

Documentation

The File-Directory Management System

Initial Attempt(Not Used in Final Code)

Initially the plan was to store the output of the ML-model in a temporary file and then call the python file with the content of the file as parameters.

```
os.system("/usr/bin/python3 final.py < tmp.txt")
```

Inside the python file the code

```
import os
import sys
cmd=""
code=""
def joiner():
    global cmd
    m=len(sys.argv)
    for i in range(1,m):
        cmd=cmd+sys.argv[i]+" "
    cmd=cmd.lower()
def replacer():
    global cmd
    t=""
    for i in cmd:
        if (i==' ' or i==";"):
            t=t+" "
        else:
            t=t+i
    cmd=t
joiner()
replacer()
```

```
def executor(cmd):
    cmd=cmd.split()
    global code
    if (cmd[0]=="read"):
        code="./read "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="create" and cmd[1]=="file"):
        code="./create "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="create" and cmd[1]=="folder"):
        code="./mkdir "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="copy" and cmd[1]=="file"):
        code="./copy "+cmd[2]+" "+cmd[3]
    elif(cmd[0]=="copy" and cmd[1]=="folder"):
        code="./mkdir "+cmd[2]
    ...[Other cases]
    os.system(code)
executor(cmd)
```

ISSUE WITH THE APPROACH

Since `os.system()` will launch a new `sh` shell by default everytime so the shell is amnesiac in nature and cannot remember the final state and directory of the system.

Rectified Approach

```
def init():
    os.environ["pwd"]="/home/kali"
    os.system("export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/us
init()
```

`init()` function initialises the environment variable `"pwd"` and set the path to location of the compiled codes.

```
def replacer(cmd):
    t=""
    for i in cmd:
        if (i==',' or i==";"):
            t=t+" "
        else:
            t=t+i
    cmd=t
    return(cmd)
```

replacer() replaces punctuation caused due to pause in the audio.

```
def executor(cmd):
    t=""
    cmd=replacer(cmd)
    cmd=cmd.split()
    global code
    # print("pwd:",os.environ["pwd"])
    if(len(cmd)>2):
        cmd[2]=os.environ["pwd"]+"/"+cmd[2]
    if len(cmd)>3:
        cmd[3]=os.environ["pwd"]+"/"+cmd[3]
    if (cmd[0]=="read"):
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/read "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="create" and cmd[1]=="file"):
        t="Copied"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/create "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="create" and cmd[1]=="directory"):
        t="Created"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/mkdir "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="copy" and cmd[1]=="file"):
        t="Copied"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/copy "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="copy" and cmd[1]=="directory"):
        t="Copied"
```

```

        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/copy -r "+cmd
    elif(cmd[0]=="rename" ):
        t="Renamed"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/move "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="remove" and cmd[1]=="file"):
        t="Removed"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/remove "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="remove" and cmd[1]=="directory"):
        t="Removed"
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/remove -rf "+cmd[2]
    elif(cmd[0]=="change"):

        os.environ["pwd"]=cmd[2]

    elif(cmd[0]=="go"):
        os.environ["pwd"]=os.environ["pwd"]+"/.."
        print("backked")
    elif(cmd[0]=="list"):
        code="/home/kali/os/OS-Project/file_bin/list "+os.environ["pwd"]
    else:
        print(cmd)
        return('Error')
    try:
        if(code!=""):
            print(code+" pwd:"+os.environ["pwd"])
            os.system(code+" >tmp.txt")
            code=""

            return(open("tmp.txt","r").read())

        code=""

    except:
        print(code)
        code=""
        return('Error')

```

Finally `executor()` reads the environment variable "pwd" and converts all relative path to absolute path, executes the commands based on the case and store the result to `tmp.txt`.

Instead of executing python file for every audio clip , I have integrated the file manipulation binary within the django and ML-Model function itself.

Advantages:

Removes the necessity of calling the python file every time , substantially reducing the workload.

As it stores the present working directory in an environment variable hence it ensures that the final state and directory remains consistent.

