

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4
5
6
7 int parse_args(char* input, char** args) {
8     char* current = strtok(input, " ");
9     int current_index = 0;
10    while(current != NULL) {
11        args[current_index] = current;
12        current = strtok(NULL, " ");
13        current_index += 1;
14    }
15    return current_index;
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     while(1) {
20         printf(" ");
21         char input[2048];
22         fgets(input, 2048, stdin);
23         printf("Now computer run this: %s\n", input);
24
25         char* args[1000];
26         int argc = parse_args(input, args);
27         for(int i = 0; i < argc; i += 1) {
28             printf("args[%d]: %s\n", i, args[i]);
29         }
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45     }
46 }
```

input
⇒ | s .. |

args[0] = s
args[1] = ..

want to run args[0]

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int NUM = 1000;
4 char HI[] = "Hi!";
5
6 int static_counter_fun() {
7     static int ctr = 0; // Only happens on the first call!
8     ctr += 1;
9     printf("ctr:\t%d\n", ctr);
10    printf("&ctr:\t%p\n", &ctr);
11    return ctr;
12 }
13
14 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
15     char hello[] = "hello everyone";
16     char* ptr = hello; // could also write &hello
17     char* hiptr = HI; // could also write &HI
18     int* numptr = &NUM; // could NOT also write NUM
19     printf("&main:\t%p\n", &main);
20     printf("&main:\t%p\n", &main);
21     printf("&NUM:\t%p\n", &NUM);
22     printf("numptr:\t%p\n", numptr);
23     printf("&HI:\t%p\n", &HI);
24     printf("hiptr:\t%p\n", hiptr);
25     printf("stdin:\t%p\n", &stdin);
26     static_counter_fun();
27     static_counter_fun();
28     printf("&argv:\t%p\n", &argv);
29     printf("ptr:\t%p\n", ptr);
30     printf("&ptr:\t%p\n", &ptr);
31     printf("&hiptr:\t%p\n", &hiptr);
32     printf("hello:\t%p\n", hello);
33     printf("argv:\t%p\n", argv);
34     printf("argv[0]:%p\n", argv[0]);
35 }

```

```

$ ./layout
&static_counter_fun: 0x6046a1dcf169
&main: 0x6046a1dcf1c2
&NUM: 0x6046a1dd2010
numptr: 0x6046a1dd2010
&HI: 0x6046a1dd2014
hiptr: 0x6046a1dd2014
stdin: 0x6046a1dd2020
ctr: 1
&ctr: 0x6046a1dd202c
ctr: 2
&ctr: 0x6046a1dd202c
&argv: 0x7ffe89c5a5b0
ptr: 0x7ffe89c5a5d9
&ptr: 0x7ffe89c5a5c0
&hiptr: 0x7ffe89c5a5c8
hello: 0x7ffe89c5a5d9
argv: 0x7ffe89c5a718
argv[0]: 0x7ffe89c5c73c

```

How many bytes between the low + high printed addresses?

