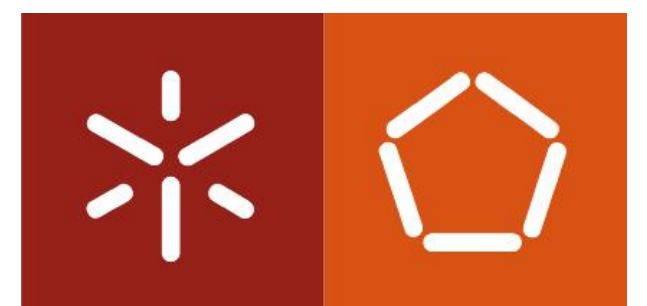


Operating Systems

(Sistemas Operativos)

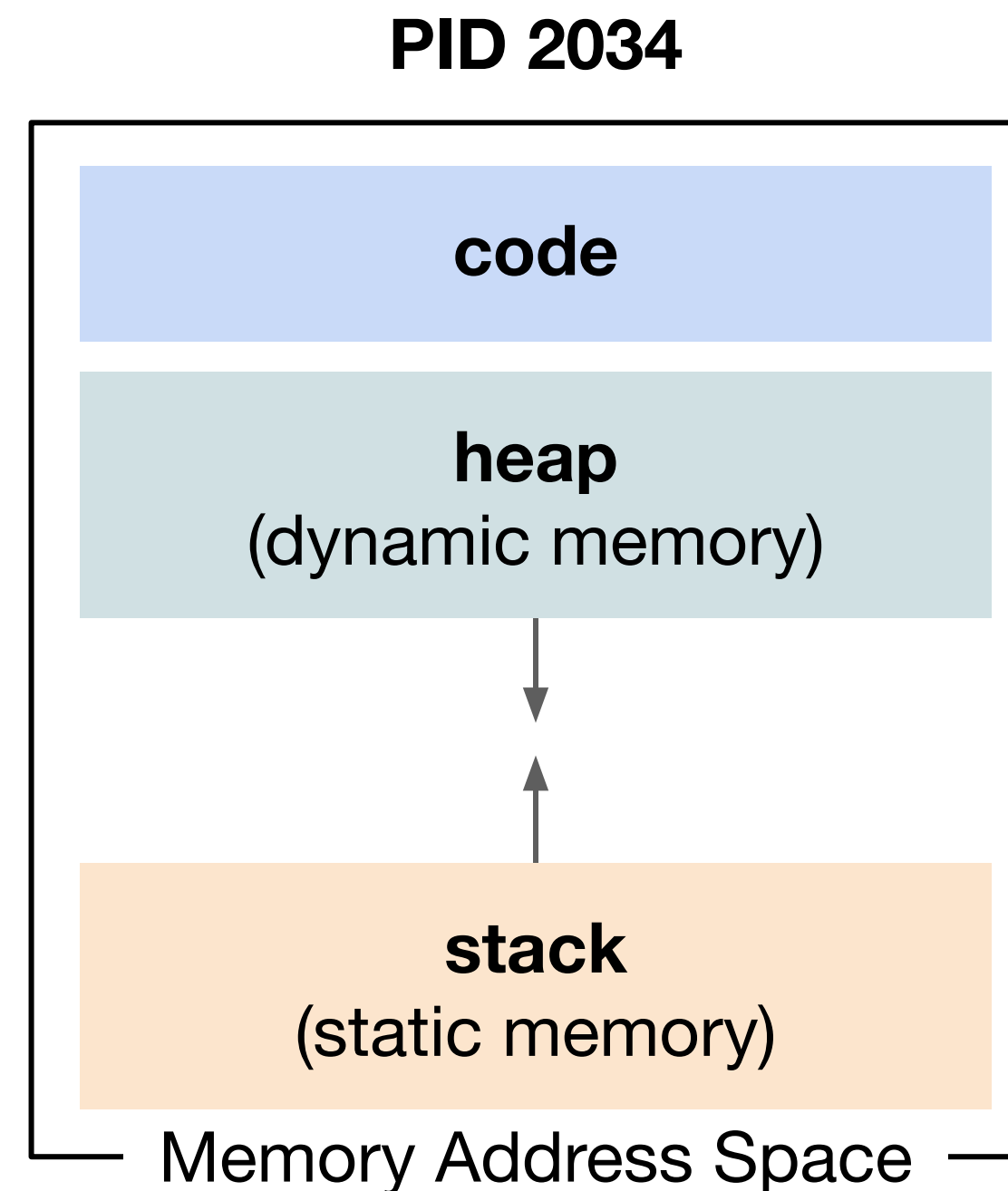
Guide 2: Fork



Process API

Memory address space

A **process**, identified by a **process identifier (PID)**, has access to its own **memory address space**



*simplified representation of an address space (e.g., not including the static data segment)

