# Advanced Unix Programming Lab 8

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Q1. Create a new system call wait2, which extends the wait system call.

```
int wait2(int *wtime, int *rtime, int *iotime)
```

Where the three arguments are pointers to integers to which the wait2 function will assign:

- a. The aggregated number of clock ticks during which the process waited (was able to run but did not get CPU)
- b. The aggregated number of clock ticks during which the process was running
- c. The aggregated number of clock ticks during which the process was waiting for I/O (was not able to run).

The wait2 function shall return the pid of the child process caught or -1 upon failure

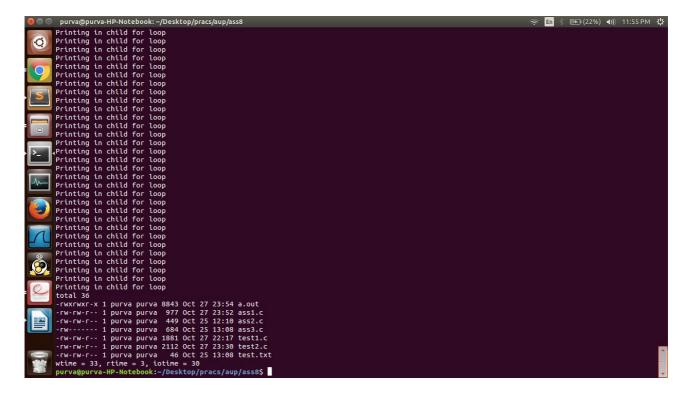
#### Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <sys/times.h>
pid t wait2(int *wtime, int *rtime, int *iotime) {
       pid_t child;
       struct tms buf;
       int status;
       child = wait(&status);
       times(&buf);
       *wtime = (int)(buf.tms cstime);
       *rtime = (int)(buf.tms cutime);
       *iotime = *wtime - *rtime;
       return child;
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
       pid t pid;
       int x, wtime, rtime, iotime, i;
       char cmd1[] = "ls"; char *args1[] = {"ls", "-l", NULL};
       pid = fork();
       if (pid < 0) {
```

```
printf("Fork error\n");
       return 1;
}
if (pid == 0) {
       /* Child */
       for (i = 0; i < 100000; i++)
               printf("Printing in child for loop\n");
       execvp(cmd1, args1);
else {
       /* Parent */
       x = wait2(&wtime, &rtime, &iotime);
       if (x == -1) {
               printf("wait2 failure\n");
               return 1;
        }
       printf("wtime = %d, rtime = %d, iotime = %d\n", wtime, rtime, iotime);
return 0;
```

### **Input & Output Screenshots:**

}



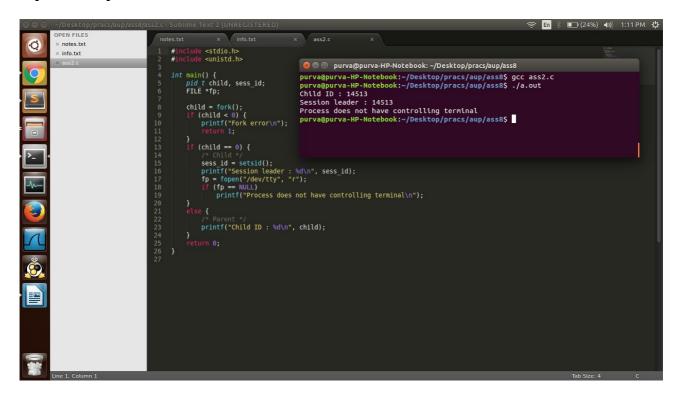
Q2. Call fork. Let the child create a new session. Verify that the child becomes the process group leader and it does not have a controlling terminal.

#### Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int main() {
       pid_t child, sess_id;
       FILE *fp;
       child = fork();
       if (child < 0) {
               printf("Fork error\n");
               return 1;
       if (child == 0) {
               /* Child */
               sess id = setsid();
               printf("Session leader : %d\n", sess_id);
               fp = fopen("/dev/tty", "r");
               if (fp == NULL)
                       printf("Process does not have controlling terminal\n");
       else {
               /* Parent */
               printf("Child ID : %d\n", child);
       return 0;
}
```

### **Input & Output Screenshots:**



Q3. Write a program to verify that a parent process can change the process group ID of one of its children before the child performs an exec(), but not afterward.

# Code: (A) ass2.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
int main() {
       pid_t pid;
       int x;
       char cmd1[] = "cat"; char *args1[] = {"cat", "test.txt", NULL};
       pid = fork();
       if (pid < 0) {
               printf("Fork error\n");
               return 1;
       if (pid == 0) {
               /* Child */
               sleep(3);
               printf("Child: Process group ID = %d\n\n", getpgid(0));
               printf("Exec starting...\n");
               execvp(cmd1, args1);
       else {
               /* Parent */
               printf("Parent : Setting Process group ID of child = %d\n", pid);
               setpgid(pid, pid);
               wait(&x);
               printf("\nExec is over...\n");
               x = setpgid(pid, pid);
               if (x == -1)
                      printf("Error in setting pgid of child process\n");
       return 0;
}
(B) test.txt
Hello there. I am in test.txt file.
Good day.
```

## **Input & Output Screenshots:**

