System-Level I/O

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems
16th Lecture, October 18th, 2018
Today

- Unix I/O
- Metadata, sharing, and redirection
- Standard I/O
- RIO (robust I/O) package
- Closing remarks
Today: Unix I/O and C Standard I/O

- Two sets: system-level and C level
- Robust I/O (RIO): 15-213 special wrappers
  
  good coding practice: handles error checking, signals, and "short counts"

C application program

- Unix I/O functions (accessed via system calls)
- Standard I/O functions
- RIO functions

C functions:
- fopen, fdopen, freopen
- fread, fwrite
- fscanf, fprintf
- sscanf, sprintf
- fgets, fputs
- fflush, fseek, fclose

Unix system calls:
- open, read, write, lseek, stat, close

RIO functions:
- rio_readn, rio_writen, rio_readinitb, rio_readlineb, rio_readnb
Unix I/O Overview

- A Linux *file* is a sequence of $m$ bytes:
  - $B_0, B_1, \ldots, B_k, \ldots, B_{m-1}$

- Cool fact: All I/O devices are represented as files:
  - `/dev/sda2` (/usr disk partition)
  - `/dev/tty2` (terminal)

- Even the kernel is represented as a file:
  - `/boot/vmlinuz-3.13.0-55-generic` (kernel image)
  - `/proc` (kernel data structures)
Unix I/O Overview

- Elegant mapping of files to devices allows kernel to export simple interface called *Unix I/O*:
  - Opening and closing files
    - `open()` and `close()`
  - Reading and writing a file
    - `read()` and `write()`
  - Changing the *current file position* (seek)
    - indicates next offset into file to read or write
    - `lseek()`

```
B_0  B_1  •••  B_{k-1}  B_k  B_{k+1}  •••
```

Current file position = k
File Types

■ Each file has a *type* indicating its role in the system
  - *Regular file*: Contains arbitrary data
  - *Directory*: Index for a related group of files
  - *Socket*: For communicating with a process on another machine

■ Other file types beyond our scope
  - *Named pipes (FIFOs)*
  - *Symbolic links*
  - *Character and block devices*
Regular Files

- A regular file contains arbitrary data
- Applications often distinguish between text files and binary files
  - Text files are regular files with only ASCII or Unicode characters
  - Binary files are everything else
    - e.g., object files, JPEG images
    - Kernel doesn’t know the difference!
- Text file is sequence of text lines
  - Text line is sequence of chars terminated by newline char (‘\n’)
    - Newline is 0xa, same as ASCII line feed character (LF)
- End of line (EOL) indicators in other systems
  - Linux and Mac OS: ‘\n’ (0xa)
    - line feed (LF)
  - Windows and Internet protocols: ‘\r\n’ (0xd 0xa)
    - Carriage return (CR) followed by line feed (LF)
Directories

- **Directory consists of an array of links**
  - Each link maps a *filename* to a file

- **Each directory contains at least two entries**
  - . (dot) is a link to itself
  - .. (dot dot) is a link to the *parent directory* in the *directory hierarchy* (next slide)

- **Commands for manipulating directories**
  - `mkdir`: create empty directory
  - `ls`: view directory contents
  - `rmdir`: delete empty directory
Directory Hierarchy

- All files are organized as a hierarchy anchored by root directory named / (slash)

  ```plaintext
  /
  ├── bin/
  │   └── bash
  ├── dev/
  ├── etc/
  │   ├── group
  │   └── passwd
  ├── home/
  │   └── droh/
  │       └── bryant/
  │           ├── include/
  │           └── bin/
  │               ├── hello.c
  │               └── stdio.h
  │                   └── sys/
  │                       └── vim
  │                               └── unistd.h
  └── usr/
     └── include/
         └── stdio.h
  ```

- Kernel maintains current working directory (cwd) for each process
  - Modified using the `cd` command
Pathnames

- Locations of files in the hierarchy denoted by *pathnames*
  - *Absolute pathname* starts with ‘/’ and denotes path from root
    - /home/droh/hello.c
  - *Relative pathname* denotes path from current working directory
    - ../home/droh/hello.c
Opening Files

- Opening a file informs the kernel that you are getting ready to access that file

```c
int fd; /* file descriptor */

if ((fd = open("/etc/hosts", O_RDONLY)) < 0) {
    perror("open");
    exit(1);
}
```

