CSCI 3751 Fundamentals of Unix Programming Assignment #1 (50 points)

Objectives:

- Gain hands-on experience with the *vi* editor and experiment it for this lab assignment. For this assignment, use *vi* editor to edit your program as much as possible.
- Introduction to 'C' programming concepts, including:
 - Utilization of pointers, dynamic memory allocation with malloc(), and memory deallocation with free().
 - Exploration of string manipulation functions such as strchr(), strcpy(), and strtok().
 - Working with arrays of character pointers (char *[]).
- Acquire a basic understanding of the make tool and the creation and usage of makefiles.
- Learn about the Unix shell process model through the use of fork(), exec(), and wait() system calls.
- Utilize the GNU Debugger (gdb) as needed for debugging your programs

References:

• Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment (APUE) textbook.

Requirements:

- 1. Create a dedicated subdirectory within your **\$HOME** directory for this lab assignment.
- 2. Using the vi editor, manually type in the entire code from Figure 1.10 of the APUE textbook into a file named *myShell2.c* in the PA1 directory.
 - For this assignment, prioritize the use of the *vi* editor.
 - Configure *vi* to your preference, setting the tab stop between 2 to 4 spaces. (e.g., set tabstop=4)
 - Enable "show match" (:set sm) and other convenient settings in your ~/.vimrc file. (_vimrc in MS Windows versions)
 - Compare your typed code with the original shell2.c untarred from HW 1 using the diff tool. (diff ./myShell2.c)
 \$APUE_HOME/intro/shell2.c)

- 3. Copy the **Makefile** from **apue.3e/intro/** into your assignment directory. This should be the only direct file copy from the source directory. Modify this **Makefile** to compile your *myShell2.c* program along with the necessary header files and libraries from the **apue.3e** directory.
- 4. Modify *my*Shell2.c to meet the following specifications:
 - Replace **execlp()** with **execvp()** for executing child processes, enabling the handling of command options and arguments.
 - Enhance the shell program to support command options and arguments, as the original program does not.
 - The original "shell2.c" program in Fig 1-10 of the APUE textbook page 19 (Section 1.9 Signals) supports command name only and it doesn't handle any options or arguments so 'ls -l' command would give you "couldn't execute: ..." error message. But your 'myShell2.c" would be a bit smarter it would support most of options and arguments, not just command name alone.
 - Ensure any dynamically allocated memory is properly freed upon program termination.

Expected Output Examples:

```
[namsu@csci-gnode-03 lab1]$ ./myShell2
% 1s
  Makefile myShell2 myShell2.c shell2.org.c
% ls -1rt
total 28
-rw-r--r-. 1 namsu namsu 268 Feb 9 18:48 Makefile
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 namsu namsu 14120 Feb 10 00:19 myShell2
-rw-r--r. 1 namsu namsu 2109 Feb 10 00:42 myShell2.c
% ls -1 myShell2.c myShell2
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 namsu namsu 14064 Feb 12 08:38 myShell2
-rw-r--r. 1 namsu namsu 2121 Feb 12 08:38 myShell2.c
% ls -lr ../
  total 168
  -rw-rw-r--. 1 namsu namsu 92830 Feb 7 21:23
  src.3e.tar.gz
  drwxrwxr-x. 3 namsu namsu 4096 Feb 14 01:11 lab1
  drwxrwxr-x. 2 namsu namsu 4096 Feb 14 07:44 hw2
% ls -lrt > aaa
  ls: cannot access >: No such file or directory
  ls: cannot access aaa: No such file or directory
% ls -1 she*
  ls: cannot access she*: No such file or directory
\% find . -name she* -type f
```

```
./shell2.c
./shell2
```


Hints

- For command option handling, define an array of C strings (**cmd_strs**). Consider the appropriate data structure for an array of C strings.
- Commands must be parsed into an array of C strings. For example, the command
 "find . -name she* -type f" becomes an array where each space-separated
 segment is an individual string.

cmd_strs[]	
0	find
1	•
2	-name
3	she*
4	-type
5	f

- Use strtok() function to parse the string with a proper set of delimiters. You may google 'strtok(3)' or talk to chatGPT for the examples of strtok() function calls.
- Allocate memory for the cmd_strs[] array dynamically with malloc() and ensure all dynamically allocated memory is freed before program exit.
- The strchr() function can be used to find specific characters within a string for advanced parsing or handling.

Deliverable:

- 1. Source code files.
- 2. The modified **Makefile**.
- 3. An output file demonstrating at least the test cases provided in the instructions.
- 4. A reflective write-up on your experience with the vi editor, including the effort invested in learning and using it effectively.

Extra Credit (10 points):

- Discuss why file name expansions (*, ?, etc.), pipes (|), and redirections (>, <, >>) fail in the provided examples, while ., .., and file expansions in commands like **find** work.
- Enhance "myShell2" (creating "myShell2++") to more closely mimic the bash shell by using **bash -c**. This includes handling text within double quotes as a single argument to the **execvp()** system call.
- This extension requires understanding how bash interprets and executes commands, particularly with respect to special characters and quotes.

Example for Extra Credit:

Example)