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Programación III

Text File



Contacto

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Esta presentación contiene conceptos en inglés.



Objetivo de la clase

Text file





Objetivo

- › Aprender a escribir y leer de un archivo de texto.

Conceptos

Text file



Streams

- › C++ provides the following classes to perform output and input of characters to/from files:
 - ofstream: Stream class to write on files
 - ifstream: Stream class to read from files
 - fstream: Stream class to both read and write from/to files.

- › These classes are derived directly or indirectly from the classes istream and ostream. We have already used objects whose types were these classes: cin is an object of class istream and cout is an object of class ostream. Therefore, we have already been using classes that are related to our file streams. And in fact, we can use our file streams the same way we are already used to use cin and cout, with the only difference that we have to associate these streams with physical files.

Ejemplo

Text file



Streams (Cont)

Input/output file stream class



```
// basic file  
operations  
#include <iostream>  
#include <fstream>  
using namespace std;
```

```
int main () {  
    ofstream myfile;  
    myfile.open ("example.txt");  
    myfile << "Writing this to a  
file.\n";  
    myfile.close();  
    return 0;  
}
```


Streams (Cont)

```
int main () {  
    ofstream myfile  
("example.txt");  
    if (myfile.is_open())  
    {  
        myfile << "This is a  
line.\n";  
        myfile << "This is  
another line.\n";  
        myfile.close();  
    }  
    else cout << "Unable to open file";  
    return 0;  
}
```

Streams (Cont)

```
int main () {  
    string line;  
    ifstream myfile  
("example.txt");  
    if (myfile.is_open())  
    {  
        while ( getline (myfile,line)  
        {  
            cout << line << '\n';  
        }  
        myfile.close();  
    }  
    else cout << "Unable to open file";  
    return 0;  
}
```

TAREA 1

Escriba un programa que tenga tres opciones:

1. Crear un archivo
2. Escribir en un archivo
3. Imprimir el contenido de un archivo