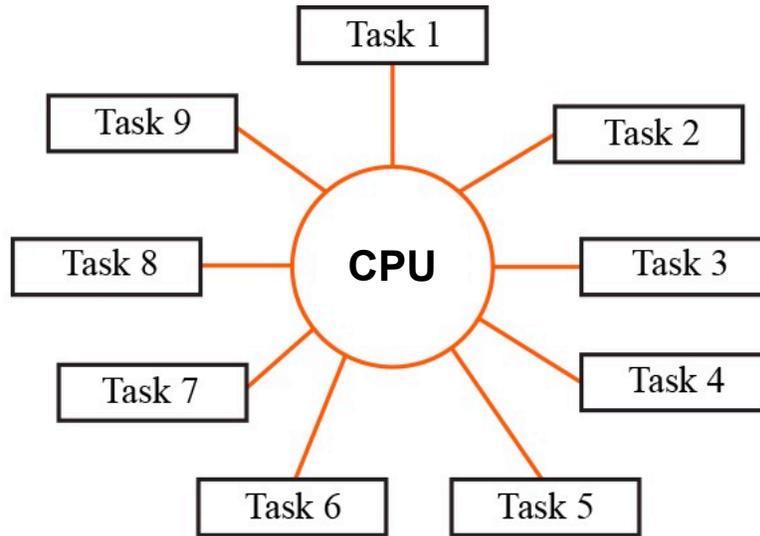
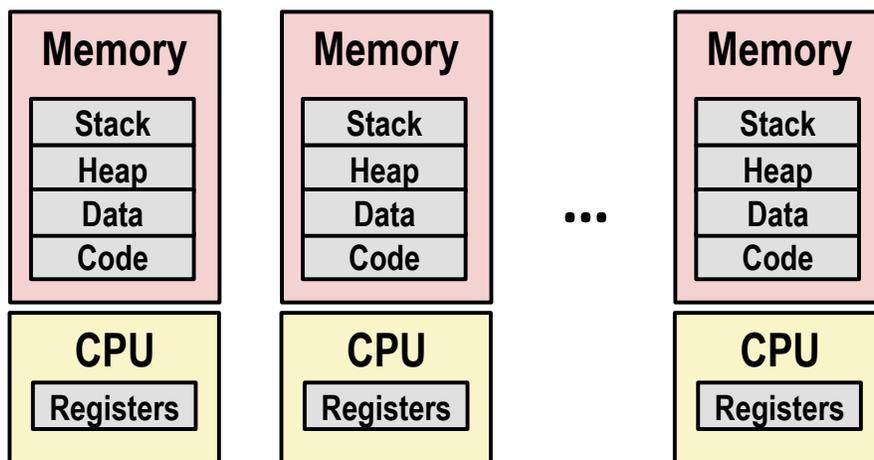


