# 《操作系统》课第09次实验报告

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### 1. 开篇感言

"你长大后想成为什么人?"

"什么意思?长大后我就不能成为我自己了吗?"

-- 《阿甘正传》

### 2. 实验题目

在 Linux 平台上,采用 C 语言编写一个 Mini Shell 命令解释环境(即类似 Bash Shell 环境)。该环境可以循环接受用户(从标准输入中)输入的(外部和内部) 命令以及若干参数,然后能对上述命令进行解析和执行,最后将用户输入的命令的执行结果显示在标准输出上。即:

bash-2.03\$ ps_03			
***********welcom	e to min	i shell*******	**** ****
MINI SHELL#pwd /hom	ne/unixm	ng/oscourses/ <sub> </sub>	ps_prog
MINI SHELL#exit			
****** mir	ni shell e	xit********	****
bash-2.03\$			

## 3. 实验要求

- 1. 支持用户输入一行命令及其多个参数,并解析执行,并输出结果;
- 2. 支持 cd 命令,若无参数则回到当前用户的登录目录(见下面提示);
- 3. 支持以"当前路径"和"用户名"为提示符; 支持对命令行中空格的自动忽略处理;

- 4. 支持对命令行中 tab 键的自动忽略处理;
- 5. 支持一行中以";"(为标志)分隔的多个命令及多个参数的顺序执行,即如下:
  - a. MINI SHELL#pwd; ls –l;date
  - b. 说明:上述三个命令须在本 Mini Shell 下依次顺序执行,最后由 Mini Shell 再次循环接受用户的新命令。

### 4. 原理方法

#### 4.1 相关函数

1. 相关头文件:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <pwd.h>

#### 2. 相关参考函数:

a. fork、execvp、wait:创建进程

b. strcmp、strcpy、strncpy:字符串相关操作

c. fopen、fclose、fscanf、fprintf、fgets、fputs: 文件 stdio 操作

d. sprintf: 任意类型转换为字符串

e. atoi:字符串转换为整数类型int

f. getlogin: 获取当前用户名

g. getcwd: 获取当前路径

h. chdir: 改变当前路径

i. getenv: 获取环境变量

i. 获取当前用户的登录目录

```
10
            perror("getlogin");
11
            aoUserDir[0] = '\0';
12
13
14
            return -8;
15
        if ((pwdinfo = getpwnam(LoginId)) == NULL)
16
17
18
19
            perror("getpwnam");
20
21
            return -7;
22
        }
23
        strcpy(aoUserDir, pwdinfo->pw_dir);
24 }
```

#### 4.2 shell内置命令和外部命令的区别

内部命令实际上是shell程序的一部分,其中包含的是一些比较简单的linux系统命令,这些命令由 shell程序识别并在shell程序内部完成运行,通常在linux系统加载运行时shell就被加载并驻留在系统内 存中。内部命令是写在bashy源码里面的,其执行速度比外部命令快,因为解析内部命令shell不需要 创建子进程。比如:exit,history,cd,echo等。

外部命令是linux系统中的实用程序部分,因为实用程序的功能通常都比较强大,所以其包含的程序量也会很大,在系统加载时并不随系统一起被加载到内存中,而是在需要时才将其调用内存。通常外部命令的实体并不包含在shell中,但是其命令执行过程是由shell程序控制的。shell程序管理外部命令执行的路径查找、加载存放,并控制命令的执行。外部命令是在bash之外额外安装的,通常放在/bin,/usr/bin,/usr/sbin……等等。可通过"echo \$PATH"命令查看外部命令的存储路径,比如:ls、vi等。

用type命令可以分辨内部命令与外部命令:

```
[root@node3 tmp]# type cd
cd is a shell builtin
[root@node3 tmp]# type mkdir
mkdir is hashed (/bin/mkdir)
[root@node3 tmp]#
```

内部命令和外部命令最大的区别之处就是性能。内部命令由于构建在shell中而不必创建多余的进程,要比外部命令执行快得多。因此和执行更大的脚本道理一样,执行包含很多外部命令的脚本会损害脚本的性能。

