要求:

- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2019即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
 - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需要全部内容
 - ★ 在保证一页一题的前提下,具体页面布局可以自行发挥,简单易读即可
 - ★ 不允许手写在纸上,再拍照贴图
 - ★ 允许在各种软件工具上完成(不含手写),再截图贴图
 - ★ 如果某题要求VS+Dev的,则如果两个编译器运行结果一致,贴VS的一张图即可,如果不一致,则两个图都要贴
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、12月16日前网上提交本次作业(在"文档作业"中提交)

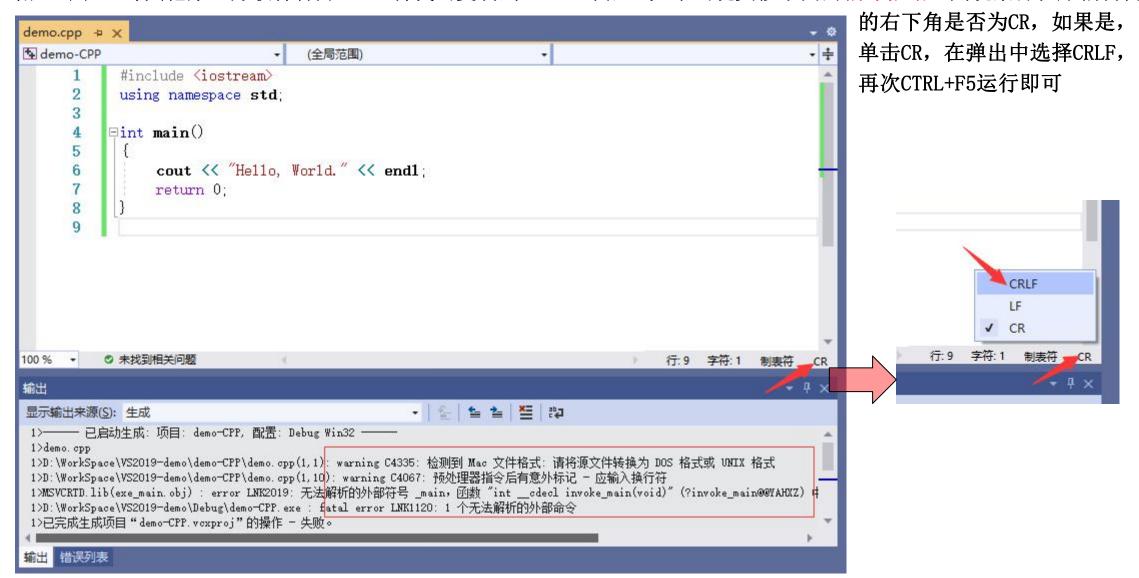
特别说明:

★ 因为篇幅问题,打开文件后均省略了是否打开成功的判断,这在实际应用中是不允许的

§8.输入输出流

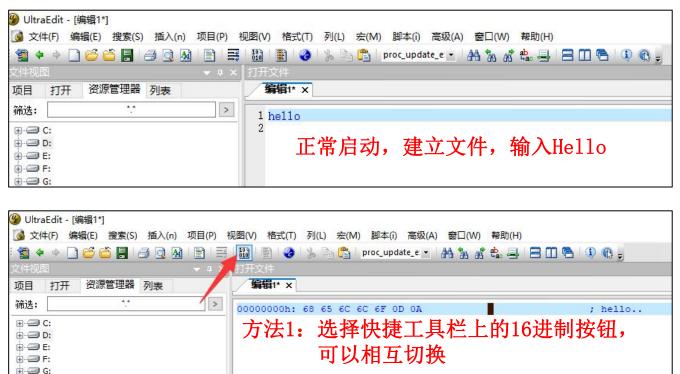
注意:

附1:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2019中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗



