

System Programming & OS 실습

13. MyShell

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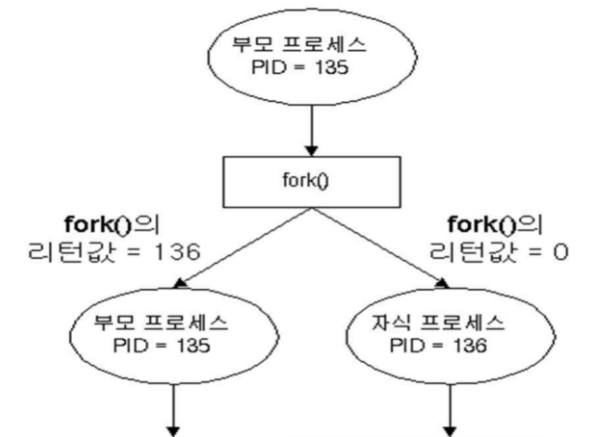
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- Practice 1 : fork()
- Practice 2 : exec()
- Practice 3 : Myshell
 - 3-1. Tokenizing
 - 3-2. Built in Command
 - 3-3. Background
 - 3-4. Redirection
 - 3-5. Pipe

- Basic
 - `fork()`, `clone()` : create a task
 - `execve()` : execute a new program (binary loading)
 - `exit()` : terminate a task
 - `wait()`, `waitpid()` : wait for a task's termination (child or designated)
 - `getpid()` : get a task ID

P1. fork()

- Make a new task whose memory image (text, data, ...) is the same as the existing task
 - Existing task: parent task
 - New task: child task
- Split the flow control into two (system's viewpoint)
 - One for parent and the other for child task
- Two return values (program's viewpoint)
 - Parent task: child's pid (always larger than 0)
 - Child task: 0
- wait()
 - wait for a task's termination (child or designated)



P1. fork(): Code

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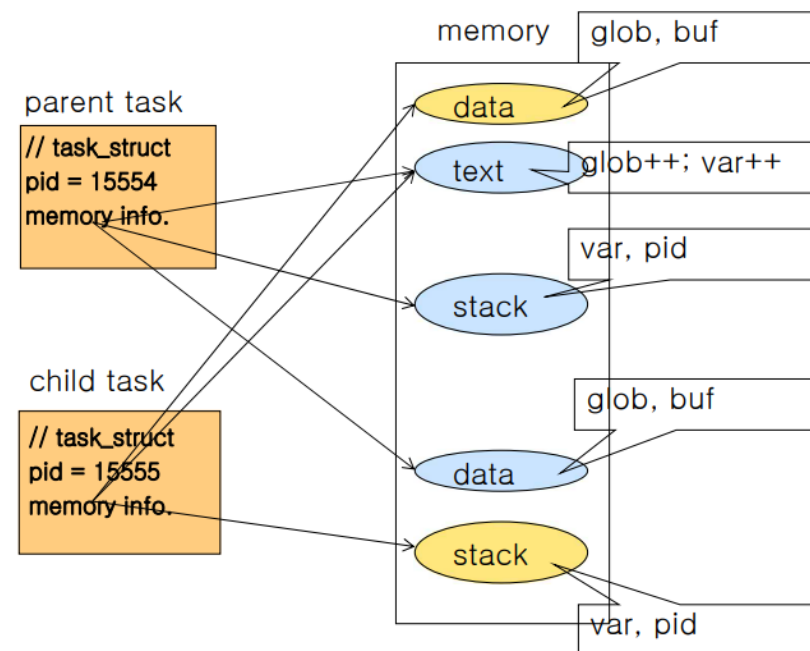
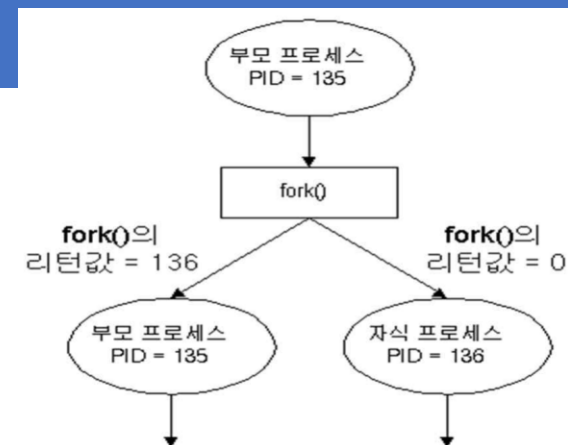
```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
int glob = 6;

int main()
{
    int var = 88; pid_t fork_return;

    printf("Hello, my pid is %d\n", getpid());
    printf("before fork\n"); /* we don't flush stdout */

    if ((fork_return = fork()) < 0) {
        perror("fork error");
        exit(1);
    } else if (fork_return == 0) {
        /* child process */
        glob++; var++; /* modify variables */
        printf("child: pid = %d, ppid = %d\n", getpid(), getppid());
    } else {
        /* parent process */
        wait(NULL); sleep(1);
        printf("parent: I created child with pid=%d\n", fork_return);
    }

    /* Following line is executed by both parent and child */
    printf("pid = %d, glob = %d, var = %d\n", getpid(), glob, var);
    printf("Bye, my pid is %d\n", getpid());
}
```



P1. fork(): Code

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```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
int glob = 6;

int main()
{
    int var = 88; pid_t fork_return;

    printf("Hello, my pid is %d\n", getpid());
    printf("before fork\n"); /* we don't flush stdout */

    if ((fork_return = fork()) < 0) {
        perror("fork error");
        exit(1);
    } else if (fork_return == 0) {
        /* child process */
        glob++; var++; /* modify variables */
        printf("child: pid = %d, ppid = %d\n", getpid(), getppid());
    } else {
        /* parent process */
        wait(NULL); sleep(1);
        printf("parent: I created child with pid=%d\n", fork_return);
    }

    /* Following line is executed by both parent and child */
    printf("pid = %d, glob = %d, var = %d\n", getpid(), glob, var);
    printf("Bye, my pid is %d\n", getpid());
}
```

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o fork.out fork.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./fork.out
Hello, my pid is 2911226
before fork
child: pid = 2911227, ppid = 2911226
pid = 2911227, glob = 7, var = 89
Bye, my pid is 2911227
parent: I created child with pid=2911227
pid = 2911226, glob = 6, var = 88
Bye, my pid is 2911226
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

P1. fork(): Prepare & Run

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- Prepare Command

- > vim fork.c (코드 작성)

- Run Command

- > gcc -o fork.out fork.c (컴파일)

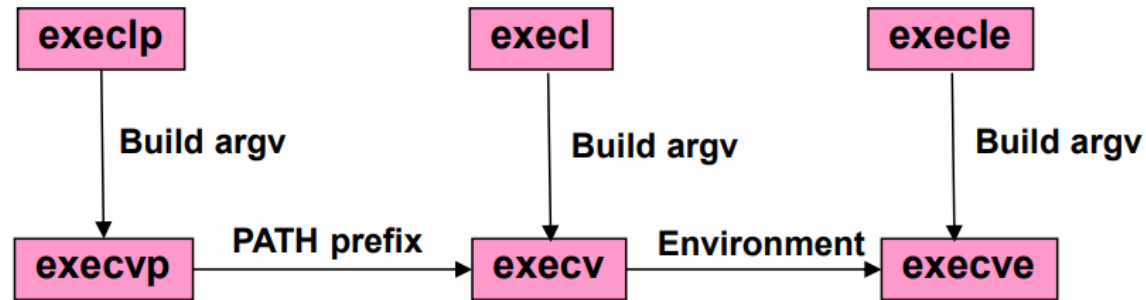
- > ./fork.out (실행)

