

# Lecture 21: Signals

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October 25, 2023

601.229 Computer Systems Fundamentals



# Example code

Example code for today is on course website in `signals.zip`

# Signals

# Signals

- ▶ Software-level communication between processes
- ▶ Sending the signal from one process
- ▶ Receiving the signal by another process
  - ▶ ignore
  - ▶ terminate
  - ▶ catch signal
- ▶ Handled by kernel

# Examples

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>Corresponding Event</b>
1	SIGHUP	terminate	terminal line hangup
2	SIGINT	terminate	interrupt from keyboard
3	SIGQUIT	terminate	quit from keyboard
4	SIGILL	terminate	illegal instruction
5	SIGTRAP	terminate & dump core	trace trap
9	SIGKILL	terminate*	kill process
18	SIGCONT	ignore	continue process if stopped
19	SIGSTOP	stop until SIGCONT*	stop signal not from terminal
20	SIGTSTP	stop until SIGCONT	stop signal from terminal

\* = SIGKILL and SIGSTOP cannot be caught

# Sending Signals

- ▶ From shell with command  
`$ /bin/kill -9 2423`
- ▶ From shell with keystroke to running process  
`$ start-my-process`  
CTRL+C
  - ▶ CTRL+C: sends SIGINT
  - ▶ CTRL+Z: sends SIGTSTP
- ▶ There is also a C function and an Assembly syscall

# Receiving Signals

- ▶ When kernel about to continue process, checks for signals
- ▶ If there is a signal, forces process to receive signal
- ▶ Each signal has a default action
  - ▶ ignore
  - ▶ terminate
  - ▶ terminate and dump core
  - ▶ stop
- ▶ Process can also set up a signal handler for customized response

# Signal Handler

- ▶ Signal handler in C

```
#include "csapp.h"
```

```
void sigint_handler(int sig) {  
    printf("Caught SIGINT\n");  
    exit(0);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    signal(SIGINT, sigint_handler);  
    pause();  
    return 0;  
}
```

- ▶ Now, process writes "Caught SIGINT" to stdout before terminating



# Signal delivery, signal masks

# Signal delivery

- ▶ In general, the OS kernel could deliver a signal to a process at any time
- ▶ Delivering a signal:
  - ▶ Pushing a special return address of code to restore the CPU state (so that process can continue normal execution when signal handler returns)
  - ▶ Creating stack frame for signal handler
  - ▶ Setting argument registers for signal handler
  - ▶ Jumping to signal handler
- ▶ Signals are normally delivered on the process's call stack
  - ▶ Really a *thread's* call stack, more about threads later on
- ▶ Process may designate a special area of memory to serve as a stack for received signals

# Signals and asynchrony

- ▶ Signal delivery could occur before or after *any* instruction
- ▶ That means that signals are *asynchronous*
- ▶ “Asynchronous” means “could happen at any time” or “ordering is unpredictable”
- ▶ Signal handlers are asynchronous with respect to the rest of the program
- ▶ This can cause strange behavior!

# A C program

```
#include "csapp.h"

#define NCOUNT 100000000
volatile int count = 0;

int main(void) {
    // count up
    for (int i = 0; i < NCOUNT; i++) { count++; }
    printf("count=%d\n", count);
    return 0;
}
```

Note that “volatile” tells the compiler not to optimize away accesses to the count variable

# Compiling and executing the program

```
$ gcc -O -Wall -c count.c  
$ gcc -o count count.o  
$ ./count  
count=100000000
```

Nothing surprising happened

# Interval timers

- ▶ An *interval timer* is a means for notifying the process that an interval of time has elapsed
- ▶ Can be “one shot” or repeating
- ▶ The `setitimer` system call allows the process to create an interval timer
- ▶ When the timer elapses, OS kernel sends `SIGALRM` signal to process
- ▶ Let's change the program so that the handler for `SIGALRM` is also incrementing the global counter

# Modified version of program

```
#include "csapp.h"

#define NCOUNT 100000000
volatile int stop = 0, nsigs = 0, count = 0;

void sigalrm_handler(int signo) {
    if (!stop) { nsigs++; count++; }
}

int main(void) {
    // handle SIGALRM signal
    code to set up signal handler for SIGALRM

    // arrange for SIGALRM to be delivered once every millisecond
    code to set up interval timer

    // count up
    for (int i = 0; i < NCOUNT; i++) { count++; }
    code to check final counts

    return 0;
}
```

