Process

- A process is a program in execution

- A procedure is synchronous
  - Calling function stops what it is doing while called function executes
  - When called function returns, calling function resumes original task

- Processes are asynchronous and concurrent
Easy Way to Create a New Process

- `system(3)` interprets argument with Bourne shell
  - Thus it allows use of shell metacharacters
- `system(3)` does not return until shell has completed
- Prototype

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
int system(const char *string)
```
Creating a Process

- Use `fork(2)` to create a process

- **Prototype**
  ```c
  #include <unistd.h>
  pid_t fork(void);
  ```

- **`fork()`** duplicates the exactly same copy of calling process
  - One process calls `fork()` and two processes return
  - Return value differentiates them
    - `-1`: `fork()` failed
    - `0`: executing in the child process
    - `>0`: executing in the parent process (PID of child process)
Creating a Process

Example

```c
pid_t pid;

pid = fork();
switch (pid) {
    case -1: /* fork failed */
        perror("fork");
        exit(1);
    case 0: /* in new child process */
        printf("In Child, my PID is: %d\n", getpid());
        do_child_stuff();
        exit(0);
    default: /* in parent, PID is PID of child */
        printf("In parent, my child is %d\n", pid);
        break;
}
```
Running a New Program

- You can make current process run a new program with one of exec functions.
- Exec functions operate by **destroying old process image** and **replacing it** with one built from new program.
- Prototype

```c
#include <unistd.h>

int execl(const char *path, const char *arg, ...);
int execlp(const char *file, const char *arg, ...);
int execle(const char *path, const char *arg, ..., char * const envp[]);
int execv(const char *path, char *const argv[]);
int execvp(const char *file, char *const argv[]);
int execvpe(const char *file, char *const argv[], char *const envp[]);
```
Running a New Program

- Differences among `exec` variations
  - Some take an environment to give new program (and does not use `environ` variable)
  - Some take an argument vector
  - Some take a list of strings as parameters (less flexible, but sometimes easier to use)
  - Some search `PATH` environment variable

- Some programs change their behavior depending on `argv[0]`
  - Single program with multiple links
  - E.g) `gzip` and `gunzip` are the same program
Running a New Program

Example

```c
if(fork()==0) {
    execlp("ls", "ls", "-F", (char *)0);
    perror("execlp"); /* why no test? */
    exit(1);
}
```
If the forked process is a foreground one, set it as the foreground process of the current session

Prototype

```c
#include <unistd.h>

pid_t tcgetpgrp(int fd);
int tcsetpgrp(int fd, pid_t pgrp);
```
Termination

- `_exit(2)` system call is used to terminate process
  - Called by `exit()`

- Prototype
  ```c
#include <unistd.h>
void _exit(int status);
void exit(int status);
  ```

- To have a function automatically called by `exit()`, use `atexit(3)`

- Prototype
  ```c
#include <stdlib.h>
int atexit(void (*func)(void));
  ```
Termination

Example

```c
void cleanup(void)
{
    char *mesg = "Cleaning up...\n";
    write(STDOUT_FILENO, mesg, strlen(mesg));
}

main()
{
    atexit(cleanup);
    exit(0);
}
```
Parent Cleanup

- When a process terminates, it becomes a zombie
  - Zombie consumes minimal resources
- Zombie dies when parent requests its status
  - Parent can determine how child died
- `wait(2)` requests zombie to return its status
- Prototype

```c
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

pid_t wait(int *status);
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *status, int options);
```
Both calls return PID of actual child that was returned.
Child will release its resource after sending status.
You can use various macros to determine how it terminated.
- WIFEXITED(status) - True on normal termination
- WIFSIGNALED(status) - True on termination by a signal
- WTERMSIG(status) - Return signal that killed the child
**Parent Cleanup**

- `wait()` blocks calling process until one of its children is ready to have its status reaped.
- `waitpid()` allows you to specify which process to wait for and whether to block.
  - If PID argument is value below, it waits for:
    - `-1`: Any child
    - `>0`: Child with PID whose value is that of PID
    - `0`: Any child in same process group as calling process
    - `<-1`: Any child in process group `|PID|`
  - Options determine behavior of function:
    - Non-block/block
    - And so on
Parent Cleanup

- Example

```c
pid_t pid;
int status;

pid = wait(&status);
if(WIFSIGNALED(status))
    termsig = WTERMSIG(status);
else if(WIFEXITED(status))
    exitstatus = WEXITSTATUS(status);
```
Fork, Exec and Wait Example

```c
pid_t pid;
int status;

switch(pid = fork()) {
    case -1:
        perror("fork");
        exit(1);
    case 0: /* in child */
        execvp("ls", "ls", ":F", (char *)NULL);
        perror("execvp");
        exit(1);
        break;
    default: /* parent */
        break;
}

if(waitpid(pid, &status, 0) == -1)
    {perror("waitpid"); exit(1);} 

if(WIFSIGNALED(status))
    printf("ls terminated by signal %d.\n", WTERMSIG(status));

return 0
```
What Happened to Zombies?

- Zombies remain until parent cleans them up or parent dies
- When a process dies, kernel walks a list of its children and reparents all of them to init
- init periodically waits on all of its children