Exceptional Control Flow: Signals and Nonlocal Jumps

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems
15th Lecture, Oct. 20, 2015

Instructors:

Randal E. Bryant and David R. O'Hallaron

ECF Exists at All Levels of a System

- **Exceptions**
  - Hardware and operating system kernel software
- **Process Context Switch**
  - Hardware timer and kernel software

} **Previous Lecture**

- **Signals**
  - Kernel software and application software

} **This Lecture**

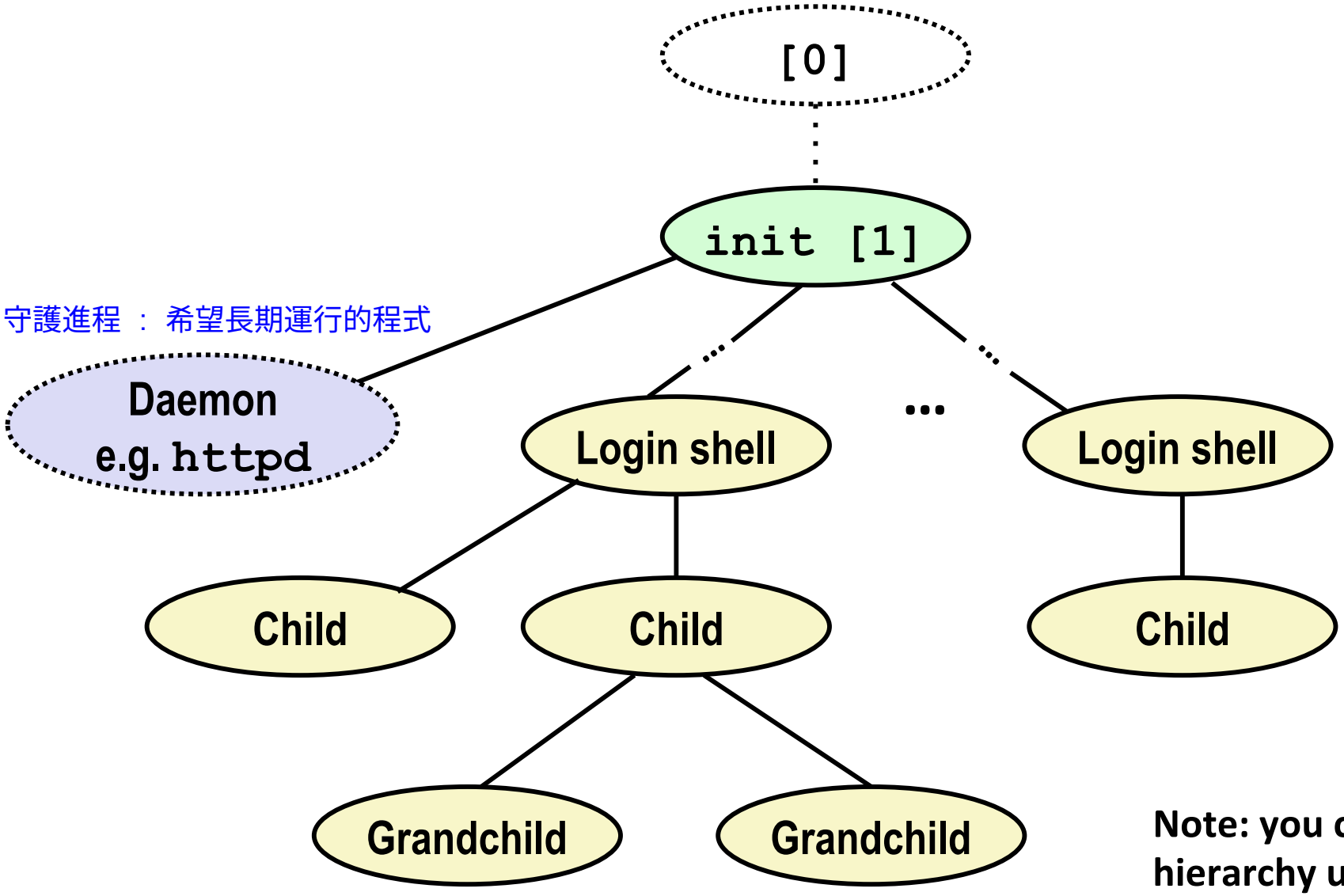
- **Nonlocal jumps**
  - Application code

} **Textbook and supplemental slides**

Today

- **Shells**
- **Signals**
- **Nonlocal jumps**

Linux Process Hierarchy



Note: you can view the hierarchy using the Linux `pstree` command

Shell Programs

- A *shell* is an application program that runs programs on behalf of the user.
  - `sh` Original Unix shell (Stephen Bourne, AT&T Bell Labs, 1977)
  - `csh/tcsh` BSD Unix C shell (
  - `bash` "Bourne-Again" Shell (default Linux shell)

```
int main()
{
    char cmdline[MAXLINE]; /* command line */

    while (1) {
        /* read */
        printf("> ");
        Fgets(cmdline, MAXLINE, stdin);
        if (feof(stdin))
            exit(0);

        /* evaluate */
        eval(cmdline);
    }
}
```

shellex.c

Execution is a sequence of read/ evaluate steps

Simple Shell `eval` Function

```
void eval(char *cmdline)
{
    char *argv[MAXARGS]; /* Argument list execve() */
    char buf[MAXLINE];   /* Holds modified command line */
    int bg;              /* Should the job run in bg or fg? */
    pid_t pid;           /* Process id */

    strcpy(buf, cmdline);
    bg = parseline(buf, argv);
    if (argv[0] == NULL)
        return;   /* Ignore empty lines */

    if (!builtin_command(argv)) {
        if ((pid = Fork()) == 0) {   /* Child runs user job */
            if (execve(argv[0], argv, environ) < 0) {
                printf("%s: Command not found.\n", argv[0]);
                exit(0);
            }
        }

        /* Parent waits for foreground job to terminate */
        if (!bg) {
            int status;
            if (waitpid(pid, &status, 0) < 0)
                unix_error("waitfg: waitpid error");
        }
        else
            printf("%d %s", pid, cmdline);
    }
    return;
}
```

解析命令行

是否為shell內建指令

若返回-1有錯誤

bg運行表示父進程不會去等子進程結束

若僅print一行，並不會等待子進程結束，可能導致內存洩漏或是崩潰錯誤...

shellex.c

Problem with Simple Shell Example

- **Our example shell correctly waits for and reaps foreground jobs**

- **But what about background jobs?**
  - Will become zombies when they terminate
  - Will never be reaped because shell (typically) will not terminate
  - Will create a memory leak that could run the kernel out of memory

ECF to the Rescue!

