



Fakultät Informatik

Development Report about Ion shell for Redox Os

It Project Report im Studiengang Informatik

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0.1 Abstract

This report describes the development contribution to Ion Shell for the It project "redox" between the winter term 2022 and summer term 2023. First an introduction about Ion Shell is provided. In the next chapter the typical development process which I applied, is shown via examples of bug fixes and feature implementations for Ion Shell. In additions that section indents to showcase how documentation, testing and coding can be performed for Ion Shell. After that chapter a reflection outlines the current status of Ion Shell. This reflection also involves achievements of my development work and left tasks/goals I could not complete. In the last chapter a listing of all my created issues and conducted pull requests are provided to quantify the development work.

0.2 Abstract in German

Dieser Bericht beschreibt die Entwicklung als Beitrag zu Ion Shell für das It Projekt "redox" während dem Wintersemester 2022 und Sommersemester 2023. Zuerst kommt eine Einleitung zu Ion Shell. Im nächsten Kapitel wird der typische Entwicklungsprozess, den Ich angewendet habe, durch Beispiel in Form von Fehlerbehebung und Implementierung von Features aufgezeigt. Zusätzlich soll dieses Kapitel demonstrieren wie Dokumentation, das Testen und die Programmierung für Ion Shell durchgeführt werden kann. Nach diesem Kapitel soll der aktuelle Status von Ion Shell verdeutlicht werden. Dieser Teil soll auch die Errungenschaften meiner Entwicklungsarbeit und die übrigen Aufgaben/Ziele welche Ich nicht vollendend konnte, aufzeigen. Im letzten Kapitel wird eine Auflistung von all meinen erstellten Issues und durchgeführten Pull Requests dargestellt um meine Entwicklungsarbeit zu quantifizieren.

0.3 Sources of code snippets

In several places, code snippets are used to illustrate certain points. Code snippets are taken from the Ion Shell repository on Gitlab [\[1\]](#)

based on the commit id 60bfb73351f0412c95b8ba2afe75e988514470a6. Unfortunately I could not generate an online link to a file based on a certain commit. For this reason I include a local copy of the repository beside this report. The name of this snapshot is "ion.zip". This local copy is a snapshot of the repository based on the commit 60bfb73351f0412c95b8ba2afe75e988514470a6. A source item in the bibliography of a code snippet is therefore a local file path within this local snapshot.

The Notation for file paths is as follows:

“ <folder> -> <folder> -> .. -> <file> “

Therefore the following Example:

“ src -> shell -> flow.rs “

Equals the flow.rs file inside the folder shell which is inside the folder src at the root project.

Chapter 1

Introtuction

1.1 What is Ion Shell

Ion Shell is a program written in rust. It is maintained on a git repository on the gitlab server for redox os ecosystem [2]. It is a shell which executes commands within a terminal emulator via read evaluation loop. Like other shells, Ion Shell also allows the execution of scripts in its own language. It serves as the default shell on redox os. As moment of writing ion shell can also be used on Linux. This shell is interpreted statement by statement. There is an online manual for the usage of ion shell available [3].

The work which was performed during the it project resolved mainly around the scripting aspect of Ion Shell. Because of this the scripting language of Ion Shell is introduced in more details as a preamble. To better illustrate certain aspect of scripting with this shell, certain differences between It and bash are discussed.

1.1.1 Typing in Ion Shell

As an example Bash only operates on text and does not have concept of types. Ion Shell on the other hand works in structural typing. A certain section of the online manual of Ion Shell lists all possible types [4]. Form this reference we conclude that Ion shell has following primitive types:

- str
- bool
- int
- float

And also provides these structural typing via:

- Array

- Hashmap
- Btreemap

Working with these types instead of just text provides a better detection of programming errors. Since Ion Shell is interpreted statement by statement, these errors are caught at runtime though.

It is important to note there is no nominal typing in Ion Shell. Formal Declaration of objects or structs with named fields is not possible like in other programming languages like Rust, Java, C# etc ..