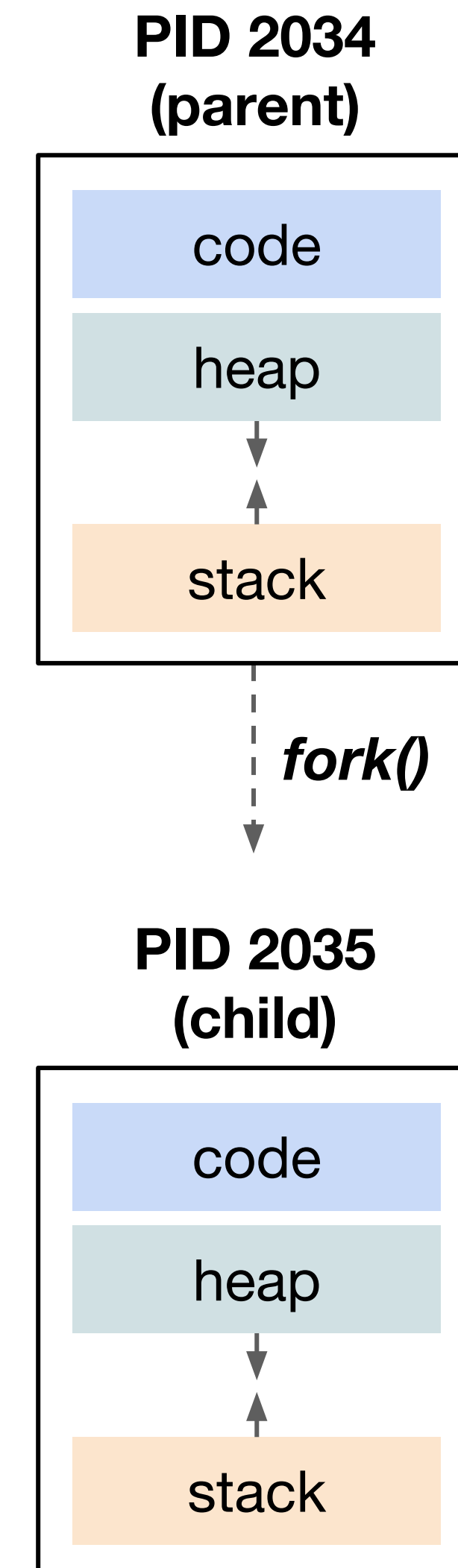
Process API

Creating a process

`#include <unistd.h>`

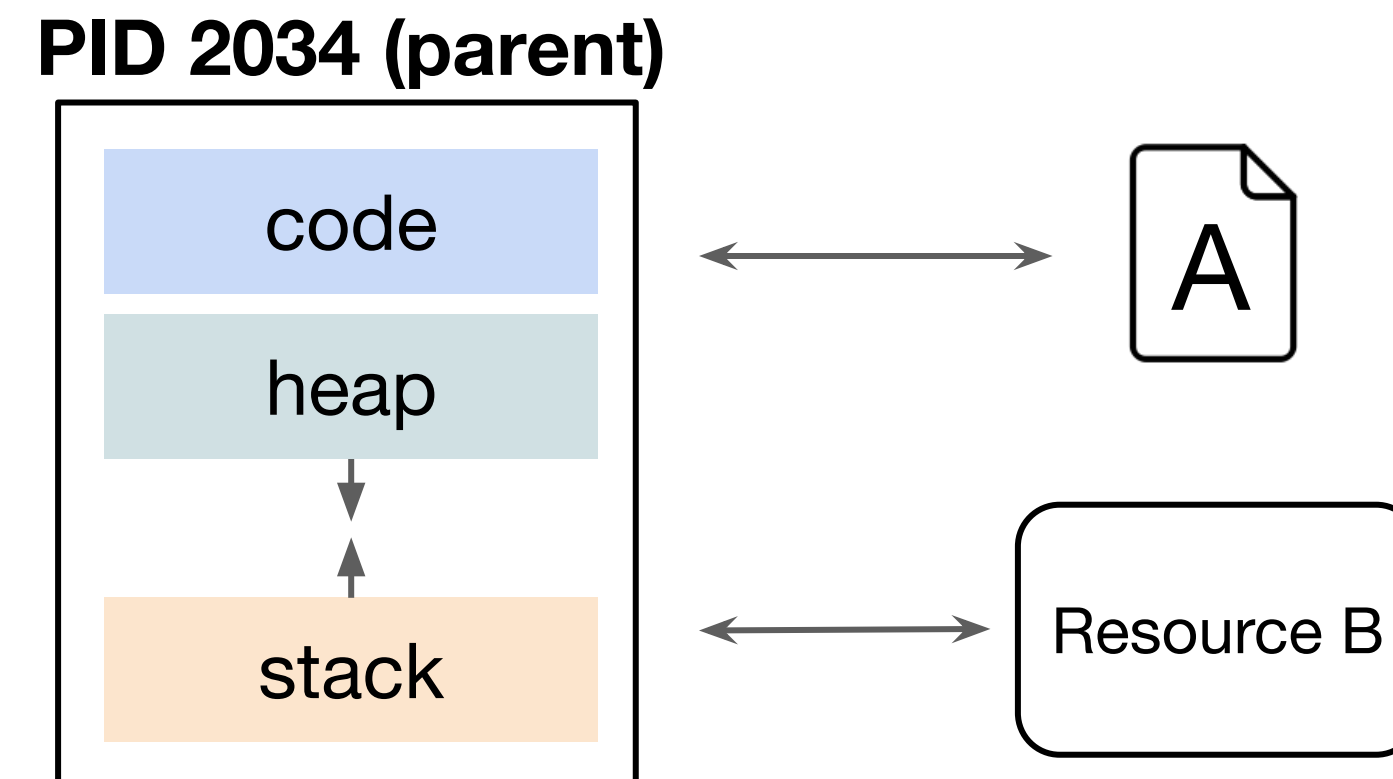
- `pid_t fork(void)`
 - Returns:
 - the **PID** of the **child-process** to the parent process
 - **0** to the child-process
 - **-1** on error