- **Solution: Exceptional control flow**
  - The kernel will interrupt regular processing to alert us when a background process completes
  - In Unix, the alert mechanism is called a ***signal***

当背景执行子进程终止时，用一组信号通知父进程，接着父进程使用 waitpid() 回收终止的子进程

Today

- Shells
- **Signals**
- Nonlocal jumps

Signals

完全由軟體實現

signal由kernnel或其他進程發送，或是由其他進程要求kernnel發送

- A *signal* is a small message that notifies a process that an event of some type has occurred in the system
  - Akin to exceptions and interrupts
  - Sent from the kernel (sometimes at the request of another process) to a process
  - Signal type is identified by small integer ID's (1-30)
  - Only information in a signal is its ID and the fact that it arrived

有時進程會請求 kernel 發送 signal 給其他進程

ID	Name	Default Action	Corresponding Event
2	SIGINT	Terminate	User typed ctrl-c
9	SIGKILL	Terminate	Kill program (cannot override or ignore)
11	SIGSEGV	Terminate & Dump	Segmentation violation
14	SIGALRM	Terminate	Timer signal
17	SIGCHLD	Ignore	Child stopped or terminated

每當子進程終止或結束時 kernnel會通知父進程

ex ID 2 : 當你按下 <Ctrl>-C 時 Terminal 會發送了一個 SIGINT(中斷訊號) 給 Shell, Shell 再把 SIGINT 轉發給 ping process, 最後 ping process 收到後就會自己停掉

Signal Concepts: Sending a Signal

- **Kernel *sends* (delivers) a signal to a *destination process* by updating some state in the context of the destination process**

↳ 通过更改进程特定比特位 而非直接停滞

?

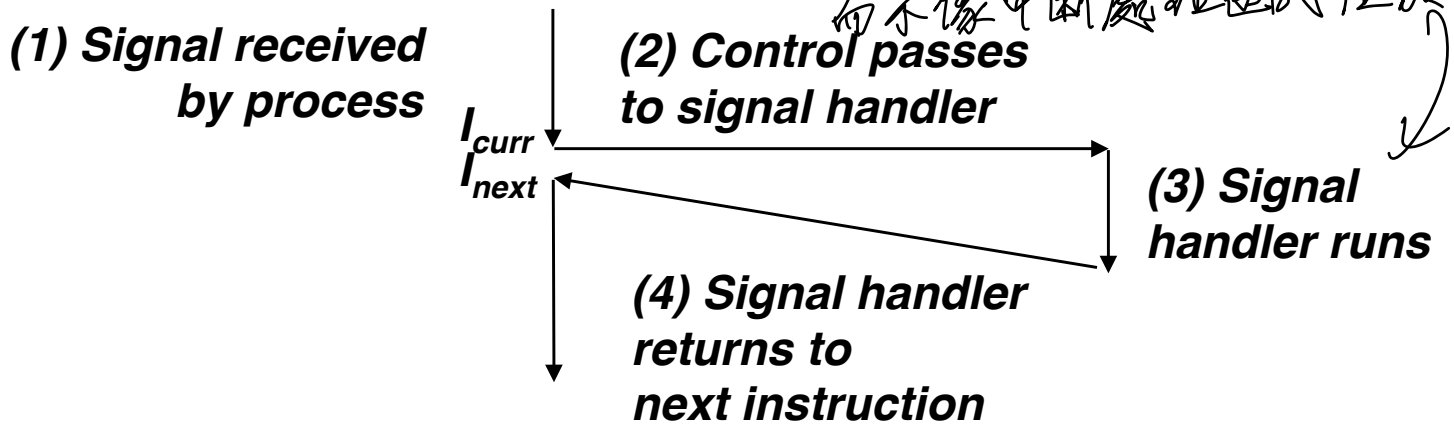
- **Kernel sends a signal for one of the following reasons:**
  - Kernel has detected a system event such as divide-by-zero (SIGFPE) or the termination of a child process (SIGCHLD)
  - Another process has invoked the **`kill`** system call to explicitly request the kernel to send a signal to the destination process

Signal Concepts: Receiving a Signal

- A destination process *receives* a signal when it is forced by the kernel to react in some way to the delivery of the signal

- Some possible ways to react:
  - *Ignore* the signal (do nothing)
  - *Terminate* the process (with optional core dump)
  - *Catch* the signal by executing a user-level function called *signal handler*
    - Akin to a hardware exception handler being called in response to an asynchronous interrupt:

signal handler 位於编写的代码中
而不像中断处理程式位於 kernel 中



Signal Concepts: Pending and Blocked Signals

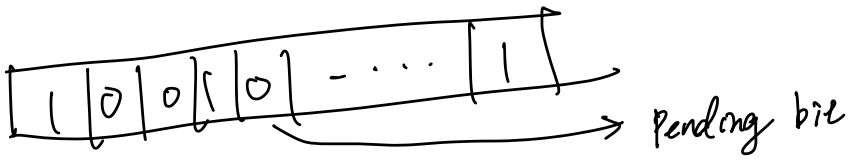
- **A signal is *pending* if sent but not yet received**
  - There can be at most one pending signal of any particular type
  - Important: Signals are not queued
    - If a process has a pending signal of type k, then subsequent signals of type k that are sent to that process are discarded

↳ 後續 signal 將被丟棄

- **A process can *block* the receipt of certain signals**
  - Blocked signals can be delivered, but will not be received until the signal is unblocked

