File Management in C

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Console oriented Input/Output

- Console oriented – use terminal (keyboard/screen)
- scanf(“%d”,&i) – read data from keyboard
- printf(“%d”,i) – print data to monitor
- Suitable for small volumes of data
- Data lost when program terminated

Real-life applications

- Large data volumes
- E.g. physical experiments (CERN collider), human genome, population records etc.
- Need for flexible approach to store/retrieve data
- Concept of *files*

Files

- Types of files:
  - Text file
  - Binary files
- File – place on disc where group of related data is stored
  - E.g. your C programs, executables

- High-level programming languages support file operations
  - Naming
  - Opening
  - Reading
  - Writing
  - Closing

Defining and opening file

- To store data file in secondary memory (disc) must specify to OS
  - Filename (e.g. sort.c, input.data)
  - Purpose (e.g. reading, writing, appending)

Filename

- String of characters that make up a valid filename for OS

- May contain two parts
  - Primary
  - Optional period with extension

- Examples: a.out, prog.c, temp, text.out

General format for opening file

FILE *fp; /*variable fp is pointer to type FILE*/

/*opens file with name *filename* , assigns identifier to fp *

fp = fopen(“*filename*”, “*mode*”);

- **fp**
  - contains all information about file
  - Communication link between system and program
- **Mode can be**
  - **r** open file for reading only
  - **w** open file for writing only
  - **a** open file for appending (adding) data

Different modes

- Writing mode
  - if file already exists then *contents are deleted*,
  - else new file with specified name created
- Appending mode
  - if file already exists then file opened with contents safe
  - else new file created
- Reading mode
  - if file already exists then opened with contents safe
  - else error occurs.

```
FILE *p1, *p2;
p1 = fopen(“data”,”r”);
p2= fopen(“results”, w”);
```

Additional modes

- r+ open to beginning for both reading/writing
- w+ same as w except both for reading and writing
- a+ same as ‘a’ except both for reading and writing

Closing a file

- File must be closed as soon as all operations on it completed
- Ensures
  - All outstanding information associated with file flushed out from buffers
  - All links to file broken
  - Accidental misuse of file prevented
- If want to change mode of file, then first close and open again

Closing a file

Syntax: **fclose**(file_pointer);

Example:

```
FILE *p1, *p2;
p1 = fopen(“INPUT.txt”, “r”);
p2 =fopen(“OUTPUT.txt”, “w”);
……..
……..
fclose(p1);
fclose(p2);
```

- pointer can be reused after closing

Input/Output operations on files

- C provides several different functions for reading/writing

- getc() – read a character
- putc() – write a character
- fprintf() – write set of data values
- fscanf() – read set of data values
- getw() – read integer
- putw() – write integer

getc() and putc()

- handle one character at a time like getchar() and putchar()
- syntax: putc(c,fp1);
  - c : a character variable
  - fp1 : pointer to file opened with mode **w**
- syntax: c = getc(fp2);
  - c : a character variable
  - fp2 : pointer to file opened with mode **r**
- file pointer moves by one character position after every getc() and putc()
- getc() returns end-of-file marker EOF when file end reached

Program to read/write using getc/putc

```
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{     FILE *fp1;
      char c;
      f1= fopen("INPUT", "w");   /* open file for writing */

      while((c=getchar()) != EOF)      /*get char from keyboard until CTL-Z*/
            putc(c,f1);                /*write a character to INPUT */

      fclose(f1);                      /* close INPUT */
      f1=fopen("INPUT", "r");          /* reopen file */

      while((c=getc(f1))!=EOF)    /*read character from file INPUT*/
            printf("%c", c);           /* print character to screen */

      fclose(f1);
} /*end main */
```

fscanf() and fprintf()

- similar to scanf() and printf()
- in addition provide file-pointer
- given the following
  - file-pointer f1 (points to file opened in write mode)
  - file-pointer f2 (points to file opened in read mode)
  - integer variable i
  - float variable f
- Example:

```
fprintf(f1, "%d %f\n", i, f);
fprintf(stdout, "%f \n", f);      /*note: stdout refers to screen */
fscanf(f2, "%d %f", &i, &f);
```

- fscanf returns EOF when end-of-file reached

getw() and putw()

putw(), getw() functions are file handling function in C programming language which is used to write an integer value into a file (putw) and read integer value from a file (getw).

