

# Project 2

Zen and the art of sending signals

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  2. What should this context consist of?

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- **esp** points at the end of the stack (stack grows down from higher to lower address)

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set up the *kernel* stack to look as if the thread had previously been running and then context-switched to the ready queue.

# Background – Context Information

User Stack Location

Interrupt\_State

The items at the top are pushed first.

Program Counter → EIP

User stack pointer points to the end of the DS.

Stack grows down from higher address to lower address.

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| Stack Data Selector (data selector) |
| Stack Pointer (end of data memory)  |
| Eflags                              |
| Text Selector (code selector)       |
| Program Counter (entry addr)        |
| Error Code (0)                      |
| Interrupt Number (0)                |
| EAX (0)                             |
| EBX (0)                             |
| ECX (0)                             |
| EDX (0)                             |
| ESI (Argument Block address)        |
| EDI (0)                             |
| EBP (0)                             |
| DS (data selector)                  |
| ES (data selector)                  |
| FS (data selector)                  |
| GS (data selector)                  |

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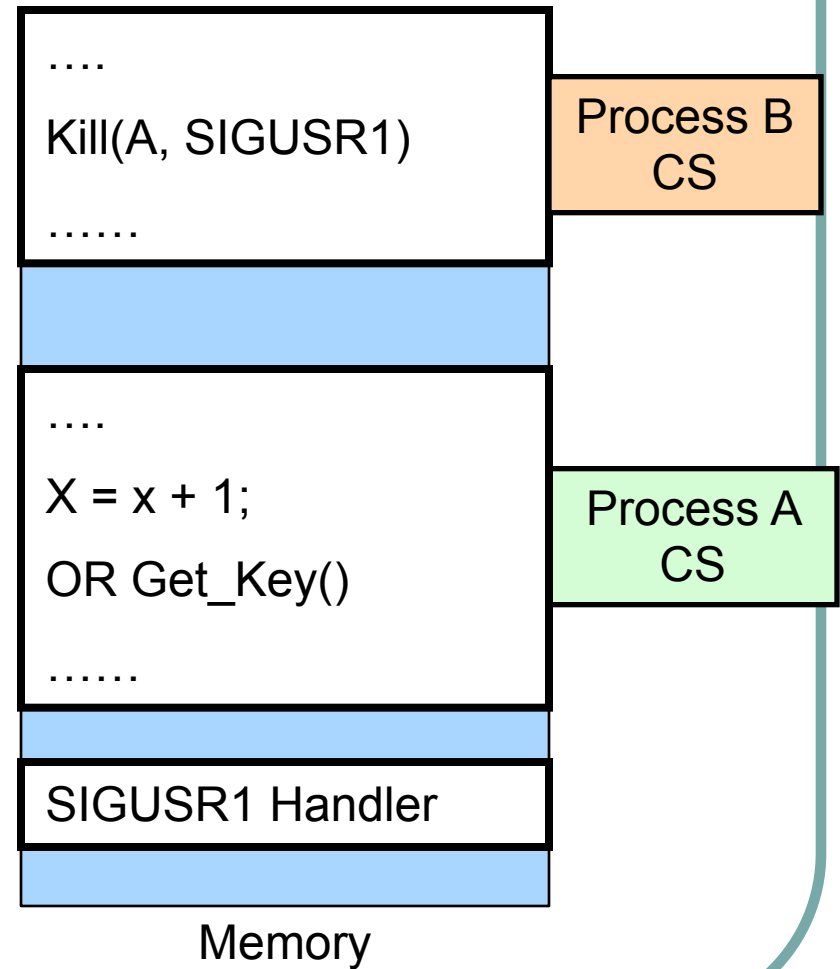
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- Inter-process communication
- Signals are to user processes what interrupts are to the kernel .
- Process temporarily stops what it is doing, and is instead redirected to the **signal handler**.
- When the handler completes, the process goes back to what it was doing (unless another signal is pending!)

