Writing operations on text files are performed in the same way we operated with cout:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 | // writing on a text file  #include <iostream>  #include <fstream>  using namespace std;  int main () {  ofstream myfile ("example.txt");  if (myfile.is\_open())  {  myfile << "This is a line.\n";  myfile << "This is another line.\n";  myfile.close();  }  else cout << "Unable to open file";  return 0;  } | [file example.txt]  This is a line.  This is another line. |

Reading from a file can also be performed in the same way that we did with cin:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 | // reading a text file  #include <iostream>  #include <fstream>  #include <string>  using namespace std;  int main () {  string line;  ifstream myfile ("example.txt");  if (myfile.is\_open())  {  while ( getline (myfile,line) )  {  cout << line << '\n';  }  myfile.close();  }  else cout << "Unable to open file";  return 0;  } | This is a line.  This is another line. |

This last example reads a text file and prints out its content on the screen. We have created a while loop that reads the file line by line, using [getline](http://www.cplusplus.com/getline). The value returned by [getline](http://www.cplusplus.com/getline) is a reference to the stream object itself, which when evaluated as a boolean expression (as in this while-loop) is true if the stream is ready for more operations, and false if either the end of the file has been reached or if some other error occurred.