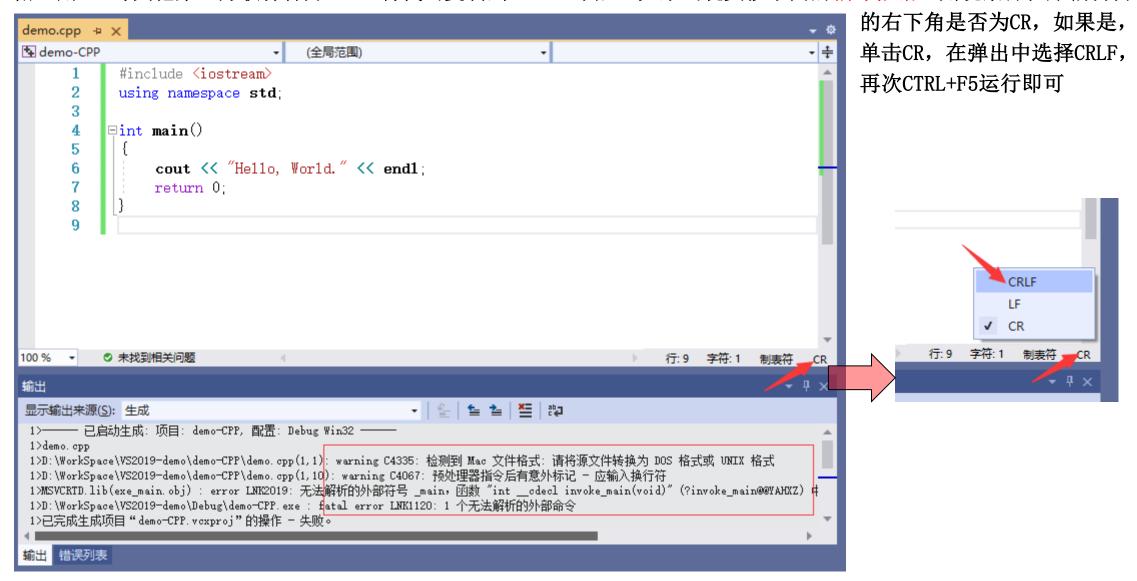
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要求:

- 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在不同操作系统下的读写差异, 掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、需完成的页面,右上角有标注,直接在本文件上作答,<mark>用蓝色写出答案/截图</mark>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、文本框的位置等
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、无特殊说明,Windows下用VS2019编译,Linux下用C++编译
- 6、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
- 7、5月27日前网上提交本次作业(在"实验报告"中提交)

附:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2019中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗





例1: 十进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "hello" << endl:
   out.close();
   return 0;
Windows下运行, out. txt是__7___字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
                       0 1 2 3 4 5 6
000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
Linux下运行, out. txt是 6 字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
```



例2: 二进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
   out << "hello" << endl:
   out.close();
   return 0;
Windows下运行, out. txt是__6___字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Linux下运行, out. txt是 6 字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
                                 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
```



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;
                                0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                III Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                  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___。



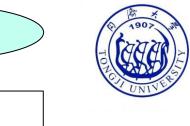
例4: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读,ODOA(即"\r\n")在Windows下的表现

```
#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() << '';
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
                                                  5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                              III 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 10____。

§ 17. 输入输出流

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 <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;
                       00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
                                                                            ; hello..
                                                                                                     Micro
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                         Windows下运行,输出结果是:
说明: in>>str读到_\n_就结束了,_\n__还被留在
                                                         说明: in.getline读到__\n_就结束了,_\n被读掉,
缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了 \n。
                                                         因此in.peek()读到了 文件结束 。
```

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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;
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0;
                 000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A
                                                                               : hello.
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到_0A_就结束了,_0A_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_0A__。

说明: in. getline读到_0A_就结束了,_0A_被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了__文件结束_。

§ 17. 输入输出流

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;
                    00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A
                                                                                 : hello
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

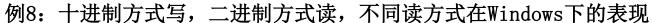


Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到_0A_就结束了,_0A_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_0A__。

