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,掌握与文件有关的函数的正确用法(注意:本文档程序用C编译器)
- 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
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、无特殊说明,Windows下用VS2017编译,Linux下用C++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、本题在"实验报告"中提交

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例1: 十进制方式写, 在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    FILE *fout:
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
    fclose(fout):
    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

```
00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0D 0A ; hello..
```

Linux下运行, out. txt是_6_字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

```
00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A ; hello.
```

例2: 二进制方式写,在Windows/Linux下的差别

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    FILE *fout:
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
    fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
    fclose(fout):
    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

```
00000000h: <mark>6</mark>8 65 6C 6C 6F 0A ; hello.
```

Linux下运行, out. txt是_6_字节,用UltraEdit的16进制方式打开的贴图

```
00000000h: <mark>6</mark>8 65 6C 6C 6F 0A ; hello.
```

例3: 十进制方式写,十进制方式读,0D0A在Windows下的表现

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    FILE *fout, *fin;
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
    fclose(fout):
    fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
    while (!feof(fin))
        printf("%d ", fgetc(fin));
    printf("\n");
    fclose(fin):
    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 10 。

例4: 十进制方式写,二进制方式读,ODOA在Windows下的表现

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
   FILE *fout, *fin;
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
    fclose(fout):
    fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
    while (!feof(fin))
        printf("%d ", fgetc(fin));
    printf("\n");
    fclose(fin):
    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_13和10_。

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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                      #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                      #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
                                                      #include <string.h>
int main()
                                                      int main()
   FILE *fout. *fin:
                                                         FILE *fout, *fin:
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                         fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
   fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
                                                          fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
   fclose(fout):
                                                          fclose(fout):
   char str[80]:
                                                          char str[80]:
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
                                                         fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
   fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
                                                          fgets(str, sizeof(str), fin); //课上未讲, 自行查阅
   printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
                                                         printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
   printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
                                                         printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                          fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                         return 0:
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      6
```

5 10 说明: fscanf()读到_0x0D_就结束了,_0x0A

还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到了 0x0A 。

-1

说明: fgets()读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_ 被读掉,因此fgetc()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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                      #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                      #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
                                                      #include <string.h>
int main()
                                                      int main()
   FILE *fout. *fin:
                                                         FILE *fout. *fin:
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
                                                         fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
   fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
                                                          fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
   fclose(fout):
                                                          fclose(fout):
   char str[80]:
                                                          char str[80]:
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
                                                         fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
   fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
                                                          fgets(str, sizeof(str), fin); //课上未讲, 自行查阅
   printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
                                                         printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
   printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
                                                         printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                          fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                         return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      6
5
```

10 说明: fscanf()读到_0x6F_就结束了, _0x0A_还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到 了 0x0A。

-1

说明: fgets()读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_ 被读掉,因此fgetc()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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                      #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                      #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
                                                      #include <string.h>
int main()
                                                      int main()
   FILE *fout. *fin:
                                                         FILE *fout, *fin:
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
                                                         fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
   fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
                                                          fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
   fclose(fout):
                                                          fclose(fout):
                                                         char str[80]:
   char str[80]:
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                         fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb"):
   fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
                                                          fgets(str, sizeof(str), fin); //课上未讲, 自行查阅
   printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
                                                         printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
   printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
                                                         printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                          fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                         return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      6
5
```

10 说明: fscanf()读到_0x6F_就结束了, 0x0A 还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到 0x0A .

-1

说明: fgets()读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_ 被读掉,因此fgetc()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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                      #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                      #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
                                                      #include <string.h>
int main()
                                                      int main()
   FILE *fout. *fin:
                                                         FILE *fout. *fin:
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                         fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
   fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
                                                          fprintf(fout, "hello\n");
   fclose(fout):
                                                          fclose(fout):
                                                         char str[80]:
   char str[80]:
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                         fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
   fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
                                                          fgets(str, sizeof(str), fin); //课上未讲, 自行查阅
   printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
                                                          printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
   printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
                                                         printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                          fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                         return 0;
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
                                                      Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
```

-1

5 13 说明: fscanf()读到_0x6F_就结束了, _0x0D_还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到 了_0x0D_。

说明: fgets()读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_ 被读掉,因此fgetc()读到了_EOF_。

例9: 在Linux读取Windows下写的十进制文件

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                       #include <stdio.h>
                         在Linux下运行本程序
                                                       #include <string.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
                                                       int main()
   FILE *fout, *fin:
                                                           FILE *fout, *fin;
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
                                                           fout = fopen("out.txt", "wb");
   fprintf(fout, "hello\r\n"); //模拟Windows格式
                                                           fprintf(fout, "hello\n"); //比左侧少一个\r
                                                           fclose(fout):
   fclose(fout):
   char str[80]:
                                                           char str[80]:
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                           fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
   fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
                                                           fscanf(fin, "%s", str);
   printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
                                                           printf("%d\n", strlen(str));
   printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
                                                           printf("%d\n", fgetc(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                           fclose(fin):
   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

