# Shell 的实现

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## 一、实验内容

实现具有管道、重定向功能的 shell,能够执行一些简单的基本命令,如进程执行、列目录等。

## 二、实验目的

- 1、学习并理解 linux 中 shell 的知识;
- 2、重点学会编程实现管道和重定向的功能;
- 3、实现自己的 shell

## 三、设计思路和流程图

1、对输入的解析

本次实验的第一个难题,就是对输入的命令进行解析。最简单的想法就是按照空格来划分,之后按照 "<"、">"、"|"等符号进行分类处理。

2、简单命令的执行

使用函数 execvp 可以实现简单的命令,函数原型为 int execvp(const char \*file ,char \* const argv []);, execvp()会从 PATH 环境变量所指的目录中查找符合参数 file 的文件名,找到后便执行该文件,然后将第二个参数 argv 传给该欲执行的文件。为了不造成阻塞,这里启用了一个新线程实现它;父进程需等待子进程,以回收分配给它的资源。

3、输入输出重定向的实现

实现重定向的主要函数是 freopen,可以将预定义的标准流文件定向到自定义的文件中。只要能够在命令解析时准确提取自定义文件,重定向功能就不难实现。

4、管道功能的实现

命令之间通过"|"符号来分隔,使用 pipe 函数来建立管道。通过 strtok\_r 函数来分隔命令,利用 pipe 函数生成的的读取端和写入端,第一条命令的输出作为第二条命令的输入,从而实现管道的功能。

### 四、源程序及注释

首先介绍一些代码中出现的库函数,有助于对代码的理解。

### ssize t getline(char \*\*lineptr, size t \*n, FILE \*stream);

按行读入字符串,头文件为 stdio.h。其中,lineptr 指向存放该行字符的指针,如果是 NULL,则有系统帮助 malloc; n 为读取字符串的最大长度,如果是由系统 malloc 的指针,则为 0; stream 为文件描述符。如果成功则返回读取的字节数,否则返回-1。

#### fflush()

刷新缓冲区。fflush(stdin)刷新标准输入缓冲区,把输入缓冲区内的内容概丢弃;fflush(stdout)刷新标准输出缓冲区,把输出缓冲区内的内容强制打印到标准输出设备上。

#### int execvp(const char\* file, const char\* argv[]);

执行文件。第一个参数 file 是要运行的文件, 会在环境变量 PATH 中查找 file, 并执行; 第二个参数 argv[]是一个参数列表, argv 列表最后一个必须是 NULL。失败会返回-1, 成功无返回值。

#### char \*strtok r(char \*str, const char \*delim, char \*\*saveptr);

分割字符串。str 为要分解的字符串,delim 为分隔符字符串。char \*\*saveptr 参数是一个指向 char \*的指针变量,用来在 strtok\_r 内部保存切分时的上下文,以应对连续调用分解相同源字符串。函数返回分割后的第一段字符串。

第一次调用 strtok\_r 时,str 参数必须指向待提取的字符串,saveptr 参数的值可以忽略。连续调用时,str 赋值为 NULL,saveptr 为上次调用后返回的值,不要修改。strtok\_r 实际上就是将 strtok 内部隐式保存的 this 指针,以参数的形式与函数外部进行交互。调用者在连续切分相同源字符串时,除了将 str 参数赋值为 NULL,还要传递上次切分时保存下的 saveptr。

#### FILE \*freopen( const char \*path, const char \*mode, FILE \*stream );

把预定义的标准流文件定向到由 path 指定的文件中。其中,参数 path 为文件名,用于存储输入输出的自定义文件名; mode 为文件打开的模式,常见的用"w+"等; stream 为一个文件,通常使用标准流文件。

