## YACHA VENKATA RAKESH B180427CS

I have majorly involved in user program making including write, read calls to device and from device.

This is the whole code corresponding to user program. I have included three header files

#### #include<stdio.h>

For basic functionalities like printf, scanf, main() function etc., Every c program written for user purpose would include this library.

#### #include<fcntl.h>

For declaration of read, write functions. (This is not mandatory but if we don't include them then this shows warnings while executing read, write, close functions as shown in the screenshot)

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#### #include<unistd.h>

This header file is required for providing read, write permissions to device file. If we don't include this then it cannot recognize '0\_RDWR'.

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#### fd

File descriptor used to open file. It stores negative value when file is inaccessible. This is very useful for debugging purpose or for user to know that there's some error in using device file. So that check is done twice in the program because if either enc\_device or dec\_device is not accessible then there is no point in printing the garbage output. So in that case we simply return the program printing corresponding error message.

#### <u>buffer</u>

The message which we are inputting is stored into buffer and this take its value from user space to device file and after performing required operation the string's value is taken back to user space from device file.

#### n

n stores the length of the buffer string we entered. We loop through the string char by char and increase the count and finally store the result in n

### write(fd,buffer,n)

This function takes parameters fd(File descriptor), buffer(input string), n(length of the input string). This function call goes to the file\_operations section in device file and there it link this to the actual function(So here there is abstraction of actual device file operations from user). So then finally goes to write\_file function and copy message from user using **copy\_from\_user** command. Then performs respective function(encryption/decryption) and returns back to user program.(**Note:** This **does not** copy the value of buffer resulted in the device file to user program). "The main functionality of this is to write to device".

#### read(fd,buffer,n)

This function takes parameters fd(File descriptor), buffer(input string), n(length of the input string). This function call goes to the file\_operations section in device file and there it link this to the actual function(So here there is abstraction of actual device file operations from user). So then finally goes to read\_file function and copy message from device file to user using **copy\_to\_user** command. "The main functionality of this function is to read from device to user".



1.4 Final Output of the user program

1.5 Final Output System log

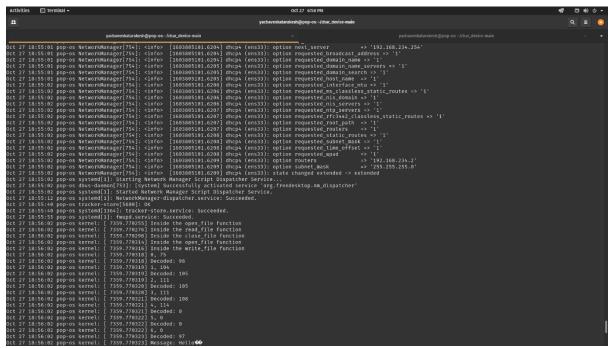
### YACHA VENKATA RAKESH B180427CS

write function are used twice in the user program once for encryption and then for decryption. So what if they are not properly used.

Case 1: If 1<sup>st</sup> write function is commented. Then what actually happens is the message inputted by the user is not copied to device file. So the input 'Morning' is not encrypted instead previous value is just printed since we included read function which copies device file string to user program. This can be clearly observed in the syslog in fig 1.6 where we can clearly see if entered to write or not and encrypted or decrypted or not.



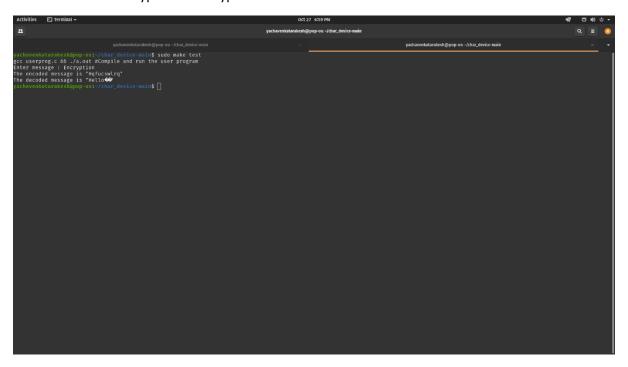
1.5 1st write function missing



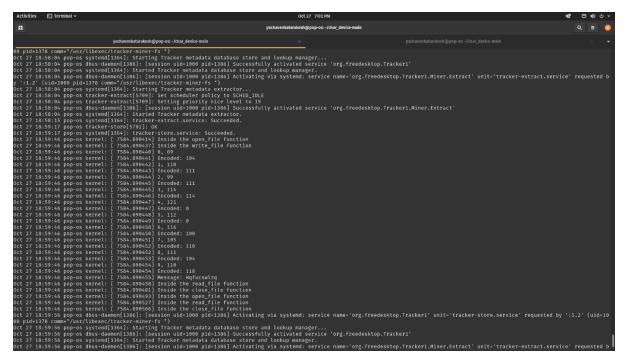
1.6 1st write function missing - syslog

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Case 2: If 2<sup>nd</sup> write function is commented. Then what actually happens is the message inputted by the user is not copied to device file. So the input 'Encryption' is encrypted and result is also successfully printed since we included both write and read function. But as write function is missing from device file it does nothing. But as read function is included it takes the message available which is previously decrypted so this takes that value and the value is copied back from device file to user program. This can be clearly observed in the syslog in fig 1.8 where we can clearly see if entered to write or not and encrypted or decrypted or not.



