```
/* SIGINT handler */
   void handler(int sig)
5
6
        return; /* Catch the signal and return */
7
    7
8
9
    unsigned int snooze(unsigned int secs) {
        unsigned int rc = sleep(secs);
10
11
12
        printf("Slept for %d of %d secs.\n", secs-rc, secs);
13
        return rc;
14
    }
15
16
    int main(int argc, char **argv) {
17
        if (argc != 2) {
18
            fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s <secs>\n", argv[0]);
19
20
            exit(0);
21
        7
22
        if (signal(SIGINT, handler) == SIG_ERR) /* Install SIGINT */
23
            unix_error("signal error\n"); /* handler
        (void)snooze(atoi(argv[1]));
        exit(0):
27
    }

    code/ecf/snooze.c
```

8.8 这个程序打印字符串 "213",这是卡内基-梅隆大学 CS: APP 课程的缩写名。父进程开始时打印 "2",然后创建子进程,子进程会陷入一个无限循环。然后父进程向子进程发送一个信号,并等待 它终止。子进程捕获这个信号(中断这个无限循环),对计数器值(从初始值 2)减一,打印 "1",然 后终止。在父进程回收子进程之后,它对计数器值(从初始值 2)加一,打印 "3",并且终止。