要求:

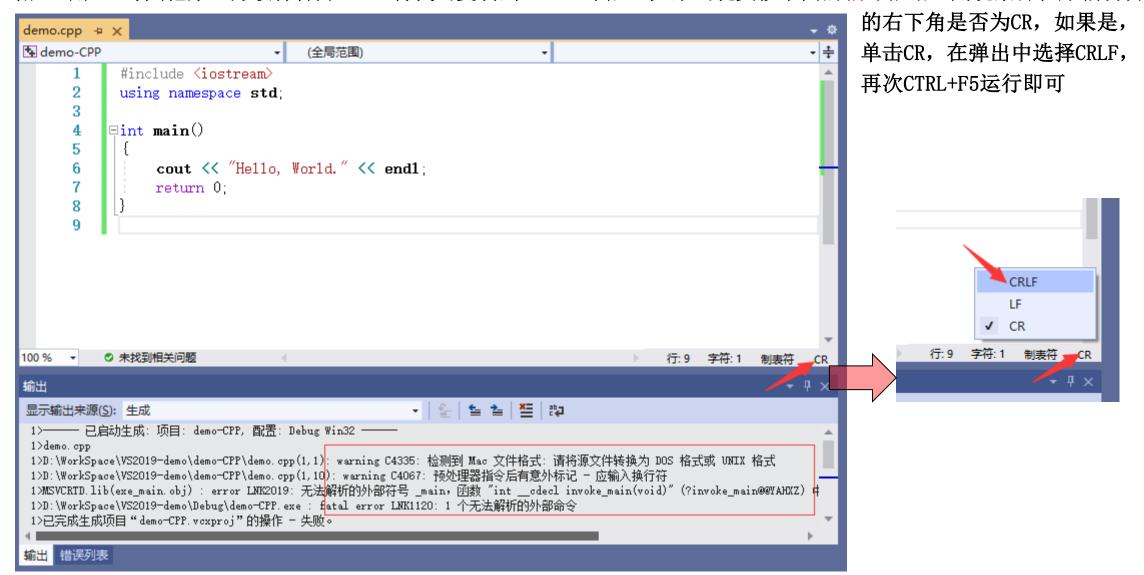
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
 - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需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

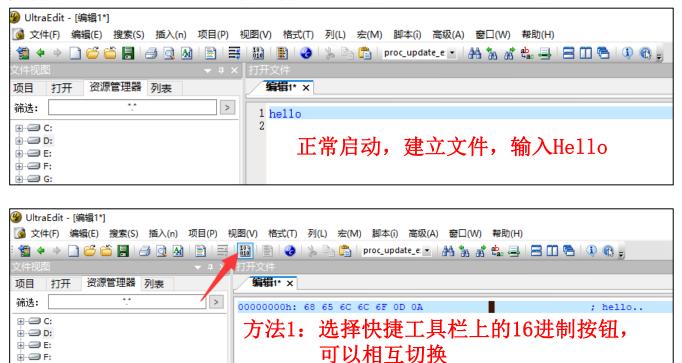
附1:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2022中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗



注意:

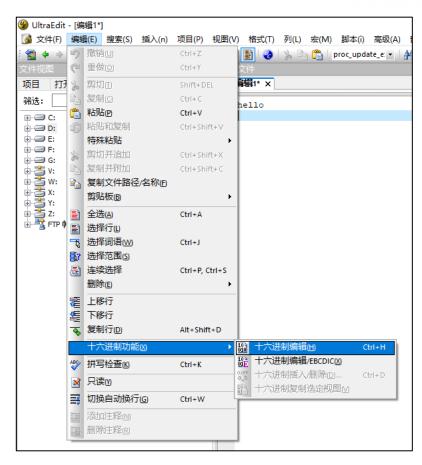
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附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)



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();
                                   C:\Users\lei\Desktop\Project\Test\out.txt
   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
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
                                   C:\Users\lei\Desktop\Project\Test\out.txt
                                                                               - - X
                                   000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F
                                                                              ; hello
```

本页需填写答案

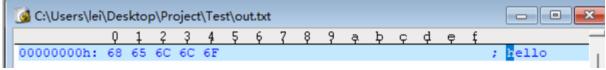


例2: 二进制方式写

```
#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();
                                   C:\Users\lei\Desktop\Project\Test\out.txt
    return 0;
                                                                                  : hello.
```

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

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



综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别? 有区别,十进制输入有end1的文件有7字节和二进制打开只有6字节



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;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                            ■ Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
```

