要求:

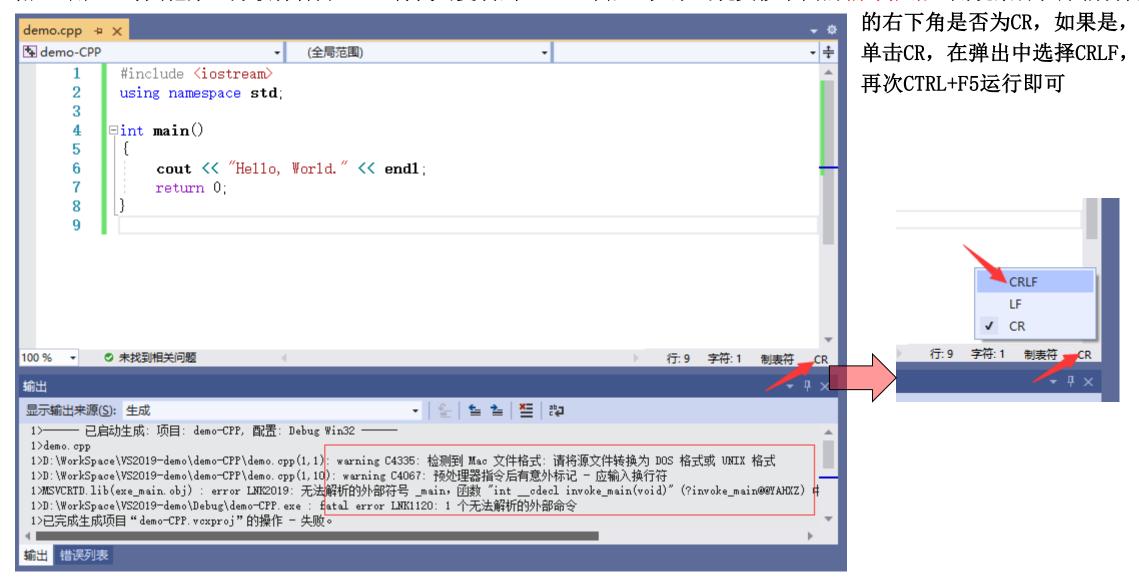
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
 - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需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

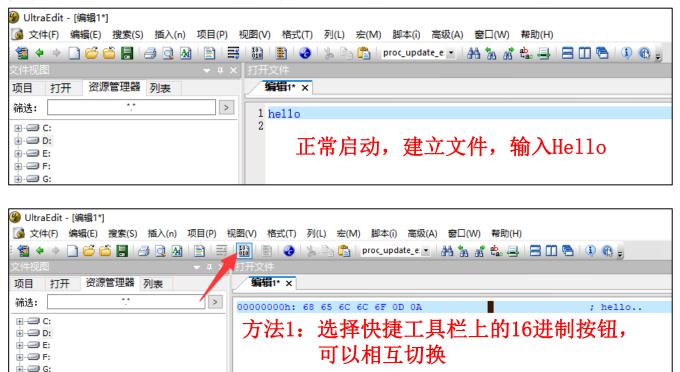
注意:

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



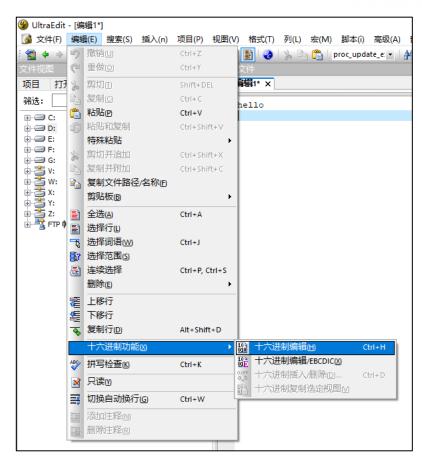
注意:

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
000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
                                    ; hello..
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
                                    ; hello
```



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
                               ; hello.
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 ■ . .
                                ; hello
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
有,十进制方式写endl会写两字节: OD OA 即: \r\n
   二进制方式写end1只写一字节: OA 即:\n
```



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() << ' ';
    cout << endl;
    in.close();
    return 0;
                            Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

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;
    in.close();
    return 0;
                              ™ Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

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和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:
                                                                       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:



说明: in>>str读到 OD OA 就结束了, OD OA 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 10 。 0A 被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了 -1 。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in.getline读到__OD OA__就结束了,__OD

1 OF LINING

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:

5 10

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in>>str读到__0A__就结束了,__0A__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了___10__。

说明: in. getline读到__0A__就结束了, __0A__被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了__-1__。



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.getline(str. 80):
   in >> str:
    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: 5



说明: in>>str读到__0A__就结束了,__0A__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了___10__。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in. getline读到___0A_就结束了, __0A__被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了__-1__。



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 \rangle\rangle str:
   cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                           cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                           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:
                                                        说明:
说明: in>>str读到__OD OA__就结束了, __OD OA__ | 1、in.getline读到__OA__就结束了, ___OA_被读
还被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 13 。
                                                        掉,因此in. peek()读到了 -1 。
                                                        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__5___字节,为什么?