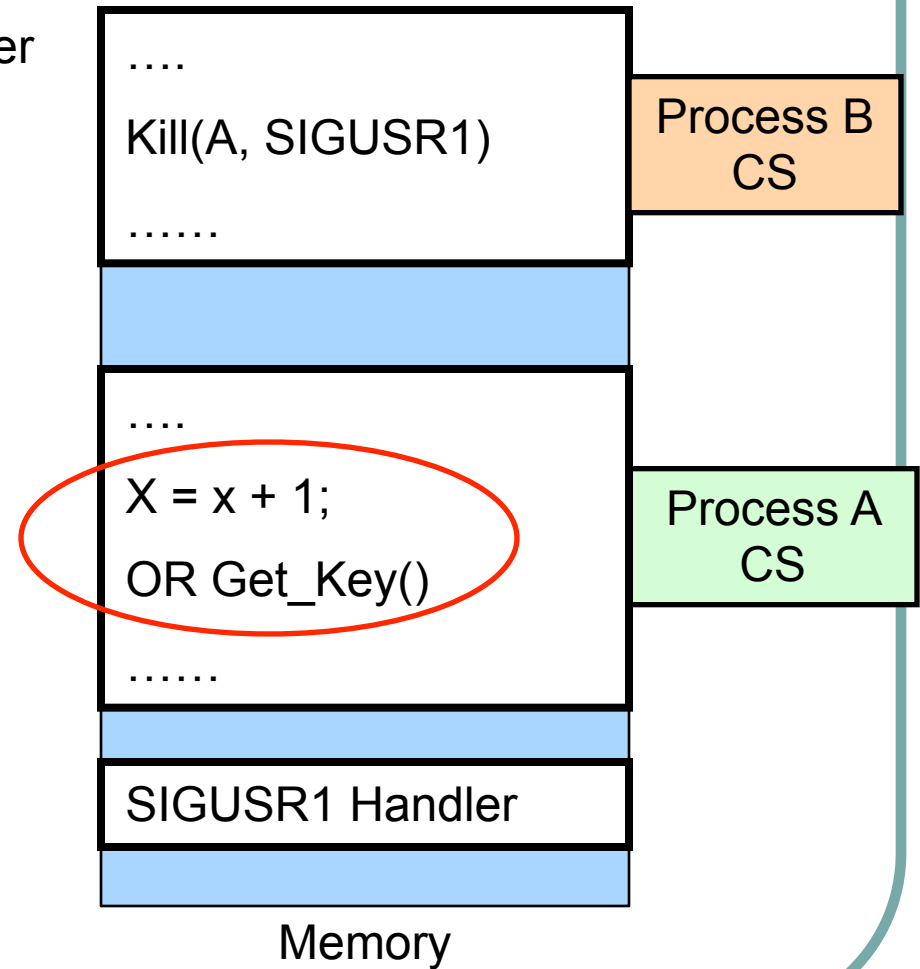
# Signals

1. Process A is executing then either finishes quantum OR blocked



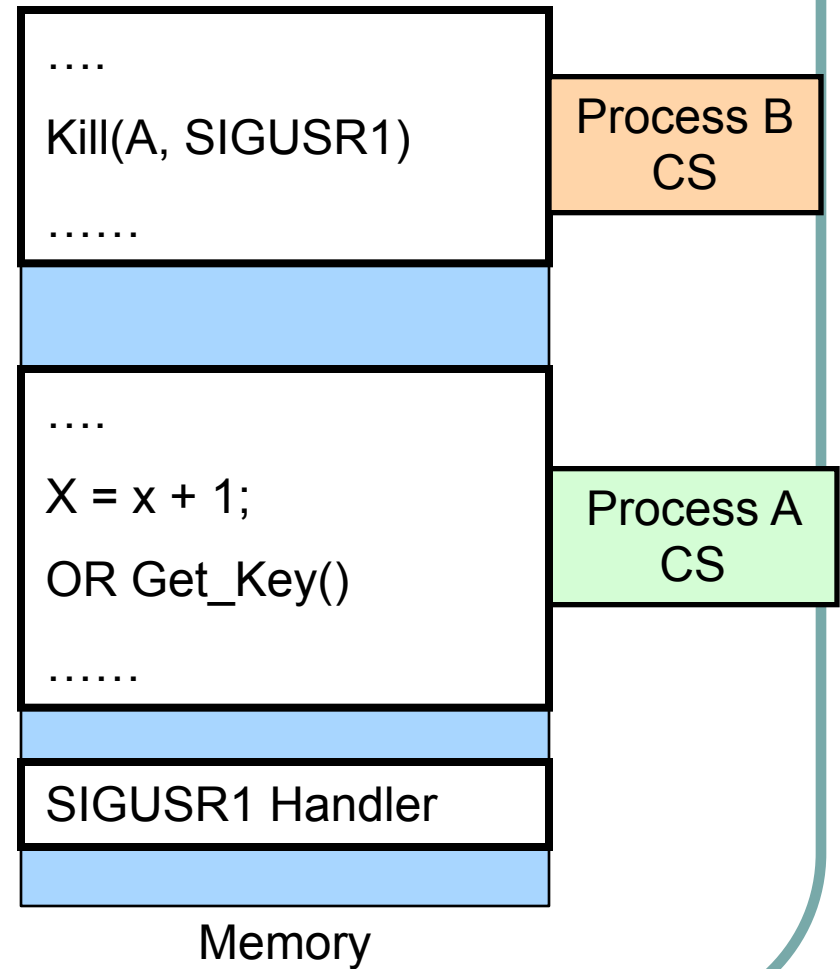
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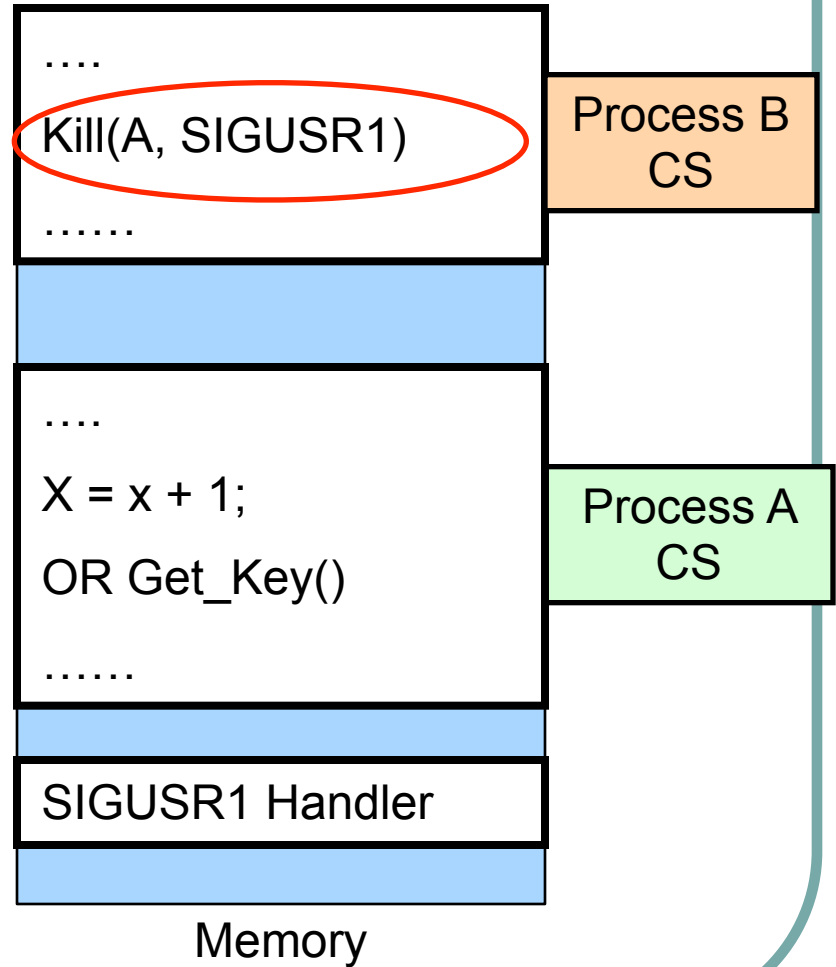
