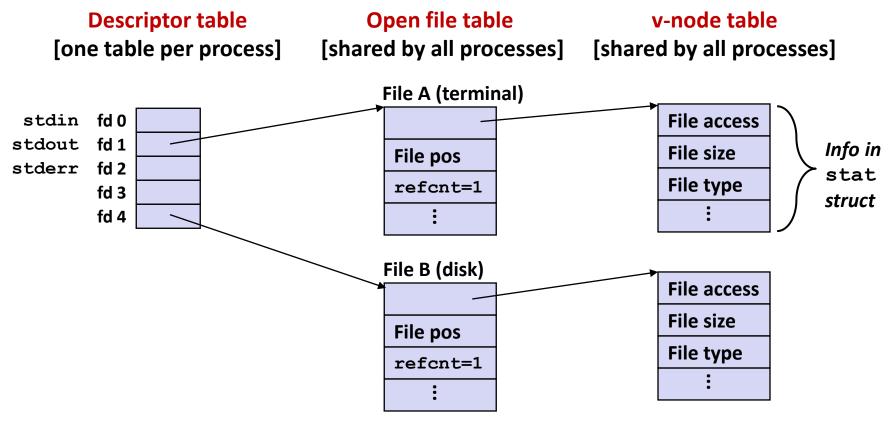
System-Level I/O: Sharing & redirection

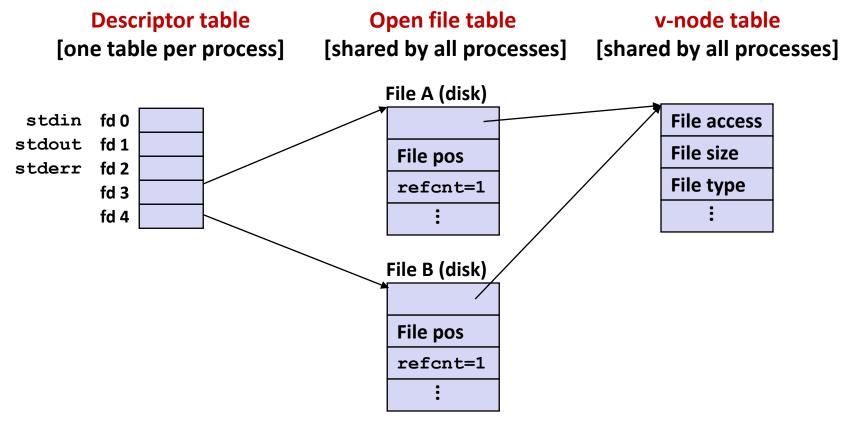
How the Unix Kernel Represents Open Files

Two descriptors referencing two distinct open files.
 Descriptor 1 (stdout) points to terminal, and descriptor 4 points to open disk file



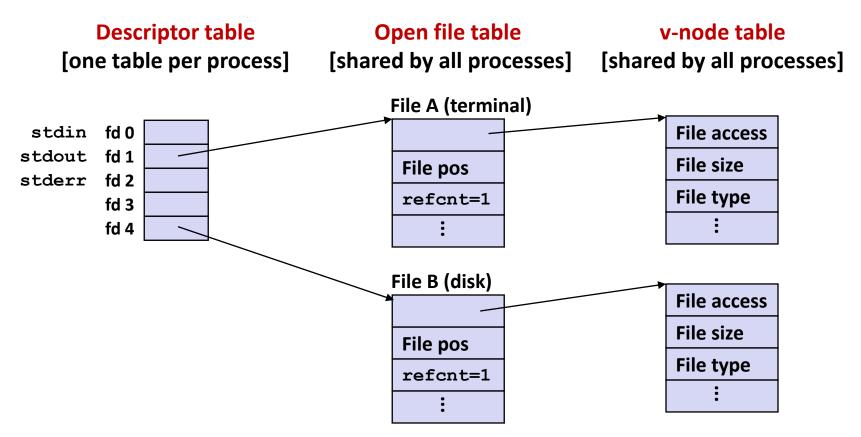
File Sharing

- Two distinct descriptors sharing the same disk file through two distinct open file table entries
 - E.g., Calling open twice with the same filename argument



