NAME

putc, putw, fcreat, fflush − buffered output

SYNOPSIS

```
mov     $filename,r0
jsr     r5,fcreat; iobuf

fcreat(file, iobuf)
char *file;
struct buf *iobuf;

(get byte in r0)
jsr     r5,putc; iobuf

putc(c, iobuf)
int c;
struct buf *iobuf;

(get word in r0)
jsr     r5,putw; iobuf

putw(w, iobuf);
int w;
struct buf *iobuf;

jsr     r5,flush; iobuf

fflush(iobuf)
struct buf *iobuf;
```

DESCRIPTION

Fcreat creates the given file (mode 666) and sets up the buffer *iobuf* (size 518 bytes); *putc* and *putw* write a byte or word respectively onto the file; *flush* forces the contents of the buffer to be written, but does not close the file. The structure of the buffer is:

```
struct buf {
        int fildes;         /* File descriptor */
        int nunused;        /* Remaining slots */
        char *xfree;        /* Ptr to next free slot */
        char buff[512];     /* The buffer */
};
```

Before terminating, a program should call *flush* to force out the last of the output *(fflush* from C).

The user must supply *iobuf*, which should begin on a word boundary.

To write a new file using the same buffer, it suffices to call *[f]flush*, close the file, and call *fcreat* again.

Use the new "Standard I/O" instead.

SEE ALSO

creat(II), write(II), getc(III)
A New Input-Output Package by D. M. Ritchie.

DIAGNOSTICS

Fcreat sets the error bit (c-bit) if the file creation failed (from C, returns −1). *Putc* and *putw* return their character (word) argument. In all calls*errno* is set appropriately to 0 or to a system error number . See intro(II).