文件IO

系统IO

文件打开 open

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

int open(const char *pathname, int flags);
int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode);
```

pathname: 文件名flags: 打开方式

• mode: 权限

• 返回值:成功:文件描述符

失败: -1

eg:

关闭文件 close

```
#include <unistd.h>
int close(int fd);
```

• fd: 文件描述符

读取文件 read

```
#include <unistd.h>
ssize_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count);
```

- fd: 文件描述符
- *buf: 从文件中读取的内容
- count: 读取字节的大小
- 返回值:
 - 1. 成功: 正确读取字节的个数
 - 2. 0: 文件末尾
 - 3. 失败: -1

```
#include <unistd.h;</pre>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
 int main()
   int fd = open("f1",0_RDONLY);
   if(fd < 0)
         printf("open error\n");
         return -1;
}
# if 1
  tr 1
char str[20];//一次性读取
int ret = read(fd,str,sizeof(str));
printf("ret = %d\n",ret);
str[ret] = '\0'; //手动加上尾0
printf("str = %s\n",str);
#else
   char ch;//循环读取
   int ret;
   while(1)
      ret = read(fd,&ch,1);
      if(ret <=0 )
        break;
      putchar(ch);
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
ssize_t write(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count);
```

• fd: 文件描述符

• *buf: 将数据写入文件

• count: 写入数据字节的大小

• 返回值:成功:真实写入文件的数据的大小 失败:-1

eg:

文件指针偏移 Iseek

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>

off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int whence);
```

• fd:文件描述符

• offset: 偏移量 - 往上偏移 + 往下偏移

• whence: 参照点

1. SEEK_SET 文件开头

2. SEEK_CUR 文件当前位置

3. SEEK_END 文件末尾

```
lseek.c+
 4 #include <sys/stat.h>
 5 #include <fcntl.h>
6
7 int main()
8 {
9
     int fd = open("f2",0_RDONLY);
10
     if(fd < 0)
11
12
         printf("open error\n");
13
14
15
         return -1;
     //lseek(fd,1,SEEK_SET);//文件指针从开头移到第二的位置
16
17
18
     lseek(fd,-5,SEEK_END);//文件指针从末尾上移一个字符的位置
19
20
     char str[20];
     int ret = read(fd,str,20);
str[ret-1] = '\0';
printf("str = %s\n",str);
21
22
23
24
     close(fd);
26 }
```

文件权限的判断 access

```
#include <unistd.h>
int access(const char *pathname, int mode);
```

pathname: 文件名
mode: 文件权限
1. R_OK 是否可读
2. W_OK 是否可写
3. X_OK 是否可执行
4. F_OK 是否存在

```
access.c+
 1 #include <unistd.h>
 2 #include <stdio.h>
 3
 4 int main()
 5
 6
     int ret = access("f1",W_OK);
    //R_OK 是否可读
 8
o //K_OK 是否可写
0 //X_OK 是否可执行
10
    //F_0K
11
12 //返回值:
13 //
14
     printf("ret = %d\n",ret);
15
16
17 }
```

C 库IO

打开文件 fopen

```
#include <stdio.h>
FILE *fopen(const char *pathname, const char *mode);

• pathname: 文件名
• mode: 打开方式
• 返回值: 文件指针

eg:

FILE* fp = fopen("f1","r");
```

关闭文件 fclose

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fclose(FILE *stream);

• stream:文件指针
eg:

FILE* fp = fopen("f1","r");
fclose(fp);
```

按字符读取/字符串

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fgetc(FILE *stream);
char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);
int fputc(int c, FILE *stream);
int fputs(const char *s, FILE *stream);
```