#### int dup(int oldfd);

dup 用来复制参数 oldfd 所指的文件描述符,头文件为 unistd.h。复制成功返回最小的尚未被使用过的文件描述符,若有错误则返回-1。

#### int dup2(int oldfd, int newfd);

dup2 与 dup 区别是 dup2 可以用参数 newfd 指定新文件描述符的数值。若参数 newfd 已 经被程序使用,则系统就会将 newfd 所指的文件关闭;若 newfd 等于 oldfd,则返回 newfd,而不关闭 newfd 所指的文件。dup2 所复制的文件描述符与原来的文件描述符共享各种文件状态。共享所有的锁定,读写位置和各项权限或 flags 等。若 dup2 调用成功则返回新的文件描述符,出错则返回-1。

在 shell 的重定向功能中,就是通过调用 dup 或 dup2 函数对标准输入和标准输出的操作来实现的。

具体代码如下,并附有详细注释。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include<signal.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
//0:stdin 1:stdout 2:stderr
//execute the basic order
void execute(char** argv)
{
     pid t pid;
     int status;
     //fork child process
     if ((pid = fork()) < 0) {
          printf("**Error:Fork failed.\n");
          exit(1);
     }
     else if (pid == 0) { //child process
          // invalid command && not 'cd'
          if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0 \&\& strcmp(argv[0], "cd"))
               printf("**Error:Invalid command.\n");
          exit(0);
     }
     else { //father wait for child process
          while (wait(&status) != pid);
     }
}
//split the command
void readIn(char* comm, char** argv)
     int count = 0;
     memset(argv, 0, sizeof(char*) * (64));
     char* lefts = NULL;
     while (1) {
          char* p = strtok r(comm, " ", &lefts);
          if (p == NULL) {break;}
          argv[count] = p; //argv is an array, it stores each value of your input divided by " "
          comm = lefts;
          count++;
```

```
if (strcmp(argv[0], "exit") == 0) exit(0);
     else if (strcmp(argv[0], "cd") == 0) {
          int ch = chdir(argv[1]);
     }
}
//remove extra spaces
char* removeSpace(char* st) {
    int i = 0;
     int j = 0;
     char* ptr = malloc(sizeof(char*) * strlen(st));
     for (i = 0; st[i] != '\0'; i++)
          if (st[i] != ' ')
               ptr[j] = st[i];
               j++;
     ptr[j] = '\0';
     st = ptr;
     return st;
}
//output exludes the first element
void execute file(char** argv, char* output) {
     pid t pid;
     int status, flag;
     char* file = NULL;
     if ((pid = fork()) < 0) {
          printf("**Error:Fork failed.\n");
          exit(1);
     }
     else if (pid == 0) { //child process
          if (strstr(output, ">") > 0) { //returns a pointer to first occurence after ">" or null
           //more than one ">"
               char* p = strtok r(output, ">", &file);
               //output includes words between two ">"
               file = removeSpace(file);
               // get words after (second) ">"
               flag = 1;
               int old stdout = dup(1);
               FILE* fp1 = freopen(output, "w+", stdout); // new output
               execute file(argv, file); //deal with commands after ">"
               fclose(stdout); // close new output
```

```
*stdout = *fp2; // return to the old output
               exit(0);
          }
          if (strstr(output, "<") > 0) {
               char* p = strtok r(output, "<", &file);</pre>
               file = removeSpace(file);
               // get words after "<"
               flag = 1;
               int fd = open(file, O_RDONLY);
               if (fd < 0) {
                    printf("**Error:No such file or directory.");
                    exit(0);
               }
          }
          if (strstr(output, "|") > 0)
               char* p = strtok r(output, "|", &file);
               file = removeSpace(file);
               // get words after "|"
               flag = 1;
               char* args[64];
               readIn(file, args);
               execute(args);
          }
          int old stdout = dup(1); //stdout
          FILE* fp1 = freopen(output, "w+", stdout); //new output
          if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0)
               printf("**Error:Already in execution.");
          fclose(stdout); // close new output
          FILE* fp2 = fdopen(old_stdout, "w");
          *stdout = *fp2; //return to the old output
          exit(0);
     }
     else { while (wait(&status) != pid); }
}
//output exludes the first element
void execute input(char** argv, char* output)
     pid t pid;
     int fd;
     char* file;
```

FILE\* fp2 = fdopen(old stdout, "w");

