

Operating Systems – CSE x61 Simple Shell

By students

Ali Mohamed Taima Hummus AbdelRahman Ahmed Hassan AlSindiony Mohamed Eid Mohamed Ali

Alexandria University
Faculty of Engineering
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Program Overview

The program is written In C programming Language for use on UNIX/Linux operating systems (OSs) as a simple shell. It's implemented by splitting the algorithm into multiple functions as a procedural programming method, following is the algorithm, code description, results for sample runs, and processes hierarchy.

Program Algorithm

- 1- Get input from the user and store it as string (buf).
- 2- Check (buf) for the special cases, empty input, exit, or help, and handle their occurrences.
- 3- Convert the user string (buf) to an array of strings (command) with the command at the first index and the parameters follow it.
- 4- Check (command) for cd command and handle its occurrence.
- 5- Fork a new child process to handle the user required process and report the log file.
- 6- Pass the (command) array to execvp function to proceed.
- 7- Wait the process until finishing its job and terminate it only if & doesn't exist at the end of the command, otherwise, skip waiting this process.
- 8- Handle (SIGCHLD) signal, recording the termination of a process to the log file.
- 9- In steps 7, 8, keep record of zombie processes, those who have been skipped without waiting and were terminated later.
- 10- Bury Zombie processes -if they existed- before prompting for a new input.

Code Description

• As usual, the C code starts with the libraries needed

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

Next, we define the global constants used in the program

```
#define MAXCOM 256 // max number of letters to be supported #define MAXLIST 100 // max number of commands to be supported
```

• Also, we define the global variables

• Then, we initialize the functions that will be used later

```
//Function Initialization
void init_shell();  // Prepare log file and output greeting message
void get_cmd();  // get command from the user
void openHelp();  // open the help for the user
void convert_cmd();  // split string into command
void handler();  // to handle SIGCHLD signal
int cd(char *path);  // for the cd command
void log_write(char);  // writes to the log file when any child process is started or terminated
void bury_Zombies();  //To Bury Zombie Processes to prevent their stacking
```

• The main function calls another function called init_shell which creates or clears the log file before writing on it to avoid appending on garbage data, it also prints a well-organized message to welcome the user.

 Then the main function prepares for receiving SIGCHLD signal and calls a function called handler which in turn calls another function called log_write to write into the log file that a process was terminated.

```
void handler(void)
{
                    //Not buried Zombie
    Zombie++:
    // writes to the log file when any child process is terminated
    log write('c');
}
void log_write(char type){
   // writes to the log file when any child process is started or terminated
   FILE *pf;
   // open the file to wirte in it
   pf = fopen("log.txt", "a");
   if (pf = NULL)
       perror("Error opening file.");
   else if(type = 'c')// adds the trmination message to the file
   // adds the starting message to the file
      fprintf(pf, "Child process %d was started.\n",child_pid);
   fclose(pf); // close the file
}
```

<u>Note</u>: each time a process terminates, we increment the zombie counter, in contrast, we decrement it after each *wait* call, so, the variable <u>Zombie</u> represents the number of available zombie processes

 The main function calls get_cmd function which takes string input from the user, by taking data of size MAXCOM from stdin file to buf array, also the function prints the user environment variable before each prompt.

```
void get_cmd()
{
    // get command from the user

    char *username = getenv("USER"); // get the user name
    printf("@%s>> ", username);
    fgets(buf, MAXCOM, stdin);
    // neglect the newline at the end of the command
    if ((strlen(buf) > 0) & (buf[strlen(buf) - 1] = '\n'))
        buf[strlen(buf) - 1] = '\0';
}
```

• Three conditional statements now appear to implement step 2 in the algorithm for checking empty input, exit, or help. The latter calls a function to print the available commands to the user.

```
/*Deriving Code*/
int main()
{
    init_shell();
    signal(SIGCHLD, handler);
    while (1)
         // get command from user
         get_cmd();
         // check empty commands
         if (!strcmp("", buf))
        continue;  //Prompt the user for the next command
// check for "exit" command
if (!strcmp("exit", buf))
             break; //or exit(1);
         if (!strcmp("help", buf))
             // if the user needs help
             openHelp();
                               //Prompt the user for the next command
             continue;
         convert_cmd();
```

