要求:

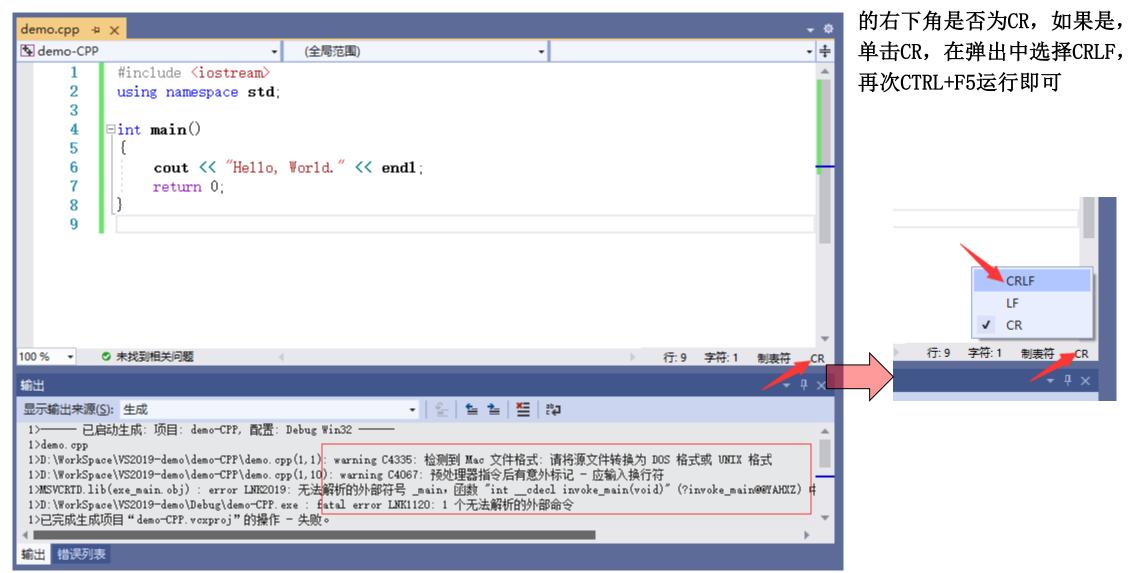
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件(附件已给,版本虽旧,但够用),学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
 - ★ 已安装VSCode的也可通过相关插件进行16进制方式的查看(VSCode某种情况下会自动做格式转换或字符集转换,要注意!!!
 - ★ 也可以使用其它编辑软件,但<mark>不建议</mark>NotePad++
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配(不强制要求Linux,但建议试一试)
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 4、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
- 5、转换为pdf后提交
- 6、11月7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<mark>不允许</mark>的

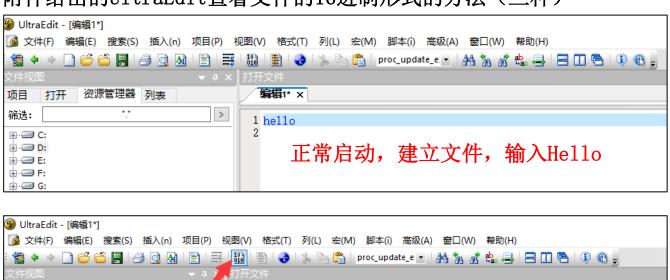
注意:

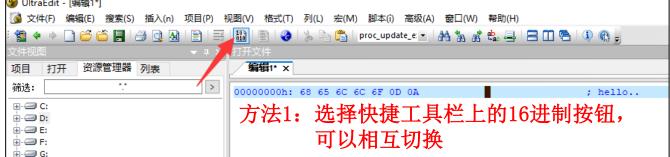
附1:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2022中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗



注意:

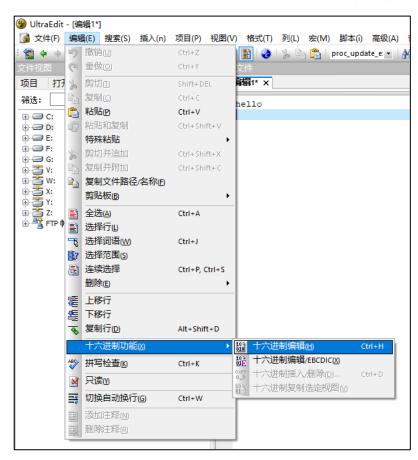
附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)





方法3: Ctrl + H 快捷键可以相互切换



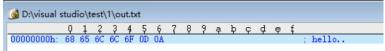


方法2: "编辑" - "十六进制功能"菜单,可以相互切换

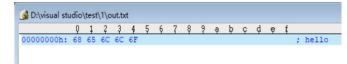


例1: 十进制方式写

```
#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();
   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
        D:\visual studio\test\1\out.txt
```



