"Stupidity is while (1) { tryAgain(); }"

- Unknown

CSE102 Computer Programming with C

2020-2021 Spring Semester

Files

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Von Neumann Architecture

Central Processing Unit
Control Unit
Arithmetic Logic Unit
Output

Registers
MAR MDR PC Acc
Data Memory Program

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File Processing

- Files: used for permanent storage of information
- Two types of files:
 - Text files
 - Binary files

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Text Files

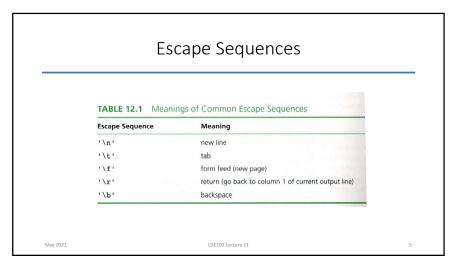
- Text file: collection of characters
 - Can be considered as stream of characters
 - Input stream (e.g., keyboard : stdin)
 - Output stream (e.g., screen: stdout, stderr)
 - Can be created by using editors
 - · Readable by human
 - Special characters

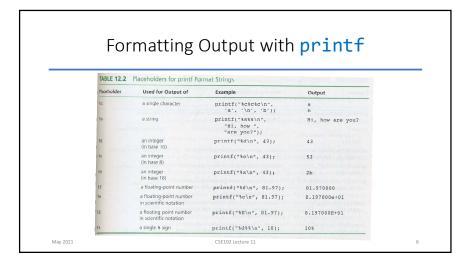
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- · New line character
- End of file character (EOF is returned when read)
- Other escape sequences

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```
File Pointer

• Allows to access a file

FILE *fileptr;
fileptr = fopen("filename", "access mode");
if (fileptr == NULL)
    printf("File open error");
else
    .... process file ....
fclose(fileptr);

• Processing with getc, putc, fscanf and fprintf
• What if stdin or stdout is used as FILE *

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```

```
Copying a Text File
                      Makes a backup file. Repeatedly prompts for the name of a file to
                  * back up until a name is provided that corresponds to an available
* file. Then it prompts for the name of the backup file and creates
                   * the file copy.
                  #include <stdio.h>
                 #define STRSIZ 80
            10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
                  main(void)
                         char in_name[STRSIZ],
                                                      /* strings giving names
                                                      /* of input and backup files
                                                      /* file pointers for input and
                        FILE *inp,
                                                            backup files
                               *outp;
                                                      /* one character of input file
                         /\star Get the name of the file to back up and open the file for input
                         printf("Enter name of file you want to back up> ");
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```

```
for (scanf("%s", in name);
     (inp = fopen(in name, "r")) == NULL;
     scanf("%s", in name)) {
   printf("Cannot open %s for input\n", in name);
   printf("Re-enter file name> ");
/* Get name to use for backup file and open file for output
printf("Enter name for backup copy> ");
for (scanf("%s", out_name);
     (outp = fopen(out_name,
     scanf("%s", out_name)) {
   printf("Cannot open %s for output\n", out_name);
   printf("Re-enter file name> ");
/* Make backup copy one character at a time
for (ch = getc(inp); ch != EOF; ch = getc(inp))
   putc(ch, outp);
/* Close files and notify user of backup completion
fclose(inp);
fclose(outp);
printf("Copied %s to %s.\n", in_name, out_name);
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```

Input and Output Streams getc(inp) putc(ch, outp) File Backup Program scanf(...) printf(...)

Binary Files stores the data in their internal representation
 Note that Text files stores the data as character sequence

 requires conversion between data types and stream of characters

 No conversion in binary files

 Higher performance
 Less storage
 Higher precision for doubles

 System dependent

 Not portable

 Not human readable

Binary Files

```
FILE *fileptr;
fileptr = fopen("filename", "access mode");
if (fileptr == NULL)
printf("File open error");
else
.... process file ....
fclose(fileptr);

• Access more is "rb" or "wb"

• Processing with fwrite or fread
• Ex: creating a binary file of integer
```

```
Creating a Binary File of Integers

1. FILE *binaryp;
2. int i;
3.
4. binaryp = fopen("nums.bin", "wb");
5.
6. for (i = 2; i <= 500; i += 2)
7. fwrite(&i, sizeof (int), 1, binaryp);
8.
9. fclose(binaryp);

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```

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fread and fwrite

```
fwrite(pointer, size_of_component, num_of_values, fileptr)

day_t a[20];
fwrite (a, sizeof(day_t), 20, bptr);

int fread(pointer, size_of_component, num_of_values, fileptr)

int a[20];
num = fread(a, sizeof(int), 20, bptr);

