

UNIX Utilities Overview

This shell project implements several Unix-like commands (ls, cat, grep, wc, cp, mv, rm, and time) in the ./bin/ directory. The shell interacts with these commands by providing functionality similar to a lightweight terminal. Each command is implemented in C and supports common options or features associated with the original Unix commands.

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1.Setup Instructions

Clone or Copy Files: Copy the provided code into a working directory.

Compile the Commands: Use the provided Makefile to compile all the commands.

Run:

```
bash
make all
```

This will generate executable files in the ./bin/ directory.

Run the Shell: Launch the shell using:

```
bash
./bin/shell
```

2. Commands Overview

->**lsdir**

Description: Lists files and directories in the current or specified directory.

Usage:

```
bash
lsdir [OPTION] [DIRECTORY]
```

Options:

- a: Show all files (including hidden files).
- l: Display detailed information about files.

Example:

```
bash
lsdir -l
```

```
● neha@penguin:~/programming/project (1)$ make all
● neha@penguin:~/programming/project (1)$ ./bin/shell
Welcome to our shell! Type 'exit' to quit.
What do you want? > lsdir
Makefile
file2.c
bin
.vscode
include
src
Readme.md
file4.c
file1.txt
```

```
What do you want? > lsdir src -t
├── shell.c
├── lsdir.c
├── searchtext.c
├── wordcount.c
├── copyfile.c
├── movefile.c
├── deletefile.c
├── runtime.c
└── fdisplay.c
```

```
What do you want? > lsdir -t
├── Makefile
├── file2.c
├── bin
│   ├── lsdir
│   ├── fdisplay
│   ├── searchtext
│   ├── wordcount
│   ├── copyfile
│   ├── movefile
│   ├── deletefile
│   ├── runtime
│   └── shell
├── .vscode
│   └── settings.json
├── include
│   ├── fdisplay.h
│   ├── lsdir.h
│   ├── searchtext.h
│   ├── wordcount.h
│   ├── copyfile.h
│   ├── movefile.h
│   ├── deletefile.h
│   └── runtime.h
├── src
│   ├── shell.c
│   ├── lsdir.c
│   ├── searchtext.c
│   ├── wordcount.c
│   ├── copyfile.c
│   ├── movefile.c
│   ├── deletefile.c
│   ├── runtime.c
│   └── fdisplay.c
├── Readme.md
├── file4.c
└── file1.txt
```

->fdisplay

Description: Displays the content of a file.

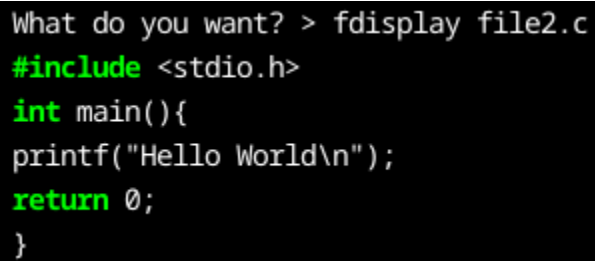
Usage:

bash

`fdisplay [FILE]`

Example:

```
bash
fdisplay file.txt
```

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt 'What do you want? >' is followed by the command 'fdisplay file2.c'. The output shows the contents of the file 'file2.c', which is a C program. The code is color-coded: '#include' is green, 'int' is green, 'return' is green, and '0' is green. The rest of the code is white.

```
What do you want? > fdisplay file2.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
printf("Hello World\n");
return 0;
}
```

->searchtext

Description: Searches for a pattern in a file and prints matching lines.

Usage:

```
bash
searchtext [PATTERN] [FILE]
```

Example:

```
bash
searchtext "hello" file.txt
```

```
What do you want? > searchtext -h
Usage: searchtext [OPTIONS] <pattern> <file>
Options:
  -i          Perform case-insensitive matching
  -n          Print line numbers with matched lines
  -w          Match whole words only
  -h          Display this help message
What do you want? > searchtext -i hello file1.txt
Hello Harry
Hello carry
Hello Kitty
What do you want? > searchtext -n hello file1.txt
What do you want? > searchtext -n Hello file1.txt
1: Hello Harry
2: Hello carry
3: Hello Kitty
What do you want? > searchtext -w Hello file1.txt
Hello Harry
Hello carry
Hello Kitty
```

->wordcount

Description: Counts lines, words, and characters in a file. Displays histograms of word and character frequency.

Usage:

bash

wordcount [FILE]

Example:

bash

wordcount file.txt

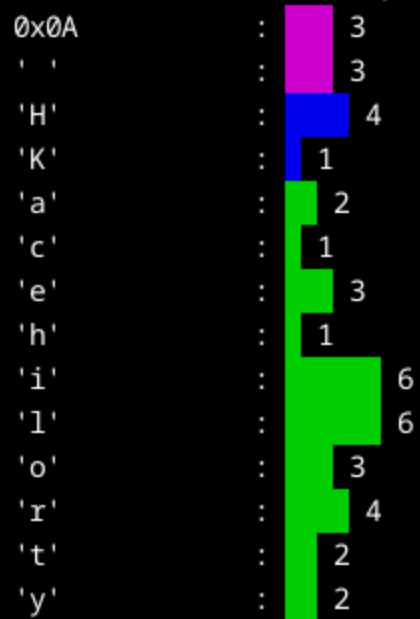
What do you want? > wordcount file1.txt

Total Lines: 3

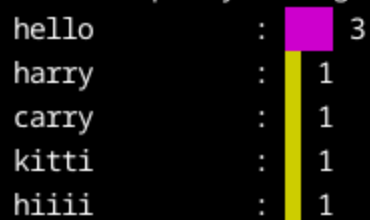
Total Words: 6

Total Characters: 41

Character Count Bar Graph (ASCII characters):



