LAB 3 - TASK 6 through TASK 7 icopy / Reserved Words & Library Calls

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In Lab 3, we will complete the following tasks:

- 1. Task 6 icopy using errno
- 2. Task 7 Reserved Words & stdio.h Library Calls

TASK 6 - icopy

In this task, you will write an interactive copy utility called **icopy** and will handle errors by checking the value errno. This utility will be similar to the **cp** command but will prompt the user for the file name to read in and the file name to write out.

Enter the filename to read:

Enter the filename to write:

Read in one character from the file you entered above, then write the same one character out to the file named above until there is no more data to read.

Make sure you close the input file and output file before the program ends.

When opening a file to read or write, check to see if errno is NULL, which indicates an error has occurred. The fopen errors to check are summarized below.

EACCES Search permission is denied on a component of the path prefix, or the file exists and the permissions specified by mode are denied, or the file does not exist and write permission is denied for the parent directory of the file to be created.

EINTR A signal was caught during the execution of fopen().

EISDIR The named file is a directory and mode requires write access. **ELOOP** Too many symbolic links were encountered in resolving path.

EMFILE There are {OPEN_MAX} file descriptors currently open in the calling

process.

ENAMETOOLONG The length of the filename exceeds PATH_MAX or a pathname component is longer than NAME_MAX.

ENFILE The maximum allowable number of files is currently open in the

system.

ENOENT A component of filename does not name an existing file or filename

is an empty string.

For each error above, write out the error name from above and a helpful error description which identifies the name of the file entered by the user. For example, if NULL is returned and errno equals EACCESS, you can print out:

ERROR: EACCES seen. Check file permissions to file no_access.txt.

Below are examples of using icopy:

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ **ls -l**

```
total 36
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 6 Feb 8 23:23 hello
-rwxr-xr-x 1 john john 17192 Feb 9 00:01 icopy
-rwxr-xr-x 1 john john 2091 Feb 8 23:57 icopy.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 59 Feb 9 00:04 input.txt
d------ 1 john john 4096 Feb 8 23:53 no_access.dir
----- 1 john john 0 Feb 8 23:50 no_access.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 27 Feb 9 00:01 output.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 john john 27 Feb 8 23:58 outtest.txt
```

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ more input.txt

Be yourself.

Everyone else is taken.

-- Oscar Wilde

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ icopy Enter the file to read: abc.txt

ERROR: ENOENT seen. The file abc.txt does not exist.

icopy will now exit.

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ icopy

Enter the file to read: no_access.txt

ERROR: EACCES seen. Check file permissions to file no_access.txt.

icopy will now exit.

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ icopy Enter the file to read: input.txt Enter the file to write: output.txt

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ more output.txt

Be yourself.

Everyone else is taken.

-- Oscar Wilde

john@oho:~/LAB3.CODE\$ icopy Enter the file to read: input.txt

Enter the file to write: no_access.txt

ERROR: EACCES seen. Check file permissions to file no_access.txt.

icopy will now exit.

TASK 7. Reserved Words & stdio.h Library Calls

The purpose of this assignment is to practice using reserved words and stdio.h library calls in a program.

Your program does not have to do anything useful except to demonstrate the use of reserved words and the stdio.h library calls at least once. You do not need to implement an application.

1. Need to use the following C programming reserved words in your program at least once:

C Programming Reserved Words				
break	double	inline	static	
case	else	int	switch	
char	enum	long	typedef	
const	extern	register	union	
continue	float	return	unsigned	
default	for	short	void	
do	if	sizeof	while	

Need to use the following C programming library calls in your program at least once:

stdio.h				
fclose	fputc	ftell	puts	
fflush	fputs	getchar	sprintf	
fgetc	freopen	printf	srand	
fgetpos	fscanf	putc	sscanf	
fgets	fseek	putchar	tempfile	
fopen	fsetpos	rewind	ungetc	
fprintf	getc	scanf		

To learn more about each library call above, it is **highly recommended** that you read and understand the man commands, like:

% man fclose

% man fflush

You can also google the above function calls to view how to use library calls from tutorial sites.