

Shared Memory

1. `shmget` - [Link 1\(Highly recommended\)](#)
 - `int shmget(key_t key, size_t size, int shmflg)`
 - The `shmget()` system call returns the shared memory identifier associated with the value of the `key` argument. It may be used either to obtain the identifier of a previously created shared memory segment or to create a new one with size equal to the value of `size` rounded up to a multiple of [PAGE_SIZE](#). The `shmflg` field can be modified using bitwise operations to use the function in different ways. For example, `shmget(SHM_KEY, BUF_SIZE, 0644 | IPC_CREAT)`
Will create a new shared memory segment with id `SHM_KEY` if it already does not exist.
2. `shmat` - [Link 1](#)
 - `void *shmat(int shmid, const void *shmaddr, int shmflg)`
 - The `shmat()` function attaches the shared memory segment associated with the shared memory identifier specified by `shmid` to the address space of the calling process. `shmflg` is used to determine the operation to be performed by the `shmat()` if `shmaddr` is not null or for reading.
3. `shmdt` - [Link 1](#)
 - `int shmdt(const void *shmaddr)`
 - The `shmdt()` function detaches the shared memory segment located at the address specified by `shmaddr` from the address space of the calling process.
4. `shmctl` - [Link 1](#), [Link 2\(Highly recommended\)](#)
 - `int shmctl(int shmid, int cmd, struct shmid_ds *buf)`
 - The `shmctl()` function provides a variety of shared memory control operations as specified by `cmd`. Refer to Link 2, as mentioned above, for more information on what each value of `cmd` would do. Information about `buf` can be found in Link 1, but the field can be kept NULL or 0 depending on the purpose for which the `shmctl()` function is used.
5. `ftok` - [Link 1](#)
 - `key_t ftok(const char *pathname, int proj_id)`
 - The `ftok()` function uses the identity of the file named by the given `pathname` (which must refer to an existing, accessible file) and the least significant 8 bits of `proj_id` (which must be nonzero) to generate a `key_t` type System V IPC key. The resulting value is the same for all pathnames that name the same file when the same value of `proj_id` is used.
6. `strcpy` - [Link 1](#)
 - `char* strcpy(char* destination, const char* source)`
 - The `strcpy()` function copies the string pointed by `source` (including the null character) to the `destination`. The `strcpy()` function also returns the copied string.
7. `fgets` - [Link 1](#)
 - `char *fgets (char *str, int n, FILE *stream)`
 - `str` is a pointer to an array of chars where the string read is copied. `n` is the maximum number of characters to be copied into `str`(including the terminating null character). `*stream` is a pointer to a FILE object that identifies an input

stream. The `fgets()` function returns a pointer to the string where the input is stored.

Problem 0

Write a C program that creates a child process and sends a message to it using shared memory.

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define SHM_KEY 0x1234
#define BUF_SIZE 8

int main() {
    int shmid;
    char *shmPtr;

    if (fork() == 0) {
        sleep(3); // To wait for the parent to write
        // Get the shared memory ID
        shmid = shmget(SHM_KEY, BUF_SIZE, 0644);
        if (shmid == -1) {
            perror("Shared memory");
            return 1;
        }

        // Attach to the segment to get a pointer to it.
        shmPtr = shmat(shmid, NULL, 0);

        if (shmPtr == (void *)-1) {
            perror("Shared memory attach");
            return 1;
        }
        printf("Child: received message \"%s\"\n", shmPtr);

        printf("Child: Reading Done, Detaching Shared Memory\n");

        if (shmdt(shmPtr) == -1) {
            perror("shmdt");
            return 1;
        }
    } else {
        shmid = shmget(SHM_KEY, BUF_SIZE, 0644 | IPC_CREAT);
```

```

    if (shmid == -1) {
        perror("Shared memory");
        return 1;
    }

    // Attach to the segment to get a pointer to it.
    shmPtr = shmat(shmid, NULL, 0);
    if (shmPtr == (void *)-1) {
        perror("Shared memory attach");
        return 1;
    }
    sprintf(shmPtr, "%s", "Hello.");
    printf("Parent: Writing Done, waiting for child\n");

    wait(NULL);
    if (shmdt(shmPtr) == -1) {
        perror("shmdt");
        return 1;
    }

    if (shmctl(shmid, IPC_RMID, 0) == -1) {
        perror("shmctl");
        return 1;
    }
}

return 0;
}

```