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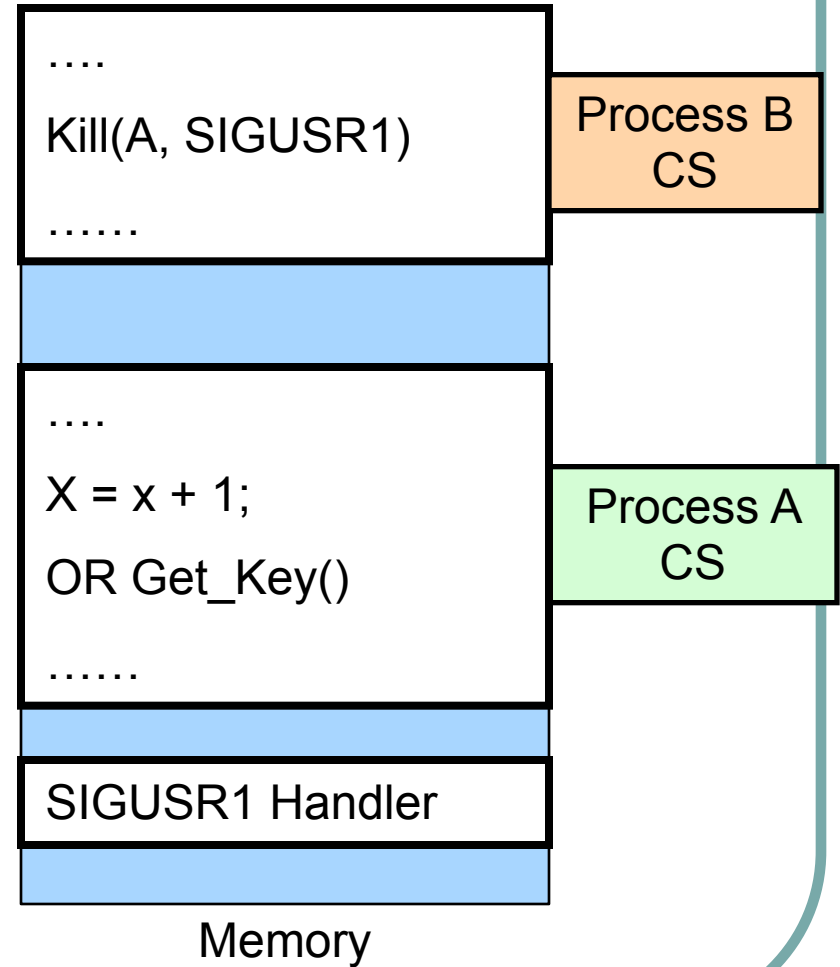
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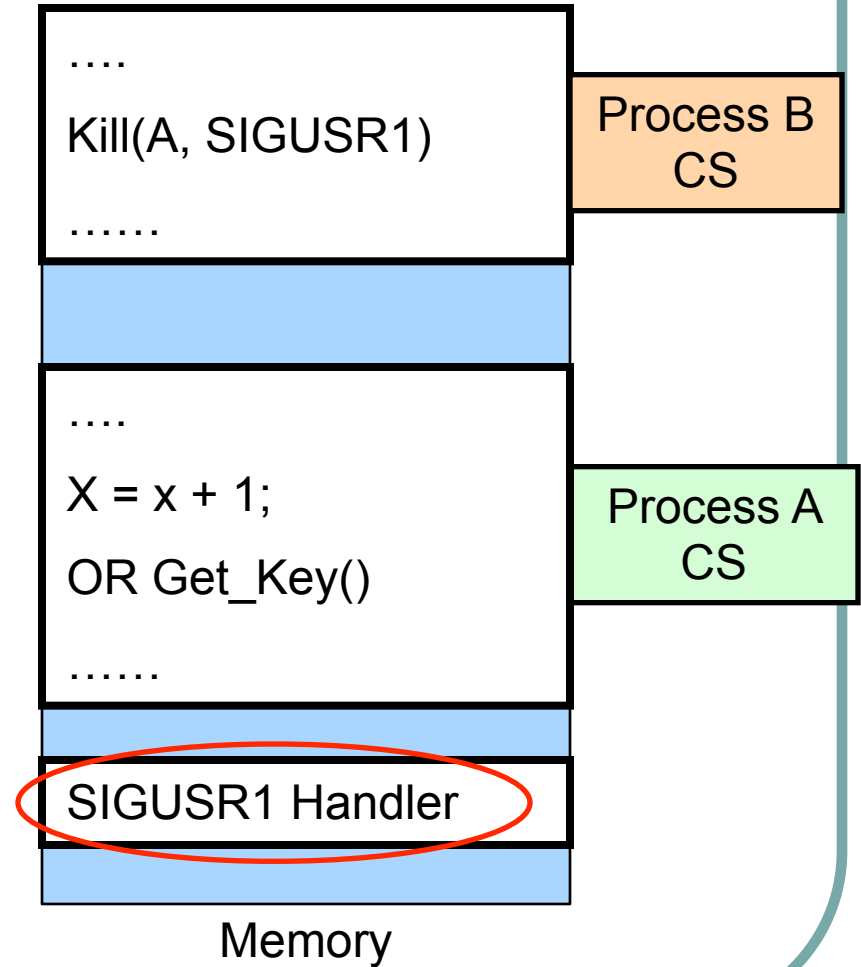
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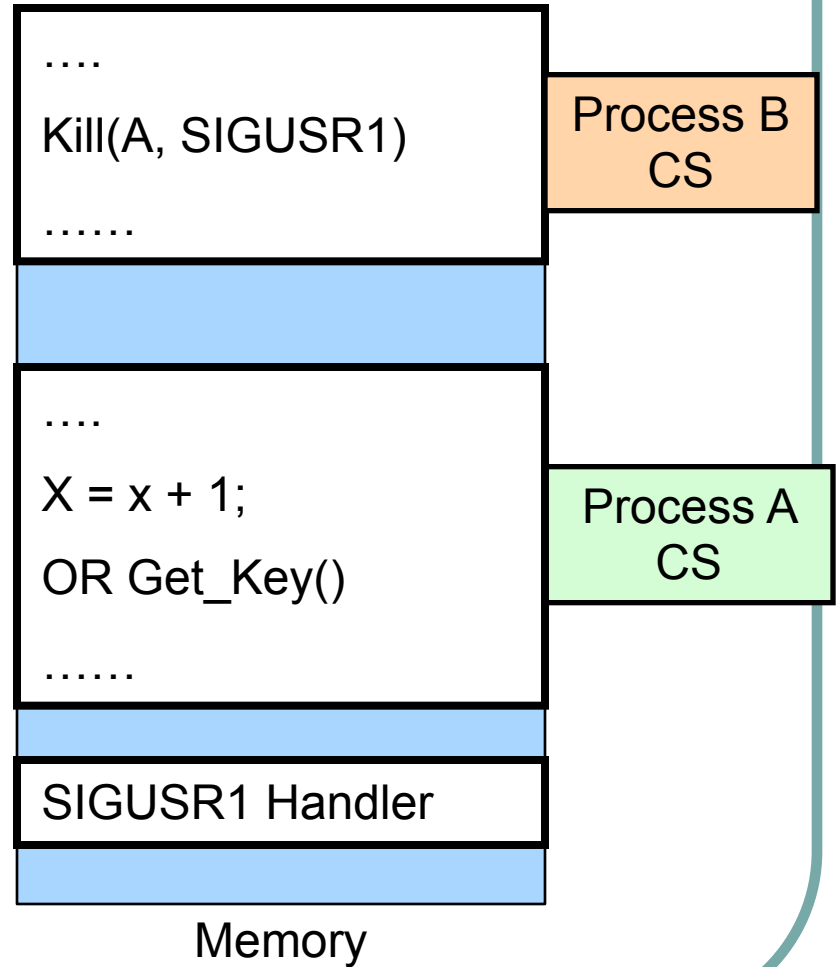