• Now, another function *convert_cmd* call appears to convert the input stored at variable buf to the desired form of command to be passed to *execvp* function later, which is step 3 at the algorithm.

```
void convert_cmd()
    // split string into command
   char *ptr;
   i = 0;
   ptr = strtok(buf, " ");
   while (ptr \neq NULL)
        command[i] = ptr;
        ptr = strtok(NULL, " ");
   }
    // check for "&"
    if (!strcmp("8", command[i - 1]))
        command[i - 1] = NULL;
        command[i] = "&";
        sleep(1); // sleep untill run the process
   }
   else
        command[i] = NULL;
```

• Now, we implement step 5 at the algorithm, checking the special condition for *cd* command and handling it using a user defined function called *cd* with the path as the parameter at index 1 of the command array.

```
convert_cmd();
if (!strcmp("cd", command[0]))
{
    if (cd(command[1]) < 0)
    {
        perror(command[1]);
    }

    // Skip the fork
    continue;    //Prompt the user for the next command
}

cd is defined as:
    int cd(char *path)
    {
        // for the cd command
        return chdir(path);
}</pre>
```

• Implementing step 5, we fork a new child process

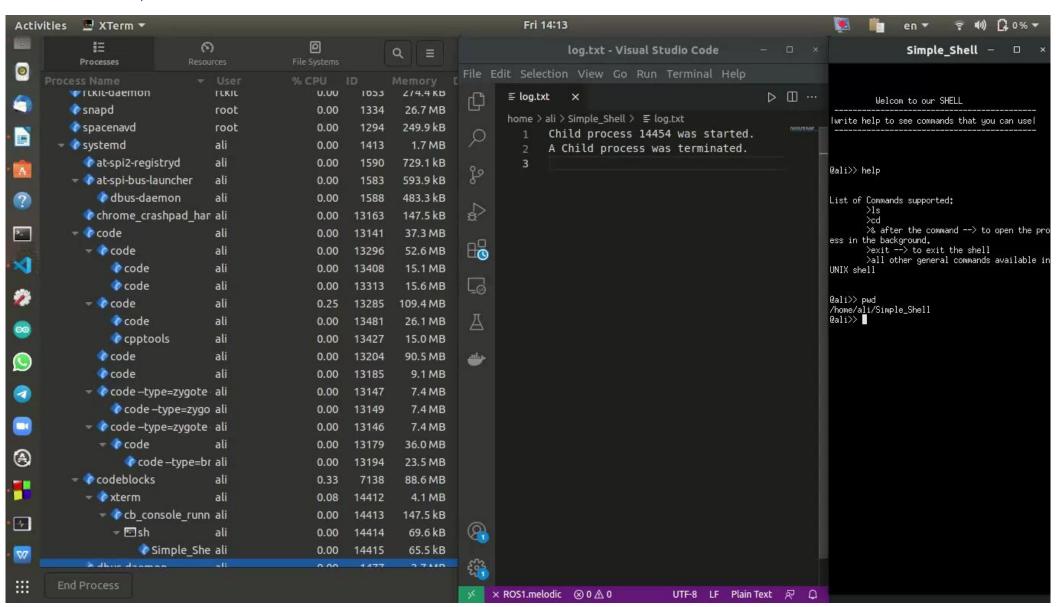
```
child_pid = fork();
       if (-1 = child pid)
        {//no child process
           printf("failed to create a child\n");
        }//end if
       else if (0 = child_pid)
        {// In Child process
            // execute a command
           if (execvp(command[0], command) < 0)</pre>
                // handle errors
                perror(command[0]);
                exit(1);
            }//end if
       }//end else if
       else
        {//In parent Process
           log_write('o');// write to the log that a child process is started
            // wait for the command to finish if "&" is not present
           if (NULL = command[i])
                waitpid(child_pid, NULL, 0);
                Zombie--;
                              //Buried Zombie
            }//end if
       }//end else
       bury_Zombies();
                        //bury zombies before reprompting if they existed
    }//end while
   return 0:
}//end main
```

