

COMP 2400 UNIX Tools

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Time is Relative

- Timezones, DST
- Y2K
- February 29th, leap seconds
- US Congress
- Precision (s, ms, ns?)

Time

- `time_t time(time_t * tloc)`
- `int gettimeofday(struct timeval * tp, struct timezone * tz)`
- `struct tm * localtime(const time_t * clock)`
- `char * nl_langinfo(nl_item item) – D_FMT`
- `size_t strftime(char * s, size_t max, const char * format, const struct tm * tm)`

One Process, many Users

- Main user ID: who runs the process
- Effective user ID: permissions for the process
- Filesystem user ID: default owner of files created by the process
- Saved user ID: UID that the process used to have and is allowed to switch back to

Different UNIX variants differ! Check man pages!

User API

- `char * getlogin(void)` – not secure!
- `uid_t getuid(void)` – user executing
- `uid_t geteuid(void)` – user owning SUID executable
- `int setuid(uid_t uid)`
- `int seteuid(uid_t uid)`

Group API

- `gid_t getgid(void)`
- `gid_t getegid(void)`
- `int setgid(gid_t gid)`
- `int setegid(gid_t gid)`
- `int getgroups(int gssize, gid_t * grouplist)`
- `int setgroups(int ngroups, const gid_t * groups)`

Information about Users and Groups

- `struct passwd * getpwnam(const char * name)`
- `struct passwd * getpwuid(uid_t uid)`
- `struct group * getgrnam(const char * name)`
- `struct group * getgrgid(gid_t gid)`

Process Resource Limits

- `int getrlimit(int resource, struct rlimit * rlp)`
- `int setrlimit(int resource, const struct rlimit * rlp)`
- `RLIMIT_VMEM`: process' address space (malloc + mmap)

Signals

- Signals are **software interrupts**
- Examples: illegal instruction, division by zero, segmentation violation, terminal closed, CTRL-C, etc.
- Possible actions: ignore, block (delay until unblocked), catch (call a signal handler) or die
- Not all actions are possible for all signals, each signal has a default action

Common Signals

- SIGHUP, SIGINT, SIGQUIT, SIGTERM, SIGABRT, SIGKILL
- SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGBUS, SIGSEGV
- SIGTRAP, SIGPROF, SIGUSR1, SIGUSR2
- SIGPIPE, SIGALRM, SIGCHLD
- SIGSTOP, SIGCONT

Signal Handling

- `pid_t getpid()`
- `int kill(pid_t pid, int sig)`
- `int pause(void)` – usually `select` is better!
- `typedef void (*sighandler_t)(int)`
- `sighandler_t signal(int signum, sighandler_t handler)`

Modern Signal Handling

- `int sigaction(int signum, const struct sigaction * act, struct sigaction * old)`

```
struct sigaction {  
    void (*sa_handler)(int)  
    // ...  
    int sa\_flags;  
}
```

Funky Control Flow

- `int setjmp(jmp_buf env)`
- `void longjmp(jmp_buf env, int val)`

>99.999% of the time it is a **very** bad idea to use these functions!

Process Termination

- `return` from main method
- `void exit(int status)`
- `void abort(void)`
- `void _exit(int status)`
- `int atexit(void (*function)(void))`

Zombies!

- Exit status of process must be communicated to parent
- Parent may not acknowledge status immediately

⇒ Zombie process is left

You cannot kill zombies, but you can kill their parents (if they fail to acknowledge)!

Init

- Process 1
 - Parent of orphans
 - Reads (and discards) exit status
- ⇒ Orphaned zombies die immediately

Be nice!

- `int nice(int incr)`
- Only root can have a negative priority

Executing other Programs

- `int system(const char * string)`
- `int execvp(const char * file, const char * argv[])`
- `pid_t fork(void)`
- `pid_t wait(int * status)`
- `pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int* status, int options)`

Threads

- `int pthread_create(pthread_t * thread, pthread_attr_t * attr, void * (*start)(void*), void * arg)`
- `int pthread_join(pthread_t th, void ** retval)`
- `int pthread_mutex_init(pthread_mutex_t * mutex, const pthread_mutexattr_t * mutexattr)`
- `int pthread_mutex_lock(pthread_mutex * mutex)`
- `int pthread_mutex_unlock(pthread_mutex * mutex)`
- `int pthread_mutex_destroy(pthread_mutex * mutex)`

More APIs

- Condition variables, semaphores
- Interprocess communication (IPC)
- Sockets (networking!)
- Asynchronous IO
- Command line option parsing (getopt)

Learning SVR4 is a life-long process!

Questions

