

Introduction

In the first part of this book we will introduce the foundations of our topic.

Overview

What a grand adventure we have begun.

Listing 1 simple python code block

```
1 print("hello, world")
2 print("hello, world")
3 print("hello, world")
4 print("hello, world")
```

Here is the example C code

Listing 2 testfork.c

```
1 #include <sys/types.h>
2 #include <unistd.h>
3 #include <stdio.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5
6 int
7 main(int argc, char* argv[])
8 {
9     pid_t mypid, cpid, ppid;
10    cpid = fork();
11    ppid = getppid();
12    mypid = getpid();
13
14    if (cpid > 0) {
15        /* Parent code */
16        printf("hello, from parent with pid %d, pid of child is %d\n", mypid,
cpid);
17    } else if (cpid == 0) {
18        /* Child code */
19        printf("hello, I am child with pid %d, my parent is %d\n", mypid, ppid);
20    } else {
21        perror("fork failed\n");
22        exit(-1);
23    }
24    return 0;
25 }
```

Here is another example C code

Listing 3 doforke.c

```
1 #include <sys/types.h>
2 #include <unistd.h>
3 #include <stdio.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5 #include <sys/wait.h>
6 #include "doForke.h"
7
8
9 int
10 do_fork_exec(char *prog, char *const argv[])
11 {
12     pid_t cpid;
13     int status=0;
14     cpid = fork();
15     if (cpid < 0) {
16         perror("fork failed\n");
17         exit(-1);
18     }
19
20     if (cpid != 0) {
21         // parent code, we need to wait for child
22         waitpid(cpid,&status,0);
23     } else {
24         execve(prog, argv, 0);
25         perror("should never get here\n");
26     }
27     return status;
28 }
```