

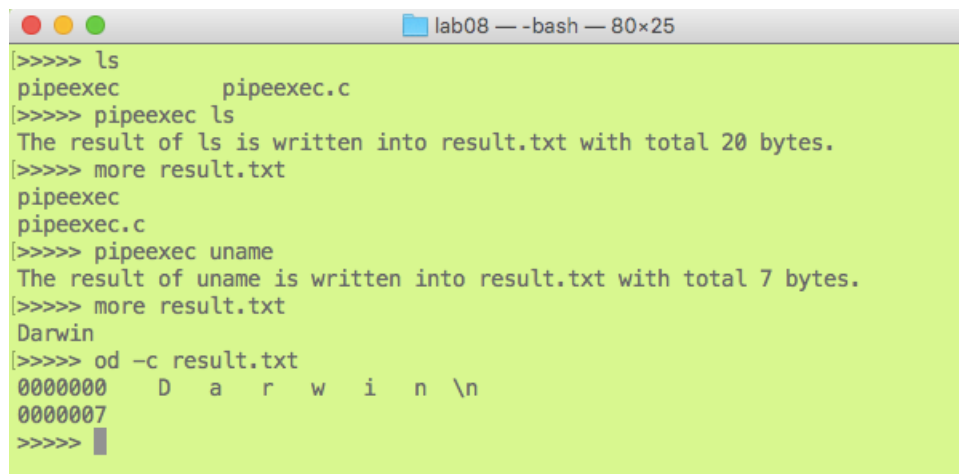
## Lab 8 – pipe

Write a C program with the parent process and a child process communicating with a pipe. The child process will execute the shell command provided by the user via command line arguments. The result of executing this shell command is passed to the parent process using a pipe. The parent process will write the result into a file called result.txt and acknowledge the user on the screen with the shell command and the total number of bytes in the result.

For simplicity, the shell command contains only the command name, no argument.

You can only use *read*, *write*, *close* for pipe operation.

Sample run:

A terminal window titled 'lab08 — -bash — 80x25' with a light green background. It shows the execution of a C program named 'pipeexec.c'. The user enters 'ls' as a command, and the program outputs 'The result of ls is written into result.txt with total 20 bytes.' followed by the contents of 'result.txt' which are 'pipeexec' and 'pipeexec.c'. Then the user enters 'uname', and the program outputs 'The result of uname is written into result.txt with total 7 bytes.' followed by the contents of 'result.txt' which is 'Darwin'. Finally, the user enters 'od -c result.txt' and the program outputs the octal dump of the file contents: '0000000 D a r w i n \n' and '0000007'.

```
>>>> ls
pipeexec      pipeexec.c
>>>> pipeexec ls
The result of ls is written into result.txt with total 20 bytes.
>>>> more result.txt
pipeexec
pipeexec.c
>>>> pipeexec uname
The result of uname is written into result.txt with total 7 bytes.
>>>> more result.txt
Darwin
>>>> od -c result.txt
0000000  D  a  r  w  i  n  \n
0000007
>>>> 
```