Global Control Flow

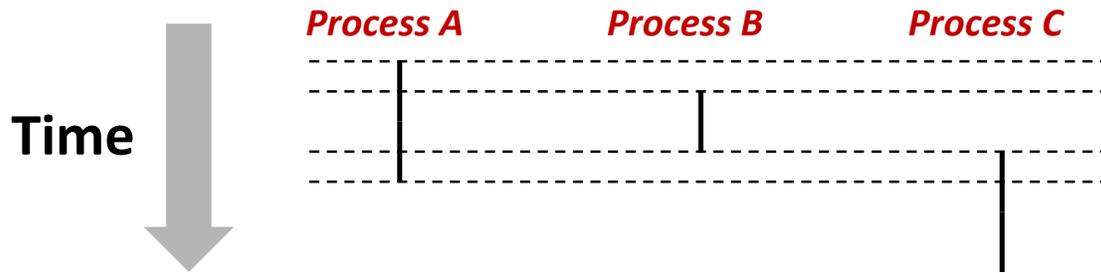


Processes



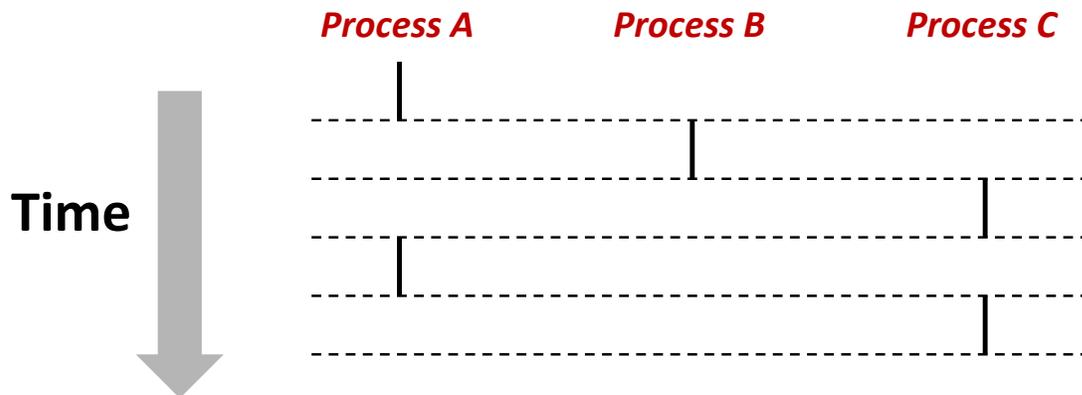
Control Flow Abstraction

Simultaneous execution

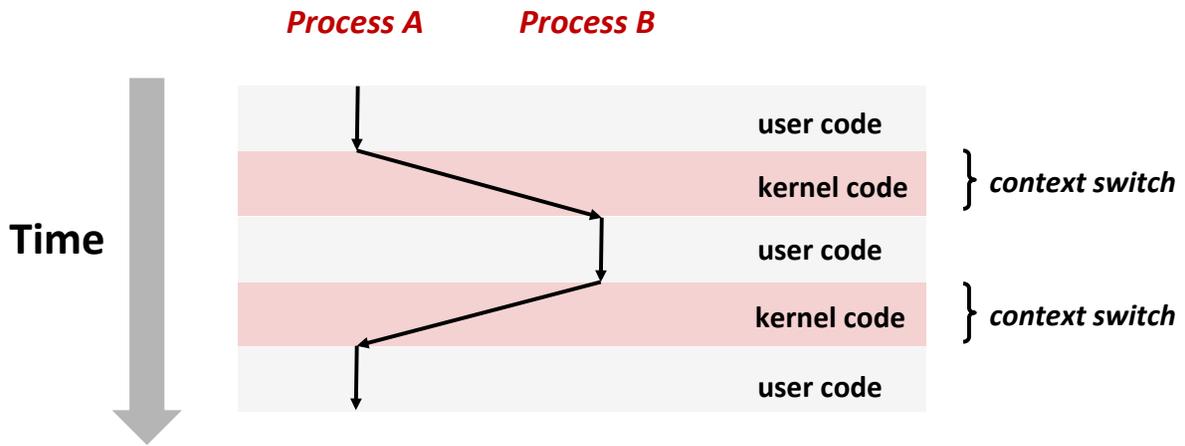


Control Flow Reality

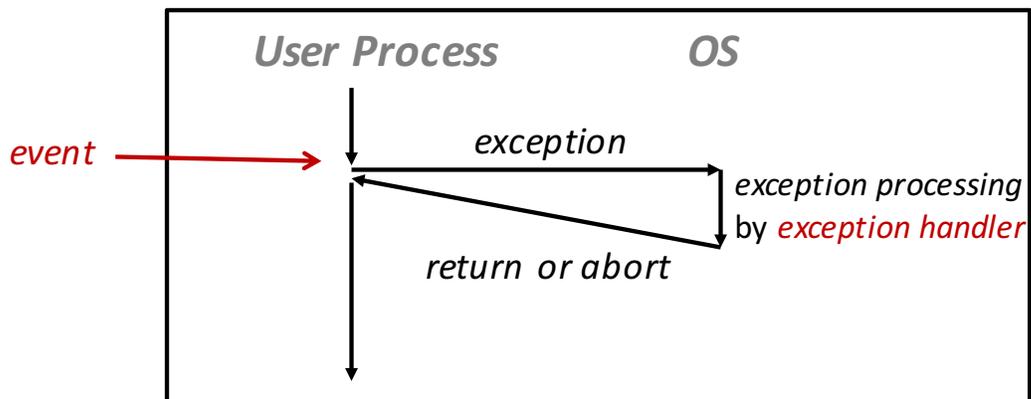
