#### 要求:

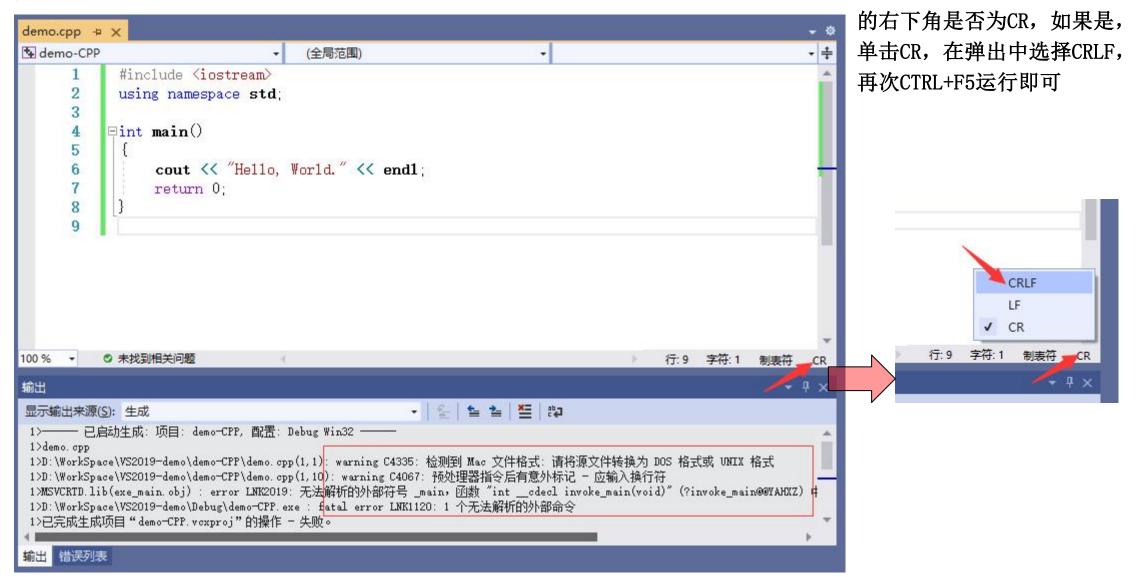
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件(<mark>附件已给,版本虽旧,但够用</mark>),学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
  - ★ 已安装VSCode的也可通过相关插件进行16进制方式的查看(VSCode某种情况下会自动做格式转换或字符集转换,要注意!!!)
  - ★ 也可以使用其它编辑软件,但不建议NotePad++
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
  - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配(不强制要求Linux,但建议试一试)
  - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 4、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
- 5、转换为pdf后提交
- 6、11月7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:

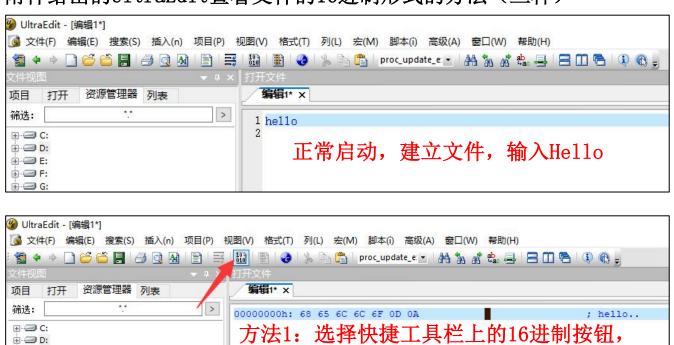
附1:用WPS等其他第三方软件打开PPT,将代码复制到VS2022中后,如果出现类似下面的编译报错,则观察源程序编辑窗



#### 注意:

⊞ = G:

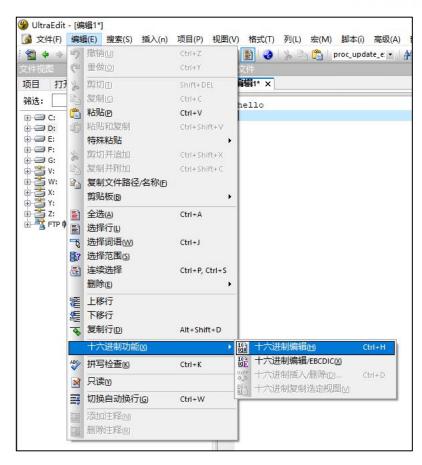
附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)



可以相互切换

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
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
注: VSCode等其他软件的16进制查看方式的截图也可以,下同
```



#### 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
                                                              ; Fello.
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
                                                             ; Fello
综合例1/2, end1在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
在十进制下end1作为回车换行,二进制下作为换行
```



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;</pre>
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << ' ';
    cout << end1:</pre>
    in.close();
    return 0;
```

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\_\_2\_\_个字符处理,值是\_\_\_10,-1\_\_\_。



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

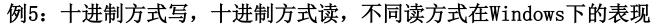
```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
    out << "hello" << endl;
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in ios::binary);
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << '';
    cout << endl:
    in.close();
    return 0;
```

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\_\_3\_\_个字符处理,值是\_\_13,10,-1\_\_\_。

### 15. 制入制出沉 中央高级



```
#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.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:

5 10

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\_\_EOF\_\_\_就结束了,\_\_\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 >> 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:

5 10

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:

5 -1

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

#### 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:
                                                                      cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
   cout << in.peek() << endl;
                                                                      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\_\_\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\_\_EOF\_\_\_就结束了, \_\_\n\_\_被读掉, 因此in. peek()读到了\_\_EOF\_\_\_。

#### 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:
                                                                      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\_\_EOF\_\_\_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" << end1;
   out.close();

   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Windows下运行,out. txt的大小是\_\_\_5\_字节,为什么?