To better illustrate how scripting in Ion Shell looks like, a few core features are explained with code snippet as examples in next subsections within this chapter.

1.1.2 Expansion

Ion Shell also supports expansion functionality. This feature allows to replace text with other values. or other expression with Most of time expansions are prepended with a sigil. A sigil is a character which signifies which type a resolved value is of. For instance this allows resolve the variable name to its respective value, see code snippet on [1.1](#) at the line [3](#). Here the sigil "\$" is used to expand a reference to a string value. At line [11](#) in the snippet [1.1](#) there is a showcase of the expansion of a variable to an array via the sigil "@". These two examples demonstrates that Ion Shell differentiate between strings and array. The brace expansion feature is illustrated at line within the snippet. Ion Shell enables conducting math via the arithmetic expansions, starting from line [36](#) in the code listing [1.1](#) shows how arithmetic is performed.

```

1  # String expansion
2  let string = "example_string"
3  echo $string
4  echo $string:$string
5  # Output
6  # example string
7  # example string:example string
8
9  # Arrays are with an different sigil expanded "@" instead of "$"
10 let array = [one two three]
11 echo @array
12 # Output
13 # one two three
14
15 # Brace expansion with different types
16 echo {1..10}
17 echo {10..1}
18 echo {1...10}
19 echo {10...1}
20 echo {a..d}
21 echo {d..a}
22 echo {a...d}
23 echo {d...a}
24 # Output
25 # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
26 # 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
27 # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
28 # 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

```



```
29 # a b c
30 # d c b
31 # a b c d
32 # d c b a
33
34 # Arithmetic Expansion
35 # Addtion
36 echo $((a + b))
37 # Raising to power of 2
38 echo $((a ** 2))
```

Listing 1.1: Expansion of variables. Source: [5].

1.1.3 String and array methods

There are builtin utility functions available for scripting called methods. According to the Ion manual methods are a subset of the expansion feature of Ion Shell. There are 2 kinds of methods. The kind of method is determined by the type of the return value. Every kind of method is prepended with its own sigil.

- String methods. Prependd with a "\$" sigil. Returns a string. See 1.2 as an example.
- Array methods. Prependd with a "@" sigil. Returns an array. See 1.3 as an example.

```

1 # Lines splits a string into an array of elements.
2 # These elements are seperated by "\n" as new line.
3 echo @lines($unescape("firstline\nsecondline"))
4 for line in @lines($unescape("third\nfourth\nfifth"))
5     echo $line
6 end
7 # Output
8 # firstline secondline
9 # third
10 # fourth
11 # fifth

```

Listing 1.2: Example of a string method. Source: [6].

```

1 # Returns a string which the repetition of the 1. argument
2 # times 2. argument as a number.
3 echo $repeat("abc," 3)
4 # Output:
5 # abc, abc, abc,

```

Listing 1.3: Example of a array method. Source: [7].

1.1.4 Control Flow

Ion Shell offers control flows to give conditional and repeated execution of statements. The syntax of control flows resembles the syntax of Rust to a certain degree. There are three kinds of control flow:

- Conditional execution by if statement. Example: [1.4](#).
- Repeated execution via while or for loops Example: [1.5](#).
- Value matching through matches statements. Example: [1.6](#).

```

1 let foo = "foo"
2 if test "foo" = $foo
3     echo "Found␣foo"
4 else if matches $foo '[A-Ma-m]\w+'
5     echo "we␣found␣a␣word␣that␣starts␣with␣A-M"
6     if not matches $foo '[A]'
7         echo "The␣word␣doesn't␣start␣with␣A"
8     else
9         echo "The␣word␣starts␣with␣'A'"
10    end
11 else
12     echo "Incompatible␣word␣found"
13 end