```
● mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o fork.out fork.c
● mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./fork.out
Hello, my pid is 2911226
before fork
child: pid = 2911227, ppid = 2911226
pid = 2911227, glob = 7, var = 89
Bye, my pid is 2911227
parent: I created child with pid=2911227
pid = 2911226, glob = 6, var = 88
Bye, my pid is 2911226
○ mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

- `execve()` system call
 - Execute a new program
 - Replace the current task's memory image (text, data, stack) with new binary
 - System's viewpoint of `execve()`
 - Replace memory image (text, data, stack) with new one
 - The role of loader

P2. `execvp()`

- `execve()` system call
 - Six interfaces
 - **`int execvp(const char *file, char *const argv[]);`**



Syntax

```
int execlp(const char *filename, const char *arg0, ..., const char argn, (char *) 0);
int execvp(const char *filename, char *const argv[ ]);
int execl(const char *pathname, const char *arg0, ..., const char *argn, (char *) 0);
int execv(const char *pathname, char *const argv[ ]);
int execlp(const char *pathname, const char *arg0, ..., const char *argn, (char *) 0,
char *const envp[ ]);
int execve(const char *pathname, char *const argv[ ], char *const envp[ ]);
```

P2. execvp(): Code

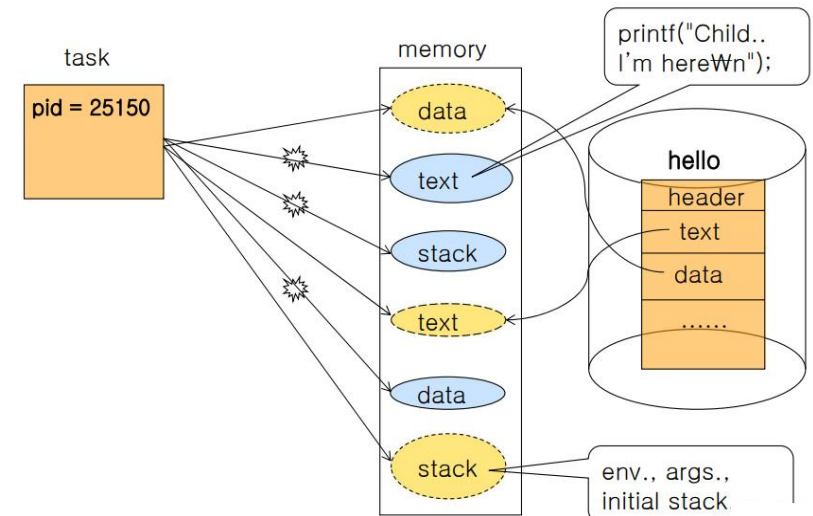
10

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

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    pid_t fork_return, d_pid;
    int exit_status = -1;
    if ((fork_return = fork()) == -1)
    {
        // fork error handling
    }
    else if (fork_return == 0)
    { // child
        // NULL-terminated array of pointers for execvp
        char *args[] = { "./hello", NULL };
        execvp(args[0], args);
        printf("Child.. I'm here\n");
        // if execvp() succeeds, the above printf() is not performed!!
        exit(1);
    }
    else
    { // parent
        d_pid = wait(&exit_status);
        printf("Parent.. I'm here\n");
        printf("exit status of task %d is %d\n", d_pid, exit_status);
    }
}
```

