

## Re: How to capture pid

**Source:** <http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/Perl/perl.beginners/2004-03/0197.html>

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**From:** Harry Putnam ([reader\\_at\\_newsguy.com](mailto:reader_at_newsguy.com))

**Date:** 03/03/04

To: [beginners@perl.org](mailto:beginners@perl.org)

Date: Wed, 03 Mar 2004 10:36:06 -0600

zentara <[zentara@highstream.net](mailto:zentara@highstream.net)> writes:

> *On Tue, 02 Mar 2004 18:07:58 -0600, reader@newsguy.com (Harry Putnam)*

> *wrote:*

>>

>>*For some reason the pid printed does not match the output of ps:*

>>

>>*actual sample script"*

>>

>>*Note the script outputs 15173 and ps shows 30335*

>>

>>*Do you have an idea what is happening here?*

>

> *Yeah, you are getting the parent pid in the perl script.*

> *When you try to use system or exec to start another*

> *process, perl gets the pid of the very first part of the whole*

> *transaction, which is usually the pid of the xterm or the*

> *bash shell which will run your command with a second pid.*

> *It usually works ok, because when you kill the parent pid,*

> *it's children get killed too, so we hardly ever have to deal*

> *with them being different.*

If you want to log it for SIGHUP in /var/run/process.pid would the parent work as well?

> *Use Proc::ProcessTable to get the pid of your program name.*

> *Here is an example:*

---8<snip script

Not sure I understand what I'm supposed to be seeing.

None of this output resembles a pid.

I shortened the count up to 10 and watched it output to STDOUT and to a separate tty... output

STDOUT

perl.beginners: Re: How to capture pid

1  
2  
3  
[...]

other TTY

1a  
2a  
3a  
[...]

NOt sure I get what this has to do with two pids involved.