```

Listing 1.4: Showcase of if statements in the Ion Shell. Source: [\[8\]](#).

```

1 let value = "one␣two␣three␣four"
2 for element in @split(value)
3     echo $element
4 end
5 let value = 0
6 while test $value -lt 6
7     echo $value
8     let value += 1
9 end

```

Listing 1.5: Showcase of loop in the Ion Shell. Source: [\[9\]](#).

```

1 let bar = "bar"
2 let foo = bar
3 match $string

```

```
4      # if guard allows for more complex conditional logic within matching value
5      case "this" if eq $foo bar
6          echo "this_and_foo_=_bar"
7      case "this"
8          echo "this_and_foo_!=_bar"
9      case _; echo "no_match_found"
10 end
```

Listing 1.6: Showcase of switch matches in the Ion Shell. Source: [\[10\]](#).

Chapter 2

Development in Ion Shell

2.1 Finding areas for contribution

With the goal to contribute to Ion shell during the period of the it project, the possible bug fixes/features needed to be determined first. The following activities were undertaken to find out concrete tasks to find out development goals:

- Going through the online manual of Ion Shell.
- Reading posted issues on the GitLab Repository of Ion shell.
- Explore scripting of Ion Shell.

The online manual of the shell is meant for the users of the application. It focuses on the following points:

- What and how something can be done in an interactive session.
- Features of the scripting language.
- Philosophy the application. Why does it exists and what it is supposed to be.

Ion manual is build by the program of the rust progrom mdBook, [\[11\]](#), which converts markdown file into folder of HTML, CSS and JavaScript files for hosting a documentation as a website. Investigating the online manual of Ion shell provided the overview of already implemented features and how the shell was meant to be used. While reading the manual, it became clear that the documentation lacked explanations in certain areas. Later on additions to the documentation were also required for new implemented features in Ion Shell. Because of this the manual presents one of the fields in Ion shell for contribution. Another important source for the deduction of tasks was the collection of issues and pending pull requests from a repository.

2.2 Used programming languages

The whole program is developed in the Rust programming language like the whole ecosystem of Redox os. Beside the Rust, knowledge about Make files proved invaluable to understand the working of the integration tests and allowed to add more capability of running only one specific interrogation test, accomplished by the pull request [12]. The mastering of the scripting language of Ion Shell was vital too. Without it I could have not found out the correct behaviour which is to be achieved after a bug fix or feature implementation.

2.3 Verification of bug fixes and implementation via automated testing of features

The main way to verify the working of features and bug fixes is the usage of unit tests and integration tests. Unit tests and integration tests are the 2 forms of tests used to verify the functionality of the shell. The observation of the code base suggests that the first form as unit tests are mainly used to inspect the correctness of tokenisation, parsing and evaluation of the builtin functions of the shell in isolation. It is important to note that these unit tests execute and assert inner/private functions too in contrast to other programming languages like CSharp where unit test should not access private functionality easily. This is typical in the Rust language because unit tests are often in the children module in respect of the code to be tested. Visibility in Rust enables code in a children module to have full access to all functionality in a parent module. This allows to test private functions in Rust easily [13].

Integration tests depend on the kind of application. Ion shell's approach to integration test is the execution of script files and comparing the output to text files which contain the expected output for the test. This kind of integration test therefore focuses on the scripting aspect of the shell. Especially this kind of testing is valued highly according to the Contributing Guidelines of this project [14]. Since rust does not provide a builtin way to perform these kinds of tests, a rather complex bash script was written to orchestrate this kind of integration tests. Before this it project there was no explanation of how these new integration tests are executed and how they should be written. It was however paramount to add new integration tests to verify bug fixes and implemented features. A documentation section in the contributing guideline was crafted during the process of learning the working of this integration tests [14]. This will hopefully reduce the learning effort for future contributors in the area of integration tests.

2.4 Example of development

2.4.1 Implementing an array method in Ion Shell

The implementation of the feature of the method "subst" ought to represent in the development work in Ion Shell. This method allows to provide a default value for an empty array. The following tasks were performed to archive the implementation:

- Determine the desired behaviour of the array method.
- Create a test to verify the functionality of the implementation.
- Implement the method in Ion shell.
- Document this feature in the online manual of Ion shell.