```
int flag = 0;
int status;
if ((pid = fork()) < 0) {
     printf("**Error:Fork failed\n");
     exit(1);
}
else if (pid == 0) { //child process
     if (strstr(output, "<") > 0) {
          char* p = strtok r(output, "<", &file);</pre>
          file = removeSpace(file);
          // get words after (second) "<"
          flag = 1;
          fd = open(output, O RDONLY);
          if (fd < 0) {
               printf("**Error:No such file or directory.");
               exit(0);
          output = file;
     }
     if (strstr(output, ">") > 0) {
          char* p = strtok_r(output, ">", &file);
          file = removeSpace(file);
          // get words after ">"
          flag = 1;
          int old stdout = dup(1);
          FILE* fp1 = freopen(file, "w+", stdout); //new output
          execute_input(argv, output); //deal with commands after ">"
          fclose(stdout);
          FILE* fp2 = fdopen(old stdout, "w");
          *stdout = *fp2; //return to the old output
          exit(0);
     }
     if (strstr(output, "|") > 0) {
          char* p = strtok_r(output, "|", &file);
          file = removeSpace(file);
          // get words after "|"
          flag = 1;
          char* args[64];
          readIn(file, args);
          int pfds[2];
          pid t pid, pid2;
          int status, status2;
          pipe(pfds); //create pipe
          //pfds[0]:read pfds[1]:write
```

```
int fl = 0;
if ((pid = fork()) < 0 || (pid2 = fork()) < 0) {
     printf("**Error:Fork failed.\n");
    exit(1);
}
if (pid == 0 \&\& pid2 != 0)  {
    close(1); //stdout
     dup(pfds[1]); //pfds[1]:write
    close(pfds[0]);
    close(pfds[1]);
     fd = open(output, O RDONLY); //output includes words between "<" and "|"
    close(0); //stdin
     dup(fd);
     if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) {
          close(pfds[0]);
          close(pfds[1]);
          printf("**Eerror:Already in execution.");
          fl = 1;
          exit(0);
     }
    close(fd);
    exit(0);
else if (pid2 == 0 \&\& pid != 0 \&\& fl != 1) {
    close(0);
     dup(pfds[0]);
    close(pfds[1]);
    close(pfds[0]);
    if (execvp(args[0], args) < 0)
     {
          close(pfds[0]);
          close(pfds[1]);
          printf("**Eerror:Already in execution.");
          exit(0);
     }
}
else { //father process
    close(pfds[0]);
    close(pfds[1]);
    while (wait(&status) != pid);
    while (wait(&status2) != pid2);
}
exit(0);
```

}

```
fd = open(output, O RDONLY);
          close(0);
          dup(fd);
          if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) printf("**Eerror:Already in execution.");
          close(fd);
          exit(0);
     else {while (wait(&status) != pid);}
}
void execute_pipe(char** argv, char* output) {
     int pfds[2], pf[2], flag;
     int status, status2, old stdout;
     char* file;
     pid_t pid, pid2, pid3;
     pipe(pfds); //create pipe
     //pfds[0]:read pfds[1]:write
     int blah = 0;
     char* args[64];
     char* argp[64];
     int fl = 0;
     if ((pid = fork()) < 0 || (pid2 = fork()) < 0) {
          printf("**Error:fork failed\n");
          exit(1);
     }
     if (pid == 0 \&\& pid2 != 0) {
          close(1);
          dup(pfds[1]);
          close(pfds[0]);
          close(pfds[1]);
          if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) //run the command
               close(pfds[0]);
               close(pfds[1]);
               printf("**Error: Already in execution.");
               fl = 1;
               kill(pid2, SIGUSR1);
               exit(0);
          }
     else if (pid2 == 0 \&\& pid != 0) {
          if(fl = 1) \{ exit(0); \}
          if (strstr(output, "<") > 0) {
               char* p = strtok_r(output, "<", &file);</pre>
```

