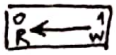
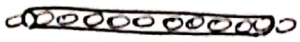
04.04.2019

Curs 6 – S.O.

Pipe (anonim pe Win)





Capetele pipe-urilor trebuie închise imediat ce nu mai sunt necesare

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

int main(int argc, char** argv){
    int a[4] = {1,2,3,4};
    int p[2];
    pipe(p);
    if(fork() == 0){
        close(p[0]);
        a[2] += a[3];
        write(p[1], &a[2], sizeof(int));
        close(p[1]);
        exit(0);
    }
    close(p[1]);
    a[0] += a[1];
    read(p[0], &a[2], sizeof(int));
    close(p[0]);
    wait(0);
    a[0] += a[2];
    printf("%d\n", a[0]);
    return 0;
}
```

default: read ~~& write~~ nu citește dacă pipe-ul e gol

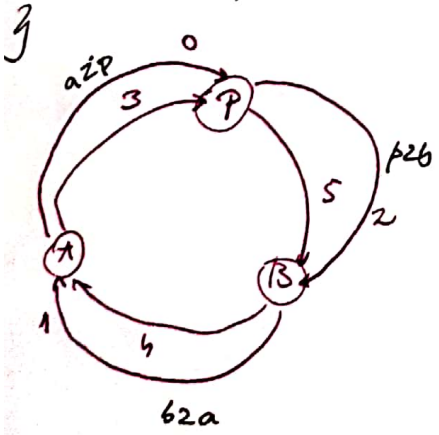
→ odată ce încep să apară date, cum știe cât să citească

→ read e programat să ~~citească~~ citească cât există în pipe, dacă cerem 1000 de caractere, cel mai probabil nu am citi toate 1000 o dată.

→ dacă pipe-ul e gol, read așteaptă până când ~~am~~ vin date sau nu mai are cine să scrie

→ read / write returnează câți octeți ~~scrisi~~ se citesc din ceea ce s-a cerut.

3



Round-count.c

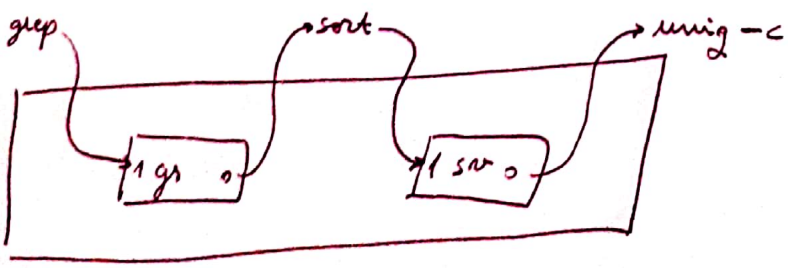
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {

    int p2b[2], b2a[2], a2p[2], n;

    pipe(p2b); pipe(b2a); pipe(a2p);

    if (fork() == 0) {                    // A
        close(p2b[0]); close(p2b[1]); close(b2a[1]); close(a2p[0]);
        while(1) {
            if(read(b2a[0], &n, sizeof(int)) <= 0) break; if(n<=0) break;
            n--; printf("A: %d -> %d\n", n+1, n);
            write(a2p[1], &n, sizeof(int));
        }
        close(b2a[0]); close(a2p[1]);
        exit(0);
    }

    if(fork() == 0) {                     // B
        close(a2p[0]); close(a2p[1]); close(p2b[1]); close(b2a[0]);
        while(1){
            if(read(p2b[0], &n, sizeof(int)) <= 0 && n<=0) break;
            n--; printf("B: %d -> %d\n", n+1, n);
            write(b2a[1], &n, sizeof(int));
        }
        close(p2b[0]); close(b2a[1]);
        exit(0);
    }

    close(b2a[0]); close(b2a[1]); close(a2p[1]); close(p2b[0]);
    n=15;
    write(p2b[1], &n, sizeof(int));
    while(1) {
        if(read(a2p[0], &n, sizeof(int)) <= 0 && n<=0) break;
        n--; printf("P: %d -> %d\n", n+1, n);
        write(p2b[1], &n, sizeof(int));
    }
    close(a2p[0]); close(p2b[1]); wait(0); wait(0);
    return 0;
}
```

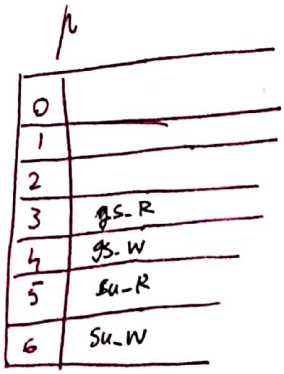
grep "an/gr211" /etc/passwd | sort | uniq -c
gs su

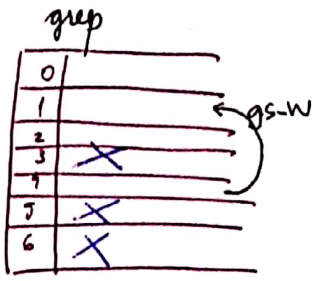
dup2 (p[0], 0) // -> va lua ce găsește la p[0] și va pune la 0 (doar în Procesul Curent)

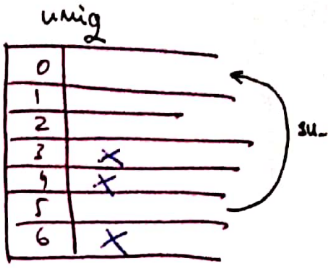
pipe-chain.c

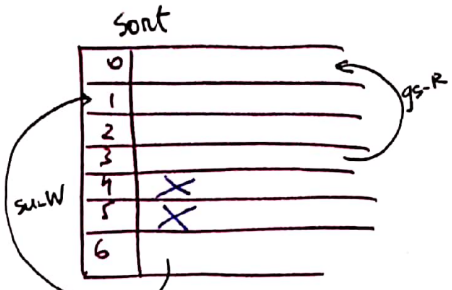
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <sys/types.h>

int main (int argc, char *argv){
  int gs[2], su[2]; pipe(gs); pipe(su);
  if(fork() == 0){ close(gs[0]); close(su[0]); close(su[1]); dup2(gs[1], 1);
      execlp("grep", "grep", "/an1/", "/etc/passwd", NULL);
      exit(0);

  }
  if(fork() == 0){ close(gs[1]); close(su[0]); dup2(gs[0], 0); dup2(su[1], 1);
      execlp("sort", "sort", NULL);
      exit(0);

  }
  if(fork() == 0){ close(gs[0]); close(gs[1]); close(su[1]); dup2(su[0], 0);
      execlp("uniq", "uniq", "-c", NULL);
      exit(0);

  } close(gs[0]); close(gs[1]); close(su[0]); close(su[1]);
  wait(0); wait(0); wait(0);

  return 0;
}
```











Fifo — un fișier cu cale unică în sistem și lucrează ca un pipe

mkfifo nume

la fifo, open are mecanism special ca read/write ♡