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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 understand file handling using system calls in C by copying the content of one file to another.

## **Algorithm**

- 1. Open the source file in read-only mode using the open () system call.
- 2. Open (or create) the destination file in write mode using open().
- 3. Use a loop to read the content of the source file in chunks using the read() system call.
- 4. Write the read content into the destination file using the write() system call.
- 5. Continue until the end of the source file is reached.
- 6. Close both files using the close() system call.

### **Procedure**

- 1. Use open () to handle file descriptors for the source and destination files.
- 2. Check for errors (e.g., if the files cannot be opened).
- 3. Use a buffer to read data from the source file and write it to the destination file.
- 4. Handle edge cases like empty files or read/write errors.
- 5. Ensure both files are properly closed at the end of the operation.

#### Code:

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define BUFFER_SIZE 1024
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
```

```
int source, destination;
  char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
  ssize_t bytesRead, bytesWritten;
 if (argc != 3) {
     write(STDERR_FILENO, "Usage: ./copyfile <source> <destination>\n", 41);
     exit(1);
  }
source = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);
  if (source < 0) {
    perror("Error opening source file");
     exit(1);
  }
destination = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, 0644);
  if (destination < 0) {
     perror("Error opening destination file");
    close(source);
     exit(1);
  }
while ((bytesRead = read(source, buffer, BUFFER_SIZE)) > 0) {
     bytesWritten = write(destination, buffer, bytesRead);
    if (bytesWritten != bytesRead) {
       perror("Error writing to destination file");
       close(source);
```

```
close(destination);
    exit(1);
}
if (bytesRead < 0)
    perror("Error reading source file");
close(source);
close(destination);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

# Result

The program successfully copies the content of the source file into the destination file using system calls, demonstrating efficient file handling in C.

# **Output:**

