Processes
waitpid(), errno

Based on content
created by Dr. Steve Ko

Topics

1) How can a parent process wait for a child?
2) How can we know what errors have happened?

Waiting for a child: wait()

wait()

- wait()
  ..
  - Family of calls; we'll usually use waitpid(), but refer to them as just wait()
- Common usage

```
pid_t pid = fork();
if (pid != 0) {

    // Parent waits for child process to finish
    if (waitpid(pid, ...) == -1) {
        // Exit on error
    }

} else {
    // Child does something.. exec?
}
```

man 2 wait

```
wait(2)                    System Calls Manual                    wait(2)

NAME
       wait, waitpid, waitid - wait for process to change state

LIBRARY
       Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS
       #include <sys/wait.h>

       pid_t wait(int *_Nullable wstatus);
       pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *_Nullable wstatus, int options);

DESCRIPTION
       All of these system calls are used to wait for state changes in  a
       child  of  the  calling  process, and obtain information about the
       child whose state has changed.  A state change  is  considered  to
       be:  the  child  terminated; the child was stopped by a signal; or
       the child was resumed by a signal.  In the case  of  a  terminated
       child,  performing  a  wait  allows  the system to release the re-
       sources associated with the child; if a  wait  is  not  performed,
       then  the  terminated child remains in a "zombie" state (see NOTES
       below).
```

A lot to understand in just a single syscall!
What are these options?

Parts of waitpid()

```
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *_Nullable wstatus, int options);
```

- pid
  - ..
- wstatus
  - pointer to an `int` to store..
  - _Nullable tells reader OK to be NULL
- options
  - we'll leave as 0; can specify non-blocking (don’t wait) e.g., WNOHANG

wstatus

- waitpid() takes a pointer for wstatus
  - Calling code (e.g., main())

    ..
  - waitpid() given a pointer to this space
  - waitpid() writes an answer into that space
- Effectively, main() declares a variable so waitpid() has somewhere to write info; called an..

```
pid_t pid = fork();
if (pid) {
    int wstatus = 0;
    if (waitpid(pid, &wstatus, 0) == -1) {
        perror("waitpid");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}
```

wait() Status Check Macros

- Why did the child terminate?
  (wstatus(): is a complicated value)
  - Normally: exit() or return from main

```
if (WIFEXITED(wstatus)) {
    printf("Reason: %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(wstatus));
}
```

  - Terminated by Signal?

```
if (WIFSIGNALED(wstatus)) {
    printf("Terminated by signal # %d\n",
            WTERMSIG(status));
}
```

Activity: wait()

- (10 mins) Write a program that:
  - Creates a child process
  - Child process runs `ls -a -l`
  - Parent process waits for the child process to terminate using waitpid()
  - If child exits normally, print the exit status.
- Hints:
  - OK to reuse previous code examples from class.
  - Use execl(); pass in arguments separately

Zombies and Orphans

Zombies

- What happens when an application terminates?
  - OS retains some state information of terminated processes (so parent can find out reason for exiting)
  - This takes up some memory.
  - Calling wait() on a terminated process frees this memory.
- Zombie
  Process state where child process terminates
  ..
  (It's dead, but not *completely*)
  - Having many zombies uses kernel resources;
    so important to always wait() on child process.

Orphans

- Orphan
  - This is the state where..
  - Orphan processes no longer have a parent process.
- Linux handling of Orphan Processes
  - Orphan child process becomes a child process of init
  - init calls wait() on all child processes

Generate image: https://deepai.org/

ABCD: wait()

- Which of the following is true about wait()?

  a) wait() takes care of orphans.

  b) wait() combats the spread of zombies.

  c) wait() is a replacement for `sleep()`.

  d) wait() allows child process to get input from parent.

What went wrong?
errno

man errno

- Run:
  man errno
  - What do you notice about it?
- Look at:
  - Description
  - When is it useful?
  - What is its type?
  - How can my program get access to it?

errno & perror

- errno is an integer variable that is..
  - Adds more information about which error has occurred.
  - It is defined in errno.h
  - C can print an explanation for you from just the errno using perror(“your message here”)

```
if (somecall() == -1) {
    if (errno == EACCESS) {
        printf("You don't have access.\n");
    } else {
        perror("somecall() failed")
    }
}
```

- errno is similar to wstatus from wait():
  - Status code set by a system call if there’s an error.

Demo: fork-bomb with errors

- fork() sets errno on failure
  - man fork
    Checkout possible
    errno values.
- Demo?
  - ulimit -S -u 100
    fork-bomb with error output

```
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
EAGAIN
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
EAGAIN
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
EAGAIN
EAGAIN
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
EAGAIN
fork: Resource temporarily unavailable
EAGAIN
```

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

int main() {
    while (1) {
        if (fork() == -1) {
            char *str = NULL;
            switch (errno) {
                case EAGAIN:
                    str = "EAGAIN";
                    break;
                case ENOMEM:
                    str = "ENOMEM";
                    break;
                case ENOSYS:
                    str = "ENOSYS";
                    break;
                default:
                    break;
            }
            perror("fork");
            printf("%s\n", str);
        }
    }
}
```

Code from Activities

waitpid() on child

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <wait.h>

int main() {
    pid_t pid = fork();

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

        if (WIFEXITED(wstatus)) {
            printf("Child done with exit status: %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(wstatus));
        } else {
            printf("Child did not exit normally.\n");
        }
    } else {
        if (execl("/usr/bin/ls", "/usr/bin/ls", "-a", "-l", NULL) == -1) {
            perror("execl");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Summary

- Waiting on your children:
  wait(), waitpid()
  - Pass &wstatus to find out why child terminated.
  - Terminated process becomes a zombie until waited on.
  - Terminating the parent creates orphans processes.
- Use errno to find out info
  - Print error message to screen with perror().