CS350 Lab 2: TopSay (Pipes)

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Outline

- Problem Statement
- Problem Analysis

Problem Statement

Write a program "topSays", which takes an integer argument N. You may assume N to be less or equal to 5. Your program works as follow:

Top parent - forks ==> child1 - forks ==> child1's child - forks ... ==> Nth generation child

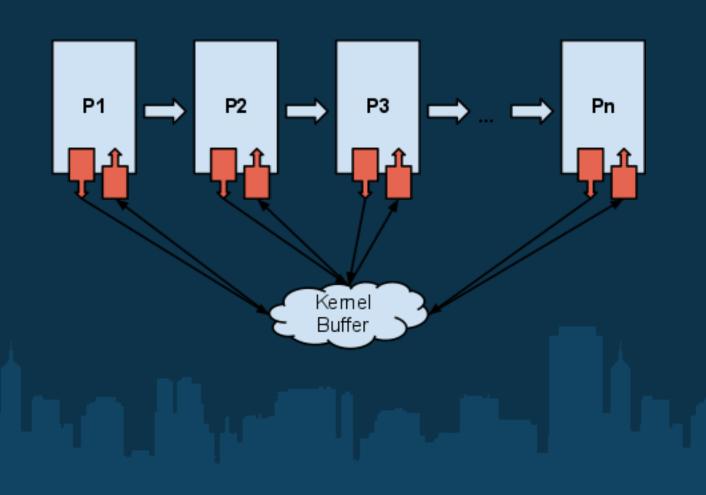
The top parent will then pass a message to the child at the lowest level (Nth generation child) through a pipe, and that child should print the received message to stdout.

Bonus

Support arbitrary value of N (Any integer value greater or equal to 1).

Hint: Use recursive function.

Problem Analysis



Problem Analysis

Parent process:

- 1. Create pipe (Do this first before fork, Why?)
- 2. Somehow create all the children.
 - 1. ... something here
- 3. Close the pipe read descriptor (Why?)
- 4. Write something to the pipe.
- 5. Wait the child's termination.

The bottom child:

- 1. Close the pipe write.
- 2. Read something from the pipe.
- 3. Print it out.

What about all the other children???

Example Code

```
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
  int pfd[2];
  pid t cpid;
  char buf;
  assert(argc == 2);
  if (pipe(pfd) == -1) { perror("pipe"); exit(EXIT_FAILURE); }
  cpid = fork();
  if (cpid == -1) { perror("fork"); exit(EXIT FAILURE); }
  if (cpid == 0) \{ /* Child reads from pipe */
     close(pfd[1]); /* Close unused write end */
     while (read(pfd[0], &buf, 1) > 0)
       write(STDOUT FILENO, &buf, 1);
     write(STDOUT FILENO, "\n", 1);
     close(pfd[0]);
     exit(EXIT SUCCESS);
  } else { /* Parent writes argv[1] to pipe */
     close(pfd[0]); /* Close unused read end */
     write(pfd[1], argv[1], strlen(argv[1]));
     close(pfd[1]); /* Reader will see EOF */
     wait(NULL); /* Wait for child */
     exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
```

Thanks