

# Operating Systems Lab

CPE 435-01

## Lab 05: Messaging in Linux

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Lab Date: 8 February 2021

Lab Due: 17 February 2021

Demonstration Due: 17 February 2021

# Introduction

The purpose of this lab is to give students an introduction to message queues in Linux.

## Theory

### Topic 1: msgget()

- “The msgget() system call returns the System V message queue identifier associated with the value of the key argument. It may be used either to obtain the identifier of a previously created message queue (when msgflg is zero and key does not have the value IPC\_PRIVATE), or to create a new set.” - [Source](#)

### Topic 2: msgsnd()

- “The msgsnd() and msgrcv() system calls are used, respectively, to send messages to, and receive messages from, a message queue. The calling process must have write permission on the message queue in order to send a message, and read permission to receive a message.” - [Source](#)

### Topic 3: msgrcv()

- “The msgsnd() and msgrcv() system calls are used, respectively, to send messages to, and receive messages from, a message queue. The calling process must have write permission on the message queue in order to send a message, and read permission to receive a message.” - [Source](#)

### Topic 4: msgctl()

- “msgctl() performs the control operation specified by cmd on the System V message queue with identifier msqid.” - [Source](#). In this lab, msgctl is used to delete the message queue.

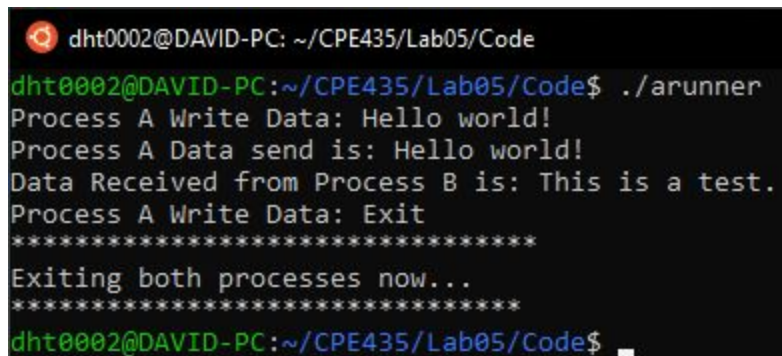
# Lab Assignment

You will write two applications (named Process A and Process B). Process A should create a message queue and write a message to the queue (read from user through stdin). Process B should wait for data to be received from Process A. Process B should send some message to Process A using the message queue. The message sent by Process B should be user typed string through stdin. Process A should respond to Process B with another message sent through the message queue. This is also the message typed by the user in Process A's stdin. Keep the process of sending messages back and forth until one types "Exit". The received messages should be displayed to the terminal by both process A and B. Please make sure to delete the message queue after you are done.

## Observations

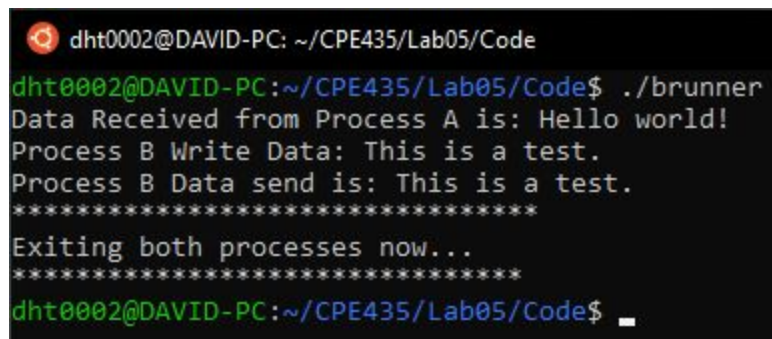
All code performs as expected.

Figure 1: Normal execution of processA.cpp



```
dht0002@DAVID-PC: ~/CPE435/Lab05/Code
dht0002@DAVID-PC:~/CPE435/Lab05/Code$ ./arunner
Process A Write Data: Hello world!
Process A Data send is: Hello world!
Data Received from Process B is: This is a test.
Process A Write Data: Exit
*****
Exiting both processes now...
*****
dht0002@DAVID-PC:~/CPE435/Lab05/Code$ _
```

Figure 2: Normal execution of processB.cpp



```
dht0002@DAVID-PC: ~/CPE435/Lab05/Code
dht0002@DAVID-PC:~/CPE435/Lab05/Code$ ./brunner
Data Received from Process A is: Hello world!
Process B Write Data: This is a test.
Process B Data send is: This is a test.
*****
Exiting both processes now...
*****
dht0002@DAVID-PC:~/CPE435/Lab05/Code$ _
```