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```

```
Text file vs Binary file
```

```
· Assume following declarations
         #define STRSIZ 10
         #define MAX 40
         typedef struct {
                            name[20];
                   char
                   double
                                      diameter;
                   double
                                      orbit time,
                            rotation_time;
         } planet_t;
         double nums[MAX], data;
         planet_t a_planet;
         int i, n, status;
        FILE *plan_bin_inp, *plan_bin_outp, *plan_txt_inp, *plan_txt_outp; FILE *doub_bin_inp, *doub_bin_outp, *doub_txt_inp, *doub_txt_outp;
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```

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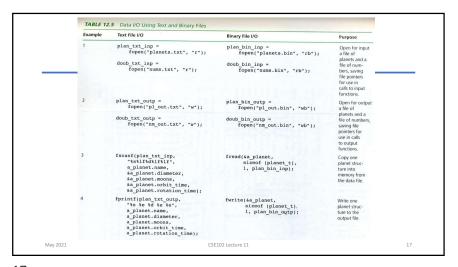


TABLE 12.5 (continued) Example Purpose for (i = 0; i < MAX; ++i) fread(nums, sizeof (double), Fill array fscanf(doub_txt_inp, MAX, doub_bin_inp); nums with "%lf", &nums[i]); type double values from input file. fwrite(nums, sizeof (double), for (i = 0; i < MAX; ++i) Write contents fprintf(doub_txt_outp, MAX, doub_bin_outp); of array nums to output file. n = fread(nums, for (status = sizeof (double), data until EOF fscanf(doub_txt_inp, MAX, doub_bin_inp); encountered. "%1f", &data); setting n to status != EOF && values stored. status = fscanf(doub_txt_inp, "%lf", &data)) nums[n++] = data; fclose(plan txt inp); fclose(plan bin inp); Close all fclose(plan_txt_outp); fclose(plan_bin_outp); input and fclose(doub_txt_inp); fclose(doub_bin_inp); output files. fclose(doub_bin_outp); fclose(doub txt outp); CSE102 Lecture 11 May 2021

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Case Study: Database Inquiry Problem

- Database
 - File
 - Record
 - Field
- · Inventory database
 - Inventory file
 - Product record
 - · Stock number
 - Category
 - Technical description
 - Price

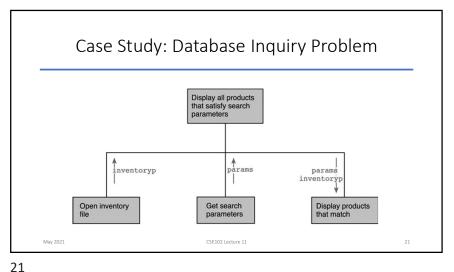
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Case Study: Database Inquiry Problem

- Possible queries:
 - What printer stands that cost less than \$100 are available?
 - What product has the code 5432?
 - What types of data cartridges are available?
- · Analysis:
 - · Open inventory file
 - Get search parameters
 - Display products that satisfy the search parameters

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```
* Displays all products in the database that satisfy the search
           * parameters specified by the program user.
           #include <stdio.h>
           #include <string.h>
           #define MIN_STOCK 1111 /* minimum stock number
           #define MAX_STOCK 9999 /* maximum stock number
           #define MAX PRICE 1000.00 /* maximum product price
           #define STR_SIZ 80 /* number of characters in a string
           typedef struct {
                                       /* product structure type
               int stock num;
                                            /* stock number
                 char category[STR_SIZ];
                 char tech_descript[STR_SIZ];
                 double price;
       18. } product_t;
           typedef struct {
                                        /* search parameter bounds type
               int low_stock, high_stock;
                 char low_category(STR_SIZ), high_category(STR_SIZ);
char low_tech_descript(STR_SIZ), high_tech_descript(STR_SIZ);
                 double low_price, high_price;
      25. } search_params_t;
      27.
           search_params_t get_params(void);
      28. void display_match(FILE *databasep, search_params_t params);
_{\text{May 2021}} 30. /* Insert prototypes of functions needed by get_params and display_match */
```

```
32. int
33. main(void)
34. {
35. char
36. FILE
37. seard
38. 39. /* (
40. print
41. scani
42. inver
42. inver
45. parar
46. 47. /* [
48. disp.
49.
50. retur
51. }
                                   inv_filename[STR_SIZ]; /* name of inventory file
                                 *inventoryp;
                                                                /* inventory file pointer
                                                                  /* search parameter bounds
              /\star Get name of inventory file and open it
              printf("Enter name of inventory file> ");
              scanf("%s", inv filename);
              inventoryp = fopen(inv_filename, "rb");
              /* Get the search parameters
              params = get_params();
              /* Display all products that satisfy the search parameters
              display_match(inventoryp, params);
              return(0);
```

```
53. /*
54. * Prompts the
55. */
56. search_params_t
     * Prompts the user to enter the search parameters
57. get_params(void)
58. {
       /* body of get_params to be inserted */
60. }
61.
62.
      * Displays records of all products in the inventory that satisfy search
63.
      * Pre: databasep accesses a binary file of product_t records that has
65.
                been opened as an input file, and params is defined
67.
     display_match(FILE
                                   *databasep, /* input - file pointer to binary
                                                           database file
70.
71.
                    search_params_t params) /* input - search parameter bounds
72.
73.
74.
75.
        /* body of display_match to be inserted */
76.
77.
      /* Insert functions needed by get_params and display_match
78.
                                       CSE102 Lecture 11
```

