CSE 344 System Programming HW2 Report

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In this homework, it is asked to implement a terminal emulator in C. To do this task, I followed this path: I get input from user like

"cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq > merged_files.txt" and parse it. Then I created child process with fork() syscall for each command (in this example cat, sort and uniq). To handle multiple commands in one line, I used pipes. I created (n-1) pipe, n is the number of commands which is 3 here". Then I set a communication between commands.

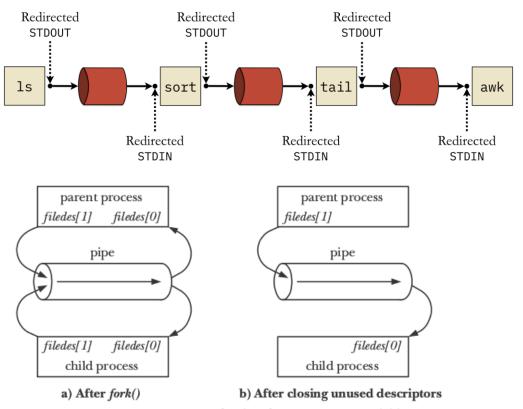


Figure 44-3: Setting up a pipe to transfer data from a parent to a child

So, these are images that I found when I start to develop program. They give me an idea of how to start.

First, I define signal handlers. With sigaction() syscall, SIGINT and SIGTERM signals are ignored during the program. Also I defined another signal handler to handle termination of child process if program gets SIGKILL.

```
int main() {

    //ignore signals
    struct sigaction act;
    act.sa_handler = SIG_IGN;
    sigemptyset(&act.sa_mask);
    act.sa_flags = 0;

    //handle sigchld
    struct sigaction sa;
    sa.sa_sigaction = handle_sigchld;
    sigemptyset(&sa.sa_mask);
    sa.sa_flags = SA_SIGINFO;

    //register sigchld
    if(sigaction(SIGCHLD, &sa, NULL) == -1){
        perror("sigaction");
        return 1;
    }

    //register sigint
    if (sigaction(SIGINT, &act, NULL) == -1) {
        perror("sigaction");
        return 1;
    }

//

if (sigaction(SIGTERM, &act, NULL) == -1) {
        perror("sigaction");
        return 1;
    }
```

Here the signal handler for child processes if program gets SIGKILL signal. It safely terminates process to prevent zombie processes.

```
void handle_sigchld(int signum, siginfo t *siginfo, void *context) { // h
    pid_t pid;
    int status;
    pid = waitpid(siginfo->si_pid, &status, WNOHANG);
    if (pid > 0) {
        if (WIFSIGNALED(status) && WTERMSIG(status) == SIGKILL) {
            printf("Child process %d was killed with SIGKILL.\n", pid);
            kill(getpid(), SIGTERM);
        }
    }
}
```

After signal handlers, it goes through infinite loop and gets command line inputs from until user inputs ':q'.

After that, I created (n-1) pipe for communication between processes.

Then I start for loop for each command that user gave. I parsed it to 'args' string array seperated by whitespace character. Also called fork() syscall and created child process. In each iteration, this code block parse single command with its arguments. For example "sort file1.txt" will be something like this {"sort", "file1.txt", ">", "file2.txt"}.

After checking errors in fork() syscall, I do some works for child process. I close unnecessary pipe file descriptors and redirect STDOUT and STDIN to pipe. In second 'If' block, I make operations special to first command, last command and commands in between.

Then I check If there is a redirection with '>' and '<' . If there is a redirection, I do dup2 syscall and set input and output of command.

```
// check if there is a '<' or '>' symbol in the command
char* input_file = NULL;
char* output_file = NULL;
for (int i = 1; args[i] != NULL; i++) {
    if (strcmp(args[i], "<") == 0)
        input_file = args[i+1];
    else if (strcmp(args[i], ">") == 0)
        output_file = args[i+1];
}

for (int i = 1; args[i] != NULL; i++) {
    // find first '<' or '>' symbol
    if (strcmp(args[i], "<") == 0 || strcmp(args[i], ">") == 0) {
        // remove '<' or '>' and everything after it from args array
        args[i] = NULL;
        break;
    }
}
```

And this is code block that I redirect STDIN and STDOUT to the file which is given by user with command argument. If input_file and output_file pointers are not NULL, I open this files, make dup2 and close the file descriptors because we don't need them from now on.

```
// redirect input to the input file
if (input_file != NULL) {
    int input_fd = open(input_file, O_RDONLY);
    if (input_fd == -1) {
        perror("open");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    dup2(input_fd, STDIN_FILENO);
    close(input_fd);
}

// redirect output to the output file
if (output_file != NULL) {
    int output_fd = open(output_file, O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, 0644);
    if (output_fd == -1) {
        perror("open");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    dup2(output_fd, STDOUT_FILENO);
    close(output_fd);
}
```

