* A signal is a notification to a process that an event has occurred. Signals are some-times described as software interrupts.
* Signals are software interrupts that provide a mechanism for handling asynchronous events
* Signals are software interrupts sent to a program to indicate that an important event has occurred

1)How a signal execute in linux?

When a process created a pcb created for that process in kernel. The pcb contains pid, ppid,**signal disposition table** , fd table , page table etc.. of that process.

**Signal Disposition Table:**

When signal occur then it goes to signal disposition table in that SDT signal mask available .

Signal mask has index of all signals. When signal raises it checks the index in signal mask and then if the bit corresponding signal is unblock condition(i.e. 0) it will execute signal handler.

* Linux kernel limits process IDs to being less than or equal to 32,767.
* Once it has reached 32,767, the process ID counter is reset to 300, rather than 1.
* This is done because many low-numbered process IDs are in permanent use by system processes and daemons, and thus time would be wasted searching for an unused process ID in this range.