

File I/O operations

C++ for Developers

Operations

File reading operations are included in `<fstream>`, and may need to be combined with `<string>`.

- Writing to a file
- Appending to a file
- Reading from a file

Writing to a file

- Open file
- Check if file is open
- Write to file
- Close file
- return

```
OperationsResult writeToFile(std::string path, const std::string &stringToWrite) {  
    std::ofstream file(path);  
  
    if (!file.is_open()) {  
        throw std::runtime_error("Unable to open file");  
    };  
  
    file << stringToWrite << std::endl;  
  
    file.close();  
  
    return SUCCESS;  
}
```

Appending to a file

- Open file with `std::ios::app` mode
- Check if file is open
- Write to file
- Close file
- return

```
OperationsResult appendToFile(std::string path, const std::string &stringToAppend) {  
    std::ofstream file(path, std::ios::app);  
  
    if (!file.is_open()) {  
        throw std::runtime_error("Unable to open file");  
    }  
  
    file << stringToAppend << std::endl;  
  
    file.close();  
  
    return SUCCESS;  
}
```

Difference between write and append?

Reading from a file

- Open file
- Check if file is open
- Read from file while there is a new line
- Close file
- return

Reminder: `std::getline()` is defined in `<string>`

```
OperationsResult readFromFile(std::string path, std::string& outString) {  
    std::ifstream file(path);  
  
    if (!file.is_open()) {  
        throw std::runtime_error("Unable to open file");  
    };  
  
    std::string temp;  
    outString.clear();  
  
    while (std::getline(file, temp)) {  
        outString += temp + '\n';  
    }  
  
    file.close();  
  
    if (outString.length() == 0) {  
        return EMPTY;  
    }  
  
    return SUCCESS;  
}
```

Link to I/O operations with files.

Find my example file here:

[https://github.com/lafftale1999/cpp_for_developers/
blob/main/week_2/2_file_input_output.cpp](https://github.com/lafftale1999/cpp_for_developers/blob/main/week_2/2_file_input_output.cpp)

Typical file formats

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CSV format

Name,Age,Grade

John Doe,20,A

John Doe,20,A

John Doe,20,A

John Doe,20,A

Strengths:

- Super simple, lightweight.
- Easy to open in spreadsheets.
- Great for tabular data (rows & columns).

When to use:

- Import/export between spreadsheets and databases.
- Datasets for machine learning or statistical analysis.

JSON

```
[
  {
    "name": "John Doe",
    "age": 20,
    "grade": "A"
  },
  {
    "name": "John Doe",
    "age": 20,
    "grade": "A"
  }
]
```

Strengths:

- Human- and machine-readable
- Nested, hierarchical data
- Widely used

When to use:

- API / Web services
- Storing configuration files
- Mobile apps, web apps, server communication

XML

```
<Students>
  <Student>
    <Name>John Doe</Name>
    <Age>20</Age>
    <Grade>A</Grade>
  </Student>
  <Student>
    <Name>John Doe</Name>
    <Age>20</Age>
    <Grade>A</Grade>
  </Student>
</Students>
```

Strengths:

- Structured
- Verbose

When to use:

- Legacy enterprise software

Exercise

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Contacts

Create a program that prompts the user to enter a first and last name, phone number and address. Then save this to a .txt-file.

- The contact data type should be a struct.
- The user should be able to:
 - Add a contact, Show all contacts or Exit the program. The program runs until the user exits it manually.
- The program should save it in CSV form.

It is enough to read it from one file. I recommend trying to parse the JSON format for learning.

