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2. Identify the system calls to copy the content of one file to another and illustrate the same using a C program.

Aim:

To copy the content of one file to another using system calls in a C program.

Algorithm:

- 1. Start the program.
- 2. Open the source file in read-only mode using the open() system call.
- 3. Open or create the destination file in write mode using the open() system call.
- 4. Read the content from the source file in chunks using the read() system call.
- 5. Write the content to the destination file using the write() system call.
- 6. Close both files using the close() system call.
- 7. End the program.

Procedure:

- 1. Include necessary headers: <fcntl.h>, <unistd.h>, <stdio.h>.
- 2. Use open() to access the source and destination files.
- 3. Use read() and write() in a loop to transfer data.
- 4. Handle errors appropriately (e.g., file not found).
- 5. Use close() to release file descriptors after the operation.

CODE:

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define BUFFER_SIZE 1024

int main() {
   int src_fd, dest_fd, n;
   char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
```

```
src fd = open("source.txt", O_RDONLY);
if (src_fd < 0) {
  perror("Error opening source file");
  return 1;
}
dest_fd = open("destination.txt", O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, 0644);
if (dest_fd < 0) {
  perror("Error opening destination file");
  close(src_fd);
  return 1;
}
while ((n = read(src_fd, buffer, BUFFER_SIZE)) > 0) {
  if (write(dest_fd, buffer, n) != n) {
     perror("Error writing to destination file");
     close(src_fd);
     close(dest_fd);
     return 1;
  }
}
if (n < 0) {
  perror("Error reading from source file");
}
close(src fd);
close(dest_fd);
```

```
return 0;
```

OUTPUT:

