Exceptional Control Flow: Exceptions and Processes

15-213 : Introduction to Computer Systems
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\textbf{Instructors:}
Randal E. Bryant and David R. O’Hallaron
Today

- Exceptional Control Flow
- Exceptions
- Processes
- Process Control
Control Flow

- Processors do only one thing:
  - From startup to shutdown, a CPU simply reads and executes (interprets) a sequence of instructions, one at a time
  - This sequence is the CPU’s control flow (or flow of control)

*Physical control flow*

<startup>
inst\(_1\)
inst\(_2\)
inst\(_3\)
...
inst\(_n\)
<shutdown>
Altering the Control Flow

- Up to now: two mechanisms for changing control flow:
  - Jumps and branches
  - Call and return

  React to changes in program state

- Insufficient for a useful system:
  Difficult to react to changes in system state
  - Data arrives from a disk or a network adapter
  - Instruction divides by zero
  - User hits Ctrl-C at the keyboard
  - System timer expires

- System needs mechanisms for “exceptional control flow”
Exceptional Control Flow

- Exists at all levels of a computer system
- Low level mechanisms
  - 1. Exceptions
    - Change in control flow in response to a system event (i.e., change in system state)
    - Implemented using combination of hardware and OS software
- Higher level mechanisms
  - 2. Process context switch
    - Implemented by OS software and hardware timer
  - 3. Signals
    - Implemented by OS software
  - 4. Nonlocal jumps: `setjmp()` and `longjmp()`
    - Implemented by C runtime library
Today

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Exceptions

- An *exception* is a transfer of control to the OS *kernel* in response to some *event* (i.e., change in processor state)
  - Kernel is the memory-resident part of the OS
  - Examples of events: Divide by 0, arithmetic overflow, page fault, I/O request completes, typing Ctrl-C

```
Event

User code

I_current
I_next

Exception

Exception processing by exception handler

Kernel code

• Return to I_current
• Return to I_next
• Abort
```
Exception Tables

- Each type of event has a unique exception number $k$
- $k$ = index into exception table (a.k.a. interrupt vector)
- Handler $k$ is called each time exception $k$ occurs
Asynchronous Exceptions (Interrupts)

- **Caused by events external to the processor**
  - Indicated by setting the processor’s *interrupt pin*
  - Handler returns to “next” instruction

- **Examples:**
  - Timer interrupt
    - Every few ms, an external timer chip triggers an interrupt
    - Used by the kernel to take back control from user programs
  - I/O interrupt from external device
    - Hitting Ctrl-C at the keyboard
    - Arrival of a packet from a network
    - Arrival of data from a disk
Synchronous Exceptions

- Caused by events that occur as a result of executing an instruction:
  - **Traps**
    - Intentional
    - Examples: *system calls*, breakpoint traps, special instructions
    - Returns control to “next” instruction
  - **Faults**
    - Unintentional but possibly recoverable
    - Examples: page faults (recoverable), protection faults (unrecoverable), floating point exceptions
    - Either re-executes faulting (“current”) instruction or aborts
  - **Aborts**
    - Unintentional and unrecoverable
    - Examples: illegal instruction, parity error, machine check
    - Aborts current program
## System Calls

- Each x86-64 system call has a unique ID number
- Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>Read file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>Write file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>Open file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>Close file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>stat</td>
<td>Get info about file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>Create process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>execve</td>
<td>Execute a program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>_exit</td>
<td>Terminate process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>kill</td>
<td>Send signal to process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
System Call Example: Opening File

- User calls: `open(filename, options)`
- Calls `__open` function, which invokes system call instruction `syscall`

```
000000000000e5d70 <__open>:
...
e5d79:   b8 02 00 00 00      mov   $0x2,%eax  # open is syscall #2
e5d7e:   0f 05                syscall      # Return value in %rax
e5d80:   48 3d 01 f0 ff ff    cmp   $0xfffffffffffff001,%rax
...
e5dfa:   c3                retq
```

