

CSUH-3010

Operating Systems

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October 3, 2024

Project Phase 1

Description of the implementation

The implementation of the shell is based on fundamental concepts of process creation, inter-process communication, and redirection in Unix-based operating systems. Below is a more detailed breakdown of how the shell works:

- **Main Program Loop:** The program enters an infinite loop to continually prompt the user for input. The function `display_shell_prompt()` prints a custom shell prompt (`my_shell>`), followed by `read_user_input()` to capture the user's input. The loop continues until the user exits the shell (via the built-in `exit` command).
- **Command Parsing:** Once a command is entered, it is first checked for the presence of pipes (`|`). The function `split_piped_commands()` splits the command line into separate commands if pipes are detected. This function uses `strtok()` to tokenize the command string based on the `|` delimiter, allowing for support of up to three piped commands. If no pipes are present, the shell processes the command as a single command. The function `parse_shell_command()` is used to break down the command line into arguments and detect any redirection symbols (`<`, `>`, `>>`). This function skips leading whitespace, processes arguments, and identifies input/output files for redirection. The parsed arguments are stored in a `ShellCommand` structure, which also holds information about input/output files and the mode of redirection (overwrite or append).
- **Handling Built-in Commands:** After parsing the command, it is checked against a set of built-in commands, like `cd` and `exit`. The `is_built_in_command()` function handles these commands:
 - `cd` (Change Directory): The `chdir()` system call is used to change the current working directory. If the user does not provide a directory argument, an error message is displayed.
 - `exit`: The shell terminates by calling `exit(0)`.
- **Executing External Commands:** For commands that are not built-in, the shell uses `fork()` to create a child process. The child process then uses `execvp()` to execute the specified command. This allows the shell to run external programs as subprocesses, just like a normal Linux shell.
 - In the child process:

- Input Redirection: If the command contains input redirection (<), the file specified is opened using open(), and dup2() is used to redirect the file to stdin (standard input).
- Output Redirection: If the command contains output redirection (> or >>), the specified output file is opened using open(). The file is either overwritten (>) or appended to (>>) depending on the mode. The output is redirected to stdout (standard output) using dup2(). Once redirection is set up, the execvp() function replaces the current process image with the new program specified by the user command. If the command fails to execute, an error message is displayed using perror().
- Handling Piped Commands: When the command line contains pipes, multiple commands need to be connected using pipes. The function execute_piped_commands() is responsible for creating the necessary pipes and coordinating communication between the commands:
 - Pipe Creation: For each pipe (|), a pair of file descriptors is created using the pipe() system call. These descriptors are used for inter-process communication.
 - Forking and Execution: For each command in the pipeline, a new child process is created using fork(). Depending on its position in the pipeline, the child process redirects stdin or stdout to the appropriate pipe. For example, the output of the first command is redirected to the input of the second command using dup2().
 - Closing Pipes: After each command is executed, the pipe file descriptors are closed to prevent resource leaks.
 - Waiting for Completion: The parent process waits for all child processes to complete using wait(), ensuring that the pipeline is executed in the correct sequence.
- Error Handling: Throughout the program, error handling is integrated to deal with common issues such as:
 - Invalid Commands: If a command is not recognized or fails to execute, an appropriate error message is printed using perror().
 - Redirection Errors: If a file specified for redirection cannot be opened, the shell prints an error and skips execution of the command.
 - Pipe Failures: If the pipe creation or process forking fails, the shell reports the error and terminates the relevant processes.

Usage

To use the shell program, first, compile the source code using a C compiler like gcc. For example, you can compile the file by running the following command in the terminal:

- gcc shell.c -o shell

Once compiled, execute the program by typing:

- ./shell

The shell will display a prompt (my_shell>) where you can type commands. The shell supports a variety of Linux commands, such as ls, pwd, mkdir, rm, etc. Additionally, it can handle input and output redirection using < and >, as well as piping commands using |. For example, you can use:

- ls - to list files in the current directory.
- pwd - to print the current working directory.
- mkdir - to create a new directory.

For redirection, input can be taken from a file using <, like:

- sort < input.txt

Output can be redirected to a file using >, like:

- ls > output.txt

Pipes are supported to connect the output of one command to the input of another. For example:

- ls | grep ".c" | wc -l

The shell also includes built-in commands such as cd for changing directories and exit to exit the shell.