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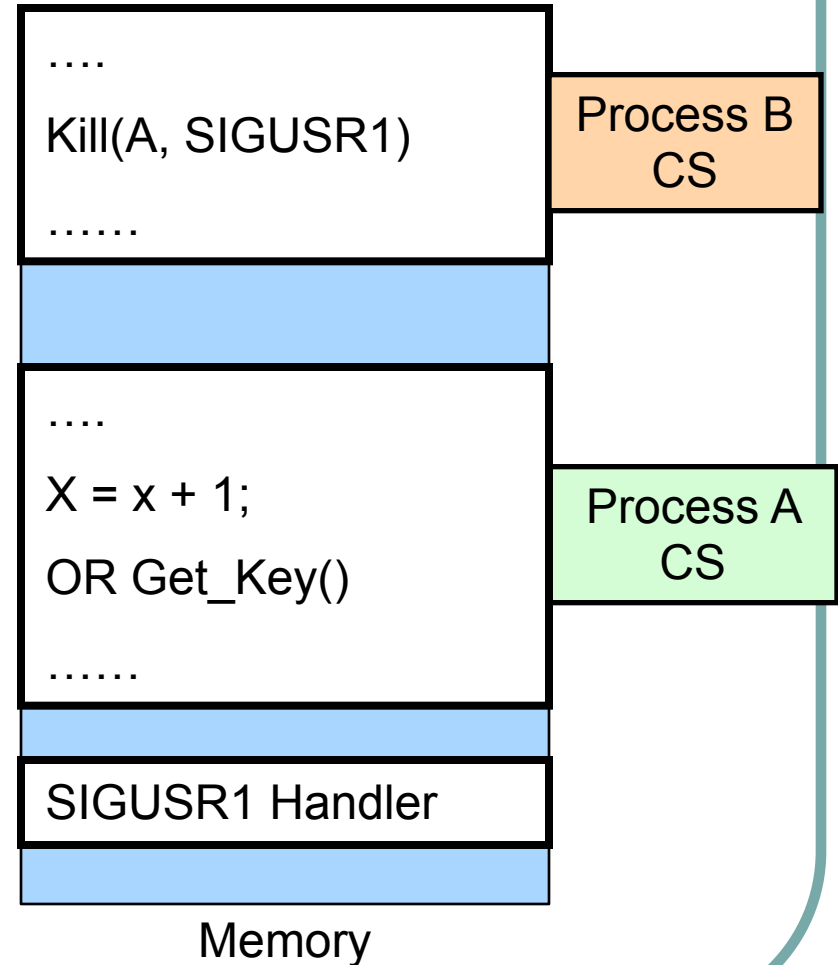
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4. SIGUSR1 handler finishes. Then control transfers to Process A again (if no other signal pending).



