



File Input and Output

File I/O

- <https://cplusplus.com/doc/tutorial/files/>
- File Input/Output (I/O) is reading from and writing to files.
- There are 3 basic classes to handle files:
 - **ifstream**: reading files
 - **ofstream**: writing files
 - **fstream**: reading/writing files

File I/O

- Use `#include <fstream>`
- Pass the path to the file to the constructors to open the file.
- EXAMPLES:
 - `std::ifstream inputStream("inputFile.txt");`
 - `std::ofstream outputStream("outputFile.txt");`

File I/O

- There are several ways to open a file: input, output, binary, append, truncate, at the end of the file.
- The default open modes:
 - **ifstream**: `ios::in` (input)
 - **ofstream**: `ios::out` (output)
 - **fstream**: `ios::in | ios::out` (both input and output)

3 Steps for working with files


1. Open the file

- Either pass the file path to the **constructor** or call the **open** method.

2. Read/write the file

3. Close the file

- Happens automatically when the variable goes out of scope OR call the **close** method.



File Input and Output

File Paths

- The **full path** to the file.
- Example:


C: \ Directory1 \ Directory2 \ filename.extension

The diagram illustrates the components of a file path. The path 'C: \ Directory1 \ Directory2 \ filename.extension' is shown with three red brackets underneath it. The first bracket is under 'C: \', the second is under 'Directory1 \ Directory2 \', and the third is under 'filename.extension'. Below each bracket is a label: 'Drive' for the first, 'Directory Path' for the second, and 'File name' for the third.

Drive Directory Path File name

File Paths

- **Full Path**
C: \ temp \ 2109 \ sample.txt
- **Relative Path**
relative to the working directory
..\..\Files\Config\sample.txt
- **Current Directory**
the current directory of the application
sample.txt




File Input and Output

CSV Data

CSV Data

- **CSV**: Comma-Separated Values
- CSV is a way to store data by separating the data inside the file with a char called a **delimiter**. It does NOT have to be a comma. It can be any character you choose.
 - “Thor,Captain America,Iron Man” (the delimiter is the , character)
 - “Thor|Captain America|Iron Man” (the delimiter is the | character)



File Input and Output

Writing CSV Data

Writing CSV Data

1. Open the file

- `std::ofstream file("myData.csv");`

2. Write to the file

- `char delimiter = '|';`
- `file << "Batman!" << delimiter << 5 << delimiter << 13.7 << "\n";`

3. Close the file

- `file.close();`



File Input and Output

Reading CSV Data

Reading CSV Data

- You can read a line from the file using `std::getline`.
- Add `#include <string>`

Reading CSV Data

1. Open the file


- `std::ifstream inFile("myData.csv");`

2. Read the file

- `std::string line;`
- `std::getline(inFile, line);` //reads 1 line from the file

3. Close the file

- `inFile.close();`



File Input and Output

Parsing CSV Data

Parsing CSV Data

- `std::getline` will read 1 line from the file and store it in a `std::string`.
- If the line is csv data, then you need to parse the string to get each piece of data separately.
- We can also use `std::getline` to get each piece of data from the line itself.

Parsing CSV Data

- Add `#include <sstream>`
- Use `std::stringstream` and `std::getline`.

```
std::stringstream strStream(csvString);
std::string data;
while (std::getline(strStream, data, '|'))
{
    std::cout << data << "\n";
}
```