写入的\0结束了写入,最后windows写入的事ABC + OD + OA



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" << 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:

```
41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64 ; ABC..... }()-=d 65 66 0D 0A ; ef..
```

### § 15. 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);
                                                                      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: _____
                                                                  Windows下运行,文件大小: ____
                     输出的c是:
                                                                                       输出的c是:
                                                                 c的大小比文件大小大_1__,原因是: __out最后
为什么?遇到了\x1A文件结束不在读取
                                                                  ctr1+Z, \x1A在二进制下不被处理所有字节都读入
```

#### 本页需填写答案



#### 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} :
    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;</pre>
                                                                        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: 5
                     输出的c是:
                                                                    为什么?\x1A循环结束,5
为什么?\x1A循环结束,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, EOF的定义是-1)的文件,并进行正确/错误读取

#include <iostream></iostream>
#include <fstream></fstream>
#include <cstring></cstring>
using namespace std;
<pre>int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {     ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);     out &lt;&lt; "ABC\x1\x2\xff\t\v\b\175()-=def"&lt;<endl; 0;="" <<="" c="" c++;="" ch;="" char="" cout="" endl;="" ifstream="" in("out.txt",="" in.close();="" int="" ios::in);="" out.close();="" pre="" return="" while((ch="in.get())!=EOF)" {="" }="" }<="" 可加ios::binary=""></endl;></pre>
Windows下运行,文件大小:19
为什么?ch赋值255截断成为-1,导致循环退出

综合例11<sup>~</sup>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

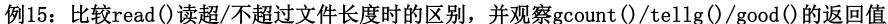
#### 本页需填写答案

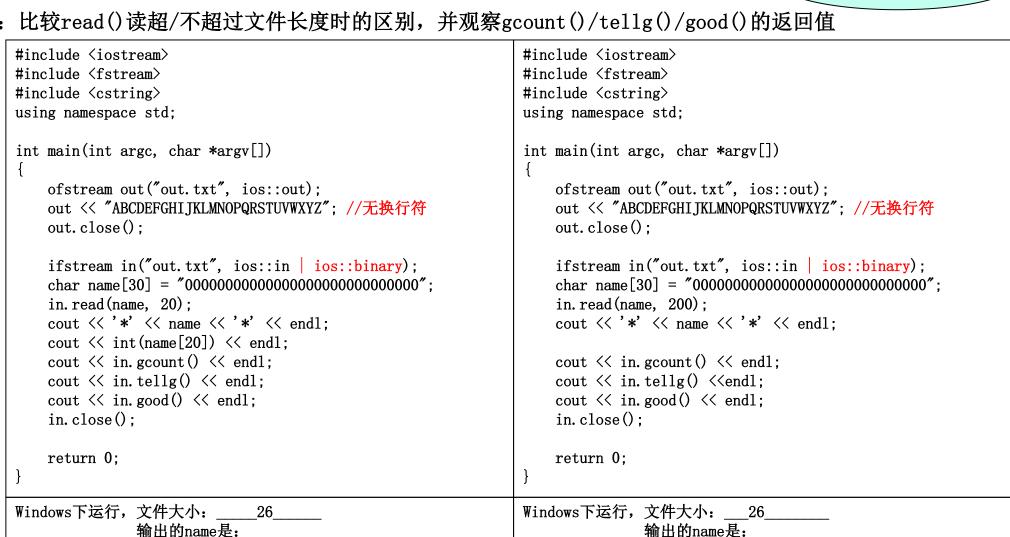


#### 例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别

```
#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:
                                                            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 << int(name[26]) << end1;
                                                            cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                            cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl;
                                                            cout << in. tellg() <<endl;</pre>
   in. close():
                                                            in. close():
   return 0:
                                                            return 0:
                                                        Windows下运行,文件大小:
                                                                      输出的name是: ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫
Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
                                                        烫烫烫烫烫 x0018 rH
             输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                                      name[26]的值是: -52
             name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                      gcount()的值是:
             gcount()的值是: 0
                                                                      tellg()的值是:
             tellg()的值是:
                                                        说明: in. read()读入时,是读到 指定字数
说明: in >> 方式读入字符串时,和cin方式相同,都是
                                                             不在数组最后加入一个___\0___。
     读到 \0 停止,并在数组最后加入一个 \0 。
                                                                                       有效
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
```

### § 15. 输入输出流





ABCDEFGHI\_TKLMNOPQRST000000000 name[20]的值是: gcount()的值是: tellg()的值是:

good()的值是

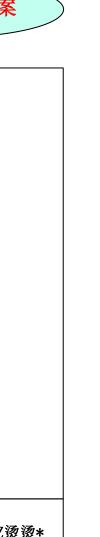
ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000 gcount()的值是:

tellg()的值是: good()的值县



### § 15. 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 << "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;</pre>
                                                                              cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
   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():
                                                                              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*
                                                                                                          *ABCDEFGHI TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                    15 10
                                                                                                       *ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                   *FGHIJKLMNO*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在 文件正常的操作之后并没有超过文件正常范围 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;
```



#### 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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;
```

- 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 << "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;
```



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

-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



### 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
- 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\_\_\_\_\_

### 本页需填写答案



### 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 << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; //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
- 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\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_

注: ate = at end



#### 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
- 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
- 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
- 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\_\_反对\_\_\_\_(赞成/反对)这种做法