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INFO0940 OPERATING SYSTEMS

Project #1



YOUR FIRST PROJECT

It is a Shell...

- 1. Not the same as previous years (so don't take old projects);
- 2. We provide a skeleton (we implemented the parsing and the interface logic);
- 3. You will understand process creation (a bit useful for the oral exam).

A CLASSIC SHELL

It is a simple program that has a very basic logic:

- 1. It loops;
- 2. It handles and parses commands by reading the standard input;
- 3. It then executes them.

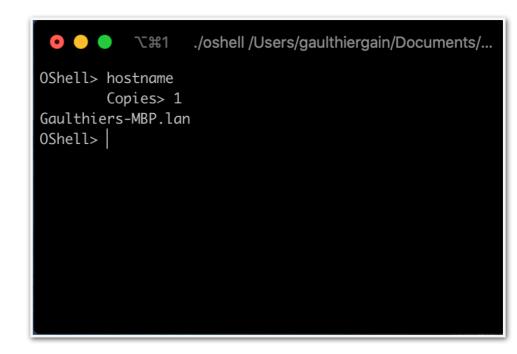
THE OSHELL: MAIN FEATURES

Like a classical shell except that:

- 1. It can run several commands at once;
- 2. It handles parallel and/or sequential execution;
- 3. It maintains a list of process that were executed;
- 4. It has some built-in commands (cd, memdump, loadmem, ...);
- 5. It does **not** handle pipes (e.g., ls -al | wc) and complex commands (e.g., sleep 3 && echo hello).

1. Run several commands

3 executions

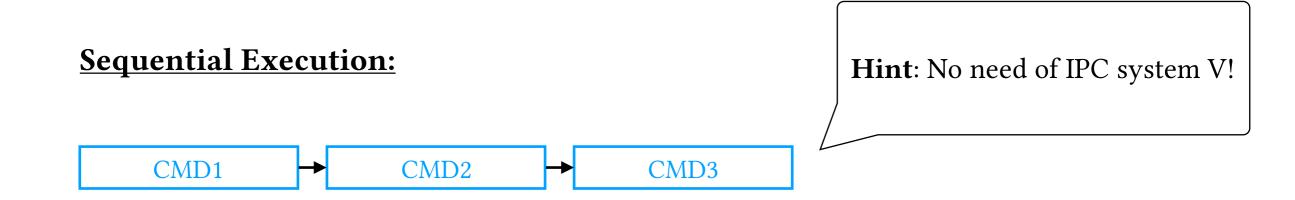


1 execution

copies: The number of copies of the program to execute. It must be an integer between 1 to 9.

Note: If the number of copies equals one, the shell executes directly the command.

2. PARALLEL/SEQUENTIAL EXECUTION



Parallel Execution:

CMD1
CMD2
CMD3

Note: Use only fork() and execup() to create a process.

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3. LIST OF PROCESS
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Built-in command (see next slides)

Use **dynamic** allocation to manage memory

You must save the list of processes that have been executed during a session.

Format: (name1; pid1; exitCode1) -> ... -> (nameN; pidN; exitCodeN)

4. BUILT-IN COMMANDS (1)

For specific commands, you must handle on your own:

- 1. The cd command: to change directory;
- 2. The exit command: quite explicit;

More info in next session

- 3. The showlist command: to display the content of the process list on stdout;
- 4. The memdump command: to save the content of the process list into a binary file;
- 5. The loadmem command: to load the content of the binary file into the process list.

Note: Built-in commands are executed only <u>once</u>.

4. Built-in Commands (2)

Save the content of the list into a binary file. Then the list is freed.

Load data from binary file into the list in main memory.

BINARY FILES VS TEXT FILES

Text files: store data using text representation (e.g., ASCII).

Binary files: store data using the same binary representation as the main memory.

https://www.scadacore.com/tools/programming-calculators/online-hex-converter/

Demonstration

THE OSHELL: REQUIRENTS

Others:

- Group of **two** that you will **keep** the whole semester
- Submit a tar file on the submission platform

Don't forget: We want clean code, without error, warning and memory leak (use valgrind).

<u>Don't forget too</u>: We detect **plagiarism** so don't try...

Plagiarism = **0** for the course!

THE OSHELL: REQUIRENTS

(Hard) Deadline: 11th March 2020

Happy Coding!