

Pipe

- Pipes:
 - two types of pipes, *named pipes* and *unnamed pipes*
 - name pipes:
 - like a file (create a named pipe (*mknod*), open, read/write)
 - can be shared by any number of processes
 - Unnamed pipes:
 - an unnamed pipe does not associated with any file
 - can only be shared by related processes (descendants of a process that creates the unnamed pipe).
 - Created using system call `pipe()`.

- The pipe system call

- open unnamed pipes

- syntax

- `int pipe(int fds[2])`

- semantic

- create a pipe and returns two file descriptors
`fds[0]` and `fds[1]`

- a read from `fds[0]` accesses the data written
to `fds[1]` on a fifo basis.

- the pipe has a limited size (64K in most
systems) -- cannot write to the pipe
infinitely.

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{
    char *s, buf[1024];
    int fds[2];
    s = "hello world\n";
    pipe(fds);
    write(fds[1], s, strlen(s));
    read(fds[0], buf, strlen(s));
    printf("fds[0] = %d, fds[1] = %d\n", fds[0], fds[1]);
    write(1, buf, strlen(s));
}

/* example1.c */
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{
    char *s, buf[1024];
    int fds[2];
    s = "hello world\n";
    pipe(fds);
    if (fork() == 0) {
        printf("child process: \n");
        write(fds[1], s, 12); exit(0);
    }
    read(fds[0], buf, 6);
    write(1, buf, 6);
}
```

/ example2.c : using pipe with fork*/*

IPC can be used to enforce the order of the execution of processes.

```

main()
{
    char *s, buf[1024];
    11111  33333  11111
    33333
    int fds[2];
    22222  44444  33333
    11111
    s = "hello world\n";
    33333  11111  22222
    22222
    pipe(fds);
    44444  22222  44444
    44444
    if (fork() == 0) {
        printf("11111 \n"); /* how to make 111111 before 444444 */
        read(fds[0], s, 6);
        printf("22222\n");
    } else {
        printf("33333\n");
        write(fds[1], buf, 6);
        printf("44444\n")
    }
}
} /* example3.c */

```