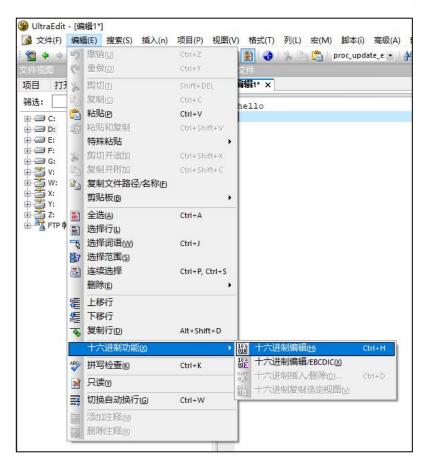
注意:

附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)



方法3: Ctrl + H 快捷键可以相互切换





方法2: "编辑" - "十六进制功能"菜单,可以相互切换



例1: 十进制方式写

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl: //去掉endl后再次运行
    out.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行, out. txt是 7 字节(有endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A

Windows下运行, out. txt是_____字节(无endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F



例2:二进制方式写

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out ios::binary);
   out << "hello" << endl: //去掉endl后再次运行
   out.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行, out. txt是 6 字节(有endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A

Windows下运行, out. txt是 5 字节(无endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F

综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?

答:有。endl在十进制下占两个字节,为0D、0A,而在二进制下占一个字节,为0A。

§8.输入输出流



例3: 十进制方式写,十进制方式读, ODOA(即"\r\n")在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl;
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
 104 101 108 108 111 10 −1

说明: 0D 0A在Windows的十进制方式下被当做 1 个字符处理, 值是 10。



例4: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读, ODOA(即"\r\n")在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl;
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << '';
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
 亟 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
104 101 108 108 111 13 10 -1
```

说明: 0D 0A在Windows的二进制方式下被当做 2 个字符处理, 值是 13、10 。

例5:十进制方式写,十进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
                                                                   #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                   #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                   #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                   using namespace std:
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                   int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                       ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                       out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                       out.close():
    out.close():
    char str[80];
                                                                       char str[80]:
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
                                                                       ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
   in >> str;
                                                                       in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
                                                                       cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                       cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                       in. close():
   return 0:
                                                                       return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
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说明: in>>str读到_'o'__就结束了,__endl__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__endl__。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

函 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in. getline读到<u>endl</u>就结束了, <u>endl</u>被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了<u>EOF</u>。

例6: 二进制方式写,十进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                  using namespace std:
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
                                                                      ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
                                                                      out << "hello" << endl:
    out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                      out.close():
    out.close():
    char str[80];
                                                                      char str[80]:
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
                                                                      ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
   in >> str;
                                                                      in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
                                                                      return 0:
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

函 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in>>str读到___'o'_就结束了,__endl__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__endl___。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

🔣 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

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说明: in. getline读到<u>endl</u>就结束了, <u>endl</u>被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了<u>EOF</u>。

例7: 二进制方式写,二进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                  using namespace std:
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
                                                                      ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary):
    out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                      out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
                                                                      out.close():
   char str[80];
                                                                      char str[80]:
   ifstream in ("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary):
                                                                      ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
   in >> str;
                                                                      in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl:
   cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

🐼 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in>>str读到___'o' 就结束了,___ endl 还 被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 end1

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

🐼 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in. getline读到 endl 就结束了, endl _被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了_<u>EOF</u>。



例8: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
                                                                  #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                  using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                      ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                      out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
                                                                      out.close():
    char str[80];
                                                                      char str[80]:
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
                                                                      ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
                                                                      in.getline(str, 80);
   in >> str;
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
                                                                      return 0:
   return 0;
```

§8. 输入输出流

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

🐼 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in>>str读到 'o' 就结束了, endl 还 被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了__\r__。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

环 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明:

- 1、in. getline读到<u>\n</u>就结束了,<u>endl</u>被读 掉,因此in.peek()读到了 EOF
- 2、strlen(str)是 6 ,最后一个字符是 \r





例9: 用十进制方式写入含\0的文件,观察文件长度

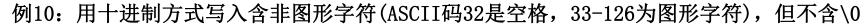
```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABC\0\x61\x62\x63" << endl;
    out.close();

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行,out. txt的大小是_____字节,为什么?

答: 首先输出的是一个字符串,故向out.txt输出了\0前的ABC三个字符,接着用十进制写入一个endl,为2字节,总共3+2=5个字节。