Time-sharing!



Context Switching



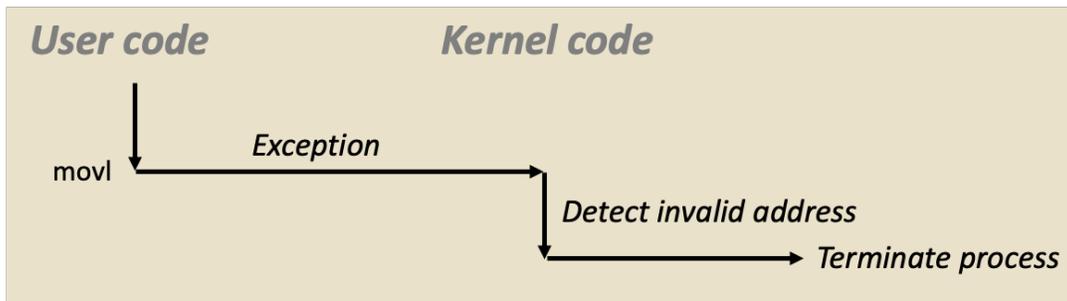
Exceptional Control Flow



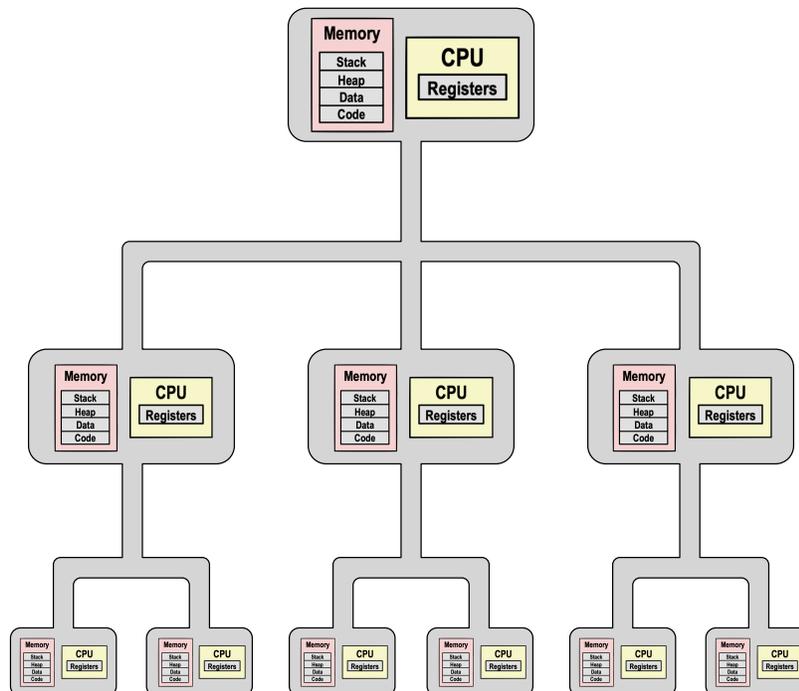
Example: Segmentation Fault

```
int a[1000];  
  
int main() {  
    a[5000] = 7;  
    ...  
}
```

