# Windows 操作系统 C/C++ 程序实验

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_陈展博\_\_\_\_\_

学号: \_\_\_\_1221001003\_\_

班级: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 计科 1 班\_\_\_\_

院系: \_\_\_\_\_信工\_\_\_\_

# 实验九 Windows 快速文件系统

- 一、背景知识
- 二、实验目的
- 三、工具/准备工作

# 四、实验内容与步骤

## 1. 快速文件系统

**步骤 1:** 登录进入 Windows 。

步骤 2: 在"开始"菜单中单击"程序"-"Microsoft Visual Studio Code"。

步骤 3: 新建项目名为 "9-1", 并且新建项 "9-1.cpp"。

步骤 4: 将项目所需 txt 文件复制到项目文件夹下。

步骤 5: 按 "F5" 开始调试,注意路径里不要含有中文。

步骤 6: 按暂停按钮可暂停程序的执行,按终止按钮可终止程序的执行。



操作能否正常进行?如果不行,则可能的原因是什么?

操作能够正常进行,如果不能正常进行,可能的原因是因为文件路径中包含中文,或者代码中的字符集有错误。

运行结果是:

```
_ _
                                                                            X
F:\Junior1\czb_os\9-1\9-1.exe X
*无文件高速缓存模式正在运行.....
nobuffer 0-1:15 ms.
nobuffer 1-2:16 ms.
nobuffer 2-3:15 ms.
nobuffer 3-4:32 ms.
nobuffer 4-5:31 ms.
nobuffer 5-6:31 ms.
nobuffer 6-7:16 ms.
nobuffer 7-8:15 ms.
nobuffer 8-9:16 ms.
nobuffer 9-10:31 ms.
*使用文件高速缓存模式正在运行......
sequen 0-1:0 ms.
sequen 1-2:16 ms.
seauen 2-3:16 ms.
sequen 3-4:0 ms.
sequen 4-5:31 ms.
sequen 5-6:15 ms.
sequen 6-7:0 ms.
sequen 7-8:16 ms.
sequen 8-9:0 ms.
sequen 9-10:16 ms.
异步传输模式正在运行......
overlp 0-1:15 ms.
overlp 1-2:16 ms.
overlp 2-3:31 ms.
overlp 3-4:0 ms.
overlp 4-5:31 ms.
overlp 5-6:16 ms.
overlp 6-7:16 ms.
overlp 7-8:15 ms.
overlp 8-9:32 ms.
overlp 9-10:31 ms.
*三种模式的平均用时如下:
.无模式高速缓存模式平均用时: 21 ms.
.使用文件高速缓存模式平均用时: 11 ms.
.异步传输模式平均用时:20 ms.
请按任意键继续...
```

图片 1 运行结果截图

#### 结果分析:

使用文件高速缓存模式对文件进行操作的平均用时会比使用无模式高速缓存模式和异步传输模式的平均用时要快很多。这里异步传输模式和无高速缓存模式的速度差不多是因为这里主要调用文件操作的函数,若能增加更多与文件操作无关的操作,异步传输模式会更有优势。

选作: 探究如何设计程序可以更好发挥出异步传输的性能, 并尝试实现。

参考提示:设计一个函数 int filter(char source, char \*sink, int f), 其中:

- 1、source: 源文件, 即从哪个文件读。
- 2、sink: 目标文件, 即写到哪个文件。
- 3、f: 一个与文件内容无关的操作(比如空循环)。

a)仍然设计三种模式的 filter 函数: 无缓存模式、文件高速缓存模式和异步模式。

b)给出 10 个大小相同内容不同的源文件,分别调用三种模式的 filter 函数 10 次,读出文件的内容,并写到 10 个不同的目标文件中去。

c)在调用 filter 函数的过程中,加入一些与文件内容无关的操作,在此情况下观察三种模式 之间的用时区别(与文件无关的操作耗时不能太短,否则效果将不明显)。

应该注意的是:在调用 filter 函数时,要加入与文件内容无关的 f 操作;由于用了 10 个不同的源文件,对每种传输模式,可以考虑创建 10 个线程来并发地执行文件传输。

d)记录每次函数调用的时间,以及 10 次操作的总时间,分析实习结果,从中体会异步传输模式的优越性,写出心得体会。

请描述你所做的工作:

```
#define BUFFER SIZE 2048
char* buffer:
                           //这里的缓冲区被定义成char型
void perform unrelated work() {
   const int count = 10e9: // 模拟耗时操作
   volatile int dummy = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < count; ++i) {
       dummy += i % 7;
void process_files_nobuffer(void (*filter_func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                  const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file pairs,
                   void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
    std::vector<std::thread> threads;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads_func1;
    std::vector<std::thread> threads func2;
    for (size_t i = 0; i < file_pairs.size(); ++i) {</pre>
        threads.emplace_back([filter_func, &file_pairs, funcs, i]() {
            filter_func(const_cast<char*>(file_pairs[i].first.c_str()),
                       const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].second.c str()), funcs[i]);
                       perform_unrelated_work();
    for (auto& t : threads) {
       t.join();
```