以十进制方式写入字符串 "ABC\0\x61\x62\x63",输入至'\0'时就会停止,认为字符串已经结束。用16进制打开out.txt如下:



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:

```
00000000h: 41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64; ABC..... }()-=d 000000010h: 65 66 0D 0A; ef..
```





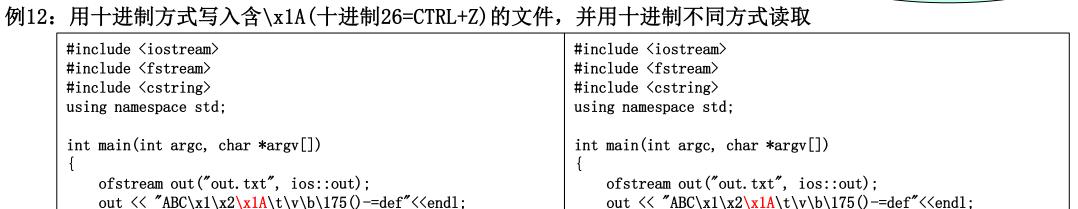
```
#include <iostream>
                                                                              #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                              #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                              #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 1A \times v \rangle \times 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:
    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?

\x1A是十进制26=CTRL+Z,十进制方式读取时读到 CTRL+Z相当于读到eof,会置eof()为1。包括eof在内cin.get()读取了6次,故c=6。 Windows下运行,文件大小: _____20字节_____ 输出的c是: 21

c的大小比文件大小__大__,原因是: __用二进制方式读取时,读到CTRL+Z不会停止,而是会一直读到文件末尾。___



out $\langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = -\text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};$ out.close(): ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in): //不加ios::binary int c=0: char ch: while((ch=in.get())!=E0F) { c++: cout << c << endl: in.close():

ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in)://不加ios::binary int c=0: while(in.get()!=EOF) { c++; cout << c << endl:</pre> in.close(): return 0;

Windows下运行,文件大小:_____19字节___ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

out.close():

\x1A是十进制26=CTRL+Z,十进制方式读取时读到 CTRL+Z相当于读到eof, 读到eof时不会再进入循环 使得c++,故c=5,而非上题中的6。

Windows下运行,文件大小: _____19字节___ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

return 0:

(ch=in.get())的值即char(in.get()),在本程序 中没有cin.get()没有读取超过char范围的值,故此 处与左侧程序等价,输出c均为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, EOF的定义是-1)的文件,并进行正确/错误读取

处理,二进制方式会作为两个字符,故十进制与二进制读取结果不同。

```
#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{endl};
   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())!=E0F) {
       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:_十进制方式读取时为18
                                                                               输出的c是: 5(十进制和二进制方式均为5)
                         二进制方式读取时为19
                                                                 为什么?
为什么?
                                                                 当读到\xff时in.get()读到255,赋值给char时会由于越界而赋为-1,
in. get()的返回值为int,在本程序中in. get()会一直读到文件末尾(中间
                                                                 又因为EOF的定义为-1,故此程序中读到\xff就会停止。
不会有in.get()=26或-1的情况)。十进制方式读取将OD OA作为一个字符
```

§ 8. 输入输出流

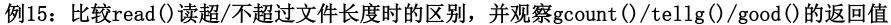


例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别

```
#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" << end1;</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 << '*' << endl:
                                                             cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
   cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
                                                             cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
   cout << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                             cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;
                                                             cout << in. tellg() <<endl:</pre>
   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烫P回}?
             name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                       name[26]的值是: -52
             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___'\0'___停止,
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
     读到 '\0' 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__二进制__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____。

§ 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 << '*' << endl:
                                                            cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[20]) \langle\langle endl:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;
                                                            cout << in.gcount() << endl;
   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: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                                      输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
             name[20]的值是: 48
                                                                      gcount()的值是: _____26_____
             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 << "ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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] = ' \0';
                                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
   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] = ' \ 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*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                               15 10
                                                                                                          -1 0
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHI TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                               *FGHIJKLMNO*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在__good()=1_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] = ' \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;
```

```
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 << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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: -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()均可以使用, 且移动后同时改变tellg()和tellp()的值(两个文件指针是同步移动的)

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 << "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>
   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

5 5 12 12

56 56

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 始终是从原文件的末尾开始
- 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: -1 26 -1 *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫* 5 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___0_,写入是在文件__结束__(开始/结束)位置,完成后tellp()是__36 即:最后一个写入元素的下一个位置(如写入10字节,在写

入完成后tellp()为10)/文件结束位置__

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___0_, 写入是在文件__开始__(开始/结束)位置,

完成后tellp()是____10 即:最后一个写入元素的下一个位置(如写入10字节,在写入完成后tellp()为10)/文件结束位置_____

注: ate = at end



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_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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__26___,写入是在文件__结束__(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 (有/无)实用价值



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: ____26字节____
- 2、正常读方式打开, tellg()和peek()为___0_和___65__, 表示从文件的__开始__(开始/结束)位置读



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_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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 | ios::ate);
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;
   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 ___无__(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___反对___(赞成/反对)这种做法