- Returns a small identifying integer `file descriptor`
  - `fd == -1` indicates that an error occurred

- Each process created by a Linux shell begins life with three open files associated with a terminal:
  - 0: standard input (stdin)
  - 1: standard output (stdout)
  - 2: standard error (stderr)
Closing Files

- Closing a file informs the kernel that you are finished accessing that file

```c
int fd;  /* file descriptor */
int retval; /* return value */

if ((retval = close(fd)) < 0) {
    perror("close");
    exit(1);
}
```

- Closing an already closed file is a recipe for disaster in threaded programs (more on this later)

- Moral: Always check return codes, even for seemingly benign functions such as close()
Reading Files

- Reading a file copies bytes from the current file position to memory, and then updates file position

```c
char buf[512];
int fd;  /* file descriptor */
int nbytes;  /* number of bytes read */

/* Open file fd ... */
/* Then read up to 512 bytes from file fd */
if ((nbytes = read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf))) < 0) {
    perror("read");
    exit(1);
}
```

- Returns number of bytes read from file `fd` into `buf`
  - Return type `ssize_t` is signed integer
  - `nbytes < 0` indicates that an error occurred
  - `Short counts` (`nbytes < sizeof(buf)`) are possible and are not errors!
Writing Files

- Writing a file copies bytes from memory to the current file position, and then updates current file position

```c
char buf[512];
int fd;  /* file descriptor */
int nbytes; /* number of bytes read */

/* Open the file fd ... */
/* Then write up to 512 bytes from buf to file fd */
if ((nbytes = write(fd, buf, sizeof(buf)) < 0) {
    perror("write");
    exit(1);
}
```

- Returns number of bytes written from `buf` to file `fd`
  - `nbytes` < 0 indicates that an error occurred
  - As with reads, short counts are possible and are not errors!
Simple Unix I/O example

- Copying stdin to stdout, one byte at a time

```c
#include "csapp.h"

int main(void)
{
    char c;

    while (Read(STDIN_FILENO, &c, 1) != 0)
        Write(STDOUT_FILENO, &c, 1);

    exit(0);
}
```
On Short Counts

Short counts can occur in these situations:
- Encountering (end-of-file) EOF on reads
- Reading text lines from a terminal
- Reading and writing network sockets

Short counts never occur in these situations:
- Reading from disk files (except for EOF)
- Writing to disk files

Best practice is to always allow for short counts.
Today

- Unix I/O
- **Metadata, sharing, and redirection**
- Standard I/O
- RIO (robust I/O) package
- Closing remarks
File Metadata

- **Metadata** is data about data, in this case file data
- Per-file metadata maintained by kernel
  - accessed by users with the `stat` and `fstat` functions

```c
/* Metadata returned by the stat and fstat functions */
struct stat {
    dev_t   st_dev;    /* Device */
    ino_t   st_ino;   /* inode */
    mode_t  st_mode;  /* Protection and file type */
    nlink_t st_nlink; /* Number of hard links */
    uid_t   st_uid;   /* User ID of owner */
    gid_t   st_gid;   /* Group ID of owner */
    dev_t   st_rdev;  /* Device type (if inode device) */
    off_t   st_size;  /* Total size, in bytes */
    unsigned long st_blksize; /* Blocksize for filesystem I/O */
    unsigned long st_blocks; /* Number of blocks allocated */
    time_t  st_atime; /* Time of last access */
    time_t  st_mtime; /* Time of last modification */
    time_t  st_ctime; /* Time of last change */
};
```
How the Unix Kernel Represents Open Files

- Two descriptors referring to two distinct open files. Descriptor 1 (stdout) points to terminal, and descriptor 4 points to open disk file.

Descriptor table
[one table per process]

Open file table
[shared by all processes]

v-node table
[shared by all processes]

File pos is maintained per open file
File Sharing

- Two distinct descriptors sharing the same disk file through two distinct open file table entries
  - E.g., Calling `open` twice with the same `filename` argument

Descriptor table  
[one table per process]

Open file table  
[shared by all processes]

v-node table  
[shared by all processes]

```
stdin  fd 0
stdout fd 1
stderr fd 2
fd 3
fd 4

File A (disk)
File pos
refcnt=1
...

File B (disk)
File pos
refcnt=1
...
```

Different logical but same physical file
How Processes Share Files: `fork`

- A child process inherits its parent’s open files
  - Note: situation unchanged by `exec` functions (use `fcntl` to change)
- Before `fork` call:

  **Descriptor table**
  [one table per process]

  **Open file table**
  [shared by all processes]

  **v-node table**
  [shared by all processes]

  - `stdin` fd 0
  - `stdout` fd 1
  - `stderr` fd 2
  - fd 3
  - fd 4

  **File A (terminal)**
  - `File pos`
  - `refcnt=1`
  - ...

  **File B (disk)**
  - `File pos`
  - `refcnt=1`
  - ...

  **File access**
  - `File size`
  - `File type`
  - ...

How Processes Share Files: \texttt{fork}

- A child process inherits its parent’s open files
- \textit{After} \texttt{fork}:
  - Child’s table same as parent’s, and +1 to each refcnt

Descriptor table
[one table per process]

Open file table
[shared by all processes]

v-node table
[shared by all processes]

File is shared between processes
I/O Redirection

- Question: How does a shell implement I/O redirection?
  
  ```
  linux> ls > foo.txt
  ```

- Answer: By calling the `dup2(oldfd, newfd)` function
  - Copies (per-process) descriptor table entry `oldfd` to entry `newfd`

```
Descriptor table before dup2(4,1)

| fd 0 |       |
| fd 1 | a     |
| fd 2 |       |
| fd 3 |       |
| fd 4 | b     |

Descriptor table after dup2(4,1)

| fd 0 |       |
| fd 1 | b     |
| fd 2 |       |
| fd 3 |       |
| fd 4 | b     |
```

I/O Redirection Example

- **Step #1: open file to which stdout should be redirected**
  - Happens in child executing shell code, before `exec`

![Diagram]

- **Descriptor table**
  - [one table per process]
- **Open file table**
  - [shared by all processes]
- **v-node table**
  - [shared by all processes]

- `stdin` fd 0
- `stdout` fd 1
- `stderr` fd 2
- `fd 3`
- `fd 4`

- **File A**
  - `File pos`
  - `refcnt=1`

- **File B**
  - `File pos`
  - `refcnt=1`
I/O Redirection Example (cont.)

- **Step #2: call dup2 (4, 1)**
  - cause fd=1 (stdout) to refer to disk file pointed at by fd=4

---

**Descriptor table**  
[one table per process]

- stdin: fd 0
- stdout: fd 1
- stderr: fd 2
- fd 3
- fd 4

**Open file table**  
[shared by all processes]

- File A
  - File pos
  - refcnt=0
  - ...

- File B
  - File pos
  - refcnt=2
  - ...

**v-node table**  
[shared by all processes]

- File access
- File size
- File type
- ...

---

*Two descriptors point to the same file*
Warm-Up: I/O and Redirection Example

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd1, fd2, fd3;
    char c1, c2, c3;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd2 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd3 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Dup2(fd2, fd3);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    Read(fd2, &c2, 1);
    Read(fd3, &c3, 1);
    printf("c1 = %c, c2 = %c, c3 = %c\n", c1, c2, c3);
    return 0;
}
```

What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?
Warm-Up: I/O and Redirection Example

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    int fd1, fd2, fd3;
    char c1, c2, c3;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd2 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd3 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Dup2(fd2, fd3);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    Read(fd2, &c2, 1);
    Read(fd3, &c3, 1);
    printf("c1 = %c, c2 = %c, c3 = %c\n", c1, c2, c3);
    return 0;
}
```

What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?

c1 = a, c2 = a, c3 = b

dup2(oldfd, newfd)
What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd1;
    int s = getpid() & 0x1;
    char c1, c2;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    if (fork()) { /* Parent */
        sleep(s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Parent: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    } else { /* Child */
        sleep(1-s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Child: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    }
    return 0;
}
```
Master Class: Process Control and I/O

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    int fd1;
    int s = getpid() & 0x1;
    char c1, c2;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    if (fork()) { /* Parent */
        sleep(s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Parent: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    } else { /* Child */
        sleep(1-s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Child: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?
Quiz Time!

Check out:

https://canvas.cmu.edu/courses/1221
Today

- Unix I/O
- Metadata, sharing, and redirection
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Standard I/O Functions

- The C standard library (libc.so) contains a collection of higher-level *standard I/O* functions
  - Documented in Appendix B of K&R

- Examples of standard I/O functions:
  - Opening and closing files (*fopen* and *fclose*)
  - Reading and writing bytes (*fread* and *fwrite*)
  - Reading and writing text lines (*fgets* and *fputs*)
  - Formatted reading and writing (*fscanf* and *fprintf*)
Standard I/O Streams

- Standard I/O models open files as *streams*
  - Abstraction for a file descriptor and a buffer in memory

- C programs begin life with three open streams (defined in *stdio.h*)
  - `stdin` (standard input)
  - `stdout` (standard output)
  - `stderr` (standard error)