Algorithm for get_params

- 1. Initialize params to permit widest possible search
- 2. Display menu and get response to store in choice
- 3. Repeat while the choice is not 'q'
- 4. Select appropriate prompt and get parameter value
- 5. Display menu and get response to store in choice
- 6. Return search parameters

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Structure Chart for get_params

get_params

Get search
parameters

Use menu to get
parameter change
preference
menu_choose

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25 26

Select by letter a search parameter to set, or enter q to accept parameters shown. Search Parameter [a] Low bound for stock number 9999 [b] High bound for stock number [d] High bound for category 2222 [e] Low bound for technical description [f] High bound for technical description aaaa [g] Low bound for price [h] High bound for price \$ 0.00 New low bound for category> modem Select by letter a search parameter to set, or enter q to accept parameters shown. Current Value Search Parameter [a] Low bound for stock number [b] High bound for stock number 9999 [c] Low bound for category [d] High bound for category [e] Low bound for technical description aaaa [f] High bound for technical description 2222 [g] Low bound for price [h] High bound for price CSE102 Lecture 11

Selection> d New high bound for category> modem Select by letter a search parameter to set, or enter q to accept parameters shown. Search Parameter Current Value [a] Low bound for stock number 1111 [b] High bound for stock number 9999 [c] Low bound for category modem [d] High bound for category modem [e] Low bound for technical description aaaa [f] High bound for technical description ZZZZ [g] Low bound for price [h] High bound for price Selection> h New high bound for price> 199.99 CSE102 Lecture 11

```
Select by letter a search parameter to set, or enter q to accept
                  parameters shown.
                        Search Parameter
                                                                     Current Value
                  [a] Low bound for stock number
                                                                     1111
                  [b] High bound for stock number
                                                                     9999
                  [c] Low bound for category
                  [d] High bound for category
                                                                     modem
                  [e] Low bound for technical description
                                                                     aaaa
                  [f] High bound for technical description
                                                                     ZZZZ
                  [g] Low bound for price
                                                                     $ 0.00
                  [h] High bound for price
                                                                     $ 199.99
                  Selection> q
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```

```
1. /*

2. * Displays a lettered menu with the current values of search parameters.

3. * Returns the letter the user enters. A letter in the range a.h selects

4. * a parameter to change; q quits, accepting search parameters shown.

5. * Post: first non whitespace character entered is returned

7. char

8. menu_choose(search_params_t params) /* input - current search parameter

9. bounds

10. {

11. char choice;

12. printf("Select by letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

13. printf("G tohnaccept parameters shown.\n\n");

15. printf("Select by letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

17. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

18. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

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19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

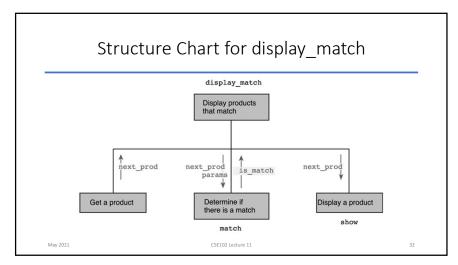
19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or enter ");

19. printf("Select hy letter a search parameter to set or en
```

```
printf("[d] High bound for category
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
                      params.high_category);
             printf("[e] Low bound for technical description
                                                                                      %s\n".
                     params.low tech descript);
             printf("[f] High bound for technical description
                     params.high_tech_descript);
             printf("[g] Low bound for price
                                                                                      $%7.2f\n",
             params.low_price);
printf("[h] High bound for price
                                                                                      $%7.2f\n\n",
                     params.high price);
            printf("Selection> ");
scanf(" %c", &choice);
             return (choice);
                                              CSE102 Lecture 11
```



```
39.
40. /*
41. *
43. */
44. int
       * Determines whether record prod satisfies all search parameters
 45. match(product_t prod, /* input - record to check
46.
47. {
48.
              search_params_t params) /* input - parameters to satisfy */
              return (strcmp(params.low_category, prod.category) <= 0
                        strcmp(prod.category, params.high_category) <= 0
50. stro
51. stro
52. par
53. prod
54. }
55. /*
56. * *** STUB ***
57. * Displays each
58. * display.
59. */
60. void
61. show(product_t prod
62. {
63. printf("Func
64. prod.
65. }
                        strcmp(params.low_tech_descript, prod.tech_descript) <= 0 &&
                        strcmp(prod.tech_descript, params.high_tech_descript) <= 0 &&
                        params.low_price <= prod.price
prod.price <= params.high_price);
       * Displays each field of prod. Leaves a blank line after the product
      show(product_t prod)
              printf("Function show entered with product number %d\n",
                      prod.stock_num);
 65.
```

Thanks for listening!