```
// hello.c
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello World\n");
    exit(0);
}
```



P2. execvp(): Run

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- Run Command

> vim execvp.c (편집)

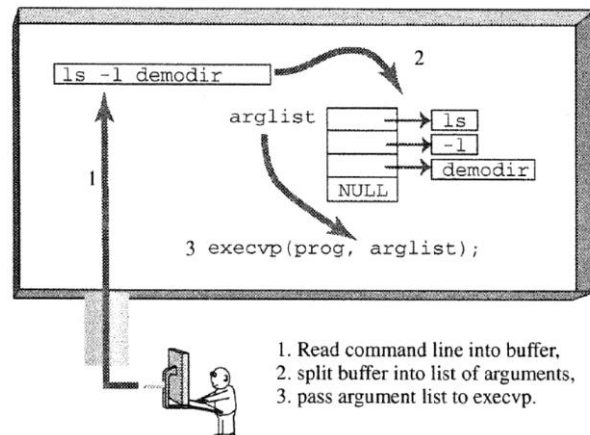
> gcc -o execvp.out execvp.c (컴파일)

> ./execvp.out (실행)

> gcc -o hello hello.c (컴파일)

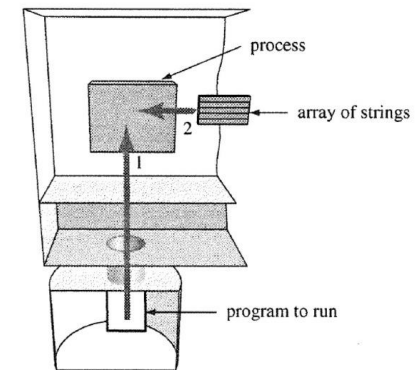
> ./execvp.out (실행)

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o execvp.out execvp.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./execvp.out
Child.. I'm here
Parent.. I'm here
exit status of task 2910885 is 256
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o hello hello.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./execvp.out
Hello World
Parent.. I'm here
exit status of task 2910900 is 0
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```



How Unix runs programs:

execvp(progname, arglist)
1. 프로그램의 이름을 버퍼로 프로그램이 찾아낸다.
2. 문자열을 프로그램에 넘긴다.
3. 프로그램을 실행



- Background processing (&)
- Redirection (<, >)
- Pipe (|)

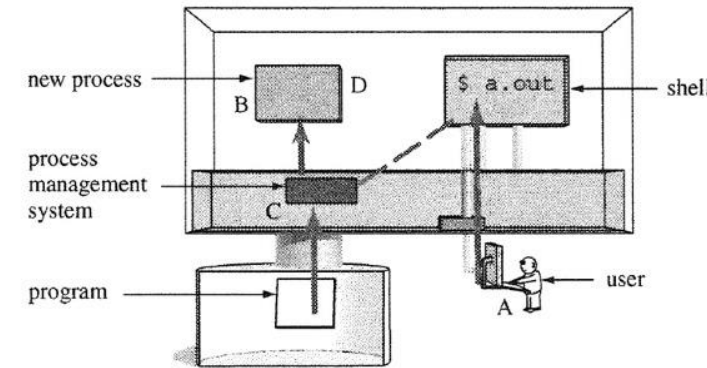


FIGURE 8.4
A user asks a shell to run a program.

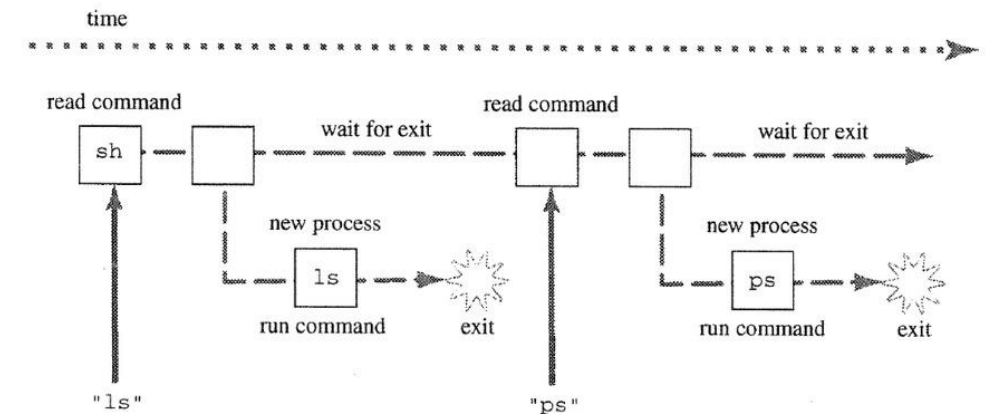
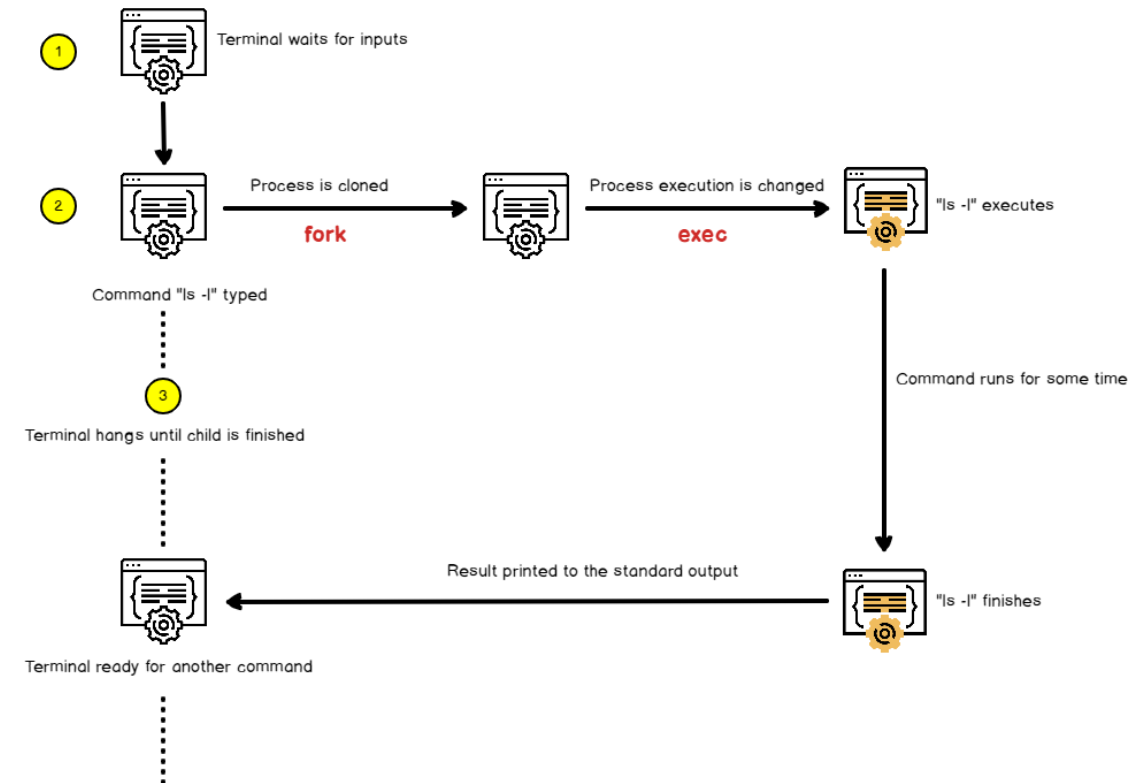


FIGURE 8.5
A time line of the main loop of the shell.

- Command interpreter
 - Execute commands requested by users
- Basic logic
 - display prompt, input parsing
 - for external commands:
 - do `fork()` and `execve()` at child task
 - for internal commands:
 - perform in shell without `fork()` and `execve()`
- Background processing (&)
- Redirection (<, >)
- Pipe (|)

Shell Command Execution



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define MAX_PATH 1024

int main(void)
{
    char line[MAX_PATH];
    char currentDir[MAX_PATH];

    if (getcwd(currentDir, sizeof(currentDir)) == NULL) {
        perror("getcwd() error");
        return 0;
    }

    while(1){
        printf("%s $", currentDir);    // Hint. Where are you?
        fgets( line, sizeof(line) - 1, stdin);
        if(run(line) == false)
            break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
bool run(char* line) {
    char delims[] = " \r\n\t";
    char* tokens[128];    int token_count;
    int i;    int status;    pid_t child;

    token_count = 2;
    tokens[0] = "ls";
    tokens[1] = "-al";
    tokens[2] = NULL;

    // Run process
    child = fork();
    if (child < 0){
        printf("Failed to fork()!");
        _exit(0);
    }

    if (/* fill the blanks.*/) {
        execvp(/* fill the blanks.*/);
        printf("No such file\n");
        _exit(0);
    } else{
        /* fill the blanks.*/
    }
    return true;
}
```

- Run Command

> vim myshell.c

(편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c

(컴파일)

> ./myshell.out

(실행)

\$ ls -al

\$ mkdir new

\$ cat myshell.c

(ctrl+c)

> ls -al

> cd ..