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是:
5
13
说明: fscanf读到_0x6F_就结束了, _0x0D_
还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到了
_0x0D_。
```

```
Linux下运行,输出结果是:
5
10
说明: fscanf读到_0x6F_就结束了, _0x0A_
还被留在缓冲区中,因此fgetc()读到了
0x0A。
```

例10: 用十进制方式写入含\0的文件,观察文件长度

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    FILE *fout:
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf(fout, "ABC\0\x61\x62\x63");
    fclose(fout):
    return 0:
```

Windows下运行,out.txt的大小是_3_字节,Linux下运行,out.txt的大小是_3_字节

为什么?

fprintf在读取到字符串的尾零就就停止输出, \x61\x62\x63都被忽略。

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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    FILE *fout:
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf(fout, "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\xff\175() -= def");
    fclose(fout):
    return 0:
```

Windows下运行(VS有warning), out.txt的大小是_18_字节,UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

```
00000000h: <mark>4</mark>1 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64 ; ABC..... }()-=d 00000010h: 65 66 ; ef
```

Linux下运行, out. txt的大小是_18_字节, UltraEdit的16进制显示截图为:

00000000h: 41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64; ABC..... }()-=d

00000010h: 65 66 ; e

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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                          #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                         #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                                          int main()
   FILE *fout, *fin;
                                                             FILE *fout, *fin;
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                              fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
    fprintf (fout, "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\175() -=def");
                                                              fprintf(fout, "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\175() -=def");
    fclose (fout):
                                                              fclose(fout):
    fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
                                                              fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb"):
    int c=0:
                                                              int c=0:
    while(!feof(fin)) {
                                                              while(!feof(fin)) {
        fgetc(fin):
                                                                  fgetc(fin);
        c++:
                                                                  c++:
    printf("c=%d\n", c);
                                                              printf("c=%d\n", c):
                                                              fclose(fin):
    fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                              return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,文件大小: _17_
输出的c是: _6_
Linux下运行,文件大小: _17_
输出的c是: _18_
为什么? 十进制方式下0x1A只在Windows上有效。
```

```
Windows下运行,文件大小: _17_
输出的c是: _18_
Linux下运行,文件大小: _17_
输出的c是: _18_
c的大小比文件大小大_1_,原因是: fgetc读入字符时,由于
feof()的滞后性,当读入EOF时,feof被置为true,在下次循
环条件判断时退出,因此文件末尾的EOF也被计数了。二进制
方式下0x1A在Windows上失效。
```

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,并用十/二进制读取

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                     #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                     #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                                     int main()
   FILE *fout, *fin;
                                                        FILE *fout, *fin;
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                        fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
   fprintf (fout, "ABC\x1\x2\xFF\t\v\b\175() -=def");
                                                         fprintf(fout, "ABC\x1\x2\xFF\t\v\b\175() -=def");
   fclose (fout):
                                                        fclose(fout):
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "r");
                                                        fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb"):
   int c=0:
                                                         int c=0:
   while(!feof(fin)) {
                                                         while(!feof(fin)) {
       fgetc(fin);
                                                            fgetc(fin);
       c++:
                                                            c++:
   printf("c=%d\n", c);
                                                        printf("c=%d\n", c):
   fclose(fin):
                                                        fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                        return 0;
Windows下运行,文件大小: 17
                                                     Windows下运行,文件大小: 17
              输出的c是: 18
                                                                   输出的c是: 18
Linux下运行, 文件大小: 17
                                                     Linux下运行,文件大小: 17
            输出的c是: 18
                                                                 输出的c是: 18
```

综合例12[~]例13,结论:当文件中含字符_0x1A_时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符_0xFF_时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的

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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                    #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                    #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                                    int main()
   FILE *fout, *fin;
                                                       FILE *fout, *fin;
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                        fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
   fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ\n");
                                                        fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ\n");
   fclose (fout):
                                                        fclose(fout):
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                        fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
   char name[30]:
                                                        char name[30]:
   fscanf(fin, "%s", name);
                                                        fread(name, sizeof(name) / sizeof(name[0]),
   printf("*%s*\n", name);
                                                    sizeof(name[0]), fin);
   printf("%d\n", name[26]);
                                                        printf("*%s*\n", name);
   printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                        printf("%d\n", name[26]);
   fclose(fin):
                                                        printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                        fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                       return 0;
                                                    Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
                                                                 输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
           输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                    烫烫烫烫烫烫奶i
             name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                 name[26]的值是: 13
             ftell的值是: 26
                                                                 ftell的值是: 28
说明: fscanf方式读入字符串时,和scanf方式相同,都是
                                                    说明: fread()读入时,是读到 EOF 停止,
     读到 分隔符 停止,并在数组最后加入一个 \0。
                                                         不在数组最后加入一个 \0 。
```

例15: 比较read()读超/不超过文件长度时的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()/good()的返回值