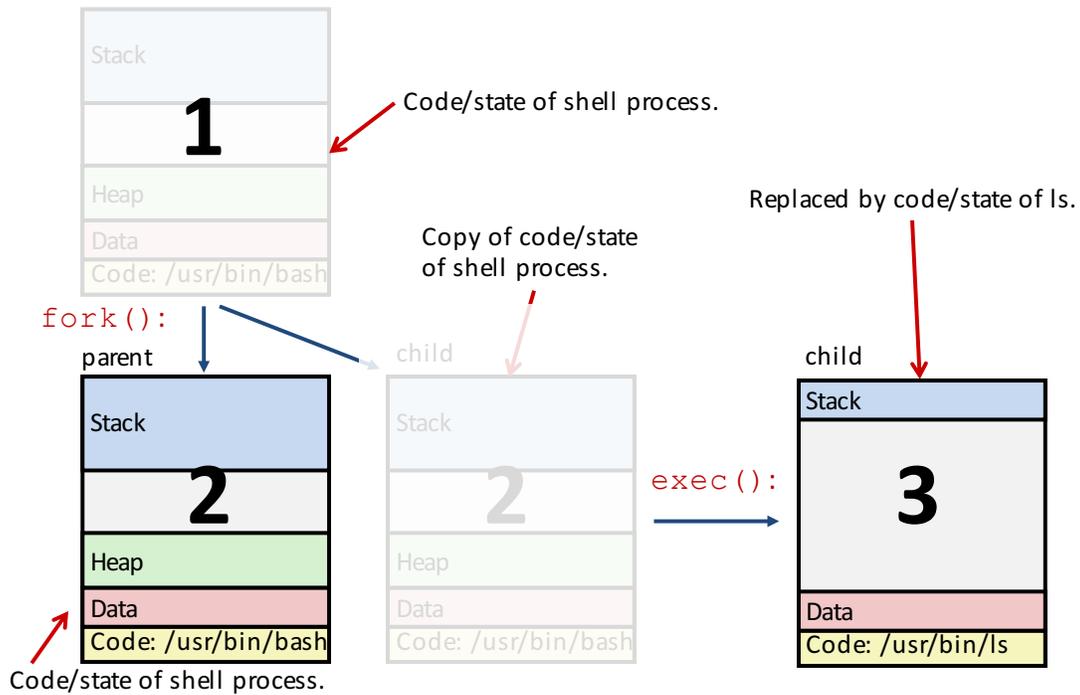
80483b7: c7 05 60 e3 04 08 07 movl \$0x7,0x804e360



