## CShell Project

By Anthony Liang, Sam Xu, Shaeq Ahmed

## FEATURES:

- Intro screen
- Basic shell functionalities and built in commands
- Implemented Cd and exit
- Simple Redirection
  - o Stdin (<)</pre>
  - o Stdout (>)
  - o Pipe (|)
- Dynamically reallocation of user input (need to put this back)
- Parse multiple commands with ; (still need this)
- Ignore weird spacing (need this)
- Prints bash prompt in linux format
  - o <user>@<hostname>:<cwd>\$
  - o ~ if current working directory is home directory
- Implemented autocomplete binded to TAB (get this back)
- Stores command history, can access with UP arrow key
- Cd prints out error statement if doesn't exist

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FILES & FUNCTION HEADERS:
void introScreen();
Inputs: None
Returns: None
Explanation: Prints a few pretty lines when shell is started.
void shellPrompt();
Inputs: None
Returns: None
Explanation: Prints out the user prompt in linux format.
int cshell cd(char *args[]);
Inputs: char *args[]
Returns: If the directory exists, chdir into it, otherwise return -1.
1 if cd is called by itself, chdir user back to home directory
Explanation: Built-in cd command, catches and prints DNE errors
void cshell exec(char **args, int background);
Inputs: char **args, int background
```

Returns: If pid == -1 (forking failure), return an error message. If pid == 0 (fork successful), child process runs. It catches any signals, sets the environment, and execup to execute the commands.

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If execvp == -1, the command doesn't exist.
Explanation: Fork parent process and execute commands.
void cshell io(char *args[], char *inputFile, char *outputFile, int
option);
Inputs: char *args[], char *inputFile, char *outputFile, int option)
Returns: None
Explanation:
void cshell pipeHandle(char *args[]);
Inputs: char *args[]
Returns: None
Explanation:
int cshell run(char *args[]);
Inputs: char *args[]
Returns: int
Explanation:
void signalHandler child(int p);
Inputs: int p
Returns: None
Explanation: Signal handler for SIGCHLD
void signalHandler int(int p);
Inputs: char *args[]
Returns: None
Explanation: Signal handler for SIGINT
void initialize();
Inputs: None
Returns: None
Explanation: Making sure the subshell is not running as a foreground
job. Initialize the pid of the subshell so that it could support job
control. Post initialization allows the subshell to have its own
child processes. We used the approach explained here to set things
up:
www.gnu.org/software/libc/manual/html node/Initializing-the-Shell.htm
char **cshell split line(char *line, char *delim);
Inputs: char *line, char *delim
```

Returns: Array of pointers

Explanation: Function for splitting the commands by whitespace

(' $\t^n\a'$ ) or any specified delimiter

char \*\*parse semicolon(char \*line);

Inputs: char \*line

Returns: Array of pointers

Explanation: Parses multiple commands with ;. For example the line "ls -l;echo hello" would be split into an array of two pointers "ls

-l" and "echo hello"

int main(int argc, char \*argv[], char \*\* envp);

Inputs: char argc, char \*\*argv, char \*\*envp

Returns: EXIT SUCCESS

Explanation: Main process for program. Prints our pretty intro screen

and shellPrompt. Reads, parses, and executes command(s). Also

implements autocompletion and command history.