

МИНОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИИ
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ОТЧЕТ
по лабораторной работе №7
по дисциплине «Организация процессов и программирование в среде Linux»
Тема: Обмен данными через канал

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Исходный код программ

main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <sys/signal.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void read_file_to_pipe(std::ifstream& file, int pipe, int first_child);

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    signal(SIGUSR1, SIG_IGN);
    signal(SIGUSR2, SIG_IGN);
    signal(SIGQUIT, SIG_IGN);

    if(argc < 2)
    {
        std::cout << "You forgot param: ./lab7 {file to read}" << std::endl;
        return 0;
    }

    char* sFileName = argv[1];

    int pipes[2]; //0 - read, 1 - write
    int pipe_status = pipe2(pipes);
    if(pipe_status == -1)
    {
        perror("Cannot create pipe");
        return errno;
    }

    pid_t child1 = vfork();
    if(child1 == -1)
    {
        perror("Failed to create child1");
        return errno;
    }
    else if(child1 == 0)
    {

```

```

std::string pipeStr = std::to_string(pipes[0]);
execl("child1", "child1", pipeStr.c_str(), NULL);
return 0;
}

```

```

pid_t child2 = vfork();
if(child2 == -1)
{
    perror("Failed to create child2");
    return errno;
}
else if(child2 == 0)
{
    std::string pipeStr = std::to_string(pipes[0]);
    execl("child2", "child2", pipeStr.c_str(), NULL);
    return 0;
}

```

```

std::ifstream file(sFileName);
read_file_to_pipe(file, pipes[1], child1);
kill(child1, SIGQUIT);
kill(child2, SIGQUIT);

```

```

waitpid(child1, NULL, 0);
waitpid(child2, NULL, 0);

```

```

file.close();
close(pipes[0]);
close(pipes[1]);

```

```

return 0;
}

```

```

void read_file_to_pipe(std::ifstream& file, int pipe, int first_child)
{
    sleep(1);
    bool first_signal;
    if(!file.is_open())
    {
        perror("Failed to read file");
        exit(errno);
    }
}

```

```
std::string buff;
while(getline(file, buff))
{
    buff += "\n";
    // std::cout << "write to pipe: " << buff << std::endl;
    write(pipe, buff.c_str(), buff.size());
    if(!first_signal)
    {
        first_signal = true;
        kill(first_child, SIGUSR1);
    }
}
if(!first_signal)
    kill(first_child, SIGUSR1);
}
```

child1.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <sys/signal.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void write_file_child(int pipe, int child);
void signal_handler(int signal);

bool END, READ;

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    if(argc < 2)
        return 1;

    int pipe = atoi(argv[1]);
    signal(SIGUSR1, signal_handler);
    signal(SIGQUIT, signal_handler);
    write_file_child(pipe, 1);

    return 0;
}

void signal_handler(int iSignal)
{
    if(iSignal == SIGQUIT)
        END = true;
    else
        READ = true;
}

void write_file_child(int pipe, int child)
{
    std::string file_name = "child" + std::to_string(child) + ".txt";
    std::ofstream out(file_name.c_str());
    //std::cout << child << ": ready. Pipe is " << pipe << "\n";
    int my_signal = (child == 1 ? SIGUSR1 : SIGUSR2),
        other_signal = (child == 1 ? SIGUSR2 : SIGUSR1);
    ssize_t bytes;
    bool bEnd;
    char buffer;
    while(!bEnd)
    {
        //std::cout << child << ": wait for " << my_signal << "\n";
```

```

while(!READ)
    pause();
READ = false;

//std::cout << child << " got signal. Reading from pipe...\n";
bytes = read(pipe, &buffer, sizeof(buffer));
if(bytes > 0L)
{
    //std::cout << child << " got (" << bytes << "): " << buffer << std::endl;
    out << buffer;
}
else
{
    //perror("Failed to read pipe");
    bEnd = END;
}

//std::cout << child << " finished reading from pipe, raise signal...\n";
kill(0, other_signal);
}
//std::cout << child << ": out\n";
out.close();
}

```

child2.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <sys/signal.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void write_file_child(int pipe, int child);
void signal_handler(int signal);

bool END, READ;

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    if(argc < 2)
        return 1;

    int pipe = atoi(argv[1]);
    signal(SIGUSR1, signal_handler);
    signal(SIGQUIT, signal_handler);
    write_file_child(pipe, 1);

    return 0;
}

void signal_handler(int iSignal)
{
    if(iSignal == SIGQUIT)
        END = true;
    else
        READ = true;
}

void write_file_child(int pipe, int child)
{
    std::string file_name = "child" + std::to_string(child) + ".txt";
    std::ofstream out(file_name.c_str());
    //std::cout << child << ": ready. Pipe is " << pipe << "\n";
    int my_signal = (child == 1 ? SIGUSR1 : SIGUSR2),
        other_signal = (child == 1 ? SIGUSR2 : SIGUSR1);
    ssize_t bytes;
    bool bEnd;
    char buffer;
    while(!bEnd)
    {
        //std::cout << child << ": wait for " << my_signal << "\n";
        while(!READ)
```



```

    pause();
    READ = false;

    //std::cout << child << " got signal. Reading from pipe...\n";
    bytes = read(pipe, &buffer, sizeof(buffer));
    if(bytes > 0L)
    {
        //std::cout << child << " got (" << bytes << "): " << buffer << std::endl;
        out << buffer;
    }
    else
    {
        //perror("Failed to read pipe");
        bEnd = END;
    }

    //std::cout << child << " finished reading from pipe, raise signal...\n";
    kill(0, other_signal);
}
//std::cout << child << ": out\n";
out.close();
}

```

Вывод

В ходе работы были изучены механизмы обмена данными через программный канал и системными вызовами, обеспечивающими такой обмен, в операционной системе Ubuntu.