Process Management



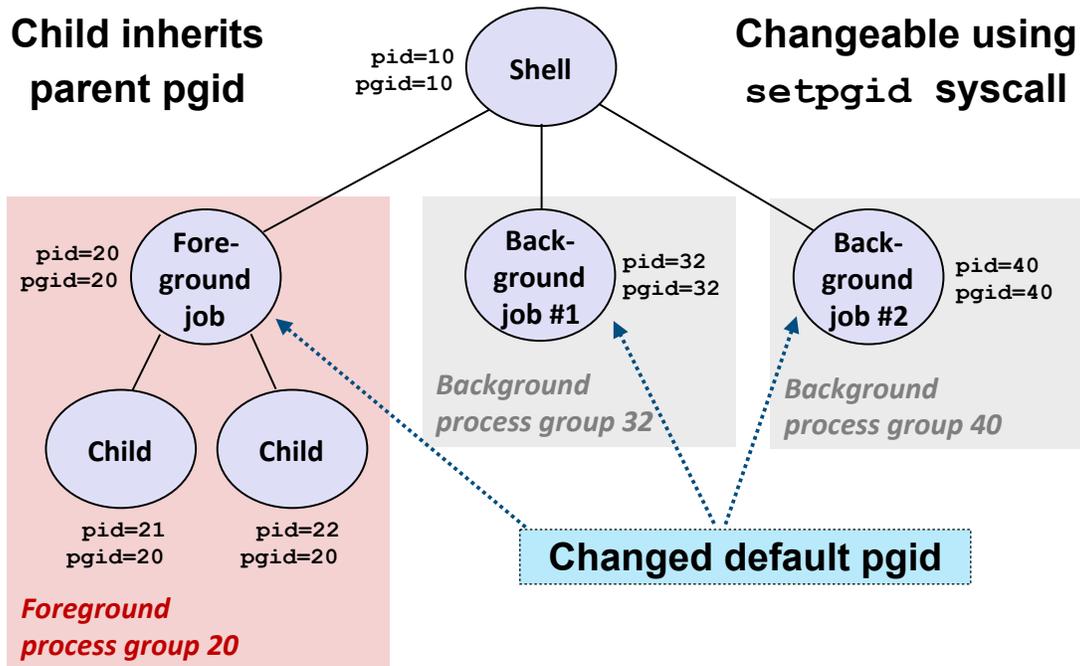
Fork & Exec Example



Basic Shell Design (v1)

```
while (true) {  
    Print command prompt.  
    Read command line from user.  
    Parse command line.  
    If command is built-in, execute it.  
    Else, fork process  
        in child:  
            Execute requested command with exec  
            (never returns)  
        in parent:  
            Wait for child to complete with waitpid  
}
```

Process Groups



Signals

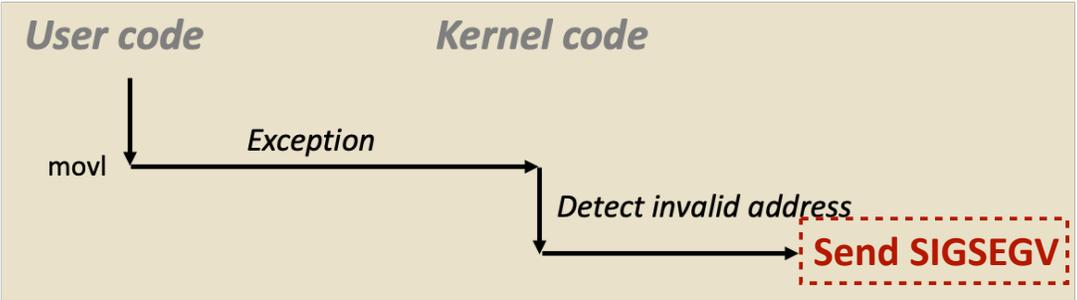
<i>ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signal Description</i>	<i>Shell Shortcut</i>	<i>Default Action</i>	<i>Override?</i>
2	SIGINT	Interrupt process	Control-C	Terminate	Yes
9	SIGKILL	Kill process (immediately)		Terminate	No
11	SIGSEGV	Segmentation fault		Terminate	Yes
15	SIGTERM	Kill process (politely)		Terminate	Yes
17	SIGCHLD	Child stopped or terminated		Ignore	Yes
18	SIGCONT	Continue stopped process		Continue (Resume)	No
19	SIGSTOP	Stop process (immediately)		Stop (Suspend)	No
20	SIGTSTP	Stop process (politely)	Control-Z	Stop (Suspend)	Yes

Segmentation Fault (redux)