For more information: `$ man 2 fork`



Process API

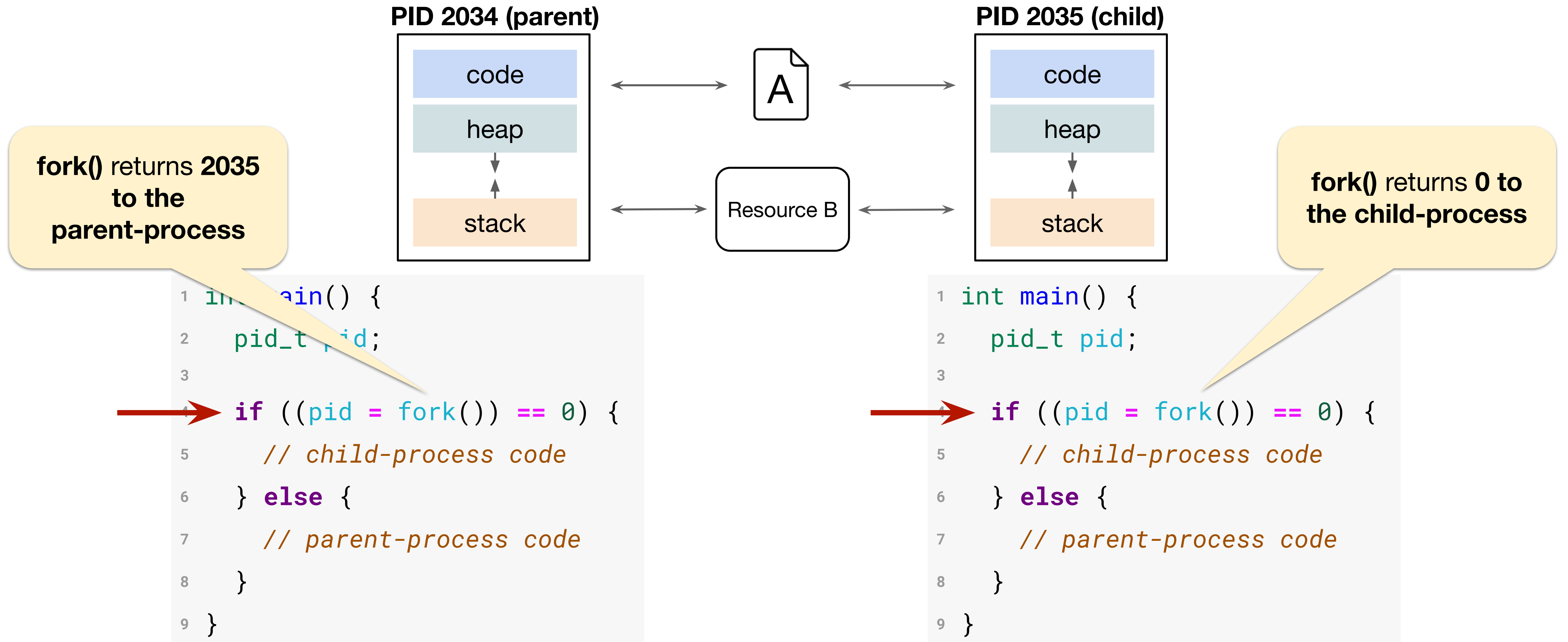
Example: creating a process



```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3
4     → if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
5         // child-process code
6     } else {
7         // parent-process code
8     }
9 }
```