- stream: 文件指针
- c:字符

```
• s: 字符串
 eg:
 fgetc.c
   1 #include <stdio.h>
   3 int main()
   4 {
      FILE* fp = fopen("f1","r");
      if(fp == NULL)
   8
        printf("fopen error\n");
        return -1;
  10
      }
  11
  12
      char ch;
  13
14
      while(1)
        ch = fgetc(fp);//一次读取一个字符
  15
       if(ch ==EOF)//EOF 达到文件末尾
  16
  17
         break;
  18
        putchar(ch);
  19
  20
  21
      fclose(fp);
  fputc.c+
   1 #include <stdio.h>
   2 #include <string.h>
   3 int main()
   4 {
   5
        FILE* fp = fopen("f1.txt","w");
   6
        if(fp == NULL)
   7
          printf("fopen error\n");
   8
   9
          return -1;
  10
        }
  11
        char str[32] ="welcome to shanghai";
  12
        //fputc
  13
  14
        for(int i =0;i<strlen(str);i++)</pre>
  15
          fputc(str[i],fp); //一次写一个字符
  16
  17
        fclose(fp);
  18
  19 }
```

文件指针偏移/文件位置

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fseek(FILE *stream, long offset, int whence);
long ftell(FILE *stream);

• stream:文件指针
• offset: 偏移量 - 往上偏移 +往下偏移
• whence: 参照点

1. SEEK_SET 文件开头
2. SEEK_CUR 文件当前位置
3. SEEK_END 文件未尾
```

eg:

```
ftell.c+
 1 #include <stdio.h>
 2
 3
 4 int main()
 5 {
     FILE* fp = fopen("fprintf.c","r");
 6
 7
     //
 8
     fseek(fp,0,SEEK_END);
 9
10
11
12
     int ret = ftell(fp);
     printf("ret = %d\n",ret);
13
14
     fclose(fp);
15
16
17 }
18
19
```

进程

派生进程 fork

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
pid_t fork(void);
```

• 返回值: 进程pid

```
fork.c+
 1 #include <sys/types.h>
 2 #include <unistd.h>
 3 #include <stdio.h>
 4 int main()
 5 {
 6
       int pid = fork();
 7
       printf("pid_fork = %d\n",pid);
 8
       if(pid >0)
 9
    //父进程
10
         printf("father\n");
printf("pid = %d\n",getpid());
printf("ppid = %d\n",getppid());
11
12
13
14
          while(1);
15
16
       else if(pid ==0)
17
    //子进程
18
         printf("child\n");
printf("pid = %d\n",getpid());
printf("ppid = %d\n",getppid());
19
20
21
22
          while(1);
       }
23
```

获取进程号:

```
uid_t getuid(void): 获得进程的用户标识号。
gid_t getgid(void): 获得进程的用户所属的用户组ID。
pid_t getpid(void): 要获得当前进程的ID。
pid_t getppid(void): 获得当前进程的父进程的ID。
pid_t getpgrp(void): 获得当前进程所在的进程组的ID。
pid_t getpgid(pid_t pid): 获得进程ID为pid的进程所在的进程组ID。
```

eg:

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int pid = getpid();
    printf("pid = %d\n",getpid());//获取当前进程id
    printf("ppid = %d\n",getppid());//获取父进程id
    printf("uid = %d\n",getuid());//获取父进程id
    printf("gid = %d\n",getgid());//获取父进程id
    printf("grp = %d\n",getpgrp());//获取父进程id
    printf("pgid = %d\n",getpgrp());//获取父进程id
    printf("pgid = %d\n",getpgid(pid));//获取父进程id
    while(1);
}
```

执行其他进程

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int system(const char *command);
```

path:路径名file:程序名

• arg: 参数 "ls","-l","-a",NULL

```
system.c+
 1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <sys/types.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4 #include <stdlib.h>
 6 int main()
 7 {
    int pid = fork();
 8
 9
   if(pid > 0)
10
11
12
     system("ls -l");
13
     //system(command)
     //command: ls -l ps -ef mkdir pwd a.out
14
15
16
     //exec()
17
18
19
    }else if(pid == 0)
20
21
22
     system("ps -aux");
23
24
    }else
25
26
       perror("fork");
27
       return -1;
28
29
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    //system("ls -l");
```

```
//execl("/bin/ls","ls","-l","-a",NULL);
  //execl("./","hello",NULL); //path
  //execlp("./hello","hello",NULL); //path+file
  //execlp("/bin/ls","ls","-l",NULL);
     /*
    char *argv[2];
     argv[0] = "hello";
     argv[1] = NULL;
     execv("./",argv);
     */
  char *argv[3];
  argv[0]= "ls";
  argv[1]= "-1";
  argv[2]= NULL;
  execvp("/bin/ls",argv);
  printf("hello world\n");
}
```

