要求:

- 1、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读写差异
- 2、需完成的页面,右上角有标注,直接在本文件上作答,用蓝色写出答案即可
- 3、转换为pdf后提交
- 4、无特殊说明,Windows下用VS2017编译,Linux下用C++编译

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例1: 十进制方式写, 在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include iostream
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
   out << "hello" << endl:
   out.close():
   return 0;
Windows下运行, out. txt是___7___字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Linux下运行, out. txt是___6__字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
  00000000h:
```

例2: 二进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#include iostream>
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
   out << "hello" << endl;</pre>
   out.close():
   return 0;
Windows下运行, out. txt是___6__字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
Linux下运行, out. txt是 6 字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图
  00000000h:
```

例3:十进制方式写,十进制方式读,0D0A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:
    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__1__个字符处理,值是__0A___。

例4: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读, 0D0A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() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl:
    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 2 个字符处理,值是 0D 0A 。

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.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                              return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 10

说明: in>>str读到_OD_就结束了,_OA_还被 留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了 OA 。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in. getline读到_OD_就结束了_OD OA_ 被读掉,因此in. get()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 \rangle str:
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                               return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 10

说明: in>>str读到_0D____就结束了,_0A__ 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了 Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in.getline读到_OD_就结束了, OD OA 被读掉, 因此in.get()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.getline(str, 80);
    in \rangle str:
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                               return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是: 5

10 说明. ir

说明: in>>str读到__0D__就结束了,_0A___ 还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到了

<u>OA</u> .

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in. getline读到_OD_就结束了, OD OA

被读掉, 因此in.get()读到了__0A___。

例8: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读,不同方式在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 \rangle str:
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl:</pre>
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    return 0:
                                                               return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 13

说明: in>>str读到__0D__就结束了,_0D_还 被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读到 0D 。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

6 -1

> 说明: 1、in.getline读到__OD__就结束了, __OD_OA_被读掉,因此in.peek()读到_EOF_。

2、strlen(str)是_6_, 最后一个字符是_\0

例9: 在Linux读取Wwindows下写的十进制文件

```
#include <iostream>
                                                         #include <iostream>
                         在Linux下运行本程序
                                                                                        同例8右侧,未变过
#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;</pre>
    out << "hello\r" << endl; //模拟Windows格式
    out.close():
                                                             out.close():
                                                             char str[80]:
    char str[80]:
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
                                                             ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
    in.getline(str, 80);
                                                             in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
                                                             cout << strlen(str) << endl;
    cout << in. peek() << endl;
                                                             cout << in. peek() << endl;
   return 0:
                                                             return 0:
```

本例说明,在Linux下读取Windows格式的文件,要注意0D的处理

6

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是:
6
-1
说明: 1、in.getline读到__OD__就结束了,
OD OA被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了_EOF_。
2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_\0
```

```
-1
说明: 1、in.getline读到_0D_就结束了0D 0A
被读掉,因此in.get()读到了_EOF_。
2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_\0_
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

例10: 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, Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是__4__字节

为什么?

ABC为3字节,读到\0结束,windows中end1为\r\n占2字节,而linux为\n占1字节。所以windows下为5字节,linux下为4字节

例11: 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 \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{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:

0000000000h: 1 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64; ABC....)()
000000010h: 65 66 0D 0A ; ef..

Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是_19_字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:
00000000h: 1 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64; ABC....)()
```

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/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 v \rangle \times 175 () = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                          out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times v \rangle \times 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 \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
                                                          cout << c << endl:
                                                          return 0;
   return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小: 20
                                                      Windows下运行,文件大小: 20
                                                                         输出的c是: 21
                   输出的c是: 6
                                                      Linux下运行,文件大小: _____
Linux下运行,文件大小:
                 输出的c是: 20
                                                                       输出的c是:
为什么?windows下读到\x1A直接结束,而
                                                      c的大小比文件大小大 1 ,原因是: 遇到E0F
linux下文件结束标志不为ctrl+z,正常读取
                                                      使c多累加了一次,而EOF不计入文件大小
```

例13: 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 v \rangle 175() = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                         out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1A \times v \rangle 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:
                                                                          cout << c << endl:
    return 0;
                                                                         return 0;
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: ____19_____ 输出的c是: ___5____ Linux下运行,文件大小: _____18____ 输出的c是: ____18____

为什么? windows下读到\x1A直接结束,而 linux下文件结束标志不为ctrl+z,正常读取

Windows下运行,文件大小: ___19_____

输出的c是: ___5____ Linux下运行, 文件大小: 18

★ IT A 71: _____10____ 輸出的c是: 18

为什么? windows下读到\x1A直接结束,而 linux下文件结束标志不为ctrl+z,正常读取。

判断了读到EOF结束,所以c与文件大小相同

例14: 用十进制方式写入含\xFF(十进制255/-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} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} 175() = \text{def}'' \langle \text{endl};
                                                               out \langle \text{ABC} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{b} 175() = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
    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())!=EOF) {
        c++:
                                                                    c++;
    cout << c << endl:</pre>
                                                               cout << c << endl:
    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:
                                                                           输出的c是:
Linux下运行,文件大小:
                                                           Linux下运行,文件大小:
             输出的c是:
                                                                         输出的c是:
为什么?正确读取时\xFF作为正常字符处理,可以正常读取
                                                           为什么?将\xFF赋值给字符后作为E0F处理,读到E0F时c中止累
```

综合例12[~]例14,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(emmmm...,世上本无事,你偏要找点事出来)