说明: in. getline读到_0A___就结束了,_0A___被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了_文件结束__。



```
#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\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;
                 000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
                                                                              ; hello..
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到__0D0A_就结束了,_0D0A_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_0D__。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

说明:

1、in. getline读到__ODOA_就结束了,_ODOA_被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了_文件结束_。
2、strlen(str)是 6 ,最后一个字符是 OD



例9: 在Linux读取Wwindows下写的十进制文件

```
#include <iostream>
                                  在Linux下运行本程序
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
   out << "hello\r" << endl; //模拟Windows格式
   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():
                     000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
   return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
                                      同例8右侧,未变过
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out):
    out << "hello" << endl;</pre>
    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() << end1;</pre>
    in. close():
    return 0:
```

本例说明,在Linux下读取Windows格式的文件,要注意OD的处理

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是:
说明:
1、in. getline读到_0A_就结束了,_0A_被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了_文件结尾__。
2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_0D
```

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是: 5
-1
说明:
1、in. getline读到_0A_就结束了, _0A_被读掉,
因此in. peek()读到了_文件结尾__。
2、strlen(str)是_5__,最后一个字符是_6F_
```



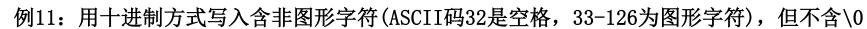
例10: 用十进制方式写入含\0的文件,观察文件长度

```
#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;
                                                           00000000h: 41 42 43 0A
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是_5__字节, Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是__4__字节

为什么?

cout 前面那个字符串的时候,输出完ABC之后就是\0,停止了,就是 41 42 43 Windows下 endl 是 0D0A,加上前面三个,总共5个。而Linux下 endl 是0A,所以总共四个





```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
     out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
     out.close();
     return 0;
                             00000010h: 65 66 0D 0A
                                                                                         ; ef..
                             00000010h: 65 66 0A
                                                                                          ; ef.
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是_20__字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是_19_字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

§ 17. 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/二进制方式读取



```
#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 \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:</pre>
                                                              cout << c << endl:
                        41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64
   in. close():
                                                              in. close():
   return 0;
                                                              return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                                          Windows下运行,文件大小:
                  输出的c是: 6
                                                                             输出的c是: 21
Linux下运行,文件大小:
                                                          Linux下运行,文件大小: 19
                输出的c是:
                                                                           输出的c是:
为什么?\x1A 是win下十进制的结束输入符, c++
                                                          c的大小比文件大小大 1 ,原因是: c++ 那里是算
                                                           上最后一次失败的,所以会比大小多1
那里是算上最后一次失败的,所以会比大小多1
```

§ 17. 输入输出流

例13: 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 1A \times b \times 175() -= \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                             out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times b \times 175() -= \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 << c << endl:
   in.close():
                                                             cout << c << endl:
                                                             in. close():
   return 0;
                                                             return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                  输出的c是: 5
                                                                            输出的c是: 5
                                                         Linux下运行,文件大小: _____18_
Linux下运行,文件大小: 18
                输出的c是: 18
                                                                         输出的c是: 18
为什么?\x1A 是win下十进制的结束输入符, c++
                                                         为什么? Win 中十进制 in. get()读到 \x1A, 返回
                                                         值也是EOF
那里是先判断,没结束再加,所以和读到大小相同
```

