

New York University
Tandon School of Engineering
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Introduction to Operating Systems
Fall 2025
Assignment 3

Kernel Version: Linux 6.14.0-33-generic

```
ayushs2k1@ayushs2k1:~/Documents/lab3$ hostnamectl | grep Kernel
      Kernel: Linux 6.14.0-33-generic
ayushs2k1@ayushs2k1:~/Documents/lab3$
```

PART A

```
pid_t x=-11, y=-22, z=-33;
x = fork();
if(x>0) y=fork();
z = fork();
```

Step 1: First Fork

`x = fork()`

P0 (original):

- `x = P1's PID (>0)`

P1 (new child):

- `x = 0`

Both P0 and P1 continues

Step 2: Second Fork

if ($x > 0$) $y = \text{fork}()$

For P0, $x > 0$ is TRUE, so it executes $y = \text{fork}()$ and creates P2

P0 (original):

- $y = \text{P2's PID } (>0)$

P2 (new child):

- $y = 0$

P1:

- $x = 0$, so $x > 0$ is FALSE. It skips the fork and y remains -22

After step 2, we have processes P0, P1, and P2

Step 3: Third Fork

All three processes execute this fork.

P0 fork creates P3

P0:

- $z = \text{P3's PID } (>0)$

P3:

- $z = 0$, inherits P0's values: $x > 0$, $y > 0$

P1 fork creates P4

P1:

- $z = \text{P4's PID } (>0)$

P3:

- $z = 0$, inherits P1's values: $x = 0$, $y = -22$

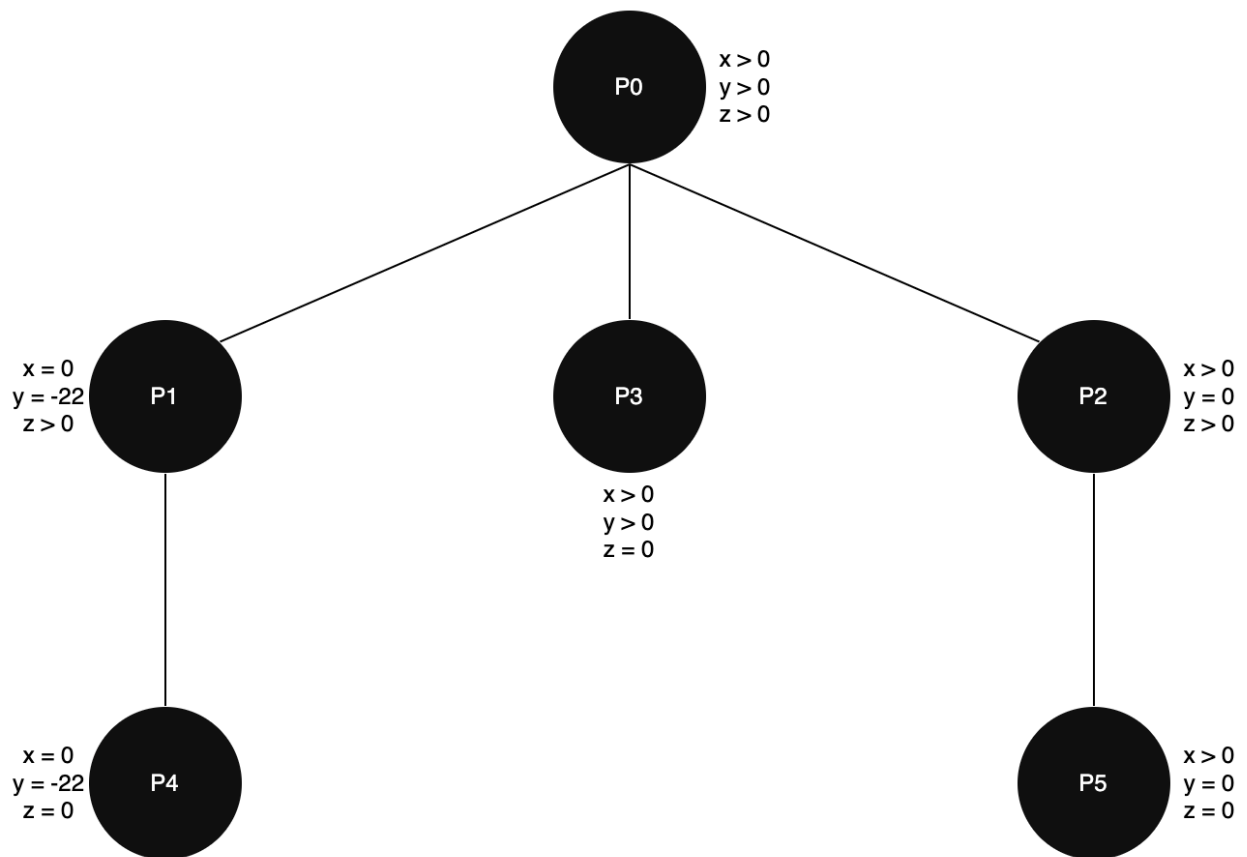
P2 fork creates P5

P2:

- $z = \text{P5's PID } (>0)$

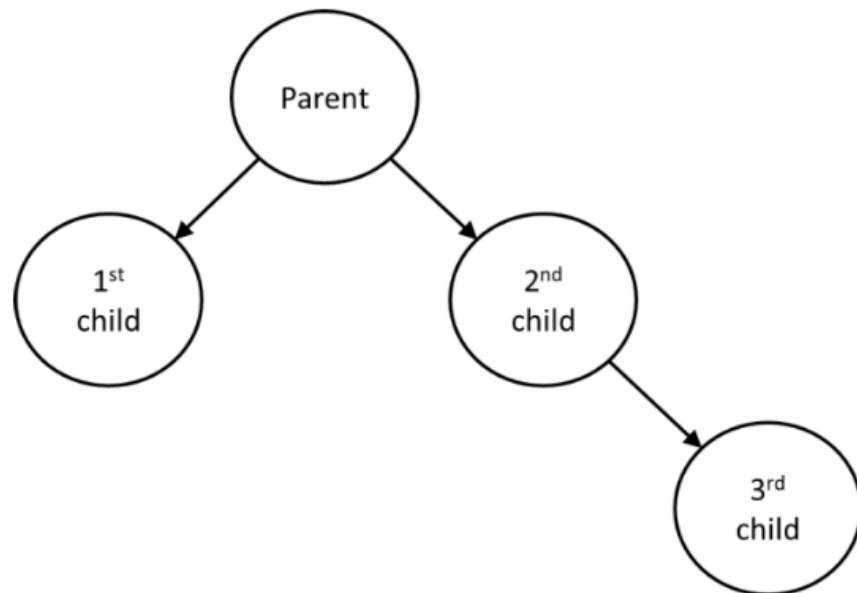
P5:

- $z = 0$, inherits P2's values: $x > 0, y = 0$



PART B:

Write a subroutine that creates the process tree shown below and returns 0 for the parent, 1 for 1st child, 2 for the second child, and 3 for the third child.



Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int create_process_tree(){
    pid_t pid1, pid2, pid3;

    // Parent creates the first child C1
    pid1 = fork();
    if (pid1 < 0){
        perror("fork failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    if (pid1 == 0){
        // This is first child C1
        return 1;
    }

    // Parent creates the second child C2
    pid2 = fork();
    if (pid2 < 0){
        perror("fork failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    if (pid2 == 0){
        // This is second child C2 and it creates child C3
        pid3 = fork();
        if (pid3 < 0){
            perror("fork failed");
            exit(1);
        }
        if (pid3 == 0){
            // This is third child C3
            return 3;
        }

        // C2 returns
        return 2;
    }

    // Parent process returns
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main(){
    int result = create_process_tree();

    printf("Process PID: %d, Parent PID: %d, Role: ", getpid(), getppid());

    switch(result){
        case 0:
            printf("Parent\n");
            // Wait for both direct children C1 and C2
            wait(NULL);
            wait(NULL);
            break;
        case 1:
            printf("First Child C1\n");
            break;
        case 2:
            printf("Second Child C2\n");
            // Wait for the direct child C3
            wait(NULL);
            break;
        case 3:
            printf("Third Child C3\n");
            break;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Command used to compile the program: gcc -o lab4_b lab4_b.c

After compiling, it creates an executable file, lab4_b, as shown below.

```
ayushs2k1@ayushs2k1:~/Documents/lab4$ gcc -o lab4_b lab4_b.c
ayushs2k1@ayushs2k1:~/Documents/lab4$ ls -lrt
total 20
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ayushs2k1 ayushs2k1 1182 Oct  9 19:53 lab4_b.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 ayushs2k1 ayushs2k1 70744 Oct  9 19:53 lab4_b
```

Running the executable:

```
ayushs2k1@ayushs2k1:~/Documents/lab4$ ./lab4_b
Process PID: 7772, Parent PID: 7510, Role: Parent
Process PID: 7773, Parent PID: 7772, Role: First Child C1
Process PID: 7774, Parent PID: 7772, Role: Second Child C2
Process PID: 7775, Parent PID: 7774, Role: Third Child C3
```

PART C:

Write a program whose main routine obtains two parameters from the user, n and d (i.e., passed to your program when it was invoked from the shell, $n > 0$), and creates a child process. The child process shall then create and print an arithmetic sequence of length n and whose elements are of type int, such that each element has a value of kd , where k is the element number (0 to $n-1$). For example, if $n=5$ and $d=2$, the sequence shall be 0,2,4,6, and 8. The parent waits for the child to exit and then prints 2 additional elements of the sequence, i.e., the total number of elements printed by the child and the parent is $n+2$. Do not use IPC in your solution to this problem (i.e., neither shared memory nor message passing).

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
    int n, d;
    pid_t pid;
    int status;

    if(argc != 3){
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <n> <d>\n", argv[0]);
        fprintf(stderr, "n: length of sequence\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "d: common difference\n");
        exit(1);
    }

    n = atoi(argv[1]);
    d = atoi(argv[2]);

    if(n <= 0){
        fprintf(stderr, "n must be positive\n");
    }

    // Create child process
    pid = fork();

    if(pid < 0){
        perror("fork failed");
        exit(1);
    }

    if(pid == 0){
        //Child process: print n elements of the sequence
        for(int k=0; k<n; k++){
            printf("%d, ", k*d);
        }
        exit(0);
    }
    else{
        // Parent process: print additional two elements of the sequence
        // Wait for the child to exit
        wait(&status);
        printf("%d, %d\n", n*d, (n+1)*d);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

