实验三

王梓帆 518021910109

1 实验目的

进一步理解、使用和掌握文件系统调用、文件的标准子例程,能利用和选择这些基本的文件操作完成复杂的文件处理工作。

2 实验设计

2.1

编写一个文件复制的C语言程序:

使用文件的系统调用 read(fd, buf, nbytes), write(fd, buf, nbytes) 编写一个文件的复制程序

打开源文件 test.txt, 以及创建和打开目标文件 test copy.txt。

```
int fd_r, fd_w, n;
fd_r = open(in_file, O_RDONLY);
fd_w = creat(out_file, S_IWUSR|S_IRUSR);
fd_w = open(out_file, O_WRONLY);
```

定义缓冲区 buf

```
char buf[BUFSIZE]; // #define BUFSIZE 1024
```

循环从fd_r中读取字符到buf中,在写入fd_w。

```
while ((n=read(fd_r, buf, BUFSIZE)) > 0)
{
   write(fd_w, buf, n);
}
```

关闭文件

```
close(fd_r);
close(fd_w);
```

使用库函数 fread(buf, size, nitems, fp) 和 fwrite(buf, size, nitems, fp) 实现复制

FILE 结构文件的创建与打开

```
FILE *fp_r, *fp_w;
char buf[BUFSIZE];
int n, fd_w;
fp_r = fopen(in_file, "r");
fd_w = creat(out_file, S_IWUSR|S_IRUSR);
fp_w = fopen(out_file, "w");
```

循环读取和写入

```
// 从fp_r中循环读取BUFSIZE个char, 并写入fp_w中
while ((n=fread(buf, sizeof(char), BUFSIZE, fp_r)) > 0)
{
   fwrite(buf, sizeof(char), n, fp_w);
}
```

文件关闭

```
fclose(fp_r);
fclose(fp_w);
```

一次读写一个字节,比较两种方法的执行效率

read/write 方法, clock_t 和 clock() 定义在头文件 time.h 中。

fread / fwrite 方法

```
start = clock();
while ((n=fread(buf, sizeof(char), 1, fp_r)) > 0)
{
    fwrite(buf, sizeof(char), n, fp_w);
}
end = clock();
```

更改参数一次读写1024字节再次实验

使用 fscanf 和 fprintf 复制文件

```
while (fscanf(fp_r, "%s", buf) > 0)
{
   fprintf(fp_w, "%s\n", buf);
}
```

使用 fgetc 和 fputc 复制文件

```
while ((buf=fgetc(fp_r))!=EOF)
{
   fputc(buf, fp_w);
}
```

使用 fgets 和 fputs 复制文件

```
while ((retstring = fgets(buf, BUFSIZE-1, fp_r)))
{
   fputs(retstring, fp_w);
}
```

2.3 父子进程通过无名管道通信

创建管道

```
int chan[2];
pipe(chan);
```

父进程

关闭读管道, 从源文件中读取到 buf 中, 再从 buf 中读取到 chan[1]中

```
if (fork())
{
  close(chan[0]);
  fp_r = fopen(in_file, "r");
  int n;
  char buf[BUFSIZE];
  while ((n=fread(buf, sizeof(char), BUFSIZE, fp_r))) {
     write(chan[1], buf, n);
  }
  close(chan[1]);
  fclose(fp_r);
}
```

关闭写管道,从 chan[0] 中读取到 buf 中,再从 buf 读取到目标文件,这里的 buf 和父进程的 buf 不同。

```
else {
  close(chan[1]);
  fd_w = creat(out_file, S_IWUSR|S_IRUSR);
  fp_w = fopen(out_file, "w");
  int n;
  char buf[BUFSIZE];
  while ((n=read(chan[0], buf, BUFSIZE)))
  {
    fwrite(buf, sizeof(char), n, fp_w);
  }
  close(chan[0]);
  fclose(fp_w);
}
```

两个独立程序使用有名管道通信

读源文件进程

```
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
   int fd, n;
   char buf[BUFSIZE];
   FILE *fp r;
   const char *in_file = argv[1];
   mknod("fifo", S_IFIFO 0666, 0);
                                  //创建有名管道
   fp_r = fopen("test.txt", "r");
   fd = open("fifo", O_WRONLY);
   while ((n=fread(buf, sizeof(char), BUFSIZE, fp r))) {
                                                           //将源文件的内容写到buf中
                                                            //将buf中写入管道线
       write(fd, buf, n);
   }
   close(fd);
   fclose(fp_r);
}
```

写目标文件进程

```
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
    int fd, fd_w, n;
    char buf[BUFSIZE];
    FILE *fp_w;
    const char *out_file = argv[1];
    fd_w = creat(out_file, S_IWUSR|S_IRUSR);
    fp_w = fopen(out_file, "w");
    fd = open("fifo", O_RDONLY);
    while ((n=read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf))))) {
        //打开管道文件
        //读取管道文件
        //读取管道文件
```

```
//将管道线中内容写至目标文件
       fwrite(buf, sizeof(char), n, fp w);
   }
   close(fd);
   fclose(fp w);
}
```

3 实验运行结果

test.txt

test.txt

aaaaaaafnwsndlnwwwwwwdlncslkdncsdaskmmmmds dsdmkkkkkkkkkke

3.1

```
read() + write()
```

wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 % ./copyfile test.txt test_copy.txt wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 %

```
fread() + fwrite()
```

wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 % ./copyfile_stream test.txt test_copy.txt wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro exp3 %

一次读写一字节(以系统时钟滴答计算)

read() + write()

wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time % ./copyfile test.txt test_copy.txt system call: 140556.000000 wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time %

```
fread() + fwrite()
```

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time % ./copyfile_stream test.txt test_cop
y.txt
stream I/O call: 9918.000000
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time %
```

一次读取1024字节

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time % ./copyfile test.txt test_copy.txt
system call: 527.000000
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time % ./copyfile_stream test.txt test_cop
stream I/O call: 68.000000
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro test_time %
```

fscanf() + fprintf()

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % ls
test.txt test1.c test2.c test3.c
test1 test2 test3
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % ./test1 test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 %
```

fgetc() + fputc()

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % rm test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % ./test2 test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 %
```

fgets() + fpust()

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % rm test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % ./test3 test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 2 %
```

3.3

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 3 % rm test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 3 % ls
test.txt test1 test1.c
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 3 % ./test1 test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 3 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 3 %
```

3.4

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 % rm test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 % ./test1 test.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 %
```

执行完 ./test1 test.txt, 写管道等待读管道, 开启新的终端:

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 % ./test2 test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 %
```

两边同时执行。

```
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 % diff test.txt test_copy.txt
wangzifan@wangzifandeMacBook-Pro 4 %
```