Word Frequency Histogram:



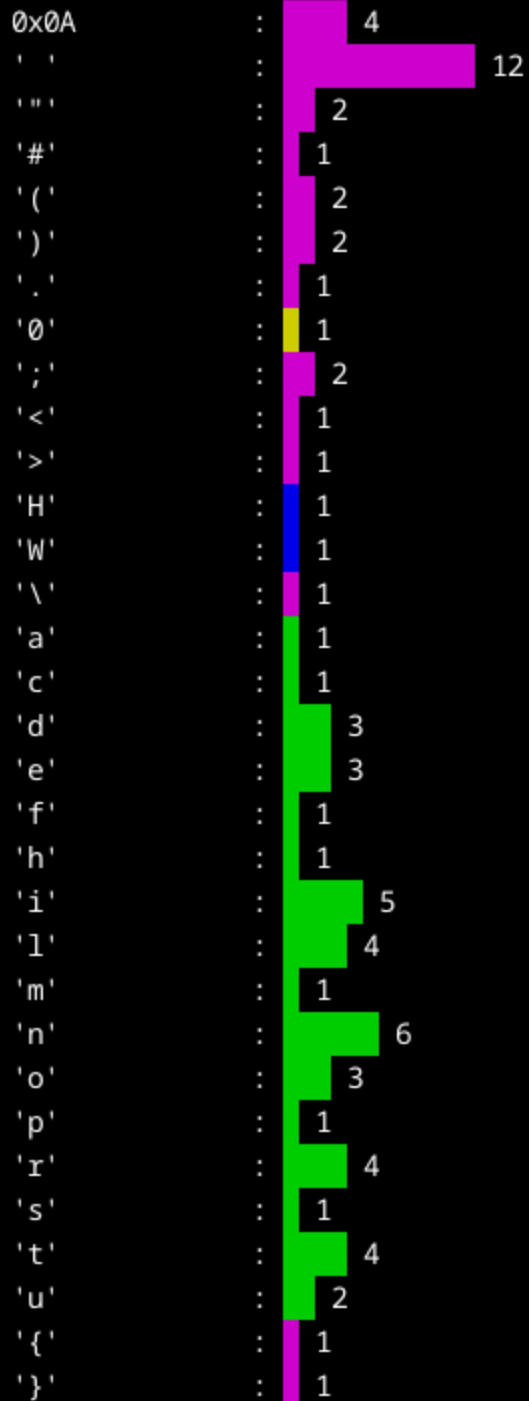
What do you want? > wordcount file2.c

Total Lines: 4

Total Words: 8

Total Characters: 75

Character Count Bar Graph (ASCII characters):



Word Frequency Histogram:

```
#include      : 1
<stdio.h>     : 1
int           : 1
main(){       : 1
printf("hello : 1
world\n");    : 1
return        : 1
0;            : 1
}             : 1
```

->copyfile

Description: Copies a file with progress indication.

Usage:

bash

copyfile [SOURCE_FILE] [DEST_FILE]

Example:

bash

copyfile source.txt dest.txt

```
What do you want? > copyfile file1.txt file3.txt
Copying: [#####] 100%
Copy complete.
What do you want? > lsdir
Makefile
file2.c
bin
.vscode
include
src
Readme.md
file4.c
file1.txt
file3.txt
```


->movefile

Description: Moves or renames a file.

Usage:

bash

movefile [SOURCE_FILE] [DEST_FILE]

Example:

bash

movefile old_name.txt new_name.txt

```
What do you want? > movefile file4.c file2.c
movefile: 'file2.c' already exists. Overwrite? (y/n): y
movefile: Moved 'file4.c' to 'file2.c'
What do you want? > movefile file2.c file4.c
movefile: Moved 'file2.c' to 'file4.c'
What do you want? > copyfile file4.c file2.c
Copying: [#####] 100%
Copy complete.
```

->deletefile

Description: Removes files or directories (recursively if required).

Usage:

bash

deletefile [-r] [FILE_OR_DIRECTORY]

Options:

-r: Recursively remove directories.

Example:

bash

deletefile -r folder_name

```
What do you want? > deletefile file3.txt
Removed 'file3.txt'
```

->runtime

Description: Measures the time taken to execute another command.

Usage:

bash

runtime [COMMAND] [ARGS...]

Example:

bash

runtime listdir -l

```
What do you want? > runtime listdir -t
runtime: No such file or directory
Command executed successfully.
Elapsed time: 0.001 seconds
What do you want? > runtime listdir src
runtime: No such file or directory
Command executed successfully.
Elapsed time: 0.001 seconds
```

->**Shell**

Description: An interactive shell (shell) to execute the above commands.

How to Use:

Run the shell:

bash

./shell

Type a command:

bash

What do you want? > listdir -l

Exit the shell:

bash

What do you want? > exit

```
What do you want? > exit
Exiting shell. Goodbye!
neha@penguin:~/programming/project (1)$
```

Notes:

1. All commands must be placed in the `./bin/` directory.
2. Ensure the executables have the correct permissions:
 `bash`
 `chmod +x ./bin/*`
3. The `runtime` command can be used to measure the execution time of other commands.

Issues or Debugging

If a command does not execute:

1. Verify it exists in the `./bin/` directory.
2. Ensure it has execution permissions.
3. check if the path is correctly set in the shell.

This README provides an overview of how to use and run the Linux commands implemented in C.