> cd myshell

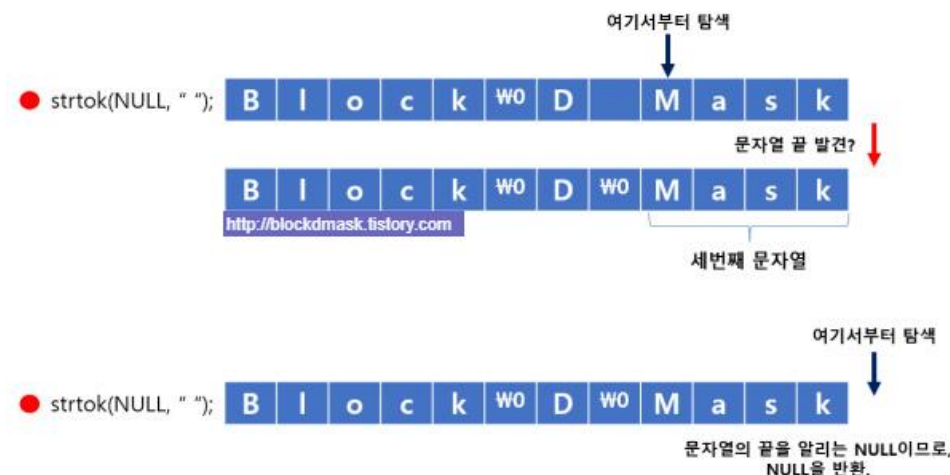
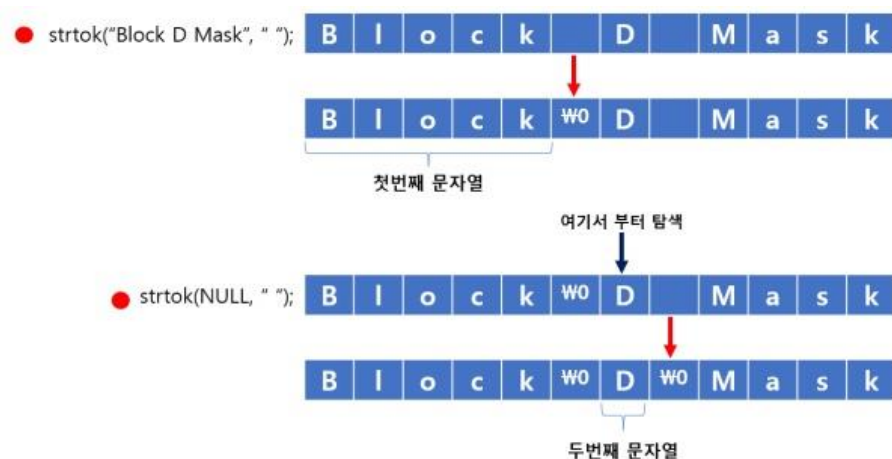
```
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell $ls -al
total 208
drwxrwxr-x 2 mingu mingu 4096 9월 11 23:08 .
drwxrwxr-x 10 mingu mingu 4096 9월 11 19:04 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 12 9월 11 22:08 abcde
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 744 9월 11 16:57 execvp.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 16960 9월 11 16:57 execvp.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 867 9월 10 04:09 fork.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 17072 9월 11 16:21 fork.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 128 9월 10 03:54 hello.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 3491 9월 11 21:12 myshell_back.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 3011 9월 11 21:08 myshell_built.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 1075 9월 11 23:08 myshell.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 17168 9월 11 23:08 myshell.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 5849 9월 11 23:06 myshell_pipe.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 4382 9월 11 22:53 myshell_redirect.c
-rw-r--r-x 1 mingu mingu 12 9월 11 22:10 new_abcd
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 673 9월 11 21:37 pipe.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 17136 9월 11 22:35 pipe.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 809 9월 11 22:07 redirection.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 809 9월 11 22:08 redirection_copy.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 17008 9월 11 22:10 redirection.out
-rw-r--r-- 1 mingu mingu 15088 9월 11 22:51 redirect.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 293 9월 10 04:38 token.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 16792 9월 10 04:38 token.out
/home/mingu/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell $mkdir new
total 208
drwxrwxr-x 2 mingu mingu 4096 9월 11 23:08 .
drwxrwxr-x 10 mingu mingu 4096 9월 11 19:04 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 12 9월 11 22:08 abcde
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 744 9월 11 16:57 execvp.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mingu mingu 16960 9월 11 16:57 execvp.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mingu mingu 867 9월 10 04:09 fork.c
```



```
#include <string.h>
```

- char *strtok(char *string1, const char *string2);

- strtok() 함수는 0개 이상의 토큰 시리즈로 string1을 읽고 string1에서 토큰 분리문자 역할을 하는 문자 세트로 string2를 읽습니다.
- 지정된 string1에 대한 strtok() 함수의 첫 번째 호출에서 strtok() 함수는 선행 분리문자를 건너뛰고 string1에서 첫 번째 토큰을 검색합니다. 첫 번째 토큰에 대한 포인터가 리턴됩니다.
- NULL string1 인수로 strtok() 함수가 호출된 경우 마지막 널이 아닌 string1 매개변수의 저장된 사본에서 다음 토큰을 읽습니다.
- strtok() 함수는 버퍼로 데이터를 기록합니다.
- strtok() 함수를 처음 호출할 때 string1에서 첫 번째 토큰에 대한 포인터를 리턴합니다. 토큰 스트링이 동일한 나중 호출에서 strtok() 함수는 스트링에서 다음 토큰에 대한 포인터를 리턴합니다. 토큰이 더 없으면 NULL 포인터가 리턴됩니다. 모든 토큰은 널로 종료됩니다.



P3.1. Tokenizing: Code

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

int main(void)
{
    char *token;
    char string[] = "a string, of, ,tokens\0,after
null terminator";

    token = strtok(string, ", \n");
    do
    {
        printf("token:%s\n", token);
    }
    while (token = strtok(NULL, ", \n"));

    return 0;
}
```

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o token.out token.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./token.out
token:a
token:string
token:of
token:tokens
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

- Run Command

> vim myshell.c

(편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c

(컴파일)

> ./myshell.out

(실행)

\$ ls -al

\$ mkdir new

\$ rm -d new

\$ ls

\$ cd ..

\$ ^C

(ctrl+c)

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $mkdir new
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $ls -al
total 112
drwxrwxr-x  3 mingu mingu  4096  9월 11 20:20 .
drwxrwxr-x 10 mingu mingu  4096  9월 11 19:04 ..
-rw-rw-r--  1 mingu mingu   744  9월 11 16:57 execvp.c
-rwxrwxr-x  1 mingu mingu 16960  9월 11 16:57 execvp.out
-rw-rw-r--  1 mingu mingu   867  9월 10 04:09 fork.c
-rwxrwxr-x  1 mingu mingu 17072  9월 11 16:21 fork.out
-rw-rw-r--  1 mingu mingu   128  9월 10 03:54 hello.c
-rw-rw-r--  1 mingu mingu  1539  9월 11 19:05 myshell.c
-rwxrwxr-x  1 mingu mingu 17248  9월 11 20:20 myshell.out
drwxrwxr-x  2 mingu mingu  4096  9월 11 20:20 new
-rw-rw-r--  1 mingu mingu   293  9월 10 04:38 token.c
-rwxrwxr-x  1 mingu mingu 16792  9월 10 04:38 token.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $rm -d new
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $ls
execvp.c  fork.c  hello.c  myshell.out  token.out
execvp.out  fork.out  myshell.c  token.c
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $^C
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

P3.1. Tokenizing: Code

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```
// 1) Tokenize
int tokenize(char* buf, char* delims, char* tokens[], int maxTokens);
int run(char* line);
```

```
int main(void){
    // ...
}
```

```
// 1) Tokenize
int tokenize(char* buf, char* delims, char* tokens[], int maxTokens) {
    int token_count = 0;
    // Hint. Token the buffer.
    char* token = /* fill the blanks.*/
    // Hint. Token buffer until ..?
    while (token != /* fill the blanks.*/ && token_count < maxTokens)
    {
        // Hint. Store token in tokens.
        tokens[token_count] = /* fill the blanks.*/
        token_count++;
        // Hint. Continue tokening the buffer.
        token = /* fill the blanks.*/
    }
    // Hint. End tokens.
    tokens[token_count] = /* fill the blanks.*/
    return token_count;
}
```

```
int run(char* line) {
    // ...
    int i;    int status;    pid_t child;

    token_count = 2;
    tokens[0] = "ls";
    tokens[1] = "-al";
    tokens[2] = NULL;

    token_count = tokenize(line, delims, tokens,
                           sizeof(tokens) / sizeof(char*));

    if (token_count == 0)
        return 1;

    // Run process
    child = fork();
    // ...
}
```



