# Easter Bunny King Competition

# **Developer Documentation**

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### 1 Introduction

This developer documentation describes the "Easter Bunny King" competition, a C program simulating a playful contest where bunny boys recite poems to earn red eggs from bunny girls. The program demonstrates key Linux system programming concepts, including process creation (fork), inter-process communication (pipes), signal handling, and file I/O.

# 2 Program Features

- Bunny Registration: Add a bunny with name and poem (eggs start at 0).
- Bunny Management: Modify, delete, or list registered bunnies.
- Competition Simulation:
  - Fork a child process for each bunny.
  - Child sends a SIGUSR1 signal to the Chief Bunny.
  - Child recites its poem and generates a random egg count (1–20).
  - Sends egg count to parent through pipe.
- Winner Declaration: Declare bunny with the highest egg count.

# 3 System Architecture

### 3.1 Data Storage

Data is stored in bunny\_data.txt with format:

```
BunnyName | PoemText | EggCount
```

#### Example:

```
red bunny|this is very cute one|1
blue bunny|this is a small one|2
green bunny|this is very innocent one|19
```

#### 3.2 Process Flow

- 1. Parent forks a child per bunny.
- 2. Each child sends SIGUSR1 to parent.

- 3. Child prints poem and generates random egg count.
- 4. Sends egg count to parent via pipe.
- 5. Parent reads from pipe, updates data, and declares the King.

# 4 System Calls and Mechanisms

#### 4.1 Process Creation

```
pid_t pid = fork();

if (pid == 0) {
      // child logic

      } else {
            // parent logic
    }
```

#### 4.2 Signal Handling

```
void handler(int signum) {
    bunnyArrived = 1;
}
signal(SIGUSR1, handler);
kill(getppid(), SIGUSR1);
```

## 4.3 Pipe Communication

```
int pipefd[2];
  pipe(pipefd);
  if (fork() == 0) {
      // Child
      close(pipefd[0]);
      int eggs = (rand() % 20) + 1;
      write(pipefd[1], &eggs, sizeof(int));
      close(pipefd[1]);
9
      exit(0);
10
  } else {
11
      // Parent
      close(pipefd[1]);
13
      int received;
14
      read(pipefd[0], &received, sizeof(int));
15
```

```
close(pipefd[0]);
}
```

# 5 Error Handling

• File open failure:

```
FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r");
if (!fp) {
    perror("File error");
    return;
}
```

• Pipe or fork failure:

```
if (pipe(pipefd) == -1) {
        perror("pipe");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (fork() == -1) {
        perror("fork");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

# 6 Compilation and Execution

# 6.1 Compilation

```
gcc -o bunny_check bunny_check.c
```

#### 6.2 Execution

```
./bunny_check
```

