

POSIX

Portable Operating System Interface

Biblioteca C vs UNIX/POSIX

C stdio.h

- ▶ fopen - abre arquivo
 - ▶ fscanf - entrada formatada
 - ▶ fprintf - saída formatada
 - ▶ fclose - fecha arquivo
 - ▶ outros (fseek, rewind, ...)
- + Buffered, poderoso, sempre disponível
- buffering pode ser confuso;
adiciona *overheads*

UNIX / POSIX

- ▶ open
 - ▶ read
 - ▶ write
 - ▶ close
 - ▶ outros (mmap, lseek, poll, ...)
- + simples, rápido, baixo-nível,
preferível para interfaces com o hardware
- somente para UNIX

UNIX/POSIX I/O de Arquivos

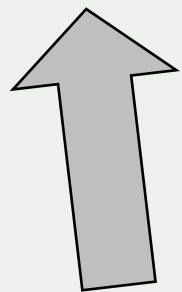
- Sem formatação - somente read/write *raw bytes*
- Preferido para trabalhar com *hardware*
- Não faz parte da Biblioteca padrão do C

POSIX open

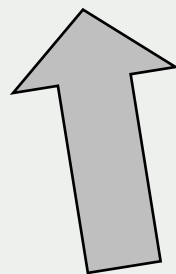
abrir e opcionalmente criar um arquivo para leitura e/ou escrita

- Protótipo:

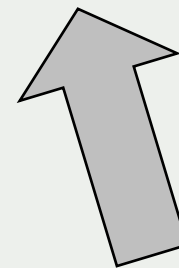
```
int open (const char* path, int oflag, ...)
```



“**descriptor do arquivo**”
(integer)



caminho do arquivo



Flag de Abertura

```
{O_WRONLY;  
O_RDONLY;  
O_RDWR; ...}
```

Exemplo:

```
int fd;  
fd = open ("/tmp/teste.txt", O_WRONLY);
```

POSIX open (Flags)

definidos em <fcntl.h>

Devem ser combinados com "OR"

O_RDONLY	open for reading only
O_WRONLY	open for writing only
O_RDWR	open for reading and writing
O_NONBLOCK	do not block on open or for data to become available
O_APPEND	append on each write
O_CREAT	create file if it does not exist
O_TRUNC	truncate size to 0
O_EXCL	error if O_CREAT and the file exists
O_SHLOCK	atomically obtain a shared lock
O_EXLOCK	atomically obtain an exclusive lock
O_NOFOLLOW	do not follow symlinks
O_SYMLINK	allow open of symlinks
O_EVTONLY	descriptor requested for event notifications only
O_CLOEXEC	mark as close-on-exec

Exemplo: (read/write, criar se não existir)

```
int fd;
```

```
fd = open("tmp/teste.txt", O_RDWR | O_CREAT);
```

POSIX - Descritor de Arquivos

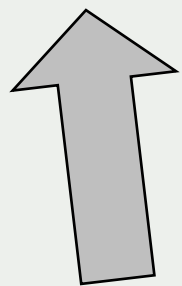
- * Número inteiro que representa um "arquivo" **aberto**
- * Cada processo (aplicação) possui uma tabela de descritores de arquivos (veja /proc/<PID>/fd) . Alguns são padrão e abertos junto com a aplicação:
 - * 0 - stdin
 - * 1 - stdout
 - * 2 - stderr
- * A função **open()** retorna este descritor
 - * http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_descriptor
- * Os Tipos de "arquivo" podem ser:
 - * arquivo em disco
 - * diretório em disco
 - * dispositivo de caracter (ex: porta serial)
 - * dispositivo de bloco (ex: HDD; CDROM)
 - * Tubo (*pipe*) (para comunicação interna)
 - * *socket* (para rede)
 - * outros...

Quase tudo no UNIX / Linux
é representado por um arquivo

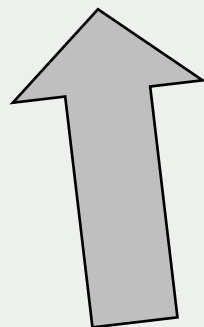
POSIX read

- Protótipo:

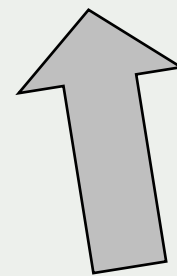
```
ssize_t read(int fildes, void *buf, size_t nbyte);
```



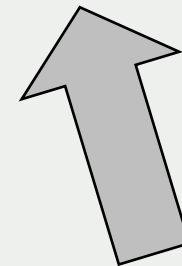
Número de bytes lidos
ou EOF (0)
ou Error (-1)



“descriptor do
arquivo”
(integer)



Endereço do
buffer



Número de bytes
a serem lidos

Exemplo:

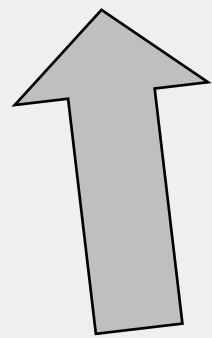
```
short siX16;
```

```
int res = read(fid, &siX16, sizeof(short) );
```

