

# Ushellless

## Miro-Whiteboard:

<https://miro.com/app/dashboard/>

## Eval sheet:

[https://github.com/wis-aerrajiy/school21-checklists/blob/update\\_minishell/ng\\_3\\_minishell.pdf](https://github.com/wis-aerrajiy/school21-checklists/blob/update_minishell/ng_3_minishell.pdf)

## Resources:

- Git
  - <https://medium.com/@jonathanmines/the-ultimate-github-collaboration-guide-df816e98fb67>
- Shell: [http://linuxcommand.org/lc3\\_learning\\_the\\_shell.php](http://linuxcommand.org/lc3_learning_the_shell.php)
- Harvard Lecture about Shells: <https://cs61.seas.harvard.edu/site/2019/Section7/>
- Shell Command Language:  
[https://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/utilities/V3\\_chap02.html](https://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/utilities/V3_chap02.html)
- Evtl wichtige Designinspirationen fuer Lexer:

[Compilers - Principles, Techniques, and Tools \(2006\).pdf](#)

- write your own shell:  
<https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/grr/SystemsProgrammingBook/Book/Chapter5-WritingYourOwnShell.pdf>
- write a shell in c: <https://brennan.io/2015/01/16/write-a-shell-in-c/>
- tiny shell: <http://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~irjohnso/coursenotes/lrc/system/shell/cs3.htm>
- Brian Will Shell and Terminal Youtube series: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=07Q9oqNLXB4&feature=share>
- **Building a tokenizer and parser from scratch:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4m7ubrdbWQU>
- Good introduction to lexing and parsing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SToUyjAsaFk>
- Writing lexer and parser by hand: <https://supunsetunga.medium.com/writing-a-parser-getting-started-44ba70bb6cc9>

- Crafting interpreters: <https://craftinginterpreters.com/>
- guter Blog: <https://www.codequoi.com/en/home-english/>

### **Important bash definitions:**

[https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html\\_node/Definitions.html#index-special-builtin](https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Definitions.html#index-special-builtin)

### **Redirections:**

- order of redirections: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/17975232/shell-redirection-i-o-order>
- more regarding redirections: <https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/14246/precedence-of-stdin-and-stdout-redirection-in-bash/14249#14249>

### **Processes:**

- list processes in gdb: `info os`

[Alex Notizen](#)

[Lexer](#)

### **Implementing lexers and parser:**

<https://www.cse.chalmers.se/edu/year/2015/course/DAT150/lectures/proglang-04.html>

[Parser](#)

[Lexer ↔ Parser Interface](#)

### **How the original Bash processes commands:**

### 3.1.1 Shell Operation

The following is a brief description of the shell's operation when it reads and executes a command. Basically, the shell does the following:

1. Reads its input from a file (see [Shell Scripts](#)), from a string supplied as an argument to the `-c` invocation option (see [Invoking Bash](#)), or from the user's terminal.
2. Breaks the input into words and operators, obeying the quoting rules described in [Quoting](#). These tokens are separated by metacharacters. Alias expansion is performed by this step (see [Aliases](#)).
3. Parses the tokens into simple and compound commands (see [Shell Commands](#)).
4. Performs the various shell expansions (see [Shell Expansions](#)), breaking the expanded tokens into lists of filenames (see [Filename Expansion](#)) and commands and arguments.
5. Performs any necessary redirections (see [Redirections](#)) and removes the redirection operators and their operands from the argument list.
6. Executes the command (see [Executing Commands](#)).
7. Optionally waits for the command to complete and collects its exit status (see [Exit Status](#)).

#### Testcases

☒ Open Bugs

☒ Tasks

☒ Projects