

LAB-2

1. Getcwd:

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
char *getcwd(char *buf, size_t size);
```

This function gives the absolute pathname that is the current working directory of the calling process.

Pathname is returned as the function result and via the argument buf, if present.

2. Opendir:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
DIR *opendir(const char *name);
```

It opens a directory stream corresponding to the directory name, and returns a pointer to the directory stream.

The stream is positioned at the first entry in the directory.

On error, NULL is returned, and errno is set appropriately.

3. Readdir:

```
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
struct dirent *readdir(DIR *dirp);
```

It returns a pointer to a dirent structure representing the next directory entry in the directory stream pointed to by dirp.

It returns NULL on reaching the end of the directory stream.

On Linux, the dirent structure is defined as follows:

```
struct dirent {
    ino_t      d_ino;           /* inode number */
    off_t      d_off;           /* offset to the next dirent */
    unsigned short d_reclen;    /* length of this record */
    unsigned char d_type;       /* type of file */
    char        d_name[256];    /* filename */
};
```

On success, readdir() returns a pointer to a dirent structure.

4. Closedir:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
int closedir(DIR *dirp);
```

The `closedir()` function closes the directory stream associated with `dirp`.

A successful call to `closedir()` also closes the underlying file descriptor associated with `dirp`.

The directory stream descriptor `dirp` is not available after this call.

The `closedir()` function returns 0 on success.

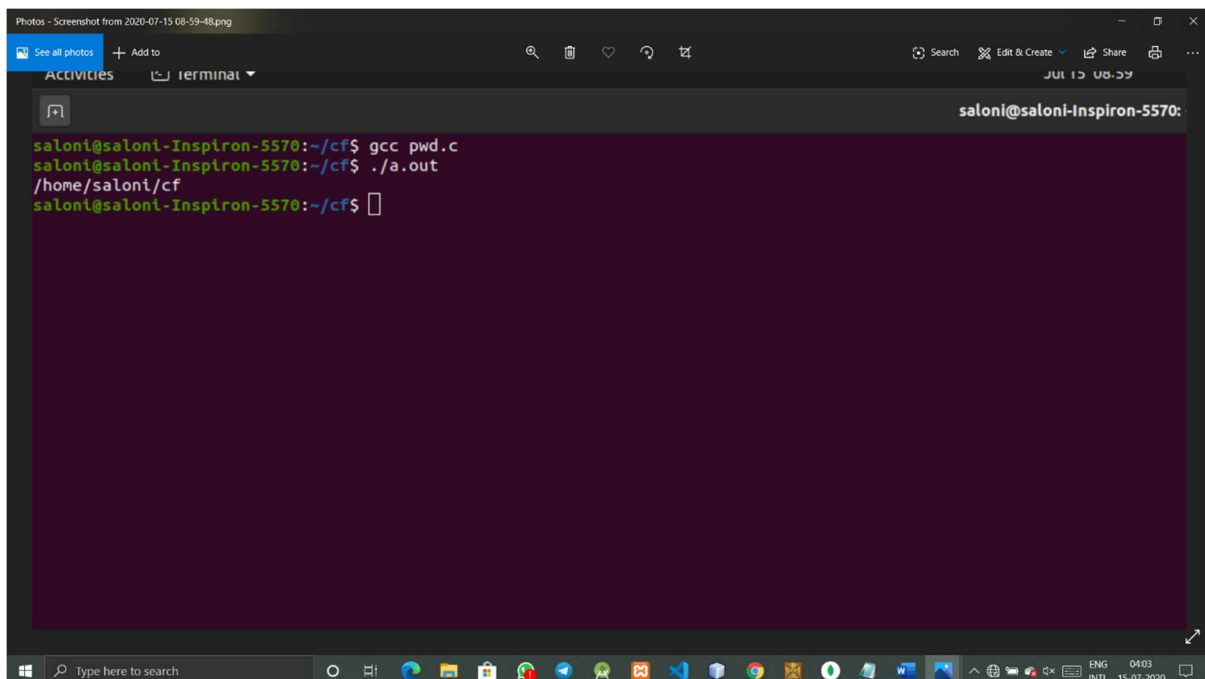
On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately.

CODE:

1. Implement “pwd” command using system calls.