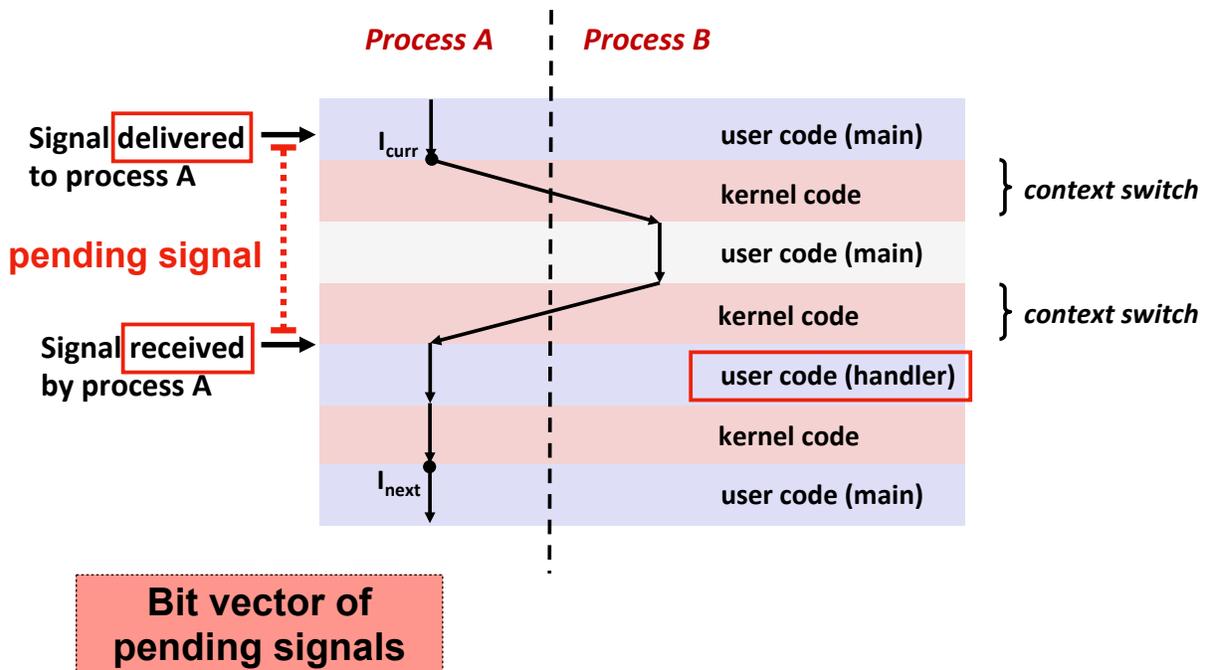
```
int a[1000];

int main() {
    a[5000] = 7;
    ...
}
```

```
80483b7: c7 05 60 e3 04 08 07 movl $0x7,0x804e360
```



Signal Handler Control Flow



Reaping Zombies



```
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int* stat, int ops)
```

Basic Shell Design (v2)

```
while (true) {  
    Print command prompt.  
    Read command line from user.  
    Parse command line.  
    If command is built-in, execute it.  
    Else, fork process  
        in child:  
            Execute requested command with exec  
                (never returns)  
        in parent:  
            if foreground:  
                Wait for child to complete with waitpid  
}
```

How to reap background jobs?

Signals (redux)

<i>ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signal Description</i>	<i>Shell Shortcut</i>	<i>Default Action</i>	<i>Override?</i>
2	SIGINT	Interrupt process	Control-C	Terminate	Yes
9	SIGKILL	Kill process (immediately)		Terminate	No
11	SIGSEGV	Segmentation fault		Terminate	Yes
15	SIGTERM	Kill process (politely)		Terminate	Yes
17	SIGCHLD	Child stopped or terminated		Ignore	Yes
18	SIGCONT	Continue stopped process		Continue (Resume)	No
19	SIGSTOP	Stop process (immediately)		Stop (Suspend)	No
20	SIGTSTP	Stop process (politely)	Control-Z	Stop (Suspend)	Yes

Reaping in Signal Handler

```
int main() {
    pid_t pid;

    signal(SIGCHLD, sigchld_handler); // install signal handler

    while (1) {
        // print prompt, read cmd from user, etc.
        if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
            exec(...); // child: run target program
        }
        // parent: wait for child to exit if foreground
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
void sigchld_handler(int sig) {
    while ((pid = waitpid(-1, NULL, WNOHANG)) > 0) {
        // reaped child with process ID pid
    }
}
```

waitpid Wait Sets

pid of reaped process
`pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int* stat, int ops)`

wait set



Option Macros

`pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int* stat, int ops)`

WNOHANG

return immediately if child not
already terminated/stopped

WUNTRACED

also wait for stopped
(suspended) children

Status Macros

```
pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int* stat, int ops)
```

