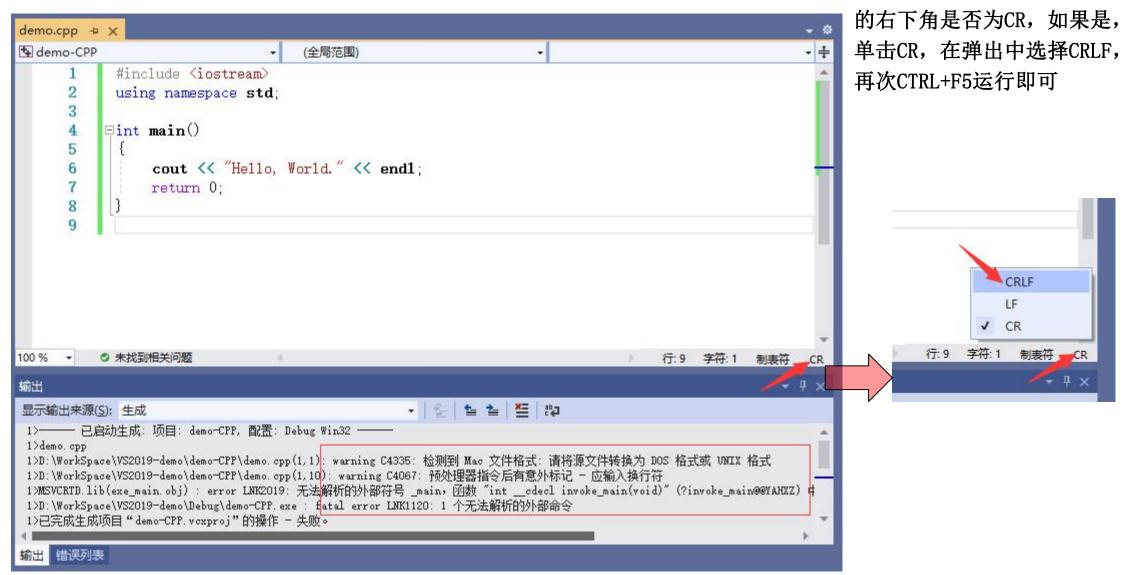
要求:

- 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,用蓝色写出答案/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、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
- 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、6月9日前网上提交本次作业(在"实验报告"中提交)

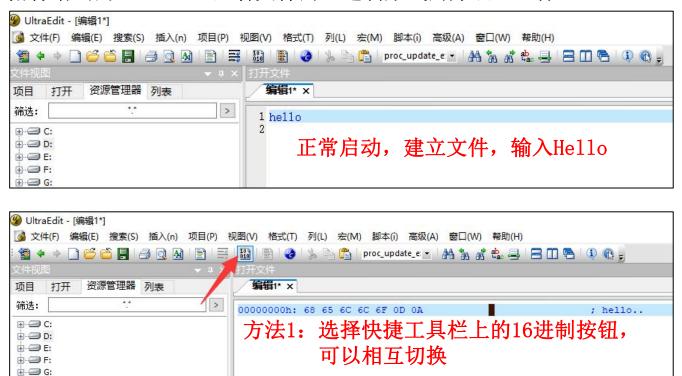


附:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2019中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗



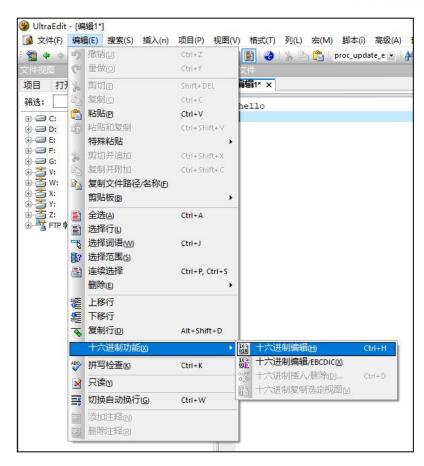
注意:

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
   out.close();
   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
                              0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 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
                                 out.txt x
                                     0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
```



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
                       out.txt x
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
                       out.txt x
                     0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
有区别。十进制时, endl在十六进制中查看为OD OA, 而二进制时查看为OA
```



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;
    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:
                              104 101 108 108 111 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;
                             ■ Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                             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____。

本页需填写答案



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:
    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: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in>>str读到__o__就结束了,_换行符___还 被留在缓冲区中,因此in. peek()读到了_换行符

Windows下运行,输出结果是: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

说明: in. getline读到_o__就结束了,_换行符___ 被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了__结束符___。

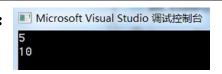
本页需填写答案



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

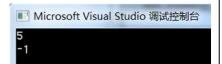
```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std:
                                                                  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;</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: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台



说明: in>>str读到__o__就结束了,_换行符___还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_换行符

Windows下运行,输出结果是: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台



说明: in. getline读到__o__就结束了,_换行符___ 被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__结束符___。

本页需填写答案

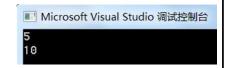


例7: 二进制方式写,二进制方式读,不同读方式在Windows下的表现