## Lab Questions

1. How do you make a process wait to receive a message and not return immediately?
  - i. In the struct, declare a variable long `msg_type` that can be set to handle message typing.
2. Message Queue vs Shared Memory (discuss use and differences).
  - i.
3. Research use of function `ftok()`, what is its use?
  - i. “The `ftok()` function uses the identity of the file named by the given pathname (which must refer to an existing, accessible file) and the least significant 8 bits of `proj_id` (which must be nonzero) to generate a `key_t` type System V IPC key, suitable for use with `msgget(2)`, `semget(2)`, or `shmget(2)`. The resulting value is the same for all pathnames that name the same file, when the same value of `proj_id` is used. The value returned should be different when the (simultaneously existing) files or the project IDs differ.” - [Source](#)
4. What does `IPC_NOWAIT` do?
  - i. This flag removes the check from the `msgsnd()/msgrcv()` command.
  - ii. “If **`IPC_NOWAIT`** is passed as a flag, and no messages are available, the call returns `ENOMSG` to the calling process. Otherwise, the calling process blocks until a message arrives in the queue that satisfies the `msgrcv()` parameters. If the queue is deleted while a client is waiting on a message, `EIDRM` is returned. `EINTR` is returned if a signal is caught while the process is in the middle of blocking, and waiting for a message to arrive.” - [Source](#)

## Conclusion

This lab was successful in introducing me to the concepts involved with process communication.  
[Demo link](#)

## Appendix

Appendix 1: `processA.c`

```
// *****
// Program Title: Lab 05
```

```

// Project File: processA.c
// Name: David Thornton
// Course Section: CPE-435, SP 2021
// Due Date: 02/17/2021
// *****

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/msg.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "header.h"

void exitProcess(int msgid);

int main()
{
    struct text_message message;
    int msgid = msgget(key, 0666 | IPC_CREAT);
    while(1) // Infinite loop
    {
        printf("Process A Write Data: ");
        fgets(message.mesg_text, MAX, stdin);
        message.mesg_type = 1;
        msgsnd(msgid, &message, sizeof(message), 0);
        if(strcmp(message.mesg_text, "Exit\n") == 0)
        {
            exitProcess(msgid);
        }
        printf("Process A Data send is: %s", message.mesg_text);

        msgrcv(msgid, &message, sizeof(message), 2, 0);
        if(strcmp(message.mesg_text, "Exit\n") == 0)
        {
            exitProcess(msgid);
        }
        printf("Data Received from Process B is: %s",
message.mesg_text);
    }
    msgctl(msgid, IPC_RMID, 0);
    return 0;
}

```

```

void exitProcess(int msgid)
{
    printf("*****");
    printf("\nExiting both processes now...\n");
    printf("*****\n");
    msgctl(msgid, IPC_RMID, 0);
    exit(0);
}

```

## Appendix 2: processB.c

```

// *****
// Program Title: Lab 05
// Project File: processB.c
// Name: David Thornton
// Course Section: CPE-435, SP 2021
// Due Date: 02/17/2021
// *****

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/msg.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "header.h"

void exitProcess(int msgid);

int main()
{
    struct text_message message;
    int msgid = msgget(key, 0666 | IPC_CREAT);
    while(1) // Infinite loop
    {
        msgrcv(msgid, &message, sizeof(message), 1, 0);
        if(strcmp(message.msg_text, "Exit\n") == 0)
        {
            exitProcess(msgid);
        }
        printf("Data Received from Process A is: %s",

```

```

message.mesg_text);

    printf("Process B Write Data: ");
    fgets(message.mesg_text, MAX, stdin);
    message.mesg_type = 2;
    msgsnd(msgid, &message, sizeof(message), 0);
    if(strncmp(message.mesg_text, "Exit\n") == 0)
    {
        exitProcess(msgid);
    }
    printf("Process B Data send is: %s", message.mesg_text);
}
msgctl(msgid, IPC_RMID, 0);
return 0;
}

void exitProcess(int msgid)
{
    printf("*****");
    printf("\nExiting both processes now...\n");
    printf("*****\n");
    msgctl(msgid, IPC_RMID, 0);
    exit(0);
}

```

### Appendix 3: header.h

```

// *****
// Program Title: Lab 05
// Project File: header.h
// Name: David Thornton
// Course Section: CPE-435, SP 2021
// Due Date: 02/17/2021
// *****

#define key ((key_t)(1234))
#define MAX 100

struct text_message {
    long mesg_type;
    char mesg_text[MAX];
};

```