

CSE-344 HOMEWORK-1 REPORT

AHMET OKUR

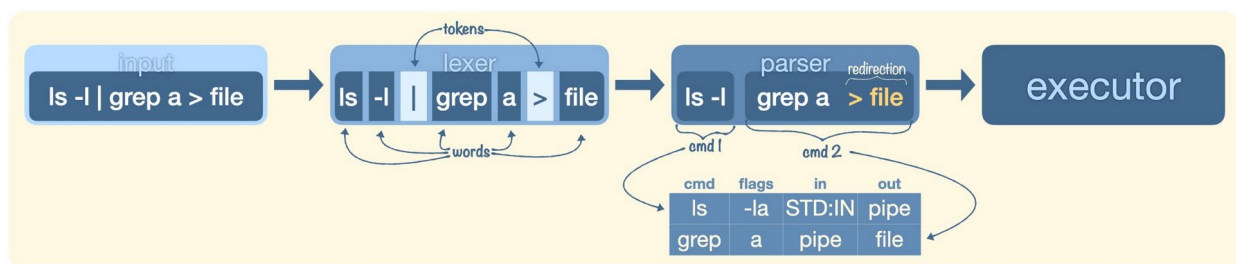
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Problem Defination

In this homework, We develop a terminal emulator capable of handling up to 20 shell commands in a single line, without using the "system()" function from the standard C library. Instead, you should utilize the "fork()", "execl()", "wait()", and "exit()" functions.

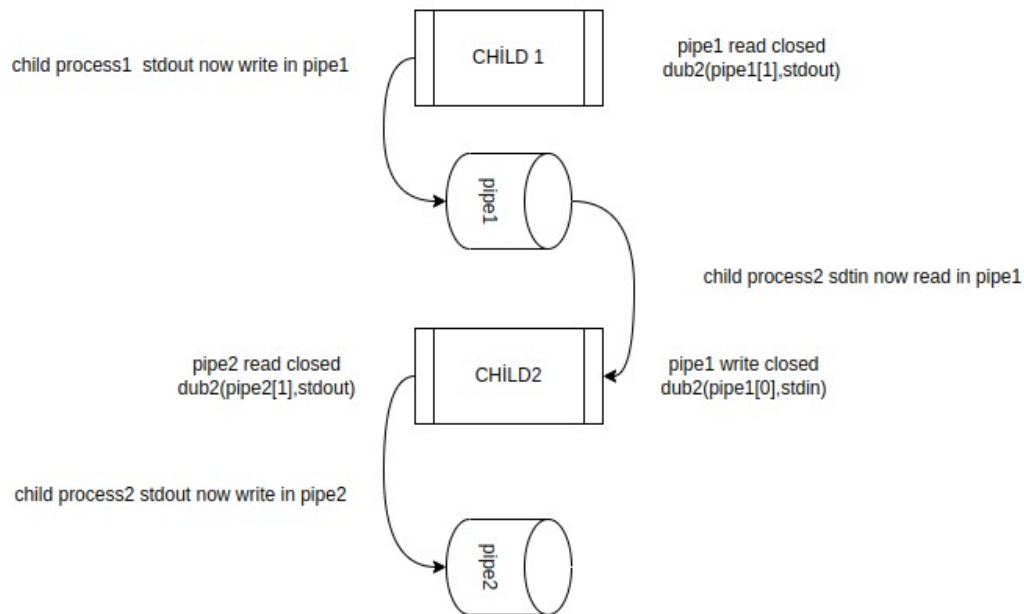
Plan & Design

- First i parse the entered command each allocated command represents a process
- I created a pipe for these
- I got process -1 pipe
- Below is a representative image



- When each process starts, it is checked to see if there is any redirection in it.
- I implemented the redirection command with execl, I will explain the detailed information below.
- The reading area of the pipe is closed when the process starts first
- The write area is duplicated using the stdout a dub 2 function.
- The child process started after it will read from the pipe and duplicate the write area for the next pipe. It repeats like this. I developed these commands by taking the lecture slides

PIPE AND CHILD PROCESSES



This is my draft in a nutshell. works in a loop

```

{
    if (close(pfd[0][0]) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }

    if (pfd[0][1] != STDOUT_FILENO)
    {
        if (dup2(pfd[0][1], STDOUT_FILENO) == -1)
        {
            _exit(-1);
        }
        if (close(pfd[0][1]) == -1)
        {
            _exit(-1);
        }
    }

    execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-c", command[i], (char *)NULL);
    _exit(-1);
}
  