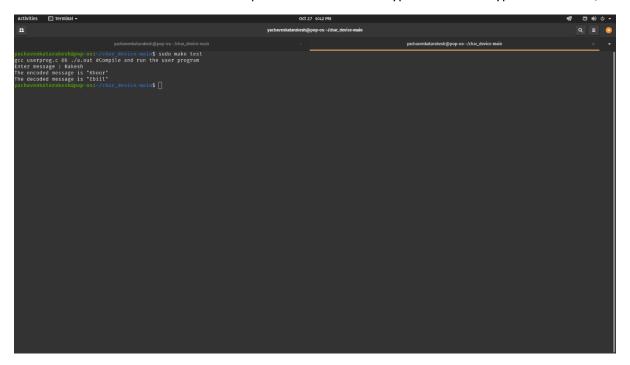
1.7 2<sup>nd</sup> write function missing



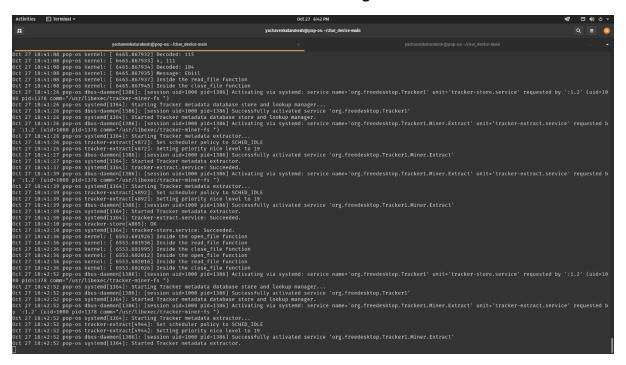
1.8 2<sup>nd</sup> write function missing - syslog

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Case 3: If both write functions are commented. Then what actually happens is the message inputted by the user is not copied to device file. So the input 'Rakesh' is not taken to the device file. Since there is no write function there is no encryption or decryption taking place. We have included read function so in first case it checks the encrypted string that is there in previous function call and copies it back to user program and in it's second call it checks the decrypted string that is there in previous function call and copies it back to user program. This can be clearly observed from syscall where we can see what are functions it passed to whether encrypted or not decrypted or not etc.,



#### 1.9 Both write functions missing



2.0 Both write functions missing - syslog

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read function are used twice in the user program once calling after encrypting and then calling after decrypting. So what if they are not properly used.?

Case 1: If 1<sup>st</sup> read function is commented. Then what actually happens is the message inputted by the user is taken to the device driver using write function there it copy the value from user program to device file and encrypt the message and that gets stored there. But as read function is not called the input value is not changed and it gets printed. Now this messaged is passed into decryption function where it decrypts this and as read function is there this is getting printed. This can be clearly observed in the syslog in fig 2.2 where we can clearly see if entered to write or not and encrypted or decrypted or not. Here we could clearly see how it is encrypting char by char in syslog file



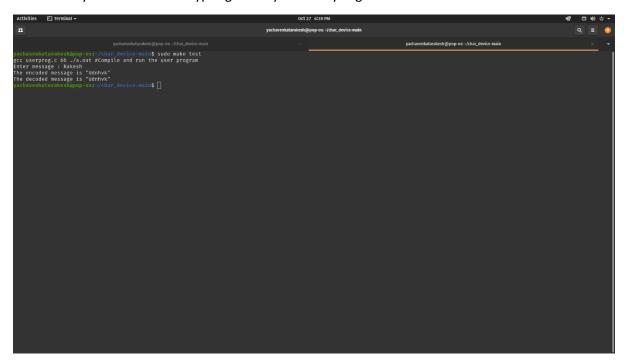
2.1 1st read function missing



2.2 1st read function missing - syslog

### YACHA VENKATA RAKESH B180427CS

Case 2: If 2<sup>nd</sup> read function is commented. Then what actually happens is the message inputted by the user is taken to the device driver using write function there it copy the value from user program to device file and encrypt the message and that gets stored there. As read function is called that value get copied to buffer in the user program. Now this text is sent for decryption and there it gets decrypted and then the value gets stored there. But as read function is not called the previous encrypted value is not changed and it gets printed. This can be clearly observed in the syslog in fig 2.4 where we can clearly see if entered to write or not and encrypted or decrypted or not. Here we could clearly see how it is encrypting char by char in syslog file



2.3 2<sup>nd</sup> read file missing



2.4 2<sup>nd</sup> read file missing – syslog

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Case 3: If both the read files are commented. Then first the input given by user is taken for encryption using write function where it copies the text from user program to device file and then it perform encryption and then the value gets stored. Since there is no read function calling the input string itself get's printed. Now this input string is sent for decryption where it copies the string from user program to device file and then it perform decryption and then the value gets stored. Since there is no read function the value is not copied back to the user program and hence it is just printing input string again. This can be clearly seen from the syslog where it is actually both encrypting and decrypting but there is no change in output just because of read function missing.



2.5 Both read files are missing



2.6 Both read function missing - Syslog