### 要求:

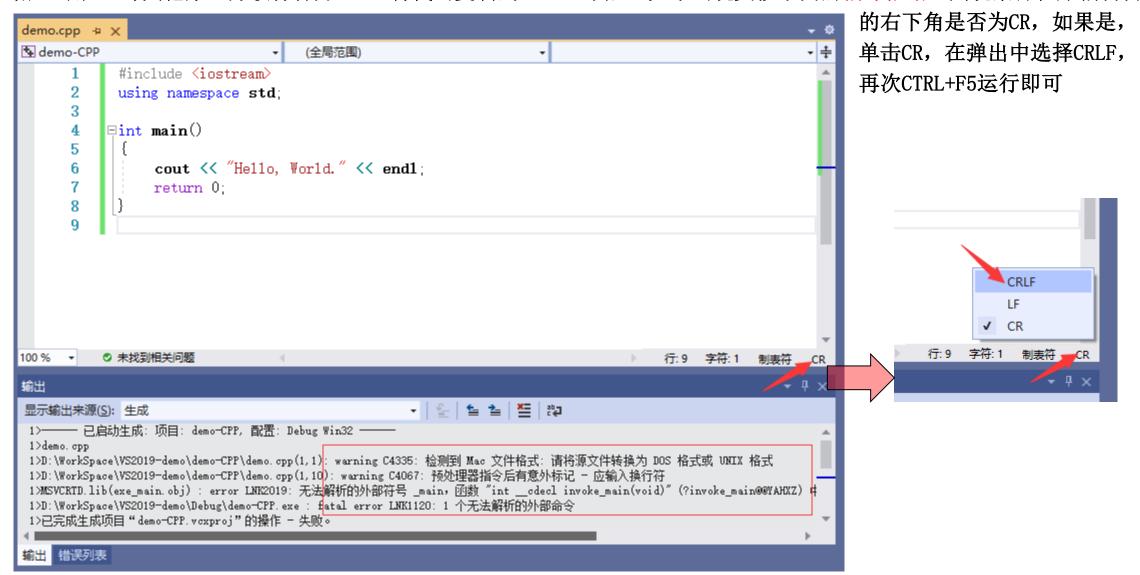
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
  - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
  - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
  - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,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8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

#### 注意:

附1:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2022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:

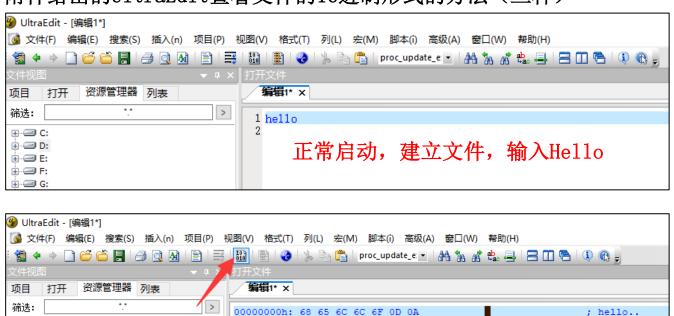
⊪.-@ C:

⊕ 🗇 D:

Ĥ - (■) E:

⊕ - G:

附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)

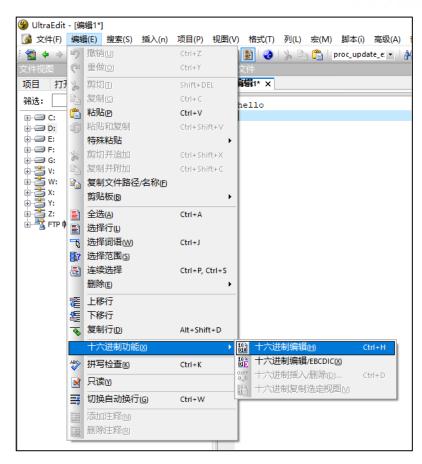


方法1:选择快捷工具栏上的16进制按钮,

可以相互切换

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
  🕍 D:\同济\高程\高程笔记\文件测试\a\out.txt
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6
00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 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
  ☑ D:\同济\高程\高程笔记\文件测试\a\out.txt
   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___5__字节(有endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Windows下运行, out. txt是 6 字节(无endl的情况),用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
```

综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别? 有。十进制中end1占2字节,二进制中占1字节。



### 例3: 十进制方式写,十进制方式读,0D0A(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() << ' ';
    cout << endl;</pre>
    in.close();
    return 0;
                            Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                    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() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl;</pre>
    in.close();
    return 0;
                            Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                               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\_\_\_\_。

# 1 ON LANGE

### 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:
                                                             cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
                                                             cout << in. peek() << endl;
   cout << in. peek() << endl;
   in. close():
                                                             in.close();
   return 0;
                                                             return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                         Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                          Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
说明: in>>str读到 endl 就结束了,
                                                         说明: in.getline读到___endl_就结束了,
                                                          __endl__被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了__EOF___。
  endl, EOF 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读
       end1
```

### 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;
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
    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

5 10

说明: in>>str读到\_\_\n\_\_就结束了,\_\_\n\_\_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了 \n 。

#### Windows下运行,输出结果是:

亟 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

ხ −1

说明: in. getline读到\_\_\n\_\_就结束了, \_\_\n\_\_被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了\_EOF\_\_\_。