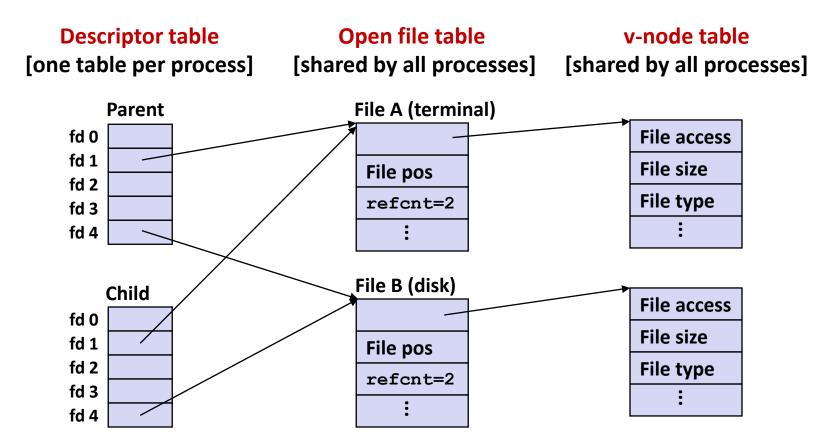
How Processes Share Files: fork

- A child process inherits its parent's open files
 - Note: situation unchanged by exec functions (use fcntl to change)
- Before fork call:



How Processes Share Files: fork

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- After fork:
 - Child's table same as parent's, and +1 to each refent



I/O Redirection

Question: How does a shell implement I/O redirection?

```
$ ls > foo.txt
```

- Answer: By calling the dup2 (oldfd, newfd) function
 - Copies (per-process) descriptor table entry oldfd to entry newfd

Descriptor table before dup2 (4,1)

| fd 0 | |
|------|---|
| fd 1 | a |
| fd 2 | |
| fd 3 | |
| fd 4 | b |

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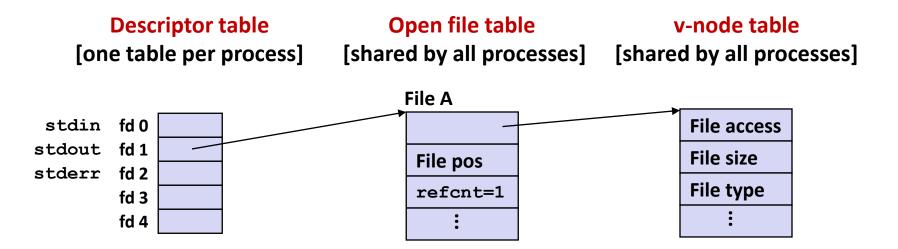
Descriptor table before dup2 (4,1) fd 0 fd 1 a fd 2 fd 3 fd 4 b

Descriptor table after dup2 (4,1)

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|------|---|
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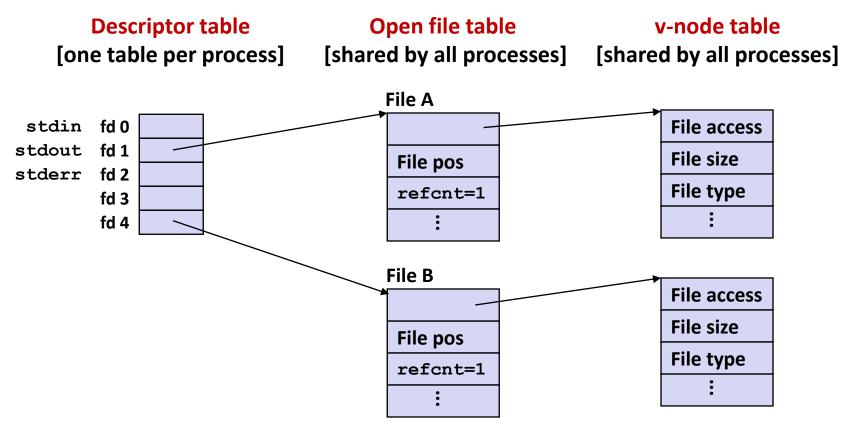
I/O Redirection Example

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 - Happens in child executing shell code, before exec



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 - Happens in child executing shell code, before exec



I/O Redirection Example (cont.)

- Step #2: call dup2 (4,1)
 - cause fd=1 (stdout) to refer to disk file pointed at by fd=4

