```
> Warmup - A bit puzzle! What does the following print?

int i = \sim 0; printf("%d %x\n", i);

int j = (1+2+4+8) \& \sim 2; printf("%d \n", j);
```

```
> Signal blocking
sigprocmask(int how, sigset_t * set, sigset_t * old);
how =
   SIG_BLOCK
   SIG_UNBLOCK
   SIG_SETMASK
and the same for pthread_sigmask
```

```
e.g. What does this code do?

sigemptyset( &mask);
sigaddset( &mask, SIGALRM);

pthread_sigmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, &mask2);

How would you then reset the signal mask?

pthread_sigmask(_____,____,___);
```

```
> Replacing signal() with sigaction()
Portable; official supported in multi-threaded; mask
int sigaction(int signum, struct sigaction *act, struct sigaction *old);
struct sigaction {
       void (*sa handler)(int);
       void (*sa sigaction)(int, siginfo t *, void *);
       sigset t sa mask;
               sa_flags;
       int
};
struct sigaction sa;
sa.sa handler = handler;
sigemptyset(&sa.sa mask); //Also sigfillset
sa.sa flags = SA RESTART;
/* Restart functions if interrupted by handler */
sigaction(SIGINT, &sa, NULL)
```

```
> Synchronous checking of pending signals
01    sigset_t pending;
02    sigpending( &pending)
03
04    int ctrl_c = sigismember(&pending, SIGINT);
05    if(ctrl_c) {
06       puts("Mwa Mwa Mwa");
07    }
```

```
> Pending Signals and the Process Mask across fork()
sigemptyset(&mask)
sigaddsig(&mask, SIGINT);
sigprocmask(_______, & mask, &oldmask);
Send a signal to yourself:
______
pid = fork();
sigprocmask(_______, ______);
// Ask both child and parent will lower the mask.
if(pid ==0) puts("Child is alive");
else puts("Parent is alive!");
```

```
> Demo: Using a thread to handle signals using sigwait
sigwait blocks waiting for a signal. Will clear the pending signal
static sigset t signal mask;
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
                             /* signal handler thread ID */
    pthread t thr id;
    sigemptyset (&signal mask);
    sigaddset (&signal mask, SIGINT);
    sigaddset (&signal mask, SIGTERM);
    pthread sigmask (SIG BLOCK, &signal mask, NULL);
    pthread_create(&thr id, NULL, signal thread, NULL);
     /* APPLICATION CODE HERE*/
}
void *signal thread (void *arg)
  while(1) {
      int
                siq;
      sigwait (&signal mask, &sig);
      switch (sig) {
                        /* process SIGINT */
      case SIGINT:
        break;
                       /* process SIGTERM */
      case SIGTERM:
        break;
      }
```

> Case study 01₂: Examples of applications using signals

Apache webserver: SIGHUP - reread config file

Java: SIGQUIT - dump heap use and thread information

> Case study 10₂: How to delete *everything*.... CS241 style.

Step 1. mount your backup disks

Step 2. Have a typo,

MYTEMPDIR=/home/angrave/extract/123

rm -rf \$MYTEMPDIRRR/

> Case study 2: Code Complexity Metrics.

AKA How not to write C code.

"The Camry ETCS [electronic throttle control system] code was found to have 11,000 global variables. Barr described the code as "spaghetti." Using the Cyclomatic Complexity metric, 67 functions were rated untestable (meaning they scored more than 50). The throttle angle function scored more than 100 (unmaintainable)."

"Toyota loosely followed the widely adopted MISRA-C coding rules but Barr's group found 80,000 rule violations. Toyota's own internal standards make use of only 11 MISRA-C rules, and five of those were violated in the actual code. MISRA-C:1998, in effect when the code was originally written, has 93 required and 34 advisory rules. Toyota nailed six of them."

Source: http://www.edn.com/design/automotive/4423428/Toyota-s-killer-firmware--Bad-design-and-its-consequences

- * MISRA C is a set of software development guidelines for the C programming language developed by MISRA (Motor Industry Software Reliability Association).
- * The cyclomatic complexity of a section of source code is the number of linearly independent paths through this code. For instance, if the source code contained no decision points such as IF statements or FOR loops, the complexity would be 1, since there is only a single path through the code. Two nested single-condition IFs, would produce a complexity of 4.