

last lecture: signal

for OS to tell process that something important happened

normally b/c process did something bad

signal handler examines state of the process to see what happened

SIGSEGV/SIGFPE are synchronous - handled immediately

SIGCHLD/SIGINT are asynchronous

typically result from something external

typically handled on a context switch (when process laps on/off CPU)

signal handlers can be really difficult to use properly

can be invoked at really, really bad times (like in the middle of a malloc call or when accessing a complex data structure)

reentrant = program is capable of calling itself recursively

printf calls vsprintf, which is not reentrant - can make asynchronous signal handling very dangerous

3 steps for dealing w/ signals

1. build set sigset_t of signals we'd like to monitor

2. inform OS to suspend delivery of these signals until further notice (e.g. catalog but don't react)

sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &monitoredSignals, NULL);

"signal process mask"

3. call sigwait (works like waitpid but for signals like processes)

sigwait(&monitoredSet, &delivered);

we're handling these signals inline! only doing 1 thing at a time

ex. Disneyland example revisited

SIGCHLD: need to be notified when children return

SIGALRM: timer that fires after x seconds as if sleep(x) is called

int main(→) {

sigset_t monitored;

buildMonitoredSet(monitored, {SIGCHLD, SIGALRM});

blockMonitoredSignals(monitored);

for (size_t i=0; i<5; i++) {

pid_t pid = fork(); set of blocked signals is copied into child process! generally bad, esp if exec'ing

if (pid == 0) {

unblockMonitoredSignals(monitored);

sleep(3*i);

cout << "~~~~~";

return 0;

}

} let DadSleep(); // uses setitimer fn (see slides for implementation)

size_t numDone = 0;

bool dadSeesEveryone = false;

while (!dadSeesEveryone) {

int delivered;

sigwait(&monitored, &delivered);

switch (delivered) {

case SIGCHLD:

numDone = reapChildProcesses(numDone);

break;

case SIGALRM:

wakeupDad(numDone);

dadSeesEveryone = numDone == 5;

break;

}

}

}