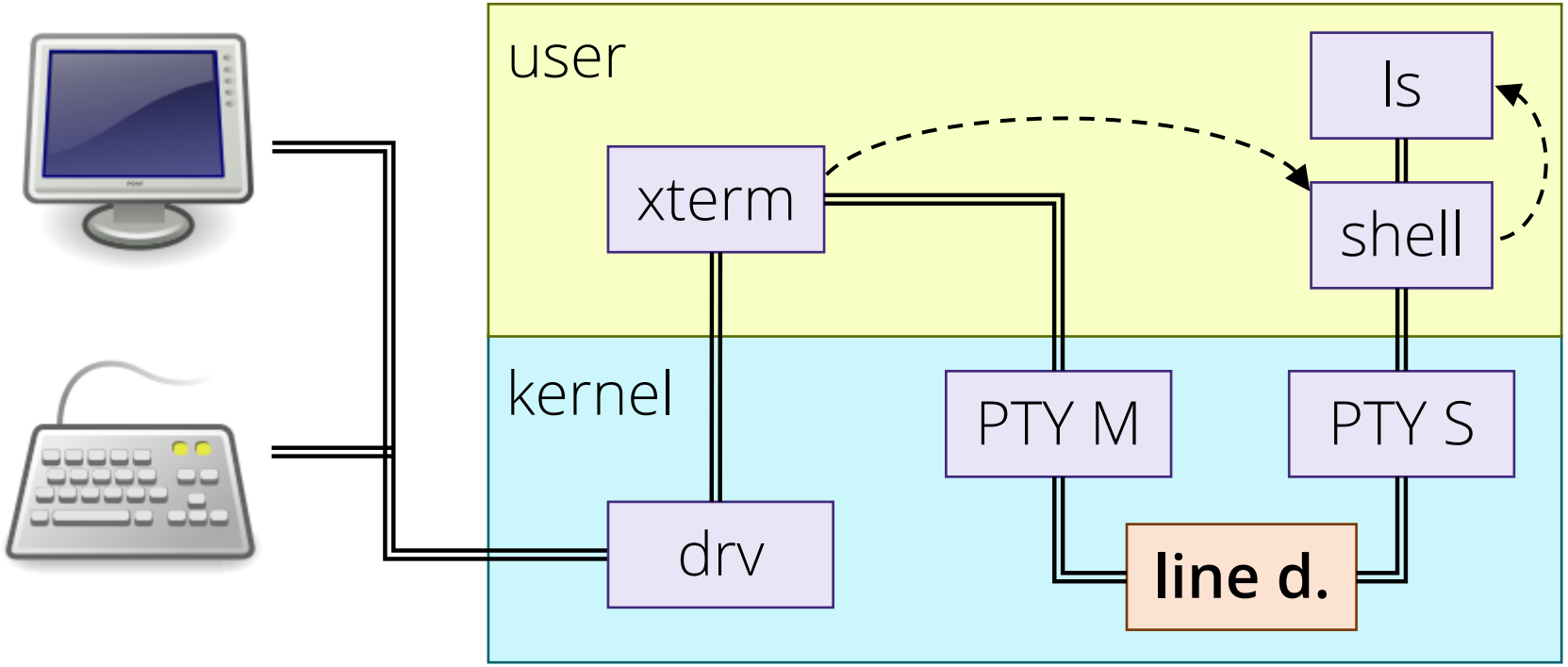
The TTY, part 2

COMS10012 Software Tools

PTYs

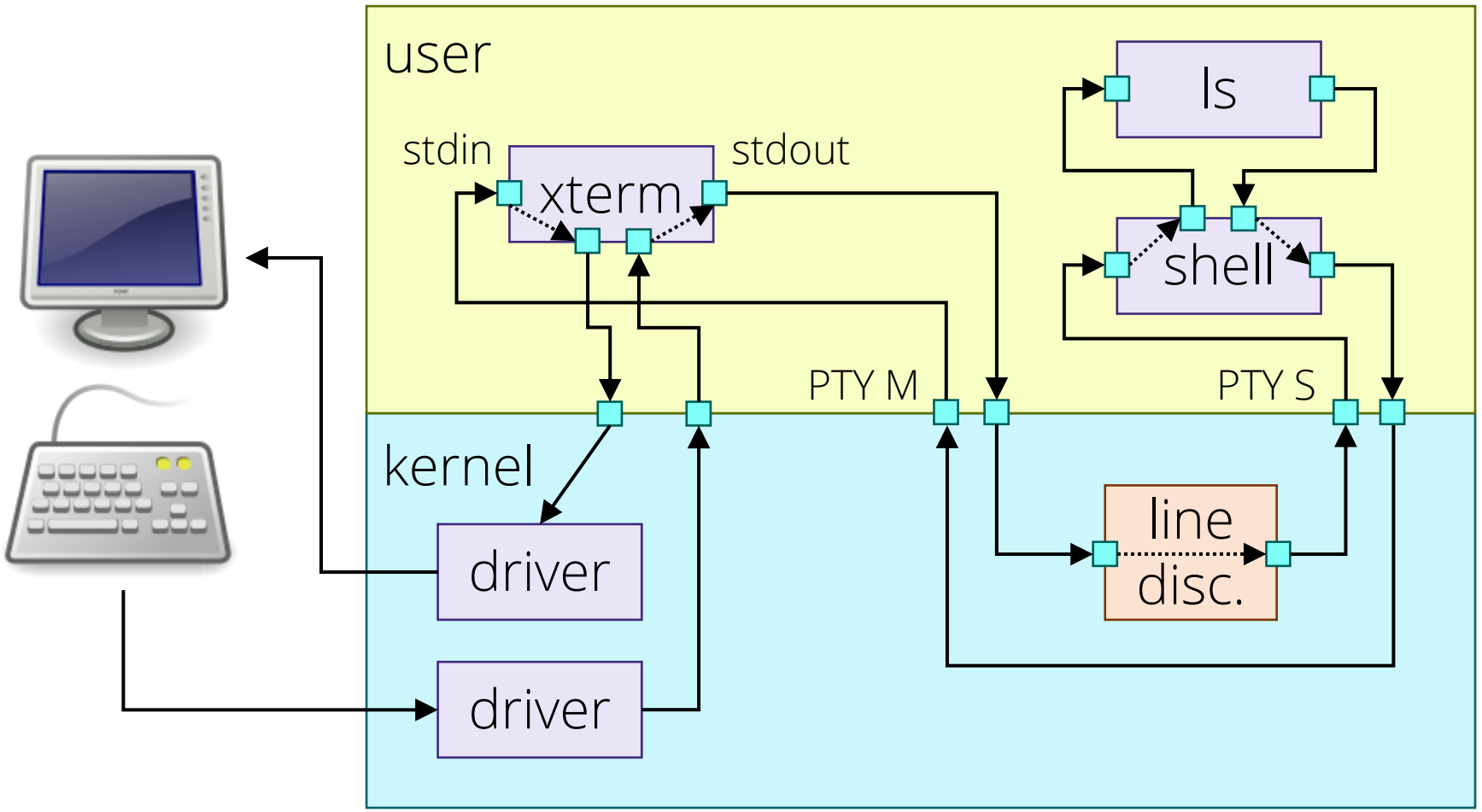
PTYs – user-mode terminals



subprocesses

POSIX way to start a process:

1. **`fork`** (make a copy of the current process)
2. adjust file descriptors, if necessary
3. **`exec`** (replaces current copy)


user
ls
stdin
xterm
stdout
shell
PTY M
PTY S
kernel
line
disc.
driver
driver

Smart Terminals

line editing

```
$ ed hello.c
73
1
#include <stdlib.h>
1c
#include <stdio.h>
.
1
wq
72
$
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
  printf("%s\n", "Hi");
  return 0;
}
```


