要求:

- 1、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读写差异
- 2、需完成的页面,右上角有标注,直接在本文件上作答,用蓝色写出答案即可
- 3、转换为pdf后提交
- 4、无特殊说明,Windows下用VS2017编译,Linux下用C++编译

例1: 十进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include(iostream)
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl;</pre>
    out.close():
    return 0:
Windows下运行, out. txt是___7___字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Address | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump
00000000 68 65 6c 6c 6f 0d 0a
                                                         hello..
Linux下运行, out. txt是 6 字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
         0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump
Address
00000000 68 65 6c 6c 6f 0a
                                                         hello.
```

例2: 二进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include(iostream)
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
   out << "hello" << endl;</pre>
    out.close():
   return 0:
Windows下运行, out. txt是 6 字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
          0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump
Address
00000000 68 65 6c 6c 6f 0a
                                                              hello.
Linux下运行,out.txt是__ 6___字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Address | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump
00000000 68 65 6c 6c 6f 0a
                                                              hello.
```

例3: 十进制方式写,十进制方式读, ODOA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:
    return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是: 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,0D0A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:
    return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是: 104 101 108 108 111 13 10 -1

说明: 0D 0A在Windows的十进制方式下被当做__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 \rangle str:
                                                                in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                                cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0;
                                                               return 0:
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
10
说明: in>>str读到_回车_就结束了,_换行_
还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了__
换行\n(10)___。
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
-1
说明: in. getline读到__回车_就结束了, __
回车__被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了
EOF 。
```

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 \rangle str:
                                                                in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                                cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                               return 0:
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
10
说明: in>>str读到_回车_就结束了,_换行_
还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了__
换行\n(10)
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5

-1

说明: in. getline读到__回车_就结束了, __

回车__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 \rangle str:
                                                               in.getline(str, 80);
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                               return 0:
```

```
5
10
说明: in>>str读到_回车_就结束了,_换行_
还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了__
换行\n(10)
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
-1
说明: in. getline读到__回车_就结束了,__
回车__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 \Rightarrow str:
                                                                in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                                cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                                cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                                return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 13

说明: in>>str读到_回车_就结束了,_回车 换行_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到 了 回车\r(13) 。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

6 –1

说明: in. getline读到__换行_就结束了,__ 换行__被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__E0F__。 2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_\r_

例9: 在Linux读取Wwindows下写的十进制文件

```
#include <iostream>
                         在Linux下运行本程序
                                                        #include <iostream>
                                                                                        同例8右侧,未变过
#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\r" << endl; //模拟Windows格式
    out.close():
                                                             out.close():
    char str[80];
                                                             char str[80]:
                                                            ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    in.getline(str, 80):
                                                             in.getline(str, 80):
                                                             cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
                                                            cout << in. peek() << endl;
   return 0:
                                                            return 0:
```

本例说明,在Linux下读取Windows格式的文件,要注意0D的处理

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是:
6-1
说明:
1、in.getline读到__回车__就结束了,_回
车__被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了_EOF_。
2、strlen(str)是 6,最后一个字符是 \r
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
6 -1
```

说明:

- 1、in. getline读到__回车__就结束了, _回车 __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10: 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" << end1;
   out.close();
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是__5__字节, Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是__4__字节

```
为什么?
因为Windows下endl代表 回车\r(13) 与 换行\n(10)
然而Linux 下endl代表 换行\n(10)
```

例11: 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:

```
Address | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump

00000000 41 42 43 01 02 1a 09 0b 08 ff 7d 28 29 2d 3d 64 ABC..... }()-=c

00000010 65 66 0d 0a ef..
```

Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是__19_字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

```
Address | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | a | b | c | d | e | f | Dump | 00000000 41 42 43 01 02 1a 09 0b 08 ff 7d 28 29 2d 3d 64 ABC..... }()-=c 00000010 65 66 0a ef.
```

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/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 1A \times v \rangle \times 175() = \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:
                                                         cout << c << endl:
   return 0;
                                                         return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                    20
                                                     Windows下运行,文件大小:
                   输出的c是:
                                                                        输出的c是:
                                                     Linux下运行,文件大小:
Linux下运行,文件大小:
                输出的c是: 20
                                                                      输出的c是:
为什么? Linux下不能将CRTL+Z作为eof()的
                                                     c的大小比文件大小大 1 ,原因是:将最后的
                                                     -1读入以后,再一次循环后, eof()才能跳出
结束标志
```

例13: 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 1 \text{A} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \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);//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:</pre>
                                                                      cout << c << endl:</pre>
    return 0;
                                                                      return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                                                                 Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
```

#Indows | 2011, 文件人小: ____19____ 输出的c是: ___5___ Linux下运行,文件大小: ____18___ 输出的c是: ____18___ 为什么?与前一张ppt不同,CTRL+Z可以认为 是EOF Windows下运行,文件大小: ____19____ 输出的c是: ___5___ Linux下运行,文件大小: ____18___ 输出的c是: ____18___ 为什么? 与本张ppt左侧示例类似,只是用一 个char类型的变量ch接受get()得到的结果

例14: 用十进制方式写入含\xFF(十进制255/-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} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} 175() = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                             out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
    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 << end1:
                                                             cout << c << endl:</pre>
   return 0;
                                                             return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
               输出的c是: ___18____
                                                                        输出的c是: 5
Linux下运行,文件大小:
                                                         Linux下运行,文件大小:
             输出的c是:
                           18
                                                                      输出的c是:
为什么?在内存中的-1(0xFF)并不能被识别成与CTRL+Z相同
                                                         为什么?将文件中的-1(0xFF)读取给,某个变量,通过变量判
的效果,即不能作为eof()的结束符
                                                         断是否为-1可被eof()识别
```

综合例12[~]例14,结论:当文件中含字符CTRL+Z(\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(emmm...,世上本无事,你偏要找点事出来)