

# ← Lab 7: Processes and Error handling

Due by midnight, Wednesday 11/7

For project 4, you'll need to be able to start new processes. Error handling is also really important, and will prevent you from accidentally creating a forkbomb.

## Getting started

[Right click and download this link.](#) This is the skeleton of your lab.

**Please be sure to put your name at the top.**

This program takes any number of command-line arguments and **runs the program specified**. I've already written the `fork()`, `execvp()` and `waitpid()` system calls for you, but you've got some work to do to **make it output some useful error messages**.

For example, if you compile it and run it like so:

```
$ ./lab7 ls -l
total 17
-rwxr-xr-x 1 abc123 UNKNOWN1 6875 Apr  6 02:04 lab7
-rw-r--r-- 1 abc123 UNKNOWN1 1593 Apr  6 02:02 lab7.c
-----
$ _
```

Right now, all it does is run the program, and then print a line of `-----`.

This program can serve as the basis of your project 4, since the main responsibility of a shell is to start new processes and report errors from them!

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## What to do

**Read the comments in the code I've given you** to see what you have to do and where to do it.

This lab is also testing to see if you can follow those instructions by looking up documentation, so **use the `man` pages**.

`man` pages are... dense. They have a lot of information, and they go into a lot of detail. But the important parts to focus on are:

- The first paragraph of the “DESCRIPTION” as well as any parts of it that explain the arguments
- The “RETURN VALUE” section
- Sometimes, the “ERRORS” sections

Here are some pages you will find useful:

- `man 3 perror`
  - *the 3 makes it look up the C library call instead of some MySQL thing.*
  - *if the manpages you find make no sense, try putting the 3 in there.*
- `man 3 exit`
- `man execve`
- `man signal`
  - this will tell you how to **ignore a kind of signal** with the `signal()` function.
- `man waitpid`
  - will tell you about how to check the return value and status from the process.
  - the `WIFEXITED(status)` stuff is kinda weird, so here's an example on how to use those functions:

```
// this is code that's already in the lab7.c file for you.
int status;
int childpid = waitpid(-1, &status, 0);

if(WIFEXITED(status))
    // it exited normally; use WEXITSTATUS() to extract th

// et cetera...
```

---

## Things to test

Try running some simple commands that you know will complete successfully. Your output might look like:

```
$ ./lab7 ls
lab7  lab7.c
-----
Program exited successfully!

$ ./lab7 echo "hello"
hello
-----
Program exited successfully!

$ _
```

Then try running a **valid command that will fail**, like trying to `ls` a directory that doesn't exist:

```
$ ./lab7 ls /bogus
ls: cannot access '/bogus': No such file or directory
-----
Program exited with error code 2

$ _
```

Then try running some **bogus commands** that should cause the `execvp` to fail. In addition to printing the message about the invalid command, you should *also* see a report about the error code - that should be **the error code that you pass to the `exit()` after `execvp()` failed**.

```
$ ./lab7 aisfjajojojedg
Error running program: No such file or directory
-----
Program exited with error code 1

$ _
```

Then, try killing a process with a signal. An easy one to use is `SIGINT`, which is sent when you use `ctrl+C`. That's why you set up the `SIGINT` handler to be ignored. For example:

```
$ ./lab7 cat
hello
hello
^C-----
```

```
Program was terminated by signal: Interrupt
```

```
$ _
```

This happens because `cat` without arguments simply copies `stdin` to `stdout`, so we got trapped in it. Pressing `ctrl+C` sends `SIGINT` to `cat`, which kills it, which *your* program can detect and print an error about.

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## Submission

Please remove all the comments I put in the file before you submit.

[Then submit as usual.](#)

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