图片 2 编写 nobuffer 多线程处理文件函数,将每次对文件处理单独作为一个线程处理

```
void process_files_sequen(void (*filter_func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                   const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file pairs,
                   void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
    std::vector<std::thread> threads;
    std::vector<std::thread> threads func1;
    std::vector<std::thread> threads_func2;
    for (size_t i = 0; i < file_pairs.size(); ++i) {</pre>
        threads.emplace_back([filter_func, &file_pairs, funcs, i]() {
            filter_func(const_cast<char*>(file_pairs[i].first.c_str()),
                        const_cast<char*>(file_pairs[i].second.c_str()), funcs[i]);
                        perform_unrelated_work();
        });
   for (auto& t : threads) {
        t.join();
void process_files_overlp(void (*filter_func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                   const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file_pairs,
                   void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
    std::vector<std::thread> threads;
    std::vector<std::thread> threads_func1;
    std::vector<std::thread> threads_func2;
    for (size_t i = 0; i < file_pairs.size(); ++i) {</pre>
        threads.emplace_back([filter_func, &file_pairs, funcs, i]() {
            filter_func(const_cast<char*>(file_pairs[i].first.c_str()),
                        const_cast<char*>(file_pairs[i].second.c_str()), funcs[i]);
                        perform_unrelated_work();
        });
    for (auto& t : threads) {
        t.join();
```

图片 3 编写 sequen 和 overlp 多线程处理文件函数,将每次对文件处理单独作为一个线程处理

```
void f1(char* addr) {
    int count = 888;
    int sum = 0;
        for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
            /* code */
            sum +=i;
        // *addr = (unsigned char)*addr + 1;
void f2(char* addr) {
    int count = 888;
    int sum = 0;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < count; i++)
           /* code */
            sum +=i;
        //*addr = (unsigned char)*addr - 1;
void f3(char* addr) {
    *addr = (unsigned char)*addr * 1;
    int count = 888;
    int sum = 0;
        for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
            /* code */
        }}
void f4(char* addr) {
    // *addr = (unsigned char)*addr >> 1;
    int count = 888;
    int sum = 0;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < count; i++)
           /* code */
           // sum +=i;
        }}
```

图片 4 对 f1234 函数做修改,减少文件操作比重

图片 5 对 f5 函数修改,减少文件操作比重

```
void main()
   buffer = new char[BUFFER SIZE];
    //记录执行filter函数的开始时间
   DWORD tick:
   DWORD nobuffer_average_time = 0;
   DWORD sequen average time = 0;
   DWORD overlp average time = 0;
   vector<pair<string, string>> file_pairs_nobuffer = {
       {"source.txt", "nobuffer_1.txt"}, {"source_1.txt", "nobuffer_2.txt"},
       {"source_2.txt", "nobuffer_3.txt"}, {"source_3.txt", "nobuffer_4.txt"},
       {"source_4.txt", "nobuffer_5.txt"}, {"source_5.txt", "nobuffer_6.txt"},
       {"source_6.txt", "nobuffer_7.txt"}, {"source_7.txt", "nobuffer_8.txt"},
       {"source_8.txt", "nobuffer_9.txt"}, {"source_9.txt", "nobuffer_10.txt"}};
   vector<pair<string, string>> file_pairs_sequen = {
        {"source.txt", "sequen_1.txt"}, {"source_1.txt", "sequen_2.txt"},
       {"source_2.txt", "sequen_3.txt"}, {"source_3.txt", "sequen_4.txt"},
       {"source_4.txt", "sequen_5.txt"}, {"source_5.txt", "sequen_6.txt"},
       {"source_6.txt", "sequen_7.txt"}, {"source_7.txt", "sequen_8.txt"},
        {"source_8.txt", "sequen_9.txt"}, {"source_9.txt", "sequen_10.txt"}};
   vector<pair<string, string>> file pairs overlp = {
       {"source.txt", "overlp_1.txt"}, {"source_1.txt", "overlp_2.txt"},
       {"source_2.txt", "overlp_3.txt"}, {"source_3.txt", "overlp_4.txt"},
       {"source_4.txt", "overlp_5.txt"}, {"source_5.txt", "overlp_6.txt"},
       {"source_6.txt", "overlp_7.txt"}, {"source_7.txt", "overlp_8.txt"},
       {"source_8.txt", "overlp_9.txt"}, {"source_9.txt", "overlp_10.txt"}};
   void (*funcs[])(char*) = {f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f1, f2, f3, f4, f5};
```