## 5. 代码分析

# 5.1 全局定义

#### 全局变量:

current\_dir: 当前所在的系统路径

user dir: 当前所在的系统路径

cmdline: 从终端读入的字符串

separator:终端读入多条命令的规定分隔符";"

commands:解析cmdline后得到的string数组

command: commands的其中一个元素

child commands:解析单条命令command的参数

builtins[]:内部命令的结构体数组,用于处理内部命令

#### 全局函数:

void init(): 初始化函数

int execute\_command(): 执行命令函数

void read\_command(): 读取命令函数

void parse\_command():解析命令函数

int builtin(void) : 内部命令

void do\_cd():内部命令的cd函数

void do\_ls():内部命令的ls函数

```
1 //全局变量定义
2
3 int re_flag = 0;
4 char current_dir[100];
5 char user_dir[100];
7 string cmdline; //command input
8 string separator=";";
9 string command;
10
11
12 vector<string> commands; // 所有命令
13 vector<string> child_commands; //仅一个命令
14
15 //结构体定义
16 typedef void (CMD_HANDLER)(void);
17 typedef struct builtin_cmd
18 {
19
       char* name;
```

```
20
       CMD_HANDLER *handler;
21 } BUILTIN CMD;
22
23 //全局函数声明
24 void init();
25 int execute command();
26 void read command();
27 void parse_command();
28 int builtin(void);
29 void do cd();
30 void do_ls();
31
32 //内部命令解析
33 BUILTIN_CMD builtins[] = {
           {"cd", do_cd},
34
           {"ls", do_ls},
35
           {NULL, NULL}
36
37
38 };
```

# 5.2 获取当前文件的路径以及系统用户名

```
1 strcpy(current_dir, getcwd(NULL, 0));
2 strcpy(user_dir, getcwd(NULL, 0));
3 printf("\033[92m%s@MINISHELL\033[0m:\033[34m%s\033[0m$", getlogin(), current_dir
```

得到进入minishell后可以获得当前路径以及文件名的提示

```
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ ./minishell
*************welcome to mini shell*****2013747*****
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

### 5.3 read\_command()

读入终端的命令,对终端的命令使用";"进行划分,对多条命令进行划分;

```
1 void read_command()
2 {
3     //处理cmdline
4     getline(cin, cmdline); // input string with ' '
5     typedef string::size_type string_size;
```

```
string_size i = 0;
 7
       while (i != cmdline.size())
 8
       {
9
           int flag = 0;
           while (i != cmdline.size() && flag == 0)
10
           {
11
12
              flag = 1;
               for (string_size x = 0; x < separator.size(); ++x)</pre>
13
14
                    if (cmdline[i] == separator[x])
                    {
15
                        ++i;
16
                        flag = 0;
17
                        break;
18
19
                    }
           }
20
           flag = 0;
21
           string_size j = i;
22
           while (j != cmdline.size() && flag == 0)
23
24
           {
                for (string_size x = 0; x < separator.size(); ++x)</pre>
25
                    if (cmdline[j] == separator[x])
26
                    {
27
                       flag = 1;
28
29
                        break;
30
                    }
               if (flag == 0)
31
32
                   ++j;
33
           }
           if (i != j)
34
35
36
               commands.push_back(cmdline.substr(i, j - i));
               i = j;
37
38
           }
39
       }
40 }
```

## 5.4 parse\_command()

处理命令,对单条命令进行参数解析

```
6
           child_commands.clear();
 7
           command.clear();
 8
           stringstream input2(commands[i]); // string stream initialize 不按照空格划
 9
           while (input2 >> command)
           {
10
               child_commands.push_back(command);
11
12
           }
           if (command == "exit")
13
14
           {
               printf("\033\[32m************* mini shell exit******2013747****
15
16
               exit(0);
           }
17
           if (child_commands.size())
18
19
              execute_command();
20
21
       }
22
23 }
```

### 5.5 execute\_command

这一步分成shell内部命令与shell的外部命令

#### 5.5.1 内部命令

实现cd

```
1 void do_cd(){
2
           // 当前系统目录
 3
 4
           // char target_path[100];
           // getcwd(target_path, 100);
 5
           // cout<<"now path"<<target_path<<endl;</pre>
 6
           if (child_commands.size() == 1)
 7
 8
9
               strcpy(current_dir, user_dir);
10
           }
           else
11
           {
12
             const char *rest = child_commands[1].c_str();
13
               if (child_commands[1] == "/")
14
15
               {
                   opendir(rest);
16
                   strcpy(current_dir, rest);
17
```