In the end the implementation was proposed and merged under the following pull request [\[15\]](#).

2.4.1.1 Finding out the desired behaviour of "subst"

This feature was requested in an issue a certain while ago [\[16\]](#). In this issue the specifics of behaviour of this array method have already been discussed too. The discussion concluded the following signature of "subst".

“text subst(input: T, default: T) -> T “ source: [\[17\]](#)

Where the invariant says that T must be of type array. This array method takes two arguments as arrays and returns either the first or second argument. The first one is returned if it is not an empty array. Otherwise the second argument is returned. The accomplished implementation follows the signature and invariant.

2.4.2 Creating integration test for the implementation

To verify the functionality of the implementation, an integration test was added to test suit. An integration test consists of 2 files. One is an ion file which is executed by the shell an other is a plain text file with extension "out". This text file describes the expected output of the execution of the ion test file. For this implementation there is the file "subst.ion" and "subst.out" where "subst" is the name of the test. Both file must share the same base file name, here "subst".

The code snippet [2.1](#) represents the test code and should produce the following expected output [2.2](#).

In additions to the integration tests unit tests were put in place to verify the finer details of the implementation. Every unit test is presented as function annotated with "#[test]" in the code snippet 2.3.

```

1 let array = []
2
3 # Inline array in the method
4 echo @subst(@array [foo bar])
5
6 # single value
7 echo @subst(@array [baz])
8
9 # variable expansion
10 let default = [foobar]
11 echo @subst(@array @default)
12
13 # method would not trigger
14 let array += faz
15 echo @subst(@array @default)
16
17 for number in @subst([] [2 3])
18     echo $number
19 end

```

Listing 2.1: Ion shell script for testing implementation of subst method. Source: [18].

```

1 foo bar
2 baz
3 foobar
4 faz
5 2
6 3

```

Listing 2.2: Expected output of executed test script for subst 2.1.. Source: [19].

```

1 ...
2 #[test]
3 fn test_subst_variable_over_default() {
4     let method = ArrayMethod::new(
5         "subst",
6         "@ARRAY",
7         Pattern::StringPattern("[2, 3]"),

```



```

8         None
9     );
10    assert_eq!(
11        method.handle_as_array(&mut DummyExpander).unwrap(),
12        args!["a", "b", "c"]
13    );
14 }
15 #[test]
16 fn test_subst_default_over_empty_array() {
17     let method = ArrayMethod::new(
18         "subst", "[]", Pattern::StringPattern("[2_3]"),
19         None
20     );
21     assert_eq!(
22         method.handle_as_array(&mut DummyExpander).unwrap(),
23         args!["2", "3"]
24     );
25 }
26 #[test]
27 fn test_subst_fail_no_array_variable() {
28     let method =
29         ArrayMethod::new(
30             "subst",
31             "not_an_array",
32             Pattern::StringPattern("[2_3]"),
33             None
34         );
35     assert!(method.handle_as_array(&mut DummyExpander).is_err());
36 }
37 #[test]
38 fn test_subst_fail_default_is_no_array() {
39     let method = ArrayMethod::new(
40         "subst", "[]",
41         Pattern::StringPattern("not_an_array"),
42         None
43     );
44     assert!(method.handle_as_array(&mut DummyExpander).is_err());
45 }
46 #[test]
47 fn test_subst_fail_default_missing() {

```

```

48         let method = ArrayMethod::new(
49             "subst", " [] ",
50             Pattern::Whitespace,
51             None
52         );
53         assert!(method.handle_as_array(&mut DummyExpander).is_err());
54     }
55     ...

```

Listing 2.3: Unit test for the implementation of the method "subst".. Source: [15].