- **A pending signal is received at most once**

Signal Concepts: Pending/Blocked Bits

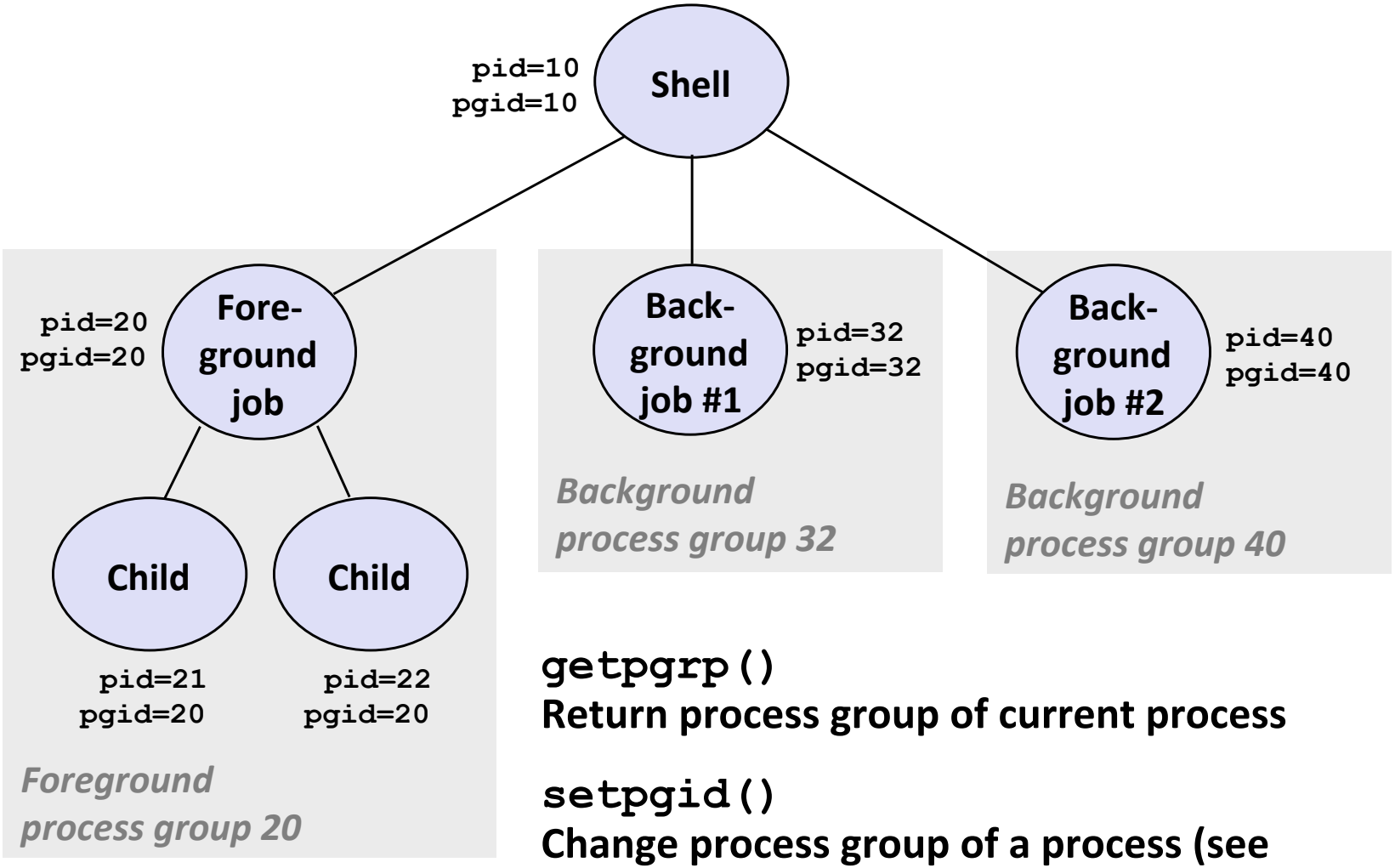


- **Kernel maintains `pending` and `blocked` bit vectors in the context of each process**
  - **`pending`**: represents the set of pending signals
    - Kernel sets bit k in **`pending`** when a signal of type k is delivered
    - Kernel clears bit k in **`pending`** when a signal of type k is received
  - **`blocked`**: represents the set of blocked signals
    - Can be set and cleared by using the **`sigprocmask`** function
    - Also referred to as the *signal mask*.

pending & blocked bit vectors 均為 32 bits int 類型

Sending Signals: Process Groups

- Every process belongs to exactly one process group



`getpgrp()`
Return process group of current process

`setpgid()`
Change process group of a process (see text for details)

Sending Signals with /bin/kill Program

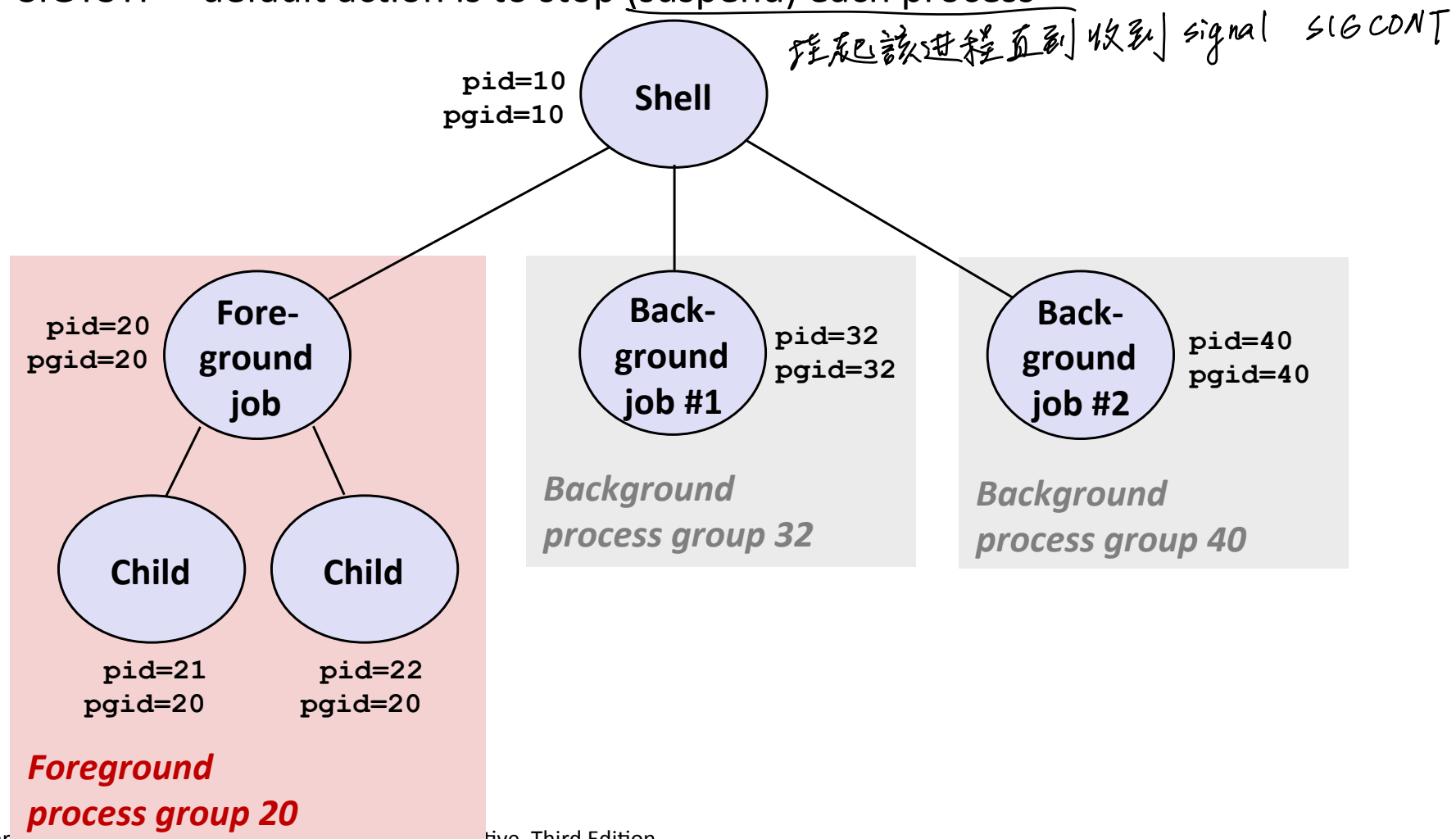
- **/bin/kill program sends arbitrary signal to a process or process group**

- **Examples**
  - **/bin/kill -9 24818**
    Send SIGKILL to process 24818
  - **/bin/kill -9 -24817**
    Send SIGKILL to every process in process group 24817

```
linux> ./forks 16
Child1: pid=24818 pgrp=24817
Child2: pid=24819 pgrp=24817

linux> ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
24788 pts/2    00:00:00 tcsh
24818 pts/2    00:00:02 forks
24819 pts/2    00:00:02 forks
24820 pts/2    00:00:00 ps
linux> /bin/kill -9 -24817
linux> ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
24788 pts/2    00:00:00 tcsh
24823 pts/2    00:00:00 ps
linux>
```

Sending Signals from the Keyboard

- **Typing ctrl-c (ctrl-z) causes the kernel to send a SIGINT (SIGTSTP) to every job in the foreground process group.**
  - SIGINT – default action is to terminate each process
  - SIGTSTP – default action is to stop (suspend) each process



Example of `ctrl-c` and `ctrl-z`

```
bluefish> ./forks 17
Child: pid=28108 pgrp=28107
Parent: pid=28107 pgrp=28107
<types ctrl-z>
Suspended
bluefish> ps w
  PID TTY      STAT   TIME COMMAND
27699 pts/8    Ss     0:00 -tcsh
28107 pts/8    T      0:01 ./forks 17
28108 pts/8    T      0:01 ./forks 17
28109 pts/8    R+     0:00 ps w
bluefish> fg
./forks 17
<types ctrl-c>
bluefish> ps w
  PID TTY      STAT   TIME COMMAND
27699 pts/8    Ss     0:00 -tcsh
28110 pts/8    R+     0:00 ps w
```