### 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:
                                                                     cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                     cout << in. peek() << endl;
   cout << in.peek() << endl;
   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\_\_\n\_\_就结束了,\_\_\n\_\_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了\_\_\n\_\_。

#### Windows下运行,输出结果是:

🔤 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in. getline读到\_\_\n\_\_就结束了, \_\_\n\_\_被

读掉,因此in. peek()读到了\_\_EOF\_\_\_。



### 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 >> str:
                                                                      in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;
    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\_\_\r\_\_就结束了,\_\r\n\_\_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:

🔤 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

#### 说明:

1、in. getline读到\_\_\n\_\_就结束了,\_\_\n\_\_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>
```

```
☑ D:\同济\高程\高程笔记\文件测试\a\out.txt
Q 1 2 3 4 5 6
00000000h: 41 42 43 0D 0A
```

Windows下运行,out.txt的大小是\_\_5\_\_字节,为什么?写入字符串到\0结束,\0以及后续的并没有被写入



例10: 用十进制方式写入含非图形字符(ASCII码32是空格,33-126为图形字符),但不含\0

```
#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:

### § 8. 输入输出流

### 例11: 用十进制方式写入含\x1A(十进制26=CTRL+Z)的文件,并用十进制/二进制方式读取



```
#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 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \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:
                                                                cout << c << endl:
   in. close():
                                                                in.close():
   return 0:
                                                                return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 20字节
                                                             Windows下运行, 文件大小: _____20字节____
                   输出的c是:
                                                                                输出的c是:
为什么? 字符串写入到\0截止,所以写入20;
                                                             c的大小比文件大小大 1 ,原因是: 文件读完后,
读入读到\x1A(包含)截止,所以是6
                                                             还需再读入一次,eof才置零
```

### § 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 <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     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.close():
     ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);//不加ios::binary
     int c=0:
     while(in.get()!=EOF) {
          c++:
     cout \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
     in. close():
     return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    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.close():
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in); //不加ios::binary
    int c=0:
    char ch:
    while((ch=in.get())!=EOF) {
         c++:
    cout << c << endl:
    in.close():
    return 0:
```

为什么?字符串写入到\0截止,所以写入19; 读入(返回流对象)读到\x1A(包含)截止,所以是5 Windows下运行,文件大小: \_\_\_19字节\_\_\_\_\_

™Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台输出的c是: \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_

为什么?字符串写入到\0截止,所以写入19;读入(char)读到\x1A(包含)截止,所以是5



### 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{hol} \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                              out \langle \text{ABC} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{hol};
    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 \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
    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
■Microsoft Visual Studio 剛斌制 输出的c是: 18 (binary是19)____
```

为什么?十进制方式可以写入含\xff, 且while判断条件正确 (in.get()!=EOF,是用in.get的返回值与-1进行比较)

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台 输出的c是:

为什么? 十进制方式可以写入含\xff, 但while判断条件错误 ((ch=in.get())!=EOF , 是用char型变量ch与-1进行比较,错误)

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

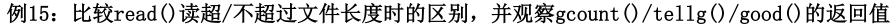
# § 8. 输入输出流





```
#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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << end1;</pre>
                                                                out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << endl;</pre>
   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 >> name:
                                                                in. read (name, 26);
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
                                                                cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
                                                                cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                                cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                                cout << in. tellg() <<endl:
   in. close():
                                                                in.close():
   return 0:
                                                                return 0:
                         28字节
                                                            Windows下运行,文件大小: 28字节
Windows下运行,文件大小:
              输出的name是: *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*
                                                                           输出的name是: *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫?}*
              name[26]的值是:
                                                                           name[26]的值是:
                                                                                              -52
              gcount()的值是:
                                                                           gcount()的值是:
              tellg()的值是:
                                                                           tellg()的值是:
                                                             说明: in. read()读入时,是读到给定长度(此处为26)停止,
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
     读到最后一个字符停止,并在数组最后加入一个 \0 。
                                                                  不在数组最后加入一个 \0 。
综合左右: gcount()仅对 in. 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
```

### § 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 << "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 << '*' << end1:
                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[20]) \langle\langle endl:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                              cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                              cout << in. tellg() <<endl:
   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: *ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRST000000000*
                                                                        输出的name是: *ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000*
             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, 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 << '*' << end1:
    in. seekg(-5, ios::cur);
                                                                               in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                                               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_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                15 10
                                                                                                           *ABCDEFGHI TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                *FGHI TKLMNO*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在<u>in.read中给定长度小于最大可读入长度</u>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 << '*' << endl:
    if (!in.good())
        in. clear();
    in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
    in.read(name, 30):
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl:</pre>
    name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
    if (!in. good())
        in. clear():
    in. close();
    return 0;
```

\*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] = ' \setminus 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: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

-1 26 -1 \*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫\* 5 5 12 12 42 42

#### 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_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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] = ' \setminus 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:

🔤 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

-1 26 -1 \*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫\* 5 5 12 12

#### 结论:

- 1、加ios::app后,虽然seekg()/seekp()可以移动文件指针, 但是写入的位置还是在最后
- 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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] = ' \setminus 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: 🔤 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

-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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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: 26字节
- 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>

### 本页需填写答案



### 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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: \_26字节\_
- 2、加ios::ate后,写方式打开,tellp()为\_\_26\_\_\_, 写入是在文件\_\_结束\_\_(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是 36

| 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() << end1;</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

### 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\_26\_和\_-1\_,表示从文件的\_结束 (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