Testing

| # | General Command | Command Variation | Expected Outcome | Actual Outcome | Result |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|---|----------------|--------|
| 1 | cd | cd .. | Move up one directory level. | Figure 1 | Passed |
| | | cd ./phase-1 | Change directory to the phase-1 subdirectory. | Figure 2 | Passed |
| | | cd . | Navigate to the current directory, i.e., nothing changes. | Figure 3 | Passed |
| 2 | exit | exit | Exit the terminal session or shell. | Figure 47 | Passed |
| 3 | ls | ls | List files and directories in the current directory. | Figure 4 | Passed |
| | | ls -l | List files with detailed | Figure 5 | Passed |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------|
| | | | information (permissions, size, modification date, etc.). | | |
| | | ls ./phase-1 | List files in the phase-1 subdirectory. | Figure 6 | Passed |
| | | ls -alh | List all files including hidden ones, in human-readable sizes | Figure 7 | Passed |
| | | ls -l > files.txt | Redirect the output of ls -l to the files.txt file. | Figure 8 | Passed |
| | | ls grep ".c" | Pipe output to grep to filter .c files. | Figure 9 | Passed |
| 4 | pwd | pwd | Print the current working directory. | Figure 10 | Passed |
| | | pwd > current_dir.txt | Redirect the current directory path to current_dir.txt. | Figure 11 | Passed |
| | | pwd -P | Print the current working directory with the physical path (resolving symbolic links). | Figure 12 | Passed |
| 5 | mkdir | mkdir demo | Create a new directory named demo. | Figure 13 | Passed |
| | | mkdir -p dir1/dir2 | Create nested directories dir1 and dir2. | Figure 14 | Passed |
| 6 | touch | touch newfile.txt | Create an empty file named newfile.txt, or update its timestamp if it already exists. | Figure 15 | Passed |
| 7 | echo | echo "Hello, Project!" | Print the message "Hello, Project!" to the terminal. | Figure 16 | Passed |
| | | echo "Hello, Project!" > hello.txt | Write the message "Hello, Project!" to the file hello.txt, overwriting any existing content. | Figure 17 | Passed |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---|--|----------------------------|--------|
| 8 | cat | cat combined.txt | Display the contents of combined.txt. | Figure 19 | Passed |
| | | cat file1.txt file2.txt > combined.txt | Combine the contents of file1.txt and file2.txt into combined.txt. | Figure 18 and Figure 19 | Passed |
| | | cat combined.txt grep "Hello" | Displays the lines from combined.txt that contain the specified "Hello". | Figure 20 | Passed |
| | | cat > newfile.txt | Create or overwrite newfile.txt with input provided from the terminal.. | Figure 21 and Figure 22 | Passed |
| 9 | rm | rm demofile.txt | Remove the file named demofile. | Figure 23 | Passed |
| | | rm -r dir1 | Recursively delete the directory dir1 and all its contents. | Figure 24 | Passed |
| | | rm -f hello.txt | Forcefully delete hello.txt | Figure 25 | Passed |
| | | rm -f combined.txt file1.txt file2.txt | Forcefully delete multiple files (combined.txt, file1.txt, and file2.txt). | Figure 26 | Passed |
| 10 | grep | grep "fine" newfile.txt | Search for lines in newfile.txt containing the word "fine". | Figure 27 | Passed |
| | | grep -i "FINE" newfile.txt | Perform a case-insensitive search for "FINE" in newfile.txt. | Figure 28 | Passed |
| | | ls -l grep "^d" | List directories (lines starting with "d") in the current directory in a detailed format. | Figure 29 | Passed |
| | | cat newfile.txt grep "fine" wc -l | Count and display the number of lines in newfile.txt that contain the word "fine". | Figure 30 | Passed |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------|
| 11 | mv | mv oldfile.txt newfile.txt | Rename or move oldfile.txt to newfile.txt. | Figure 31 | Passed |
| | | mv newfile.txt ./phase-1 | Move the file to a new directory | Figure 32 | Passed |
| 12 | cp | cp newfile.txt backupfile.txt | Copy newfile.txt to backupfile.txt. | Figure 33 | Passed |
| | | cp -r phase-1 phase-1-copy | Recursively copy directory phase-1 to phase-1-copy. | Figure 34 | Passed |
| 13 | tail | tail newfile.txt | Display the last 10 lines of newfile.txt. | Figure 35 | Passed |
| | | tail -n 2 newfile.txt | Display the last 2 lines of newfile.txt. | Figure 35 | Passed |
| 14 | head | head newfile.txt | Display the first 10 lines of newfile.txt. | Figure 36 | Passed |
| | | head -n 2 newfile.txt | Display the first 2 lines of newfile.txt. | Figure 36 | Passed |
| | | ps aux head -n 3 | Display the first 3 lines of the output from the ps aux command, which shows detailed information about all running processes on the system | Figure 37 | Passed |
| 15 | wc | wc newfile.txt | Display the number of lines, words, and characters in newfile.txt. | Figure 38 | Passed |
| | | wc -l newfile.txt | Display the number of lines in newfile.txt. | Figure 38 | Passed |
| | | ls wc -l | Count and display the total number of files and directories in the current directory. | Figure 39 | Passed |
| | | grep "fine" newfile.txt wc -w | Count and display the total number of words in the lines from newfile.txt that | Figure 40 | Passed |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|----------------------|--------|
| | | | contain the word "fine". | | |
| 16 | sort | sort unsorted.txt | Sort the contents of unsorted.txt in alphabetical order | Figure 41 | Passed |
| | | sort -r unsorted.txt | Sort the contents of unsorted.txt in reverse alphabetical order. | Figure 42 | Passed |
| | | sort unsorted.txt > sorted.txt | Sort unsorted.txt and save the result in sorted.txt. | Figure 43 | Passed |
| | | cat unsorted.txt sort uniq | Sort the contents of unsorted.txt and then remove any duplicate lines, displaying only unique lines. | Figure 44 | Passed |
| 17 | ps | ps | Display information about currently running processes. | Figure 45 | Passed |
| | | ps aux | Display detailed information about all running processes on the system. | Figure 46 | Passed |
| 18 | clear | clear | Clear the terminal screen. | Terminal is cleared. | Passed |
| 19 | 1 pipe | grep "fine" newfile.txt wc -w | Count and display the total number of words in the lines from newfile.txt that contain the word "fine". | Figure 40 | Passed |
| 20 | 2 pipes | cat unsorted.txt sort uniq | Sort the contents of unsorted.txt and then remove any duplicate lines, displaying only unique lines. | Figure 44 | Passed |
| 21 | 3 pipes | ps aux grep "user" sort -k3 -n head -n 5 | Filters the list of running processes (ps aux) for those that contain "user," sorts them by the 3rd | Figure 48 | Passed |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|--------|
| | | | column (usually CPU usage) in numerical order, and then displays the first 5 lines of the sorted result. | | |
| 22 | Input Redirection | wc -l < file.txt | Counts the number of lines in file.txt. | Figure 49 | Passed |
| 23 | Output Redirection | sort unsorted.txt > sorted.txt | Sort unsorted.txt and save the result in sorted.txt. | Figure 43 | Passed |

