CS241 #35 - Working with Signals. Case studies

```
> Warmup - A bit puzzle
int i = \sim 0;
printf("%d %x\n", i);
```

```
> 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;
    int sa_flags;
};
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)
```

```
> Wrap a program so that it cannot be stopped with CTRL-C!
     void main(int, char**argv) {
01
02
     sigset_t mask;
03
     sigaddset (&mask,____);
04
     sigprocmask(_____, ____, ____)
05
     execvp(argv[1], argv+1);
06
07
// Synchronous checking of pending signals
   sigset_t pending;
   sigpending( &pending)
   int ctrlc = sigismember(&pending, SIGINT);
   if(ctrlc) {
     puts("I cannot allow you to jeopardize the Mission");
```

> Pending Signals and the Process Mask across fork() //.. Create a mask sigprocmask(_____, & mask, &oldmask); Send a signal to yourself: _____ pid = fork(); sigprocmask(, _____, ____); // 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 */ } void *signal thread (void *arg) siq; int sigwait (&signal mask, &sig); switch (sig caught) /* process SIGINT */ case SIGINT: break; /* process SIGTERM */ case SIGTERM: break; default: printf("Unexpected signal %d\n", sig); break; }

> Case study 0: Examples of applications using signals

Apache webserver SIGHUP - reread config lava SIGKILL - dump heap use and thread information

> Case study 1: How to rm your company CS241 style.

(http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2016/04/14/man-deletes-his-whole-company-after-typing-wrong-bit-of-code/)

Step 1. mount your backup disks.

Step 2. Use ansible to run rm -rf / on every server

> 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.