GNU



BASH

THE BOURNE-AGAIN SHELL

4 Shell Builtin Commands

Builtin commands are contained within the shell itself. When the name of a builtin command is used as the first word of a simple command (see [Simple Commands](#)), the shell executes the command directly, without invoking another program. Builtin commands are necessary to implement functionality impossible or inconvenient to obtain with separate utilities.

cd

```
cd [-L|[-P [-e]] [-@]] [directory]
```

Change the current working directory to *directory*. If *directory* is not supplied, the value of the HOME shell variable is used. If the shell variable CDPATH exists, it is used as a search path: each directory name in CDPATH is searched for *directory*, with alternative directory names in CDPATH separated by a colon (':'). If *directory* begins with a slash, CDPATH is not used.

help

```
help [-dms] [pattern]
```

Display helpful information about builtin commands. If *pattern* is specified, *help* gives detailed help on all commands matching *pattern*, otherwise a list of the builtins is printed.

exit

```
exit [n]
```

Exit the shell, returning a status of *n* to the shell's parent. If *n* is omitted, the exit status is that of the last command executed. Any trap on EXIT is executed before the shell terminates.



GNU



BASH

THE BOURNE-AGAIN SHELL

4 Shell Builtin Commands

Builtin commands are contained within the shell itself. When the name of a builtin command is used as the first word of a simple command (see [Simple Commands](#)), the shell executes the command directly, without invoking another program. Builtin commands are necessary to implement functionality impossible or inconvenient to obtain with separate utilities.

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ cd ~
mingu@server:~$ cd TABA_OS_2023/myshell/
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ cd
mingu@server:~$ cd TABA_OS_2023/myshell/
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ help
GNU bash, version 5.0.17(1)-release (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)
These shell commands are defined internally. Type `help' to see this list.
Type `help name' to find out more about the function `name'.
Use `info bash' to find out more about the shell in general.
Use `man -k' or `info' to find out more about commands not in this list.
```

A star (*) next to a name means that the command is disabled.

```
job_spec [&]
(( expression ))
. filename [arguments]
:
[ arg... ]
[[ expression ]]
alias [-p] [name[=value] ... ]
bg [job_spec ...]
bind [-lpsvPSVX] [-m keymap] [-f filename] [-q name] [-u name] [-r keyseq] [-x
break [n]
builtin [shell-builtin [arg ...]]
caller [expr]
case WORD in [PATTERN [| PATTERN]...) COMMANDS ;;)... esac
cd [-L|[-P [-e]] [-@]] [dir]
command [-pVv] command [arg ...]
compgen [-abdefgjkuv] [-o option] [-A action] [-G globpat] [-W wordlist] [-
complete [-abdefgjkuv] [-pr] [-DEI] [-o option] [-A action] [-G globpat] [-W
comptop [-o|+o option] [-DEI] [name ...]
continue [n]
coproc [NAME] command [redirections]
```

- Run Command

> vim myshell.c

(편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c

(컴파일)

> ./myshell.out

(실행)

\$ cd ..

\$ cd myshell

\$ help

\$ help exit

\$ exit

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $cd ..
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023 $cd mysh
USAGE: cd [dir]
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023 $^C
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $cd ..
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023 $cd myshell
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $help
cd      : change directory
exit    : exit this shell
quit    : quit this shell
help    : show this help
?       : show this help
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $help exit
exit    : exit this shell
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $exit
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

P3.2. Built-in-command: Code

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```
struct COMMAND{
    char* name;
    char* desc;
    int (*func )( int argc, char* argv[]);
};

int cmd_cd(int argc, char* argv[]);    // 2) Built-in Command
int cmd_help(int argc, char* argv[]); // 2) Built-in Command
int cmd_exit( int argc, char* argv[]); // 2) Built-in Command

struct COMMAND builtin_cmds[]={
    { "cd", "change directory", cmd_cd},
    {"exit", "exit this shell", cmd_exit },
    {"quit", "quit this shell",cmd_exit },
    {"help", "show this help",cmd_help},
    { "?", "show this help", cmd_help}
};

// 1) Tokenize
int tokenize( char* buf, char* delims, char* tokens[], int maxTokens);
// 2) Built-in Command
int execute_builtin_command(char* tokens[], int token_count);
int run(char* line);

int main(void){
    // ...
}
```

```
int run(char* line) {
    pid_t child;
    int built_in = 1;

    token_count = tokenize(line, delims, tokens,
                           sizeof(tokens) / sizeof(char*));

    if (token_count == 0)
        return 1;

    if ((built_in = execute_builtin_command(tokens, token_count)) != 0)
        return built_in;

    // Run process ...

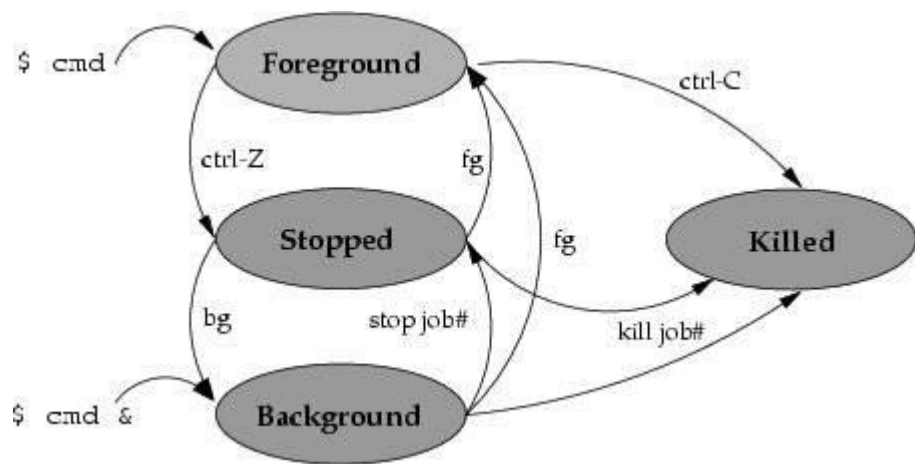
// 2) Built-in Command
int execute_builtin_command(char* tokens[], int token_count) {
    int i;
    // Hint. 1*5=5*1=5
    for (i = 0; i < sizeof(builtin_cmds) / /* fill the blanks.*/; i++)
    {
        // Hint. What your Command?
        if (strcmp(builtin_cmds[i].name, /* fill the blanks.*/) == 0)
            // Hint. argc, argv
            return builtin_cmds[i].func(/* fill the blanks.*/);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
// 2) Built-in Command
int cmd_help(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int i;
    // Hint. 1*5=5*1=5
    for (i = 0; i < sizeof(builtin_cmds) / /* fill the blanks.*/; i++) {
        // Hint. Run "help" in bash shell.
        if (argc == /* fill the blanks.*/ /* choose one. (==, ||, &&) */)
            strcmp(builtin_cmds[i].name, /* fill the blanks.*/) == 0)
            // Hint. Go to definition
            printf("%-10s: %s\n", builtin_cmds[i]. /* fill the blanks.*/,
                builtin_cmds[i]. /* fill the blanks.*/);
    }
    return 1;
}
```

```
// 2) Built-in Command
int cmd_cd(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    if (argc == 1)
        // Hint. Go to home dir.
        chdir(/* fill the blanks.*/);
    else if (argc == 2) {
        // Hint. Go to ?
        if (chdir(/* fill the blanks.*/))
            printf("USAGE: cd [dir]\n");
    } else
        printf("No directory\n");
    return 1;
}
```

```
// 2) Built-in Command
int cmd_exit( int argc, char* argv[]){
    // Hint. Return value for break while loop
    return /* fill the blanks.*/;
}
```