# Code to set up signal handler

```
// code to set up signal handler for SIGALRM  
struct sigaction sa;  
sigemptyset(&sa.sa_mask);  
sa.sa_flags = 0;  
sa.sa_handler = sigalrm_handler;  
sigaction(SIGALRM, &sa, NULL);
```

Note that to install a signal handler, `sigaction` is recommended over `signal`, for reasons we'll discuss soon



# Using setitimer

```
// code to set up interval timer  
struct itimerval itv;  
itv.it_interval.tv_sec = 0;  
itv.it_interval.tv_usec = 1000; // 1000 microseconds = 1 millisecond  
itv.it_value = itv.it_interval;  
setitimer(ITIMER_REAL, &itv, NULL);
```

ITIMER\_REAL means that the intervals are “real time” (not relative to CPU time used by the process)

# Does the final count make sense?

```
// code to check final counts
stop = 1; // tell signal handler to stop incrementing count and nsigs
sleep(1); // wait a bit

printf("count=%d, NCOUNT=%d, nsigs=%d\n", count, NCOUNT, nsigs);
if (count == NCOUNT + nsigs) { printf("  count makes sense\n"); }
else                          { printf("  anomaly detected!\n"); }
```

In theory, the final value of count should be  $\text{NCOUNT} + \text{nsigs}$

- ▶ `NCOUNT` is the number of increments (to count) in main
- ▶ `nsigs` is the number of calls to the signal handler (which also increments count)

# Running the modified program

```
$ gcc -O -Wall -c alarm1.c
$ gcc -o alarm1 alarm1.o
$ ./alarm1
count=100000028, NCOUNT=100000000, nsigs=174
  anomaly detected!
```

What just happened?

# Asynchrony and atomicity

- ▶ When a program
  - ▶ has code paths which execute asynchronously, and
  - ▶ the asynchronous paths update shared datathen anomalous behavior can be observed if either process executes code which is not *atomic*
- ▶ “Atomic” means “happens in its entirety, or not at all”
- ▶ Incrementing a variable is not (necessarily) atomic

# Why increment is not atomic

- ▶ The statement `count++`; really means

```
1: tmp = count;
```

```
2: tmp = tmp + 1;
```

```
3: count = tmp;
```

where `tmp` is a register

- ▶ If `count` is updated by code executing asynchronously, the updated value could be overwritten by step 3
- ▶ The anomaly in our program execution shows this happening (the final value of `count` doesn't reflect all of the increments)

# Clicker quiz!

Clicker quiz omitted from public slides

# Synchronization, signal masks

- ▶ “Synchronization” means coordinating asynchronous accesses to shared data to avoid anomalous results
- ▶ For programs using signals we can use *signal masks* to synchronize signal handlers with the main program
- ▶ Signal mask = set of signals that are temporarily blocked
  - ▶ OS kernel will only deliver a signal if it isn't blocked
  - ▶ Note that not all signals may be blocked
  - ▶ For our example program, we can block SIGALRM to avoid the signal handler from executing at the wrong time

# Modified main loop

```
sigset_t mask;
sigemptyset(&mask);
sigaddset(&mask, SIGALRM);

// count up
for (int i = 0; i < NCOUNT; i++) {
    sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, NULL);
    count++;
    sigprocmask(SIG_UNBLOCK, &mask, NULL);
}
```



## Running the modified program

```
$ gcc -O -Wall -c alarm2.c
$ gcc -o alarm2 alarm2.o
$ ./alarm2
count=100070462, NCOUNT=100000000, nsigs=70462
    count makes sense
```

No anomaly! However, note that the program took a very long time to run (more than 70 seconds) due to the overhead of calling `sigprocmask` in the main loop.

# signal vs. sigaction

- ▶ Historically, the `signal` system call was used to register a signal handler on Unix systems
- ▶ New code should use `sigaction`
- ▶ Why?
  - ▶ Handlers registered using `signal` may get “unregistered” when the signal arrives
  - ▶ `signal` doesn't provide any mechanism for preventing signal handlers from being interrupted by other signals