STAT (process state) Legend:

First letter:

S: sleeping

T: stopped

R: running

Second letter:

s: session leader

+: foreground proc group

See "man ps" for more details

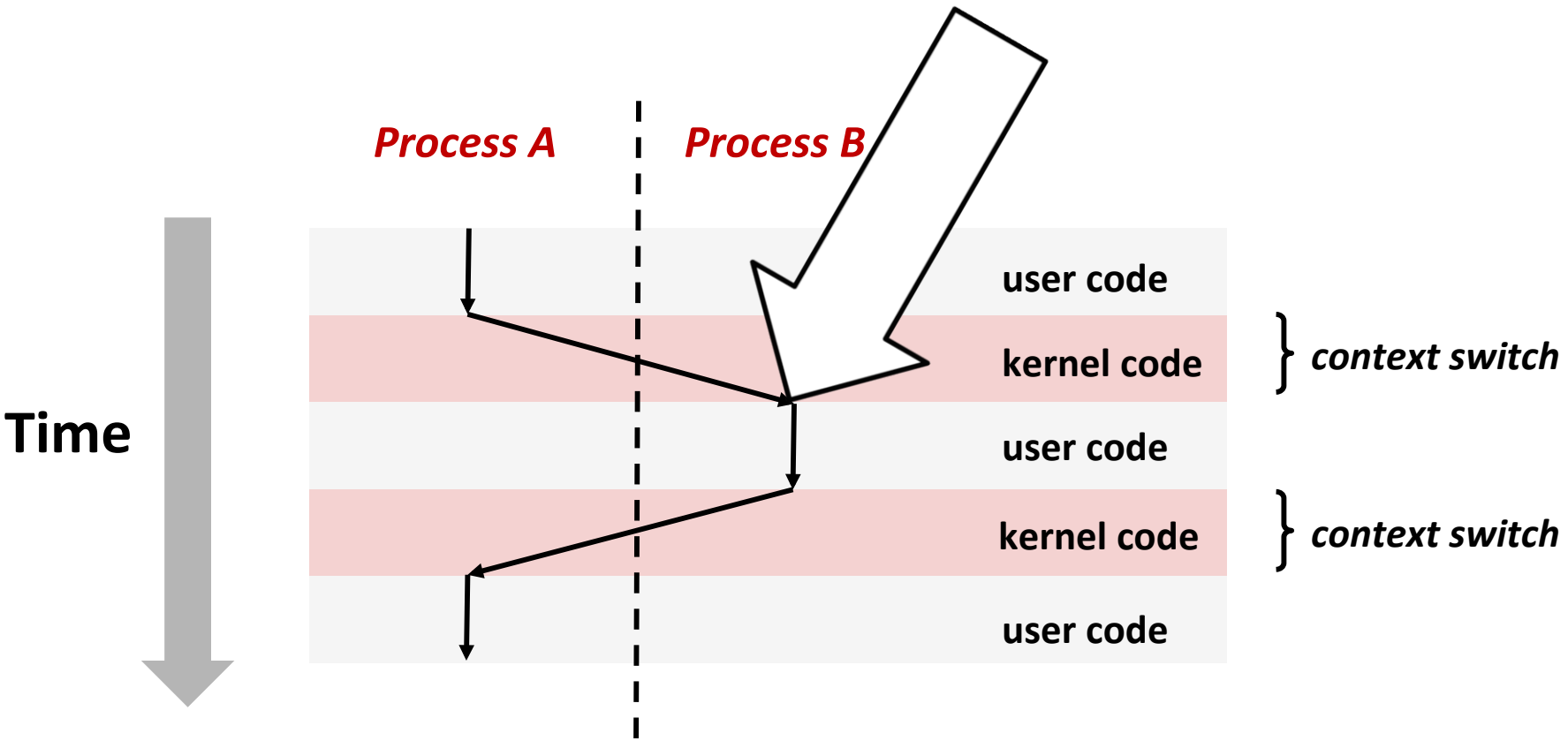
Sending Signals with `kill` Function

```
void fork12()
{
    pid_t pid[N];
    int i;
    int child_status;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        if ((pid[i] = fork()) == 0) {
            /* Child: Infinite Loop */
            while(1)
                ;
        }

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        printf("Killing process %d\n", pid[i]);
        kill(pid[i], SIGINT);
    }

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        pid_t wpid = wait(&child_status);
        if (WIFEXITED(child_status))
            printf("Child %d terminated with exit status %d\n",
                   wpid, WEXITSTATUS(child_status));
        else
            printf("Child %d terminated abnormally\n", wpid);
    }
}
```

forks.c

Receiving Signals

- Suppose kernel is returning from an exception handler and is ready to pass control to process *p*



Important: All context switches are initiated by calling some exception handler.

Receiving Signals

- **Suppose kernel is returning from an exception handler and is ready to pass control to process *p***

- **Kernel computes `pnb = pending & ~blocked`**
  - The set of pending nonblocked signals for process *p*

應該被接收的 non-blocked pending signal

- **If (`pnb == 0`)**
  - Pass control to next instruction in the logical flow for *p*
- **Else**
  - Choose least nonzero bit *k* in **`pnb`** and force process *p* to ***receive*** signal *k*
  - The receipt of the signal triggers some ***action*** by *p*
  - Repeat for all nonzero *k* in **`pnb`**
  - Pass control to next instruction in logical flow for *p*

Default Actions

- **Each signal type has a predefined *default action*, which is one of:**
  - The process terminates
  - The process terminates and dumps core
  - The process stops until restarted by a SIGCONT signal
  - The process ignores the signal

Installing Signal Handlers

- **The `signal` function modifies the default action associated with the receipt of signal `signum`:**
  - **`handler_t *signal(int signum, handler_t *handler)`**

    ↳ 修改某個 signal 的預設處理机制

- **Different values for `handler`:**
  - SIG_IGN: ignore signals of type **`signum`**
  - SIG_DFL: revert to the default action on receipt of signals of type **`signum`**
  - Otherwise, **`handler`** is the address of a user-level ***signal handler***
    - Called when process receives signal of type **`signum`**
    - Referred to as ***"installing"*** the handler
    - Executing handler is called ***"catching"*** or ***"handling"*** the signal
    - When the handler executes its return statement, control passes back to instruction in the control flow of the process that was interrupted by receipt of the signal