- Background processing (&)
 - Both shell and command run concurrently
 - How to: do not use wait()



```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ls /etc -al &
[1] 2923159
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ total 1272
drwxr-xr-x 144 root root 12288 9월 5 06:25 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4096 7월 29 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 acpi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3028 8월 19 2021 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 alsa
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 12288 9월 9 2022 alternatives
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 401 7월 17 2019 anacrontab
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 12월 30 2021 apache2
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 433 10월 2 2017 apg.conf
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 apm
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 8월 31 06:50 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 4월 15 06:29 appport
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 769 1월 19 2020 appstream.conf
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 2월 3 2022 apt
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 6월 2 06:58 avahi
```

P3.3. Backgroud: Command & Result

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- Run Command

> vim myshell.c (편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c (컴파일)

> ./myshell.out (실행)

\$ ls /etc -al &

\$ quit

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $ls /etc -al &
[BG] 2923237
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $total 1272
drwxr-xr-x 144 root root    12288  9월  5 06:25 .
drwxr-xr-x  22 root root    4096  7월 29 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096  8월 19 2021 acpi
-rw-r--r--   1 root root    3028  8월 19 2021 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096  8월 19 2021 alsa
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root   12288  9월  9 2022 alternatives
-rw-r--r--   1 root root     401  7월 17 2019 anacrontab
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096 12월 30 2021 apache2
-rw-r--r--   1 root root     433 10월  2 2017 apg.conf
drwxr-xr-x   5 root root    4096  8월 19 2021 apm
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096  8월 19 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x   7 root root    4096  8월 31 06:50 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x   4 root root    4096  4월 15 06:29 appport
-rw-r--r--   1 root root     769  1월 19 2020 appstream.conf
```

P3.3. Background: Code

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```
bool run(char* line) {
    // Init & Tokenize...
    // (3) Background
    bool is_background = handle_background(tokens, token_count);

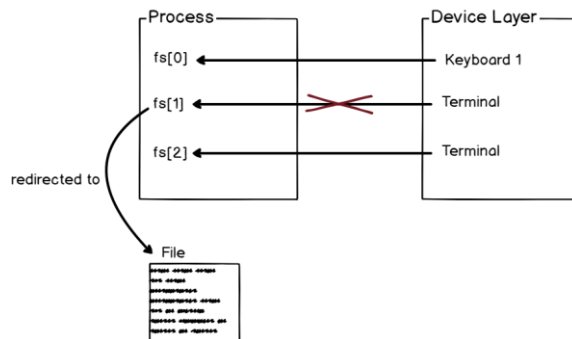
    // Run process ...
    child = fork();
    if (child == 0) {
        execvp(tokens[0], tokens);
    } else {
        // wait(0);

        // (3) Background
        if (/* fill the blank */) {
            while (wait(NULL) > 0);
        } else {
            // Hint. Print the child process ID
            printf("[BG] %d\n", /* fill the blank */);
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

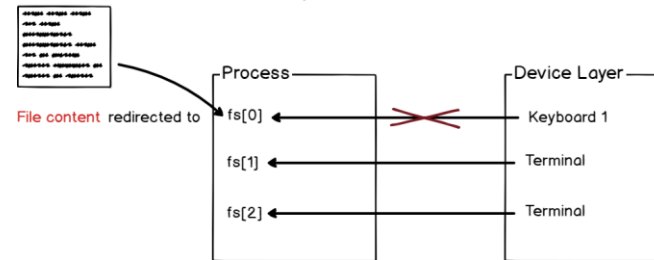
```
// 3) Background
bool handle_background(char* tokens[], int token_count) {
    // Hint. Position of background token
    if (strcmp(tokens[/* fill the blanks.*/], "&") == 0) {
        // Hint. Nullify the background token
        tokens[/* fill the blanks.*/] = NULL;
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Redirection (<, >)
 - read/write data from/to file instead of STDIN/STDOUT
 - how to: replace STDIN/STDOUT with file's fd using dup2() before execve()

Output redirection on Linux

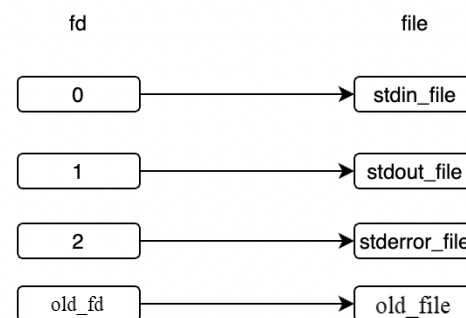
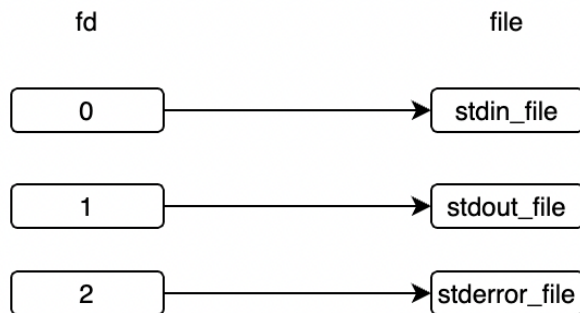


Input redirection on Linux

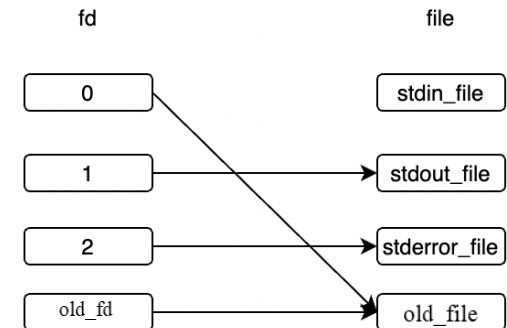


```
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ ls
a.out  execvp.c  execvp.out  fork.c  fork.out  hello  hello.c
myshell_ori.c  myshell.out  myshell_quiz2.c  token.c  token.out
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ ls > ls_result.txt
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ cat ls_result.txt
a.out
execvp.c
execvp.out
fork.c
fork.out
hello
hello.c
ls_result.txt
myshell.c
myshell.out
myshell_quiz2.c
token.c
token.out
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$
```

