

---

CSE 374

# Programming Concepts & Tools

Hal Perkins

Spring 2009

Lecture 2 – Processes, Programs, the Shell  
(& emacs)

---

# Where we are

---

- It's like we started over using the computer from scratch.
- All we can do is run dinky programs at the command-line.
- But we are learning a model (the system is files, processes, and users) and a powerful way to control it (the shell).
- If we get the model right, hopefully we can learn lots of details quickly.
- Today:
  - The rest of the model briefly: Processes and Users
  - More programs (ps, chmod, kill, . . . )
  - Special shell characters (\*, ~, . . . )
  - Text editing (particularly emacs)

# Users

---

- There is one file-system, one operating system, one or more CPUs, and multiple users.
- whoami
- ls -l and chmod (permissions), quota (limits)
  - Make your homework unreadable by others!
- /etc/passwd (or equivalent) guides the login program:
  - Correct username and password
  - Home directory
  - Which shell to open (pass it the home directory)
  - The shell then takes over, with startup scripts (e.g., .bash\_profile). (ls -a)
- One “superuser” a.k.a. root. (Change passwords, halt machine, change system directories, add/remove user accounts, . . . )

# Processes

---

- A running program is called a process. An application (e.g., emacs), may be running as 0, 1, or 57 processes at any time.
- The shell runs a program by “launching a process” waiting for it to finish, and giving you your prompt back.
  - What you want for ls, but not for emacs.
  - &, jobs, fg, bg, kill — job control
  - ps, top
- A running shell is just a process that kills itself when interpreting the exit command.
- (Apologies for aggressive vocabulary, but we’re stuck with it for now.)

# That's most of a running system

---

- File-system, users, processes
- The operating system manages these
- Processes can do I/O, change files, launch other processes.
- Other things: Input/Output devices (monitor, keyboard, network)
- GUIs don't change any of this, but they do hide it a bit.
- Now: Back to the shell. . .

# The shell so far

---

- So far, our view of the shell is the barest minimum:
  - builtins affect subsequent interpretations.
  - New builtin: source
  - Otherwise, the first “word” is a program run with the other “words” passed as arguments.
    - Programs interpret arguments arbitrarily, but conventions exist.

# Complicating the shell

---

- But you want (and bash has) so much more:
  - Filename metacharacters
  - Pipes and Redirections (redirecting I/O from and to files)
  - Command-line editing and history access
  - Shell and environment variables
  - Programming constructs (ifs, loops, arrays, expressions, ... )
- All together, a very powerful feature set, but awfully inelegant.

# Filename metacharacters

---

- Much happens to a command-line to turn it into a “call program with arguments” (or “invoke builtin”).
- Certain characters can expand into (potentially) multiple filenames:
  - ~foo – home directory of user foo
  - ~ – current user’s home directory (same as ~\$user or ‘whoami’).
  - \* (by itself) – all files in current directory
  - \* – match 0 or more filename characters
  - ? – match 1 filename character
  - [abc], [a-E], [^a], . . .more matching
- Remember, this happens before deciding what to pass to a program.

# Filename metacharacters: why

---

- Manually, you use them all the time to save typing.
- In scripts, you use them for flexibility. Example: You do not know what files will be in a directory, but you can still do: `cat *` (though a better script would skip directories).
- But what if it's not what you want? Use quoting ("`*`" or '`*`') or escaping (`\*`).
- The rules on what needs escaping where are very arcane.
- A way to experiment: `echo`
  - `echo args. . .` copies its arguments to standard output after expanding metacharacters.

# Standard I/O streams and redirection

---

- Every command has 3 standard streams: stdin (input), stdout (output), stderr (error messages)
- Default is keyboard (stdin), screen (stdout, stderr)
- Can redirect to a file with `<`, `>`
  - `echo hello > there`
  - `cat < there; cat <there > here`
- Can “pipe” output (stdout) of one command to input (stdin) of another with `|`
  - `man bash | less`

# History

---

- The history builtin
- The ! special character
  - !!, !n, !abc, . . .
  - Can add, substitute, etc.
- This is really for fast manual use; not so useful in scripts.

# Aliases

---

- Idea: Define a new command that expands to something else (not a full script)
- Shell builtin command:

```
alias repeat=echo
alias dir=ls
alias hello="echo hello"
alias rm="rm -i"           % for cautious users
alias                    % list existing aliases
```
- Often put in a file read by source or in a startup file read automatically.

# Bash startup files

---

- Bash reads (sources) specific files when it starts up. Put commands here that you want to execute every time you run bash.
- Which file gets read depends on whether bash is starting as a “login shell” or not
  - Login shell: `~/.bash_profile` (or others – see bash documentation)
  - Non-login shell: `~/.bashrc` (or others if not found)
- Suggestion: Include the following in your `.bash_profile` file so the commands in `.bashrc` will execute regardless of how the shell starts up

```
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then source ~/.bashrc; fi
```

# Where we are

---

Features of the bash “language”:

1. builtins
2. program execution
3. filename expansion (Pocket Guide 22–23)
4. history & aliases

- 
5. command-line editing
  6. shell and environment variables
  7. programming constructs

But file editing is too useful to put off. . . so a detour to emacs (which shares some editing commands with bash)

# What is emacs?

---

- A programmable, extensible text editor, with lots of goodies for programmers.
- Not a full-blown IDE. Much “heavier weight” than vi.
- Top-6 commands:
  - C-g
  - C-x C-f
  - C-x C-s, C-x C-w
  - C-x C-c
  - C-x b
  - C-k, C-w, C-y, . . .
- Take the emacs tutorial to get the hang of the basics.
- Customizable with elisp (starting with your .emacs).

# Command-line editing

---

- Lots of control-characters for moving around and editing the command-line. (Pocket Guide page 28, emacs-help, and Bash reference manual Sec. 8.4.)
- They make no sense in scripts.
- Gotcha: C-s is a strange one (stops displaying output until C-q, but input does get executed).
- Good news: many of the control characters have the same meaning in emacs (and bash has a vi “mode” too).

# Summary

---

As promised, we are flying through this stuff!

- Your computing environment has files, processes, users, a shell, and programs (including emacs).
- Lots of small programs for files, permissions, manuals, etc.
- The shell has strange rules for interpreting command-lines. So far:
  - Filename expansion
  - Stream redirection
  - History expansion
- The shell has lots of ways to customize/automate. So far:
  - alias and source
  - run (i.e., automatically source) `.bash_profile` or `.bashrc` when shell starts.

Next: I/O Redirection & stream details, Shell Programming