

MINI SHELL IN PYTHON

Team Member Details

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Description

A shell is an ordinary program that reads commands from the user and executes them, and is the primary user interface to traditional Unix-like systems. The fact that the shell is a user program, and not a part of the kernel, illustrates the power of the system call interface.

We have tried to implement a simple shell using python. Two modules have been imported for the same - the os module and the cmd class from the cmd2 module.

The os module

This module provides a portable way of using operating system dependent functionality. The functions that the OS module provides allows you to interface with the underlying operating system that Python is running on – be that Windows, Mac or Linux.

Some important functions that can be implemented using an os module:

import os

#Executing a shell command

os.system()

#Get the users environment

os.environ()

#Returns the current working directory.

os.getcwd()

#Return the real group id of the current process.

```
os.getgid()
```

```
#Return a list of the entries in the directory given by path.
```

```
os.listdir(path)
```

```
#Create a directory named path with numeric mode mode.
```

```
os.mkdir(path)
```

```
#Remove (delete) the directory path.
```

```
os.rmdir(path)
```

The cmd class and the cmd2 module

cmd2 is a tool for building interactive command line applications in Python. Its goal is to make it quick and easy for developers to build feature-rich and user-friendly interactive command line applications. It provides a simple API which is an extension of Python's built-in cmd module.

The Cmd class provides a simple framework for writing line-oriented command interpreters. These are often useful for test harnesses, administrative tools, and prototypes that will later be wrapped in a more sophisticated interface.

The cmd object instance used in our project:

Cmd.cmdloop() - Repeatedly issue a prompt, accept input, parse an initial prefix off the received input, and dispatch to action methods, passing them the remainder of the line as argument.

We defined our own functions for basic Linux commands. The syntax used was do_xxx().

The do_xxx method takes one extra parameter. This parameter corresponds to the part of the string entered by the user after the command name. The job of do_xxx is to parse this string and to find the command parameter's values.

Code

```
from cmd2 import Cmd
```

```
import os
```

```
class bcolors:
```

```
    HEADER = '\033[95m'
```

```
    OKBLUE = '\033[94m'
```

```
    OKGREEN = '\033[92m'
```

```
    WARNING = '\033[93m'
```

```
FAIL = '\033[91m'
ENDC = '\033[0m'
BOLD = '\033[1m'
UNDERLINE = '\033[4m'
```

```
class Shell(Cmd):
    prompt = ">"

    def preloop(self):
        print 'A simple python Shell created by Saumya, Niti and Shikhar.\nUse help or
"?" to see list of commands.\nUse help (command name) for help related to the command'
        print 'Version 1.0'
        print'=====
\
Welcome to the shell\n\n=====

    def do_lf(self, arg):
        'Lists files in the present directory.'
        for f in os.listdir('.'):
            if os.path.isfile(f):
                print f
            else:
                print bcolors.OKBLUE + f + bcolors.ENDC

    def do_exit(self, arg):
        'Exits the shell.'
        print 'Thanks for using this simple shell.'
        return True

    def do_crdr(self, arg):
        'Creates a directory.'
        os.mkdir(arg)
        print bcolors.BOLD + 'Directory named {0} created'.format(arg) + bcolors.ENDC

    def do_rmdr(self, arg):
        'Removes a directory.'
        os.rmdir(arg)
        print bcolors.FAIL + 'Directory named {0} deleted'.format(arg) + bcolors.ENDC

    def do_rnm(self, arg):
```

```

        'Renames a directory or file.'
        params = arg.split(' ')
        #print params
        os.rename(params[0], params[1])
        print bcolors.OKGREEN + '{0} changed to {1}'.format(params[0],params[1]) +
bcolors.ENDC

```

```

def do_cd(self, arg):
    'Changes the current working directory.'
    params = arg.split(' ')
    os.chdir(os.path.abspath(os.getcwd()) + '/' + params[0])
    print "Changed the current working directory to " + bcolors.BOLD + os.getcwd()
+ bcolors.ENDC

```

```

def do_cwd(self, arg):
    'Shows the current working directory.'
    print os.getcwd()

```

```

def do_nfile(self, arg):
    'Creates a new file.'
    os.mknod(arg)
    print bcolors.BOLD + "Created a file named {0}".format(arg) + bcolors.ENDC

```

```

def do_rem(self, arg):
    'Removes file.'
    os.remove(arg)
    print bcolors.FAIL + "Deleted {0}".format(arg) + bcolors.ENDC

```

```

def do_append(self, arg):
    'Appends to a file.\nappend file_name text_to_append'
    params = arg.split(' ')
    print params[0]
    stri = ""
    for x in params[1:]:
        stri += x + " "
    with open(params[0],"a") as file:
        file.write(stri)