- 1 1000s
- 2 1000000s
- 3 billions
- 4 more

```

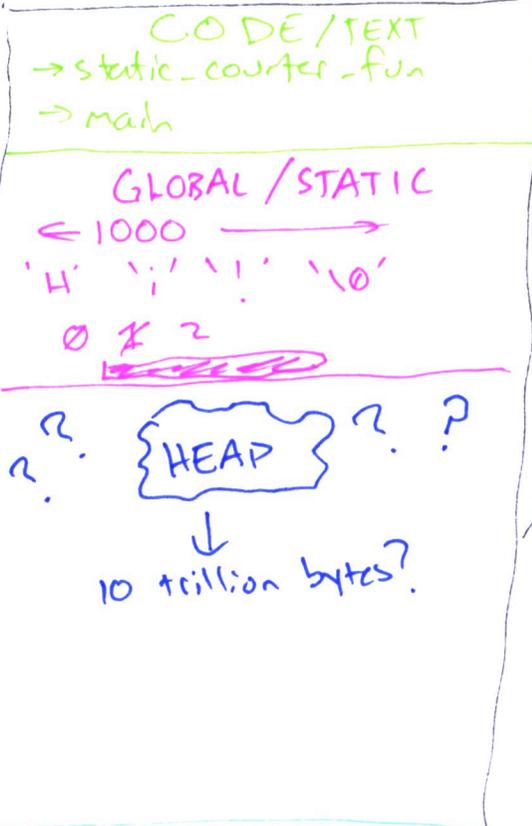
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int NUM = 1000;
4 char HI[] = "Hi!";
5
6 int static_counter_fun() {
7     static int ctr = 0; // Only happens on the first call!
8     ctr += 1;
9     printf("ctr:\t%d\n", ctr);
10    printf("&ctr:\t%p\n", &ctr);
11    return ctr;
12 }
13
14 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
15     char hello[] = "hello everyone";
16     char* ptr = hello; // could also write @hello
17     char* hiptr = HI; // could also write @HI
18     int* numptr = &NUM; // could NOT also write NUM
19     printf("&main:\t%p\n", &main);
20     printf("&main:\t%p\n", &main);
21     printf("&NUM:\t%p\n", &NUM);
22     printf("numptr:\t%p\n", numptr);
23     printf("&HI:\t%p\n", &HI);
24     printf("hiptr:\t%p\n", hiptr);
25     printf("stdin:\t%p\n", &stdin);
26     static_counter_fun();
27     static_counter_fun();
28     printf("&argv:\t%p\n", &argv);
29     printf("ptr:\t%p\n", ptr);
30     printf("&ptr:\t%p\n", &ptr);
31     printf("&hiptr:\t%p\n", &hiptr);
32     printf("hello:\t%p\n", hello);
33     printf("argv:\t%p\n", argv);
34     printf("argv[0]:\t%p\n", argv[0]);
35 }