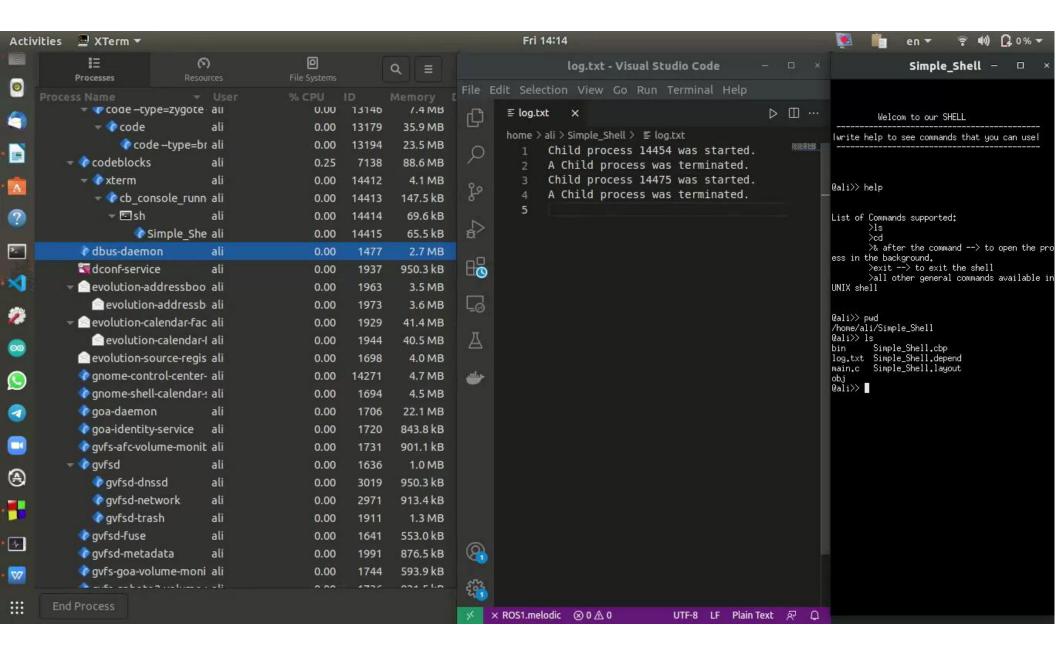
- Forking a new process we face three conditions, First, no process initialized, where the program prints an error to the user with that fact. Second, the child process is running, where the program passes the commands to be executed to the system call function *execvp*, finally the program issues *exit* system call to terminate the process after its execution. Third, the parent process is running, where it calls the function *log_write* to write that a process has started, then it waits for the child process to terminate if and only if the & character didn't exist, otherwise it is skipped letting the process run at the background.
- Finally, the program buries any zombie process before prompting again using the function call *bury_Zombies*, following is its defining code

```
void bury_Zombies(void){{
    //To Bury Zombie Processes
    while(Zombie ≥ 1){wait(NULL);Zombie--;}
}
```

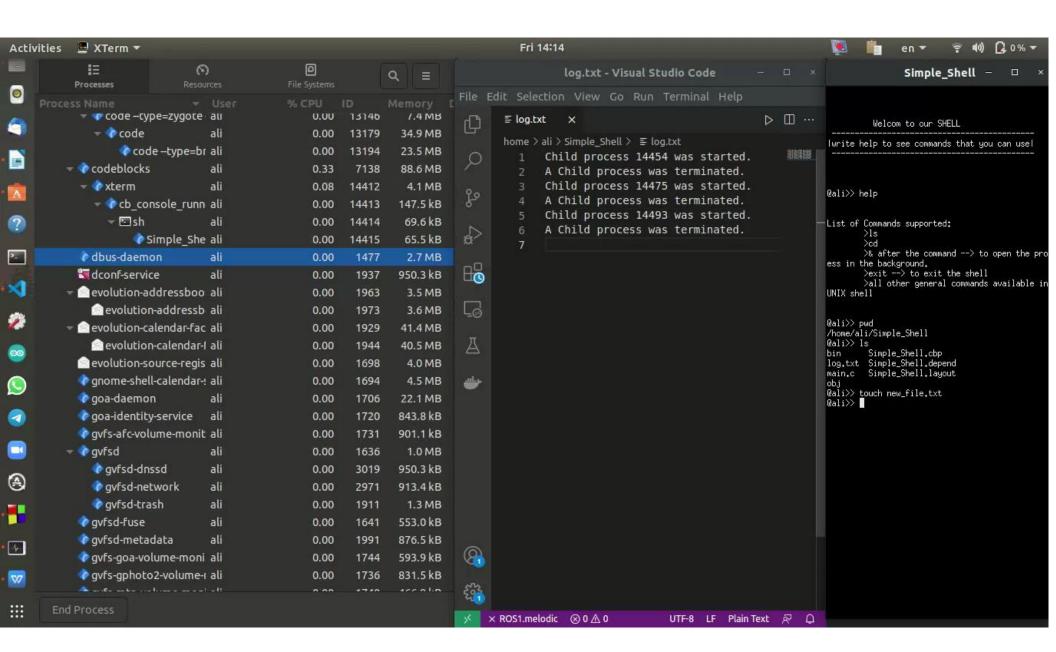
with the variable *Zombie* equals the number of backgrounds terminated processes.