```
file = removeSpace(file);
          // get the first word after <
          flag = 1;
          readIn(output, args); //divide output to the array args
          execute_input(args, file);
          close(pfds[0]);
          close(pfds[1]);
          exit(0);
     }
     if (strstr(output, ">") > 0) {
          char* p = strtok r(output, ">", &file);
          file = removeSpace(file);
          // get words after ">"
          flag = 1;
          readIn(output, args); //divide output to the array args
          blah = 1;
     else { readIn(output, args); }
     close(0);
     dup(pfds[0]);
     close(pfds[1]);
     close(pfds[0]);
     if (blah == 1) {
          old stdout = dup(1);
          FILE* fp1 = freopen(file, "w+", stdout);
     if (execvp(args[0], args) < 0) {
          fflush(stdout);
          printf("**Error: PID %d Already in execution.\n", pid);
          fflush(stdout);
          kill(pid, SIGUSR1);
          close(pfds[0]);
          close(pfds[1]);
     }
     fflush(stdout);
     if(blah == 1) {
          fclose(stdout);
          FILE* fp2 = fdopen(old_stdout, "w");
          *stdout = *fp2; //return to the old output
     }
else {
     close(pfds[0]);
     close(pfds[1]);
```

}

```
while (wait(&status) != pid);
          while (wait(&status2) != pid2);
     }
}
void execute pipe2(char** argv, char** args, char** argp) {
     int status;
     int i;
     int pipes[4];
     pipe(pipes);
     pipe(pipes + 2);
     if (fork() == 0) {
          dup2(pipes[1], 1); //oldfd, newfd
          for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
          if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) {
               fflush(stdout);
               printf("**Error: Already in execution.");
               fflush(stdout);
               for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
               exit(1);
          }
     }
     else {
          if(fork() == 0) {
               dup2(pipes[0], 0);
               dup2(pipes[3], 1);
               for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
               if (execvp(args[0], args) < 0) {
                     fflush(stdout);
                     printf("**Error: Already in execution.");
                     fflush(stdout);
                     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
                    exit(1);
               }
          }
          else {
               if (fork() == 0) {
                     dup2(pipes[2], 0);
                     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
                     if (execvp(argp[0], argp) < 0) {
                          fflush(stdout);
                          printf("**Error: Already in execution.");
                          fflush(stdout);
                          for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
```

```
exit(1);
                    }
               }
          }
     }
     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) close(pipes[i]);
     for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) wait(&status);
}
int
    main()
     char line[1024];
     char* argv[64];
     char* args[64];
     char* left;
     size_t size = 0;
     char ch;
     int count = 0;
     char* file;
     while (1) {
         count = 0;
          int flag = 0;
         char* comm = NULL;
         char* dire[] = { "pwd" };
          fflush(stdout); //clear stdout
          execute(dire); //show the path
          printf("COCOT-SHELL~#:");
          int len = getline(&comm, &size, stdin);
          if (*comm == '\n') continue; //only input Enter
         comm[len - 1] = '\0';
          char* file = NULL;
          int i = 0;
          char* temp = (char*)malloc(150);
          strcpy(temp, comm);
          readIn(temp, argv); //divide comm to the array argv
          if (strcmp(comm, "exit") == 0) exit(0);
```