- `dup2(int oldfd, int newfd)`
 - makes `newfd` be the copy of `oldfd`, closing `newfd` first if necessary
 - If `oldfd` is not a valid file descriptor, then the call fails, and `newfd` is not closed.



```
old_fd = open("old_file");
```



```
dup2(old_fd, STDIN_FILENO);
```

P3.4. dup2()

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <errno.h>
#define MAX_BUF 64

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd1, fd2, read_size, write_size;
    char buf[MAX_BUF];

    if (argc != 4) {
        printf("USAGE: %s input_file_name \">>" output_file_name\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    // for redirection. (eg. "mycat inputfile.txt > outputfile.txt")
    fd1 = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);
    fd2 = open(argv[3], O_RDWR | O_CREAT, 0641);

    dup2(fd2, STDOUT_FILENO);
    close(fd2);

    while (1){
        read_size = read(fd1, buf, MAX_BUF);
        if (read_size == 0)
            break;
        write_size = write(STDOUT_FILENO, buf, read_size);
    }
    close(fd1);
}
```

```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o redirection.out redirection.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ cat abcde
abcdefghijkl
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ls
abcde  execvp.out  fork.out  myshell_back.c  myshell.c  pipe.c  redirection_copy
.c  token.c
execvp.c  fork.c  hello.c  myshell_built.c  myshell.out  redirection.c  redirection.out
token.out
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./redirection.out abcde ">" new_abcde
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ls
abcde  execvp.out  fork.out  myshell_back.c  myshell.c  new_abcde  redirection.c
redirection.out  token.out
execvp.c  fork.c  hello.c  myshell_built.c  myshell.out  pipe.c  redirection_copy.c
token.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ cat new_abcde
abcdefghijkl
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

P3.4. Redirection: Command & Result

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- Run Command

> vim myshell.c

(편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c

(컴파일)

> ./myshell.out

(실행)

\$ ls /etc -al > redirect.txt

\$ cat redirect.txt

\$ quit

```
● mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
○ mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $ls /etc -al > redirect.txt
/home/mingu/TABA_OS_2023/myshell $cat redirect.txt
total 1272
drwxr-xr-x 144 root root    12288  9월  5 06:25 .
drwxr-xr-x  22 root root     4096  7월 29 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 acpi
-rw-r--r--   1 root root     3028  8월 19 2021 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 alsa
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root    12288  9월  9 2022 alternatives
-rw-r--r--   1 root root       401  7월 17 2019 anacrontab
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096 12월 30 2021 apache2
-rw-r--r--   1 root root       433 10월  2 2017 apg.conf
drwxr-xr-x   5 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 apm
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x   7 root root     4096  8월 31 06:50 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x   4 root root     4096  4월 15 06:29 appport
-rw-r--r--   1 root root       769  1월 19 2020 appstream.conf
```

```
int run(char* line) {
    // Init & Tokenize & Background ...

    // (4) Redirection
    int fd_out = handle_redirection(tokens, token_count);
    if (fd_out == -1) {
        return true;
    }

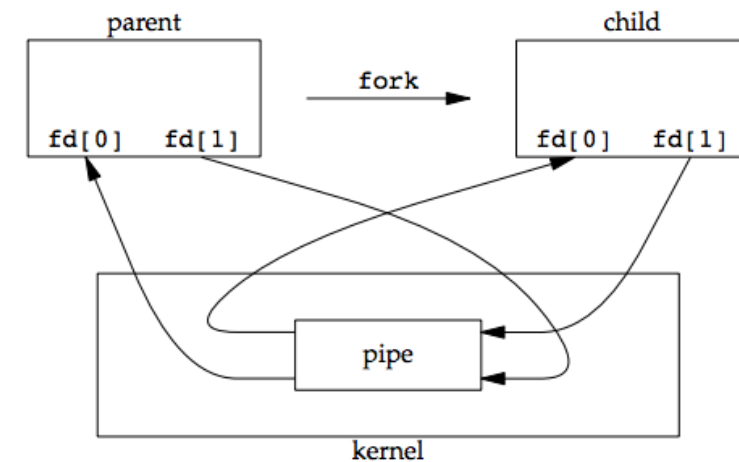
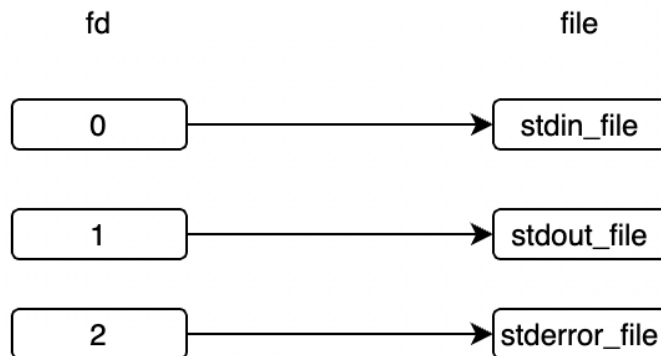
    // Run process ...
    child = fork();
    if (child == 0) {
        // (4) Redirection
        if (fd_out != -1) {
            dup2(/* fill the blanks */);
            close(fd_out);
        }

        execvp(tokens[0], tokens);
    } else {
        // Parent ...
    }
    return 1;
}
```

```
// 4) Redirection
int handle_redirection(char* tokens[], int token_count) {
    int i;
    int fd_out = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < token_count; i++) {
        if (strcmp(tokens[i], ">") == 0) {
            // Hint. Check error msg below.
            if (i == /* fill the blanks */) {
                printf("Error: No redirection file specified.\n");
                return -1;
            }
            // Hint. Position of ">" and "target"
            fd_out = open(tokens[/* fill the blanks */], O_WRONLY |
                          O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, 0644);
            // Hint. File open error
            if (fd_out == /* fill the blanks */) {
                perror("Error opening file for redirection");
                return -1;
            }
            // Hint. Nullify the redirection token
            tokens[/* fill the blanks */] = NULL;
            break;
        }
    }
    // Hint. Return what you found.
    return /* fill the blanks */;
}
```


- `pipe(int pipefd[2])`
 - `pipe()` creates a pipe, a unidirectional data channel
 - used for interprocess communication.
 - The array `pipefd` is used to return two file descriptors referring to the ends of the pipe.
 - `pipefd[0]` : refers to the read end of the pipe.
 - `pipefd[1]` refers to the write end of the pipe.