    類似 Interrupt handler

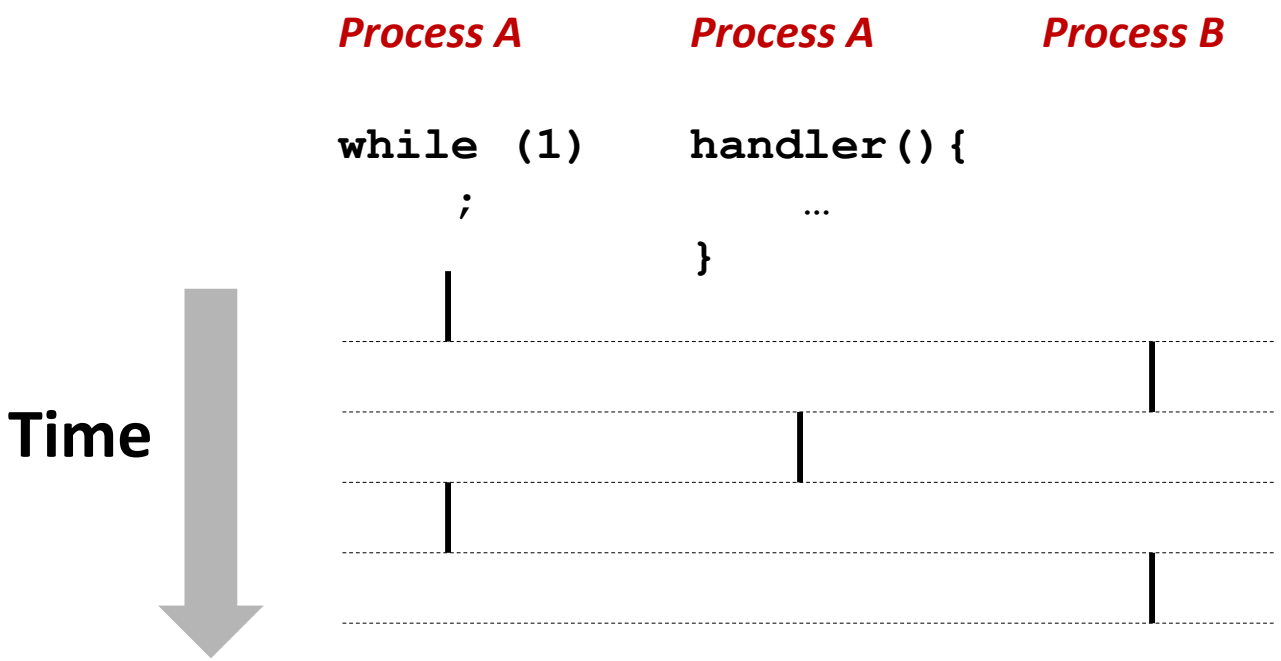
Signal Handling Example

```
void sigint_handler(int sig) /* SIGINT handler */
{
    printf("So you think you can stop the bomb with ctrl-c, do you?\n");
    sleep(2);
    printf("Well...");
    fflush(stdout);
    sleep(1);
    printf("OK. :-)\n");
    exit(0);
}

int main()
{
    /* Install the SIGINT handler */
    if (signal(SIGINT, sigint_handler) == SIG_ERR)
        unix_error("signal error");

    /* Wait for the receipt of a signal */
    pause();

    return 0;
}
```

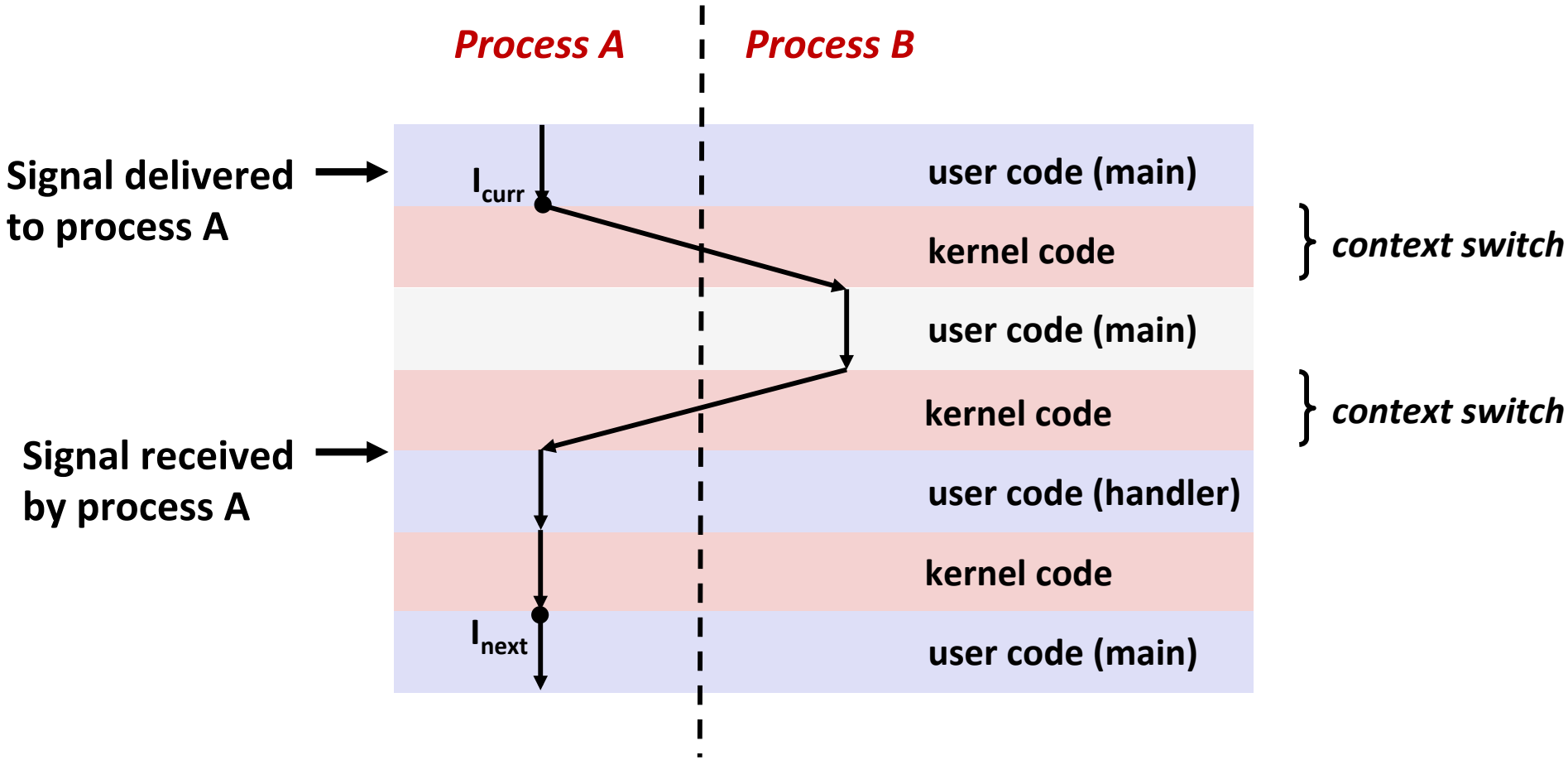
sigint.c

Signals Handlers as Concurrent Flows

- A signal handler is a separate logical flow (not process) that runs concurrently with the main program