```c
#include <stdio.h>
extern FILE *stdin; /* standard input (descriptor 0) */
extern FILE *stdout; /* standard output (descriptor 1) */
extern FILE *stderr; /* standard error (descriptor 2) */

int main() {
    fprintf(stdout, "Hello, world\n");
}
```
Buffered I/O: Motivation

- Applications often read/write one character at a time
  - `getc`, `putc`, `ungetc`
  - `gets`, `fgets`
    - Read line of text one character at a time, stopping at newline

- Implementing as Unix I/O calls expensive
  - `read` and `write` require Unix kernel calls
    - > 10,000 clock cycles

- Solution: Buffered read
  - Use Unix `read` to grab block of bytes
  - User input functions take one byte at a time from buffer
    - Refill buffer when empty
Buffering in Standard I/O

- Standard I/O functions use buffered I/O

```c
printf("h");
printf("e");
printf("l");
printf("l");
printf("o");
printf("n");
fflush(stdout);
write(1, buf, 6);
```

- Buffer flushed to output fd on "\n", call to fflush or exit, or return from main.
Standard I/O Buffering in Action

- You can see this buffering in action for yourself, using the always fascinating Linux `strace` program:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("h");
    printf("e");
    printf("l");
    printf("l");
    printf("o");
    printf("\n");
    fflush(stdout);
    exit(0);
}
```

```bash
linux> strace ./hello
execve("./hello", ["hello"], [/* ... */]).
... write(1, "hello\n", 6) = 6
... exit_group(0) = ?
```
Today

- Unix I/O
- Metadata, sharing, and redirection
- Standard I/O
- RIO (robust I/O) package
- Closing remarks
Today: Unix I/O, C Standard I/O, and RIO

- Two *incompatible* libraries building on Unix I/O
- Robust I/O (RIO): 15-213 special wrappers

**good coding practice**: handles error checking, signals, and “short counts”
Unix I/O Recap

/* Read at most max_count bytes from file into buffer. Return number bytes read, or error value */
ssize_t read(int fd, void *buffer, size_t max_count);

/* Write at most max_count bytes from buffer to file. Return number bytes written, or error value */
ssize_t write(int fd, void *buffer, size_t max_count);

- **Short counts can occur in these situations:**
  - Encountering (end-of-file) EOF on reads
  - Reading text lines from a terminal
  - Reading and writing network sockets

- **Short counts never occur in these situations:**
  - Reading from disk files (except for EOF)
  - Writing to disk files

- **Best practice is to always allow for short counts.**
The RIO Package (15-213/CS:APP Package)

- RIO is a set of wrappers that provide efficient and robust I/O in apps, such as network programs that are subject to short counts.

- RIO provides two different kinds of functions:
  - Unbuffered input and output of binary data
    - `rio_readn` and `rio_writen`
  - Buffered input of text lines and binary data
    - `rio_readlineb` and `rio_readnb`
  - Buffered RIO routines are thread-safe and can be interleaved arbitrarily on the same descriptor.

- Download from http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/3e/code.html
  → `src/csapp.c` and `include/csapp.h`
Unbuffered RIO Input and Output

- Same interface as Unix read and write
- Especially useful for transferring data on network sockets

```c
#include "csapp.h"

ssize_t rio_readn(int fd, void *usrbuf, size_t n);
ssize_t rio_writen(int fd, void *usrbuf, size_t n);
```

