# Lab9 Streams and File I/O

#### **Outline**

- Streams & File I/O
- Lab9 exercise

#### **Streams**

- A flow of characters
- Input stream
  - Flow into program
    - From keyboard/file/string
- Output stream
  - Flow out of program
    - Go to screen/file/string
- I/O streams
  - Both input and output directions

## **Streams Usage**

- We've used streams already
  - cin cin

Input stream (istream) object connected to stdin (keyboard by default)

- cout
  - Output stream (ostream) object connected to stdout (screen by default)
- Cerr

Output stream (ostream) object connected to stderr (screen by default)

- Can define other streams
  - To or from files
  - Used similarly as cin, cout

#### **File Connection**

- Must first connect file to stream object
- For input:
  - □ File → ifstream object
- For output:
  - □ File → ofstream object
- Classes ifstream and ofstream
  - Defined in library <fstream>
  - Named in std namespace

#### File I/O Libraries

To allow both file input and output in your program:

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

#include <fstream>
using std::ifstream;
using std::ofstream;
```

## File Open and Close

- Two ways for file open
  - Method 1 ifstream ifs("pathname\input\_file\_name"); ofstream ofs("pathname\output\_file\_name");
  - Method 2 ifstream ifs; ifs.open("pathname\input\_file\_name"); ofstream ofs; ofs.open("pathname\output file name");

#### Close

- ifs.close();
- ofs.close();

## **Streams Usage**

Once intput/output file stream are successfully opened → You can use them just like input/output streams int i; double d; char str[100]; ifstream ifs("ifilename"); ifs >> i >> d; ifs.getline(str, 100); //not from keyboard but input file ofstream ofs("ofilename"); ofs << i << endl <<setprecision(8) << fixed <<d; ofs.put("\n"); //not to screeen but output file

## **Checking File Open Success**

- File opens could fail
  - If input file doesn't exist
  - No write permissions to output file
  - Unexpected results
- Use member function fail() or operator!

```
ifstream ifs("in.txt");
if (ifs.fail()){
    cout << "File open failed.\n";
    exit(1);
}

ofstream ofs("out.txt");
if(!ofs){
    cout << "Output file open failed.\n";
    exit(1);
}</pre>
```

## **Checking End of File**

- Use loop to process file until end
  - Typical approach
- Test for end of file
  - Member function eof()
  - eof() returns true if end-of-file is reached

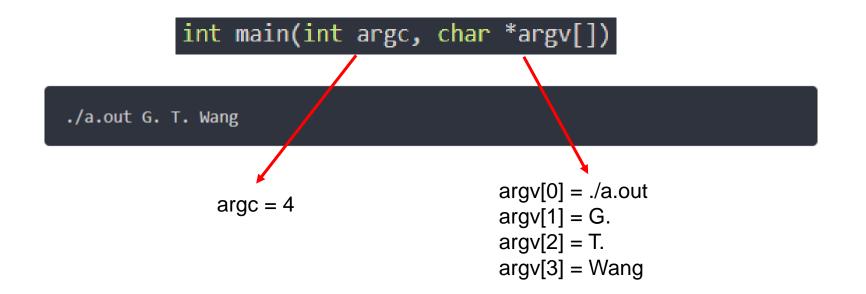
```
char next;
ifs.get(next);
while (!ifs.eof()){
   cout << next;
   ifs.get(next);
}</pre>
```

# Lab9 Exercise (1/2)

- The program utilizes the following stream for reading input data from a file and writing output data to another file
  - ifstream
    - open an input file stream for reading data from a file
  - ofstream
    - open an output file stream for writing data to a file
  - cerr
    - output error messages to the standard error stream, typically used for error handling purposes

# Lab9 Exercise (2/2)

- Input and output file name handling with command-line arguments
  - The program utilizes command-line arguments (argv and argc) to specify input and output file paths
  - provides the path directly from the command line when executing the program



#### **Problem**

- You need to reads all data of all students from the input file, including the student's name and the list of classes he/she enrolled in
- Given: an input file with student's information
- Output: an output file with class's information

# Input

#### Input format

#### Example:

```
1 5
2 4
3 MATH ENGLISH PHYSICS CHEMISTRY
4
5 Amy 2 MATH ENGLISH
6 Ben 3 ENGLISH PHYSICS CHEMISTRY
7 Cindy 4 MATH ENGLISH PHYSICS CHEMISTRY
8 David 1 PHYSICS
9 Emma 2 MATH CHEMISTRY
```

# Output

#### Output format

Example

```
1 Class: CHEMISTRY
2 Ben Cindy Emma
3 Class: ENGLISH
4 Amy Ben Cindy
5 Class: MATH
6 Amy Cindy Emma
7 Class: PHYSICS
8 Ben Cindy David
```

Both the classes and student names are sorted alphabetically (A->Z) !!