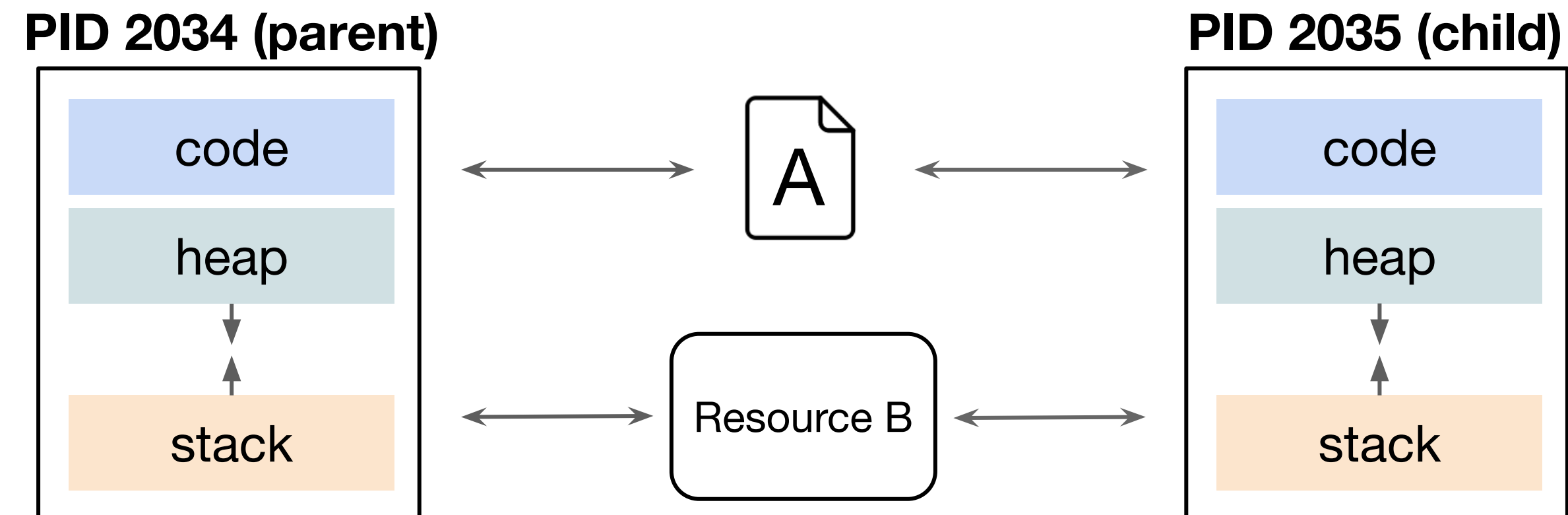
Process API

Example: creating a process



Process API

Example: creating a process



parent
enters
here

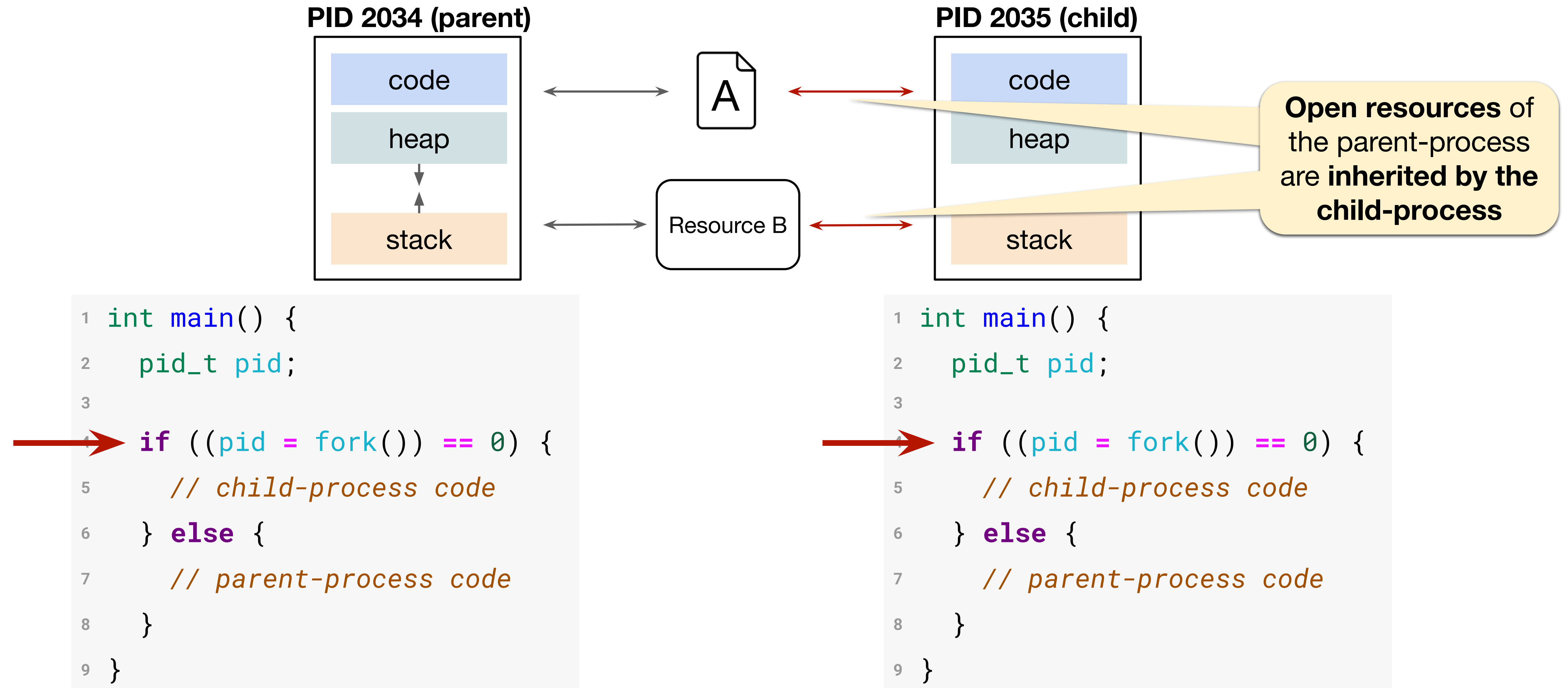
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2     pid_t pid;
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4     if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
5         // child-process code
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child
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```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
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5         // child-process code
6     } else {
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8     }
9 }
```

Process API

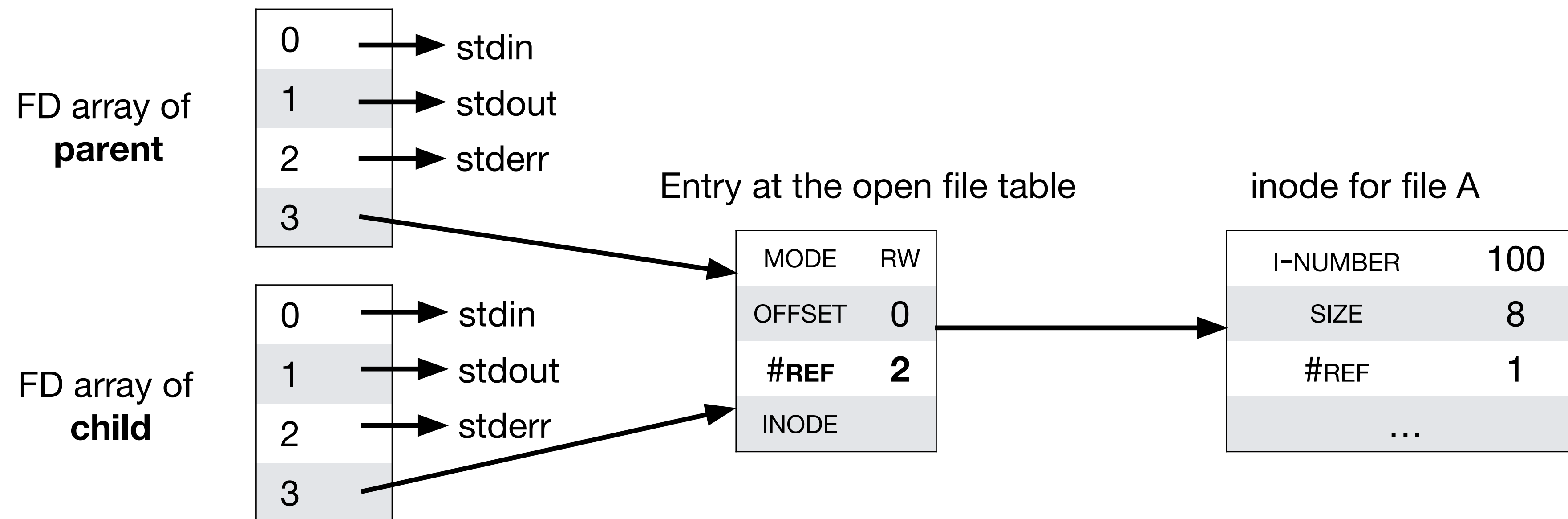
Example: creating a process



File System Interface

Shared open file table entries with **fork**

- Parent and child **share the open file table entry**