```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\xff\175()-=def" << endl;
    out.close();

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是 20 字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

00000000h: 41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64

00000010h: 65 66 0D 0A

§ 8. 输入输出流





```
#include <iostream>
                                                                                #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                                #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                                #include <cstring>
                                                                               using namespace std;
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                                int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                                     ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times b \times ff \setminus 175() -= \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                                     out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times b \times ff \setminus 175() -= \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
    out.close():
                                                                                     out.close():
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
                                                                                     ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in ios::binary);
    int c=0;
                                                                                    int c=0;
    while(!in.eof()) {
                                                                                     while(!in.eof()) {
         in. get();
                                                                                          in. get();
          c++:
                                                                                          c++:
                                                                                    cout << c << endl;</pre>
    cout << c << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                                    in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                                    return 0:
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: _____20字节 ____ 输出的c是: 6

为什么?

答:在读到第6个字符时将字符\x1A认为文件结束符EOF,循环结束,c的值为6。

Windows下运行,文件大小: <u>20字节</u> 输出的c是: 21

c的大小比文件大小大<u>1</u>,原因是:<u>二进制读取</u>时\x1A不作为读取结束符,in.get()读到了所有字符后的那个EOF

§ 8. 输入输出流

例12: 用十进制方式写入含\x1A(十进制26=CTRL+Z)的文件,并用十进制不同方式读取



```
#include <iostream>
                                                                               #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                               #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                               #include <cstring>
using namespace std;
                                                                               using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                               int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                                    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times b \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} :
                                                                                    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
    out.close():
                                                                                    out.close():
    ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in);//不加ios::binary
                                                                                    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in); //不加ios::binary
    int c=0;
                                                                                    int c=0:
    while(in.get()!=EOF) {
                                                                                    char ch:
                                                                                    while((ch=in.get())!=EOF) {
          c++;
                                                                                         c++:
    cout << c << endl:
    in.close();
                                                                                    cout << c << endl:
                                                                                    in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                                    return 0:
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: ____19字节 ____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

答:\x1A在十进制下被认为文件结束符。

Windows下运行,文件大小: ____19字节____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

答:\x1A在十进制下被认为文件结束符。

本页需填写答案



例13: 用十进制方式写入含\xFF(十进制255/-1, E0F的定义是-1)的文件,并进行正确/错误读取

```
#include <iostream>
                                                                       #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                       #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                       #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                       using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                       int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                            ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
                                                                            out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
    out.close():
                                                                            out.close():
    ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in);//可加ios::binary
                                                                            ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in); //可加ios::binary
    int c=0;
                                                                           int c=0;
    while(in.get()!=EOF) {
                                                                            char ch:
                                                                            while((ch=in.get())!=EOF) {
         c++;
                                                                                c++:
    cout << c << endl:
    in. close():
                                                                            cout << c << endl:
                                                                           in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                           return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19字节
                                                                       Windows下运行,文件大小: 19字节
                 输出的c是: 18
                                                                                        输出的c是: 5
为什么?
                                                                       为什么?
                                                                       答: 读取方式错误,\xff由于超出上限而转换为-1,被认为是EOF而
答:读取方式正确,\xff并未被认为是EOF。
                                                                       使读取停止。
```

综合例 11° 例13,结论:当文件中含字符 $\sqrt{x1A}$ 时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符 \sqrt{xff} 时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的

本页需填写答案



例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别

```
#include <iostream>
                                                          #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                          #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                          #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                          using namespace std;
                                                          int main(int argc, char *argv[])
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                              ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << endl;</pre>
                                                              out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << endl;
   out.close():
                                                              out.close():
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
                                                              ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in ios::binary);
   char name[30];
                                                              char name[30];
                                                              in. read (name, 26):
   in >> name;
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
                                                              cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                              cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                              cout << in. tellg() <<endl;</pre>
   in. close():
                                                              in. close():
   return 0:
                                                              return 0:
                                                          Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                                                                   28字节
Windows下运行,文件大小:
                          28字节
                                                                       输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ+乱字符
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                                       name[26]的值是: -52
             name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                       gcount()的值是:
             gcount()的值是:
                                                                       tellg()的值是:
                                 26
             tellg()的值是:
                                                          说明: in. read()读入时,是读到 回车 停止,不在数组最后加入一个
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
                                                              \0 .
           回车 停止,并在数组最后加入一个 \0
综合左右: gcount () 仅对 read () 方式读时有效,可返回最后读取的字节数; tellg()则对两种读入方式均
                                                                                           有效
```