图片 6 主函数写明输入输出文件对

```
cout << "*无文件高速缓存模式正在运行....." << endl;
DWORD start_time = GetTickCount();
process_files_nobuffer(filter_nobuffer, file_pairs_nobuffer, funcs);
DWORD nobuffer_time = GetTickCount() - start_time;
cout << "无文件高速缓存模式总用时: " << nobuffer time << " ms." << endl;
cout << "*使用文件高速缓存模式正在运行....." << endl;
start_time = GetTickCount();
process_files_sequen(filter_sequen, file_pairs_sequen, funcs);
DWORD sequen_time = GetTickCount() - start_time;
cout << "使用文件高速缓存模式总用时: " << sequen time << " ms." << endl;
cout << "*异步传输模式正在运行....." << endl;
start time = GetTickCount();
process_files_overlp(filter_overlp, file_pairs_overlp, funcs);
DWORD overlp_time = GetTickCount() - start_time;
cout << "异步传输模式总用时: " << overlp_time << " ms." << endl;
cout << "*三种模式的平均用时如下: " << endl;
cout << ". 无模式高速缓存模式平均用时: " << nobuffer_time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
cout << ".使用文件高速缓存模式平均用时: " << sequen_time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
cout << ".异步传输模式平均用时: " << overlp time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
system("pause");
return;
```

图片 7 主函数调用文件操作函数,并记录时间

```
*无文件高速缓存模式正在运行......
无文件高速缓存模式总用时: 3422 ms.
*使用文件高速缓存模式正在运行......
使用文件高速缓存模式正在运行......
使用文件高速缓存模式总用时: 3359 ms.
*异步传输模式正在运行......
异步传输模式总用时: 3344 ms.
*三种模式的平均用时如下:
.无模式高速缓存模式平均用时: 342 ms.
.使用文件高速缓存模式平均用时: 335 ms.
.异步传输模式平均用时: 334 ms.
.异步传输模式平均用时: 334 ms.
.请按任意键继续...
```

图片 8 运行结果

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
sequen_4.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_5.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_6.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_7.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_8.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_9.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
sequen_10.txt	2024/12/4 16:09	文本文档	486 KB
source.txt	2024/12/4 14:46	文本文档	486 KB
source_1.txt	2024/12/4 14:46	文本文档	485 KB
source_2.txt	2024/12/4 14:46	文本文档	486 KB
source_3.txt	2024/12/4 14:46	文本文档	486 KB
source_4.txt	2024/12/4 14:46	文本文档	486 KB
source_5.txt	2024/12/4 14:47	文本文档	486 KB
source_6.txt	2024/12/4 14:47	文本文档	486 KB
source_7.txt	2024/12/4 14:47	文本文档	486 KB
source_8.txt	2024/12/4 14:47	文本文档	486 KB
source_9.txt	2024/12/4 14:47	文本文档	486 KB

