-0-**Assignments** Hackathons Lecture Lab

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Assignments > Mini Libc
Mini-libc
Objectives
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- Learn about the structure and functionalities provided by the standard C library
- Gain a better understanding of strings and memory management functions • Learn how the standard C library provides support for low-level input/output operations

Accommodate with the syscall interface in Linux

Statement

be used as a replacement for the system libc (glibc in Linux). The goal is to have a minimally functional libc with features such as string management, basic memory support and POSIX file I/O.

function you require, that is typically part of libc, you will have to implement. You can reuse functions that you implement in other parts of the mini-libc. In case you are using a macOS device with ARM64 / Aarch64, you will have to install an x86_64 virtual

Build a minimalistic standard C library implementation for Linux systems (named mini-libc), that can

The implementation of mini-libc will be freestanding, i.e. it will not use any outside library calls. It will be implemented on top of the system call interface provided by Linux on an x86_64 architecture. Any

machine.

Support Code

- The support code consists of three directories: src/ is the skeleton mini-libc implementation. You will have to implement missing parts marked
- as TODO items. samples/ stores use cases and tests of mini-libc.
- tests/ are tests used to validate (and grade) the assignment.
- System call invocation is done via the syscall() function defined in src/syscall.c. That itself

makes a call to the architecture-specific call in src/internal/arch/x86_64/syscall_arch.h; hence the dependency on the x86_64 architecture.

files. Each header file contains one or more function declarations, data type definitions and macros. For

• the time.h header

Building mini-libc

The application programming interface (API) of the C standard library is declared in a number of header

API and Implementation Tasks

your minimal implementation, the following header files are of interest:

<string.h>: defines string-handling functions For this assignment, you will have to implement the following functions: strcpy(), strcat(),

strlen(), strncpy(), strncat(), strcmp(), strncmp(), strstr(), memcpy(), memset(), memmove(), memcmp().

<stdio.h>: defines printing and I/O functions

For this assignment, you will have to implement puts().

lseek(), stat(), fstat(), truncate(), ftruncate().

<unistd.h>, <sys/fcntl.h> and <sys/stat.h>: define I/O primitives For this assignment, you will have to implement the following functions: open(), close(),

You will also have to implement the nanosleep() and sleep() functions.

<stdlib.h > and <sys/mman.h > define memory allocation functions

For this assignment, you will have to implement the following functions: malloc(), free(), calloc(), realloc(), realloc_array(), mmap(), mremap(), munmap(). For managing memory areas, a basic list structure is provided in

calls and some library functions in the event of an error to indicate what went wrong.

<errno.h> and errno.c: declare and define the integer variable errno, which is set by system

Some tests do not build. This is intentional. You will have to add the missing features to make those tests compile, that is

the declaration and the implementation of nanosleep() and sleep()

the declaration and the implementation of puts()

include/internal/mm/mem_list.h and mm/mem_list.c.

 the update of the libc Makefile to build the source code files implementing puts(), nanosleep() and sleep() Pay attention to which functions have to modify the errno variable.

To build mini-libc, run make in the src/ directory:

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/src\$ make

student@so:~/.../content/assignments/mini-libc\$ cd src/

student@so:~/.../content/assignments/mini-libc\$ cd samples/

To build samples, enter the samples directory and run make:

Testing and Grading

will provide you an output ending with:

Makefile

GRADE

Checker:

rm -f *~

test_mmap_perm_ok

[...]

Total:

to disappear.

test_strcpy

test_strncpy

test_strcat

test_strncat

test_strcpy_append

test_strcat_from_zero

test_strcmp_same_size_less

test_strcmp_diff_size_less

test_strcmp_same_size_greater

test_strncmp_equal_size_equal

test_strncmp_diff_size_equal

test_truncate_read_only_file

test_truncate_non_existent_file

test_ftruncate_read_only_file

test_ftruncate_invalid_size

test_stat_non_existent_file

test_open_close_create_file

test_open_close_read_byte

test_ftruncate_directory

test_ftruncate_bad_fd

test_stat_regular_file

test_fstat_regular_file

test_ftruncate_file

test_fstat_bad_fd

test_puts

test_ftruncate

test_truncate

test_nanosleep

test_mmap_bad_fd

test_malloc_two

test_malloc_access

test_malloc_memset

test_malloc_memcpy

test_realloc_access

test_realloc_memset

test_multiple_malloc

test_malloc_perm_ok

test_mmap_munmap

test_mmap_perm_ok

test_mmap_perm_notok

test_mmap_perm_none

test_multiple_malloc_free

test_malloc_free_sequence

test_malloc_perm_notok

test_realloc_array

test_malloc_free

test_mmap_bad_flags

test_fstat

test_stat

test_sleep

test_mmap

test_mremap

test_malloc

test_calloc

test_malloc

test_mmap

Total:

[...]

test_realloc

test_truncate_invalid_size

test_truncate_directory

test_truncate_file

test_strcat_multiple

test_strncpy_cut

test_strncat_cut

test_strcmp_equal

test_strchr_exists

Style:

Total:

The testing is automated. Tests are located in the tests/ directory.