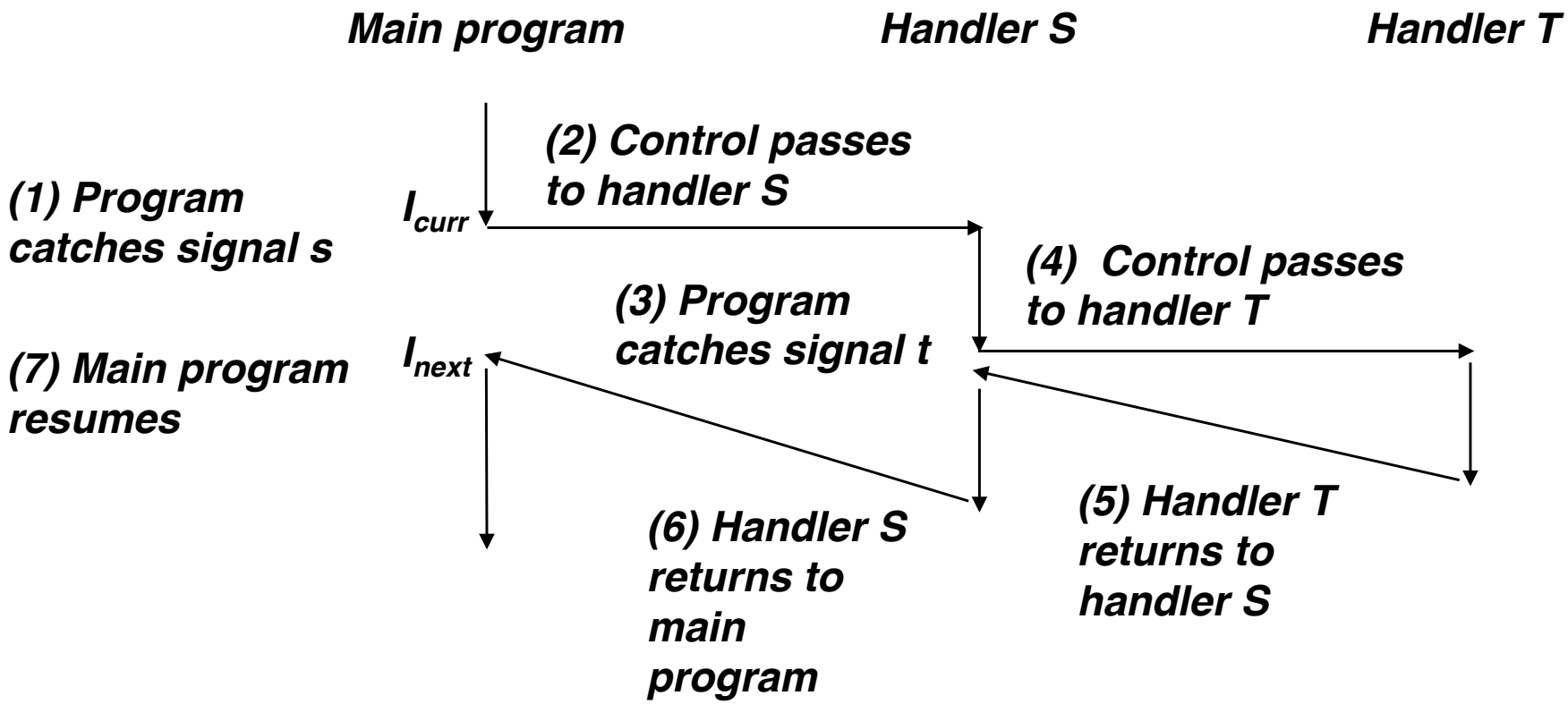


Another View of Signal Handlers as Concurrent Flows



Nested Signal Handlers

- Handlers can be interrupted by other handlers



Blocking and Unblocking Signals

- **Implicit blocking mechanism**
  - Kernel blocks any pending signals of type currently being handled.
  - E.g., A SIGINT handler can't be interrupted by another SIGINT
- **Explicit blocking and unblocking mechanism**
  - `sigprocmask` function
- **Supporting functions**
  - `sigemptyset` – Create empty set
  - `sigfillset` – Add every signal number to set
  - `sigaddset` – Add signal number to set
  - `sigdelset` – Delete signal number from set

Temporarily Blocking Signals

```
sigset_t mask, prev_mask;

Sigemptyset(&mask);
Sigaddset(&mask, SIGINT);

/* Block SIGINT and save previous blocked set */
Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, &prev_mask);

  /* Code region that will not be interrupted by SIGINT */

/* Restore previous blocked set, unblocking SIGINT */
Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev_mask, NULL);
```

Safe Signal Handling

- **Handlers are tricky because they are concurrent with main program and share the same global data structures.**
  - Shared data structures can become corrupted.

- **We'll explore concurrency issues later in the term.**

可能会形成死锁

- **For now here are some guidelines to help you avoid trouble.**

Guidelines for Writing Safe Handlers

- **G0: Keep your handlers as simple as possible**
  - e.g., Set a global flag and return
- **G1: Call only async-signal-safe functions in your handlers**
  - `printf`, `sprintf`, `malloc`, and `exit` are not safe!
- **G2: Save and restore `errno` on entry and exit**
  - So that other handlers don't overwrite your value of `errno`
- **G3: Protect accesses to shared data structures by temporarily blocking all signals.**
  - To prevent possible corruption
- **G4: Declare global variables as `volatile`**
  - To prevent compiler from storing them in a register
- **G5: Declare global flags as `volatile sig_atomic_t`**
  - *flag*: variable that is only read or written (e.g. flag = 1, not flag++)
  - Flag declared this way does not need to be protected like other globals

Async-Signal-Safety

- **Function is *async-signal-safe* if either reentrant (e.g., all variables stored on stack frame, CS:APP3e 12.7.2) or non-interruptible by signals.**
- **Posix guarantees 117 functions to be async-signal-safe**
  - Source: "`man 7 signal`"
  - Popular functions on the list:
    - `_exit, write, wait, waitpid, sleep, kill`
  - Popular functions that are **not** on the list:
    - `printf, sprintf, malloc, exit`
    - Unfortunate fact: `write` is the only async-signal-safe output function

可能產生死鎖

Safely Generating Formatted Output

- Use the reentrant SIO (Safe I/O library) from `csapp.c` in your handlers.
  - `ssize_t sio_puts(char s[]) /* Put string */`
  - `ssize_t sio_putl(long v)   /* Put long */`
  - `void sio_error(char s[])   /* Put msg & exit */`

```
void sigint_handler(int sig) /* Safe SIGINT handler */
{
    Sio_puts("So you think you can stop the bomb with ctrl-
c, do you?\n");
    sleep(2);
    Sio_puts("Well...");
    sleep(1);
    Sio_puts("OK. :-)\n");
    _exit(0);
}
```

sigintsafe.c

Correct Signal Handling

```
int ccount = 0;
void child_handler(int sig) {
    int olderrno = errno;
    pid_t pid;
    if ((pid = wait(NULL)) < 0)
        Sio_error("wait error");
    ccount--;
    Sio_puts("Handler reaped child ");
    Sio_putl((long)pid);
    Sio_puts(" \n");
    sleep(1);
    errno = olderrno;
}

void fork14() {
    pid_t pid[N];
    int i;
    ccount = N;
    Signal(SIGCHLD, child_handler);

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        if ((pid[i] = Fork()) == 0) {
            Sleep(1);
            exit(0);  /* Child exits */
        }
    }
    while (ccount > 0) /* Parent spins */
        ;
}
```

forks.c

- **Pending signals are not queued**
  - For each signal type, one bit indicates whether or not signal is pending…
  - …thus at most one pending signal of any particular type.
- **You can't use signals to count events, such as children terminating.**

只能代表不是一個子進程被終止.

```
whaleshark> ./forks 14
Handler reaped child 23240
Handler reaped child 23241
```

