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Named Pipe or FIFO with example C program

In computing, a named pipe (also known as a **FIFO**) is one of the methods for intern-process communication.

- It is an extension to the traditional pipe concept on Unix. A traditional pipe is “unnamed” and lasts only as long as the process.
- A named pipe, however, can last as long as the system is up, beyond the life of the process. It can be deleted if no longer used.
- Usually a named pipe appears as a file and generally processes attach to it for inter-process communication. A FIFO file is a special kind of file on the local storage which allows two or more processes to communicate with each other by reading/writing to/from this file.
- A FIFO special file is entered into the filesystem by calling `mkfifo()` in C. Once we have created a FIFO special file in this way, any process can open it for reading or writing, in the same way as an ordinary file. However, it has to be open at

both ends simultaneously before you can proceed to do any input or output operations on it.

Creating a FIFO file: In order to create a FIFO file, a function calls i.e. mkfifo is used.

```
int mkfifo(const char *pathname, mode_t mode);
```

mkfifo() makes a FIFO special file with name ***pathname***. Here ***mode*** specifies the FIFO's permissions. It is modified by the process's umask in the usual way: the permissions of the created file are (mode & ~umask).

Using FIFO: As named pipe(FIFO) is a kind of file, we can use all the system calls associated with it i.e. *open, read, write, close*.

Example Programs to illustrate the named pipe: There are two programs that use the same FIFO. Program 1 writes first, then reads. The program 2 reads first, then writes. They both keep doing it until terminated.

```
// C program to implement one side of FIFO
// This side writes first, then reads
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
    int fd;
```

```

// FIFO file path
char * myfifo = "/tmp/myfifo";

// Creating the named file(FIFO)
// mkfifo(<pathname>, <permission>
mkfifo(myfifo, 0666);

char arr1[80], arr2[80];
while (1)
{
    // Open FIFO for write only
    fd = open(myfifo, O_WRONLY);

    // Take an input arr2ing from user.
    // 80 is maximum length
    fgets(arr2, 80, stdin);

    // Write the input arr2ing on FIFO
    // and close it
    write(fd, arr2, strlen(arr2)+1);
    close(fd);

    // Open FIFO for Read only
    fd = open(myfifo, O_RDONLY);

    // Read from FIFO
    read(fd, arr1, sizeof(arr1));

    // Print the read message
    printf("User2: %s\n", arr1);
    close(fd);
}
return 0;
}

```

Program 2(Reads First)



```

// C program to implement one side of FIFO
// This side reads first, then reads
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
    int fd1;

    // FIFO file path
    char * myfifo = "/tmp/myfifo";

    // Creating the named file(FIFO)
    // mkfifo(<pathname>, <permission>)
    mkfifo(myfifo, 0666);

    char str1[80], str2[80];
    while (1)
    {
        // First open in read only and read
        fd1 = open(myfifo,O_RDONLY);
        read(fd1, str1, 80);

        // Print the read string and close
        printf("User1: %s\n", str1);
        close(fd1);

        // Now open in write mode and write
        // string taken from user.
        fd1 = open(myfifo,O_WRONLY);
        fgets(str2, 80, stdin);
        write(fd1, str2, strlen(str2)+1);
        close(fd1);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Output: Run the two programs simultaneously on two terminals.

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
```

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
```

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
```

Terminal

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
HELLO
```

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
User1: HELLO
```

Terminal

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
HELLO  
User2: HEY
```

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
User1: HELLO  
HEY
```

```
Terminal maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548: ~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
HELLO  
User2: HEY  
What's up?■  
  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548: ~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
User1: HELLO  
HEY
```

```
Terminal maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548: ~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
HELLO  
User2: HEY  
What's up?  
■  
  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548: ~  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c  
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out  
User1: HELLO  
HEY  
User1: What's up?  
■
```

The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side. Both windows have a dark background and light-colored text. The left window has a title bar "Terminal" and shows the command line interface. The right window also has a title bar "Terminal" and shows the command line interface. Both windows show the same sequence of commands and output, indicating a synchronous communication between two processes.

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
HELLO
User2: HEY
what's up?
[]

maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
User1: HELLO
HEY
User1: What's up?
Nothing...You say.[]
```

This screenshot shows the same setup as the first one, but it illustrates a more dynamic interaction. The left terminal window shows the user input "what's up?" and the right terminal window shows the immediate response "Nothing...You say.", indicating a real-time exchange of messages between the two processes.

```
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo1.c
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
HELLO
User2: HEY
what's up?
User2: Nothing...You say.
[]

maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ cc fifo2.c
maverick@maverick-Inspiron-5548:~$ ./a.out
User1: HELLO
HEY
User1: What's up?
Nothing...You say.
[]
```

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