```

0x6046... →
cf169
cf1c2

NUM @2010
HI @2014
ctr @202c
stdin @2020

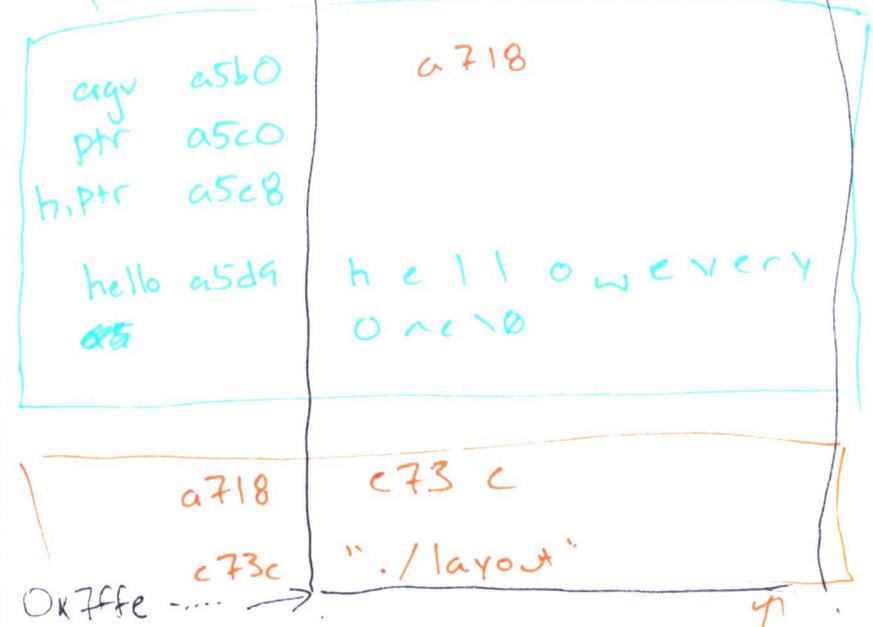
Operating system



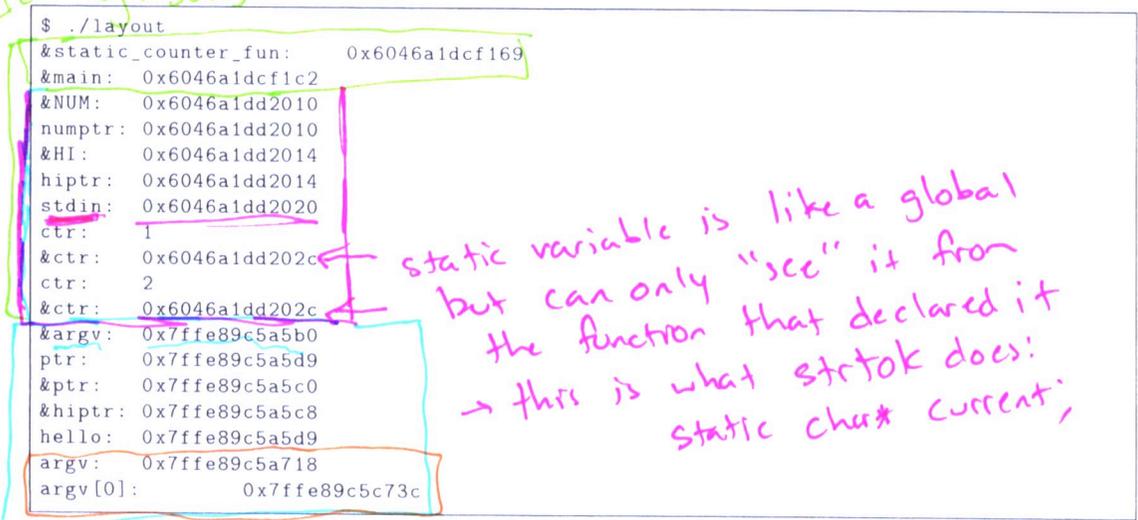
printf("&static_counter_fun: %p\n", &static_counter_fun)

main stack frame

STACK



code + globals



static variable is like a global but can only "see" it from the function that declared it → this is what strtok does: static char* current;

main stack frame

0x FFF FFFF...

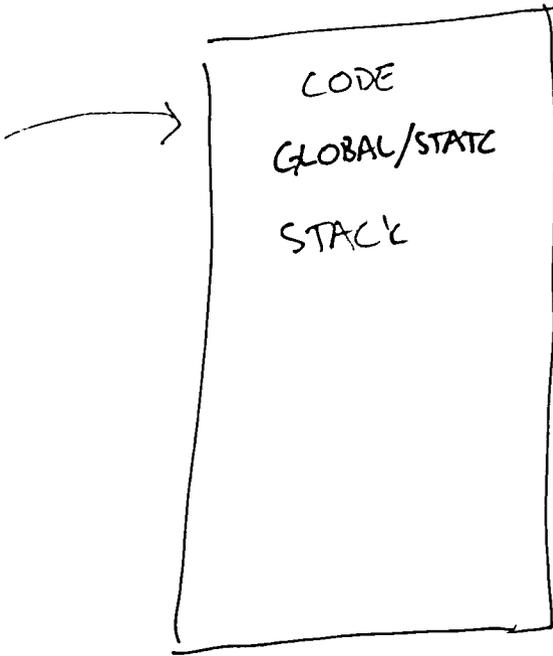
Command-line

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
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7 int parse_args(char* input, char** args) {
8     char* current = strtok(input, " ");
9     int current_index = 0;
10    while(current != NULL) {
11        args[current_index] = current;
12        current = strtok(NULL, " ");
13        current_index += 1;
14    }
15    return current_index;
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     while(1) {
20         printf(" ");
21         char input[2048];
22         fgets(input, 2048, stdin);
23         printf("Now computer run this: %s\n", input);
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25         char* args[1000];
26         int argc = parse_args(input, args);
27         for(int i = 0; i < argc; i += 1) {
28             printf("args[%d]: %s\n", i, args[i]);
29         }
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45     }
46 }
```

fork()

makes a copy of the current process

- same code keeps running in both



..... happy c code

fork()

printf("hi")

printf("hi")

- same global, same stack, etc.

- only difference is in "child" (new) process returns 0
in "parent" (original) returns pid

```
int pid = fork();
```

```
if (pid == 0) {
```

```
    // child stuff (new work)
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    // parent stuff (continue loop/monitoring/etc)
```

```
}
```