

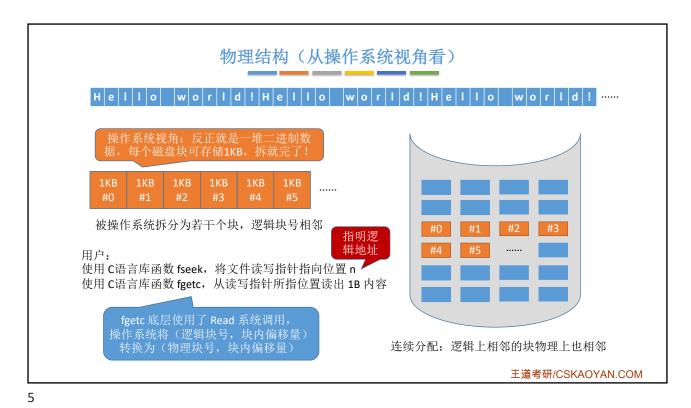


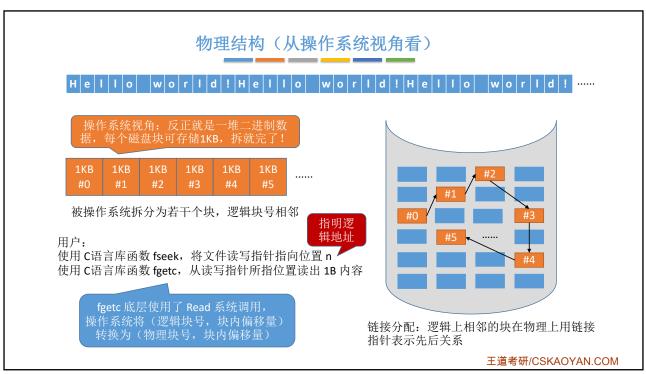
```
逻辑结构 (从用户视角看)
 每个字符1B。在用户看来,整个文
件占用一片连续的逻辑地址空间
              | w o r | l d | ! H e | l | l o |
                                              | w o r | l | d | ! | H | e | l |
Eg: 你要找到第16个字符(编号从0开始)
FILE *fp = fopen("test.txt","r"); //以"读"方式打开文件
if( fp == NULL ){
    puts("Fail to open file!");
                                             用户用逻辑地
    exit(0);
fseek(fp, 16, SEEK_SET); //读写指针指向16

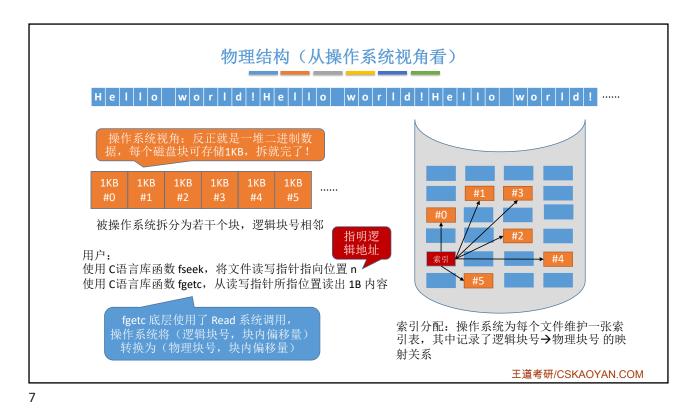
      char c = fgetc(fp);
      //从读写指针所指位置读出1个字符

      printf("字符:%c", c);
      //打印从文件读出的字符

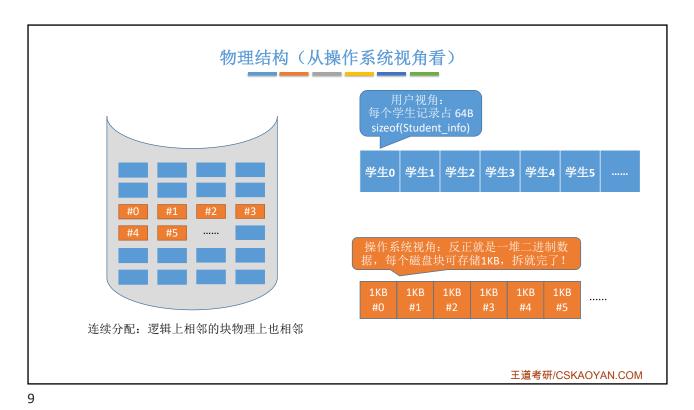
                                                                 ▶ ↑ "/Users
■ ↓ 字符: o
                                                                       "/Users/honglin/L
fclose(fp);
                           //关闭文件
                                                                 ■ □ Process finished
                                                                                 王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
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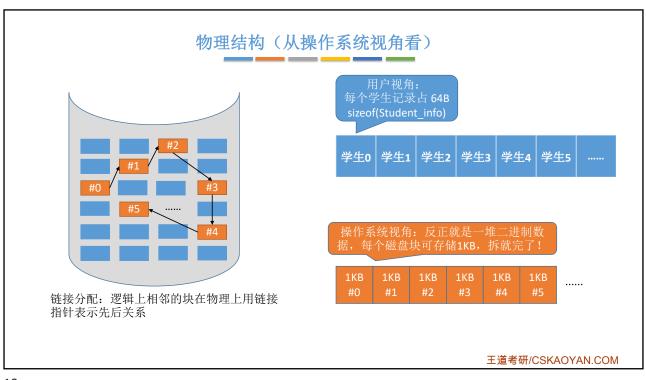


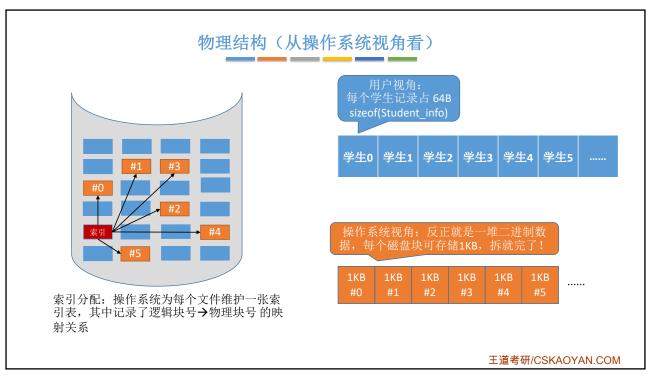




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例: C语言创建顺序文件
typedef struct {
   int number;
                    //学号
   char name[30];
                     //姓名
   char major[30];
                     //专业
} Student_info;
//以"写"方式打开文件
                                                                              学生5
                                              学生0
                                                    学生1
                                                          学生2
                                                                 学生3
                                                                        学生4
FILE *fp = fopen("students.info", "w");
if(fp == NULL) {
   printf("打开文件失败!");
                                                 //以"读"方式打开文件
    exit(0);
                                                 FILE *fp = fopen("students.info", "r");
                                                 if(fp == NULL) {
Student_info student[N];
                         //用数组保存N个学生信息
                                                    printf("打开文件失败!");
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) { //生成 N 个学生信息
                                                                            用户用逻辑地
    student[i].number=i;
                                                                            址访问文件
    student[i].name[0]='?';
                                                 //文件读写指针指向编号为5的学生记录
    student[i].major[0]='?';
                                                 fseek(fp, 5*sizeof(Student_info), SEEK_SET);
                                                 Student_info stu;
                                                 //从文件读出1条记录,记录大小为 sizeof(Student_info)
//将 N 个学生的信息写入文件
                                                 fread(&stu, sizeof(Student_info), 1, fp);
fwrite(student, sizeof(Student_info), N, fp);
                                                 printf("学生编号: %d\n", stu.number);
fclose(fp);
                                                 fclose(fp);
                                                                     王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM
```