本页需填写答案



例14: 用十进制方式写入含\xFF(十进制255/-1, EOF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{b} = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                  out \langle \text{ABC} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} 175() = \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:
   while(in.get()!=EOF) {
                                                                  char ch:
                                                                  while((ch=in.get())!=EOF) {
       c++;
                                                                      c++:
   cout << c << endl:
                                                                  cout << c << endl:</pre>
   in.close():
                                                                  in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                  return 0;
                                                              Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
              输出的c是: 18
                                                                             输出的c是: 5
Linux下运行,文件大小: 18
                                                              Linux下运行,文件大小: 18
            输出的c是: ____18__
                                                                           输出的c是:
为什么? . get() 内部读\xFF 是当 255, 并不是EOF(-1), 不会与
                                                              为什么? . get() 返回是 255, 赋值给 char ch 就成了 0xff(char的
之冲突而误判,Win文件大1是因为 ODOA
                                                              -1), 再隐式转换成 int (-1), 等于 EOF, 就停了
综合例12~例14,结论: 当文件中含字符_\x1A_时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符_\xFF_时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的
```

§ 17. 输入输出流

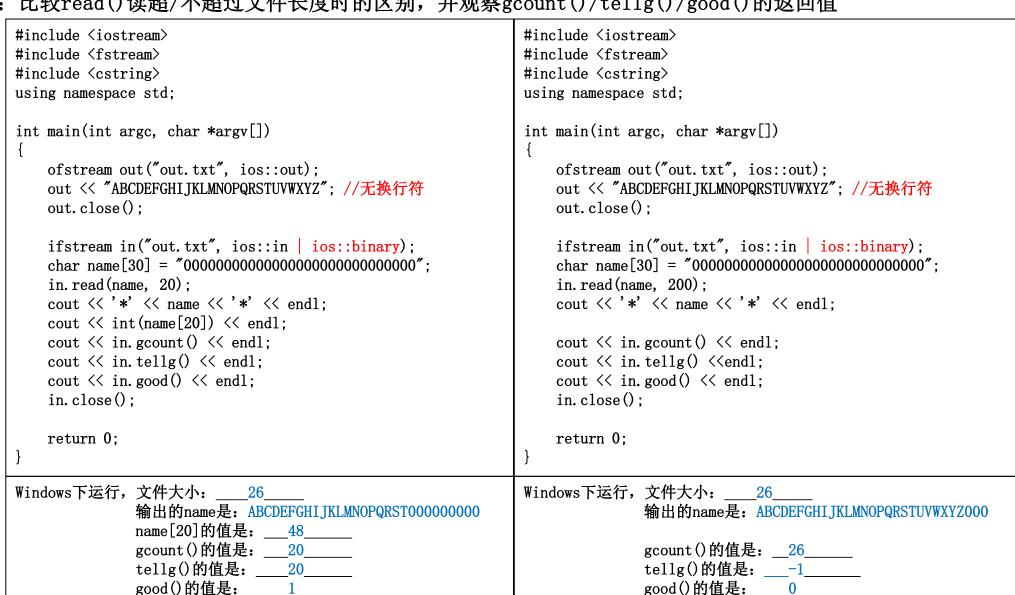




```
#include <iostream>
                                                           #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                           #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                           #include <cstring>
using 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" << endl;</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 << '*' << end1:
   cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
                                                              cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
   cout << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                              cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                              cout << in. tellg() <<endl;</pre>
   in. close();
                                                              in. close();
   return 0;
                                                              return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                                           Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                                         输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ???
             name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                         name[26]的值是: ??
             gcount()的值是: ___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 指定数或者文件结尾 停止,
     读到 空白符 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 有效 。
```

§ 17. 输入输出流

例16: 比较read()读超/不超过文件长度时的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()/good()的返回值





§ 17. 输入输出流

例17: 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 << "ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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] = ' \0';
                                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
   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] = ' \ 0';
                                                                              cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   in. close():
                                                                              in.close():
   return 0:
                                                                              return 0:
Windows下运行,输出依次是: 10 10
                                                                          Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26
                               *ABCDEFGHIJ*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ????*
                               15 10
                                                                                                          -1 0
                               *FGHIJKLMNO*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ????*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在.good()状态正常情况下返回正确值,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18: 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;</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: -1 26
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ???*

5
-1 21
*FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ???*
```



例19: 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;
```

🎒 out.txt - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
ABCDEFGHIJKLabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123

Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ???

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 << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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>
    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;
```

■ out.txt - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
⊟#include <iostream>
                                                          III Microsoft Visual Studio 调
 #include <fstream>
 #include <cstring>
 using namespace std;
                                                        D:\workspace\2021-sprin
⊟int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                         按任意键关闭此窗口..
     ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out|ios::app);
     out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //无换行符
                                               🏻 out.txt - 记事本
     out.seekp(3);
     out << "##";
                                              ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ##
     cout << out.tellp() << endl;</pre>
     out.close():
     return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ???

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 是原文件的结尾
- 2、自行测试ofstream方式打开加ios::app的情况,与本例的结论 一致 (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 << "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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;
```

■ out.txt - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H) ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26 -1 *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ???** 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