork call.
- The child can start execution before the parent or vice-versa.

### **getpid() and getppid()**

- The getpid system call returns process ID of the calling process
- The getppid system call returns parent process ID of the calling process

### **wait()**

- The wait system call causes the parent process to be blocked until a child terminates.
- When a process terminates, the kernel notifies the parent by sending the SIGCHLD signal to the parent.
- Without wait, the parent may finish first leaving a *zombie* child, to be adopted by init process

### **execl()**

- The exec family of function (execl, execv, execl, execve, execlp, execvp) is used by the child process to load a program and execute.
- execl system call requires path, program name and null pointer

### **exit()**

- The exit system call is used to terminate a process either normally or abnormally
- Closes all standard I/O streams.

### **stat()**

- The stat system call is used to return information about a file as a structure.

### **opendir(), readdir() and closedir()**

- The opendir system call is used to open a directory
  - It returns a pointer to the first entry
  - It returns NULL on error.
- The readdir system call is used to read a directory as a *dirent* structure
  - It returns a pointer pointing to the next entry in directory stream
  - It returns NULL if an error or end-of-file occurs.
- The closedir system call is used to close the directory stream
- Write to a directory is done only by the kernel.

## **Exp# 1a**

### **fork system call**

#### **Aim**

To create a new child process using fork system call.

#### **Algorithm**

1. Declare a variable  $x$  to be shared by both child and parent.
2. Create a child process using fork system call.
3. If return value is -1 then
  - a. Print "Process creation unsuccessful"
  - b. Terminate using exit system call.
4. If return value is 0 then
  - a. Print "Child process"
  - b. Print process id of the child using getpid system call
  - c. Print value of  $x$
  - d. Print process id of the parent using getppid system call
5. Otherwise
  - a. Print "Parent process"
  - b. Print process id of the parent using getpid system call
  - c. Print value of  $x$
  - d. Print process id of the shell using getppid system call.
6. Stop

#### **Result**

Thus a child process is created with copy of its parent's address space.