User code:  
Kernel code:

- `%rax` contains syscall number
- Other arguments in `%rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %r10, %r8, %r9`
- Return value in `%rax`
- Negative value is an error corresponding to negative `errno`
Fault Example: Page Fault

- User writes to memory location
- That portion (page) of user’s memory is currently on disk

```c
int a[1000];
main ()
{
    a[500] = 13;
}
```

```
80483b7:   c7 05 10 9d 04 08 0d   movl   $0xd,0x8049d10
```

User code

Kernel code

Exception: page fault

Copy page from disk to memory

Return and reexecute movl
Fault Example: Invalid Memory Reference

int a[1000];
main ()
{
    a[5000] = 13;
}

80483b7: c7 05 60 e3 04 08 0d movl $0xd,0x804e360

- Sends **SIGSEGV** signal to user process
- User process exits with “segmentation fault”
Today

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Processes

- **Definition:** A *process* is an instance of a running program.
  - One of the most profound ideas in computer science
  - Not the same as “program” or “processor”

- **Process provides each program with two key abstractions:**
  - *Logical control flow*
    - Each program seems to have exclusive use of the CPU
    - Provided by kernel mechanism called *context switching*
  - *Private address space*
    - Each program seems to have exclusive use of main memory.
    - Provided by kernel mechanism called *virtual memory*
Multiprocessing: The Illusion

- Computer runs many processes simultaneously
  - Applications for one or more users
    - Web browsers, email clients, editors, ...
  - Background tasks
    - Monitoring network & I/O devices

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Multiprocessing Example

- Running program “top” on Mac
  - System has 123 processes, 5 of which are active
  - Identified by Process ID (PID)
Multiprocessing: The (Traditional) Reality

- Single processor executes multiple processes concurrently
  - Process executions interleaved (multitasking)
  - Address spaces managed by virtual memory system (later in course)
  - Register values for nonexecuting processes saved in memory
Multiprocessing: The (Traditional) Reality

- Save current registers in memory
Multiprocessing: The (Traditional) Reality

- Schedule next process for execution
Multiprocessing: The (Traditional) Reality

- Load saved registers and switch address space (context switch)
Multiprocessing: The (Modern) Reality

- Multiple CPUs on single chip
- Share main memory (and some of the caches)
- Each can execute a separate process
  - Scheduling of processors onto cores done by kernel
Concurrent Processes

- Each process is a logical control flow.
- Two processes run concurrently (are concurrent) if their flows overlap in time.
- Otherwise, they are sequential.
- Examples (running on single core):
  - Concurrent: A & B, A & C
  - Sequential: B & C
User View of Concurrent Processes

- Control flows for concurrent processes are physically disjoint in time

- However, we can think of concurrent processes as running in parallel with each other
Context Switching

- Processes are managed by a shared chunk of memory-resident OS code called the *kernel*
  - Important: the kernel is not a separate process, but rather runs as part of some existing process.

- Control flow passes from one process to another via a *context switch*
Today

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System Call Error Handling

- On error, Linux system-level functions typically return -1 and set global variable `errno` to indicate cause.

- Hard and fast rule:
  - You must check the return status of every system-level function
  - Only exception is the handful of functions that return `void`

- Example:

```c
if ((pid = fork()) < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "fork error: %s\n", strerror(errno));
    exit(0);
}
```
Error-reporting functions

- Can simplify somewhat using an error-reporting function:

```c
void unix_error(char *msg) /* Unix-style error */
{
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: %s\n", msg, strerror(errno));
    exit(0);
}
```

```c
if ((pid = fork()) < 0)
    unix_error("fork error");
```
Error-handling Wrappers

- We simplify the code we present to you even further by using Stevens-style error-handling wrappers:

```c
pid_t Fork(void)
{
    pid_t pid;

    if (((pid = fork()) < 0)
        unix_error("Fork error");
    return pid;
}

pid = Fork();
```
Obtaining Process IDs