In this code block, I create log file for each child process. Log file contains, pid and the command that processed by the child with this pid. Also name of the file has the time details.

```
    14-04-2023-15-30-10_child_0.log
    1    Child process 0 pid: 5986
    2    Executed command: cat < file1.txt > file2.txt
    3
```

At the end of the code block, I call execvp() syscall which takes two arguments the first is the name of the program to execute, and the second is a pointer to an array of pointers to null-terminated strings that represent the arguments to the program. Also make error checking and exit for termination of process.

```
char filename[100];
struct tm *tm = localtime(&now);
sprintf(filename, "%02d-%02d-%02d-%02d-%02d-%02d_child_%d.log",
    tm->tm_mday, tm->tm_mon + 1, tm->tm_year + 1900,
    tm->tm_hour, tm->tm_min, tm->tm_sec, i);
FILE* log_file = fopen(filename, "w");
if(log_file == NULL) {
   fprintf(stderr, "Failed to create log file %s\n", filename);
fprintf(log_file, "Child process %d pid: %d\n", i, getpid());
fprintf(log_file, "Executed command: ");
for (int j = 0; args[j] != NULL; j++) {
    fprintf(log_file, "%s ", args[j]);
if (input file != NULL) {
    fprintf(log_file, "< %s ", input_file);</pre>
if (output_file != NULL) {
    fprintf(log_file, "> %s ", output_file);
fprintf(log_file, "\n");
fclose(log_file);
if (execvp(args[0], args) == -1) {
```

So, when we come to the parent process part, I closed all pipes that I created before loop. The second loop waits for all of the child processes to complete using the waitpid system call. It also checks the status of each child process to determine whether it exited normally or was terminated due to an unhandled signal.

After all child processes have completed, the number_of_commands variable is reset to zero in preparation for the next iteration of the program.

```
// Close pipes in the parent process
for (int i = 0; i < number_of_commands - 1; i++) {
    close(pipefds[i][0]);
    close(pipefds[i][1]);
}

// Wait for all child processes to complete
for (int i = 0; i < number_of_commands; i++) {
    waitpid(children[i], &status, 0);

    // check if child process exited normally
    if (WIFEXITED(status)) {
        printf("Child process exited with status %d\n", WEXITSTATUS(status));
    } else if (WIFSIGNALED(status)) {
        printf("Child process terminated due to unhandled signal %d\n", WTERMSIG(status));
    }
}

// Reset the number_of_commands for the next iteration
number_of_commands = 0;</pre>
```

1 - Is -la | sort -k 5nr | head -n 10 > file2.txt

```
Enter a command: ls -la | sort -k 5nr | head -n 10 > file2.txt

Number of commands: 3

Child process exited with status 0

Child process exited with status 0

Child process exited with status 0

Enter a command:
```

```
Enter a command: ls -l | grep file | sort -rn > file2.txt

Number of commands: 3

Child process exited with status 0

Child process exited with status 0

Child process exited with status 0

Enter a command:
```

3 - sort < file1.txt > file2.txt

```
      Image: File in the second of the second
```

```
Enter a command: is 1 | greep file | sert -rm > file2.txt

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Child process exited with starus 0
Enter a commands: 1
Child process exited with starus 0
Enter a commands: 1
Enter a command: 1
```

Here the screenshot that shows after running "ls | sort –r > file2.txt" and "ls > file_list.txt", program is terminated with command ":q" and checks processes. There is no zombie process.

```
Enter a command: Is | Sort -r > file2.txt
Namber of Commands: 2
Child process exited with status 0
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
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Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: 1
Enter a command: Is > file | list.txt
Namber of Commands: Is | file | file
```

> Other tested inputs:

```
sort file1.txt > file2.txt

ls > file_list.txt

cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort > output.txt

ls | sort -r > file2.txt

head -n 3 file1.txt | sort > file2.txt

ls -l | grep t > output.txt

cat file1.txt > file2.txt

cat < file1.txt > file2.txt

sort -r < file1.txt > file2.txt

sort file2.txt > output.txt

cat file1.txt > file2.txt
```

```
cat file4.txt | sort -r | uniq > file2.txt
cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt | grep important | sort > important_lines.txt
```

To Run the Program:

- > Write "make" . Makefile will compile "terminal.c" .
- > Run the program with "./terminal"