Project 3

Documentation

```
int fpurge(FILE *stream): Set everything in the buffer to '\0'
int fseek(FILE *stream, long offset, int whence): Use Iseek().
int fclose(FILE *stream): call fflush() and Delete stream and buffer.
int fflush(FILE *stream)
  if(buffer is not empty and last operation was write){
       write the rest of the buffer into file
  Clear the buffer;
  Reset the position;
}
size t fread(void *ptr, size t size, size t nmemb, FILE *stream)
  if(it is the end of the file){
     return 0;
  if(read to the end of the buffer or the buffer is empty)
     fill the buffer by read()
     if (no more data to read)
        It is the end of the file.
  }
    Read data from buffer;
size t fwrite(const void *ptr, size t size, size t nmemb, FILE *stream)
  while(buffer size < write Size)
    Copy the data to buffer
     Write the data from buffer to file
     Write size -= buffersize
  }
     // when the buffer size is big enough for the last load
     Copy the data to buffer
     Write the data from the buffer to file
     Reset location and buffer
```

```
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return the total write size;
}
```

Fgutc: Similar to fread() but read one char at a time.

Fgets: Use fputc() to read a string, it return when meet '\n', '\0' or meet the size.

Fputc: similar to fwrite() but write one char at a time.

Fputs: use a while loop to call fputc().

Discussions in one or two pages.

- Limitation and possible extension of your program
 - Some methods can be push into the File class and make it more object-oriented.
 - There are more details in the Unix-original stdio.h that can be put into the project. For example, some error handlings.
 - There are a lot of methods in the Unix-original stdio.h can be added into the project.
 - In the project, I clear the buffer a lot. Maybe I can reduce the times I clear out the buffer.
- Performance consideration between your own stdio.h and Unix I/O
 Unix I/O is faster except writing and reading one byte at a time, read at once, write once, and write random.

249 133 166245 162	read hamlet.txt with unix I/O at once. read hamlet.txt with unix I/O every 4096 bytes. read hamlet.txt with unix I/O one by one character. read hamlet.txt with unix I/O with random sizes.
143 921 2816 1148	read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp at once. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp one by one character. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp with random sizes.
104 728 464839 8701	write to test.txt with unix I/O at once. write to test.txt with unix I/O every 4096 bytes. write to test.txt with unix I/O one by one character. write to test.txt with unix I/O with random sizes.
912 3539 2823 3220	write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp at once. write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp one by one character. write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp with random sizes.

Performance consideration between your own stdio.h and the Unix-original stdio.h

original stdio is faster except writing and reading one byte at a time.

89 138 9621 character. 167	read hamlet.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp at once. read hamlet.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. read hamlet.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp one by one read hamlet.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp with random sizes.
143 921 2816 1148	read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp at once. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp one by one character. read hamlet.txt with your stdio.cpp with random sizes.
725 496 9626 character. 903	write to test.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp at once. write to test.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. write to test.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp one by one write to test.txt with the unix-original stdio.cpp with random sizes.
912 3539 2823 3220	write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp at once. write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp every 4096 bytes. write to test.txt with your stdio.cpp one by one character.