说明: 0D 0A在Windows的十进制方式下被当做__1__个字符处理,值是__10 。



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

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

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____。

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```
#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;
                                                                                           Micro
Windows下运行,输出结果是: 【■ Microsoft Vise
                                                         Windows下运行,输出结果是:
说明: in>>str读到__字母o__就结束了,_\n___还
                                                         说明: in. getline读到_字母o _就结束了,__\n__
被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 \n 。
                                                         被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了 eof 。
```

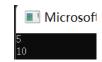


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例6: 二进制方式写,十进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#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:



说明: in>>str读到__字母o _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:



说明: in. getline读到__字母o __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.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:



说明: in>>str读到__字母o __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: Micr



说明: in. getline读到__字母o __就结束了, __\n__被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__eof___。

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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 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:
                                  Microsoft Vis
                                                        Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                                                         Microsoft
                                                        说明:
说明: in>>str读到__字母o __就结束了, __\r__还
                                                       1、in. getline读到__字母o __就结束了,__\n__
被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 \r 。
                                                        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" << end1;
    out.close():
    return 0;
                                                                   - - X
                C:\Users\lei\Desktop\Project\Test\out.txt
                00000000h: 41 42 43 0D 0A
                                                                 ; ABC..
```

Windows下运行,out. txt的大小是__5___字节,为什么?

以十进制方式写入含\0的文件时,遇到\0即停止写入 文件中含0D、0A的原因: cout << "xxx" 返回cout=流对象本身,即cout<<end,写入换行符 会写入两个字节,\r和\n

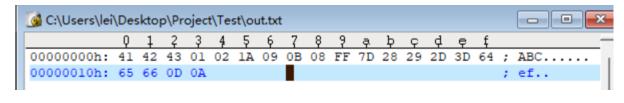


例10: 用十进制方式写入含非图形字符(ASCII码32是空格,33-126为图形字符),但不含\0

```
#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





```
#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 \text{A} \times \text{b} \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:
    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? 十进制读取时,读到\x1A相当于文件尾, in.eof()返回1, 本次继续,下次循环终止

Windows下运行,文件大小: ___22字节_____ 输出的c是: 23

c的大小比文件大小大_1__,原因是:____

读取最后一个字节后,还要再读一个字节才跳出循环

§ 8. 输入输出流

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



```
#include <iostream>
                                                                               #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                               #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                               #include <cstring>
using namespace std;
                                                                               using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                               int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
                                                                                    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = -\text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                                    out \langle \langle ABC \rangle x1 \rangle x2 \rangle x1A \rangle t v b 175() -= def'' \langle \langle end1 \rangle 
    out.close():
                                                                                    out.close():
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in)://不加ios::binary
                                                                                    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in): //不加ios::binary
    int c=0:
                                                                                   int c=0:
    while(in.get()!=EOF) {
                                                                                    char ch:
                                                                                    while((ch=in.get())!=E0F) {
         c++;
                                                                                         c++:
    cout << c << end1:</pre>
    in.close():
                                                                                    cout << c << endl:
                                                                                    in. close():
    return 0;
                                                                                   return 0:
```

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

为什么? ASCII码表中用\x1A表示EOF In.get()以十进制方式读到\x1A就表示 遇到了文件尾,循环终止

Windows下运行,文件大小: ___19字节_____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么? ASCII码表中用\x1A表示EOF In.get()以十进制方式读到\x1A时,返回EOF, Char变量接受EOF, 循环终止

