CS 241 Data Organization File IO

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File Pointers

- Opening a file returns a pointer to an object of type FILE
- This is a *file pointer*, also known as a *stream*.
- Default streams stdin, stdout, stderr are already open when program starts.

Opening a File

```
FILE* fopen(const char* filename, const char* mode)

Options for fopen include:
```

- r open for reading
- w − open for writing (file need not exist)
- a open for appending (file need not exist)

Add a b to the mode to indicate a binary file. (Text streams and binary streams differ on some systems.) Example: FILE* in = fopen("myfile","rb"); opens a binary file for reading.

If file can't be opened, fopen returns NULL pointer.

Closing a File

```
int fclose(FILE* stream);
```

- Returns EOF if error occurs, zero if success.
- Close file when you are done working with it.
- Caution: Don't close the default streams!

Formatted Input/Output

```
int fscanf(FILE* stream, const char* format, ...);
int fprintf(FILE* stream, const char* format, ...);
printf(...) is equivalent to fprintf(stdout, ...)
```

Character I/O

```
int getc(FILE* stream);
int putc(int c, FILE* stream);
getchar() is equivalent to getc(stdin)
```

Binary I/O

- First argument is data to be read/written.
- Second is size of single item of the data.
- Third is number of items of data to read/write.
- Finally, file stream for read/write.
- Return value will be same as number of items if successful.

File positioning functions

- fseek set file position for stream
- ftell get current file position for stream
- rewind Return to beginning of file.
- fgetpos Store current position in a pointer for later use.
- fsetpos Position stream at position previously recorded in a pointer.