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**Look for TODO macro**

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- Default handler - reap the child

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- `Sys_RegDeliver`: initialize signal handling for a process
- `Sys_Kill`: send a signal
- `Sys_ReturnSignal`: indicate completion of signal handler
- `Sys_WaitNoPID`: wait for any child process to die

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- Calling Sys\_Signal with a handler to SIGKILL should result in an error.

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- Two predefined handlers:
- SIG\_IGN, SIG\_DFL (check include/libc/signal.h)
- Example: `Signal(SIGUSR1, SIG_IGN);`

# Sys\_RegDeliver

- Register three functions:
  1. Ignore
  2. Default
  3. Return\_Signal trampoline (calls Sys\_ReturnSignal)
- Signals cannot be delivered until this is registered.
  - state->ebx - pointer to Return\_Signal function
  - state->ecx - pointer to the default handler
  - state->edx - pointer to the ignore handler
  - Returns: 0 on success or error code (< 0) on error
- These routines are registered automatically.  
(check src/libc/entry.c)

`Sys_Kill`

# Sys\_Kill

- Send a signal to a process

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`Sys_ReturnSignal`

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# Sys\_ReturnSignal

- Complete signal handling for this process.
  - No Parameters
  - Returns: 0 on success or error code ( $< 0$ ) on error
- Called by a process immediately after it has handled a signal.

`Sys_WaitNoPID`

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- Any process also stores THREE pointers to the Ign\_Handler, Def\_Handler, Signal\_Return
- If there no handler registered, the default handler will be executed.
- Signal handling is non-reentrant.