```

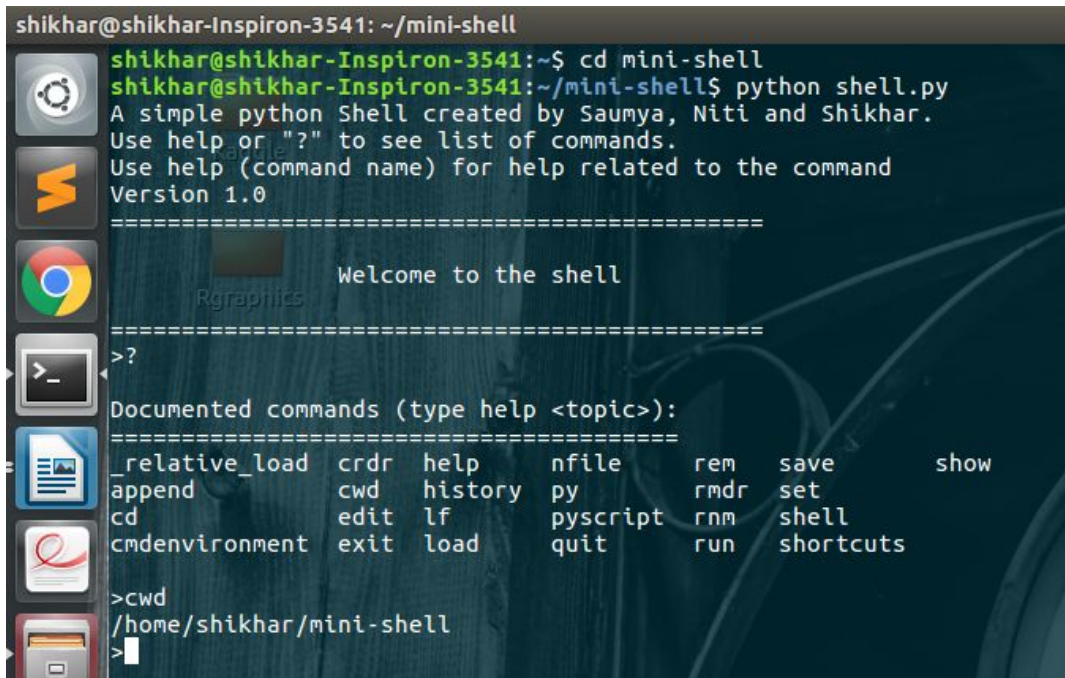
```
shell = Shell()
shell.cmdloop()
```

Review of Literature

The terminal is one of the most integral part of a Linux operating system. Linux sometimes has no UI. But it has command line interface. So exploring the commands of CLI was our main aim. Thus we came up with the idea of developing a mini shell in Python.

Results

We successfully created a mini shell using Python. Some of the functions we defined are functions for listing files, creating a file, creating a directory, removing a directory, appending to a file and the exit function. Here are screenshots of the output.



```
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541: ~/mini-shell
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541:~$ cd mini-shell
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541:~/mini-shell$ python shell.py
A simple python Shell created by Saumya, Niti and Shikhar.
Use help or "?" to see list of commands.
Use help (command name) for help related to the command
Version 1.0
=====
Welcome to the shell
=====
>?
Documented commands (type help <topic>):
=====
_relative_load  crdr  help      nfile    rem      save      show
append         cwd   history   py       rmdr     set
cd             edit  lf        pyscript rnm      shell
cmdenvironment exit  load      quit     run      shortcuts
>cwd
/home/shikhar/mini-shell
>
```

```
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541: ~/mini-shell
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541:~/mini-shell$ python shell.py
A simple python Shell created by Saumya, Niti and Shikhar.
Use help or "?" to see list of commands.
Use help (command name) for help related to the command
Version 1.0
=====
Welcome to the shell
=====
>?
Documented commands (type help <topic>):
=====
_relative_load  crdr  help    nfile    rem    save    show
append         cwd  history py        rmdr   set
cd             edit lf       pyscript rnm    shell
cmdenvironment exit load    quit     run    shortcuts

>nfile 789.txt
Created a file named 789.txt
>
```

```
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541: ~/mini-shell
shikhar@shikhar-Inspiron-3541:~/mini-shell$ python shell.py
A simple python Shell created by Saumya, Niti and Shikhar.
Use help or "?" to see list of commands.
Use help (command name) for help related to the command
Version 1.0
=====
Welcome to the shell
=====
>?
Documented commands (type help <topic>):
=====
_relative_load  crdr  help    nfile    rem    save    show
append         cwd  history py        rmdr   set
cd             edit lf       pyscript rnm    shell
cmdenvironment exit load    quit     run    shortcuts

>rnm 789.txt ghi.txt
789.txt changed to ghi.txt
>
```

Conclusion

Thus, on developing the shell, we understood the how the shell acts like an interface and provides a way for the user to communicate with the Operating System. We also understood the usage of Python and how the different modules such as os and cmd work.