本页需填写答案



例15: 比较read()读超/不超过文件长度时的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()/good()的返回值

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                         #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                         #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                         using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                         int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                            ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //无换行符
                                                            out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //无换行符
   out.close():
                                                            out.close():
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
                                                            ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in ios::binary);
   in.read(name, 20);
                                                            in. read (name, 200);
                                                            cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[20]) \langle\langle end1:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                            cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;
                                                            cout << in. tellg() <<endl;</pre>
   cout << in.good() << endl:
                                                            cout << in. good() << endl:
   in. close():
                                                            in. close():
   return 0:
                                                            return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小:
                         26字节
                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                                                                   26字节
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                                      输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
             name[20]的值是:
             gcount()的值是:
                                                                      gcount()的值是:
             tellg()的值是:
                                                                      tellg()的值是:
             good()的值是:
                                                                      good()的值是:
```

§8. 输入输出流

例16: 使用seekg()移动文件指针,观察gcount()/tellg()/seekg()在不同情况下的返回值

```
#include <iostream>
                                                                          #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                          #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                          #include <cstring>
using namespace std;
                                                                          using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                          int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                               ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
                                                                              out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //无换行符
   out.close();
                                                                              out.close();
    ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
                                                                               ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
    char name[80]:
                                                                               char name[80]:
                                                                              in. read (name, 30):
   in. read (name, 10):
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                                               cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
   name[10] = ' \setminus 0';
                                                                              name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   in. seekg(-5, ios::cur);
                                                                              in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                                              cout << in. tellg() << endl;
   in.read(name, 10);
                                                                              in.read(name, 30);
   cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl:</pre>
                                                                              cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
   name[10] = ' \setminus 0':
                                                                              name[30] = ' \setminus 0':
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   in. close():
                                                                              in.close():
   return 0;
                                                                              return 0;
Windows下运行,输出依次是: 10 10
                                                                          Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26
                                *ABCDEFGHIJ*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHI TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                15 10
                                *FGHIJKLMNO*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 流对象状态正确 情况下返回正确值,因此,每次操作完成后,最好判断流对象自身状态,正确 才可继续下一步。



本页需填写答案



例17: 使用seekg()/gcount()/tellg()/good()后判断流对象状态是否正确,若不正确则恢复正确状态后再继续使用

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
    out.close();
    ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
    char name[80];
    in. read (name, 30);
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl:</pre>
    name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
    if (!in. good())
        in. clear():
    in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;
    in.read(name, 30);
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
    name[30] = '\0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
    if (!in.good())
        in.clear();
    in. close():
    return 0:
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
5
-1 21
*FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ烫烫*
```



例18:读写方式打开时的seekg()/seekg()同步移动问题

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
    out.close():
    fstream file ("out. txt", ios::in ios::out ios::binary);
    char name[80];
   file.read(name, 30):
    cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.gcount()</pre>
                         << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    name[30] = '\0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   if (!file.good())
        file.clear();
    file.seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.seekp(12, ios::beg);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    strcpy (name, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123");
    file.write(name, 30);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.close():
    return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1
```

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫

结论:

