# IO操作2

作者: 少林之巅

# 目录

- 1. 文件打开和读写
- 2. 读取压缩文件
- 3. bufio原理和cat命令实现
- 4. defer详解
- 5. 课后作业

1. 文件是存储在外部介质上的数据集合。

A. 文件分类: 文本文件和二进制文件

B. 文件存取方式: 随机存取和顺序存放

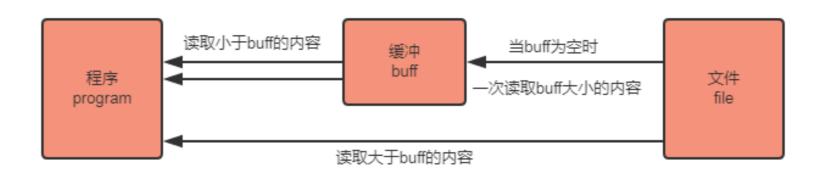
#### 2. 文件打开

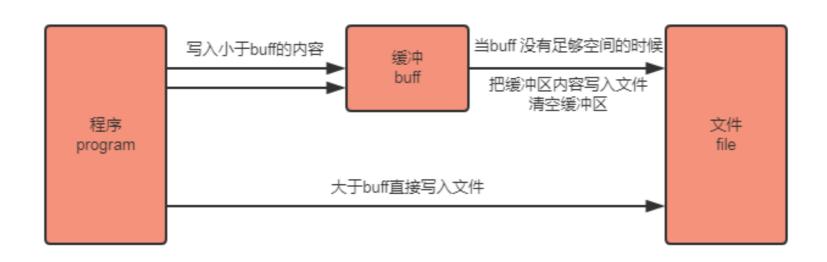
```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "fmt"
      "io"
      "os"
func main() {
     //只读的方式打开
      inputFile, err := os.Open("input.dat")
      if err != nil {
            fmt.Printf("open file err:%v\n", err)
            return
      defer inputFile.Close()
```

3. 文件读取, file.Read和file.ReadAt。读到文件末尾返回:io.EOF

```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "fmt"
      "io"
      "os"
func main() {
     //只读的方式打开
      inputFile, err := os.Open("input.dat")
      if err != nil {
            fmt.Printf("open file err:%v\n", err)
            return
      var buf[128]byte
      inputFile.Read(buf[:])
      defer inputFile.Close()
```

#### 4. bufio原理





5. bufio读取文件

```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "fmt"
      "io"
      "os"
func main() {
      inputFile, err := os.Open("input.dat")
      if err != nil {
            fmt.Printf("open file err:%v\n", err)
            return
      defer inputFile.Close()
      inputReader := bufio.NewReader(inputFile)
      for {
            inputString, readerError := inputReader.ReadString('\n')
            if readerError == io.EOF {
                   return
            fmt.Printf("The input was: %s", inputString)
```

6. 读取整个文件示例

```
package main
import (
       "fmt"
       "io/ioutil"
       "os"
func main() {
      inputFile := "products.txt"
      outputFile := "products_copy.txt"
       buf, err := ioutil.ReadFile(inputFile)
      if err != nil {
             fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "File Error: %s\n", err)
             return
      fmt.Printf("%s\n", string(buf))
```

7. 读取压缩文件示例

```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "compress/gzip"
      "fmt"
      "os"
func main() {
      fName := "MyFile.gz"
      var r *bufio.Reader
      fi, err := os.Open(fName)
      if err != nil {
            fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "%v, Can't open %s: error: %s\n", os.Args[0], fName, err)
            os.Exit(1)
      fz, err := gzip.NewReader(fi)
      if err != nil {
            fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "open gzip failed, err: %v\n", err)
            return
      r = bufio.NewReader(fz)
      for {
            line, err := r.ReadString('\n')
            if err != nil {
                   fmt.Println("Done reading file")
                   os.Exit(0)
            fmt.Println(line)
```

#### 8. 文件写入

os.OpenFile("output.dat", os.O\_WRONLY|os.O\_CREATE, 0666)

第二个参数: 文件打开模式

第三个参数: 权限控制:

:

1. os.O\_WRONLY: 只写

 $r \longrightarrow 004$ 

2. os.O\_CREATE: 创建文件

w----> 002

3. os.O RDONLY: 只读

x - > 001

4. os.O\_RDWR: 读写

5. os.O\_TRUNC: 清空

6. os. O\_APPEND: 追加

#### 9. 文件写入示例

file.Write()

file.WriteAt()

file.WriteString()

```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "fmt"
      "os"
func main() {
      outputFile, outputError := os.OpenFile("output.dat",
os.O_WRONLY|os.O_CREATE, 0666)
      if outputError != nil {
            fmt.Printf("An error occurred with file creation\n")
            return
     str := "hello world"
      outputFile.Write([]byte(str))
      defer outputFile.Close()
```

#### 5. 文件写入示例

```
package main
import (
      "bufio"
      "fmt"
      "os"
func main() {
      outputFile, outputError := os.OpenFile("output.dat",
os.O_WRONLY|os.O_CREATE, 0666)
      if outputError != nil {
            fmt.Printf("An error occurred with file creation\n")
            return
      defer outputFile.Close()
      outputWriter := bufio.NewWriter(outputFile)
      outputString := "hello world!\n"
      for i := 0; i < 10; i++ \{
            outputWriter.WriteString(outputString)
      outputWriter.Flush()
```