图片 9 源文件一览

## 实验分析与心得体会

### 无缓存模式

直接操作硬盘,文件读写速度慢。由于增加了耗时操作,这种模式的性能可能下降更多。 **顺序扫描模式** 

缓存优化后,性能有所提升。适合大文件处理,但仍然受到同步机制的限制。

## 异步模式

异步操作减少了等待时间,与耗时操作并发运行,表现出显著优势。

附源代码:
<i>/</i> ************************************
/*
<i>\</i> /************************************
/*
/*三种模式
/* 1. FILE_FLAG_NOBUFFER
/* 2. FILE_FLAG_SEQUENTIAL_SCAN
/* 3. FILE_FLAG_BUFFERING FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED
/*
/*五种操作

```
1. charactor
                  +1
  2. charactor
                  -1
  3. charactor
                  -32
  4. charactor
                  +32
  5. charactor
                  *1
#include<iostream>
#include<windows.h>
#include <thread>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
//三种模式
void filter nobuffer(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr));
void filter sequen(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr));
//Overlap 用于异步重叠操作
void filter overlp(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr));
//五种不同功能的操作
void f1(char* addr);
void f2(char* addr);
void f3(char* addr);
void f4(char* addr);
void f5(char* addr);
                             //定义缓冲区的大小,这里设为 2048 字节
#define BUFFER SIZE 2048
                         //这里的缓冲区被定义成 char 型
char*
        buffer:
// 添加与文件内容无关的操作
void perform unrelated work() {
   const int count = 10e9; // 模拟耗时操作
   volatile int dummy = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < count; ++i) {
       dummy += i \% 7;
   }
}
void process files nobuffer(void (*filter func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file pairs,
                void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
   std::vector<std::thread> threads;
```

```
std::vector<std::thread> threads func1;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads func2;
   for (size t i = 0; i < file pairs.size(); ++i) {
       threads.emplace back([filter func, &file pairs, funcs, i]() {
           filter func(const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].first.c str()),
                       const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].second.c str()), funcs[i]);
                       perform unrelated work();
       });
    }
   for (auto& t: threads) {
       t.join();
    }
}
void process files sequen(void (*filter func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                  const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file pairs,
                 void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
   std::vector<std::thread> threads;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads func1;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads func2;
   for (size t i = 0; i < file pairs.size(); ++i) {
       threads.emplace back([filter func, &file pairs, funcs, i]() {
           filter func(const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].first.c str()),
                       const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].second.c str()), funcs[i]);
                       perform unrelated work();
       });
   for (auto& t: threads) {
       t.join();
   }
}
void process files overlp(void (*filter func)(char*, char*, void (*)(char*)),
                  const std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::string>>& file pairs,
                  void (*funcs[])(char*)) {
   std::vector<std::thread> threads;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads func1;
   std::vector<std::thread> threads func2;
   for (size t i = 0; i < file pairs.size(); ++i) {
       threads.emplace back([filter func, &file pairs, funcs, i]() {
           filter func(const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].first.c str()),
```

```
const cast<char*>(file pairs[i].second.c str()), funcs[i]);
                      perform unrelated work();
       });
   for (auto& t : threads) {
       t.join();
    }
}
//对文件内容进行的5种操作
//f1 +1
//f2 -1
//f3 *1
//f4 >>
//f5 <<
void fl(char* addr) {
   int count = 888;
   int sum = 0;
       for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
           /* code */
           sum +=i;
       // *addr = (unsigned char)*addr + 1;
void f2(char* addr) {
   int count = 888;
   int sum = 0;
       for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
           /* code */
           sum +=i;