- handle one integer at a time
- syntax: putw(i,fp1);
  - i : an integer variable
  - fp1 : pointer to file ipened with mode **w**
- syntax: i = getw(fp2);
  - i : an integer variable
  - fp2 : pointer to file opened with mode **r**
- file pointer moves by one integer position, data stored in binary format native to local system
- getw() returns end-of-file marker EOF when file end reached

C program using getw, putw,fscanf, fprintf

```
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{ int i,sum1=0;
  FILE *f1;
  /* open files */
  f1 = fopen("int_data.bin","w");
  /* write integers to files in binary
     and text format*/
for(i=10;i<15;i++)        putw(i,f1);
fclose(f1);
f1 = fopen("int_data.bin","r");
   while((i=getw(f1))!=EOF)
    {   sum1+=i;
      printf("binary file: i=%d\n",i);
    } /* end while getw */
printf("binary sum=%d,sum1);
 fclose(f1);
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{  int i, sum2=0;
  FILE *f2;
  /* open files */
  f2 = fopen("int_data.txt","w");
  /* write integers to files in binary and
     text format*/
for(i=10;i<15;i++) fprintf(f2,"%d\n",i);
fclose(f2);
f2 = fopen("int_data.txt","r");
while(fscanf(f2,"%d",&i)!=EOF)
    { sum2+=i; printf("text file:
      i=%d\n",i);
    } /*end while fscanf*/
  printf("text sum=%d\n",sum2);
  fclose(f2);
}
```

On execution of previous Programs

```
$ ./a.out
text file: i=10
text file: i=11
text file: i=12
text file: i=13
text file: i=14
text sum=60
$ more int_data.bin
^@^@^@^K^@^@^@^L^@^@^@^
    M^@^@^@^N^@^@^@
$
```

```
$ ./a.out
binary file: i=10
binary file: i=11
binary file: i=12
binary file: i=13
binary file: i=14
binary sum=60,
$ cat int_data.txt
10
11
12
13
14
```

Errors that occur during I/O

- Typical errors that occur
  - trying to read beyond end-of-file
  - trying to use a file that has not been opened
  - perform operation on file not permitted by ‘fopen’ mode
  - open file with invalid filename
  - write to write-protected file

Error handling

- given file-pointer, check if EOF reached, errors while handling file, problems opening file etc.
- check if EOF reached: feof()
- feof() takes file-pointer as input, returns nonzero if all data read and zero otherwise

```
if(feof(fp))
    printf("End of data\n");
```

- ferror() takes file-pointer as input, returns nonzero integer if error detected else returns zero

```
if(ferror(fp) !=0)
    printf("An error has occurred\n");
```

Error while opening file

- if file cannot be opened then fopen returns a NULL pointer
- Good practice to check if pointer is NULL before proceeding

```
fp = fopen(“input.dat”, “r”);

if (fp == NULL)
      printf(“File could not be opened \n ”);
```

Random access to files

- how to jump to a given position (byte number) in a file without reading all the previous data?
- fseek (file-pointer, offset, position);
- position: 0 (beginning), 1 (current), 2 (end)
- offset: number of locations to move from position

Example: fseek(fp,-m, 1); /* move back by m bytes from current position */

fseek(fp,m,0); /* move to m^{th} byte in file */

fseek(fp, -10, 2); /* what is this? */

- ftell(fp) returns current byte position in file
- rewind(fp) resets position to start of file

Command line arguments

- can give input to C program from command line

  E.g. > prog.c 10 name1 name2 ….
- how to use these arguments?

  main (int argc, char *argv[])
- argc – gives a count of number of arguments (including program name)
- char *argv[] defines an array of pointers to character (or array of strings)
- argv[0] – program name
- argv[1] to argv[argc -1] give the other arguments as strings

Example args.c

```
#include <stdio.h>

main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
  while(argc>0)      /* print out all arguments in reverse order*/
    {
      printf("%s\n",argv[argc-1]);
      argc--;
    }
}
```

```
$ cc args.c -o args.out
$ ./args.out 2  join leave 6
6
leave
join
2
./args.out
$
```

Thank you!