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# Linux C 创建目录函数mkdir相关

## linuxc

I.Linux C 创建目录函数mkdir的mode设置问题

函数原型:

#include <sys/stat.h>

int mkdir(const char \*path, mode\_t mode);

参数:

path是目录名

mode是目录权限

返回值:

返回0表示成功,返回-1表示错误,并且会设置errno值。

mode模式位:

mode 表示新目录的权限,可以取以下值:

S IRUSR

S IREAD

S\_IWUSR

S IWRITE

S IXUSR

S IEXEC

S IRWXU

```
This is equivalent to (S IRUSR | S IWUSR | S IXUSR).
S IRGRP
Read permission bit for the group owner of the file. Usually 040.
S IWGRP
Write permission bit for the group owner of the file. Usually 020.
S IXGRP
Execute or search permission bit for the group owner of the file. Usually 010.
S IRWXG
This is equivalent to (S IRGRP | S IWGRP | S IXGRP).
S IROTH
Read permission bit for other users. Usually 04.
S IWOTH
Write permission bit for other users. Usually 02.
S IXOTH
Execute or search permission bit for other users. Usually 01.
S IRWXO
This is equivalent to (S IROTH | S IWOTH | S IXOTH).
S ISUID
This is the set-user-ID on execute bit, usually 04000. See How Change Persona.
S ISGID
This is the set-group-ID on execute bit, usually 02000. See How Change Persona.
S ISVTX
This is the sticky bit, usually 01000.
例子:
#include <sys/types.h> #include <sys/stat.h>
int status;
status = mkdir("/home/newdir", S IRWXU | S IRWXG | S IROTH | S IXOTH);
这样就创建了一个newdir目录,权限通过ls-al查看为
drwxr-xr-x
跟用linux命令mkdir创建的目录权限位一致。
II. linux下C语言创建多级目录
int CreateDir(const char *sPathName)
 char DirName[256];
 strcpy(DirName, sPathName);
 int i,len = strlen(DirName);
 if(DirName[len-1]!='/')
 strcat(DirName, "/");
```

```
len = strlen(DirName);
 for (i=1; i< len; i++)
 if(DirName[i]=='/')
 DirName[i] = 0;
 if( access(DirName, NULL)!=0 )
 {
   if(mkdir(DirName, 0755)==-1)
            perror("mkdir error");
            return -1;
 DirName[i] = '/';
 return 0;
 }
III.linux c 编程:创建一个线程,监视某个目录,一旦目录里出现新的文件,就将文件转移到指
定的目录里去。
/*
头文件
*/
#define SRCPATH "srcpath/"
#define DSTPATH "dstpath/"
int movefile()
DIR *dir;
struct dirent *dt;
FILE *fp1,*fp2;
char filename1[256], filename2[256];
char buf[1024];
int readsize, writesize;
if((dir = opendir(SRCPATH)) == NULL)
printf("opendir %s error\n", SRCPATH);
return -1;
}
memset(filename1,0,sizeof(filename1));
strcpy(filename1,SRCPATH);
memset(filename2,0,sizeof(filename2));
strcpy(filename2,DSTPATH);
while(1)
```

```
14/1/14
 while((dt = readdir(dir)) != NULL)
 if(strcmp(dt->d name,".")==0||strcmp(dt->d name,"..")==0)
 continue;
 //如果这个目录里 还有目录,可以在这加判断
 strcat(filename1,dt->d name);
 strcat(filename2,dt->d name);
 //如果进程资源较少可以直接用linux系统命令
 fp1 = fopen(filename1,"rb");
 if(fp1 == NULL)
  {
 printf("open %s failed /n",filename1);
 return -1;
 fp2 = fopen(filename2, "wb");
 if(fp2 == NULL)
  {
 printf("open %s failed /n",filename2);
 fclose(fp1);
 return -1;
 while((readsize = fread(buf,sizeof(buf),1,fp1))>0)
 //total += readsize;
 memset(buf,0,sizeof(buf));
 writesize = fwrite(buf, sizeof(buf), 1, fp2);
 if(writesize!==readsize)
 printf("write error");
 return -2;
 fclose(fp1);
 fclose(fp2);
 fclose(fp1);
 fclose(fp2);
 rmdir(filename2);
 }
 int main(int argc, char **argv)
```

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```
14/1/14
 pthread_t id1;
 int ret;
 ret = pthread create(&id1, NULL, (void*)movefile, NULL);
  }
```

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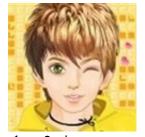
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