```
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char path[100],*x;
    x=getcwd(path,sizeof(path));
    printf("%s\n",path);
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal title is "saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:". The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$ gcc pwd.c
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$ ./a.out
/home/saloni/cf
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$
```

DESC:

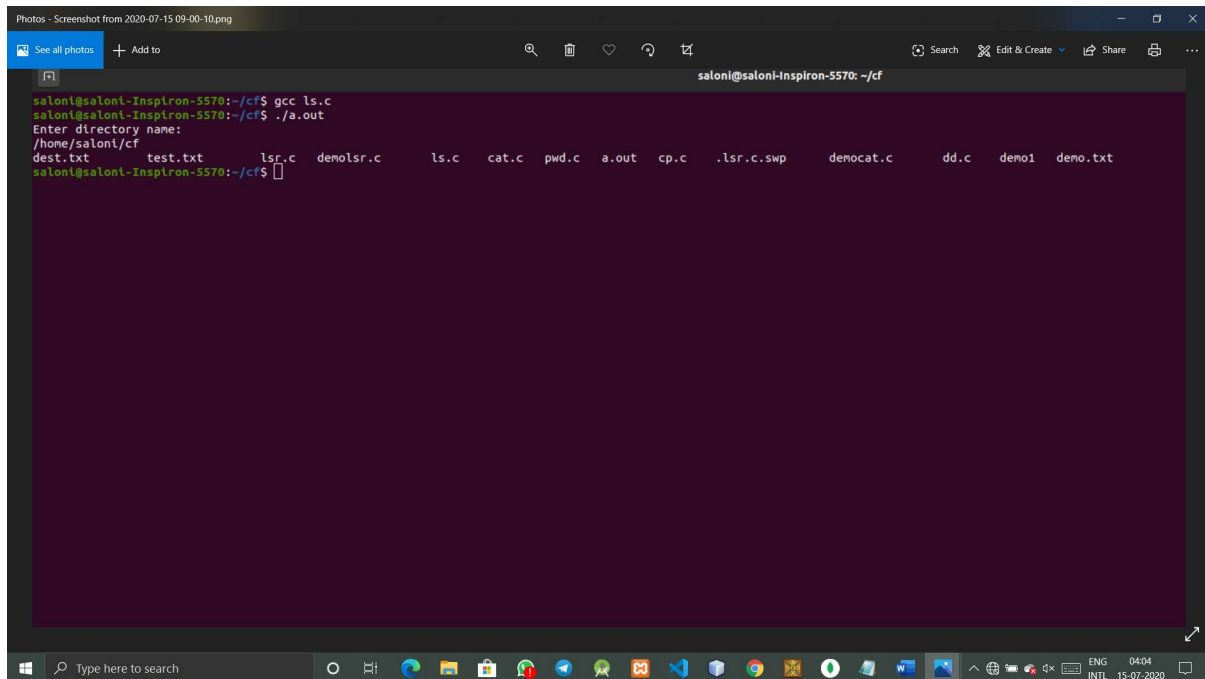
This will give our present workind directory on which we are currently working on.

2. Implement “ls” command.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<dirent.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
    char arr[256];
    DIR *dp;
    struct dirent *dptr;
    printf("Enter directory name:\n");
    scanf("%s",arr);
    if((dp=opendir(arr))==NULL)
    {
        printf("EROOR");
        exit(1);
    }
    while(dptr=readdir(dp))
    {
        if(strcmp(dptr->d_name,".")==0){}
        else if(strcmp(dptr->d_name,"..")==0){}
        else
        {
            printf("%s\t",dptr->d_name);
        }
    }
    printf("\n");

    closedir(dp);
}
```

OUTPUT:



DESC:

Ls command will give all files and directory under our present working directory except “.” And “..”