2.4.3 Implementation of "subst"

After settling goals and the verification of the implementation it is time make this feature a reality via Rust code. The implementation of the method is contained the function shown in 2.4. The first part of the function validates if the first and second argument are of type array, from line 4 to line 28. This validation ensures that an error is returned if the user violates the conditions which were lay out, see 2.4.1.1 section. Errors in Rust are propagated by value rather than exceptions. This is done via the generic enum type `Result<T, E>` where `T` is the type of the value in the successful case and `E` is the type of value which communicates what went wrong in case of error. A functions therefore declares via its return type of the enum `Result<T, E>` that it can fail, line 2. Within the code section for validating the arguments, the function returns `Err` variants, case of the violation of the stated conditions 2.4.1.1, at several places, at line 5, 14 and 23. There is another spot where an error is returned. This spot can be found by the "?" character which signifies that if an error is given, then propagate this error to the caller of the function at line 28. This propagation equals a rethrowing of an exception in C#:

```

try {
var array = expand_func.slice_array(elements, this.selection);
} catch(Exception e) {
throw e;
}

```

Between line 34 and line 46 the success case is performed by returning the first argument back if it is not empty, line 45. The second one is returned only if the first one is an empty array, line 43.

```

1  fn subst<E: Expander>(&self, expand_func: &mut E)
2      -> Result<Args, Error<E::Error>> {
3      let variable = self.resolve_var(expand_func)?;
4      if !is_array_expression(&self.variable) {
5          return Err(MethodError::WrongArgument(
6              stringify!(subst),
7              "1. argument must be an array",
8          )
9              .into());
10     }
11     let default_over_empty = match self.pattern {
12         Pattern::StringPattern(pattern) => {
13             if !is_array_expression(pattern) {
14                 return Err(MethodError::WrongArgument(
15                     stringify!(subst),
16                     "2. argument must be an array",
17                 )
18                     .into());
19             }
20             Self::resolve_arg_array(expand_func, pattern)
21         }
22         Pattern::Whitespace => {
23             Err(MethodError::WrongArgument(
24                 stringify!(subst),
25                 "requires a 2. argument").into()
26             )
27         }
28     }?;
29     let elements = variable.split(char::is_whitespace);
30     let array = expand_func.slice_array(
31         elements,
32         &self.selection
33     )?;
34     if array.is_empty()
35         // returned slice_array array can still
36         // have one element with nothing it even the
37         // variable was an empty array.
38         || array.get(0)
39         .expect(

```

```
40         "Unexpected: _array_was_checked_if_it_was_empty "  
41         ).is_empty()  
42     {  
43         Ok(default_over_empty)  
44     } else {  
45         Ok(array)  
46     }  
47 }
```

Listing 2.4: Function which implements the subst method. Source: [15].

2.4.4 Documentation of "subst"

After the implementation an explanation of this method was noted down in array method section of the Ion Shell manual [7]. This documentation covers the following aspects:

1. What does it do.
2. What is expected of the provided arguments and when an error is raised.
3. Example of the usage with an expected output.

The first and second point are communicating the established conditions the functions expects to be called, shown at 2.4.1.1.

Chapter 3

Conclusions after the development

3.1 Accomplishments

Over the period of the it project, participation in a number of areas of development were performed:

- Improving Code quality for example refactoring.
- Documentation.
- Writing unit tests and integration tests.
- Bug fixes.
- Implementation of features.

It was possible to get the code quality to a point where no warnings or complication errors occurred. The all pull requests described in the section [4.1.3](#) contributed to this success.

Contribution in regard of documentation was another portion of development, listed in [4.1.4](#). This not involved the markdown files at the project root and the comments within the source code but also the part of the ion manual. This will hopefully server future contributors well.

Ion Shell as any other software contains bugs of course. Some the bugs could be fixed via code contribution on my side, listed in [4.1.2](#). A few features were also achieved, listed in [4.1.1](#).

