Conceptual Question's Answers

- 1. Signals are one of the most simplified form of **IPC** mechanism, where no data transfer occurs. Signals are asynchronous interrupt of the target process or thread which will have to handle the signal with a specific routine during non-atomic operations. Signals are started by the kernel and handled by the processes. The computational and memory footprint of signals are hence small.
- 2. **SIGINT** This is the signal sent when we want to interrupt a process, from the terminal you can use **Ctrl-C**, to send the signal to the current process.

SIGTSTP - This is the signal sent to stop a process for now in manner so it can be resumed later. We can use Ctrl-z to send a SIGTSTP to the current process. We can also use the kill utility to send this signal like this:

kill -SIGSTOP [pid]

SIGCONT - This is the signal sent to continue or restart a process that was stopped using SIGSTP. We can use the kill utility to send this signal like this:

kill -SIGCONT [pid]

3. kill() - is a system call used to send any signal to a process or processes the current program have permission for. In C a signal can be sent using the following syntax. kill(pid,sig), where pid is the process id and sig is the signal we are trying to sent.

waitpid() - is a system call used to wait for a child process to change
its state. The state change can be a termination or being stopped or being resumed after stopping. When using waitpid(pid, status, options) ,
pid is the process id the child-process being waited for, status is the
type of exit status or state changes we are waiting for and options
specify optional actions for the waiting which can also be a combination
of many options.

To terminate a child process and wait until it has ended we can do something like this in C:

```
//Create a child
int status;
pid_t child2;
child1 = fork();
// Do something with child
...
// Child is dead
waitpid(-1, &status, 0); // Wait until child is dead here
```