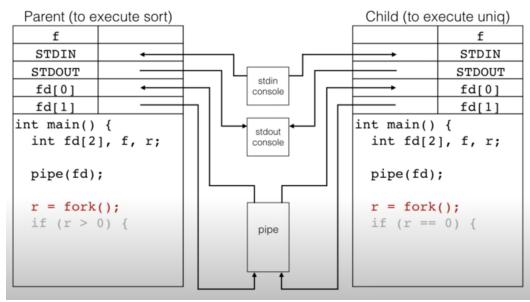
CSC209 Week 11 Notes

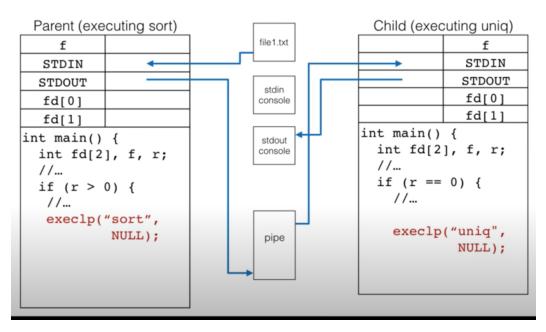
Hyungmo Gu

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Processes 7 of 8

- Implementing the Shell Pipe Operator
 - piping
 - * purpose is to send output from one end to input of another
 - * done by using dup2 and pipe
 - * fd[0] and fd[1] must be closed after dup2
 - dup2
 - * sets up redirection from fildes to fildes2
 - * Syntax: int dup2(int fildes, int fildes2)
 - · fildes: The source file descriptor
 - · fildes2: The destination file descriptor
 - Example
 - * Executing sort in parent and passing it to child for uniq
 - · This is the same as 'sort <file1 | uniq'





```
#include <stdio.h>
       #include <stdlib.h>
2
      #include <sys/types.h>
3
      #include <sys/stat.h>
4
      #include <fcntl.h>
5
      #include <unistd.h>
6
      #include <sys/wait.h>dd
8
       // equivalent to sort < file1 | uniq
9
       void sort_by_parent(int *fd);
10
       void uniq_by_child(int *fd);
11
       int main() {
13
           int fd[2], r;
14
15
           if ((pipe(fd) == -1)) {
16
                perror("pipe");
17
                exit(1);
18
           }
19
20
           r = fork();
21
22
           if (r < 0) {</pre>
23
                perror("fork");
24
                exit(1);
25
           }
26
27
           if (r > 0){
                sort_by_parent(fd);
29
           } else {
                uniq_by_child(fd);
31
           }
32
      }
33
34
```

```
void sort_by_parent(int *fd) {
           int filedes = open("file1.txt", O_RDONLY);
36
37
           // reconfigure so all input from file1 are redirected to
38
     stdin
           if (dup2(filedes, fileno(stdin)) == -1) {
39
               perror("dup2.1");
40
               exit(1);
41
           }
42
43
           // reconfigure so all output from stdout is redirected to
44
     write part of pipe
           // this is to sent to uniq
           if (dup2(fd[1], fileno(stdout)) == -1) {
46
               perror("dup2.2");
47
               exit(1);
48
           }
50
           // close read part of pipe
51
           if (close(fd[0]) == -1) {
               perror("close1");
53
54
55
           // close write since it's redirected to stdout
56
           if (close(fd[1]) == -1) {
57
               perror("close2");
58
           }
59
60
           // close file since it won't be used directly
61
           if (close(filedes) == -1) {
               perror("close3");
63
           }
64
65
           // executes terminal's sort
           execl("/usr/bin/sort", "sort", (char *) 0);
67
      }
69
      void uniq_by_child(int *fd) {
70
           // reconfigure stdin so that it reads from pipe
71
           if (dup2(fd[0], fileno(stdin))) {
72
               perror("dup2");
73
74
               exit(1);
           }
75
           // close the write pipe (see diagram)
76
           if (close(fd[1]) == -1) {
77
               perror("close");
78
           }
79
80
           // close the read pip since it will be read from stdin of
     pipe
           if (close(fd[0]) == -1) {
               perror("close");
83
           }
84
85
```

```
execl("/usr/bin/uniq", "uniq", (char*) 0); // <- execute
file from file path, and return 0 if successful
fprintf(stderr, "ERROR: exec should not return\n"); // <-
run if uniq not run
}
</pre>
```

Listing 1: pipe_example_1.c

```
>>> gcc -Wall pipe_example_1.c
>>> ./a.out
Fail T1
Fail T2
Fail T5
Pass
```

• &: Allows the program to run simultaneously

```
prog1 & prog2; #<- prog1 and prog2 runs in parallel
prog1 & # <- prog1 runs in background, and cursor is returned
immediately</pre>
```

• #!: Is PID of latest program that's running in the background