The integration tests of Ion Shell were analyzed and comprehended. On one hand this knowledge could be leveraged to create effective tests which verify the correct behaviour of the implemented features and bug fixes. On the other hand this understanding lead to a section about how to write the integration tests in Ion Shell [\[20\]](#).

3.2 Status of Ion Shell

Ion Shell is not only capable of running on redox os but also quit well on a Linux distribution. This fact became more than clear by the my conducted development of Ion Shell on a Linux distribution.

The scripting API of Ion Shell allows for writing more correct automation compared to shells like bash shell. Structural typing and various higher level language features like expansion [1.1.2](#) methods [1.1.3](#) and control flow [1.1.4](#).

3.2.1 Problems with Ion Shell

However Ion Shell has unfortunately several troublesome areas. This section points out those aspects of Ion Shell which should be improved on.

- **Ion Shell has no regular contributors**
- **Ion Shell CI is not functioning correctly**
- **Ion Shell has no distribution for end user on Linux**
- **Ion Shell has not mainted dependencies**

Ion Shell has no regular contributors

The Gitlab repository of Ion Shell does not indicate an active development community from the beginning of the it project up to the moment of writing. The last commit before my first contribution was .. . Up to the moment of writing most commits were done by me. A few exceptions were occasional pull requests ... Throughout the it-project there was only one person who reviewed and accepted pull requests. This individual in question is , , the .. . The lack of regular contribute could lead to a complete hall of the development of Ion Shell.

Ion Shell CI is not functioning correctly

A number of dependencies used by Ion Shell are not maintained anymore ... If newly needed features or bugs arise from those libraries, then someone has to do it on their own. This puts more complexity on the new potential contributors as they might have to learn and adjust separate code bases.

Ion Shell has no distribution for end user on Linux

Ion Shell can be still considered an alpha program. During the development phase of it project I discovered pretty fast new bugs and needed features. With a larger user

space these issues could be detected early. More users could provide more feedback to the program and even attract potential contributor. Additional contributors is what this project really needs the most. Ion Shell can be compiled and run on Linux. However it lacks official distribution channels for linux end user . A user indenting to use this shell, has to install the rust tool chain before and then compile the program. More Linux use rend users could be reached the program would be released on distribution channels like dnf, apt etc .. .

Ion Shell has not mainted dependencies

Not all jobs of the Ion Shell CI' do still not complete successfully. While the jobs .. now run successfully due to my contribution The other jobs .., still fail. This is problematic. While local compilation and manually run test suit can provide detection of problems, it not enforced. Every pull requests therefore require also inspection of the compilation and a working test suit for the code reviewer. This could be automated with a proper CI. Beside causing more work for the reviewer, it also can hinder the confidence of new contributors not knowing that CI can run successfully right now. I tried communicating this problem via following issues .. . In addition I talked to the community about this on the matrix server on several occasions.

3.3 What is left to do in Ion Shell

This section describes which goals for the it project could not be archived. The description also contains the reasons why a goal could be accomplished.

- Incorporate the source location, (file name, line number, column number) into the error message.
- Implement wild card expansion for various schemes like disk ..
- Make the CI work on all jobs possible.

The following bullet points were non-goals during the it-project. Nonetheless they were identified as worthwhile endeavours.

- Provide various deploy set ups to publish Ion Shell on various package managers like apt, dnf, ..
- Port Ion Shell to windows.

3.3.1 Enriching error messages

One area of contribution was focused on enriching error message in Ion Shell. Error messages in Ion Shell already provide specific information about what problem occurred. However the details within certain error messages had some potential for improvement. The following merged pull requests of mine were focused on that areas:

- Out of bounds errors show the invalid index and the length of an array [21].
- Errors because of the reference of an undeclared variable now show the name of the undeclared one [22].

Another aspect of missing information for error messages was the source location where an error was encountered. The source location is the respective line and column number. The source location in an error message as a feature were noted down in an still opened issue [23] . It was my indentation to add the source location to a raised error message. In the end of the it project I was not able to do so though. The parser of ion shell does not keep track of line and columns numbers for statements. Because of this, one can not simply incorporate the source location into the error messages.