# Signals Delivery in Kernel

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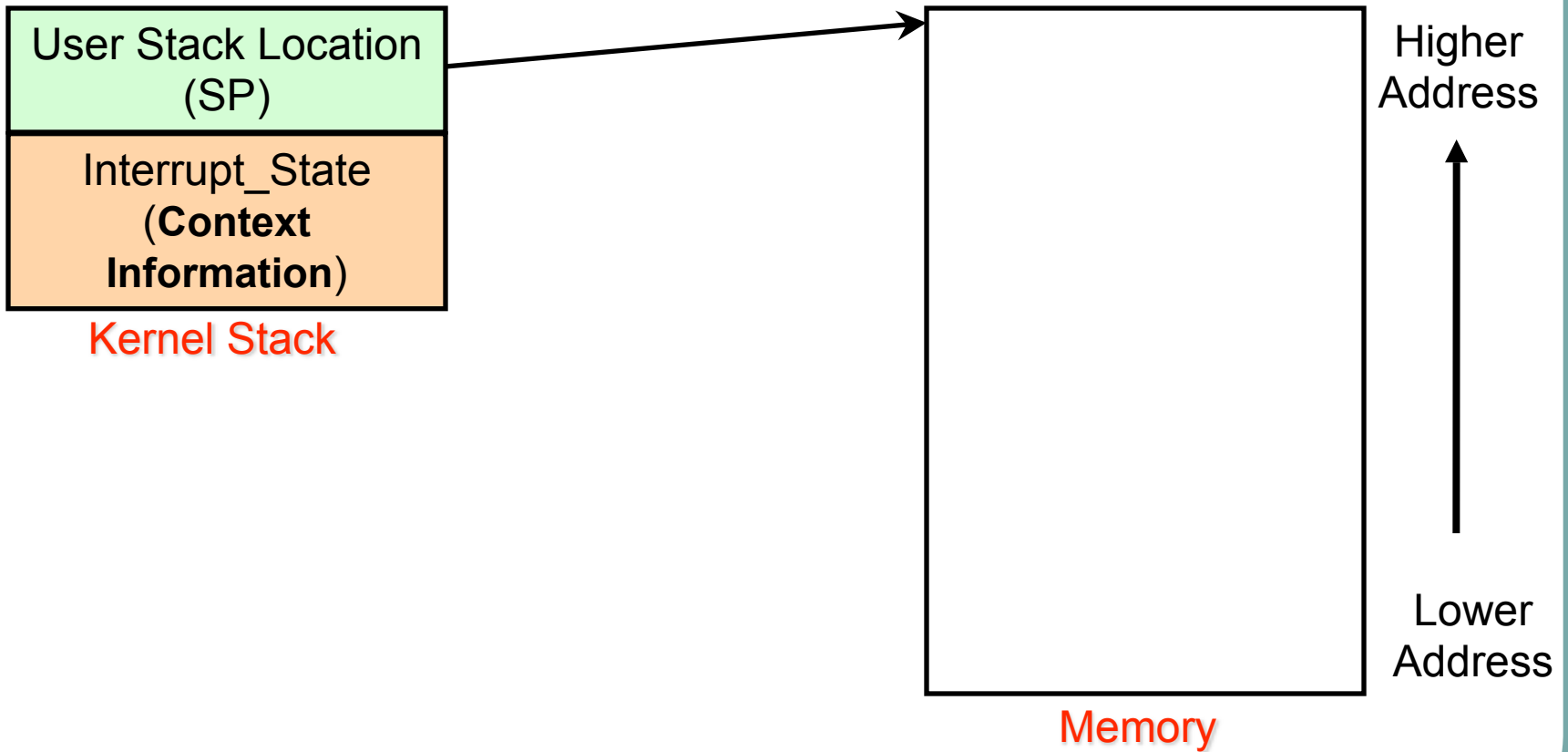
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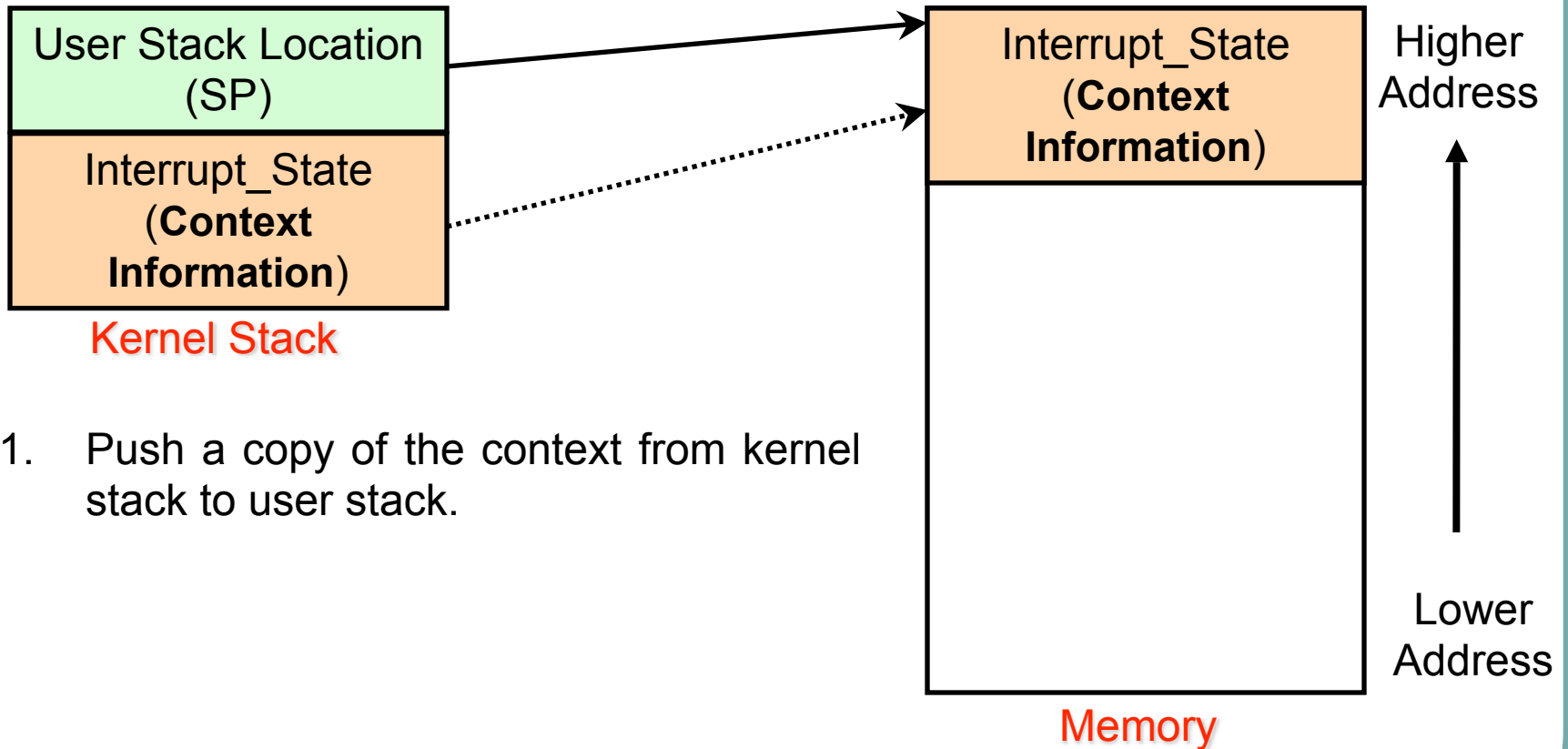
# Check\_Pending\_Signal

- A signal is pending for that user process.
- The process is about to start executing in user space.
- CS register != KERNEL\_CS
- (see include/geekos/defs.h)
- The process is not currently handling another signal.

