

NAME

putc — buffered output

SYNOPSIS

```

mov    $filename,r0
jsr    r5,fcreat; iobuf
fcreat(file, iobuf)
char *file;
struct buf *iobuf;

(get byte in r0)
jsr    r5,putc; iobuf

putc(c, iobuf)
int c;
struct buf *iobuf;

(get word in r0)
jsr    r5,putw; iobuf

putw(w, iobuf);
int w;
struct buf *iobuf;

jsr    r5,flush; iobuf
fflush(iobuf)
struct buf *iobuf;

```

DESCRIPTION

Fcreat creates the given file (mode 666) and sets up the buffer *iobuf* (size 518 bytes); *putc* and *putw* write a byte or word respectively onto the file; *flush* forces the contents of the buffer to be written, but does not close the file. The format of the buffer is:

```

iobuf:  .=.+2           / file descriptor
         .=.+2           / characters unused in buffer
         .=.+2           / ptr to next free character
         .=.+512. / buffer

```

Or in C,

```

struct buf {
    int fildes;
    int nunused;
    char *nxtfree;
    char buff[512];
};

```

Fcreat sets the error bit (c-bit) if the file creation failed (from C, returns -1); none of the other routines returns error information.

Before terminating, a program should call *flush* to force out the last of the output (*fflush* from C).

The user must supply *iobuf*, which should begin on a word boundary.

To write a new file using the same buffer, it suffices to call [*f*]flush, close the file, and call *fcreat* again.

SEE ALSO

creat(II), write(II), getc(III)

DIAGNOSTICS

error bit possible on *fcreat* call.