- **Be careful:** reads, writes, and seeks may update the **offset field concurrently!**



Process API

Terminating processes: **child's perspective**

#include <unistd.h>

- *void **_exit**(int status)*
 - **status:** status of the current process when exiting
 - 0: the process exited normally

For more information: *\$ man 2 exit*

Process API

Terminating processes: parent's perspective

#include <sys/wait.h>

- **pid_t wait(int *status)**
 - **status:** memory address where termination information of the child-process is written to
 - Returns: the **PID** of the **terminated child-process**

For more information: `$ man 2 wait`

#include <sys/wait.h>

- **WIFEXITED(status)**
 - Returns: 1 if the child-process exited normally
- **WEXITSTATUS(status)**
 - employed **only if WIFEXITED returned 1**
 - Returns: the **exit status of the child** – the least significant 8 bits of *status* **specified when the child exited**

Process API

Terminating processes: parent's perspective

#include <sys/wait.h>

- *pid_t* **waitpid**(*pid_t pid*, *int * wstatus*, *int options*)
 - **pid:**
 - **> 0:** wait for the **child process whose PID is *pid***
 - check wait's man page for other wait behaviours that one can specify with ***pid***
 - **wstatus:** memory address where termination information of the child-process is written to
 - **options:** extra arguments that change waitpid's default behavior

For more information: *\$ man 2 wait*

Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3     int status;
4
5     if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
6         // child-process code
7         _exit(0);
8     } else {
9         // parent-process code
10        pid_t child = wait(&status);
11        if (WIFEXITED(status))
12            printf("Exit %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));
13        else
14            printf("Child exited with error\n");
15    }
16 }
```