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





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();
   return 0;
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
    D:\visual studio\test\1\out.txt
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
    D:\visual studio\test\1\out.txt
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
                                            有区别
```



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;</pre>
    in.close();
    return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                  环 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                 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,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() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl;
    in. close();
    return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                 🐼 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                 104 101 108 108 111 13 10 -1
```

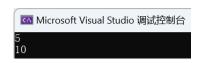
说明: 0D 0A在Windows的二进制方式下被当做__2__个字符处理,值是___13和10___。

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 <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
    out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
   char str[80];
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
   in >> str:
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in. close():
   return 0;
```

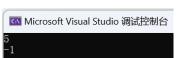
```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std:
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
    out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
    char str[80];
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in.close();
    return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到__空白字符__就结束了,__换行符__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__换行符的ASCII码10。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in. getline读到__换行符__就结束了,__换 行符__被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__EOF(通常 是 -1)。

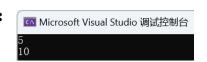


例6:二进制方式写,十进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#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);
    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;
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in. close():
                                                                      in.close();
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0;
```

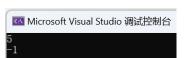
ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到__空白字符__就结束了,__换行 符 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 换 行符的ASCII码10。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in. getline读到__换行符__就结束了,__换 行符_被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了__EOF(通常 是 -1) 。



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

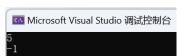
```
#include <iostream>
                                                                 #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                 #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                 #include <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 >> str:
                                                                     in.getline(str, 80):
    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:



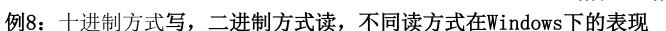
说明: in>>str读到__空白字符__就结束了,__换行符__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__换行符的ASCII码10。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in. getline读到__换行符__就结束了,__换 行符__被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__EOF(通常 是 -1)。

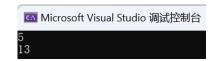




```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
   out << "hello" << endl:
   out.close():
   char str[80];
   ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
   in >> str:
   cout << strlen(str) << endl:
   cout << in. peek() << endl;
   in. close():
   return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
    out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
   char str[80];
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
    in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
   in.close();
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到__空白字符__就结束了,__\r__ 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了__回车的 ASCII码13 。 Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明:

1、in. getline读到__<mark>换行符</mark>__就结束了,_\r_被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了_EOF(通常是 -1) _。 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" << endl;
    out.close();

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行,out. txt的大小是__5__字节,为什么?

在 C++ 中,输出流会处理字符串并在遇到 \0 时停止写入。因此,out << "ABC\0\x61\x62\x63" 只会写入ABC,而不会写入abc。由于在输出时使用了endl,这会在输出后添加了\r\n。最终是5字节: 41 42 43 0D 0A



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:







```
#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 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \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____ 输出的c是: 6

为什么?

文件实际的字节数为20,而你计算的字符数c只有 6,这是因为在读取字符的过程中遇到了文件结束符, 导致读取计数停止。 Windows下运行,文件大小: _____20_____ 输出的c是: 21

c的大小比文件大小大_1_,原因是:在读取到文件的最后一个字符后,in.get()会尝试读取下一个字符。虽然此时不会再有有效字符返回,但c计数器仍然会增加一次,导致最终的计数结果比实际字节数多1。

§ 15. 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 \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \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 \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
    in. close():
                                                                                        cout << c << endl:
                                                                                        in.close():
    return 0;
                                                                                        return 0:
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: _____19____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

文件大小为19字节是因为所有字符都被写入了 文件,但在读取时遇到控制字符\x1A,使得读取操 作提前结束,导致c的值为5。 Windows下运行,文件大小: _____19_____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