#### 10.写入整个文件示例

```
package main
import (
       "fmt"
       "io/ioutil"
       "os"
func main() {
      inputFile := "products.txt"
      outputFile := "products_copy.txt"
       buf, err := ioutil.ReadFile(inputFile)
      if err != nil {
             fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "File Error: %s\n", err)
             return
      fmt.Printf("%s\n", string(buf))
       err = ioutil.WriteFile(outputFile, buf, 0x644)
       if err != nil {
             panic(err.Error())
```

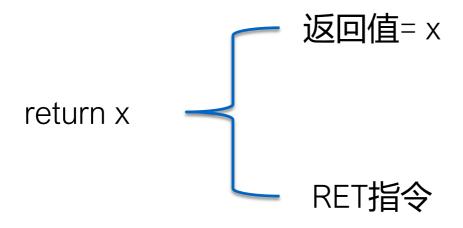
```
package main
import (
      "fmt"
      "io"
      "os"
func main() {
      CopyFile("target.txt", "source.txt")
      fmt.Println("Copy done!")
func CopyFile(dstName, srcName string) (written int64, err error) {
      src, err := os.Open(srcName)
      if err != nil {
            return
      defer src.Close()
      dst, err := os.OpenFile(dstName, os.O_WRONLY|os.O_CREATE, 0644)
      if err != nil {
            return
      defer dst.Close()
      return io.Copy(dst, src)
```

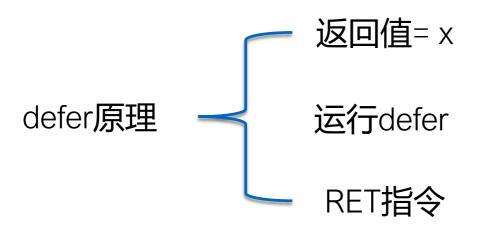
#### 11.拷贝文件

#### 12.cat命令实现

```
package main
import (
        "bufio"
        "flag"
        "fmt"
        "io"
        "os"
func cat(r *bufio.Reader) {
        for {
                buf, err := r.ReadBytes('\n')
                if err == io.EOF {
                        break
                fmt.Fprintf(os.Stdout, "%s", buf)
                return
func main() {
        flag.Parse()
        if flag.NArg() == 0 {
                cat(bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin))
        for i := 0; i < flag.NArg(); i++ {
                f, err := os.Open(flag.Arg(i))
                if err != nil {
                     fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "%s:error reading from %s: %s\n",
                                os.Args[0], flag.Arg(i), err.Error())
                      continue
                cat(bufio.NewReader(f))
```

# 13.defer原理分析





```
package main
import (
   "fmt"
func funcA() int {
  x := 5
   defer func() {
     x += 1
   }()
   return x
func main() {
  fmt.Println(funcA())
```

```
package main

import "fmt"

func funcB() (x int) {
    defer func() {
        x += 1
    }()
    return 5
}

func main() {
    fmt.Println(funcB())
}
```

```
package main
import "fmt"
func funcC() (y int) {
    x := 5
    defer func() {
        x += 1
    }()
    return x
}
func main() {
    fmt.Println(funcC())
}
```

```
package main

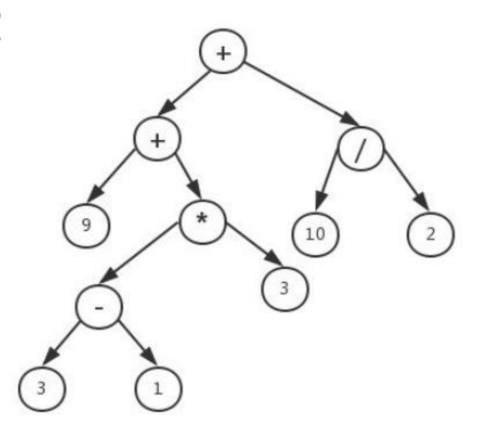
import "fmt"

func funcD() (x int) {
    defer func(x int) {
        x += 1
    }(x)
    return 5
}

func main() {
    fmt.Println(funcD())
}
```

# 计算器作业讲解

# 1. 中缀表达式



# 计算器作业讲解

2. 后缀表达式,也叫逆波兰式



9 3 1 - 3 \* 10 2 / + +

#### 计算器作业讲解

#### 3. 中缀表达式转后缀表达式

- //一、 将中缀表达式转换成后缀表达式算法:
- //1、从左至右扫描一中缀表达式。
- //2、若读取的是操作数,则判断该操作数的类型,并将该操作数存入操作数堆栈
- //3、若读取的是运算符
- //(1)该运算符为左括号"(",则直接存入运算符堆栈。
- // (2) 该运算符为右括号")",则输出运算符堆栈中的运算符到操作数堆栈,直到遇到左括号为止。
- //(3)该运算符为非括号运算符:
- // (a) 若运算符堆栈栈顶的运算符为括号,则直接存入运算符堆栈。
- // (b) 若比运算符堆栈栈顶的运算符优先级高,则直接存入运算符堆栈。
- // (c) 若比运算符堆栈栈顶的运算符优先级低或相等,则输出栈顶运算符到操作数堆栈,并将当前运算符压 入运算符堆栈

# 课后练习

1. 实现一个类似 linux的tree 命令,输入tree.exe能够以树状的形式当前目录下所有文件,如下所示。