要求:

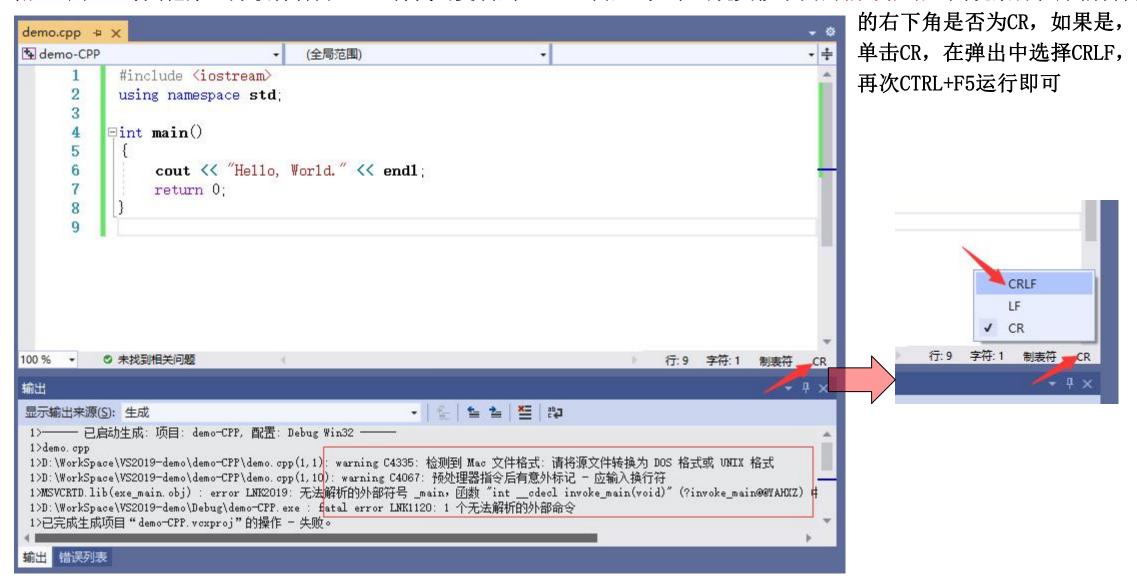
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
 - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需要全部内容
 - ★ 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
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、12月8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,这在实际应用中是不允许的

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



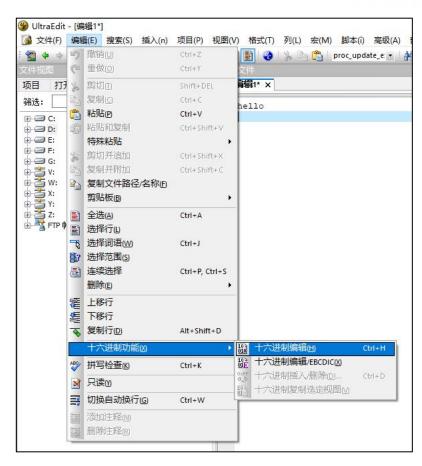
注意:

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
                                                     D:\桌面资料\housework 14\test
   out.close();
                                                     7字节 (7字节)
                                                     0字节
   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
        000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A
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
       000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F
                                                           : hello
```



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
                  000000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A
                                                                : hello.
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
                                                                 ; hello
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
在十进制文件下, endl会转换为\r\n, 而在二进制文件下, 只会转换为\n;
```



例3:十进制方式写,十进制方式读,0D0A(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;</pre>
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
                             Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

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_。

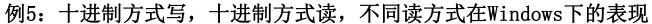


例4: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读, 0D0A(即"\r\n")在Windows下的表现

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl;</pre>
    out.close();
    ifstream in("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
    while(!in. eof())
        cout << in.get() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
                                 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

