

Operating Systems (CS3000)

Lecture – 17 (Inter Process Communication - 4)



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Signals

- A signal is an asynchronous event which is delivered to a process.
 - The event can occur at any time (may be unrelated to the execution of the process)
 - An event which is generated to notify a process that some important situation has arisen
- Signals are raised by some error conditions
 - Memory segment violations
 - Floating point processor errors
 - Illegal instructions – e.g. user types ctrl-C

Signals

- What Process will do on receipt of Signal?
 - Will stop what its doing and take some action
- Signals are defined in the header file <signal.h> as a macro constant
 - SIGINT
 - SIGFPE
 - SIGKILL
 - SIGUSR1
 - SIGUSR2
 - SIGSTOP
- Every signal has a name and an associated number.

Signals

- How to raise a signal?
 - Program
 - System generated
- What happens?
 - Default defined action
- Doesn't want default?
 - User defined action/ handling of signal
- Ignore Signal?
 - Yes
- SIGSTOP/SIGKILL

Signal handling

- On Signal receipt, the process has a choice of action.
 - The process can ignore the signal – Signal is discarded
 - Can specify a handler function
 - Accept the default action for the specific kind of signal
- The program can register a handler function using function such as `signal()` or `sigaction()`.
- If the signal has not been neither handled nor ignored, its default action takes place.

Signal handling

`int signal (int signum, void (*func)(int))`

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<signal.h>
```

```
void sig_handler(int signum)
```

```
{  
    printf("I am in sig_handler ()\n");  
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{  
    signal(SIGUSR1,sig_handler);  
    printf("I am in main()\n");  
    raise(SIGUSR1);  
    printf("I am in main() again\n");  
    return 0;  
}
```

Signal handling

- `int sigaction(int signum, const struct sigaction *act, struct sigaction *oldact)`
- To change the signal action

Thank You

Any Questions?