- `pid_t getpid(void)`
  - Returns PID of current process

- `pid_t getppid(void)`
  - Returns PID of parent process
Creating and Terminating Processes

From a programmer’s perspective, we can think of a process as being in one of three states

- **Running**
  - Process is either executing, or waiting to be executed and will eventually be *scheduled* (i.e., chosen to execute) by the kernel

- **Stopped**
  - Process execution is *suspended* and will not be scheduled until further notice (next lecture when we study signals)

- **Terminated**
  - Process is stopped permanently
Terminating Processes

Process becomes terminated for one of three reasons:

- Receiving a signal whose default action is to terminate (next lecture)
- Returning from the `main` routine
- Calling the `exit` function

```c
void exit(int status)
```

- Terminates with an `exit status` of `status`
- Convention: normal return status is 0, nonzero on error
- Another way to explicitly set the exit status is to return an integer value from the main routine

`exit` is called once but never returns.
Creating Processes

- *Parent process* creates a new running *child process* by calling `fork`

- `int fork(void)`
  - Returns 0 to the child process, child’s PID to parent process
  - Child is *almost* identical to parent:
    - Child get an identical (but separate) copy of the parent’s virtual address space.
    - Child gets identical copies of the parent’s open file descriptors
    - Child has a different PID than the parent

- `fork` is interesting (and often confusing) because it is called *once* but returns *twice*
fork Example

```c
int main()
{
    pid_t pid;
    int x = 1;

    pid = Fork();
    if (pid == 0) { /* Child */
        printf("child: x=%d\n", ++x);
        exit(0);
    }

    /* Parent */
    printf("parent: x=%d\n", --x);
    exit(0);
}

given that forking...
fork.c
```

- Call once, return twice
- Concurrent execution
  - Can’t predict execution order of parent and child
- Duplicate but separate address space
  - `x` has a value of 1 when fork returns in parent and child
  - Subsequent changes to `x` are independent
- Shared open files
  - `stdout` is the same in both parent and child

```
linux> ./fork
parent: x=0
child : x=2
```
A process graph is a useful tool for capturing the partial ordering of statements in a concurrent program:

- Each vertex is the execution of a statement
- $a \rightarrow b$ means $a$ happens before $b$
- Edges can be labeled with current value of variables
- printf vertices can be labeled with output
- Each graph begins with a vertex with no inedges

Any topological sort of the graph corresponds to a feasible total ordering.

- Total ordering of vertices where all edges point from left to right
Process Graph Example

```c
int main()
{
    pid_t pid;
    int x = 1;

    pid = Fork();
    if (pid == 0) { /* Child */
        printf("child: x=%d\n", ++x);
        exit(0);
    }

    /* Parent */
    printf("parent: x=%d\n", --x);
    exit(0);
}
```

`fork.c`
Interpreting Process Graphs

- **Original graph:**

```
main   fork   printf   exit
---------   ---------   ---------   ---------
x==1
parent: x=0

child: x=2
printf   exit
---------   ---------
```

- **Reabeled graph:**

```
a   b   c   d
---------   ---------   ---------   ---------
e   f
```

- **Feasible total ordering:**

```
a   b   e   c   f   d
```

- **Infeasible total ordering:**

```
a   b   f   c   e   d
```
**fork Example: Two consecutive forks**

```c
void fork2()
{
    printf("L0\n");
    fork();
    printf("L1\n");
    fork();
    printf("Bye\n");
}
```

Feasible output:
- L0
- L1
- Bye
- Bye
- L1
- Bye

Infeasible output:
- L0
- Bye
- L1
- Bye
- L1
- Bye

Bryant and O'Hallaron, Computer Systems: A Programmer’s Perspective, Third Edition
fork Example: Nested forks in parent

```c
void fork4()
{
    printf("L0\n");
    if (fork() != 0) {
        printf("L1\n");
        if (fork() != 0) {
            printf("L2\n");
        }
    }
    printf("Bye\n");
}
```