A workaround was attempted via counting at least the line numbers per executed statement. There is a for loop, see code snippet 3.1 as a simplified and modified version, which terminates, parses and executes statements one by one in Ion Shell. In the modified version there two additional statements. The first addition the declaration of the line numbers to count per statement at line 9. The second addition the increment of the line numbers per statement at line 18. Those modifications ought to keep track of the line number of the current statement.


```

1  /// Receives a command and attempts to execute the contents.
2  pub fn on_command(
3      &mut self,
4      command_to_execute: impl Iterator<Item = u8>,
5      set_cmd_duration: bool,
6  ) -> std::result::Result<(), IonError> {
7      // ... some code before
8      // Added by workaround
9      let mut line_number: usize = 0;
10     for stmt in command_to_execute.batching(
11         |cmd|
12         Terminator::new(cmd).terminate()) {
13         // Go through all of the statements and build up
14         // the block stack
15         // When block is done return statement for execution.
16         for statement in StatementSplitter::new(&stmt) {
17             // Added by workaround
18             line_number += 1;
19             let statement = parse_and_validate(statement)?;
20             if let Some(stm) = Self::insert_statement(
21                 &mut self.flow_control, statement
22             )? {
23                 self.execute_statement(&stm)?;
24             }
25         }
26     }
27     // ... some code after
28     Ok(())
29 }

```

Listing 3.1: For loop which terminates, parses and interprets statements. Source: [24].

That attempt however did not work for all scenarios. In cases of calling a function the line numbers were not correct however. This oddity comes from the fact that statements within a function are executed in a batch. Let us consider the following ion script snippet 3.2. If an error occurs at line 3, then the line number is wrongly 6 with the workaround because counted line number refers to the function call.

```

1 fn print
2   let message = "2"
3   echo $message
4 end
5
6 print

```

Listing 3.2: Example with undefined variable error.

In addition to that the execution of string and array methods do not propagate their error up to the execution loop 3.1. If an error happens, a message is directly printed to the console, at 3.3 on the line 13 or line 21.

Given the printing to console directly where the error is detected, this place of code would also need access to the source location or better should propagate the error the execution loop 3.1 consistently.

```

1  /// The exit status of a command
2  ///
3  /// Provides some helpers for defining
4  /// builtins like error messages and semantic constants
5  #[derive(Clone, Copy, PartialEq, Eq, Hash, Debug, Default)]
6  pub struct Status(i32);
7  impl Status {
8      // ... other declarations
9      /// A generic error occurred. Prints an helper text
10     pub fn error<T: AsRef<str>>(err: T) -> Self {
11         let err = err.as_ref();
12         if !err.is_empty() {
13             eprintln!("{}", err);
14         }
15         Self(1)
16     }
17     /// Wrong arguments submitted to the builtin
18     pub fn bad_argument<T: AsRef<str>>(err: T) -> Self {
19         let err = err.as_ref();
20         if !err.is_empty() {
21             eprintln!("{}", err);
22         }
23         Self(2)
24     }
25     // ... other declarations

```

25 `}`

Listing 3.3: How builtin method print raised errors directly to the console. Source: [\[25\]](#).

In my view the solution is to rewrite the tokenisation and parsing in a way so that a token/language items are linked to its respective column and line number. This rewrite however requires coordination with the repository owners and significant amount of work which exceeds the available time I could afford to spend for the it project.

