


CSE 451 Section 2:

Processes, the shell, and system calls


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Homework 1 highlights

- (1.7.) Availability is typically ensured through replication
- (1.11.) Memory bus contention can occur
- (2.14.) User: Your arguments + VMs protect from compromised software
- (2.15.) Asynchronous communication: harder to program with, but does not interrupt.


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Project 1

- Teaches you:
 - how to handle processes
 - how to build & run Linux in VMware
- Two main parts:
 - Write a simple shell in C
 - Add a simple system call to Linux kernel
- Due: Wed., Oct 15, 11:59pm
 - Electronic turnin: code + writeup


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Project groups

- Please form groups of 3
 - Send me emails with groups by Tues., Oct. 7
 - After that, I will assign you to random groups
 - You can change groups for next projects
- Only one person / group submits
- You can use CVS
 - Instructions of how to set it up on forkbomb and use it are on website


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The shell

- What is it?

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The shell

- "A program that works with the operating system as a command processor, used to enter commands and initiate their execution."
 - American Heritage ® Dictionary of the English Language
- Examples of shells:
 - UNIX: bash, csh, ...
 - Windows: command prompt

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The UNIX shell

- Internal (built-in) commands
 - Execute routines embedded in the shell
 - Manage state of the shell (e.g., current working directory, environment variables)
 - Examples?
- External commands
 - Examples?
- How can you tell external from internal?

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Other UNIX shell capabilities

- Redirect stdin / stdout / stderr

```
# ./my_parser < logfile > outfile 2> errfile
```
- Background execution of process

```
# ./my_parser < logfile > outfile 2> errfile &
```
- Command pipelines

```
# ps -ef | grep java | awk '{print $2}'
```

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The CSE451 shell

- Print out prompt
- Accept input
- Parse input
- If built-in command
 - do it directly
- Else spawn new process
 - Launch specified program
 - Wait for it to finish
- Repeat

```
CSE451Shell% /bin/date
Fri Jan 16 00:05:39 PST 2004
CSE451Shell% pwd
/root
CSE451Shell% cd /
CSE451Shell% pwd
/
CSE451Shell% exit
```

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CSE451 Shell Hints

- In your shell:
 - Use *fork* to create a child process
 - Use *execvp* to execute a specified program
 - Use *wait* to wait until child process terminates
- Useful library functions (see man pages):
 - Strings: *strcmp*, *strncpy*, *strtok*, *atoi*
 - I/O: *fgets*
 - Error report: *perror*
 - Environment variables: *getenv*

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System Calls

- What's a system call?
- Examples?
- How do system calls compare to library calls?

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System calls & library calls

- System call
 - Using some OS service
 - Process/Signal/File/Network/IPC/...
- Library call
 - Not using any OS service
 - Provide a high level interface for OS service
- What happens when we call
 - *strncpy(3)* ?
 - *fgets(3)* ?

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Project 1: Adding a System Call

- Add *execcounts* system call to Linux:
 - Purpose: collect statistics
 - Count number of times you call *fork*, *vfork*, *clone*, and *exec* system calls.
- Steps:
 - Modify kernel to keep track of this information
 - Add *execcounts* to return the counts to the user
 - Use *execcounts* in your shell to get this data from kernel and print it out.

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Example of execcounts

```
CSE451Shell% execcounts clear
CSE451Shell% cd /
CSE451Shell% pwd

CSE451Shell% date
Wed Sep 29 16:52:41 PDT 2004
CSE451Shell% time
Usage: time [-apvV] [-f format] [-o file] [--append] [--verbose] [...]
CSE451Shell% execcounts
Statistics:
Fork:          3      27%
Clone:         0       0%
Vfork:         0       0%
Exec:          8      72%
CSE451Shell% exit
```

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Programming in kernel mode

- Your shell will operate in user mode
- Your system call code will be in the Linux kernel, which operates in kernel mode
 - Be careful - different programming rules, conventions, etc.

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Programming in kernel mode

- Can't use application libraries (e.g. libc)
 - E.g. can't use printf
- Use only functions defined by the kernel
 - E.g. use printk instead
- Include files are different in the kernel
- Don't forget you're in kernel space
 - *You cannot trust user space*
 - E.g. unsafe to access a pointer from user space directly

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Kernel development hints

- Best way to learn: read existing code
- Use `grep -r search_string *`
- Use LXR (Linux Cross Reference):
<http://lxr.linux.no/>

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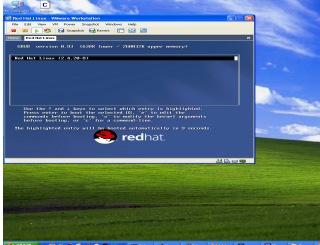
Computing Resources

- Develop your code on forkbomb
- Test your code on VMware PCs in 006
- Do not use attu

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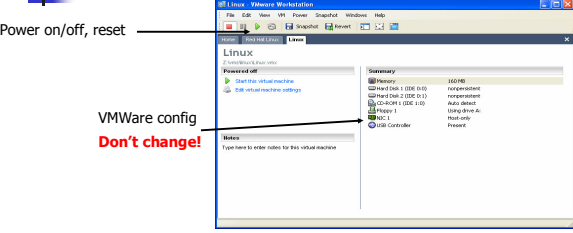
VMWare

- Software simulation of x86 architecture
- Run an OS in a sandbox
 - Easily reset to known good state



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Using VMWare



- All disks are nonpersistent
 - *Powering off loses your changes!* Use "shutdown -r now" instead

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Linux && VMWare

- There is only one user: *root* (password: *rootpassword*)
- You will need to:
 - Build a kernel image on forkbomb
 - Transfer it to Linux running inside VMWare (you can use scp from the hosting OS)
 - Boot your new Linux kernel in VMWare
- Instructions at:
 - <http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/451/08au/projinfo.htm>

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