3. Implement “ls -R” using system calls.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<dirent.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
void n(char []);
int main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
    char arr[256];
    DIR *dpd;
    struct dirent *dptrd;
    printf("Enter directory name:\n");
    scanf("%s",arr);
    n(arr);
}
void n(char *ar)
{
    DIR *dpd;
    char *dir[256];
    char *cur,temp[256];
    cur=ar;
    int i=0,j;
    struct dirent *dptrd;
    printf("\n %s :\n",cur);
```

```

        if((dpd=opendir(ar))==NULL)
        {
            printf("err");
        }
        while(dptrd=readdir(dpd))
        {

            if((dptrd->d_name[0])!='.')
            {

                if(dptrd->d_type==4)
                {
                    strcpy(temp,cur);
                    strcat(temp,"/");
                    strcat(temp,(dptrd->d_name));
                    dir[i]=malloc(strlen(temp)+1);
                    strcpy(dir[i],temp);
                    i++;

                }
                printf("%s",dptrd->d_name);

            }

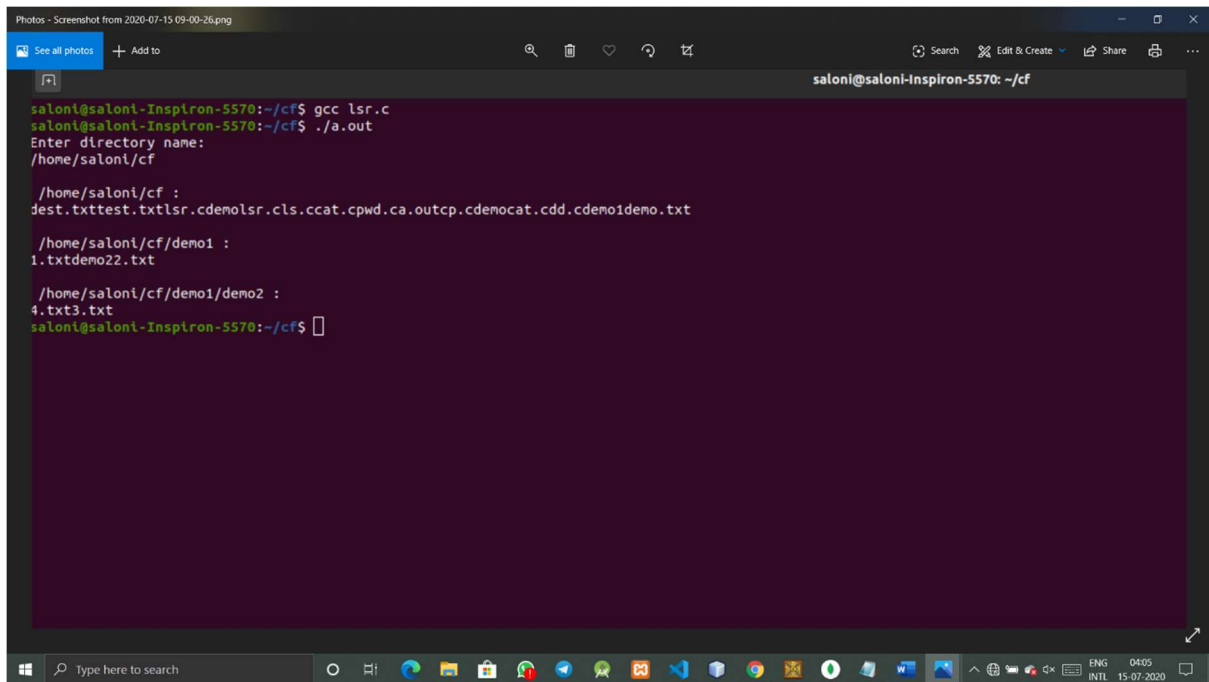
        }

    }
    closedir(dpd);
    printf("\n");
    for(j=0;j<i;j++)
    {
        n(dir[j]);
    }

}

```

OUTPUT:



```
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$ gcc lsr.c
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$ ./a.out
Enter directory name:
/home/saloni/cf
/home/saloni/cf :
dest.txttest.txtlsr.cdemo1sr.cls.ccat.cpwd.ca.outcp.cdemocat.cdd.cdemo1demo.txt
/home/saloni/cf/demo1 :
1.txtdemo22.txt
/home/saloni/cf/demo1/demo2 :
4.txt3.txt
saloni@saloni-Inspiron-5570:~/cf$
```

DESC:

It will give all files and directory under pwd and if any directory found then it will recursively gives all the files and directory under that directory and so on.