进程退出 exit() _exit()

```
#include <stdlib.h>
    void exit(int status);
#include <unistd.h>
void _exit(int status);
```

• status: 进程退出的返回值

```
exit.c+
1 #include <stdlib.h>
 2 #include <stdio.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4 int main()
 5 {
 6
 7 printf("this is exit\n");
 8 #if 0
9 //_exit 进程终止函数, 不清理缓冲区的内容,进程直接结束
   printf("_exit test");
10
11
    exit(0);
12 #else
13 //exit 进程终止函数, 清理缓冲区的内容,然后进程结束
   printf("exit test");
14
15 exit(0);
16 #endif
17 }
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

pid_t wait(int *wstatus);

pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *wstatus, int options);
```

• wstatus: 获取exit(status),中status的值

• pid: 等待指定的进程退出 >0 指定的pid

=0 系统里的任意子进程

=-1 进程组里的任意的子进程

<-1 pid的绝对值的进程

• options: 0 阻塞状态

WNOHANG: 非阻塞状态

```
eg:
                  文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
                  wait.c+
                                                                                                                        buff
                    5 #include <stdlib.h>
                   7 int main()
                   Rhythmbox pid = fork();
                       if(pid > 0)
                         int ret;
printf("this is main process start\n");
int pid_p = wait(&ret);//等待子进程结束 返回值: 子进程退出的进程号,&ret 获取子进程退出的返回值
                  12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
                         printf("ret: %d\n",ret);
if(WIFEXITED(ret)) // 判断子进程是否调用exit _exit函数 正常退出
printf("wait status ret: %d\n",WEXITSTATUS(ret));//获取exit里的值
                         printf("this is main process over,pid_p: %d\n",pid_p);
                       }else if(pid == 0)
                         for(int i = 0;i<5;i++)</pre>
                           printf("this is child %d\n",getpid());
                           sleep(1);
                           abort();//程序异常退出
                         exit(10);
                  31
32 }
// waitpid(0,ret,0); // == wait(ret) //0 设置waitpid为阻塞函数
                       waitpid(@,ret,WNOHANG);//不像wait一样一直等待,直接运行,不会管有没有子进程结束,如果有
                      // 子进程结束,那就获取状态,如果没有那就不获取
                        printf("ret :%d\n",WEXITSTATUS(*ret));
```

线程 gcc xxx.c -lpthread

进程返回值

线程创建 pthread_create()

```
#include <pthread.h>
                       //线程id变量
pthread_t
             thread:
int pthread_create(pthread_t *thread, const pthread_attr_t *attr,
                          void *(*start_routine) (void *), void *arg);
```

utf-8[unix] 67% b

- thread: 线程id
- const pthread_attr_t *attr:线程属性,一般设置为NULL
- void (start_routine) (void *): 函数指针
- void *arg: 函数的参数,如果不穿参数则设置为NULL

```
pthread.c+
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <pthread.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4
 5 void *fun()
6 {
 7
    while(1)
 8
       printf("pthread\n");
10
      sleep(1);
11
12 }
13 int main()
14 {
    //创建线程
15
16
   pthread_t pth;
    pthread_create(&pth,NULL,fun,NULL);
17
   //pth 线程id
18
    //NULL 线程属性
19
20
    //fun
   //NULL 函数参数
21
    //编译
22
                   xxx.c -lpthread
             gcc
    while(1)
23
24
    {
       printf("hello world\n");
25
26
      sleep(1);
27
28 }
```

线程退出 pthread_exit()

```
#include <pthread.h>
void pthread_exit(void *retval);
```