Feasible output:
- L0
- L1
- Bye
- Bye
- L2
- Bye

Infeasible output:
- L0
- Bye
- L1
- Bye
- L2
fork Example: Nested forks in children

```c
void fork5()
{
    printf("L0\n");
    if (fork() == 0) {
        printf("L1\n");
        if (fork() == 0) {
            printf("L2\n");
        } else {
        }
    }
    printf("Bye\n");
}
```

Feasible output:
- L0
- Bye
- L1
- Bye
- L2
- Bye
- Bye

Infeasible output:
- L0
- Bye
- L1
- Bye
- Bye
- Bye
- L2
Reaping Child Processes

- **Idea**
  - When process terminates, it still consumes system resources
    - Examples: Exit status, various OS tables
    - Called a “zombie”
      - Living corpse, half alive and half dead

- **Reaping**
  - Performed by parent on terminated child (using `wait` or `waitpid`)
  - Parent is given exit status information
  - Kernel then deletes zombie child process

- **What if parent doesn’t reap?**
  - If any parent terminates without reaping a child, then the orphaned child will be reaped by `init` process (pid == 1)
  - So, only need explicit reaping in long-running processes
    - e.g., shells and servers
Zombie Example

void fork7() {
    if (fork() == 0) {
        /* Child */
        printf("Terminating Child, PID = %d\n", getpid());
        exit(0);
    } else {
        printf("Running Parent, PID = %d\n", getpid());
        while (1)
            ; /* Infinite loop */
    }
}

forks.c

Linux> ./forks 7 &
[1] 6639
Running Parent, PID = 6639
Terminating Child, PID = 6640
Linux> ps
PID TTY TIME CMD
6585 ttym9 00:00:00 tcsh
6639 ttym9 00:00:03 forks
6640 ttym9 00:00:00 forks <defunct>
6641 ttym9 00:00:00 ps
Linux> kill 6639
[1] Terminated
Linux> ps
PID TTY TIME CMD
6585 ttym9 00:00:00 tcsh
6642 ttym9 00:00:00 ps

- `ps` shows child process as "defunct" (i.e., a zombie)
- Killing parent allows child to be reaped by `init`
Non-terminating Child Example

```c
void fork8()
{
    if (fork() == 0) {
        /* Child */
        printf("Running Child, PID = %d\n", getpid());
        while (1)
            ; /* Infinite loop */
    } else {
        printf("Terminating Parent, PID = %d\n", getpid());
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

```
./forks 8
Terminating Parent, PID = 6675
Running Child, PID = 6676
ps
    PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6585 ttyp9    00:00:00 tcsh
 6676 ttyp9    00:00:06 forks
 6677 ttyp9    00:00:00 ps
kill 6676
ps
    PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6585 ttyp9    00:00:00 tcsh
 6678 ttyp9    00:00:00 ps
```

- Child process still active even though parent has terminated
- Must kill child explicitly, or else will keep running indefinitely
wait: Synchronizing with Children

- Parent reaps a child by calling the `wait` function

```c
int wait(int *child_status)
```

- Suspends current process until one of its children terminates
- Return value is the `pid` of the child process that terminated
- If `child_status != NULL`, then the integer it points to will be set to a value that indicates reason the child terminated and the exit status:
  - Checked using macros defined in `wait.h`
    - `WIFEXITED`, `WEXITSTATUS`, `WIFSIGNALED`, `WTERMSIG`, `WIFSTOPPED`, `WSTOPSIG`, `WIFCONTINUED`
  - See textbook for details
**wait: Synchronizing with Children**