# Setup\_Frame

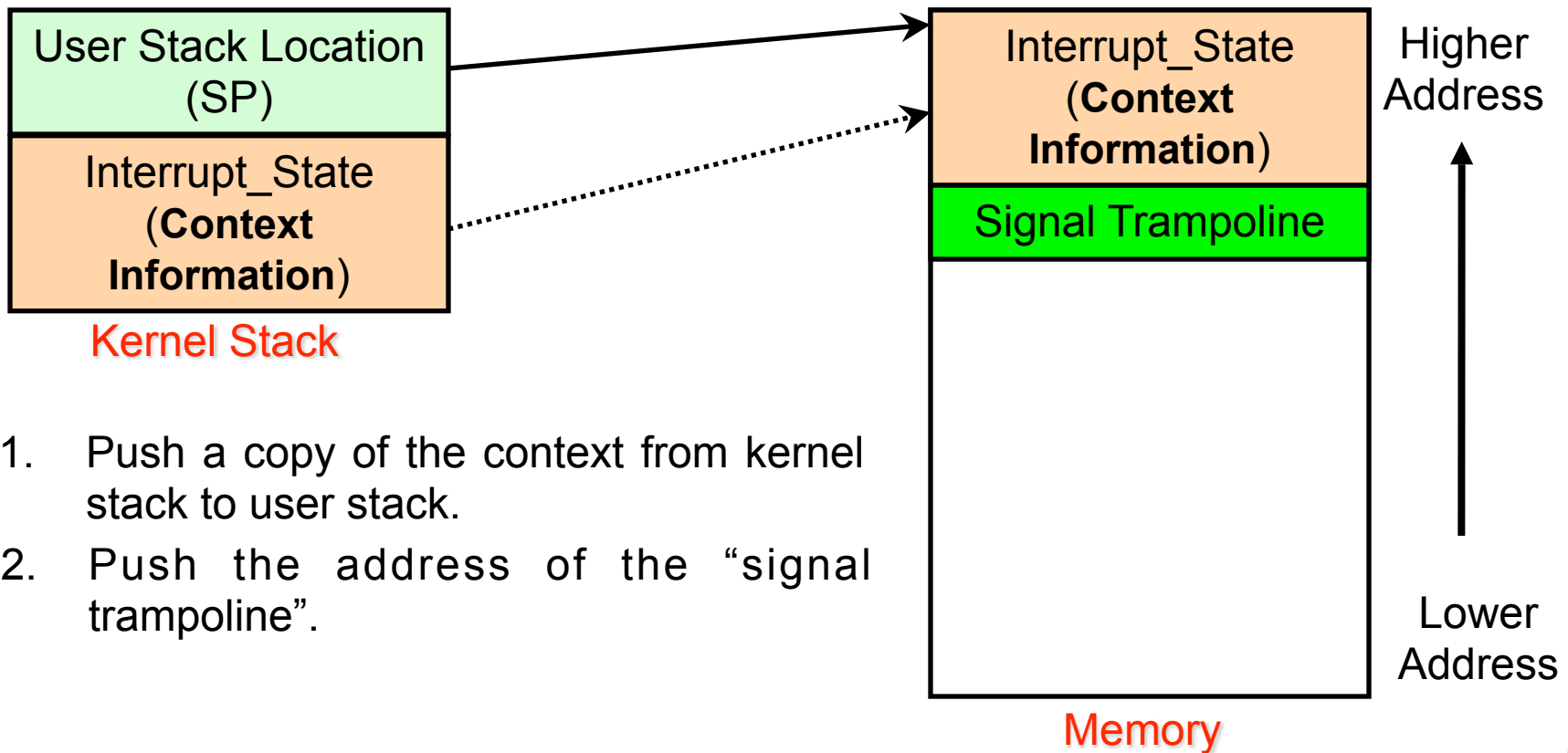


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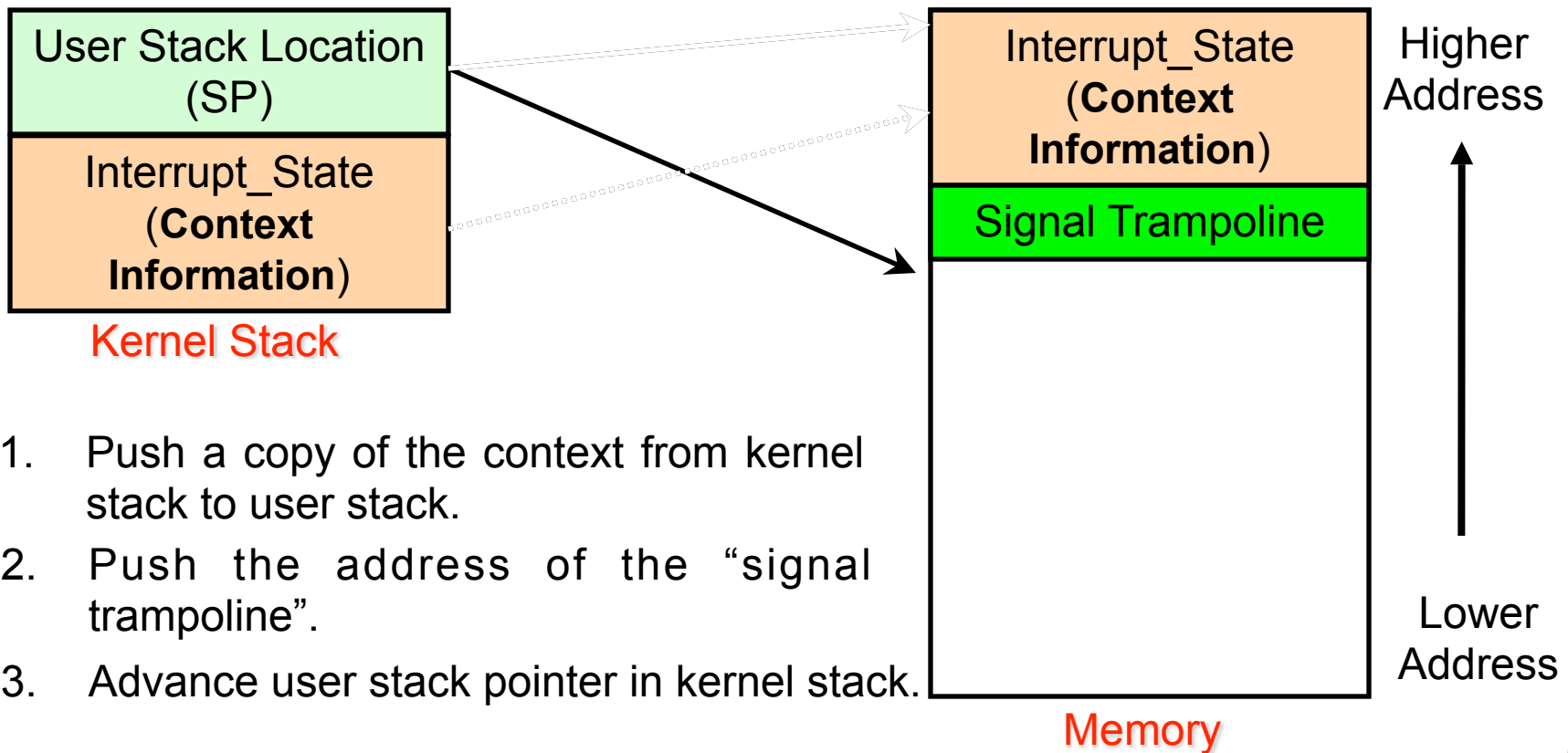


