Ways to `kill` a process
1. Ask it to terminate itself
2. Force termination

Cascaded termination

Using cloned memory space:
The death of a parent kills all children. Suspending a parent suspends the child.

Using separate memory image (execlp):
Child becomes a child of init, rather than a child of its parent

`Execlp`
Execute and load a program from the disk. Destroys the cloned memory space and spawns a child process.

Background processes
Things running in the background that are no longer controlled by keystrokes in this window.

Inter-process Communication: moving information between child and parent
- **Shared Memory**
    - o Functions (part of the POSIX standard for shared memory)
    - o shmget – establishes a unique identifier for a region of shared memory
    - o shmat – attaches a particular shared memory region to a process so it can work with it
    - o shmdt – detaches a memory region from a process
    - o shmctl – allows for deleting, misc control of shared memory
- **Pipes**