Screenshots of the tests

- cd

```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> cd ..
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell
my_shell> █
```

Figure 1

```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell
my_shell> cd ./phase-1
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 2

```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> cd .
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 3


```
my_shell> ls
OS Project.pdf  README.md      phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 4

```
my_shell> ls -l
total 248
-rw-r--r--@ 1 aknurq  staff  119645 Sep 30 19:15 OS Project.pdf
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff    222 Oct  3 16:58 README.md
drwxr-xr-x  4 aknurq  staff    128 Oct  3 17:18 phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 5

```
my_shell> ls ./phase-1
shell  shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 6

```
my_shell> ls -alh
total 248
drwxr-xr-x  6 aknurq  staff  192B Oct  3 16:59 .
drwxr-xr-x  6 aknurq  staff  192B Oct  3 16:58 ..
drwxr-xr-x 13 aknurq  staff  416B Oct  3 17:09 .git
-rw-r--r--@ 1 aknurq  staff  117K Sep 30 19:15 OS Project.pdf
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff  222B Oct  3 16:58 README.md
drwxr-xr-x  4 aknurq  staff  128B Oct  3 17:18 phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 7

```
my_shell> ls -l > files.txt
my_shell> cat files.txt
total 248
-rw-r--r--@ 1 aknurq  staff  119645 Sep 30 19:15 OS Project.pdf
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff    222 Oct  3 16:58 README.md
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff     0 Oct  3 17:32 files.txt
drwxr-xr-x  4 aknurq  staff    128 Oct  3 17:18 phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 8

```
my_shell> ls
shell  shell.c
my_shell> ls | grep ".c"
shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 9

```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 10

```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> pwd > current_dir.txt
my_shell> cat current_dir.txt
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> ls
current_dir.txt  shell          shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 11

```
my_shell> pwd -P
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1
my_shell> █
```

Figure 12

```
my_shell> mkdir demo
my_shell> ls
demo  shell  shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 13

```
my_shell> mkdir -p dir1/dir2
my_shell> ls
dir1  shell  shell.c
my_shell> cd dir1
my_shell> ls
dir2
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1/dir1
my_shell> cd dir2
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1/dir1/dir2
my_shell> █
```

Figure 14

touch

```
my_shell> ls
dir1  shell  shell.c
my_shell> touch demofile.txt
my_shell> ls
demofile.txt  dir1  shell  shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 15

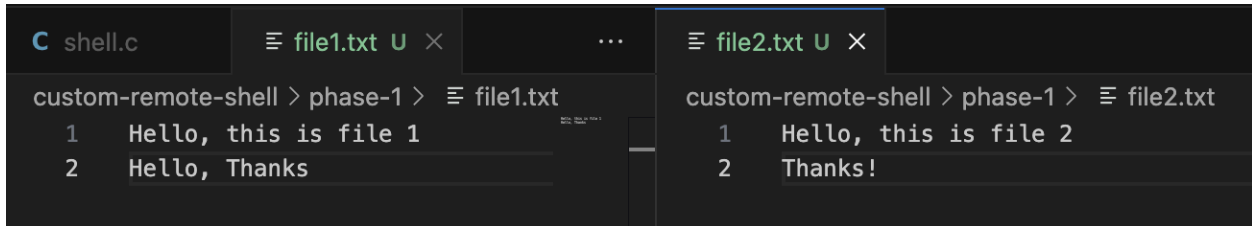
echo

```
my_shell> echo "Hello, Project!"
Hello, Project!
my_shell> █
```

Figure 16

```
my_shell> echo "Hello, Project!" > hello.txt
my_shell> ls
dir1  hello.txt  shell  shell.c
my_shell> cat hello.txt
Hello, Project!
my_shell> █
```

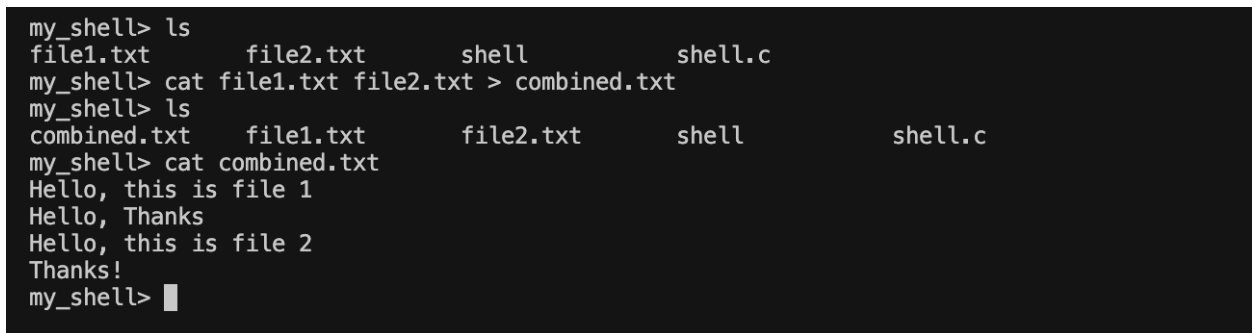
Figure 17



```
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > ≡ file1.txt
1 Hello, this is file 1
2 Hello, Thanks

custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > ≡ file2.txt
1 Hello, this is file 2
2 Thanks!
```