1. Push a copy of the context from kernel stack to user stack.

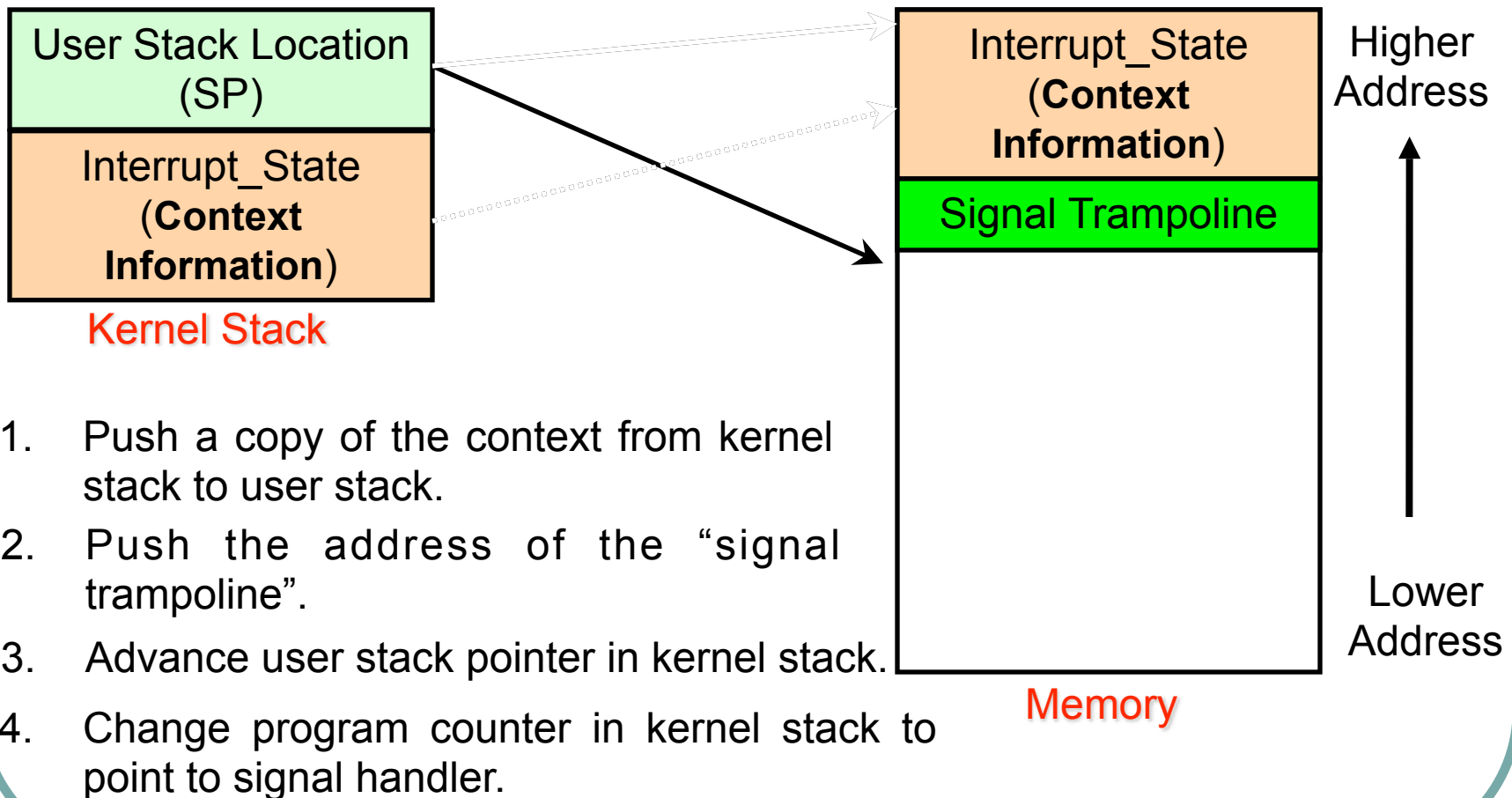
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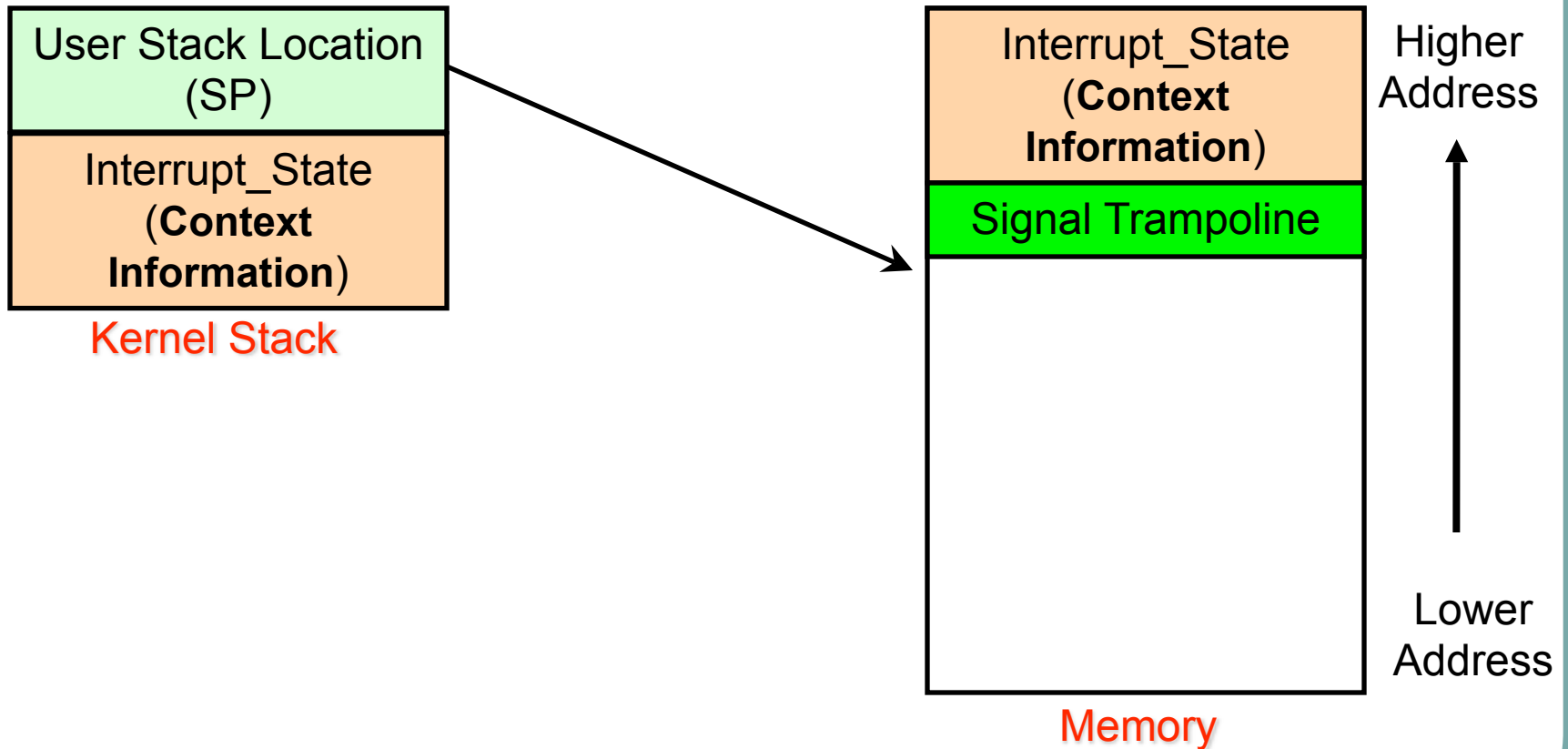
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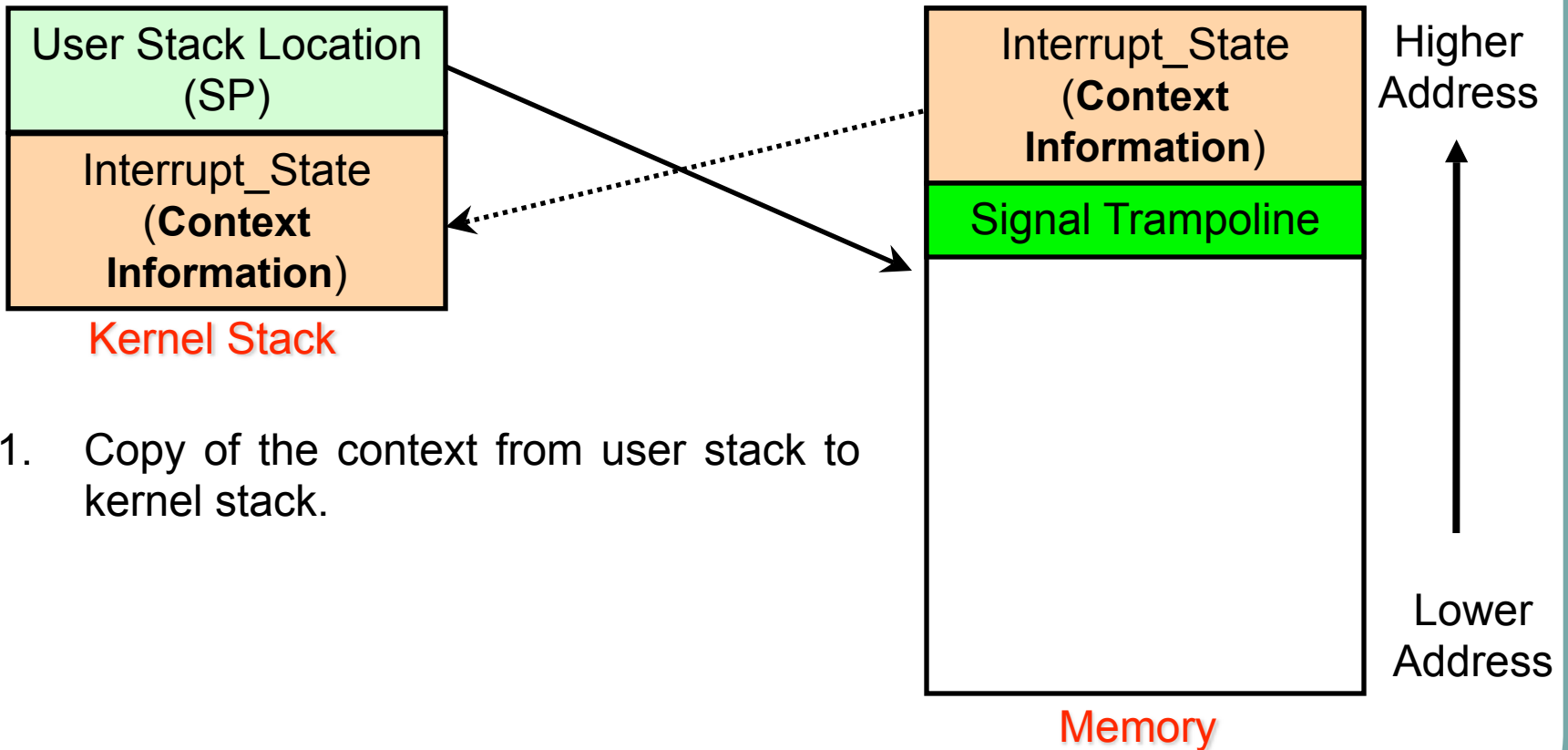
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# Complete\_Handler



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1. Copy of the context from user stack to kernel stack.

# Complete\_Handler