Return: num. bytes transferred if OK, 0 on EOF (rio_readn only), -1 on error

- **rio_readn** returns short count only if it encounters EOF
  - Only use it when you know how many bytes to read
- **rio_writen** never returns a short count
- Calls to **rio_readn** and **rio_writen** can be interleaved arbitrarily on the same descriptor
Implementation of \texttt{rio\_readn}

\begin{verbatim}
/*
 * \texttt{rio\_readn} - Robustly read \texttt{n} bytes (unbuffered)
 */
ssize_t rio_readn(int fd, void *usrbuf, size_t n)
{
    size_t nleft = n;
    ssize_t nread;
    char *bufp = usrbuf;

    while (nleft > 0) {
        if ((nread = read(fd, bufp, nleft)) < 0) {
            if (errno == EINTR) /* Interrupted by sig handler return */
                nread = 0; /* and call read() again */
            else
                return -1; /* errno set by read() */
        }
        else if (nread == 0)
            break; /* EOF */
        nleft -= nread;
        bufp += nread;
    }
    return (n - nleft); /* Return \geq 0 */
}
\end{verbatim}
Buffered RIO Input Functions

- Efficiently read text lines and binary data from a file partially cached in an internal memory buffer

```c
#include "csapp.h"

void rio_readinitb(rio_t *rp, int fd);

ssize_t rio_readlineb(rio_t *rp, void *usrbuf, size_t maxlen);
ssize_t rio_readnb(rio_t *rp, void *usrbuf, size_t n);
```

Return: num. bytes read if OK, 0 on EOF, -1 on error

- `rio_readlineb` reads a text line of up to `maxlen` bytes from file `fd` and stores the line in `usrbuf`
  - Especially useful for reading text lines from network sockets

- Stopping conditions
  - `maxlen` bytes read
  - EOF encountered
  - Newline ('\n') encountered
Buffered RIO Input Functions (cont)

```
#include "csapp.h"

void rio_readinitb(rio_t *rp, int fd);

ssize_t rio_readlineb(rio_t *rp, void *usrbuf, size_t maxlen);
ssize_t rio_readnb(rio_t *rp, void *usrbuf, size_t n);
```

Return: num. bytes read if OK, 0 on EOF, -1 on error

- `rio_readnb` reads up to `n bytes` from file `fd`
- Stopping conditions
  - `maxlen` bytes read
  - EOF encountered
- Calls to `rio_readlineb` and `rio_readnb` can be interleaved arbitrarily on the same descriptor
  - **Warning:** Don’t interleave with calls to `rio_readn`
Buffered I/O: Implementation

- For reading from file
- File has associated buffer to hold bytes that have been read from file but not yet read by user code

Layered on Unix file:

- `rio_buf`: Buffer
- `rio_bufptr`: Pointer to the buffer
- `rio_cnt`: Count of unread bytes

```
Buffer
already read  unread
```

```
no longer in buffer  already read  unread  unseen
```

Current File Position

Buffered Portion
Buffered I/O: Declaration

- All information contained in struct

```c
typedef struct {
    int rio_fd;            /* descriptor for this internal buf */
    int rio_cnt;          /* unread bytes in internal buf */
    char *rio_bufptr;     /* next unread byte in internal buf */
    char rio_buf[RIO_BUFSIZE]; /* internal buffer */
} rio_t;
```
RIO Example

- Copying the lines of a text file from standard input to standard output

```c
#include "csapp.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int n;
    rio_t rio;
    char buf[MAXLINE];

    Rio_readinitb(&rio, STDIN_FILENO);
    while((n = Rio_readlineb(&rio, buf, MAXLINE)) != 0)
        Rio_writen(STDOUT_FILENO, buf, n);
    exit(0);
}
cpfile.c
```
Today

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- RIO (robust I/O) package
- Closing remarks
Unix I/O vs. Standard I/O vs. RIO

- Standard I/O and RIO are implemented using low-level Unix I/O

**C application program**

- Standard I/O functions
- RIO functions

Which ones should you use in your programs?
Pros and Cons of Unix I/O

- **Pros**
  - Unix I/O is the most general and lowest overhead form of I/O
    - All other I/O packages are implemented using Unix I/O functions
  - Unix I/O provides functions for accessing file metadata
  - Unix I/O functions are async-signal-safe and can be used safely in signal handlers

- **Cons**
  - Dealing with short counts is tricky and error prone
  - Efficient reading of text lines requires some form of buffering, also tricky and error prone
  - Both of these issues are addressed by the standard I/O and RIO packages
Pros and Cons of Standard I/O

Pros:
- Buffering increases efficiency by decreasing the number of `read` and `write` system calls
- Short counts are handled automatically

Cons:
- Provides no function for accessing file metadata
- Standard I/O functions are not async-signal-safe, and not appropriate for signal handlers
- Standard I/O is not appropriate for input and output on network sockets
  - There are poorly documented restrictions on streams that interact badly with restrictions on sockets (CS:APP3e, Sec 10.11)
Choosing I/O Functions

- **General rule: use the highest-level I/O functions you can**
  - Many C programmers are able to do all of their work using the standard I/O functions
  - But, be sure to understand the functions you use!

