M1522.000800: System Programming L4. Shell lab: Session 1





Outline

- Goal
- General Overview of Unix Shells
- The tsh Specification
- How to test your code
- How to submit & Evaluation



Goal



Goal

- Understand how the <u>shell lab</u> works, and what exactly is expected from you and your submission.
- Understand the concepts of process control and signaling used in this lab.
 - How to "make" this tiny shell
- How to <u>test</u> your tiny shell implementation

General Overview of Unix Shells



General Overview of Unix Shells

- A shell is an interactive command-line interpreter.
 - Runs programs on behalf of the user.
 - Repeatedly prints a <u>prompt</u>
 - Wait a command line on <u>stdin</u> and then carries out <u>some action</u>.

```
./sdriver.pl -t trace10.txt -s ./tsh -a "-p"

# trace10.txt - Process fg builtin command.

# tsh> ./myspin 4 &
    2 6009 ./myspin 4 &
    tsh> fg %1
test1 fg
test2
tsh> jobs
[1] (6009) Stopped ./myspin 4 &
tsh> fg %1
test1 fg
test2
tsh> jobs
[sh] (6009) Stopped ./myspin 4 &
tsh> fg %1
test1 fg
test2
tsh> jobs
```

- Command line (CL)
 - A sequence of ASCII text words delimited by whitespace.
 - 4 The <u>first</u> word is <u>a built-in command</u> or the <u>pathname of an executable</u> <u>file</u>.
 - 4 The remaining words are command-line arguments.
 - Shell executes the built-in commands in the current process.
 - Shell forks <u>a child process</u> directed by <u>the pathname of an executable program.</u>
 - 4 A process and its child processes are known collectively as a *job*.

General Overview of Unix Shells (Cont.)

- Background & Foreground
 - If the command line ends with an <u>ampersand "&"</u>, then the job run in the <u>background</u>.
 - 4 The shell does **not wait for the job** to terminate before printing the prompt and awaiting the next command line.
 - 4 An arbitrary number of jobs can run in the background.

```
tsh>./myspin 100 &
```

```
tsh> jobs
[1] (12278) Running ./myspin 100 &
[2] (12280) Running ./myspin 200 &
[3] (12281) Running ./myspin 300 &
```

- Otherwise, the job runs in the foreground.
 - 4 The shell waits for the job to terminate before awaiting the next command line.
 - 4 At most one job can be running in the foreground.

```
tsh>./myspin 100
```



General Overview of Unix Shells (Cont.)

- Unix shells support the notion of <u>job control</u>.
 - Allows users to move jobs back and forth between background and foreground.
 - Allows users to change the process state (running, stopped, or terminated) of the processes in a job.
 tsh> /myspin 100 & [1] (13034) /myspin 100 &

3034) Running ./myspin 100 &

- Signal commands
 - Ctrl-C: causes a <u>SIGINT signal</u> to be delivered to each process in the foreground job.
 [2] (13116) terminated by signal 2
 - 4 The default action for SIGINT is to terminate the process.
 - Ctrl-Z: causes a <u>SIGTSTP</u> signal to be delivered to each process in the foreground job.
 [1] (13034) Stopped _/myspin 100 &
 - 4 The default action for SIGTSTP is **to place a process in the stopped state**, where it remains until it is awakened by the receipt of a SIGCONT signal.



General Overview of Unix Shells (Cont.)

- Examples of built-in commands supporting job control.
 - jobs: List the running and stopped background jobs.
 - bg <job>: Change a stopped <u>background job</u> to a running <u>background job</u>.
 - fg <job>: Change <u>a stopped</u> or <u>running background job</u> to a running in the foreground.
 - kill <job> : <u>Terminate a job.</u>



The tsh Specification

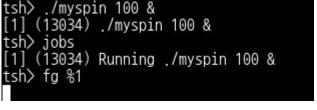


The tsh Specification

- Prompt string "tsh>".
- Command line should consist of a name and optional arguments.
 - name: built-in command or the name path of an executable file.
- I/O redirection(>).
- Signal handling
 - Ctrl-C : cause a <u>SIGINT</u>
 - Ctrl-Z : cause a <u>SIGTSTP</u>

```
tsh> ls > file
tsh> cat file
Makefile
README
file
myint
myint.c
myspin
myspin.c
mysplit
mysplit
mysplit.c
mystop
```

- To be sent to the current foreground job, as well as any descendants of that job.
- If the command line ends with an <u>ampersand &</u>, tsh should run the job in the <u>background</u>. Otherwise, it should <u>run the job in the foreground</u>.
- A process ID (PID) and a job ID (JID)
 - Assigned by tsh.
 - JIDs should be denoted on the command line by the prefix '%' (e.g. "%5")



The tsh Specification (Cont.)