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_。

§8.输入输出流

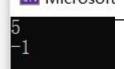


```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                  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 << "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:
    cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0;
                                                                                                            Microsoft
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到_\r_就结束了,_\r\n_还被留在 缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_10_。 Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in.getline读到_\r_就结束了,_\r\n_被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了_EOF_。

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.getline(str, 80);
   in >> str;
   cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                            cout << strlen(str) << endl:
   cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                            cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
   in. close():
                                                            in. close():
   return 0:
                                                            return 0;
                                                                                            Microsoft Visual
                                    Microsof
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_还被留在缓
                                                        说明: in.getline读到_\n_就结束了,_\n_被读掉,
冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了 \n。
                                                         因此in.peek()读到了 eof 。
```

§8. 输入输出流

本页需填写答案

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:</pre>
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl:
   cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0;
                                       Microsoft Visual S
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

说明: in>>str读到_\n_就结束了,_\n_还被留在缓 冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了 \n。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in.getline读到_\n_就结束了,_\n 被读掉, 因此in.peek()读到了 eof 。



本页需填写答案

例8: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

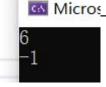
```
#include <iostream>
                                                                  #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <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);
                                                                      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 >> str;
                                                                       in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
                                                                       cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
                                                                       cout << in.peek() << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                       in. close():
                                                                      return 0:
   return 0;
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到_\r_就结束了,_\r_还被留在缓 冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了 \r。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明:

- 1、in.getline读到_\n_就结束了,_\n_被读掉,因 此in.peek()读到了 eof 。
- 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? 读到尾0就不会继续读了,会将\0转化为\r\n,写入文件



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

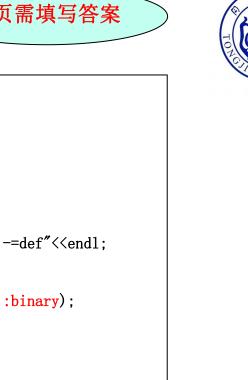
```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\xff\175()-=def" << end1;
    out.close();
    return 0;
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是_20_字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

```
00000010h: 65 66 0D OA
                                                          ; ef.
```



例11: 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 1A \times b \times ff \setminus 175() -= \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                                     out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times b \times ff \setminus 175() -= \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;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                                    in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                                    return 0:
```

Windows下运行, 文件大小: __20字节____ 输出的c是: 6

为什么?

\x1A 的asall码值是26 对应ctrl+Z 读到了文件终 止符退出循环,所以c=6:

Windows下运行,文件大小: __20字节

输出的c是: 21

c的大小比文件大小大 1 , 原因是: 刚开始in.eof()函数是0,读到eof时才为1,但是需 要下一轮循环判断,所以大一

§ 8. 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 1A \times b \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} :
                                                                      out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
    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())!=E0F) {
        c++;
                                                                           c++:
    cout << c << endl:
    in. close():
                                                                      cout << c << endl;</pre>
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0:
                                                                      return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: _19字节_
                                                                  Windows下运行,文件大小: _19字节__
                     输出的c是: 5
                                                                                        输出的c是: 5
为什么?
                                                                  为什么?
在这里读到eof就将跳出循环了,并不会让C+1
                                                                  这里读到eof就将跳出循环了,并不会让C+1
```



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

```
#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} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
                                                                              out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1} : \text{def}'' \rangle
    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())!=E0F) {
         c++;
                                                                                   c++:
    cout << c << endl:
    in. close():
                                                                              cout << c << endl;</pre>
                                                                              in. close():
    return 0:
                                                                              return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小:_19字节_
                                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小:_19字节_
                 输出的c是: __18__
                                                                                           输出的c是: 5
为什么?
                                                                         为什么?
采用in.get()并没有将\ff看做eof,继续读取了,直到读到最后的
                                                                         采用ch=in.get()将\ff看做eof,没有继续读取
eof
```

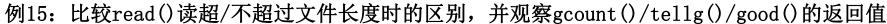
综合例11[~]例13,结论:当文件中含字符_\x1A_时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符_\xff_时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的

