Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
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Operating Systems
Lab #4: Processes
Session date: September 5th, 2018
Due date: September 11th, 2018

User manual

To be able to use this programs in a Debian distribution, you need to previously have installed a C Compiler, e.g. gcc.
After that execute the following command, substituting the values between <> for each case.
$gcc <program_name.c> -o <executable_name>

program5_a01370139_a01373264.c
This program receives a shell instruction and executes it, in the specific case of the ones that may receive more than one argument, it will not execute if you give more than one.
$./program5_a01370139_a01373264 ls -l
$./program5_a01370139_a01373264 echo hola

Developer manual

This program is pretty easy to explain, basically we receive the command to execute as our main argument, followed by the instruction to achieve. The code only focuses on reading which instruction from the shell the user gave as an argument and executes it, this code didn't need a rocket scientist to be written.

execlp() was the instruction we used on both of the codes used on this lab, so it's the instruction we'll talk about. It is a variable argument function that the first two arguments need to be the path of the executable that you want to run followed by the argument that you want to execute of that file, the next arguments are additional to use on the executable. Let's say you want to see all the contents of the directory you're currently in, in the C programming language you'll need to code it like this: *execlp("ls","ls","-a", NULL);* or you want to something: *execlp("echo","echo","test", NULL);*