#### Pipe

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#### Overview

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## Pipe

## What is a Pipe

#### Pipe

We use the term *pipe* to mean connecting a data flow from one process to another.

# shell command cat <<"E0F" | grep "abc" stdin → cat «"E0F" → piple → grep "abc" → stdout

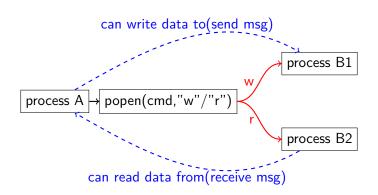
## Process pipe

#### Process pipe

Perhaps the simplest way of passing data between two programs is with the *popen* and *pclose* functions.

```
原型
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *popen(const char *command, const char *open_mode);
int pclose(FILE *stream_to_close);
```



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#### read data from child process

#### 12-pipeRead.c

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(){
FILE * f; char buf[1000]; int len;
memset(buf,'\0',1000);
f=popen("uname -a","r"); sleep(5);
 if(f==NULL){
  perror("error in create another process!"); exit(-1); }
len = fread(buf, sizeof(char), 1000, f);
 if(len>0){}
  printf("the out put of uname -a is:\n%s\n",buf); }
 printf("finished!"); pclose(f); exit(0);
```

#### read data from child process

```
13-pipeRead.c
./pipe &
[2] 5254
[1]
     Done
                            ./pipe
$ ps -j
USER.
             PID
                  PPID
                       PGID SESS JOBC STAT COMMAND
hainingzhang 1583 1582 1583
                                       1 S
                                              -bash
hainingzhang 5254 1583 5254
                                  0 1 S
                                               ./pipe
hainingzhang 5255 5254 5254
                                       1 7.
                                              (uname)
$ the out put of uname -a is:
Darwin HainingdeMacBook-Pro.local 17.5.0 Darwin Kernel
Version 17.5.0: Mon Mar 5 22:24:32 PST 2018:
 root:xnu-4570.51.1~1/RELEASE X86 64 x86 64
finished!
```

#### send data to child process

#### 13-pipeWrite.c

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(){
FILE * f; char buf[1000]; int len;
memset(buf, '\0', 1000);
 sprintf(buf, "I can say a, b ,c and d.");
f=popen("wc -w","w");
 if(f==NULL){
  perror("error in create another process!");
  exit(-1): }
 fwrite(buf, sizeof(char), strlen(buf), f);
 printf("finished!"); pclose(f); exit(0);
```

#### 作业

#### 编写一个 socket 程序, 要求:

- 使用 TCP 协议实现
- 2 客户端可以和服务器端进行通信
- ⑤ 当用户输入 end 时,本客户端退出结束
- 进阶要求:
  - 多个客户端可以同时分别和服务端通信
  - ② 实现一个类似聊天室的功能

### The End

## **Appendix**

#### 本课程相关资源下载

- ppt
  https://github.com/gmsft/ppt/tree/master/linux
- ② 实验指导书 https://github.com/gmsft/ppt/tree/master/book/linux

#### about man page

The manual is generally split into eight numbered sections, organized as follows (on Research Unix, BSD, macOS and Linux):

section	description
1	General commands
2	System calls
3	Library function(C standard library)
4	Special files(devices) and drivers
5	File formats and conventions
6	Games and screensavers
7	Miscellanea
8	System administration commands and daemons

Table: man page