PID 2035 (child)

```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3     int status;
4
5     if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
6         // child-process code
7         _exit(0);
8     } else {
9         // parent-process code
10        pid_t child = wait(&status);
11        if (WIFEXITED(status))
12            printf("Exit %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));
13        else
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15    }
16 }
```

Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

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Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

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7         _exit(0);
8     } else {
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11    if (WIFEXITED(status))
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```

wait() blocks the parent until the child exits

PID 2035 (child)

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15 }
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Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

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PID 2035 (child)

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Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

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10        pid_t child = wait(&status);
11        if (WIFEXITED(status))
12            printf("Exit %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));
13        else
14            printf("Child exited with error\n");
15    }
16 }
```

_exit() terminates the current process

Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3     int status;
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5     if ((pid = fork()) == 0)
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9         // parent-process code
10    pid_t child = wait(&status);
11    if (WIFEXITED(status))
12        printf("Exit %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));
13    else
14        printf("Child exited with error\n");
15    }
16 }
```

The **status** passed by the child's **_exit()** is **forward to the parent**

PID 2035 (child)

```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3     int status;
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5     if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
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Process API

Example: Terminating a Process

PID 2034 (parent)

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15    }
16 }
```

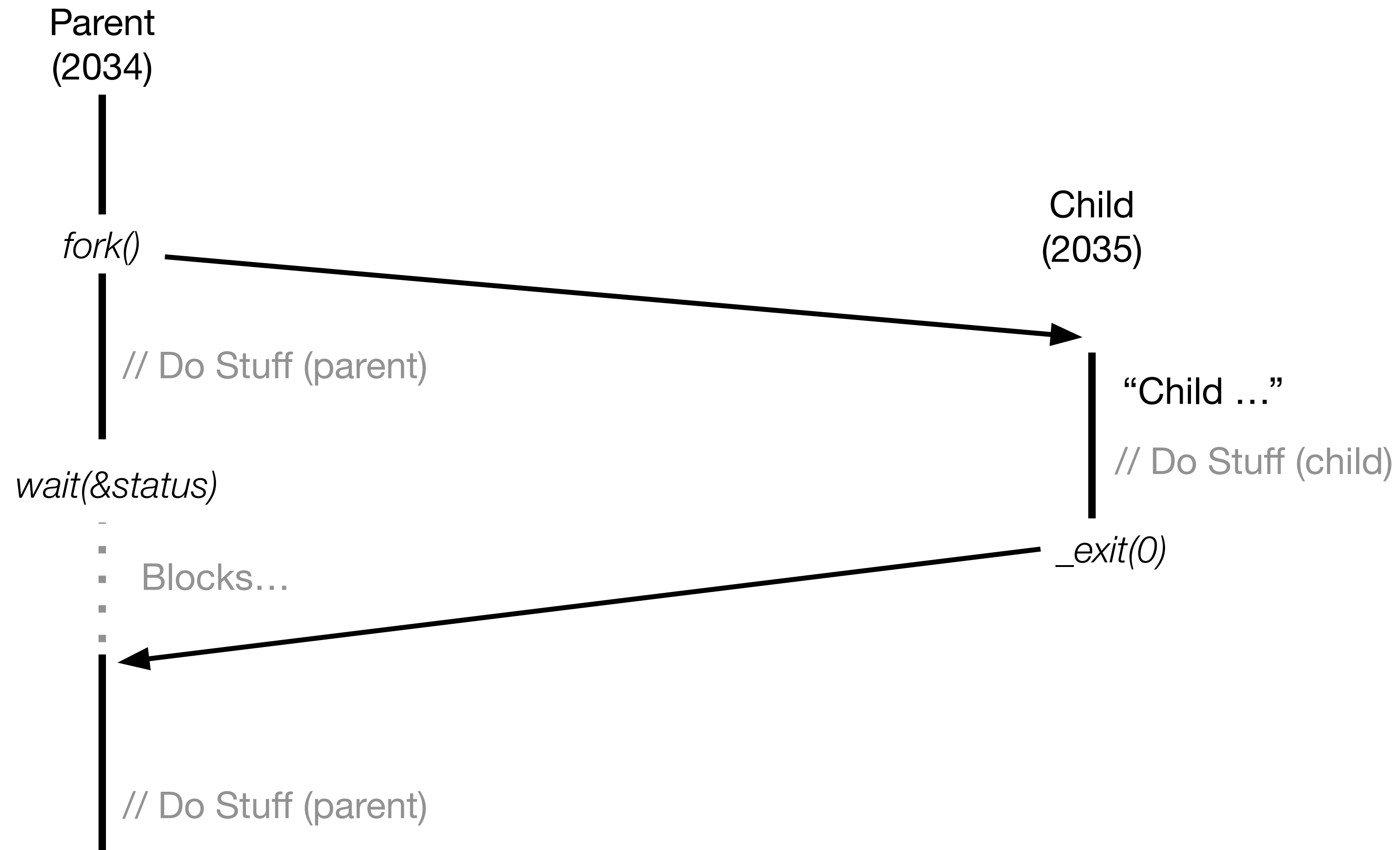
The **parent continues** its execution **after the child has terminated**

PID 2035 (child)

```
1 int main() {
2     pid_t pid;
3     int status;
4
5     if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
6         // child-process code
7         _exit(0);
8     } else {
9         // parent-process code
10        pid_t child = wait(&status);
11        if (WIFEXITED(status))
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13        else
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15    }
16 }
```

Process API

Example: Terminating a Process



More Information

- **Chapter 5** - Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau, Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau. **Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces.** Arpaci-Dusseau Books, 2018.
- Avi Silberschatz, Peter Baer Galvin, Greg Gagne. **Operating System Concepts (10. ed).** John Wiley & Sons, 2018.