

Signal Handling Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Signal Handling Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is the output of the below code?

```
void sig_handler ( int signum) {  
    printf("Handled the signaln");  
}  
int main() {  
    int pid;  
    signal (SIGKILL, sig_handler);  
    pid = fork();  
    if (pid==0) {  
        kill(getppid(), SIGKILL);  
        exit(0);  
    } else {  
        sleep(20);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

- a) Error child cannot send a SIGKILL signal to parent.
- b) Parent goes to the signal handler, prints handled the signal and goes back to sleep
- c) Parent goes to the signal handler, prints handled the signal and exits
- d) Parent exits without going to the signal handler

Ans:

- d) Parent exits without going to the signal handler

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Question - 2:

The kill system call is used to:

- a) Send shutdown messages to all by superuser
- b) Send a signal to a process
- c) Kill processes
- d) Stop the processes

Ans:

- b) Send a signal to a process

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Question - 3:

Default action of SIGSEGV is:

- a) Terminate
- b) Core dump
- c) Stop
- d) Cont

Ans:

- b) Core dump

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Question - 4:

Signals are handled using which system call?

- a) kill
- b) signal
- c) both
- d) none

Ans:



b) signal

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Question - 5:

When real interval timer expires which signal is generated?

- a) SIGINT
- b) SIGCHLD
- c) SIGKILL
- d) SIGALRM

Ans:

d) SIGALRM

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Question - 6:

Another signal that cannot be caught is:

- a) SIGPIPE
- b) SIGHUP
- c) SIGSTOP
- d) SIGUSR1

Ans:

c) SIGSTOP

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Question - 7:

What will happen as we press the "Ctrl+c" key after running this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>

void response (int);
void response (int sig_no)
{
    printf("Linux\n");
}
int main()
{
    signal(SIGINT,response);
    while(1){
        printf("googlen");
        sleep(1);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) the string "Linux" will print
- b) the process will be terminated after printing the string "Linux"
- c) the process will terminate
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

a) the string "Linux" will print

Explanation:

The signal handler function "response" executes after receiving the signal SIGINT.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
google
google
google
^CLinux
google
google
^CLinux
google
google
^CLinux
google
google
^CLinux
google
^Z
[2]+ Stopped ./san
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 8:

What will happen if we press "Ctrl+c" key two times after running this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>
```



```
void response(int);
void response(int sig_no)
{
    printf("Linux\n");
    signal(SIGINT,SIG_DFL);
}
int main()
{
    signal(SIGINT,response);
    while(1){
        printf("googlen");
        sleep(1);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) process will terminate in the first time
- b) process will terminate in the second time
- c) process will never terminate
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- c) process will never terminate

Explanation:

According to the signal handler function of this program as the SIGINT signal arrives second time, the signal performs its default operation i.e. termination of the process.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
google
google
^CLinux
google
^C
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 9:

What happens as the SIGINT signal hits the running process of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    pid_t child;
    signal(SIGINT,SIG_IGN);
    child=fork();
    switch(child){
        case -1:
            perror("fork");
            exit(1);
        case 0:
            while(1){
                printf("Child Processn");
                sleep(1);
            }
            break;
        default :
            while(1){
                printf("Parent Processn");
                pause();
            }
            break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) child process terminates
- b) parent process terminates
- c) both child and parent process ignores the signal
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- c) both child and parent process ignores the signal

Explanation:

If a process ignores a signal then by default its child also ignores that signal.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
Parent Process
Child Process
Child Process
```



```
^CChild Process
^CChild Process
^CChild Process
^Z
[3]+ Stopped ./san
[root@localhost signal]#
```

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Question - 10:

What will print as the SIGINT signal hits the running process of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<signal.h>

void response (int);
void response (int sig_no)
{
    printf("%s",sys_siglist[sig_no]);
}
int main()
{
    signal(SIGINT,response);
    while(1){
        printf("googlen");
        sleep(1);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) Interrupt
- b) Stop
- c) Terminate
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- a) Interrupt

Explanation:

The messages associated with signals can be access by the function sys_siglist().

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
google
google
google
^CInterruptgoogle
google
^CInterruptgoogle
google
^CInterruptgoogle
google
google
^Z
[4]+ Stopped ./san
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 11:

In this program

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    pid_t child;
    child=fork();
    switch(child){
        case -1 :
            perror("fork");
            exit(1);
        case 0 :
            while(1){
                printf("Child Processn");
                sleep(1);
            }
            break;
        default :
            sleep(5);
            kill(child,SIGINT);
            printf("The child process has been killed by the parent processn");
            break;
    }
}
```



```
}  
    return 0;  
}
```

- a) the child process kills the parent process
- b) the parent process kills the child process
- c) both the processes are killed by each other
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

b) the parent process kills the child process

Explanation:

The parent process kills the child by sending a signal.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
```

```
[root@localhost google]# ./san
```