- 1、读写方式打开时,tellg()/tellp()均可以使用,且读写后两个函数的返回值均相同
- 2、文件指针的移动, seekg()/seekp()均可

本页需填写答案



例19: 读写方式打开时加ios::app方式后,读写指针移动及写入问题

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
    out.close():
    fstream file ("out. txt", ios::in ios::out ios::binary ios::app);
    char name[80];
    file.read(name, 30):
    cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.gcount()</pre>
                          << " " << file. tellp() << endl:</pre>
    name[30] = '\0';
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
    if (!file.good())
        file.clear();
    file.seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   file.seekp(12, ios::beg);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    strcpy (name, "abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz0123");
    file.write(name, 30);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.close():
    return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1
```

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫

50 50

结论:

- 1、加ios::app后,虽然seekg()/seekp()可以移动文件指针, 但是写入的位置 总为文件的末尾
- 2、自行测试ofstream方式打开加ios::app的情况,与本例的结论 一致 (一致/不一致)

本页需填写答案



例20: 读写方式打开时加ios::app方式后,读写指针移动及写入问题

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close():
    fstream file ("out. txt", ios::in ios::out ios::binary ios::app);
    char name[80];
   file. read (name, 30);
    cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.gcount()</pre>
                         << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    name[30] = '\0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   if (!file.good())
        file.clear();
    file.seekg(5, ios::beg);
   cout << file.tellg() << " " << file.tellp() << endl;</pre>
    strcpy(name, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123");
    file.write(name, 30):
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫

5 5 56 56

结论: 加ios::app后,读写方式打开时,tellg()/tellp()均可以使用,且无论读写,两个函数的返回值均相同,表示两个文件指针是同步移动的



例21: 不同打开方式下文件指针的初始值问题

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close();
   cout << "请查看当前out.txt文件的大小" << end1;
   system("pause");
   out.open("out.txt", ios::out | ios::app);
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out << "0123456789";
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,

- 1、执行到system("pause")的时候, out. txt的大小是: <u>26字节</u>
- 2、加ios::app后,写方式打开,tellp()为<u>0</u>, 写入是在文件<u>结束</u>(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是<u>36</u>



例22: 不同打开方式下文件指针的初始值问题

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close();
   cout << "请查看当前out.txt文件的大小" << end1;
   system("pause");
   out.open("out.txt", ios::out | ios::ate);
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out << "0123456789";
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,

- 1、执行到system("pause")的时候, out. txt的大小是: <u>26字节</u>
- 2、加ios::ate后,写方式打开,tellp()为<u>0</u>, 写入是在文件<u>开始</u>(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是<u>10</u>

| 注: ate = at end

本页需填写答案



例23: 不同打开方式下文件指针的初始值问题

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close();
   cout << "请查看当前out.txt文件的大小" << end1;
   system("pause");
   out. open ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::ate | ios::app);
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out << "0123456789";
   cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
   out.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,

- 1、执行到system("pause")的时候, out. txt的大小是: __26字节_
- 2、同时加ios::ate ios::app后,写方式打开,tellp()为<u>26</u>, 写入是在文件<u>结束</u>(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是 36

结论:结合本例及前两例,ios::ate加在ofstream方式的输出文件上 _______(有/无)实用价值

本页需填写答案



例24: 不同打开方式下文件指针的初始值问题

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close();
   cout << "请查看当前out.txt文件的大小" << endl;
   system("pause");
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
   in.close():
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,

- 1、执行到system("pause")的时候, out. txt的大小是: <u>26字节</u>
- 2、加ios::ate后,读方式打开,tellg()和peek()为<u>0</u>和<u>65</u>, 表示从文件的<u>开始</u>(开始/结束)位置读

本页需填写答案



例25: 不同打开方式下文件指针的初始值问题

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close();
   cout << "请查看当前out.txt文件的大小" << end1:
   system("pause");
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::ate);
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
   in. close():
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,

- 1、执行到system("pause")的时候, out. txt的大小是: 26字节
- 2、加ios::ate后,读方式打开,tellg()和peek()为<u>26</u>和<u>-1</u>, 表示从文件的<u>结束</u>(开始/结束)位置读

结论:

- 1、结合本例及上例, ios::ate加在ifstream方式的输出文件上有(有/无)实用价值
- 2、为了避免细节记忆错误,另一种做法是,舍弃ios::ate特性不同,在需要读写时直接用seekg()/seekp()自行移动文件开头/结尾, 你是否 反对 (赞成/反对)这种做法