- **When to use standard I/O**
  - When working with disk or terminal files

- **When to use raw Unix I/O**
  - *Inside signal handlers, because Unix I/O is async-signal-safe*
  - In rare cases when you need absolute highest performance

- **When to use RIO**
  - *When you are reading and writing network sockets*
  - Avoid using standard I/O on sockets
Aside: Working with Binary Files

- **Binary File**
  - Sequence of arbitrary bytes
  - Including byte value 0x00

- **Functions you should never use on binary files**
  - **Text-oriented I/O**: such as `fgets`, `scanf`, `rio_readlineb`
    - Interpret EOL characters.
    - Use functions like `rio_readn` or `rio_readnb` instead

- **String functions**
  - `strlen`, `strcpy`, `strcat`
  - Interprets byte value 0 (end of string) as special
Extra Slides
Fun with File Descriptors (1)

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd1, fd2, fd3;
    char c1, c2, c3;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd2 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    fd3 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Dup2(fd2, fd3);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    Read(fd2, &c2, 1);
    Read(fd3, &c3, 1);
    printf("c1 = %c, c2 = %c, c3 = %c\n", c1, c2, c3);
    return 0;
}
```

What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?
Fun with File Descriptors (2)

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd1;
    int s = getpid() & 0x1;
    char c1, c2;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_RDONLY, 0);
    Read(fd1, &c1, 1);
    if (fork()) { /* Parent */
        sleep(s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Parent: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    } else { /* Child */
        sleep(1-s);
        Read(fd1, &c2, 1);
        printf("Child: c1 = %c, c2 = %c\n", c1, c2);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What would this program print for file containing “abcde”?
Fun with File Descriptors (3)

```c
#include "csapp.h"
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    int fd1, fd2, fd3;
    char *fname = argv[1];
    fd1 = Open(fname, O_CREAT|O_TRUNC|O_RDWR, S_IRUSR|S_IWUSR);
    Write(fd1, "pqrs", 4);
    fd3 = Open(fname, O_APPEND|O_WRONLY, 0);
    Write(fd3, "jklmn", 5);
    fd2 = dup(fd1); /* Allocates descriptor */
    Write(fd2, "wxyz", 4);
    Write(fd3, "ef", 2);
    return 0;
}
```

What would be the contents of the resulting file?
Accessing Directories

- Only recommended operation on a directory: read its entries
  - `dirent` structure contains information about a directory entry
  - DIR structure contains information about directory while stepping through its entries

```c
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <dirent.h>

{
  DIR *directory;
  struct dirent *de;
  ...
  if (!(directory = opendir(dir_name)))
    error("Failed to open directory");
  ...
  while (0 != (de = readdir(directory))) {
    printf("Found file: %s\n", de->d_name);
  }
  ...  
closedir(directory);
}
```
Example of Accessing File Metadata

```c
int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct stat stat;
    char *type, *readok;

    Stat(argv[1], &stat);
    if (S_ISREG(stat.st_mode)) /* Determine file type */
        type = "regular";
    else if (S_ISDIR(stat.st_mode))
        type = "directory";
    else
        type = "other";
    if (((stat.st_mode & S_IRUSR)) /* Check read access */
        readok = "yes";
    else
        readok = "no";

    printf("type: %s, read: %s\n", type, readok);
    exit(0);
}
```

```c
linux> ./statcheck statcheck.c
type: regular, read: yes
linux> chmod 000 statcheck.c
linux> ./statcheck statcheck.c
type: regular, read: no
linux> ./statcheck ..
type: directory, read: yes
```
For Further Information

- **The Unix bible:**
    - Updated from Stevens’s 1993 classic text

- **The Linux bible:**
    - Encyclopedic and authoritative