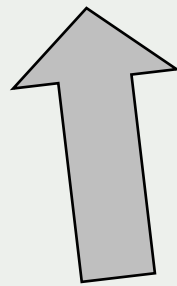
POSIX write

- Protótipo:

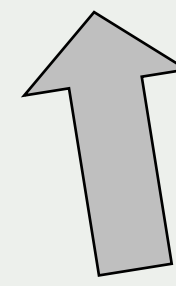
```
ssize_t write(int fildes, const void *buf, size_t nbyte);
```



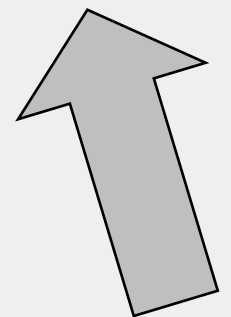
Número de
bytes escritos
ou Error (-1)



“descriptor de arquivo”
(integer)



Endereço do
buffer



Número de
bytes a serem
escritos

Exemplo:

```
short siX16=0x7FFF;
```

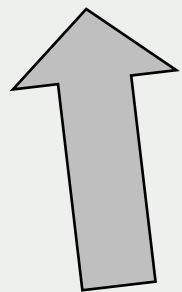
```
int res = write(fid, &siX16, sizeof(short) );
```


POSIX lseek

reposiciona o ponteiro do descritor do arquivo em um arquivo aberto

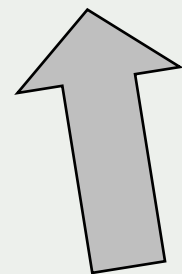
- Protótipo:

```
off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int whence);
```

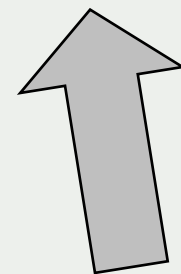


“offset”

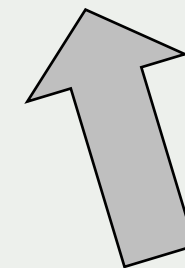
(-1 se der erro)



Descritor de arquivo



Valor de *offset*



```
{ SEEK_SET;  
  SEEK_CUR;  
  SEEK_END }
```

POSIX lseek

reposiciona o ponteiro do descritor do arquivo em um arquivo aberto

- Protótipo:

```
off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int whence);
```

Exemplo:

O Arquivo teste.txt contém o texto
"Hello World"

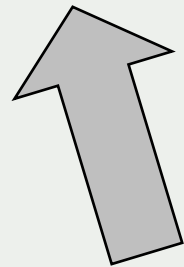
```
int fd;  
char c;  
fd = open("/tmp/teste.txt", O_RDONLY);  
lseek(fd, 6, SEEK_SET);  
read(fd, &c, 1);
```

Qual character será gravado em **c**?

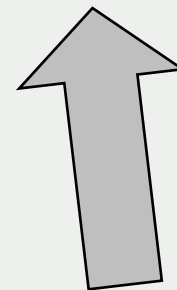
POSIX close

- Protótipo:

```
int close(int fildes)
```



OK (0)
Error (-1)



“descriptor de arquivo”
(integer)

Exemplo:

```
int iStatus = close(fd);
```

Exemplo: UART

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>           //Used for UART
#include <fcntl.h>           //Used for UART
#include <termios.h>         //Used for UART

int main(int argc, const char * argv[]) {

    int uart0_filestream = -1;

    uart0_filestream = open("/dev/ttyAMA0", O_RDWR | O_NOCTTY | O_NDELAY);    //Open in
non blocking read/write mode
    if (uart0_filestream == -1)
    {
        printf("Error - Unable to open UART. Ensure it is not in use by another application
\n");
    }
    struct termios options;
    tcgetattr(uart0_filestream, &options);
    options.c_cflag = B9600 | CS8 | CLOCAL | CREAD;    //<Set baud rate
    options.c_iflag = IGNPAR;
    options.c_oflag = 0;
    options.c_lflag = 0;
    tcflush(uart0_filestream, TCIFLUSH);
    tcsetattr(uart0_filestream, TCSANOW, &options);
```

Exemplo: UART

```

unsigned char tx_buffer[20];
unsigned char *p_tx_buffer;

p_tx_buffer = &tx_buffer[0];
*p_tx_buffer++ = 'H';
*p_tx_buffer++ = 'e';
*p_tx_buffer++ = 'l';
*p_tx_buffer++ = 'l';
*p_tx_buffer++ = 'o';

if (uart0_filestream != -1)
{
    int count = write(uart0_filestream, &tx_buffer[0], (p_tx_buffer - &tx_buffer[0]));
    if (count < 0)
    {
        printf("UART TX error\n");
    }
}

if (uart0_filestream != -1)
{
    unsigned char rx_buffer[256];
    int rx_length = read(uart0_filestream, (void*)rx_buffer, 255);
    if (rx_length < 0)
    {
    }
    else if (rx_length == 0)
    { }
    else
    {
        rx_buffer[rx_length] = '\0';
        printf("%i bytes read : %s\n", rx_length, rx_buffer);
    }
}
close(uart0_filestream);
return 0;
}

```