Additional Questions for lab # 4

1. What types of *pipes* do you know?
   1. Unnamed pipe.
2. How *pipes may be used for interprocess communications?*
   1. Pipes may be used for interprocess communications by allowing the programmer to control which concurrently occurring process gets to read data and which one gets to write data.
3. How *fork ()* works?
   1. The fork() function splits the currently running process into two different processes. These processes will then proceed to execute concurrently. When this action is successful, the fork() function will return the child process’s PID to the parent, and a 0 to the child process.
4. How many *unnamed pipes* do you need for two way communications between parent and child processes?
   1. Only 1 pipe.