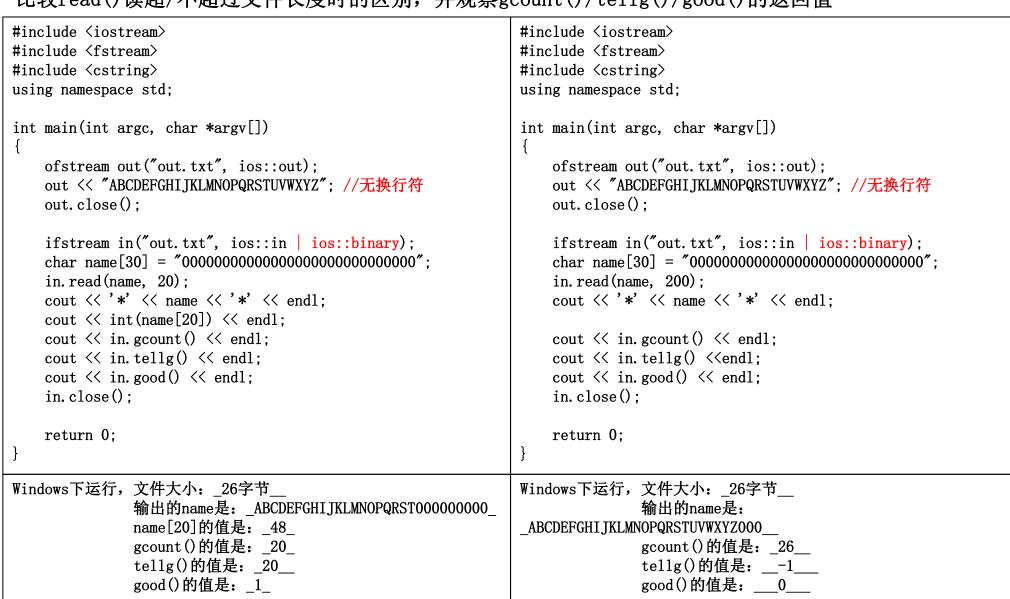
例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别

```
#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;
   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 << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
                                                                cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
   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: 28字节
                                                            Windows下运行,文件大小: 28字节
              输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫NNe
              name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                          name[26]的值是: __-52_
              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 最后一个字符 停止,
     读到 最后一个字符 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_。

§8.输入输出流







ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫

§8. 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

FGHI_TKLMNO

in. close():

return 0;

```
#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 << '*' << endl:
   in. seekg(-5, ios::cur);
                                                                              in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                                              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 << '*' << endl:
                                                                              in.close():
                                                                              return 0;
Windows下运行,输出依次是: 10 10
                                                                          Windows下运行,输出依次是: -1 26
                                ABCDEFGHI J
                                                                                                          ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫
                                15 10
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 读取正确 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 << '*' << end1:
    if (!in. good())
        in. clear():
    in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;
    in.read(name, 30);
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
    name[30] = '\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烫烫_
_5_
_-1 21_
FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ烫烫
```



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 << "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] = '\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: _-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



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 << "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] = '\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, "abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz0123");
    file.write(name, 30);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.close():
    return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是: _-1 26 -1_
__ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ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 是按照gcount()的值来写的
- 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] = '\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: _-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

本页需填写答案



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 << "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::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字节_
- 2、加ios::app后,写方式打开,tellp()为_0_, 写入是在文件_结束_(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 << "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);
   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字节__
- 2、加ios::ate后,写方式打开, tellp()为_0_, 写入是在文件_开始_(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是__10__

| 注: ate = at end

本页需填写答案



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字节_
- 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

本页需填写答案



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字节__
- 2、正常读方式打开, tellg()和peek()为_0_和__65_, 表示从文件的_开始_(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字节__
- 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
- 2、为了避免细节记忆错误,另一种做法是,舍弃ios::ate特性不同,在需要读写时直接用seekg()/seekp()自行移动文件开头/结尾, 你是否 赞成(赞成/反对)这种做法