opendir 、readdir 小结

1. opendir()

```
DIR* opendir (const char * path); (获取 path 子目录下的所由文件和目录的列表,
如果 path 是个文件则返回值为 NULL)
DIR 结构体的原型为: struct dirstream
   在 linux 系统中:
    typedef struct __dirstream DIR;
   struct __dirstream
    void * fd; /* `struct hurd fd' pointer for descriptor. */
    char *_data; /* Directory block. */
    int entry data; /* Entry number `__data' corresponds to. */
    char *__ptr; /* Current pointer into the block.
    int __entry_ptr; /* Entry number `__ptr' corresponds to. */
    size t allocation; /* Space allocated for the block.
    size t size; /* Total valid data in the block.
     libc lock define (, lock) /* Mutex lock for this structure. */
    };
2. readdir
struct dirent* readdir(DIR* dir_handle); (个人理解循环读取 dir_handle,目录和
文件都读)
读取 opendir 返回值的那个列表
返回 dirent 结构体指针, dirent 结构体成员如下, (文件和目录都行)
   struct dirent
    {
   long d ino; /* inode number 索引节点号 */
   off t d off; /* offset to this dirent 在目录文件中的偏移 */
   unsigned short d_reclen; /* length of this d_name 文件名长 */
```

```
unsigned char d_type; /* the type of d_name 文件类型 */
char d_name [NAME_MAX+1]; /* file name (null-terminated) 文件名,
最长 255 字符 */
}
```

代码

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include dirent.h>
int main(void)
    DIR *dirptr=NULL;
     int i=1;
     struct dirent *entry;
     if((dirptr = opendir("test.dir"))==NULL)
     printf("opendir failed!");
     return 1;
     else
     while(entry=readdir(dirptr))
     printf("filename%d=%s\n",i,entry->d_name);
     i++;
     closedir(dirptr);
    return 0;
}
```

输出:

- filename1=dir1
- filename2=file3
- filename3=..
- filename4=dir3
- filename5=.
- filename6=file1
- filename7=file2
- filename8=dir2