Interprocess Communication

Look at Unix primitives. Also covered in Tanenbaum chapter on Unix.

How does one process communicate with another process?

- semaphores — *signal* notifies *waiting* process
- message passing — processes send and receive messages.
- software interrupt — process notified *asynchronously*

Software Interrupts

Similar to hardware interrupt; processes interrupt each other through software operations. Important to realize that interrupts are asynchronous! Stops execution and then restarts.

Examples:

- user types "attention" or "interrupt" key (cntl-C or DEL)
- child process completes
- an alarm scheduled by the process has expired
- resource limit exceeded (e.g., disk quota, CPU time, etc.)
- programming errors such as accessing invalid data, divide by zero

- *SendInterrupt(pid, num)* — sends an interrupt of type *num* to process *pid*. In Unix this routine is *kill()*.
- *HandleInterrupt(num, handler)* — specifies that user supplied routine *handler* should be invoked when interrupt of type *num* occurs. In Unix this routine is *signal()*. Typical handlers:
  - ignore
  - terminate (perhaps with core dump of virtual space)
  - user supplied interrupt handler

```
/* signal.C */

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include <signal.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int n;

main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    void InterruptHandler(int), InitHandler(int);

    n = 0;

    signal(SIGINT, InterruptHandler); /* signal 2 */
    signal(SIGHUP, InitHandler);      /* signal 1 */
    while (1) {
        n++;
        sleep(1);
    }
}

void InterruptHandler(int signum)
{
    cout << "Received " << signum << ", value of n is " << n << '\n';
    exit(0);
}

void InitHandler(int signum)
{
    cout << "Received " << signum << ", resetting the value of n to zero\n";
    n = 0;
}
```

```
% g++ -o signal signal.C
% ./signal
./signal
^C           (interrupt character)
Received 2, value of n is 3
% ./signal &
[1] 32363
% kill -1 %1
Received 1, resetting the value of n to zero
% kill -2 %1
% Received 2, value of n is 16
[1]    Done                          ./signal
```

Pipes

In Unix, a *pipe* is a unidirectional, stream communication abstraction. `Show a picture!!` One process writes to the "write end" of the pipe, and a second process reads from the "read end" of the pipe.

The command interpreter is responsible for setting up a pipe. For instance, upon entering:

```
% ls | more
```

the shell would:

1. create a pipe.
2. create a process for the *ls* command, setting stdout to the write side of the pipe.
3. create a process for the *more* program, setting stdin to the read side of the pipe.

A pipe consists of (keep using the same picture showing the pipe as a buffer)

- two descriptors, one for reading, one for writing.
- reading from the pipe advances the read pointer
- writing to the pipe advances the write pointer
- example of the bounded-buffer problem:
  - operating system buffers data in the pipe (Unix pipe 4096 bytes (4K))
  - operating system blocks reads of empty pipe
  - operating system blocks writes to full pipe
- pipe data consists of unstructured character *stream*

Pipes unify input and output. When a process starts up, it *inherits* open file descriptors from its parent.

- by convention, file descriptor 0 is standard input
- file descriptor 1 is standard output
- file descriptor 2 is standard error

Thus, when a process reads from standard input, it doesn't know (or care!) whether it is reading from a file or from another process.

Likewise, output written to standard output might go to a terminal, a file, or another process.

System calls:

- count = read(fd, buffer, nbytes) reads from a file descriptor, scanf/cin built on top of.
- count = write(fd, buffer, nbytes) writes to a file descriptor, printf/cout built on top of.
- error = pipe(rgfd) creates a pipe. *rgfd* is an array of two file descriptors. Read from rgfd[0], write to rgfd[1].

Simple file I/O example

```
/* fileio.C */

#include <iostream.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#define BUFSIZE 1024

main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char buf[BUFSIZE];
    int fdIn, cnt, i;

    if (argc < 2) {
        fdIn = 0;  /* just read from stdin */
    }
    else if ((fdIn = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY)) < 0) {
        cerr << "file open";
        exit(1);
    }

    // copy input to stdout
    while ((cnt = read(fdIn, buf, BUFSIZE)) > 0) {
        write(1, buf, cnt);
    }
    if (fdIn > 0)
        close(fdIn);
}
```

```
/* pipe.C */

#include <iostream.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#define DATA "hello world"
#define BUFFSIZE 1024

int rgfd[2];    /* file descriptors of streams */

/* NO ERROR CHECKING, ILLUSTRATION ONLY!!!!! */

main()
{
    char sbBuf[BUFFSIZE];

    pipe(rgfd);
    if (fork()) { /* parent, read from pipe */
        close(rgfd[1]);   /* close write end */
        read(rgfd[0], sbBuf, BUFFSIZE);
        cout << "-->" << sbBuf << '\n';
        close(rgfd[0]);
    }
    else { /* child, write data to pipe */
        close(rgfd[0]);   /* close read end */
        write(rgfd[1], DATA, sizeof(DATA));
        close(rgfd[1]);
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

For the following, which is the parent and which is the child? (parent should read from pipe so "more" is the parent process). Last to complete.

```
% ls | more
```