

Still more UNIX

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Core Functionality of Shells

- built-in commands (1.13, 6.1)
- variables (6.6, 6.7)
- wildcards (file name expansion, 6.5)
- background processing
- scripts
- redirection
- pipes
- subshells
- command substitution (6.5)

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Executables vs. Built-ins

- Most UNIX commands invoke utility programs that are stored as executable files in the directory hierarchy
- Shells also contains several built-in commands, which it executes internally
- Type **man shell_builtins** for a partial listing
- Built-in commands execute as subroutines, and do not spawn a child-shell via `fork()`
 - Expect built-in (e.g. `cd`) to be faster than external (e.g. `ls`)

Built-In:

`cd, echo, jobs, fg, bg`

Non-Built-In:

`ls, cp, more`

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Variables (6.6-7)

- Two kinds of variables:
 - local
 - environment
- Both hold data in a string format
- Main difference: when a shell invokes another shell, the child shell gets a copy of its parent's environment variables, but not its local shell variables
- Any local shell variables which have corresponding environment variables (**term**, **path**, **user**, etc.) are automatically inherited by subshells

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Variables (cont.)

- Local (shell) variables:
 - Simple variable: holds one value
 - List variable: holds one or more values
 - Use **set** and **unset** to define, delete, and list values
- Environment variables:
 - Use **setenv** and **printenv** to set and list values
 - All environment variables are simple (ie: no list variables ... compare shell variable **\$path** to environment variable **\$PATH**)

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Startup Files (6.9)

- Every time **csh** is invoked, **\$HOME/.cshrc** is read, and contents of the file are executed
- If a given **csh** invocation is the login shell, **\$HOME/.login** will also be read and its contents executed
- **csh -f** starts a shell without reading initialization files
- opening a new **xterm** under X-windows will (by default) open a new login shell

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Sourcing files (6.5)

- Assume you create a file called "my_aliases"
- Typing `csch my_aliases` executes the lines in this file, but it occurs in the forked csh, so it will have no lasting effect on the interactive parent shell
- Correct method is to use the `source` command:
`source my_aliases`
- Common setup:
 - put all aliases in a file called `$HOME/.alias`
 - add the line "source .alias" to the last line of `$HOME/.cshrc`

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Input Processing (6.5)

- When an input is typed, it is processed as follows:
 - *history* substitution
 - *alias* substitution
 - *variable* substitution
 - *command* substitution
 - *file name* expansion

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Command Substitution (6.5)

- Can substitute the output from a command into the text string of a command

```
set dir = `pwd`
set name = `pwd`/test.c
set x = `/bin/ls -l $file`
```

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UNIX Systems Programming

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System Calls

- System calls:
 - perform a subroutine call directly to the UNIX kernel
- 3 main categories:
 - file management
 - process management
 - error handling

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Error Handling

- All system calls return -1 if an error occurs
- **errno**:
 - global variable that holds the numeric code of the last system call
- **perror()**:
 - a subroutine that describes system call errors
- Every process has **errno** initialized to zero at process creation time
- When a system call error occurs, **errno** is set
- See `/usr/include/sys/errno.h`
- A successful system call never affects the current value of **errno**
- An unsuccessful system call always overwrites the current value of **errno**

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`perror()`

- Library routine:
`void perror(char *str)`
- `perror` displays `str`, then a colon (:), then an english description of the last system call error, as defined in the header file
`/usr/include/sys/errno.h`
- Protocol:
 - check system calls for a return value of -1
 - call `perror()` for an error description during debugging
(see example on next slide)

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`perror()` example

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>

int main( void )
{
    int retVal;
    printf( "x2 before the execlp, pid=%d\n", getpid() );
    retVal = execlp( "nonexistent_file", (char *) 0 );
    if( retVal == -1 )
        perror( "x2 failed" );
    return( 1 );
}
```

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Processes Termination

- Orphan process
 - a process whose parent is the init process (pid 1) because its original parent died before it did
- Terminating a process: `exit()`
- System call:
`int exit(int status)`
- Every normal process is a child of some parent, a terminating process sends its parent a `SIGCHLD` signal and waits for its termination code status to be accepted
- The C shell stores the termination code of the last command in the local shell variable `status`

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Zombies

- Zombie process:
 - a process that is "waiting" for its parent to accept its return code
 - a parent accepts a child's return code by executing `wait()`
 - shows up with 'Z' in `ps -a`
- A terminating process may be a (multiple) parent; the kernel ensures all of its children are orphaned and adopted by `init`

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`wait()`

- Waiting for a child: system call is
`int wait(int *status)`
- A process that calls `wait()` can:
 - block (if all of its children are still running)
 - return immediately with the termination status of a child (if a child has terminated and is waiting for its termination status to be fetched)
 - return immediately with an error (it it doesn't have any child processes)
- More details in a few weeks, when we cover Chapter 11 of Wang

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Signals

- Unexpected/unpredictable events:
 - floating point error
 - interval timer expiration (alarm clock)
 - death of a child
 - control-C (termination request)
 - control-Z (suspend request)
- Events are called interrupts
- When the kernel recognizes such an event, it sends the corresponding process a signal
- Normal processes may send other processes a signal, with permission (useful for synchronization)
- Again, we'll cover this in much more detail in a few weeks

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Race conditions

- A race condition occurs when multiple processes are trying to do something with shared data and the final outcome depends on the order in which the processes run
- This is a situation when using forks: if any code after the fork explicitly or implicitly depends on whether or not the parent or child runs first after the fork
- A parent process can call `wait()` for a child to terminate (*may block*)
- A child process can wait for the parent to terminate by *polling* it (wasteful)
- Standard solution is to use signals

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Example: Race Condition

```
#!/usr/bin/csh -f
set count = 0
while( $count < 50 )
    set sharedData = `cat shareVal`
    @ sharedData++
    echo $sharedData >! shareVal
    @ count++
end
```

- Create two identical copies, "a" and "b"
- Run as: `./a& ./b&`

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Miscellaneous

- From Wang:
 - `rlogin` (9.3)
 - `rsh` (9.3)
 - `rcp` (9.3)
 - `finger` (1.9, 4.6)
 - `telnet` (9.3)
 - `ftp` (9.4)

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