```
//classify -first round
for (i = 0; comm[i] != '\0'; i++) {
     if (comm[i] == '>') {
          char* p = strtok r(comm, ">", &file);
          file = removeSpace(file); //exclude first element
          flag = 1;
          break;
     }
     else if (comm[i] == '<') {
          char* p = strtok r(comm, "<", &file);
          file = removeSpace(file); //exclude first element
          flag = 2;
          break;
     }
     else if (comm[i] == '|') {
          char* p = strtok r(comm, "|", &left);
          flag = 3;
          break;
     }
}
if (flag == 1) {
     readIn(comm, argv); //divide comm to the array argv
     execute file(argv, file);
}
else if (flag == 2) {
     readIn(comm, argv); //divide comm to the array argv
     execute input(argv, file);
}
else if (flag == 3) {
     char* argp[64];
     char* file;
    //left is the second part (after "|")
     if (strstr(left, "|") > 0) 
                                //more than one "|"
          char* p = strtok r(left, "|", &file);
          readIn(comm, argv); //first part
          readIn(left, args); //second part (after "|")
          readIn(file, argp); //left part
          execute pipe2(argv, args, argp);
     }
     else {
          readIn(comm, argv);
          execute_pipe(argv, left);
```

```
}
else {
    readIn(comm, argv);
    execute(argv);
}
```

## 五、实验测试结果

```
[seu@localhost Desktop]$ gcc -o myshell myshell.c
[seu@localhost Desktop]$ ./myshell
/home/seu/Desktop
.
COCOT-SHELL~#:ls
                                myshell
a.txt
          commfile~
                                           test2
                                                     test3
                                                                test.c
          linux-2.6.21
                                myshell.c test2.c test3.c
commfile linux-2.6.21.tar.gz test
                                           test2.c~ test3.c~
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:ls -l
total 54260
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                               24 2021-07-29 01:35 a.txt
                               24 2021-07-29 01:36 b.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                               64 2021-07-22 18:03 commfile
                             65 2021-07-22 18:02 commfile~
4096 2021-07-22 04:52 linux-2.6.21
                   seu
drwxr-xr-x 20 seu seu
-rwxrw-rw- 1 seu seu
                        55328580 2014-06-03 06:41 linux-2.6.21.tar.gz
                           12883 2021-07-29 01:37 myshell
-rwxrwxr-x 1 seu seu
                            13916 2021-07-29 01:37 myshell.c
-rwxrw-rw- 1 seu seu
-rwxrwxr-x 1 seu
                   seu
                             4805 2021-07-22 18:03 test
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                             4838 2021-07-22 18:05 test2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             181 2021-07-22 07:45 test2.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             181 2021-07-22 07:44 test2.c~
                             4838 2021-07-22 18:05 test3
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             218 2021-07-22 07:47 test3.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             218 2021-07-22 07:46 test3.c~
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             156 2021-07-20 06:11 test.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seu seu
                             156 2021-07-20 06:09 test.c~
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:ls -l|wc
    18
           138
                   1010
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:ls -l|wc >a.txt
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:cat a.txt
    18
           138
                   1010
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:cat < a.txt > b.txt
/home/seu/Desktop
COCOT-SHELL~#:cat b.txt
     18
           138
                   1010
```

<pre>/home/seu/Desktop COCOT-SHELL~#:ps aux &gt; a.txt /home/seu/Desktop COCOT-SHELL~#:cat a.txt</pre>										
USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0	0.0	2136	628	?	Ss	00:56	0:01	init [5]
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S	00:56	0:00	[migration/0]
root	3	0.0	0.0	Θ	0	?	SN	00:56	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:56	0:00	[watchdog/0]
root	5	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S	00:56	0:00	[migration/1]
root	6	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	SN	00:56	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	7	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S	00:56	0:00	[watchdog/1]
root	8	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	00:56	0:00	[events/0]
root	9	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	00:56	0:00	[events/1]
root	10	0.0	0.0	Θ	Θ	?	S<	00:56	0:00	[khelper]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	Θ	?	S<	00:56	0:00	[kthread]
root	51	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:56	0:00	[kblockd/0]
						图 2				

# 六、实验总结

本次实验主要是在 linux 环境下编程,最大的困难在于 lunix 环境下 c 语言库函数的运用。我搜索了大量的资料,参考了前辈的代码,尽自己可能理解代码的逻辑和实现细节。通过这种方式,可以在短时间内迅速学习难度较大的知识,毕竟实践才是进步的最大动力。