```
18
                    chdir(rest);
19
                }
20
                else if (child_commands[1] == "..")
21
22
                    char *parent_dir = dirname(current_dir);
23
                    strcpy(current_dir, parent_dir);
24
                    chdir(parent_dir);
25
26
               }
                else if (child_commands[1] == "~")
27
28
                {
                    strcpy(current_dir, user_dir);
29
                    chdir(user_dir);
30
                }
31
                else
32
33
              {
                    char target_path[1024];
34
35
                    cout << "current dit:" << current_dir << endl;</pre>
                    if (strcmp(current_dir, "/") == 0)
36
37
                    {
                        snprintf(target_path, 1024, "%s%s", current_dir, rest);
38
                    }
39
                    else
40
                    {
41
                        snprintf(target_path, 1024, "%s/%s", current_dir, rest);
42
43
                    }
44
                    if (opendir(target_path) == NULL)
45
                    {
                        cout << "cd: " << rest << ":";
46
                        printf("\033[31m没有那个文件或目录.\n\033[0m");
47
48
                    strcpy(current_dir, target_path);
49
                    chdir(current_dir);
50
51
52
               cout << current_dir << endl;</pre>
53
           }
54
       }
```

#### 实现ls以及ls的文件重定向

```
1 void do_ls(){
2
3
4     pid_t pid;
5     pid= fork();
```

```
6
           int status;
7
           int count = 0;
           const char *rest = child_commands[0].c_str();
8
9
           if (pid == 0)
10
           {
               for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
11
12
               {
13
14
                   if (child_commands[i] == ">")
15
                   {
16
                        re_flag = 1;
17
                        count = i;
                   }
18
                   if (child_commands[i] == ">>")
19
20
                   {
21
                        re_flag = 2;
22
                       count = i;
23
                   }
24
               }
25
               if (re_flag != 0)
26
               {
                   char **cmd_temp = new char *[count];
27
                   for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)</pre>
28
29
                   {
                        cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
30
                       memset(cmd_temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd_temp[i]));
31
32
                   }
                   for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
33
34
                   {
                        strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
35
36
                   cmd_temp[count] = current_dir;
37
                   cmd_temp[count + 1] = NULL;
38
                   // 标准输出重定向,将原本要写入标准输出 1 的数据写入新文件(fd)中
39
40
                   int fd = 1;
                   if (re_flag == 1)
41
                       fd = open(child_commands[count + 1].c_str(), 0_CREAT | 0_WRO
42
                   else if (re_flag == 2)
43
                       fd = open(child_commands[count + 1].c_str(), 0_CREAT | 0_WRO
44
                   dup2(fd, 1);
45
                   if (execvp(rest, cmd_temp) < 0)</pre>
46
47
                   {
                       printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_comma
48
49
                   }
50
               }
51
               else
52
               {
```

```
53
                    char **cmd_temp = new char *[child_commands.size() + 1];
                    for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
54
55
                    {
                        cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
56
                        memset(cmd temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd temp[i]));
57
58
                    }
                    for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
59
60
61
                        strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
62
63
                    cmd_temp[child_commands.size()] = current_dir;
                    cmd_temp[child_commands.size() + 1] = NULL;
64
                    if (execvp(rest, cmd_temp) < 0)</pre>
65
                    {
66
                        printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_comma
67
68
                    }
                }
69
70
           }
71
72
           else if (pid > 0)
73
            {
                do
74
                {
75
76
                    waitpid(pid, &status, WUNTRACED);
               while (!WIFEXITED(status) && !WIFSIGNALED(status));
77
           }
78
79
80
81 }
```

#### 5.5.2 外部命令

创建子进程进行外部命令的执行

```
1 pid_t pid;
 2 pid = fork();
3 int status;
4 const char *rest = child_commands[0].c_str();
5 if (pid == 0)
 6 {
       //子线程
7
       char **cmd_temp = new char *[child_commands.size()];
       for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
9
10
           cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
11
12
           memset(cmd_temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd_temp[i]));
```

```
13
       for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
14
15
           strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
16
17
       }
       cmd_temp[child_commands.size()] = NULL;
18
19
       if (execvp(rest, cmd temp) < 0)</pre>
20
21
           printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_commands[0].c_str
22
       }
23
24 }
25 else if (pid > 0)
26 {
27
       do
28
       {
           waitpid(pid, &status, WUNTRACED);
29
       } while (!WIFEXITED(status) && !WIFSIGNALED(status));
30
31 }
```

# 6. 实现功能

1. 支持用户输入一行命令及其多个参数,并解析执行,并输出结果;

```
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls;pwd;ls;touch a.txt
minishell minishell.cpp test
/home/parallels/minishell
minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

