

Dispatcher and the process

```
gcc -g dispatcher.c -o dispatcher -Wall
gcc -g sigtrap.c -o process -Wall
```

- Sigtrap.c compile to an executable, name it "process" – see the make file
- ./process can run, it will stop after 20 sec
- Your dispatcher will read from an Input file. The file contains a list of data for each process: <arrival time>,</arrivaltime>, add to job dispatch list (a queue).
- Your dispatcher will insert a job into a priority queue at its arrival time, it will be scheduled accordingly.
- Your dispatcher picks from a queue the process scheduled to run, creates a child process by forking a process and loading the precompiled process. So this process (with own pid) will be running.

./process prints out related scheduling events.

 When the process is running, the scheduling events will be print out by the process.

Dispatcher and the process

- sigtrap report system signals applied to process
 - usage: sigtrap [n]
 - [n] is time for process to exist default 20 seconds
- program ticks away reporting process id and tick count every second.
 - the program traps and reports the following signals:
 - SIGINT, SIGQUIT, SIGHUP, SIGTERM, SIGABRT, SIGCONT, SIGTSTP
 - Signals are set when the dispatcher acts upon the process by sending signal using kill (..,..) statement.
- program can not trap SIGSTOP or SIGKILL
- to help identify specific processes, the program uses the process id to select one of 32 colour combinations for the display to an ASCC terminal.
- output is to stdout (set in #define), reset to BLACK and NORMAL and flushed after every printf.

```
cs426@ubuntu: ~/Assignment4
s426@ubuntu:~/Assignment4S make
  -g dispatcher.c -o dispatcher -Wall
     sigtrap.c -o process -Wall
 426@ubuntu:~/Assignment4$ ./dispatcher sampleInput.txt
 2773: SIGIN
```

A data structure for a process

