NAME

putchar, flush − write character

SYNOPSIS

putchar(ch)

flush( )

DESCRIPTION

Putchar writes out its argument and returns it unchanged. Only the low-order byte is written, and only if it is non-null. Unless other arrangements have been made, *putchar* writes in unbuffered fashion on the standard output file.

Associated with this routine is an external variable *fout* which has the structure of a buffer discussed under *putc* (III). If the file descriptor part of this structure (first word) is greater than 2, output via *putchar* is buffered. To achieve buffered output one may say, for example,

        fout = dup(1);   or
        fout = creat(...);

In such a case *flush* must be called before the program terminates in order to flush out the buffered output. *Flush* may be called at any time.

Use the new "Standard I/O" instead.

SEE ALSO

putc(III)
A New Input-Output Package by D. M. Ritchie.

BUGS

The *fout* notion is kludgy.