

# Example of Codes from the enonce

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## Objectives

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- Create processes with the `fork()` function.
- Handle those processes, especially avoid zombies.
- Handle the signals sent to the shell.

## Features

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### User can

- Interact with system
- Execute commands

### Shell must

- Create multiple processes ( `fork` )
- Handle those processes (avoid zombies)
- Be able to use builtin commands ( `cd <dirname>` and `exit <exit-code>` )
- Be able to execute jobs, i.e. system's programs (e.g. `ls`, `pwd`, `ps` ...)

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## Parsing

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### Comment lire l'entrée utilisateur ?

- Split the input string to an array than can be used like `argv`, `argc` (c.f. `main`)
- In our case we will consider that the space and the tab are the only 2 arguments separators.
  - Consult the `strtok` function in the manuel. The `realloc` function can also be useful.

```
char* token = strtok(userinput, "");

while (token != NULL) {
    printf("%s\n", token);
    token = strtok(NULL, "");
}
```

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## Jobs

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When the users enters a non-builtin command:

- Shell will create another process to execute the program with the `execve` call

```
include <unistd.h>
int execve(const char *filename, char *const argv[], char *const envp[]);
```

Shell will wait for the child process to end then display its exit code if it's available. (e.g. "Foreground job exited withcode 0"), or if it is not: a simple message (e.g. "Foreground job exited")