`WEXITSTATUS(*stat)`

numeric **exit code** of child

`WIFEXITED(*stat)`

true if child **terminated normally**
(called **exit** or returned from **main**)

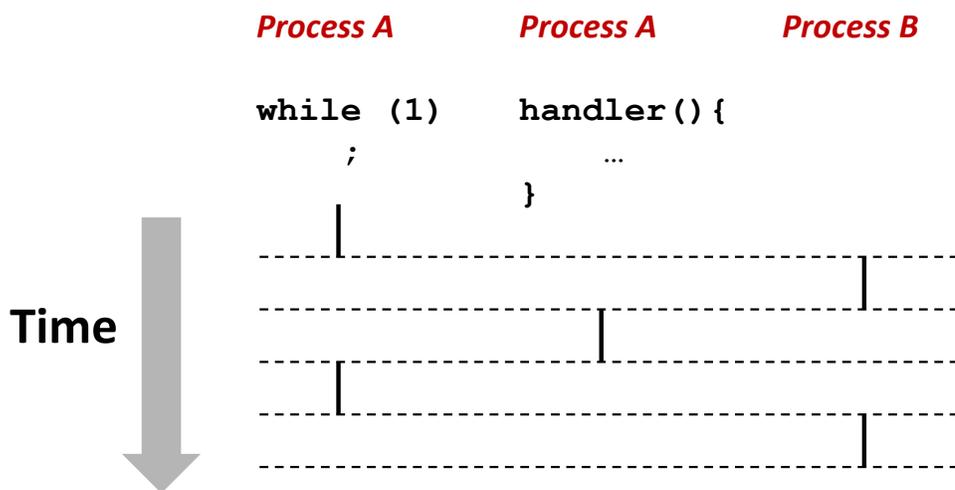
`WIFSIGNALED(*stat)`

true if child **terminated by signal**

`WIFSTOPPED(*stat)`

true if child **stopped** (suspended) by signal

Signal Handler as Concurrent Flow



Job List Concurrency (1)

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    pid_t pid;

    signal(SIGCHLD, sigchd_handler);
    initjobs(); // initialize job list

    while (1) {
        if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
            exec(...);
        }
        addjob(pid); // add child to job list
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Concurrent job
list modification!

```
void sigchld_handler(int sig) {
    while ((pid = waitpid(-1, NULL, WNOHANG)) > 0) {
        deletejob(pid); // delete child from job list
    }
}
```

Job List Concurrency (2)

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    pid_t pid;
    signal(SIGCHLD, sigchd_handler);
    initjobs(); // initialize job list
    sigset_t mask; // bit vector
    sigemptyset(&mask); // clear all bits
    sigaddset(&mask, SIGCHLD); // set SIGCHLD bit
    while (1) {
        if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
            exec(...);
        }
        sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, NULL); // block SIGCHLD
        addjob(pid); // add child to job list
        sigprocmask(SIG_UNBLOCK, &mask, NULL); // unblock SIGCHLD
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Possible delete
before add!

```
void sigchld_handler(int sig) {
    while ((pid = waitpid(-1, NULL, WNOHANG)) > 0) {
        deletejob(pid); // delete child from job list
    }
}
```

Job List Concurrency (3)