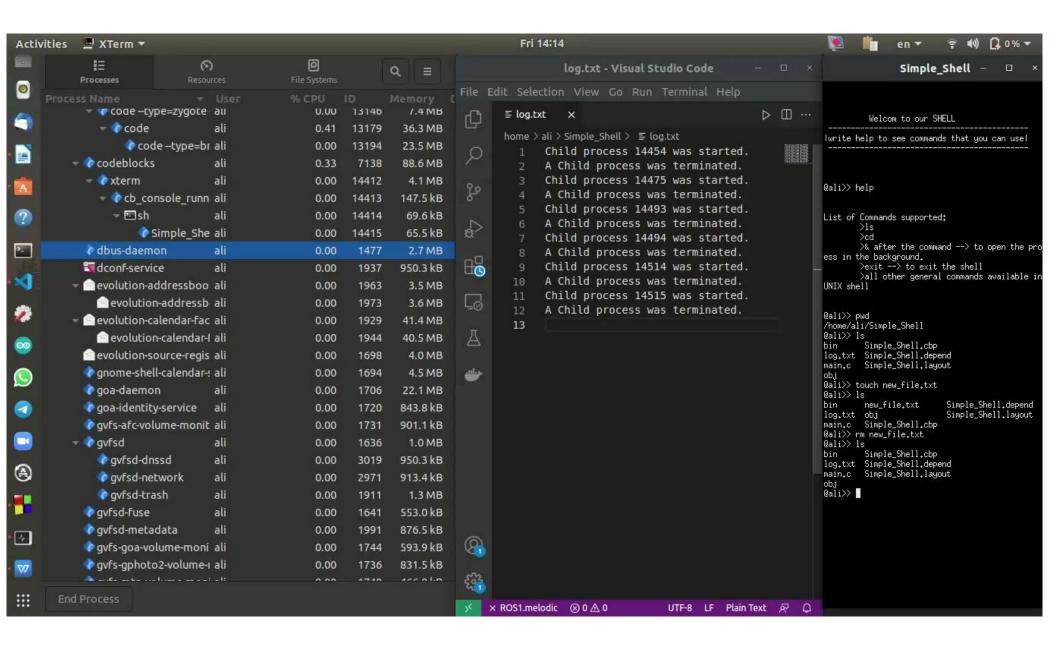
Results and Sample Runs



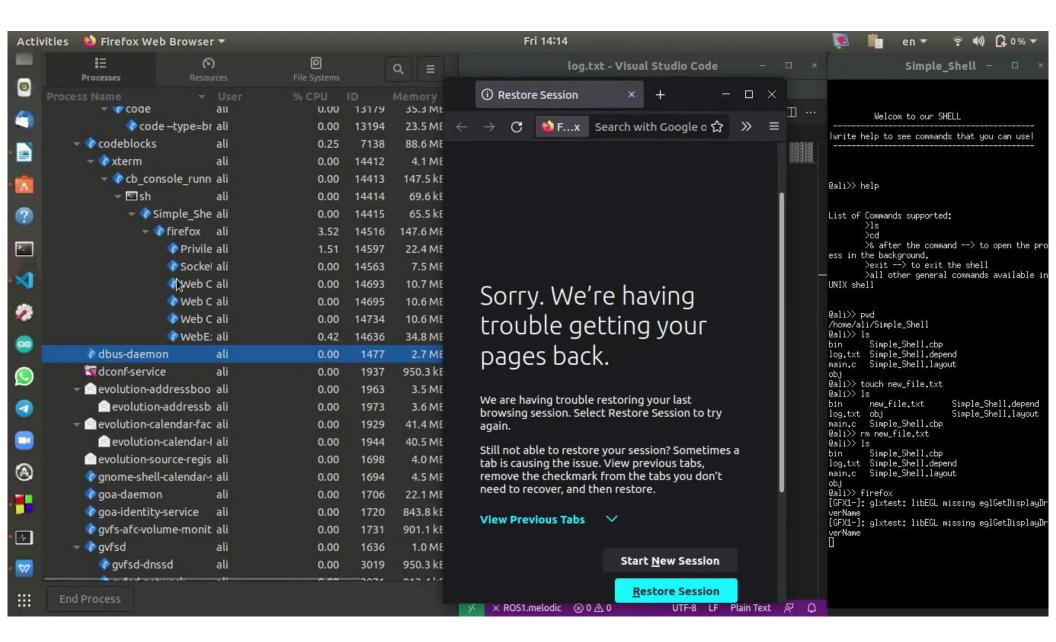


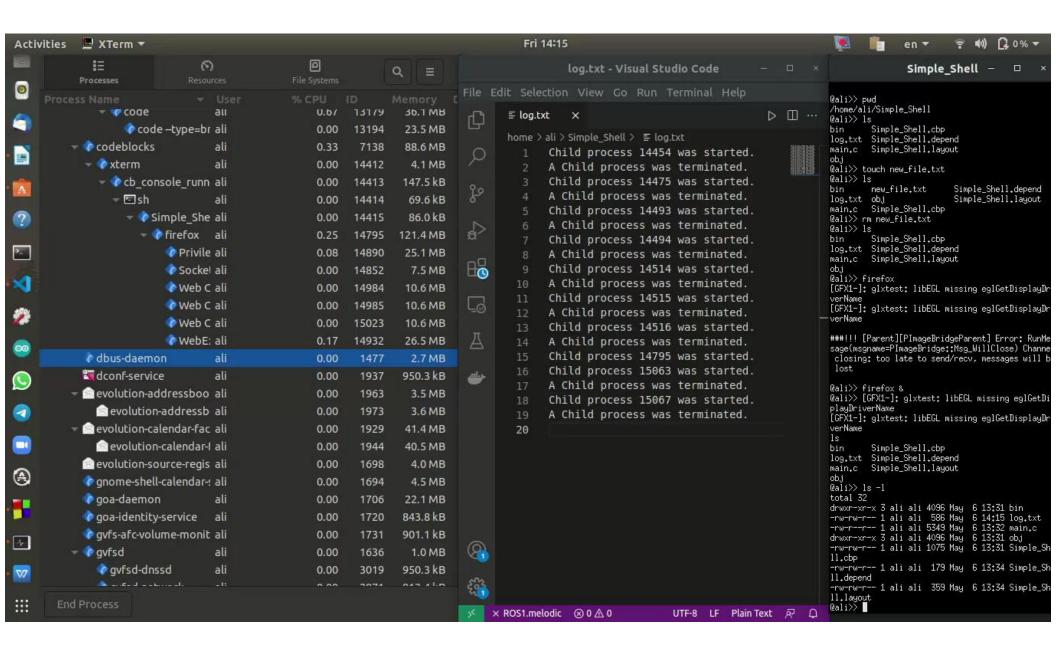