2. 支持 cd 命令,若无参数则回到当前用户的登录目录(见下面提示);

```
hangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cd
zhangvizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cd test
current dit:/home/parallels/minishell
/home/parallels/minishell/test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell/test$cd ~
/home/parallels/minishell
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cd text
current dit:/home/parallels/minishell
cd: text:
/home/parallels/minishell/text
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell/text$cd ...
/home/parallels/minishell
zhangvizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishellScd ...
/home/parallels
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels$cd .
current dit:/home/parallels
/home/parallels/.
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/.$ls
          linux-5.19.10
                                           Pictures
Desktop
                                mul
                                                     sig
                                                                testsc
Documents linux-5.19.10.tar.xz multhread Public
                                                     snap
                                                                testschello.c
                                Music
Downloads minishell
                                                     Templates Videos
                                           shell
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/para
                                       lels/.$cd
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

- 3. 支持以"当前路径"和"用户名"为提示符;支持对命令行中空格的自动忽略处理;
- 4. 支持对命令行中 tab 键的自动忽略处理;

```
thangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls ; ls ;ls
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

- 5. 支持一行中以";"(为标志)分隔的多个命令及多个参数的顺序执行,即如下:
  - a. MINI SHELL#pwd; ls -l;date

b. 说明:上述三个命令须在本 Mini Shell 下依次顺序执行,最后由 Mini Shell 再次循环接受用户的新命令。

### 附加功能:

ls-l文件重定向

cat查看文件

```
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ ls
a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangvizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ ls -l > a.txt
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ cat a.txt
total 68
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangvizhen2013747 parallels 0 Nov 17 22:46 a.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 51560 Nov 17 22:45 minishell
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 9181 Nov 17 22:45 minishell.cpp
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 4096 Nov 17 22:23 test
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ ls -l >> a.txt
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ cat a.txt
total 68
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels
                                                0 Nov 17 22:46 a.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 51560 Nov 17 22:45 minishell
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 9181 Nov 17 22:45 minishell.cpp
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 4096 Nov 17 22:23 test
total 72
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 288 Nov 17 22:46 a.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 51560 Nov 17 22:45 minishell
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 9181 Nov 17 22:45 minishell.cpp
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 4096 Nov 17 22:23 test
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$
```

#### exit()

```
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$ ./minishell
****************
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$exit
********************
zhangyizhen2013747@ubuntu-linux-22-04-desktop:~/minishell$
```

#### Mkdir 文件夹

```
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$mkdir abc;cd abc;ls
current dit:/home/parallels/minishell
/home/parallels/minishell/abc
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell/abc$cd ..
/home/parallels/minishell
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
abc a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

## Touch 文件

```
Zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$touch b.txt
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cat b.txt
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls -l > b.txt
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cat b.txt
total 76
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 4096 Nov 17 22:55 abc
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 576 Nov 17 22:46 a.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 0 Nov 17 22:56 b.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 51560 Nov 17 22:45 minishell
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 9181 Nov 17 22:45 minishell.cpp
drwxr-xr-x 2 zhangyizhen2013747 parallels 4096 Nov 17 22:23 test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

#### pwd

```
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell//home$cd ~
/home/parallels/minishell
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$pwd
/home/parallels/minishell
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$cd ...
/home/parallels
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels$pwd
/home/parallels
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels$
```

#### rm

```
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$rm zyz2013747
rm: cannot remove 'zyz2013747': Is a directory
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
abc a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test zyz2013747
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$rm zyz2013747
lrm: cannot remove 'zyz2013747': Is a directory
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$rm -r zyz2013747
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$ls
abc a.txt minishell minishell.cpp test
zhangyizhen2013747@MINISHELL:/home/parallels/minishell$
```