```

```

int flag;
if ((flag = isRedirection(command[i])) != 2)
{
    redirection(command[i], flag, pfd[pipe_count]);
}

if (close(pfd[pipe_count][1]) == -1)
{
    _exit(-1);
}

if (pfd[pipe_count][0] != STDIN_FILENO)
{
    if (dup2(pfd[pipe_count][0], STDIN_FILENO) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }
    if (close(pfd[pipe_count][0]) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }
}

if (i != cCount - 1)
{
    if (close(pfd[pipe_count + 1][0]) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }

    if (pfd[pipe_count + 1][1] != STDOUT_FILENO)
    {
        if (dup2(pfd[pipe_count + 1][1], STDOUT_FILENO) == -1)
        {
            _exit(-1);
        }

        if (close(pfd[pipe_count + 1][1]) == -1)
        {
            _exit(-1);
        }
    }
}
}
  
```

Code implementation of the schema

REDIRECTION <> implementation

- Implemented the redirection myself using execl and open, definitely there is no automatic production of execl
- First we determine the direction
- First i opened the file with an open command
- I turned off the write area of the pipe
- Then I duplicated the stdin with the pipe's reading area
- Now the value read from the pipe can be written to the file
- I then dublice the file descriptor with stdout. The value from stdin will be written to the file with stdout
- Then I called execl and execl will have written what it received with stdin to the file with stdout.

```
void redirection(char arr[20], int flag, int pip[2])
{
    char *pch;
    pch = strtok(arr, "<>");
    char command[20][20];
    int i = 0;
    while (pch != NULL)
    {
        strcpy(command[i++], pch);
        pch = strtok(NULL, "<>");
    }

    int fd = open(command[flag], O_CREAT | O_WRONLY, 0644);

    if (close(pip[1]) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }

    if (dup2(pip[0], STDIN_FILENO) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }

    if (dup2(fd, STDOUT_FILENO) == -1)
    {
        _exit(-1);
    }
    close(fd);
    execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-c", command[!(flag)], (char *)
}
```

This is my redirection implementation

TEST

ls | grep file | grep file2

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ls | grep file | grep file2
file2
file23
file234
file23456
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$
```

Real shell

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ./a.out
ls | grep file | grep file2
file2
file23
file234
file23456

```

My shell

ls

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ls
aa.txt      as.txt      ' cse344.txt'  file23      main2.c
ahmeta.txt  ' a.txt'    ' cvb.txt'     file234     main.c
' ahmet.txt' a.txt      deneme2.c     file23456   ' oo.txt'
a.out       ' az.txt'   ' deneme2.txt ' file3       ' zaza.txt'
' aq.txt'    ' azxc.txt' deneme.c      ' grep file ' ' zxc.txt'
' asd.txt'   ' bbb.txt'  ' deneme.txt' kopya.c
' as.txt'    bitti.c    file2         ls
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$
```

Real shell

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ./a.out
ls
aa.txt      as.txt      ' cse344.txt'  file23      main2.c
ahmeta.txt  ' a.txt'    ' cvb.txt'     file234     main.c
' ahmet.txt' a.txt      deneme2.c     file23456   ' oo.txt'
a.out       ' az.txt'   ' deneme2.txt ' file3       ' zaza.txt'
' aq.txt'    ' azxc.txt' deneme.c      ' grep file ' ' zxc.txt'
' asd.txt'   ' bbb.txt'  ' deneme.txt' kopya.c
' as.txt'    bitti.c    file2         ls

```

My shell

cat testcse.txt | grep hoca

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ cat testcse.txt | grep hoca
hoca-yakup
hoca-erkan
hoca-yusuf-sinan
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$
```

Real shell

```
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ./a.out
cat testcse.txt | grep hoca
hoca-yakup
hoca-erkan
hoca-yusuf-sinan

```

My shell

```
.q
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ./a.out
ls | grep file23
file23
file234
file23456
:q
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$
```

for exit shell :q

```
.q
raskolnikov@raskolnikov:~/Desktop/cse344_hw2$ ./a.out
^Csignal handledsh: 1: Syntax error: EOF in backquote substitution
```

ctrl c handled