- tsh should support the following <u>built-in commands.</u>
 - quit: terminates the shell.
 tsh> quit
 tux /home/dongkw
 - jobs: lists all background jobs.
 - bg <PID or JID>: restarts <PID or JID> by sending it a SIGCONT signal, and then runs it in the background.
 - Fg <PID or JID>: restarts <PID or JID> by sending it a SIGCONT signal, and then runs it in the foreground.
- **tsh** should reap all of its zombie children.

```
tsh> ./myspin 100 &
[1] (13034) ./myspin 100 &
tsh> jobs
[1] (13034) Running ./myspin 100 &
tsh> fg %1
```

Running /myspin

The tsh Specification (Cont.)

- Function list of what do you need to implement in this lab with approximate number of lines in our reference solution code.
 - eval: Main routine that parses and interprets the command line. [70 lines]
 - builtin_cmd: Recognizes and interprets the built-in commands. [25 lines]
 4 quit, fg, bg and jobs.
 - **do_bgfg**: Implements the *bg* and *fg* built-in commands. [50 lines]
 - waitfg: Waits for a foreground job to complete. [20 lines]
 - sigchld_handler : Catches SIGCHILD signals. [80 lines]
 - sigint_handler : Catches SIGINT(ctrl-c) signals. [15 lines]
 - **sigtstp_handler**: Catches SIGTSTP(ctrl-z) signals. [15 lines]
- To run your shell, type tsh to the command line.

```
$:./tsh
tsh> [type commands to your shell here]
```



How to test your code



How to Test Your Code

- Reference Solution
 - tshref is the reference solution for the shell.
 - Your shell should emit output that is identical to the reference solution.
 - 4 Except for PIDs, of course, which change from run to run.
- Shell driver
 - Sdriver.pl executes a shell as a child process, sends it <u>commands and</u> <u>signals as directed by a trace file</u>, and captures and displays the output form the shell.

How to Test Your Code (Cont.)

- 18 trace files (trace{01-18}.txt) provided
 - From very simple tests to more complicated tests.
- To compare your result with the reference shell using trace driver

```
$: ./sdriver.pl -t trace01.txt -s ./tsh -a "-p"
```

\$: make test01

To compare your result with the reference shell using trace driver

```
$: ./sdriver.pl -t trace01.txt -s ./tshref -a "-p"
```

\$: make rtest01



How to Test Your Code (Cont.)

Example

```
$: ./sdriver.pl -t trace10.txt -s ./tsh -a "-p"
$: make test10
./sdriver.pl -t trace10.txt -s ./tsh -a "-p"
#
# trace10.txt - Process fg builtin command.
#
tsh> ./myspin 4 &
[1] (29391) ./myspin 4 &
tsh> fg %1
Job [1] (29391) stopped by signal 20
tsh> jobs
[1] (29391) Stopped ./myspin 4 &
tsh> fg %1
tsh> jobs
```

Evaluation & How to Submit



Evaluation

- Maximum Score : 100 points
- Programming Parts : 70 points
 - 63 Points : Correctness
 - 4 18 trace files (3.5 points per each).
 - 7 Points : Style points.
 - 4 7 points: useful comments & check the return value of system call
- Report : 30 points
 - Report should include
 - 4 Description of your implementation.
 - 4 Difficulties and thoughts during the implementation of this lab.
 - There is no format for the content of the report but it must be a pdf file.
 - Report must be written in English.



How to Submit

 Make sure you have included your names and student ID in the header comment of tsh.c

```
1 /*
2 * M1522.000800 System Programming
3 * Shell Lab
4 *
5 * tsh - A tiny shell program with job control
6 *
7 * Name: <fill in>
8 * Student id: <fill in>
9 *
10 */
```

- Push newest tsh.c.
- Upload your report in report directory(XXXX-XXXXX.pdf).

Thank you Q & A