Figure 18



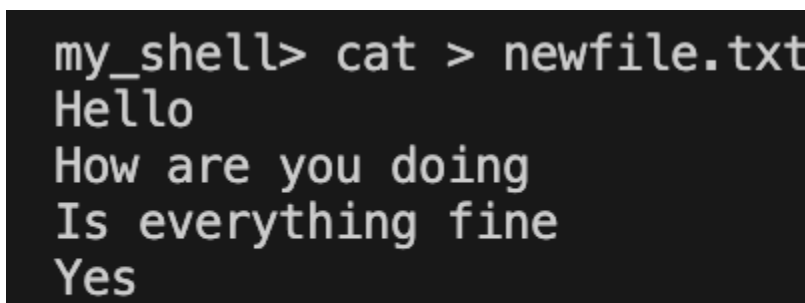
```
my_shell> ls
file1.txt      file2.txt      shell          shell.c
my_shell> cat file1.txt file2.txt > combined.txt
my_shell> ls
combined.txt   file1.txt      file2.txt      shell          shell.c
my_shell> cat combined.txt
Hello, this is file 1
Hello, Thanks
Hello, this is file 2
Thanks!
my_shell> █
```

Figure 19



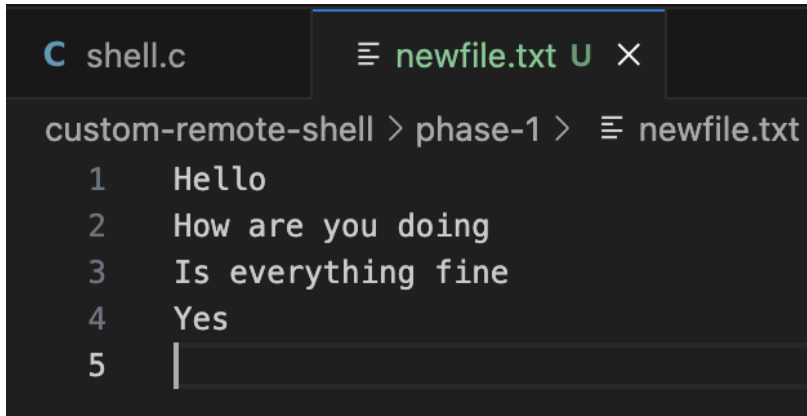
```
my_shell> cat combined.txt | grep "Hello"
Hello, this is file 1
Hello, Thanks
Hello, this is file 2
my_shell> █
```

Figure 20



```
my_shell> cat > newfile.txt
Hello
How are you doing
Is everything fine
Yes
```

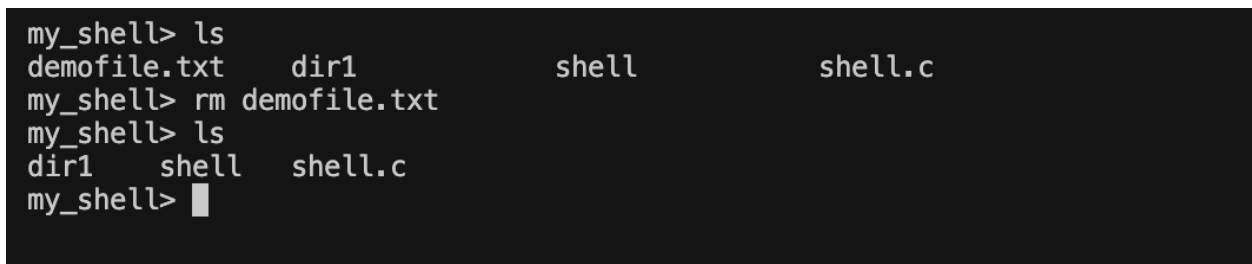
Figure 21



```
C shell.c newfile.txt X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > newfile.txt
1 Hello
2 How are you doing
3 Is everything fine
4 Yes
5 |
```

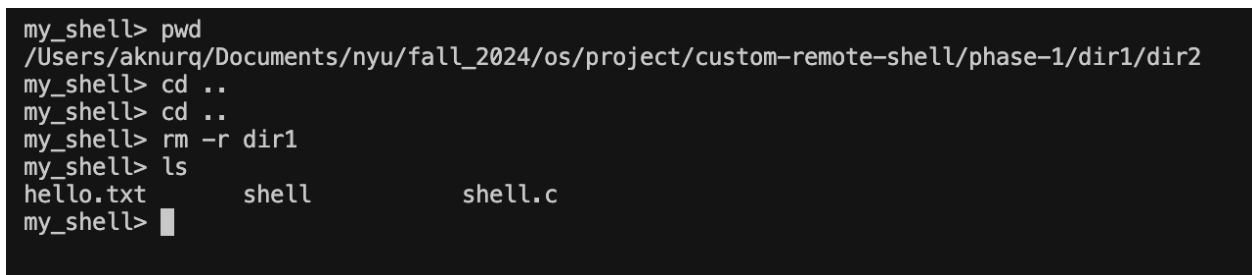
Figure 22

rm



```
my_shell> ls
demofile.txt  dir1      shell      shell.c
my_shell> rm demofile.txt
my_shell> ls
dir1  shell  shell.c
my_shell> |
```