Correct Signal Handling

- **Must wait for all terminated child processes**
  - Put `wait` in a loop to reap all terminated children

```
void child_handler2(int sig)
{
    int olderrno = errno;
    pid_t pid;
    while ((pid = wait(NULL)) > 0) {
        ccount--;
        Sio_puts("Handler reaped child ");
        Sio_putl((long)pid);
        Sio_puts(" \n");
    }
    if (errno != ECHILD)
        Sio_error("wait error");
    errno = olderrno;
}
```

```
whaleshark> ./forks 15
Handler reaped child 23246
Handler reaped child 23247
Handler reaped child 23248
Handler reaped child 23249
Handler reaped child 23250
whaleshark>
```

Portable Signal Handling

- **Ugh! Different versions of Unix can have different signal handling semantics**
  - Some older systems restore action to default after catching signal
  - Some interrupted system calls can return with errno == EINTR
  - Some systems don't block signals of the type being handled
- **Solution: `sigaction`**

```
handler_t *Signal(int signum, handler_t *handler)
{
    struct sigaction action, old_action;

    action.sa_handler = handler;
    sigemptyset(&action.sa_mask); /* Block sigs of type being handled */
    action.sa_flags = SA_RESTART; /* Restart syscalls if possible */

    if (sigaction(signum, &action, &old_action) < 0)
        unix_error("Signal error");
    return (old_action.sa_handler);
}
```

csapp.c

Synchronizing Flows to Avoid Races

- Simple shell with a subtle synchronization error because it assumes parent runs before child.

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int pid;
    sigset_t mask_all, prev_all;

    Sigfillset(&mask_all);
    Signal(SIGCHLD, handler);
    initjobs(); /* Initialize the job list */

    while (1) {
        if ((pid = Fork()) == 0) { /* Child */
            Execve("/bin/date", argv, NULL);
        }
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask_all, &prev_all); /* Parent */
        addjob(pid);  /* Add the child to the job list */
        Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev_all, NULL);
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

我们不能善自推测进程执行的顺序
以下例子有可能父进程还来不及 addjob
子进程就结束了

procmask1.c

Synchronizing Flows to Avoid Races

- SIGCHLD handler for a simple shell

```
void handler(int sig)
{
    int olderrno = errno;
    sigset_t mask_all, prev_all;
    pid_t pid;

    Sigfillset(&mask_all);
    while ((pid = waitpid(-1, NULL, 0)) > 0) { /* Reap child */
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask_all, &prev_all);
        deletejob(pid); /* Delete the child from the job list */
        Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev_all, NULL);
    }
    if (errno != ECHILD)
        Sio_error("waitpid error");
    errno = olderrno;
}
```

procmask1.c

Corrected Shell Program without Race

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int pid;
    sigset_t mask_all, mask_one, prev_one;

    Sigfillset(&mask_all);
    Sigemptyset(&mask_one);
    Sigaddset(&mask_one, SIGCHLD);
    Signal(SIGCHLD, handler);
    initjobs(); /* Initialize the job list */

    while (1) {
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask_one, &prev_one); /* Block SIGCHLD */
        if ((pid = Fork()) == 0) { /* Child process */
            Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev_one, NULL); /* Unblock SIGCHLD */
            Execve("/bin/date", argv, NULL);
        }
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask_all, NULL); /* Parent process */
        addjob(pid);  /* Add the child to the job list */
        Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev_one, NULL);  /* Unblock SIGCHLD */
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

子进程也会复制父进程的 bit vectors，所以需要先 un-block

procmask2.c

Explicitly Waiting for Signals

- Handlers for program explicitly waiting for SIGCHLD to arrive.

```
volatile sig_atomic_t pid;

void sigchld_handler(int s)
{
    int olderrno = errno;
    pid = Waitpid(-1, NULL, 0); /* Main is waiting for nonzero pid */
    errno = olderrno;
}

void sigint_handler(int s)
{
}
```

waitforsignal.c

Explicitly Waiting for Signals

Similar to a shell waiting for a foreground job to terminate.

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    sigset_t mask, prev;
    Signal(SIGCHLD, sigchld_handler);
    Signal(SIGINT, sigint_handler);
    Sigemptyset(&mask);
    Sigaddset(&mask, SIGCHLD);

    while (1) {
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, &prev); /* Block SIGCHLD */
        if (Fork() == 0) /* Child */
            exit(0);
        /* Parent */
        pid = 0;
        Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev, NULL); /* Unblock SIGCHLD */

        /* Wait for SIGCHLD to be received (wasteful!) */
        while (!pid)
            ;
        /* Do some work after receiving SIGCHLD */
        printf(".");
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

waitforsignal.c

Explicitly Waiting for Signals

- Program is correct, but very wasteful
- Other options:

```
while (!pid)  /* Race! */
    pause();
```

```
while (!pid) /* Too slow! */
    sleep(1);
```

- Solution: `sigsuspend`

若 signal 發生在 pid 檢查 和 pause() 之間，那 pause() 永遠都等不到 signal

Waiting for Signals with `sigsuspend`

- `int sigsuspend(const sigset_t *mask)`

- Equivalent to atomic (uninterruptable) version of:

```
sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, &prev);
pause();
sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev, NULL);
```

Waiting for Signals with `sigsuspend`

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    sigset_t mask, prev;
    Signal(SIGCHLD, sigchld_handler);
    Signal(SIGINT, sigint_handler);
    Sigemptyset(&mask);
    Sigaddset(&mask, SIGCHLD);

    while (1) {
        Sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, &prev); /* Block SIGCHLD */
        if (Fork() == 0) /* Child */
            exit(0);

       /* Wait for SIGCHLD to be received */
        pid = 0;
        while (!pid)
            Sigsuspend(&prev);

       /* Optionally unblock SIGCHLD */
        Sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &prev, NULL);
        /* Do some work after receiving SIGCHLD */
        printf(".");
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

sigsuspend.c

Today

- Shells
- Signals
- **Nonlocal jumps**
  - Consult your textbook and additional slides

Summary

- **Signals provide process-level exception handling**
  - Can generate from user programs
  - Can define effect by declaring signal handler
  - Be very careful when writing signal handlers

- **Nonlocal jumps provide exceptional control flow within process**
  - Within constraints of stack discipline

Additional slides

Nonlocal Jumps: `setjmp/longjmp`

- **Powerful (but dangerous) user-level mechanism for transferring control to an arbitrary location**
  - Controlled to way to break the procedure call / return discipline
  - Useful for error recovery and signal handling

- **`int setjmp(jmp_buf j)`**
  - Must be called before longjmp
  - Identifies a return site for a subsequent longjmp
  - Called **once**, returns **one or more** times

- **Implementation:**
  - Remember where you are by storing the current ***register context***, ***stack pointer***, and ***PC value*** in **`jmp_buf`**
  - Return 0

`setjmp/longjmp` (cont)

- **`void longjmp(jmp_buf j, int i)`**
  - Meaning:
    - return from the **`setjmp`** remembered by jump buffer **`j`** again ...
    - ... this time returning **`i`** instead of 0
  - Called after **`setjmp`**
  - Called **once**, but **never** returns

- **`longjmp` Implementation:**
  - Restore register context (stack pointer, base pointer, PC value) from jump buffer **`j`**
  - Set **`%eax`** (the return value) to **`i`**
  - Jump to the location indicated by the PC stored in jump buf **`j`**

`setjmp/longjmp` Example

- Goal: return directly to original caller from a deeply-nested function

```
/* Deeply nested function foo */
void foo(void)
{
    if (error1)
        longjmp(buf, 1);
    bar();
}

void bar(void)
{
    if (error2)
        longjmp(buf, 2);
}
```

