

## **Lecture : File Handling 1**



# Quick Recap

A)

B)

C)

D)

E)

# Quick Recap

- File Handling
- Opening and Closing of files
- Modes of file
- File Stream function
- Reading and Writing of files

**Let's Get Started-**

# File Handling and Stream

Files store data permanently in a storage device. With file handling, the output from a program can be stored in a file. Various operations can be performed on the data while in the file.

**A stream** is an abstraction of a device where input/output operations are performed. You can represent a stream as either a destination or a source of characters of indefinite length. This will be determined by their usage. C++ provides you with a library that comes with methods for file handling.

# fstream file

The `fstream` library provides C++ programmers with three classes for working with files. These classes include:

- **ofstream**- This class represents an output stream. It's used for creating files and writing information to files.
- **ifstream**- This class represents an input stream. It's used for reading information from data files.
- **fstream**- This class generally represents a file stream. It comes with `ofstream`/`ifstream` capabilities. This means it's capable of creating files, writing to files, reading from data files.

# Opening of a file

Before performing any operation on a file, you must first open it. If you need to write to the file, open it using `fstream` or `ofstream` objects. If you only need to read from the file, open it using the `ifstream` object.

The three objects, that is, `fstream`, `ofstream`, and `ifstream`, have the `open()` function defined in them. The function takes this syntax:

**Syntax:- `open (file_name, mode);`**

- The `file_name` parameter denotes the name of the file to open.
- The `mode` parameter is optional. It can take any of the following values.

# Opening of a file

`ios::app`  
appended to it.

The Append mode. The output sent to the file is

`ios::ate`  
write

It opens the file for the output then moves the read and control to file's end.

`ios::in`

It opens the file for a read.

`ios::out`

It opens the file for a write.

`ios::trunc`  
prior to its

If a file exists, the file elements should be truncated opening.



# Closing of a file

Once a C++ program terminates, it automatically

- flushes the streams
- releases the allocated memory
- closes opened files.

# Closing of a file

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    fstream my_file;
    my_file.open("my_file", ios::out);
    if (!my_file) {
        cout << "File not created!";
    }
    else {
        cout << "File created successfully!";
        my_file.close();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# Writing of a file

We use stream insertion operator (<<) for writing on a file. The text to be written to the file should be enclosed within double-quotes.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    fstream my_file;
    my_file.open("my_file.txt", ios::out);
    if (!my_file) {
        cout << "File not created!";
    }
    else {
        cout << "File created successfully!";
        my_file << "Guru99";
        my_file.close();
    } }
```

# Read from file

We can read from a file using stream extraction operator (>>). We use the operator in the same way you use it to read user input from the keyboard. However, instead of using the cin object, you use the ifstream/ fstream object.

# Read from file

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    fstream my_file;
    my_file.open("my_file.txt", ios::in);
    if (!my_file) {
        cout << "No such file";
    }
    else {
        char ch;
```

# Read from file

```
while (1) {  
    my_file >> ch;  
    if (my_file.eof())  
        break;  
  
    cout << ch;  
}  
  
}  
my_file.close();  
return 0;  
}
```

# MCQ 1

1. Which header file is required to use file I/O operations?

a) <ifstream>

b) <ostream>

c) <fstream>

d) <iostream>

# MCQ 1

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b) `<ostream>`

**c) `<fstream>`**

d) `<iostream>`



## MCQ 2

Which of the following statements are correct?

1) It is not possible to combine two or more file opening mode in `open()` method.

2) It is possible to combine two or more file opening mode in `open()` method.

3) `ios::in` and `ios::out` are input and output file opening mode respectively.

a) 1, 3

b) 2, 3

c) 3 only

## MCQ 2

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- 1) It is not possible to combine two or more file opening mode in `open()` method.
- 2) It is possible to combine two or more file opening mode in `open()` method.
- 3) `ios::in` and `ios::out` are input and output file opening mode respectively.

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b) 2, 3

c) 3 only

## MCQ 3

3. Which of the following is the default mode of the opening using the ifstream class?

- a) ios::in
- b) ios::out
- c) ios::app
- d) ios::trunc

## MCQ 3

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**a) ios::in**

b) ios::out

c) ios::app

d) ios::trunc

## MCQ 4

4. Which of the following is the default mode of the opening using the `fstream` class?

- a) `ios::in`
- b) `ios::out`
- c) `ios::in|ios::out`
- d) `ios::trunc`

## MCQ 4

4. Which of the following is the default mode of the opening using the `fstream` class?

a) `ios::in`

b) `ios::out`

**c) `ios::in|ios::out`**

d) `ios::trunc`

## MCQ 5

5. Which operator is used to insert the data into file?

a) >>

b) <<

c) <

d) >

## MCQ 5

5. Which operator is used to insert the data into file?

a) >>

**b) <<**

c) <

d) >





Any  
Questions ??

# Thank You!

**See you guys in next class.**