       //*addr = (unsigned char)*addr - 1;
void f3(char* addr) {
   *addr = (unsigned char)*addr * 1;
   int count = 888;
   int sum = 0;
```

```
for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
      {
         /* code */
         // sum +=i;
      }}
void f4(char* addr) {
   // *addr = (unsigned char)*addr >> 1;
   int count = 888:
   int sum = 0;
      for (size t i = 0; i < count; i++)
      {
         /* code */
         // sum +=i:
      }}
void f5(char* addr) {
   // *addr = (unsigned char)*addr << 1;
   int count = 888;
   int sum = 0:
      for (size_t i = 0; i < count; i++)
         /* code */
         // sum +=i;
      }}
//没有文件高速缓存的 filter 函数
void filter nobuffer(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr))
{
   HANDLE handle src, handle dst; //定义原文件与目标文件的句柄
                              //用来判断一个缓冲区是否被写满
   BOOL cycle;
   DWORD NumberOfBytesRead, NumberOfBytesWrite, index; //读的字节数、写的字节数
                                           //打开原文件
                                           //因为是 OPEN EXISTING 所以开始时得新建
source.txt
handle src = CreateFile(source, GENERIC READ, NULL, NULL, OPEN EXISTING,
FILE FLAG NO BUFFERING, NULL);
   //创建目标文件
handle dst = CreateFile(sink, GENERIC WRITE, NULL, NULL, CREATE ALWAYS, NULL,
NULL);
```

```
if(handle src == INVALID HANDLE VALUE || handle dst == INVALID HANDLE VALUE)
   {
      cout << "CreatFile Invocation Error!" << endl;</pre>
      exit(1);
  cycle = TRUE;
  //用来 cycle 判断文件什么时候读完
  while (cycle)
   {
      //从原文件读数据送入缓冲区
if (ReadFile(handle src, buffer, BUFFER SIZE, &NumberOfBytesRead, NULL) == FALSE)
         cout << "ReadFile Error!" << endl;</pre>
         exit(1);
      }
      //当读不满一个缓冲区时,说明达到文件末尾,结束循环
      if (NumberOfBytesRead < BUFFER SIZE)
         cycle = FALSE;
      //对文件内容进行的操作
      for (index = 0; index < NumberOfBytesRead; index++)
         func(&buffer[index]);
      //将缓冲区中的数据写入目标文件
if (WriteFile(handle dst, buffer, NumberOfBytesRead, &NumberOfBytesWrite, NULL) == FALSE)
         cout << "WriteFile Error!" << endl;</pre>
         exit(1);
   }
  //关闭文件句柄
  CloseHandle(handle src);
  CloseHandle(handle dst);
}
void filter sequen(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr))
```

```
HANDLE handle src, handle dst; //定义原文件与目标文件的句柄
                            //用来判断一个缓冲区是否被写满
  BOOL cycle;
  DWORD NumberOfBytesRead, NumberOfBytesWrite, index; //读的字节数、写的字节数
                                       //打开原文件
handle src = CreateFile(source, GENERIC READ, NULL, NULL, OPEN EXISTING,
FILE FLAG SEQUENTIAL SCAN, NULL);
  //创建目标文件
handle dst = CreateFile(sink, GENERIC WRITE, NULL, NULL, CREATE ALWAYS,
FILE FLAG SEQUENTIAL SCAN, NULL);
if(handle src == INVALID HANDLE VALUE || handle dst == INVALID HANDLE VALUE)
  {
     cout << "CreatFile Invocation Error!" << endl;</pre>
     exit(1);
  cycle = TRUE;
  //用来 cycle 判断文件什么时候读完
  while (cycle)
  {
     //从原文件读数据送入缓冲区
if (ReadFile(handle src, buffer, BUFFER SIZE, &NumberOfBytesRead, NULL) == FALSE)
        cout << "ReadFile Error!" << endl;</pre>
        exit(1);
     //当读不满一个缓冲区时,说明达到文件末尾,结束循环
     if (NumberOfBytesRead < BUFFER SIZE)
        cycle = FALSE;
     //对文件内容进行的操作
     for (index = 0; index < NumberOfBytesRead; index++)
        func(&buffer[index]);
     //将缓冲区中的数据写入目标文件
if (WriteFile(handle dst, buffer, NumberOfBytesRead, &NumberOfBytesWrite, NULL) == FALSE)
     {
        cout << "WriteFile Error!" << endl;</pre>
        exit(1);
```

```
}
   }
  //关闭文件句柄
  CloseHandle(handle src);
  CloseHandle(handle dst);
}
void filter overlp(char* source, char* sink, void(*func)(char* addr))
{
  HANDLE handle src, handle dst; //定义原文件与目标文件的句柄
                             //用来判断一个缓冲区是否被写满
  BOOL cycle;
  DWORD NumberOfBytesRead, NumberOfBytesWrite, index, dwError;
                                                              //读的字节数、写的字
节数
  OVERLAPPED overlapped;
                                //overlapped 结构
                          //打开原文件
handle src
                     CreateFile(source,
                                         GENERIC READ,
                                                               NULL,
                                                                           NULL,
                   FILE FLAG NO BUFFERING | FILE FLAG OVERLAPPED, NULL);
OPEN EXISTING,
  //创建目标文件