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$ ls -F

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/samples\$ make

graded_test.h process/ test_io.c test_malloc.sh* To test and grade your assignment solution, enter the tests/ directory and run grade.sh. Note that this requires linters being available. The easiest is to use a Docker-based setup with everything

grade.sh* io/ test_fstat.sh* test_io_file_delete.sh*
graded_test.c memory/ test_ftruncate.sh* test_lseek.sh*

installed, as shown in the section "Running the Linters". When using grade sh you will get grades for

checking correctness (maximum 90 points) and for coding style (maxim 10 points). A successful run

graded_test.inc.sh run_all_tests.sh* test_io_file_create.sh*

90/ 90

10/ 10

100/100

0/100

Running the Checker

make[1]: Entering directory '...'

STYLE SUMMARY

test_mmap_perm_notok failed ... 0 failed ... 0 test_mmap_perm_none

To run only the checker, use the make check command in the tests/ directory:

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$ make check

Obviously, most tests will fail, as there is no implementation. Some tests don't fail because the missing implementation equates to the bad behavior being tested not happening. Each test is worth a number of points. The total number of points is 900. The maximum grade is obtained by dividing the number of points to 10, for a maximum grade of 90. A successful run will show the output: student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$ make check [...]

test_strcmp_diff_size_greater passed ...

test_strncmp_diff_contents_equal passed ...

Some files will fail to build, it's expected. This is because there are missing files or missing functions

that cause build errors. You'll need to add those files and implement those functions for the build error

..... failed ... 0

.... passed ...

.... passed ...

.... passed ...

passed ...

passed ...

.... passed ...

..... passed ...

.... passed ...

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passed ... 10

passed ... 10

..... passed ... 10

passed ... 10

name of the passed in the pass

passed ... 10

passed ... 10

passed ... 10

..... passed ... 10

90/100

test_strchr_exists_twice passed ... test_strchr_not_exists passed passed ... test_strrchr_exists test_strrchr_exists_twice passed ... test_strrchr_not_exists passed ... test_strstr_exists passed passed ... test_strstr_exists_twice passed ... test_strstr_not_exists passed ... test_strrstr_exists test_strrstr_exists_twice passed ... test_strrstr_not_exists passed passed ... test_memcpy passed ... test_memcpy_part test_memcmp_equal_size_equal passed passed ... test_memcmp_diff_contents_equal test_memcmp_diff_size_equal passed ... test_memset passed passed ... test_memset_part passed ... test_memmove_apart passed ... test_memmove_src_before_dst passed ... test_memmove_src_after_dst test_open_non_existent_file passed ... test_open_invalid_access_mode passed ... test_open_file_as_directory passed ... test_open_directory_for_writing passed ... test_open_force_invalid_creation passed passed ... test_open_close_existent_file test_open_close_create_file passed ... test_open_read_write_only_mode passed passed ... test_open_write_read_only_mode test_lseek_invalid_fd passed passed ... test_lseek_invalid_whence passed ... test_lseek_invalid_offset test_lseek_set passed ... test_lseek_cur passed passed ... test_lseek_end test_lseek_combined passed ...

To run the linters, use the make linter command in the tests/ directory. Note that the linters have to be installed on your system: checkpatch.pl, cpplint, shellcheck with certain configuration options. It's easiest to run them in a Docker-based setup with everything configured:

Running the Linters

Behind the Scenes For a fine grained approach, build tests and ignore errors (due to missing source code and header files) by using:

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$./test_lseek.sh test_lseek passed ... 10

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$ make -i

Then run the tests, either individually via executable files and scripts:

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$ make lint

cd .. && checkpatch.pl -f checker/*.sh tests/*.sh

cd .. && cpplint --recursive src/ tests/ checker/

cd .. && shellcheck checker/*.sh tests/*.sh

student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$./test_memory test_mmap passed passed ... test_mmap_bad_fd [...] Or run them all via the run_all_tests.sh script:

..... passed ...

..... passed ...

.... passed ...

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Memory Allocator »

 GNU libc manual musl implementation of the standard C library for Linux-based systems

test_strcpy

test_strncpy

Resources

[...]

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test_strcpy_append

• Syscall interface in Linux - Linux man pages online

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student@so:~/.../assignments/mini-libc/tests\$./run_all_tests.sh

glibc implementation of the standard C library for Linux-based systems

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