>>> 1s



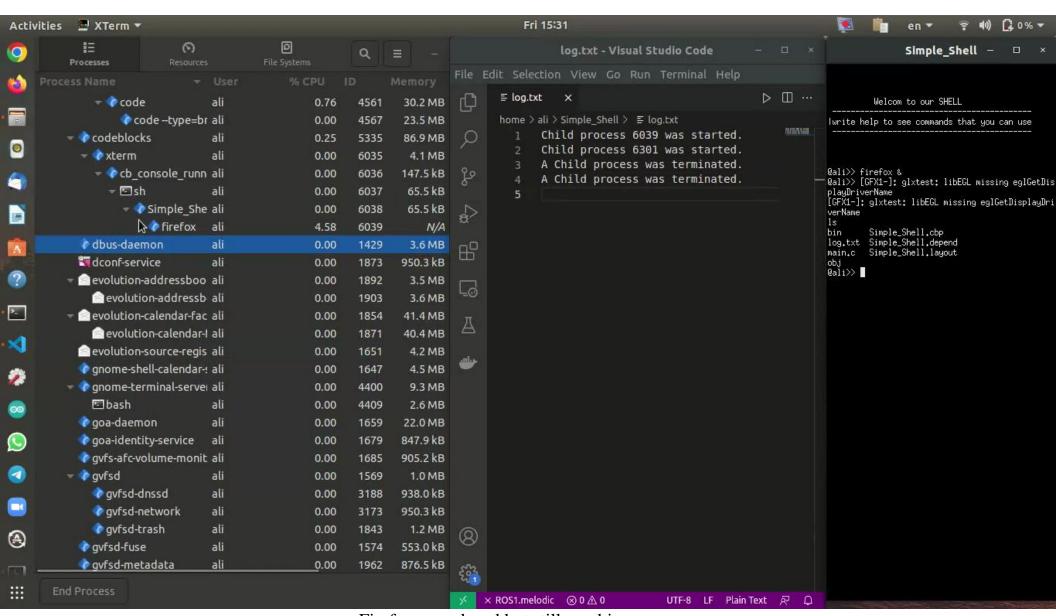


>>> rm new_file.txt

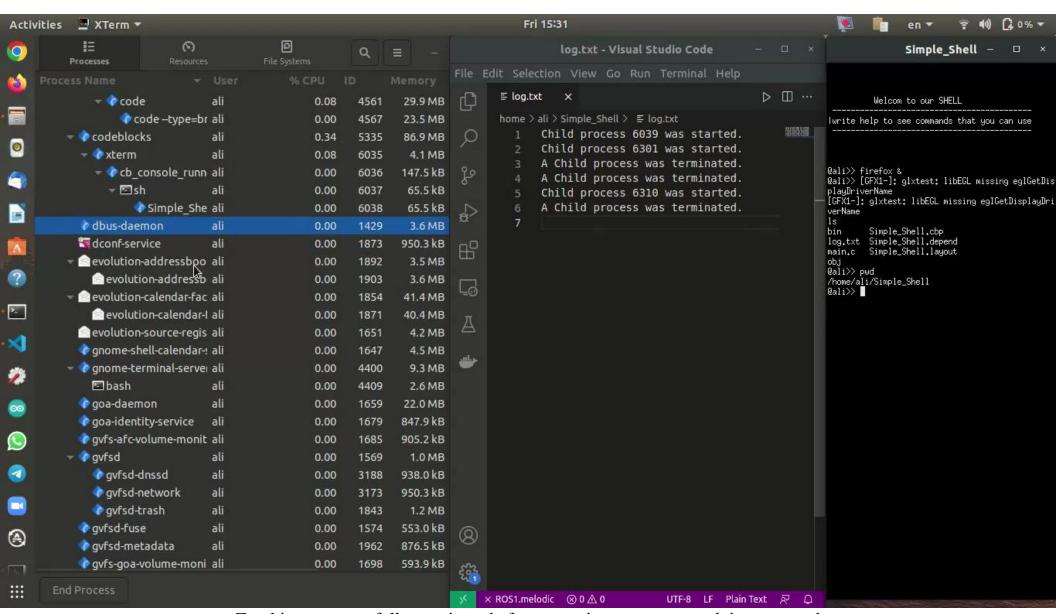




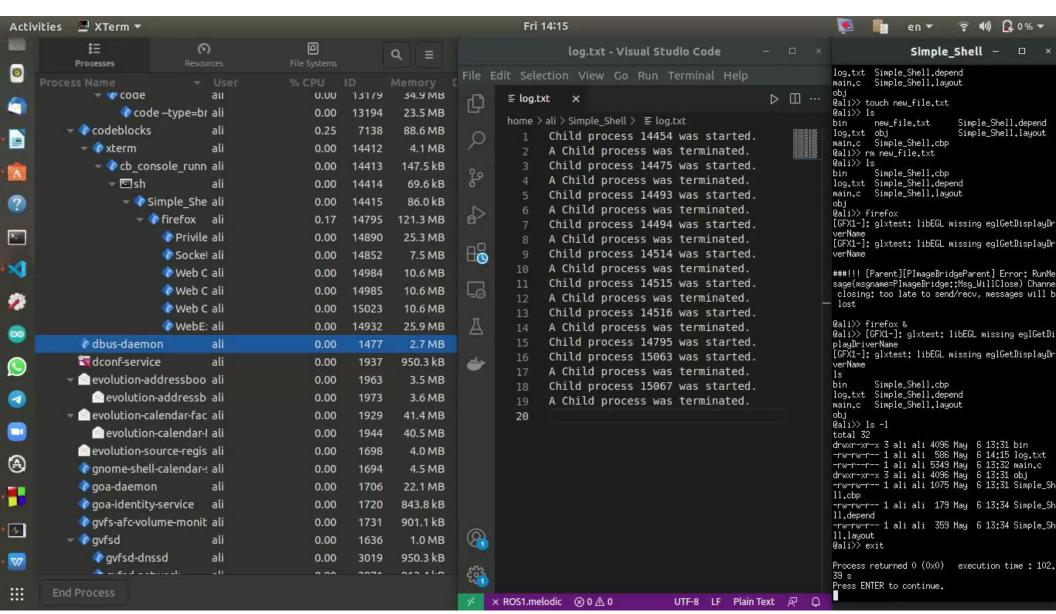
>>>1s -1



Firefox was closed but still zombie processes



Zombie processes fully terminated after executing any command, i.e, >>>pwd



>>> exit