Chapter 4

List of development accomplishment

4.1 Pull Requests

4.1.1 Features

- Implemented pipefail feature. If at least one command in pipeline returns an error, the whole pipeline returns an error.[\[26\]](#).
- Improved error message for not declared variable. Now shows the name of not found variable [\[22\]](#).
- Improved error message for invalid index. Message now shows the length of sequence where the out of bounds error occurs [\[21\]](#).
- Implemented work around to make file scheme work in Ion Shell inside Redox Os [\[27\]](#)
- Implemented subst method for Ion Shell. [\[15\]](#)

4.1.2 Bug fixes

- Make all buitlins of ion shell included the ion manual after building documentation [\[28\]](#).
- Ensured that spaces between left parentheses and the first argument does not cause an error anymore .[\[29\]](#)
- Converted unguarded unsafe conversion to utf-8 string. [\[30\]](#)

Related to redoxer

- Fixed semantic version of redoxer and applied missing argument for a function to fix compiler failure [\[31\]](#).

4.1.3 Code Quality

- Scripted option to only run one selected integration test. [12]
- Removed redundant, more than once, termination before tokenisation. [32]
- Remove obsolete parameter in several functions in the parser section of Ion Shell. [33]
- Fixing warnings by using modern API of criterion in benchmarks. [34]
- Added unit tests for parsing let statements. [35]
- Added unit tests for terminating lines before tokenisation. [36]
- Removed not used struct field. [37]

4.1.4 Documentation

- Moved msrv from clippy file to Cargo.toml. [38]
- Documented how the documentation of builtin are generated into the Ion Shell online manual. [39]
- Wrote section about how integration test work and how to write them. [40]
- Provided additional command for building ion manual locally. [41]
- Fixed formatting in the builtin section of the ion manual [42]
- Adjusted msrv to sync it within the project [43]
- Added notes/links to ion plugin. [44]
- Documented feature of initializing file. [45]
- Added output to example of creating an array withing the ion manual [46]
- Created a section about how integration tests work in Ion Shell. It also contains guides how to write integration tests for Ion Shell [20].

4.1.5 Configuration

- Make Linux job work in CI and fixed version in MakeFile. [47]
- Removed always overwritten test files and made it ignored in git. [48]
- Updated section about joining the redox community on matrix server. [49]

4.2 Issues

Resolved issues mean that they could be closed due to my contributions.

4.2.1 Opened and resolved Issues

- Reported problem of not working builtin documentation generation within ion manual [50]. Solved by pull request [28].
- Reported bug that white spaces between opening parentheses and the first argument causes an error [51]. Solved by pull request [51].
- Reported that ion manual is not updated by the documentation of the builtin methods [52]. Solved by pull request [53].
- Reported that the test suite of Ion Shell does not compile with intended rust version [54]. Solved by pull request [47].

4.2.2 Resolved Issues

The following issues were not opened by me but resolved by me via contribution.

- Feature request of new builtin method subst to allow for replacing empty arrays with an default array [17]. Resolved by pull request [15].

4.2.3 Opened issues

This issues were opened by me to report an problem. But they were not solved by me.

Related to redoxer

- Requested the rebuilding of the docker image for redoxer so that the Ion Shell repository can be build with a new rust version [55].

4.2.4 Still Opened Issues

This issues were opened by me to report an problem. But they have not been solved yet.

- Noted null-coalescing operator as a possible language feature [56]. Was brought up in the discussion in the issue [15].
- Noted down the trenary as a possible language feature [57]. Was brought up in the discussion in the issue [15].
- Reported the missing feature of handling redox os schemes in general [58].
- Proposed more information for error messages to end user. Espeacally by providing the locatoin where the error occured, ake line and colum [23].
- Reported general failing of Ci for ion shell [59].
- Reported that a job called "linux:stable" in the Ci still fails [60].

Related to redoxer.

- Reported that command "redoxer exec true" does fail on fedora [61].

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Glossary

library A suite of reusable code inside of a programming language for software development. i

redoxer Rust program to execute another rust program within an environment resembling Redox. It is used in the CI of most projects in the redox os ecosystem. It is meant to check if additions to a code base, do not prevent programs from running in Redox. Link to repository of redoxer [\[62\]](#). i, 25, 27, 28

shell Terminal of a Linux/Unix system for entering commands. i