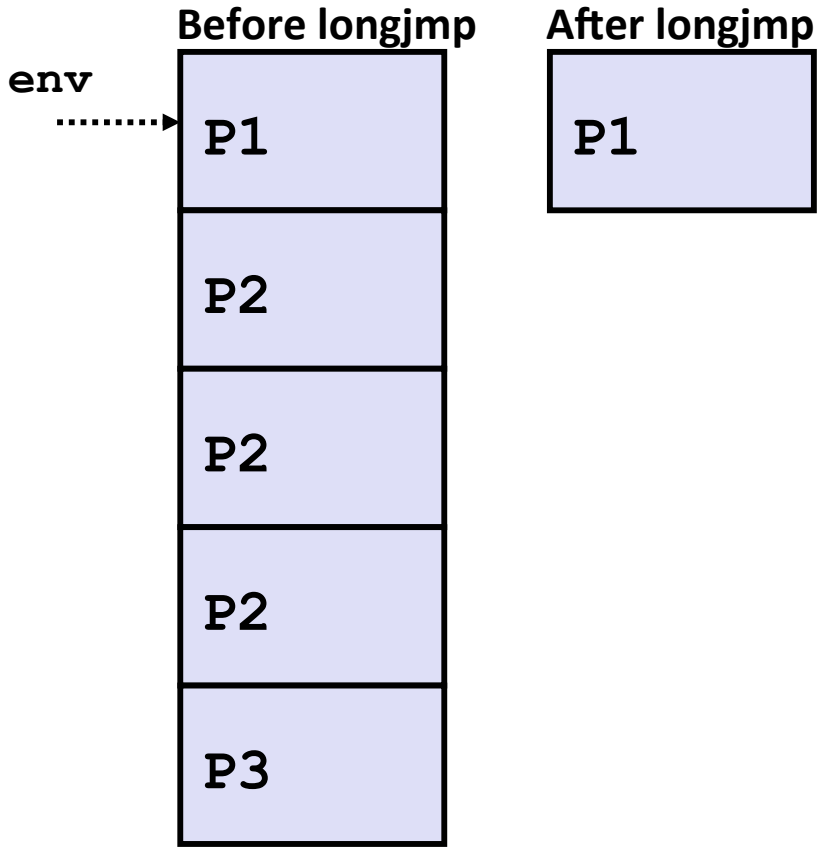
setjmp/longjmp Example (cont)

```
jmp_buf buf;

int error1 = 0;
int error2 = 1;

void foo(void), bar(void);

int main()
{
    switch(setjmp(buf)) {
    case 0:
        foo();
        break;
    case 1:
        printf("Detected an error1 condition in foo\n");
        break;
    case 2:
        printf("Detected an error2 condition in foo\n");
        break;
    default:
        printf("Unknown error condition in foo\n");
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

Limitations of Nonlocal Jumps

- **Works within stack discipline**
  - Can only long jump to environment of function that has been called but not yet completed

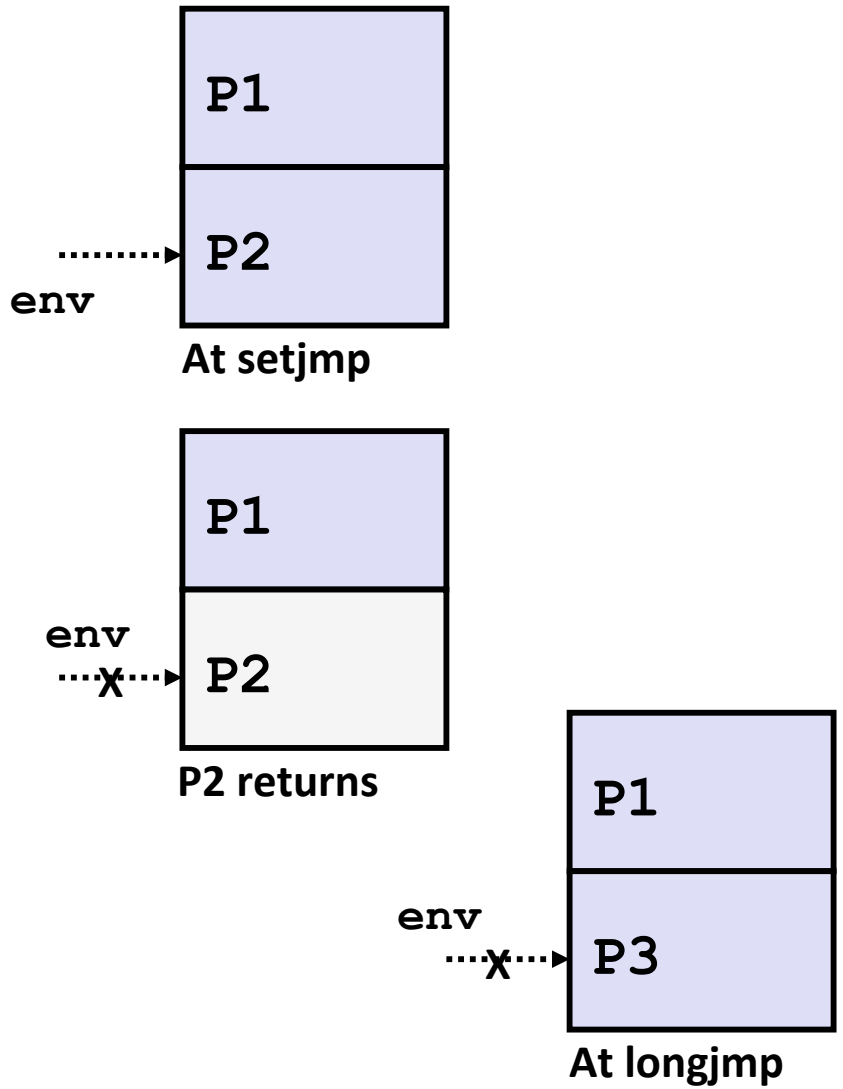
```
jmp_buf env;

P1()
{
  if (setjmp(env)) {
    /* Long Jump to here */
  } else {
    P2();
  }
}

P2()
{  . . . P2(); . . . P3(); }

P3()
{
  longjmp(env, 1);
}
```



Limitations of Long Jumps (cont.)

- **Works within stack discipline**
  - Can only long jump to environment of function that has been called but not yet completed

```
jmp_buf env;

P1()
{
  P2(); P3();
}

P2()
{
   if (setjmp(env)) {
    /* Long Jump to here */
  }
}

P3()
{
  longjmp(env, 1);
}
```



Putting It All Together: A Program That Restarts Itself When `ctrl-c`'d

```
#include "csapp.h"

sigjmp_buf buf;

void handler(int sig)
{
    siglongjmp(buf, 1);
}

int main()
{
    if (!sigsetjmp(buf, 1)) {
        Signal(SIGINT, handler);
        Sio_puts("starting\n");
    }
    else
        Sio_puts("restarting\n");

    while(1) {
        Sleep(1);
        Sio_puts("processing...\n");
    }
    exit(0); /* Control never reaches here */
}
```

restart.c

```
greatwhite> ./restart
starting
processing...
processing...
processing...
restarting
processing...
processing...
restarting
processing...
processing...
processing...
```

Ctrl-c

Ctrl-c