**COMP 304 Shellfyre: Project 1**

**Alp Doğukan Halitoğlları – Yakup Enes Güven**

**Part I - Basic Commands**

In this part, command line inputs interpret as program invocation that must be done by the shell forking and executing programs as its own child processes.

The shell supports background execution of programs and runs accordingly. An ampersand (&) at the end of the command line indicates that the shell should return the command line prompt immediately after starting this program, and it does so in that order.

**Part II - Custom Commands**

**filesearch**: We wrote this command to search for filenames in a directory that match a keyword. The command takes an input keyword and scans all files in the current directory to match the keyword with the filename, and then returns a list of file(s) with that name, regardless of file extension. It also supports recursive and explicit options. In recursive file search, if the user runs the command with the -r option, your command searches all subdirectories under the current directory, including the current directory. If the -o option is passed to filesearch, it will open the file(s). All these operations are written in terminal.

metin içeren bir resim

Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu

**cdh**: The command runs without any arguments. After calling cdh, the shell produces a list of recently visited directories and keeps it in a .txt file. The list also contains the index of the array both numerically and alphabetically, this way the index is easier to print and can be listed in order. The shell then asks the user which directory they want to go to; the user can select a letter or a number from the list. After that, the shell switches to that directory. This process takes place by opening the sited directories sequentially. Here, 3 4 operations with cd are done with one command at a time. If there are no previous directories to select, the shell warns that no directory exists.

metin içeren bir resim

Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu

**take**: In this section, we create the appropriate directory by taking the name of the directory you want to create and modify. The command will create a directory and convert to it. The command creates intermediate directories along the path if they don't exist. If you call this given in the pdf: Take A/B/C, the command should create directories that don't exist and move to the last one. That is, A/B/C is created and then C is passed.

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Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu

**joker**: In joker, the joker is taken from the site given in pdf, and it is put into the appropriate file, and then that file is printed to terminal. we learned more about crontab from http://www.computerhope.com/ unix/crontab.htm and notify-send from http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/ xenial/man1/notify-send.1.html. and we searched github and similar code platforms to see some of its uses. To get a random joke we used

<https://icanhazdadjoke.com>.

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Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu

**basiccalculator**: In this comment ı basically crate a calculator it takes 2 value and prnts depends on the operator.

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Açıklama otomatik olarak oluşturuldu

**Part III - Kernel Modules**