graphical terminals: DEC VT100

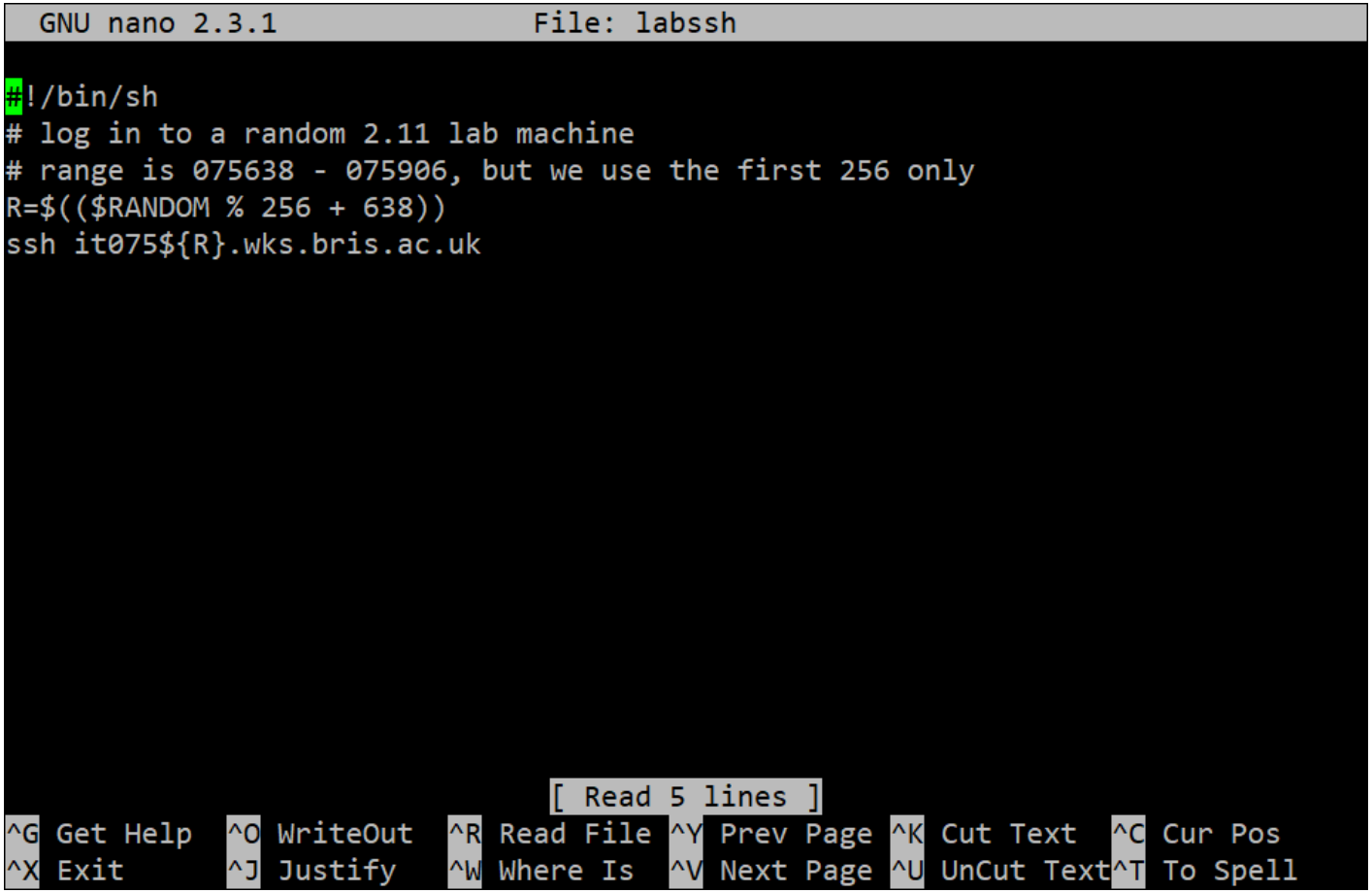
raw and cooked

Traditionally, UNIX supported

- cooked mode: line discipline is active
- raw mode: line discipline not active
  (lets you build e.g. full screen editors)

Nowadays, many more options exist:
`stty -a` shows options, details in manual.

nano


GNU nano 2.3.1 File: labssh
#!/bin/sh
# log in to a random 2.11 lab machine
# range is 075638 - 075906, but we use the first 256 only
R=$(($RANDOM % 256 + 638))
ssh it075${R}.wks.bris.ac.uk
[Read 5 lines]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

terminal editors

vi	VIsual version of ed
pico/nano	basic terminal screen editor
emacs	Stallman's macro editor
micro	my favourite (micro-editor.github.io)

Readline

bash lets you edit the command line with arrow keys, use up/down to scroll through previous commands etc.

This is done using a library called *readline*.
It puts the terminal into (almost) raw mode to take complete control of the input and output.

Readline

```
#include <readline/readline.h>

char* line = readline("> ");
if (line != NULL) {
      ...
      free(line);
}
```

Outside C programs, **`rlwrap COMMAND`** runs a command wrapped in readline – useful to know!

To be continued in part 3 …