```
#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);
    out << "hello" << endl:
                                                                       out << "hello" << endl:
    out.close():
                                                                       out.close():
   char str[80];
                                                                       char str[80]:
   ifstream in ("out.txt", ios::in | ios::binary):
                                                                      in.getline(str, 80);
   in >> str;
    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;
```

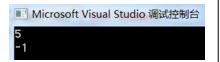
ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary); ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到 o 就结束了, 换行符 还 被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__换行符

Windows下运行,输出结果是: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台



说明: in. getline读到__o__就结束了, _换行符__ 被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了__结束符___。

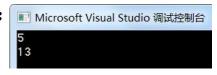
III Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台



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.getline(str, 80);
   in >> str;
    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:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是: Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台



说明: in>>str读到__o__就结束了,__回车符__还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了__回车符

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

说明:

§8. 输入输出流

1、in. getline读到__回车符__就结束了, __\r__被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了__结束符__。
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" << end1;
    out.close();
    return 0;
                               out.txt x
```

Windows下运行,out. txt的大小是__5___字节,为什么? 写入时遇到\0时自动结束了写入,所以只写进\0之前的5个字节。





```
#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" << endl;
   out.close();
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行, out. txt的大小是__20___字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

out.txt	×																		
	Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ą	þ	Ç	ф	ę	ţ			
00000000h:	41	42	43	01	02	1A	09	0B	08	FF	7D	28	29	2D	3D	64	;	ABC	} () -=d
00000010h:	65	66	OD	0A													;	ef	

§ 8. 输入输出流

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 | ios::binary);
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    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?

前5次正常读取,第6次时读到CTRL+Z,自动结束。 故循环只进行了6次。 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: __全部字符读取完后才能读到结束符,此时又多读取了一次。___

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 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())!=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_____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

循环结束条件是正常读到了字符, in. get () 不为 -1, 前5次正常读取, 第6次读到了CTRL+Z, 循环结束, 故循环共进行了5次, c=5.

Windows下运行,文件大小:____19字节_____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

循环结束条件是ch不为-1,前5次正常读取,第6次读到了CTRL+Z,askii码为-1,循环结束,故循环共进行了5次,c=5.

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:
                                                                        cout << c << endl;</pre>
    in. close():
                                                                        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?
读到\xff时,正确读取到了"-1"这个值,所以不会停止,而文件最
                                                                    读到\xff时,ch=-1,再判断ch的值等于EOF(即-1),循环停止,此
后有结束符,读到时将in.get()的状态置为-1,此时停止,共进行了
                                                                    时共进行5次循环, c=5.
文件大小减1次循环, c=18.
```

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

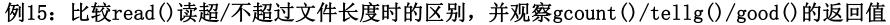
§ 8. 输入输出流





```
#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 << "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. read (name, 26):
   in >> name:
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                            cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout << int(name[26]) << endl:
                                                            cout << int(name[26]) << end1;</pre>
   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??
             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:
                                                                      tellg()的值是:
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 换行符 停止,
     读到 换行符 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 二进制 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
```

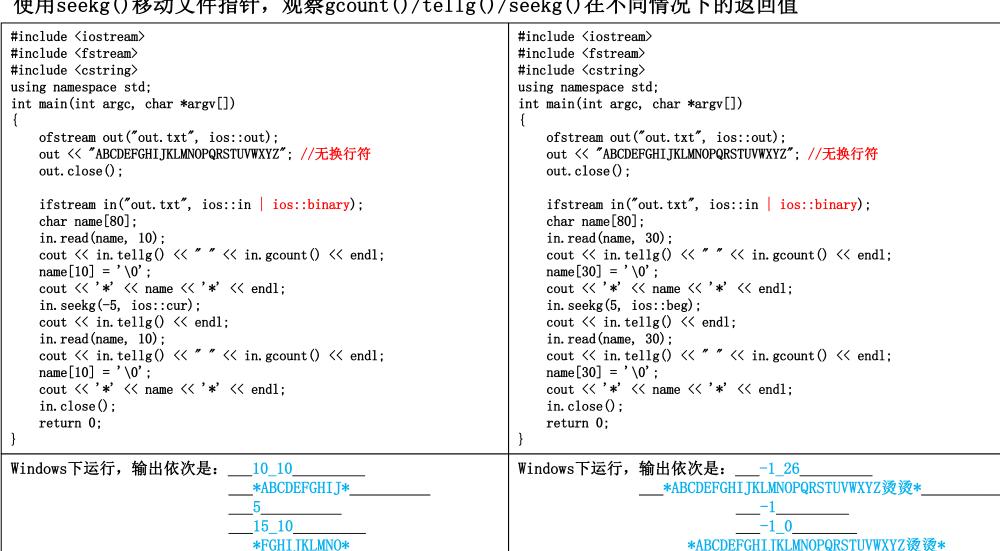
§ 8. 输入输出流



```
#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 << "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);
   in.read(name, 20);
                                                             in. read (name, 200);
   cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
                                                             cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[20]) \langle\langle end1:
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                             cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
                                                             cout << in. tellg() <<endl;</pre>
   cout << in. good() << endl:
                                                             cout << in. good() << endl:
   in. close():
                                                             in. close():
   return 0:
                                                             return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 26字节
                                                         Windows下运行,文件大小: _____26字节
输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                         输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
             name[20]的值是: 48
             gcount () 的值是: 20
                                                                       gcount()的值是: ____26____
tellg()的值是: ____-1____
             tellg()的值是: 20
             good()的值是:
                                                                       good()的值是:
```



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值



§ 8. 输入输出流

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 流对象自身状态正确 身状态, 正确才可继续下一步。

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



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;
```

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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;
```

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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ": //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, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123");
    file.write(name, 30);
    cout << file. tellg() << " " << file. tellp() << endl;</pre>
    file.close():
    return 0;
```

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫 55
5.5
12 12
<u>56_56</u>
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 在原有文件尾部
- 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-

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;
```

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