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                                 int main()
                                                    FILE *fout, *fin:
   FILE *fout, *fin;
   fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                                    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w");
   fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ")://无\n
                                                    fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ")://无\n
   fclose (fout):
                                                    fclose(fout):
   fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                    fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
   fread(name, 20, 1, fin):
                                                    fread(name, 200, 1, fin):
   printf("*%s*\n", name);
                                                    printf("*%s*\n", name);
   printf("%d\n", name[20]);
   printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                    printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
   printf("%d\n", feof(fin));
                                                    printf("%d\n", feof(fin));
   fclose(fin):
                                                    fclose(fin):
   return 0;
                                                    return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 26
                                                Windows下运行,文件大小: 26
        输出的name是: ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                          输出的name是: ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
            name[20]的值是: 48
            ftell()的值是: 20
                                                              ftellg的值是: 26
                                                              feof()的值是: 1
            feof()的值是: 0
```

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

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                                                 #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                 #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                                                 int main()
    FILE *fout, *fin;
                                                                     FILE *fout, *fin;
    fout = fopen("out.txt", "w"):
                                                                     fout = fopen("out.txt", "w"):
    fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"): //无换行符
                                                                     fprintf(fout, "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"); //无换行符
    fclose(fout):
                                                                     fclose(fout):
    fin = fopen("out.txt", "rb");
                                                                     fin = fopen("out. txt", "rb");
    char name[80]:
                                                                     char name [80]:
    fread (name, 10, 1, fin):
                                                                     fread (name, 30, 1, fin):
    printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                                     printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
    name[10] = ' \setminus 0';
                                                                     name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    printf("*%s*\n", name);
                                                                     printf("*%s*\n", name);
    fseek(fin, -5, SEEK CUR);
                                                                     fseek(fin, 5, SEEK SET);
    printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                                     printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
    fread(name, 10, 1, fin);
                                                                     fread(name, 30, 1, fin);
    printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
                                                                     printf("%d\n", ftell(fin));
    name[10] = ' \setminus 0';
                                                                     name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    printf("*%s*", name);
                                                                     printf("*%s*", name);
    fclose(fin):
                                                                     fclose(fin):
                                                                     return 0:
   return 0;
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
                                                                 Windows下运行,输出依次是:
10
                                                                 26
*ABCDEFGHI I*
                                                                 *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
5
                                                                 5
                                                                 26
15
                                                                 *FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ烫烫*
*FGHIJKLMNO*
```

例17: freopen的使用

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                          #define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                          #include <stdio.h>
int main()
                                          int main()
    FILE *fp:
                                              FILE *fp;
                                              int a, b;
    fp = freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout);
    printf("Hello, world!\n");
                                              fp = freopen("in. txt", "r", stdin);
    fclose(fp):
                                              scanf ("%d %d", &a, &b);
                                              printf("a=%d b=%d\n", a, b);
                                              fclose(fp);
    return 0:
                                              return 0:
                                          准备工作: 在当前目录下建in. txt文件写入两个整数
```

```
Windows下运行后,屏幕输出:_没有输出_
out.txt中内容:_Hello, world!_
思考: 删除out.txt文件,将打开方式从"w"换为"r",
运行结果? 为什么?
运行时错误 Debug Assertion Failed
程序将标准输出流重定向为只读文件,会出现错误
```

Windows下运行,输出是: _a=4 b=7_ 思考: 删除in. txt后运行,运行结果? 为什么? 运行时错误 Debug Assertion Failed 没有找到文件in. txt,fp的值为NULL,标准输入流重定向到一个空指针对应的文件,会出现错误

例18: fread的返回值理解

```
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
                                         准备工作:在当前目录下建in.txt文件,
#include <stdio.h>
                                                  写入A..Z共26个字母
int main()
                                        fread的第2/3参数:
                                         原26,1, ret=1
   FILE *fp;
    char buf[80]:
                                         换1,26, ret=<mark>26</mark>
                                         换13,2, ret=2
    fp = fopen("in.txt", "r");
                                         换2,13, ret=13
    int ret = fread(buf, 26, 1, fp);
                                         换80,1, ret=0
   printf("ret=%d\n", ret);
                                         换1,80, ret=26
    fclose(fp);
                                         换15,2, ret=1
                                         换2,15, ret=13
   return 0:
```

例19: fwrite返回值理解

```
fwrite的第2/3参数:
#define CRT SECURE NO WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
                                             原26,1,ret=1,文件大小26
int main()
                                             换1,26,ret=26,文件大小26
                                             换13, 2, ret=2, 文件大小26
                                             换2,13,ret=13,文件大小26
   FILE *fp:
   char buf[80]="abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
                                             换80,1, ret=1, 文件大小80
                                             换1,80,ret=80,文件大小80
   fp = fopen("out.txt", "w");
                                             换15, 2, ret=2, 文件大小30
   int ret = fwrite(buf, 26, 1, fp);
                                             换2,15, ret=15, 文件大小30
   printf("ret=%d\n", ret);
   fclose(fp);
   return 0:
```