Consider the following piece of C code:

```
void main() {
    fork();
    fork();
    exit();
}
```

1. How many child processes are created upon execution of this program?

We can use the equation $2^n - 1 = m$, where m = child processes. n = 2 is for the two fork() functions, and we have $2^2 - 1 = 3$

- 2. When you start a browser, you will notice the browser process appear in the top display. What does it consume? VM is 5285M, RES 404M, CPU% 29.3, MEM% 9.2
- 3. How much memory is available in the system? 3.34 Gigabytes remaining.
- 4. Which process consumes the most CPU? **Snap**, Firefox, user/bin/gnome-shell
- 5. Which process has the most memory? Snap and bash
- 6. Could you please explain the following commands?

```
apt-get, yum, wget, gzip, tar, rar
```

The command apt-get is a command line tool for interacting with the Advanced Package Tool (APT) library (a package management system for Linux distributions). It allows you to search for, install, manage, update, and to remove the software.

YUM - Yellowdog Updater, Modified YUM is a package management utility for RPM-based distributions. RPM (Red Hat Package Manager) is the package manager that systems like RHEL and CentOS are based on. YUM uses RPM under the hood, hiding its complexity through a high-level abstraction. Fedora 22 and RHEL 8 introduced a rewrite of YUM, that is DNF, which is likely to become the new standard for RPM-based systems.

GNU Wget is a free software package for retrieving files using HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and FTPS, the most widely used Internet protocols. It is a non-interactive command line tool, so it may easily be called from scripts, and terminals without X-Windows support, etc. GNU Wget has many features to make retrieving large files or mirroring entire web or FTP sites easy, including:

Can resume aborted downloads, while using REST and RANGE

- Can use filename wild cards and recursively mirror directories
- NLS-based message files for many different languages
- Optionally converts absolute links in downloaded documents to relative so that downloaded documents may link to each other locally
- Runs on most UNIX-like operating systems as well as Microsoft Windows
- Supports HTTP proxies
- Supports HTTP cookies
- Supports persistent HTTP connections
- Unattended / background operation
- Uses local file timestamps to determine whether documents need to be redownloaded when mirroring
- GNU Wget is distributed under the GNU General Public License.

The tool does not build software from the source code. Instead, it compiles the source code or uses precompiled files to install software packages.

A tar file often called a tarball, is a collection of files wrapped up in one single file for easy storage. Rather than keep track of a whole folder of files, you only need to keep track of one. Tar files are often compressed after being created, giving it the .tar.gz file extension. Technically these are TGZ files, but nearly everyone calls both .tar and .tar.gz files simple "tar files."

The term "tar" was derived from "tape archive," originally designed for devices like tape drives that didn't have a regular file system—back in the Version 7 Unix released in 1979. Tar has been supported since then on almost every platform outside of Windows.

Interestingly enough, the latest versions of Windows finally include native support for tar in the command prompt. Still, they can't handle gzip, making it almost entirely useless since almost every tar archive is compressed with gzip. The gzip data compression tool was written in the early 1990s, and it's still found in every Linux distribution. There are other compression tools available, but no matter which Linux computer you need to work on, you'll find gzip. So, if you know how to use gzip, you can go without installing anything.

gzip is an implementation of the DEFLATE algorithm, invented—and patented—by Phil Katz of PKZIP fame. The DEFLATE algorithm improved on earlier compression algorithms which all operated on theme variations. The data to be compressed is scanned, and unique strings are identified and added to a binary tree.

The unique strings are allocated a unique ID token by their position in the tree. The tokens are used to replace the strings in the data; because the tokens are smaller than the

data they replaced, and the file is compressed. Substituting the tokens for the original strings re-inflates the data to its uncompressed state.

A RAR file, short for a Roshal Archive Compressed file, is a compressed file, or data container, that holds one or more other files and folders inside. Think of a RAR file as a regular folder on your computer, where there are sometimes many other files and folders inside of it to organize them.

- 7. Write a program that will generate a child process. In a loop, the child process writes "I am a child process" 200 times and the parent process repeatedly prints "I am a parent process" in a loop. See heir.c
- 8. Write a program that create a child process with the fork () system call. The parent process waits for the child process to finish before printing the contents of the current directory. See heir.c
- 9. Write a program that creates a child process with the fork () system call and print its PID. Following a fork () system call, both parent and child processes print their process type and PID. Additionally, the parent process prints the PID of its child, and the child process prints the PID of its parent. See heir.c