• retval: 线程退出的值

```
pthread_exit.c+
 2 #include <pthread.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4 #include <stdlib.h>
 5 void *function()
 6 {
 7
     int* p = malloc(4); //堆
 8
 9
     *p = 20;
10
     for(int i = 0;i<10;i++)</pre>
11
     {
       if(i == 6)
13
           return (void *)p;
         //pthread_exit((void *)p);
14
15
       sleep(1);
       printf("this is pthread\n");
16
17
18 }
19
20 int main()
21 {
22
     pthread t pth;
     pthread_create(&pth,NULL,(void *)function,NULL);
23
24
25
     int *p = NULL;
26
     pthread_join(pth,(void **)&p);
27
     printf("number = %d\n",*p);
28
     while(1);
29 }
```

等待线程退出 pthread_join()

```
#include <pthread.h>
int pthread_join(pthread_t thread, void **retval);
```

• retval: 获取pthread_exit(*retval)中的retval的值

```
pthread join.c
 2 #include <pthread.h>
 3 #include <unistd.h>
 4 #include <stdlib.h>
 5 void *function()
 6 {
 7
     for(int i = 0; i <10; i++)</pre>
 8
       printf("fun\n");
 9
10
       sleep(1);
11
12 }
13
14 int main()
15 {
16
     pthread t pth1,pth2;
     pthread_create(&pth1,NULL,(void *)function,NULL);
17
18
     pthread_create(&pth2,NULL,(void *)function,NULL);
19
    pthread_join(pth2,NULL);//阻塞函数,等待子线程结束
20
    pthread_join(pth1,NULL);//阻塞函数,等待子线程结束
21
22
23
     printf("main end\n");
24
25 }
```

线程取消 pthread_cancel()

获取线程id pthread_self()

互斥锁(线程锁)

```
pthread_mutex_t mutex 定义线程锁变量
pthread_mutex_init(&mutex,NULL); 初始化线程锁
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex); 上锁
pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex); 解锁
```

NULL: 线程属性mutex: 线程锁变量

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>

//互斥锁 线程锁
/*

1. pthread_mutex_t flag 定义线程锁变量
2. pthread_mutex_init(&flag,NULL); 初始化线程锁
3. pthread_mutex_lock(&flag); 上锁
```

```
需要上锁的资源
  4. pthread_mutex_unlock(&flag); 解锁
pthread_mutex_t flag; // 定义线程锁变量
void *read_file()
  pthread_mutex_lock(&flag); // 上锁
 int fd = open("./f1", O_RDONLY);
 if(fd < 0)
  perror("open");
  return NULL;
 int ret,i;
 while(1)
 {
   ret = read(fd, \&i, 4);
   if(ret < 0)
    perror("read");
    return NULL;
   }else if(0 ==ret )
     break;
   }else
   printf("pthread ret: %d\ti: %d\n",ret,i);
   sleep(1);
 }
 close(fd);
  pthread_mutex_unlock(&flag); // 解锁
}
int main()
{
  pthread_mutex_init(&flag, NULL); //初始化线程锁
  pthread_t pth1,pth2;
  pthread_create(&pth1,NULL,(void *)read_file,NULL);
  pthread_mutex_lock(&flag); // 上锁
  int fd = open("./f1",0_RDONLY);
  if(fd < 0)
  {
```

```
perror("open");
   return -1;
 }
 int ret,i;
 while(1)
   ret = read(fd,&i,4);
   if(ret < 0)</pre>
    perror("read");
     return NULL;
   }else if(0 ==ret )
     break;
   }else
   printf("main ret: %d\ti : %d\n",ret,i);
   sleep(1);
 }
 close(fd);
  pthread_mutex_unlock(&flag); // 解锁
 pthread_join(pth1,NULL);
}
```

1.仿照的我的笔记你们自己再完善,将所学的 函数的笔记都写出来

2.把链表写入 (write) 文件 链表长度自己控制, 节点内容如下:

```
struct student
{
   char name[32];
   int age;
   char sex;
   struct student *next;
};
```

3.将上面的链表从文件中读取出来 (read)

show(head)

4. 有以文件内容如下,将里面 的"192.168.1.1","8888"从文件中提取出来 (fgetc/fgets) ip:192.168.1.1 port:8888

fork, system, sprintf

编译一个程序, 实现创建两个进程, 父进程: 每隔1秒钟时间创建一个文件 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 子进程: 每隔2秒删除一个文件1, 2, 3。。。。。