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{endl};
                                                                   out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{hol} \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{endl};
                                                                   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:
                                                                   char ch:
   while(in.get()!=EOF) {
                                                                   while((ch=in.get())!=E0F) {
       c++;
                                                                       c++;
   cout << c << endl:
                                                                   cout << c << endl:
   in.close():
                                                                   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: 5
              输出的c是: 18
                                                               为什么? In.get()返回字符的ASCII
为什么?
                                                                        读到\xFF是返回255,将其赋值给char变量
          In.get()返回字符的ASCII
          读到\xFF是返回255,循环不终止
                                                                       Char变量在于EOF比较时, char变量被转成int型, 恰好为-1
          读到文件尾是返回EOF
                                                                       循环终止
```

综合例 11° 例13,结论: 当文件中含字符_ \xlambda x1A__时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符_ \xlambda xFF_时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取

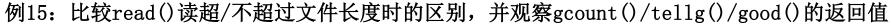
§ 8. 输入输出流

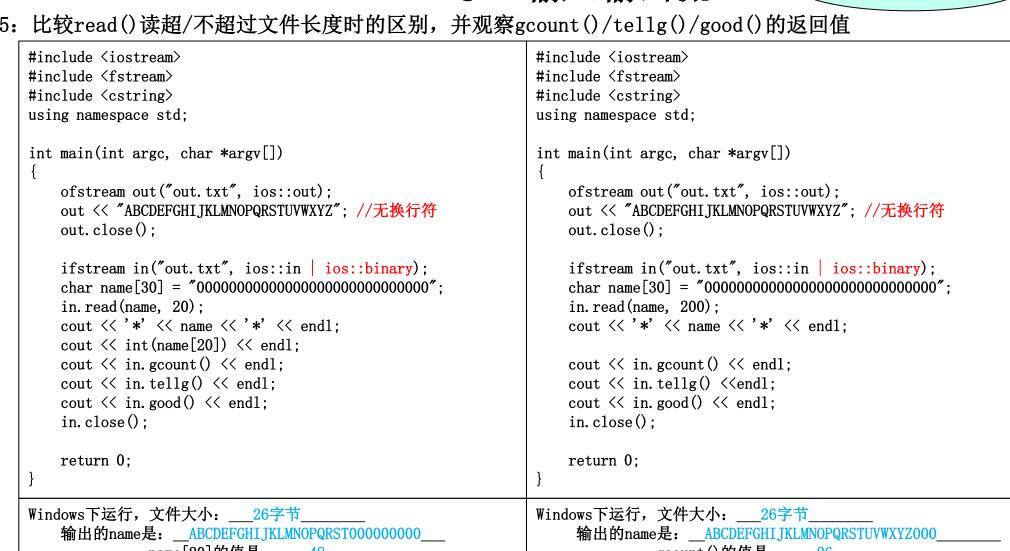


例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别

```
#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" << 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 << '*' << endl:
                                                             cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
                                                             cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
   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:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 28字节
                                                          Windows下运行, 文件大小: _ 28字节_
         输出的name是: _ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ_
                                                           输出的name是: _ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫罐
         name[26]的值是: __\0 ASCII为0_
                                                                       name[26]的值是: -52
         gcount()的值是: __\0__ASCII为0 ___
                                                                       gcount()的值是: __ 26
         tellg()的值是: 26
                                                                       tellg()的值是: 26
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
                                                          说明: in. read()读入时,是读到 \r 停止,
     读到 \r 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 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





name[20]的值是: 48 gcount()的值是:

tellg()的值是: good()的值是:

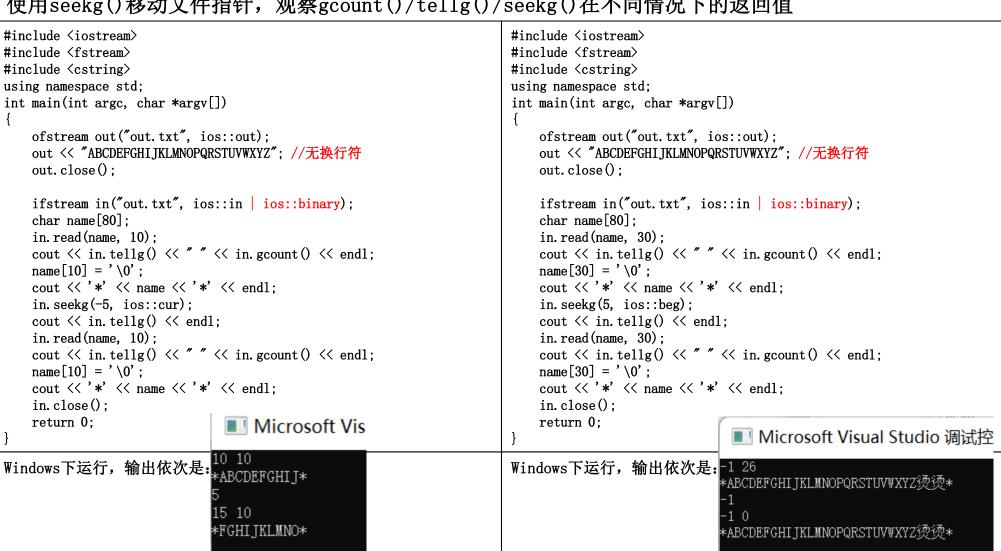
gcount()的值是: ___26_____ tellg()的值是: -1

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



综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 流对象正确时 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;
    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: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试招

-1 26
**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
5
-1 21
**FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ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: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试

```
-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 << "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] = '\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 调试法 -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 始终在文件末尾
- 2、自行测试ofstream方式打开加ios::app的情况, 与本例的结论______(一致/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 调定

-1 26 -1 *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV₩XYZ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" << endl;
   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

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

(第2问的第2空说结束我觉得也没错,文件打开后会被清空,开始位置即结束位置)

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 _无___(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" << end1;
   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 __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_赞成__(赞成/反对)这种做法