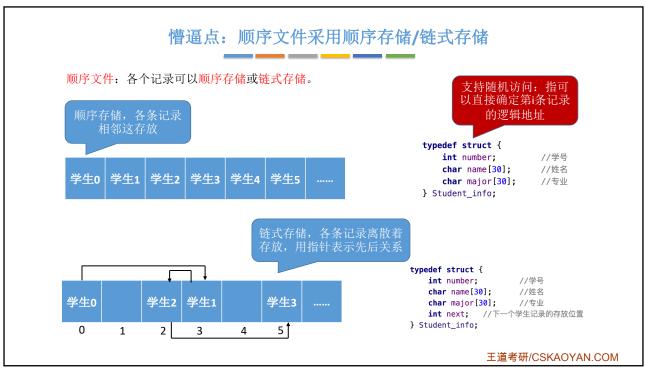


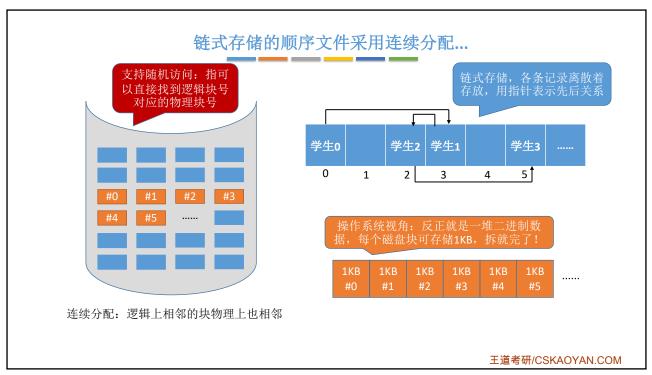




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