Child Process

Child Process

Child Process

Child Process

Child Process

The child process has been killed by the parent process

```
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 12:

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<signal.h>  
  
void response (int);  
void response (int sig_no)  
{  
    printf("%sn",sys_siglist[sig_no]);  
}  
int main()  
{  
    pid_t child;  
    int status;  
    child = fork();  
    switch(child){  
        case -1:  
            perror("fork");  
        case 0:  
            break;  
        default :  
            signal(SIGCHLD,response);  
            wait(&status);  
            break;  
    }  
}
```

- a) this program will print nothing
- b) this program will print "Child Exited"
- c) segmentation fault
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

b) this program will print "Child Exited"

Explanation:

The child process sends SIGCHLD signal to its parent as it terminates.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
```

```
[root@localhost google]# ./san
```

Child exited

```
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 13:

Which one of the following is not true about this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<signal.h>  
  
void response (int);  
void response (int signo)  
{  
    printf("%sn",sys_siglist[signo]);  
    signal(SIGSEGV,SIG_IGN);  
}  
int main()  
{  
    signal (SIGSEGV,response);
```



```
char *str;
*str = 10;
return 0;
}
```

- a) kernel sends SIGSEGV signal to a process as segmentation fault occurs
- b) in this process signal handler will execute only one time of receiving the signal SIGSEGV
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- d) none of the mentioned

Explanation:

In this process the segmentation fault occurs because the memory is not allocated to the pointer *str.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
Segmentation fault
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 14:

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

void response (int);
void response (int sig_no)
{
    printf("%sn",sys_siglist[sig_no]);
    printf("This is singal handlern");
}
int main()
{
    pid_t child;
    int status;
    child = fork();
    switch (child){
        case -1 :
            perror("fork");
            exit (1);
        case 0 :
            kill(getppid(),SIGKILL);
            printf("I am an orphan process because my parent has been killed by men");
            printf("Handler failedn");
            break;
        default :
            signal(SIGKILL,response);
            wait(&status);
            printf("The parent process is still aliven");
            break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) the child process kills the parent process
- b) the parent process kills the child process
- c) handler function executes as the signal arrives to the parent process
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- a) the child process kills the parent process

Explanation:

The SIGKILL signal can not be handled by signal handler function.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
Killed
[root@localhost google]# I am an orphan process because my parent has been killed by me
Handler failed
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 15:

This program will print:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>
#include<unistd.h>
```

```
void response (int);
```




```
void response (int sig_no)
{
    printf("%s is workingn",sys_siglist[sig_no]);
}
int main()
{
    alarm(5);
    sleep(50);
    printf("googlen");
    signal(SIGALRM,response);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) "google"
- b) "Alarm clock"
- c) nothing
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- b) "Alarm clock"

Explanation:After 5 seconds of the execution of this program, the signal SIGALRM hits the process and handler executes.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
Alarm clock
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 16:

What happens as the signal SIGINT hits the current process in the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<signal.h>

void response (int);
void response (int sig_no)
{
    printf("Linuxn");
}
int main()
{
    struct sigaction act;
    act.sa_handler = response;
    act.sa_flags = 0;
    sigemptyset(&act.sa_mask);
    sigaction(SIGINT,&act,0);
    while(1){
        printf("googlen");
        sleep(1);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) the process terminates
- b) the string "Linux" prints
- c) the string "Linux" prints and then process terminates
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans:

- b) the string "Linux" prints

Output:

```
[root@localhost sigaction]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost sigaction]# ./san
google
google
google
^CLinux
google
google
^CLinux
google
^Z
[7]+ Stopped ./san
[root@localhost google]#
```

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Question - 17:

Which of the following signal cannot be handled or ignored?

- a) SIGINT
- b) SIGCHLD
- c) SIGKILL
- d) SIGALRM



Ans:

c) SIGKILL

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Question - 18:

Which signal is sent when the Child process terminates?

- a) SIGINIT
- b) SIGKILL
- c) SIGSTOP
- d) SIGCHLD

Ans:

b) SIGKILL

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Question - 19:

Which signal is generated when we press ctrl-Z?

- a) SIGKILL
- b) SIGSTOP
- c) SIGABRT
- d) SIGINT

Ans:

d) SIGINT

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Question - 20:

If a signal is received by a process, when will it be processed?

- a) It is processed immediately
- b) It is processed when process is switching to kernel mode
- c) It is processed in the next timeslice given to the process

Ans:

b) It is processed when process is switching to kernel mode

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Question - 21:

Which signal is generated when we press control-C?

- a) SIGINT
- b) SIGTERM
- c) SIGKILL
- d) SIGSEGV

Ans:

a) SIGINT

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