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    pid_t pid;
    signal(SIGCHLD, sigchd_handler);
    initjobs(); // initialize job list
    sigset_t mask; // bit vector
    sigemptyset(&mask); // clear all bits
    sigaddset(&mask, SIGCHLD); // set SIGCHLD bit
    while (1) {
        sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &mask, NULL); // block SIGCHLD
        if ((pid = fork()) == 0) {
            // unblock in child (inherited from parent)
            sigprocmask(SIG_UNBLOCK, &mask, NULL);
            exec(...);
        }
        addjob(pid); // add child to job list
        sigprocmask(SIG_UNBLOCK, &mask, NULL); // unblock SIGCHLD
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Useful System Calls

fork – Create a new process

exec – Run a new program (several variants, e.g. **execve**)

kill – Send a signal

waitpid – Wait for and/or reap child process

setpgid – Change process group ID

sigsuspend – Wait until signal received

sigprocmask – Block or unblock signals

sigemptyset – Create empty signal set

sigfillset – Add every signal number to set

sigaddset – Add signal number to set

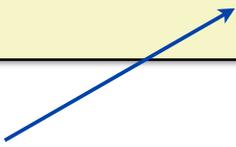
sigdelset – Delete signal number from set

System Call Error Handling

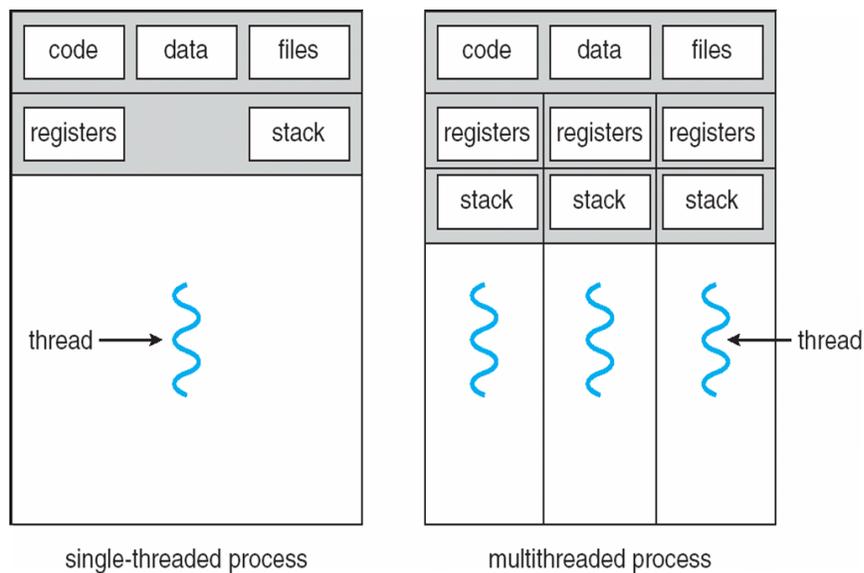
Always check return values!
(<0 means error)

```
pid = fork();  
if (pid < 0) {  
    printf("fork error: %s\n", strerror(errno));  
}
```

global var



Threads



Thread Example

```
/*  
 * hello.c - Pthreads "hello, world" program  
 */  
  
void* thread(void* vargp);  
  
int main() {  
    pthread_t tid;  
    pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, NULL);  
    pthread_join(tid, NULL);  
    exit(0);  
}  
hello.c
```

Thread ID

Thread attributes (usually NULL)

Thread routine

Thread arguments (void *p)

Return value (void **p)

```
void* thread(void* vargp) { /* thread routine */  
    printf("Hello, world!\n");  
    return NULL;  
}  
hello.c
```

The diagram illustrates the components of a pthreads program. It shows two code snippets from a file named 'hello.c'. The first snippet is the main function, which creates a thread. The second snippet is the thread routine itself. Callout boxes with arrows point to specific parts of the code: 'Thread ID' points to the 'tid' variable; 'Thread attributes (usually NULL)' points to the 'NULL' argument in 'pthread_create'; 'Thread routine' points to the 'thread' function name; 'Thread arguments (void *p)' points to the 'NULL' argument in 'pthread_create'; and 'Return value (void **p)' points to the 'return NULL;' statement in the thread routine.