Figure 23



```
my_shell> pwd
/Users/aknurq/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/phase-1/dir1/dir2
my_shell> cd ..
my_shell> cd ..
my_shell> rm -r dir1
my_shell> ls
hello.txt  shell  shell.c
my_shell> |
```

Figure 24



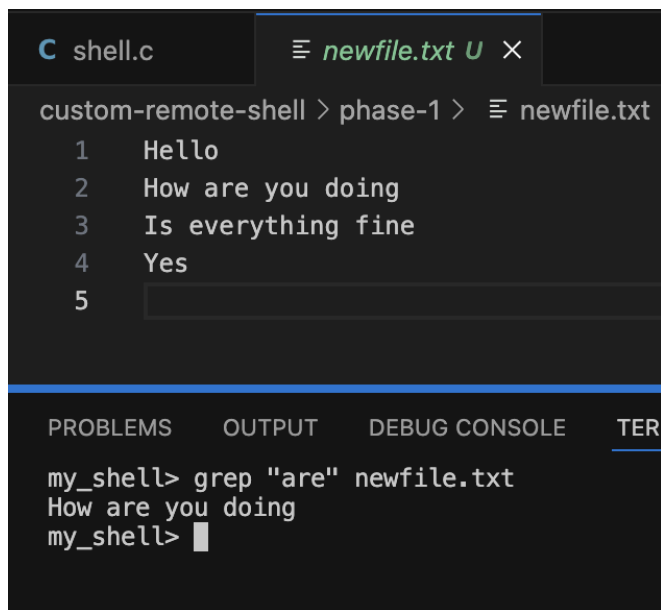
```
my_shell> ls
hello.txt  shell  shell.c
my_shell> rm -f hello.txt
my_shell> ls
shell  shell.c
my_shell> |
```

Figure 25

```
my_shell> rm -f combined.txt file1.txt file2.txt
my_shell> ls
shell  shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 26

- grep



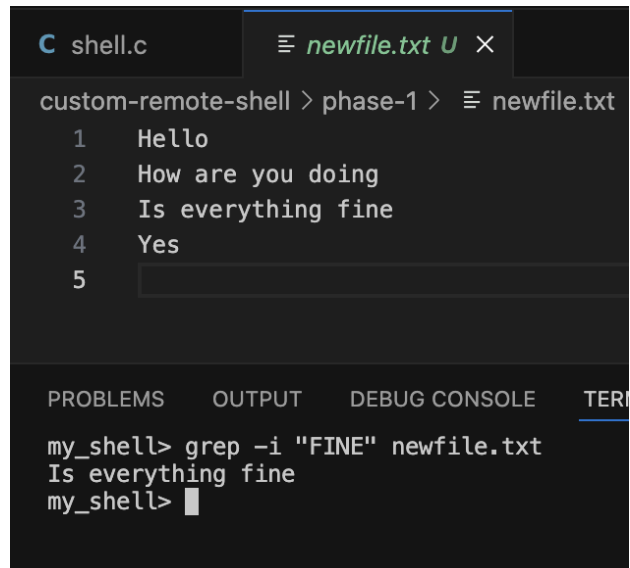
The screenshot shows a VS Code editor interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'shell.c' and 'newfile.txt'. The 'newfile.txt' tab is active, showing the following content:

```
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > newfile.txt
1 Hello
2 How are you doing
3 Is everything fine
4 Yes
5
```

Below the editor, there is a terminal window with the following content:

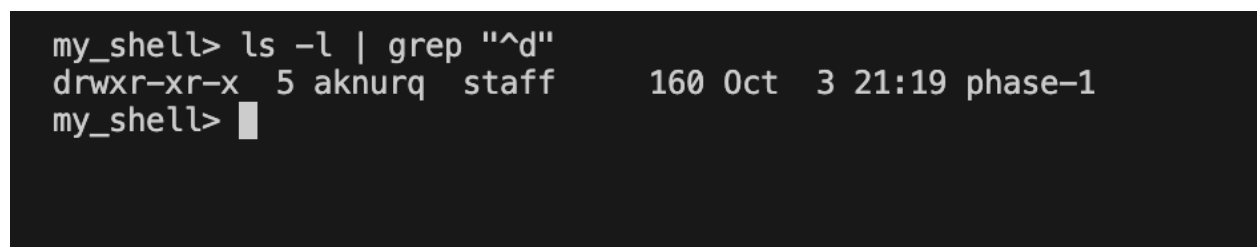
```
my_shell> grep "are" newfile.txt
How are you doing
my_shell> █
```

Figure 27



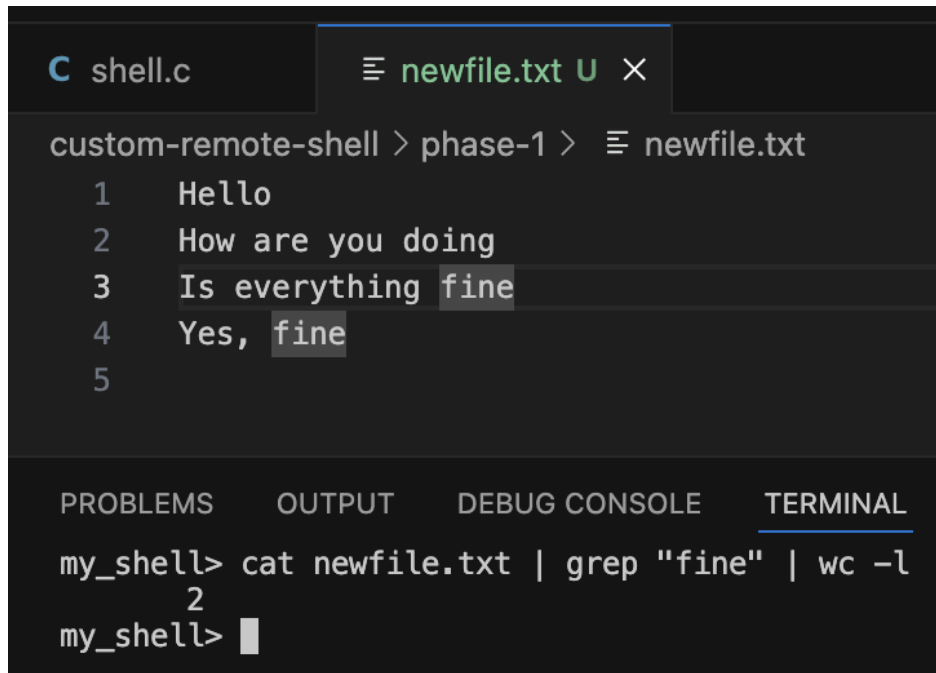
```
C shell.c newfile.txt U X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > newfile.txt
1 Hello
2 How are you doing
3 Is everything fine
4 Yes
5
my_shell> grep -i "FINE" newfile.txt
Is everything fine
my_shell>
```

Figure 28



```
my_shell> ls -l | grep "^d"
drwxr-xr-x 5 aknurq staff 160 Oct 3 21:19 phase-1
my_shell>
```

Figure 29

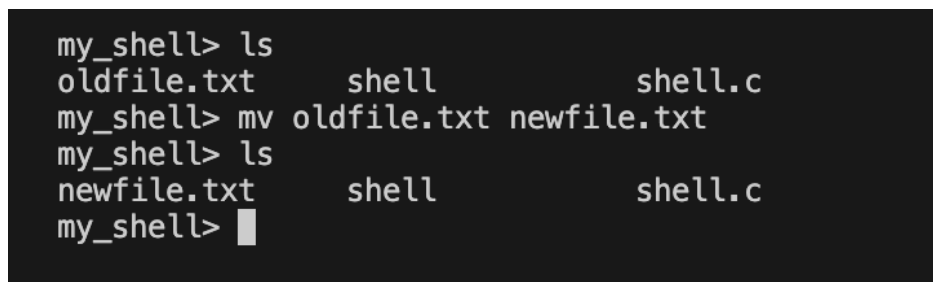


```
C shell.c newfile.txt U X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > newfile.txt
1 Hello
2 How are you doing
3 Is everything fine
4 Yes, fine
5

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
my_shell> cat newfile.txt | grep "fine" | wc -l
2
my_shell> 
```

Figure 30

- mv



```
my_shell> ls
oldfile.txt      shell            shell.c
my_shell> mv oldfile.txt newfile.txt
my_shell> ls
newfile.txt      shell            shell.c
my_shell> 
```

Figure 31


```

my_shell> ls -l
total 256
-rw-r--r--@ 1 aknurq  staff  119645 Sep 30 19:15 OS Project.pdf
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff    222 Oct  3 16:58 README.md
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff     53 Oct  3 22:50 newfile.txt
drwxr-xr-x  4 aknurq  staff    128 Oct  3 22:54 phase-1
my_shell> mv newfile.txt ./phase-1
my_shell> ls -l
total 248
-rw-r--r--@ 1 aknurq  staff  119645 Sep 30 19:15 OS Project.pdf
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff    222 Oct  3 16:58 README.md
drwxr-xr-x  5 aknurq  staff    160 Oct  3 22:54 phase-1
my_shell> cd phase-1
my_shell> ls -l
total 104
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff     53 Oct  3 22:50 newfile.txt
-rwxr-xr-x  1 aknurq  staff  35384 Oct  3 17:18 shell
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff  11564 Oct  3 17:08 shell.c
my_shell> █

```

Figure 32

- cp

```

my_shell> ls
newfile.txt      shell           shell.c
my_shell> cp newfile.txt backupfile.txt
my_shell> ls
backupfile.txt  newfile.txt    shell          shell.c
my_shell> cat backupfile.txt
Hello
How are you doing
Is everything fine
Yes, fine
my_shell> █

```

Figure 33

```
my_shell> ls -l ./phase-1
total 112
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 53 Oct 3 22:55 backupfile.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 53 Oct 3 22:50 newfile.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 aknurq staff 35384 Oct 3 17:18 shell
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 11564 Oct 3 17:08 shell.c
my_shell> cp -r phase-1 phase-1-copy
my_shell> ls -l ./phase-1-copy
total 112
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 53 Oct 3 22:58 backupfile.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 53 Oct 3 22:58 newfile.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 aknurq staff 35384 Oct 3 22:58 shell
-rw-r--r-- 1 aknurq staff 11564 Oct 3 22:58 shell.c
my_shell> █
```

Figure 34

- tail