## 7. 参考资料

老师的github实验文档

# 8. 附件



- 1 #include <iostream>
- 2 #include <cstdio>
- 3 #include <string.h>

```
4 #include <unistd.h>
5 #include <libgen.h>
6 #include <sys/wait.h>
7 #include <vector>
8 #include <sstream>
9 #include <dirent.h>
10 #include <fcntl.h>
11 using namespace std;
12
13 //全局常量定义
14 #define SUCCESS 0
15
16 //全局变量定义
17
18 int re_flag = 0;
19 char current_dir[100];
20 char user_dir[100];
21
22 string cmdline; //command input
23 string separator=";";
24 string command;
25
26
27 vector<string> commands; // 所有命令
28 vector<string> child_commands; //仅一个命令
29
30 typedef void (CMD_HANDLER)(void);
31 typedef struct builtin cmd
32 {
33
       char* name;
34
       CMD_HANDLER *handler;
35 } BUILTIN_CMD;
36
37 //全局函数声明
38 void init();
39 int execute_command();
40 void read_command();
41 void parse_command();
42 int builtin(void);
43 void do_cd();
44 void do ls();
45
46 //内部命令解析
47 BUILTIN_CMD builtins[] = {
          {(char*)"cd", do_cd},
48
          {(char*)"ls", do_ls},
49
          {NULL, NULL}
50
```

```
51
52 };
53
54
55
56 int main()
57 {
58
59
       printf("\033[32m*************************** \n\03
60
       strcpy(current_dir, getcwd(NULL, 0));
       strcpy(user_dir, getcwd(NULL, 0));
61
62 //
         printf("PATH : %s\n", getenv("PATH"));
       while (1)
63
       {
64
           printf("\033[92m%s@MINISHELL\033[0m:\033[34m%s\033[0m$", getlogin(), cur
65
66
           init();
           read_command();
67
68
           parse_command();
69
70
       }
71
       return 0;
72 }
73
74 void init(){
       for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
75
76
77
           child_commands[i].clear();
78
79
       for (int i = 0; i < commands.size(); i++)</pre>
80
81
           commands[i].clear();
       }
82
       cmdline.clear();
83
       command.clear();
84
85
       child_commands.clear();
86
       commands.clear();
87 }
88
89 void read command()
90 {
       //处理cmdline
91
92
       getline(cin, cmdline); // input string with ' '
93
       typedef string::size_type string_size;
       string_size i = 0;
94
       while (i != cmdline.size())
95
96
       {
           int flag = 0;
97
```

```
while (i != cmdline.size() && flag == 0)
 98
 99
             {
                flag = 1;
100
                 for (string_size x = 0; x < separator.size(); ++x)</pre>
101
                     if (cmdline[i] == separator[x])
102
                     {
103
                         ++j;
104
                         flag = 0;
105
106
                         break;
107
                     }
108
            flag = 0;
109
            string_size j = i;
110
            while (j != cmdline.size() && flag == 0)
111
112
            {
               for (string_size x = 0; x < separator.size(); ++x)</pre>
113
                     if (cmdline[j] == separator[x])
114
115
                     {
116
                         flag = 1;
117
                         break;
118
                if (flag == 0)
119
                    ++j;
120
121
            }
            if (i != j)
122
123
            {
                 commands.push_back(cmdline.substr(i, j - i));
124
                i = j;
125
126
            }
127
        }
128 }
129
130 void parse_command()
131 {
132
        //处理cmds
133
        for (int i = 0; i < commands.size(); i++)</pre>
134
        {
            child_commands.clear();
135
            command.clear();
136
          du stringstream input2(commands[i]); // string stream initialize 不按照空机
137
            while (input2 >> command)
138
139
            {
               child_commands.push_back(command);
140
141
            }
            if (command == "exit")
142
143
            {
                printf("\033[32m************** mini shell exit******2013747****
144
```

```
145
                exit(0);
            }
146
            if (child_commands.size())
147
148
            {
149
                execute command();
150
            }
151
        }
152 }
153
154 //内部命令解析
155 //执行返回1,没有表示0
156 int builtin(void){
        int i = 0;
157
158
        int found = 0;
        while(builtins[i].name != NULL){
159
            if(builtins[i].name == child_commands[0]) {
160
                builtins[i].handler();
161
162
                found=1;
163
                break;
164
            }
165
            i++;
166
        return found;
167
168 }
169
170 int execute_command()
171 {
172
        if(builtin())
173
            return SUCCESS;
174
175
        else
        {
176
            pid_t pid;
177
            pid = fork();
178
179
            int status;
180
            const char *rest = child_commands[0].c_str();
            if (pid == 0)
181
            {
182
                //子线程
183
                char **cmd_temp = new char *[child_commands.size()];
184
                for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
185
186
                {
                    cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
187
                    memset(cmd_temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd_temp[i]));
188
                }
189
190
                for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
191
```

```
192
                     strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
                }
193
                cmd_temp[child_commands.size()] = NULL;
194
195
                if (execvp(rest, cmd_temp) < 0)</pre>
196
                {
                     printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_commands[
197
                }
198
199
200
            }
201
            else if (pid > 0)
202
            {
                do
203
                {
204
