# [Simple Shell]

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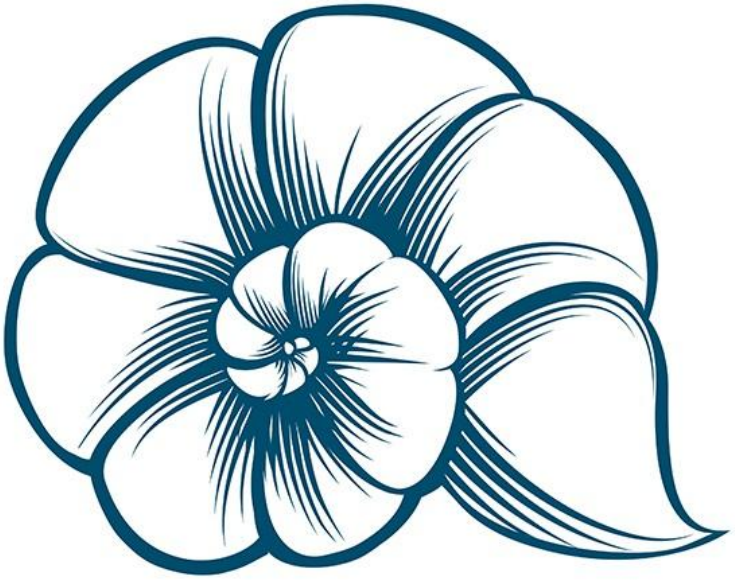

# [About the program]

Let's look at a shell from the top down. A shell does three main things in its lifetime.

- **Initialize**: In this step, a typical shell would read and execute its configuration files. These change aspects of the shell's behavior.

- **Interpret**: Next, the shell reads commands from stdin (which could be interactive, or a file) and executes them.

- **Terminate**: After its commands are executed, the shell executes any shutdown commands, frees up any memory, and terminates.

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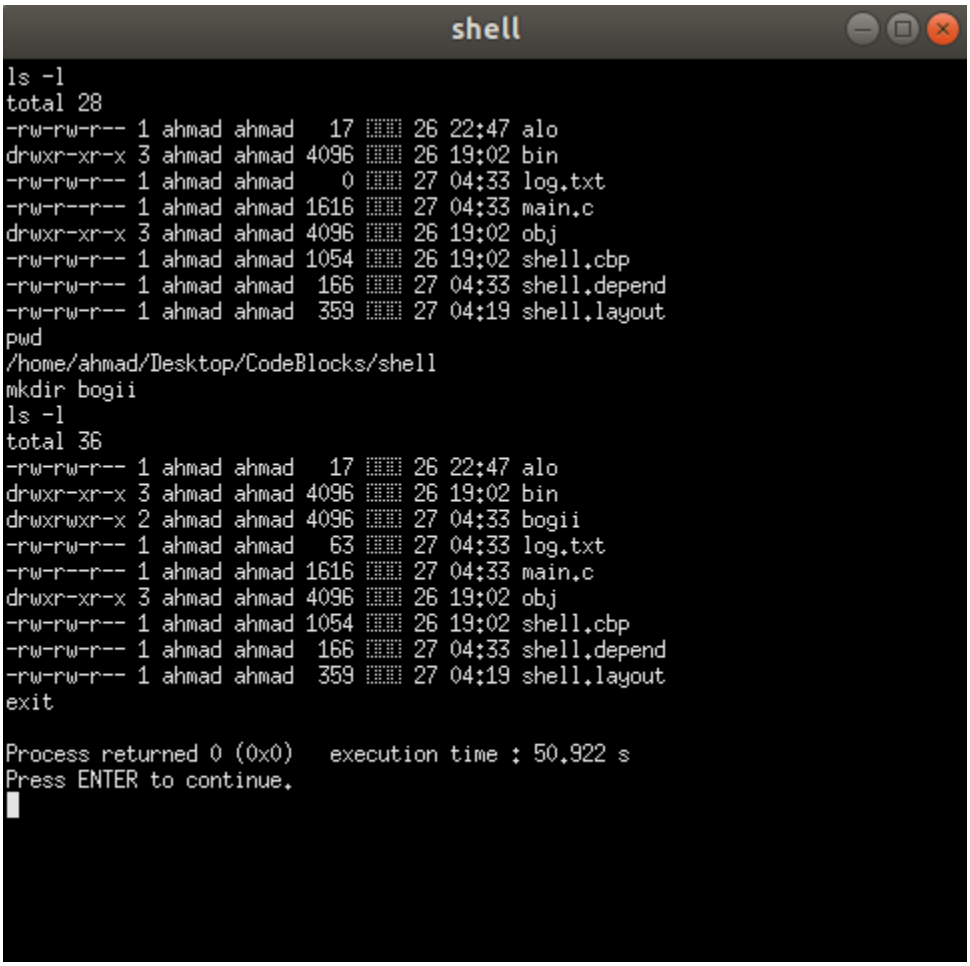
# [Basic loop of a shell]

So we've taken care of how the program should start up. Now, for the basic program logic: what does the shell do during its loop? Well, a simple way to handle commands is with three steps:

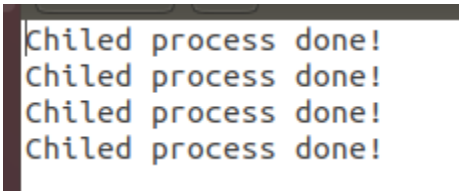
- **Read**: Read the command from standard input.
- **Parse**: Separate the command string into a program and arguments.
- **Execute**: Run the parsed command.

# [Sample Runs & Screenshots]

Trying some simple commands like (ls -l , pwd , exit)




the log file function and what prints in it during the run




```
void fileHandler ()
{
    FILE* fileptr = fopen("log.txt","a");
    fputs("Chiled process done!\n", fileptr);
    fclose(fileptr);

}
```

Reading line function and inside the exit command imp.

```
void read_line(char line[])
{
    fgets (line,MAX_CHAR,stdin);
    remove_endOfLine(line);

    if ( strcmp (line,"exit") == 0 )
        exit (0);
}
```

## [Main functions used]

- parser ( )
- exit ( )
- read_line ( )
- remove_endOfLine ( )
- process_line ( )
- fileHandler ( )