```
my_shell> tail newfile.txt
Hello
How are you doing
Is everything fine
Yes, fine
my_shell> tail -n 2 newfile.txt
Is everything fine
Yes, fine
my_shell> █
```

Figure 35

```
my_shell> head newfile.txt
Hello
How are you doing
Is everything fine
Yes, fine
my_shell> head -n 2 newfile.txt
Hello
How are you doing
my_shell> █
```

Figure 36

```
my_shell> ps aux | head -n 3
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS Tt  STAT  STARTED    TIME COMMAND
aknurg    61077 116.0  4.0 510032336 751760 ??  Ss   Mon09AM   8:06.96 /System/Library/Frameworks/WebKit.framework/Versions/A/XPCServices/com.apple.We
bKit.WebContent.xpc/Contents/MacOS/com.apple.WebKit.WebContent
_locationd 345  4.0  0.2 410462496 30544 ??  Ss   19Sep24  61:58.33 /usr/libexec/locationd
my_shell> █
```

Figure 37

- wc

```
my_shell> wc newfile.txt
      4      10      53 newfile.txt
my_shell> wc -l newfile.txt
      4 newfile.txt
my_shell> █
```

Figure 38

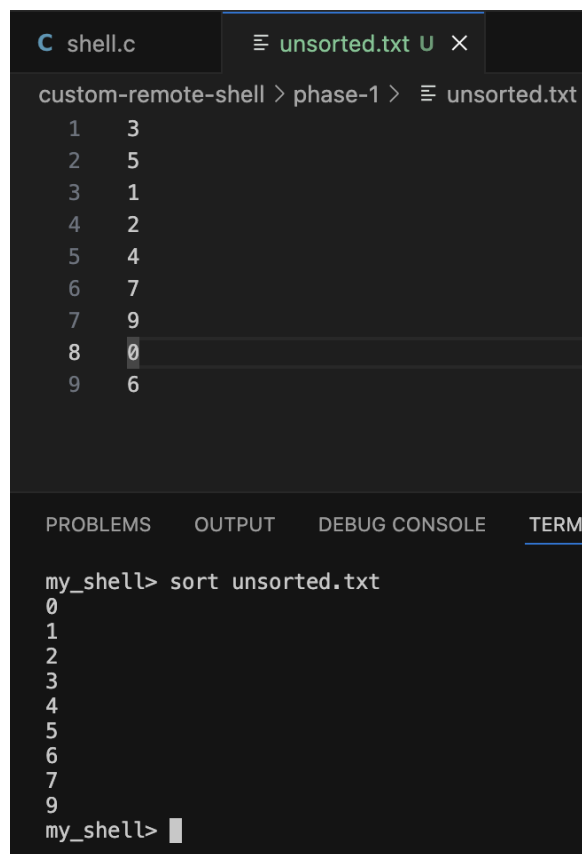
```
my_shell> ls | wc -l
4
my_shell> █
```

Figure 39

```
my_shell> grep "fine" newfile.txt | wc -w
5
my_shell> █
```

Figure 40

- sort



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named `unsorted.txt` containing a list of numbers. Below the editor, a terminal window shows the command `sort unsorted.txt` being executed, resulting in the numbers being sorted in ascending order.

```
shell.c  unsorted.txt U X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > unsorted.txt
1 3
2 5
3 1
4 2
5 4
6 7
7 9
8 0
9 6

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

my_shell> sort unsorted.txt
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
9
my_shell> █
```

Figure 41

```
shell.c  unsorted.txt U X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > unsorted.txt
1 3
2 5
3 1
4 2
5 4
6 7
7 9
8 0
9 6

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

my_shell> sort -r unsorted.txt
9
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
my_shell>
```

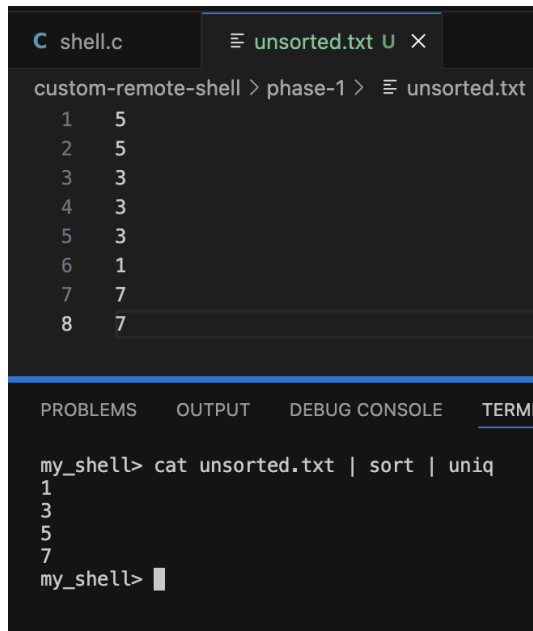
Figure 42

```
shell.c  unsorted.txt U X
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > unsorted.txt
1 5
2 2
3 3
4 1
5 9
6 4
7 8
8 7

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

my_shell> sort unsorted.txt > sorted.txt
my_shell> cat sorted.txt
1
2
3
4
5
7
8
9
my_shell>
```

Figure 43