                    waitpid(pid, &status, WUNTRACED);
205
                } while (!WIFEXITED(status) && !WIFSIGNALED(status));
206
207
            }
208
        }
209
        return SUCCESS;
210 }
211
212 void do_cd(){
213
            // 当前系统目录
214
215
            // char target_path[100];
216
            // getcwd(target_path, 100);
            // cout<<"now path"<<target_path<<endl;</pre>
217
            if (child_commands.size() == 1)
218
219
220
                strcpy(current_dir, user_dir);
                chdir(user_dir);
221
222
            }
            else
223
            {
224
              const char *rest = child_commands[1].c_str();
225
226
                if (child_commands[1] == "/")
227
                {
228
                    opendir(rest);
                    strcpy(current_dir, rest);
229
230
                    chdir(rest);
231
232
                }
                else if (child_commands[1] == "..")
233
234
               {
                     char *parent_dir = dirname(current_dir);
235
236
                     strcpy(current_dir, parent_dir);
237
                     chdir(parent_dir);
                }
238
```

```
else if (child commands[1] == "~")
239
                 {
240
                     strcpy(current_dir, user_dir);
241
242
                     chdir(user_dir);
243
                 }
                 else
244
245
                {
246
                     char target_path[1024];
247
                     cout << "current dit:" << current_dir << endl;</pre>
                     if (strcmp(current_dir, "/") == 0)
248
249
                         snprintf(target_path, 1024, "%s%s", current_dir, rest);
250
251
                     }
252
                     else
253
                     {
254
                         snprintf(target_path, 1024, "%s/%s", current_dir, rest);
255
                     }
256
                     if (opendir(target_path) == NULL)
257
                     {
                         cout << "cd: " << rest << ":";
258
                         printf("\033「31m没有那个文件或目录.\n\033「0m");
259
260
                     }
                     strcpy(current_dir, target_path);
261
262
                     chdir(current_dir);
263
                }
                cout << current_dir << endl;</pre>
264
265
            }
        }
266
267
268 void do_ls(){
269
270
271
            pid_t pid;
            pid= fork();
272
273
            int status;
274
            int count = 0;
275
            const char *rest = child_commands[0].c_str();
            if (pid == 0)
276
277
                 for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
278
                 {
279
280
                    if (child_commands[i] == ">")
281
282
                     {
283
                         re_flag = 1;
284
                         count = i;
285
```

```
286
                     if (child_commands[i] == ">>")
287
                     {
288
                         re_flag = 2;
                         count = i;
289
290
                     }
291
                 }
                if (re_flag != 0)
292
293
                 {
294
                     char **cmd_temp = new char *[count];
295
                     for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
296
                         cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
297
                         memset(cmd_temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd_temp[i]));
298
                     }
299
                     for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)</pre>
300
301
                         strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
302
303
                     }
                     cmd_temp[count] = current_dir;
304
                     cmd_temp[count + 1] = NULL;
305
                     // 标准输出重定向,将原本要写入标准输出 1 的数据写入新文件(fd)中
306
                     int fd = 1;
307
                     if (re_flag == 1)
308
309
                         fd = open(child_commands[count + 1].c_str(), 0_CREAT | 0_WRO
                     else if (re_flag == 2)
310
                         fd = open(child_commands[count + 1].c_str(), 0_CREAT | 0_WRO
311
312
                     dup2(fd, 1);
                     if (execvp(rest, cmd_temp) < 0)</pre>
313
314
                     {
                         printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_comma
315
316
                }
317
                 else
318
                {
319
320
                     char **cmd_temp = new char *[child_commands.size() + 1];
321
                     for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
322
                     {
                         cmd_temp[i] = new char[500];
323
                         memset(cmd_temp[i], 0, sizeof(*cmd_temp[i]));
324
325
                     }
                     for (int i = 0; i < child_commands.size(); i++)</pre>
326
327
                     {
328
                         strcpy(cmd_temp[i], child_commands[i].c_str());
329
330
                     cmd_temp[child_commands.size()] = current_dir;
331
                     cmd_temp[child_commands.size() + 1] = NULL;
                     if (execvp(rest, cmd_temp) < 0)</pre>
332
```

```
{
333
                         printf("\033[31m%s:command not found.\n\033[0m", child_comma
334
                     }
335
                }
336
337
            }
338
339
            else if (pid > 0)
340
            {
                do
341
                 {
342
343
                     waitpid(pid, &status, WUNTRACED);
344
                 } while (!WIFEXITED(status) && !WIFSIGNALED(status));
            }
345
346
347
348 }
```