```c
void fork9() {
    int child_status;

    if (fork() == 0) {
        printf("HC: hello from child\n");
        exit(0);
    } else {
        printf("HP: hello from parent\n");
        wait(&child_status);
        printf("CT: child has terminated\n");
    }
    printf("Bye\n");
}
```

**Feasible output:**

- HC
- HP
- CT
- Bye

**Infeasible output:**

- HP
- CT
- Bye
- HC
Another wait Example

- If multiple children completed, will take in arbitrary order
- Can use macros WIFEXITED and WEXITSTATUS to get information about exit status

```c
void fork10() {
    pid_t pid[N];
    int i, child_status;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        if ((pid[i] = fork()) == 0) {
            exit(100+i); /* Child */
        }
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) { /* Parent */
        pid_t wpid = wait(&child_status);
        if (WIFEXITED(child_status))
            printf("Child %d terminated with exit status %d\n", wpid, WEXITSTATUS(child_status));
        else
            printf("Child %d terminate abnormally\n", wpid);
    }
}
```

forks.c
waitpid: Waiting for a Specific Process

- **waitpid**
  - **Declaration:**
    ```c
    int waitpid(pid_t pid, int *status, int options);
    ```
  - **Description:**
    - Suspends current process until specific process terminates
    - Various options (see textbook)

```c
void fork11() {
  pid_t pid[N];
  int i;
  int child_status;

  for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    if ((pid[i] = fork()) == 0)
      exit(100+i); /* Child */
  for (i = N-1; i >= 0; i--)
    { pid_t wpid = waitpid(pid[i], &child_status, 0);
      if (WIFEXITED(child_status))
        printf("Child %d terminated with exit status %d\n", wpid, WEXITSTATUS(child_status));
      else
        printf("Child %d terminate abnormally\n", wpid);
    }
}
```

*forks.c*
execve: Loading and Running Programs

- int execve(char *filename, char *argv[], char *envp[])

- **Loads and runs in the current process:**
  - Executable file `filename`
    - Can be object file or script file beginning with `#!interpreter` (e.g., `#!/bin/bash`)
  - ...with argument list `argv`
    - By convention `argv[0]==filename`
  - ...and environment variable list `envp`
    - “name=value” strings (e.g., `USER=droh`)
    - `getenv`, `putenv`, `printenv`

- **Overwrites code, data, and stack**
  - Retains PID, open files and signal context

- **Called once and never returns**
  - ...except if there is an error
Structure of the stack when a new program starts

Null-terminated environment variable strings

Null-terminated command-line arg strings

envp[n] == NULL

envp[n-1]

...

envp[0]

argv[argc] = NULL

argv[argc-1]

...

argv[0]

Stack frame for libc_start_main

Future stack frame for main

Bottom of stack

argv (in %rsi)

argc (in %rdi)

environ (global var)

envp (in %rdx)

Top of stack
**execve Example**

- **Executes** “/bin/ls -lt /usr/include” **in child process** using current environment:

  - `myargv`:
    - `myargv[0] = NULL`
    - `myargv[1]`
    - `myargv[2]`
  
  - `envp`:
    - `envp[0] = NULL`
    - `envp[1]`
    - `envp[2]`
  
  - Environment variables:
    - `USER=droh`
    - `PWD=/usr/droh`

  (argc == 3)

```c
if ((pid = Fork()) == 0) {    /* Child runs program */
    if (execve(myargv[0], myargv, environ) < 0) {
        printf("%s: Command not found.\n", myargv[0]);
        exit(1);
    }
}
```

Executes "/bin/ls -lt /usr/include" in child process using current environment.
Summary

- **Exceptions**
  - Events that require nonstandard control flow
  - Generated externally (interrupts) or internally (traps and faults)

- **Processes**
  - At any given time, system has multiple active processes
  - Only one can execute at a time on a single core, though
  - Each process appears to have total control of processor + private memory space
Summary (cont.)

- Spawning processes
  - Call `fork`
  - One call, two returns

- Process completion
  - Call `exit`
  - One call, no return

- Reaping and waiting for processes
  - Call `wait` or `waitpid`

- Loading and running programs
  - Call `execve` (or variant)
  - One call, (normally) no return