文件大小为19字节是因为所有字符都被写入了 文件,但在读取时遇到控制字符\x1A,使得读取操 作提前结束,导致c的值为5。

本页需填写答案

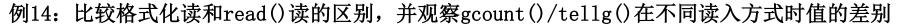


例13: 用十进制方式写入含\xFF(十进制255/-1, E0F的定义是-1)的文件,并进行正确/错误读取

<pre>#include <iostream> #include <fstream> #include <cstring> using namespace std;</cstring></fstream></iostream></pre>	<pre>#include <iostream> #include <fstream> #include <cstring> using namespace std;</cstring></fstream></iostream></pre>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out); out << "ABC\x1\x2\xff\t\v\b\175()-=def"< <endl; 0;="" <<="" c="" c++;="" cout="" endl;="" ifstream="" in("out.txt",="" in.close();="" int="" ios::in);="" out.close();="" return="" td="" while(in.get()!="EOF)" {="" }="" }<="" 可加ios::binary=""><td>int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out); out << "ABC\x1\x2\xff\t\v\b\175()-=def"<<end1; 0;="" <<="" c="" c++;="" ch;="" char="" cout="" end1;="" ifstream="" in("out.txt",="" in.close();="" int="" ios::in);="" out.close();="" return="" td="" while((ch="in.get())!=EOF)" {="" }="" }<="" 可加ios::binary=""></end1;></td></endl;>	int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out); out << "ABC\x1\x2\xff\t\v\b\175()-=def"< <end1; 0;="" <<="" c="" c++;="" ch;="" char="" cout="" end1;="" ifstream="" in("out.txt",="" in.close();="" int="" ios::in);="" out.close();="" return="" td="" while((ch="in.get())!=EOF)" {="" }="" }<="" 可加ios::binary=""></end1;>
Windows下运行,文件大小:19 输出的c是:18 为什么? 文件大小为19字节(17个字符加2个换行符),但读取字符数为18 (原始字符加换行符的处理结果),这导致输出不一致。	Windows下运行,文件大小:19 输出的c是:5 为什么? 文件大小为19字节(17个字符加2个换行符)但在读取时,由于 某些字符(控制字符)可能被处理为非打印字符或被忽略,因此最终 读取的字符数量被限制在5。

综合例11[~]例13,结论:当文件中含字符__控制字符__时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符__普通可见字符__时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的

§ 15. 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << end1;</pre>
                                                            out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << end1;</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 << '*' << end1:
                                                            cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
                                                            cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                            cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                            cout << in. tellg() <<endl:
   in. close():
                                                            in.close():
   return 0:
                                                            return 0:
                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                                      name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                      name[26]的值是: -52
             gcount()的值是:
                                                                      gcount()的值是:
             tellg()的值是: 26
                                                                      tellg()的值是:
                                                         说明: in. read()读入时,是读到_ 指定的字节数 停止,
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
     读到 空格 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
```

§ 15. 输入输出流



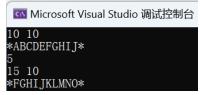


```
#include <iostream>
                                                        #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                        #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                        #include <cstring>
using namespace 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
                                                            out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
   out.close():
                                                            out.close():
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
                                                            ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
                                                            in. read (name, 200);
   in. read(name, 20);
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
                                                            cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[20]) \langle\langle endl:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                            cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                            cout << in. tellg() <<endl:
   cout << in. good() << endl;
                                                            cout << in. good() << endl;
   in.close():
                                                            in.close():
   return 0;
                                                            return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小: 26
                                                        Windows下运行,文件大小: 26
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                                      输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
             name[20]的值是: 48
             gcount()的值是:
                                                                      gcount () 的值是: 26
             tellg()的值是:
                                                                      tellg()的值是:
             good()的值是:
                                                                      good()的值是:
```

§ 15. 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

```
#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"; //无换行符
                                                                                 out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //无换行符
    out.close():
                                                                                 out.close():
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
                                                                                 ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
    char name[80]:
                                                                                 char name[80]:
    in. read(name, 10):
                                                                                 in. read(name, 30):
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                                                 cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
    name[10] = ' \setminus 0':
                                                                                 name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
                                                                                 cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
    in. seekg(-5, ios::cur);
                                                                                 in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                                                 cout << in. tellg() << endl;
    in. read (name, 10):
                                                                                 in. read(name, 30):
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                                                 cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
    name[10] = ' \setminus 0';
                                                                                 name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                                                 cout << '*' << name << '*' << end1:
    in.close():
                                                                                 in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                                 return 0:
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
                                                                             Windows下运行,输出依次是:
                                       Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                                                                                                  Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                       10 10
                                                                                                                 *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
```



```
:ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 流对象处于有效状态 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。



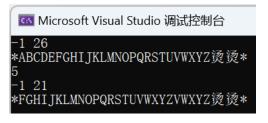
本页需填写答案



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] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
    if (!in. good())
        in. clear();
    in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
    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:



本页需填写答案



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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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 调试控制台
-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 调试控制台
-1 26 -1
ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ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 总是会被移到文件末尾

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 调试控制台
-1 26 -1
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ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" << end1;
   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____
- 2、加ios::app后,写方式打开,tellp()为__0__,写入是在文件__<mark>结束__</mark>(开始/结束)位置,完成后tellp()是 36



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____
- 2、加ios::ate后,写方式打开,tellp()为__0__, 写入是在文件__<mark>结束</mark>__(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是_____10

| 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_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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____
- 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 ___有__(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___
- 2、正常读方式打开,tellg()和peek()为_0_和__65__, 表示从文件的_<mark>结束</mark>_(开始/结束)位置读

本页需填写答案



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_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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;</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____
- 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