handle dst = CreateFile(sink, GENERIC WRITE, NULL, NULL, CREATE ALWAYS, NULL,
NULL);
  if(handle_src == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE || handle_dst == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
   {
     cout << "CreatFile Invocation Error!" << endl;</pre>
     exit(1);
  cycle = TRUE;
  //对 overlapped 结构初始化
  overlapped.hEvent = NULL;
  overlapped.Offset = -BUFFER SIZE;
  overlapped.OffsetHigh = 0;
  //用来 cycle 判断文件什么时候读完
  while (cycle)
     //计算文件的偏移量
```

```
overlapped.Offset = overlapped.Offset + BUFFER SIZE;
      //从原文件读数据送入缓冲区
if (ReadFile(handle src, buffer, BUFFER SIZE, &NumberOfBytesRead, &overlapped) == FALSE)
         switch (dwError = GetLastError())
            //读文件结尾
         case ERROR HANDLE EOF:
            cycle = FALSE;
            break;
         case ERROR IO PENDING:
if (GetOverlappedResult(handle src, &overlapped, &NumberOfBytesRead, TRUE) == FALSE)
               cout << "GetOverlappedResult Error!" << endl;</pre>
               exit(1);
            break:
         default:
            break;
      }
      //当不满一个个缓存区时,说明达到文件末尾,结束循环
      if (NumberOfBytesRead < BUFFER SIZE)
         cycle = FALSE;
      //对文件内容进行的操作
      for (index = 0; index < NumberOfBytesRead; index++)
         func(&buffer[index]);
      //将缓冲区中的数据写入目标文件
if (WriteFile(handle dst, buffer, NumberOfBytesRead, &NumberOfBytesWrite, NULL) == FALSE)
         cout << "WriteFile Error!" << endl;</pre>
         exit(1);
   }
  //关闭文件句柄
  CloseHandle(handle src);
```

```
CloseHandle(handle dst);
}
void main()
{
   //分配缓冲区
   buffer = new char[BUFFER SIZE];
   //记录执行 filter 函数的开始时间
   DWORD tick:
   //用于三种模式各自的平均时间
   DWORD nobuffer average time = 0;
   DWORD sequen average time = 0;
   DWORD overlp average time = 0;
   // 定义文件对和函数指针
   vector<pair<string, string>> file pairs nobuffer = {
       {"source.txt", "nobuffer 1.txt"}, {"source 1.txt", "nobuffer 2.txt"},
       {"source 2.txt", "nobuffer 3.txt"}, {"source 3.txt", "nobuffer 4.txt"},
       {"source 4.txt", "nobuffer 5.txt"}, {"source 5.txt", "nobuffer 6.txt"},
       {"source 6.txt", "nobuffer 7.txt"}, {"source 7.txt", "nobuffer 8.txt"},
       {"source 8.txt", "nobuffer 9.txt"}, {"source 9.txt", "nobuffer 10.txt"}};
   vector<pair<string, string>> file pairs sequen = {
       {"source.txt", "sequen 1.txt"}, {"source 1.txt", "sequen 2.txt"},
       {"source 2.txt", "sequen 3.txt"}, {"source 3.txt", "sequen 4.txt"},
       {"source 4.txt", "sequen 5.txt"}, {"source 5.txt", "sequen 6.txt"},
       {"source 6.txt", "sequen 7.txt"}, {"source 7.txt", "sequen 8.txt"},
       {"source 8.txt", "sequen 9.txt"}, {"source 9.txt", "sequen 10.txt"}};
   vector<pair<string, string>> file pairs overlp = {
       {"source.txt", "overlp 1.txt"}, {"source 1.txt", "overlp 2.txt"},
       {"source_2.txt", "overlp_3.txt"}, {"source 3.txt", "overlp 4.txt"},
       {"source 4.txt", "overlp 5.txt"}, {"source 5.txt", "overlp 6.txt"},
       {"source 6.txt", "overlp 7.txt"}, {"source 7.txt", "overlp 8.txt"},
       {"source 8.txt", "overlp 9.txt"}, {"source 9.txt", "overlp 10.txt"}};
   void (*funcs[])(char*) = {f1, f2, f3, f4, f5, f1, f2, f3, f4, f5};
```

```
// 记录时间并运行无缓存模式
  cout << "*无文件高速缓存模式正在运行....." << endl;
  DWORD start time = GetTickCount();
  process files nobuffer(filter nobuffer, file pairs nobuffer, funcs);
  DWORD nobuffer time = GetTickCount() - start time;
  cout << "无文件高速缓存模式总用时: " << nobuffer time << " ms." << endl;
  // 记录时间并运行文件缓存模式
  cout << "*使用文件高速缓存模式正在运行....." << endl:
  start time = GetTickCount();
  process files sequen(filter sequen, file pairs sequen, funcs);
  DWORD sequen time = GetTickCount() - start time;
  cout << "使用文件高速缓存模式总用时: " << sequen time << " ms." << endl;
     // 记录时间并运行异步模式
  cout << "*异步传输模式正在运行....." << endl;
  start time = GetTickCount();
  process files overlp(filter overlp, file pairs overlp, funcs);
  DWORD overlp time = GetTickCount() - start time;
  cout << "异步传输模式总用时: " << overlp time << " ms." << endl;
  // 输出平均时间对比
  cout << "*三种模式的平均用时如下: " << endl;
  cout << ".无模式高速缓存模式平均用时: " << nobuffer time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
  cout << ".使用文件高速缓存模式平均用时: " << sequen time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
  cout << ".异步传输模式平均用时: " << overlp time / 10 << " ms." << endl;
  system("pause");
  return:
```

}