```
custom-remote-shell > phase-1 > sorted.txt
1 5
2 5
3 3
4 3
5 3
6 1
7 7
8 7

my_shell> cat sorted.txt | sort | uniq
1
3
5
7
my_shell>
```

Figure 44

- ps



```
my_shell> ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 71212 ttys002    0:07.50 /bin/zsh -il
 71224 ttys002    0:00.00 /bin/zsh -il
 71255 ttys002    0:00.00 /bin/zsh -il
 71256 ttys002    0:00.10 /bin/zsh -il
 71258 ttys002    0:00.48 /Users/aknurq/.cache/gitstatus/gitstatusd-darwin-arm64 -G v1.5.4 -s -1 -u -1 -d -1 -c -1 -m -1 -v FATAL -t 22
 82394 ttys002    0:00.05 ./shell
my_shell>
```

Figure 45

```
my_shell> ps aux
USER          PID  %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS  TT  STAT STARTED
__windowserver 367  12.9  1.1 428995808 202032 ??  Ss   19Sep24 1
a
aknurq        70136 10.8  1.6 1603457680 299408 ??  S    4:45PM
)
aknurq        70133  5.5  0.4 444641968  80848 ??  S    4:45PM
aknurq        70128  4.3  0.9 1597460688 160528 ??  S    4:45PM
aknurq        75591  2.3  0.8 1624653584 141568 ??  S    8:52PM
n
root          54028  1.4  0.2 410531728  37648 ??  Ss   Sun05PM
aknurq        70175  1.3  0.3 1596813184  52080 ??  S    4:45PM
n
aknurq         603  1.2  0.2 412199760  46192 ??  S    19Sep24
aknurq        83191  0.7  0.2 411372800  28336 ??  S    11:06PM
aknurq        61077  0.7  4.1 518157408  780768 ??  Ss   Mon09AM
aknurq         5313  0.7  1.3 417680768  236736 ??  Ss   Tue04PM
aknurq        77917  0.4  0.0 410252448  5792  ??  S    9:28PM
aknurq        71078  0.4  0.5 1598991712  96720 ??  S    4:58PM
a
_nearbyd       693  0.3  0.0 410426960  9104  ??  Ss   19Sep24
aknurq         702  0.3  0.2 410538160  33824 ??  S    19Sep24
_locationd     345  0.3  0.2 410461936  30656 ??  Ss   19Sep24
root           363  0.3  0.1 410418272  12224 ??  Ss   19Sep24
aknurq        72853  0.2  0.7 500178096 123040 ??  Ss   5:15PM
aknurq         813  0.2  0.1 1596630032  25440 ??  S    19Sep24
N
aknurq        44570  0.2  0.8 417003696 143744 ??  Ss   Fri04PM
root           371  0.2  0.1 410429632  19024 ??  Ss   19Sep24
aknurq        96471  0.2  2.1 517127456 389536 ??  Ss   Tue10AM
root           340  0.2  0.1 410419696  16144 ??  Ss   19Sep24
root           723  0.1  0.1 410427296  13040 ??  Ss   19Sep24
aknurq         640  0.1  0.6 1597254176 116752 ??  S    19Sep24
aknurq        83332  0.1  0.1 410443632  25568 ??  Ss   11:07PM
aknurq         823  0.1  0.6 1596926448 115744 ??  S    19Sep24
e
aknurq        75584  0.1  0.4 445456448  73648 ??  S    8:52PM
root           543  0.1  0.4 414965488  67520 ??  Ss   19Sep24
root           312  0.1  0.0 410418000  8208  ??  Ss   19Sep24
aknurq         664  0.1  0.1 411204400  10512 ??  S    19Sep24
aknurq        44567  0.1  1.8 431545040 331904 ??  S    Fri04PM 1
root           365  0.1  0.0 410374912  1440  ??  Ss   19Sep24
root           362  0.1  0.0 410415984  6352  ??  Ss   19Sep24
root          83324  0.0  0.1 411765648  14208 ??  Ss   11:07PM
```

Figure 46

- exit

```
my_shell> ls -l
total 96
-rwxr-xr-x  1 aknurq  staff  35384 Oct  3 17:18 shell
-rw-r--r--  1 aknurq  staff  11564 Oct  3 17:08 shell.c
my_shell> exit
```

□ > □ ~/Documents/nyu/fall_2024/os/project/custom-remote-shell/

Figure 47

- 3 pipes

```

my_shell> ps aux | grep "user" | sort -k3 -n | head -n 5
_cmiodalassistants 82958  0.0  0.0 410369152  3872  ?? S   11:03PM    0:00.05 /usr/libexec/containermanagerd --runmode=agent --user-container-mode=current --
--bundle-container-mode=proxy --system-container-mode=none
_locationd 82957  0.0  0.0 410369152  3904  ?? S   11:03PM    0:00.05 /usr/libexec/containermanagerd --runmode=agent --user-container-mode=current --
bundle-container-mode=proxy --system-container-mode=none
aknurq 615  0.0  0.1 410427744  16144  ?? S   19Sep24    1:32.85 /usr/sbin/usernoted
aknurq 625  0.0  0.0 411513104  6816  ?? S   19Sep24    0:35.32 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/UserNotificationsCore.framework/Support/usern
otificationsd
aknurq 632  0.0  0.0 410415232  5440  ?? S   19Sep24    0:30.10 /usr/libexec/containermanagerd --runmode=agent --user-container-mode=current --
bundle-container-mode=proxy --system-container-mode=none
my_shell> █

```

Figure 48

- Input Redirection

```

my_shell> wc -l < file.txt
      2
my_shell> █

```

Figure 49