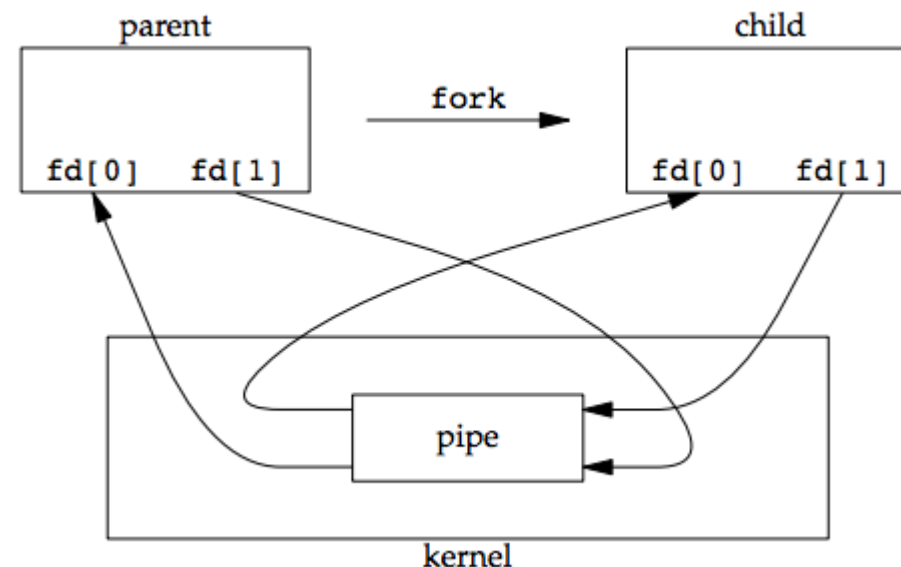


```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main() {
    int fd[2]; char bufc[16], bufp[16]; int read_size = 0;

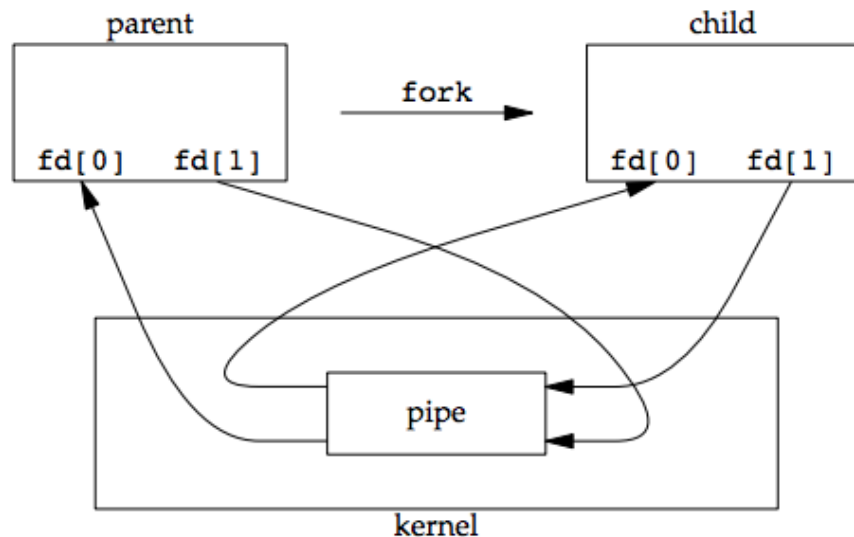
    pipe(fd);

    if (fork() == 0){
        write(fd[1], "Thank you", 10);
        sleep(1);
        read_size = read(fd[0], bufc, 16);
        bufc[read_size] = '\0';
        printf("%s by pid %d\n", bufc, getpid());
        exit(0);
    } else {
        read_size = read(fd[0], bufp, 16);
        bufp[read_size] = '\0';
        printf("%s by pid %d\n", bufp, getpid());
        write(fd[1], "My pleasure", 12);
        wait(0);
        close(fd[0]); close(fd[1]);
    }
}
```



```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o pipe.out pipe.c
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ./pipe.out
Thank you by pid 2924988
My pleasure by pid 2924989
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$
```

- Pipe (|) in myshell
 - create two tasks and make them communicate via pipe
 - how to: replace STDIN/STDOUT with fd[0]/fd[1] using pipe() and dup2() before execve()



```
mingu@server:~/TABA_OS_2023/myshell$ ls /etc -al | grep drwx
drwxr-xr-x 144 root root 12288 9월 5 06:25 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4096 7월 29 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 acpi
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 alsa
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 12288 9월 9 2022 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 12월 30 2021 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 apm
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 8월 19 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 8월 31 06:50 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 4월 15 06:29 appport
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 2월 3 2022 apt
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 6월 2 06:58 avahi
```

grep: searches for PATTERNS in each FILE.

P3.5. Pipe: Command & Result

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- Run Command

> vim myshell.c (편집)

> gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c (컴파일)

> ./myshell.out (실행)

\$ ls /etc -al | grep root

\$ quit

```
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ gcc -o myshell.out myshell.c
mingu@server:~/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell$ ./myshell.out
/home/mingu/TAB_A_OS_2023/myshell $ls /etc -al | grep drwx
drwxr-xr-x 144 root root    12288  9월  5 06:25 .
drwxr-xr-x  22 root root     4096  7월 29 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 acpi
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 alsa
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root    12288  9월  9 2022 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096 12월 30 2021 apache2
drwxr-xr-x   5 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 apm
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  8월 19 2021 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x   7 root root     4096  8월 31 06:50 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x   4 root root     4096  4월 15 06:29 apport
drwxr-xr-x   7 root root     4096  2월  3 2022 apt
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root     4096  6월  2 06:58 avahi
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root     4096  5월  2 06:15 bash_completion.d
```

```
bool run(char* line) {
    // Init ...

    // 5) Pipe
    int pipefd[2];
    char** left_tokens = NULL;
    char** right_tokens = NULL;

    // & Tokenize & Background & Redirection ...

    //(5) Pipe
    //Hint1. Call by address(reference) or value?
    //Hint2. 포인터의 포인터의 포인터 = 문자열 배열의 포인터
    bool is_pipe = handle_pipe(tokens, token_count,
        /* fill the blanks.*/, /* fill the blanks.*/);

    if (is_pipe) {
        // Do pipe
        if (/* fill the blanks.*/ == -1) {
            perror("pipe error");
            return 1;
        }
    }

    // Run process ...
```

```
// 5) Pipe
bool handle_pipe(char* tokens[], int token_count,
    char*** left_tokens, char*** right_tokens) {

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < token_count; i++) {
        if (strcmp(tokens[i], "|") == 0) {
            tokens[i] = NULL;

            //Hint1. Call by address(reference) or value?
            //Hint2. 포인터의 포인터의 포인터 = 문자열 배열의 포인터
            /* fill the blanks.*/left_tokens = /* fill the blanks.*/
            /* fill the blanks.*/right_tokens = /* fill the blanks.*/
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

```
// Run process ...
child = fork();
if (child == 0) {
    // Redirection ...

    //(5) Pipe
    if (is_pipe) {
        close(pipefd[0]);
        // Hint. dup2() STDOUT & close previous fd
        /* fill the blanks.*/
        /* fill the blanks.*/
        execvp(left_tokens[0], left_tokens);
        perror("exec error left");
        _exit(0);
    }

    execvp(tokens[0], tokens);
} else {
    // Parent ...
}
return 1;
}
```

```
// Run process ...
child = fork();
if (child == 0) {
    // Child ...
} else {
    // (5) Pipe
    if (is_pipe) {
        close(pipefd[1]); // close write end
        child = fork();

        if (child < 0) {
            printf("Failed to fork() for pipe!");
            _exit(0);
        }

        if (child == 0) {
            // Hint. dup2() STDIN & close previous fd
            /* fill the blanks.*/
            /* fill the blanks.*/
            execvp(right_tokens[0], right_tokens);
            perror("exec error right");
            _exit(0);
        }
    }

    if (!is_background) {
```

Q&A