#### 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
- 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、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

```
#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

```
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

```
#include(iostream)
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out | ios::binary);
    out << "hello" << endl:
    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

```
00000000h: 68 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: 68 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

```
#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() << '';
    cout << endl:
    in. close():
    return 0:
```

```
| 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___。
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

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() << '';
    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\_\_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

```
#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 \gg str:
                                                               in.getline(str, 80);
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl;</pre>
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in. close():
                                                               in. close():
    return 0;
                                                               return 0:
```

## 

| Windows下运行,输出结果是: | 5

-1 说明: in.getline读到\_\_0x0A\_\_就结束了, \_0x0D和0x0A\_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 >> str:
                                                               in.getline(str, 80);
    cout << strlen(str) << endl:
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl;
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                              cout << in. peek() << endl;
    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\_ 'o'\_\_就结束了, \_0x0A\_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读 到了 0x0A。

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

5 -1 说明: in. getline读到\_0x0A\_就结束了, \_0x0A\_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;</pre>
                                                               cout << strlen(str) << endl;
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                               cout << in. peek() << endl;
    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\_ 'o' \_就结束了, \_0A\_ 还被留在缓冲区中, 因此in. get()读到了 0A。

#### Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in.getline读到\_OA\_就结束了,\_OA\_被读掉,因此in.get()读到了\_eof\_。

6

### 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;</pre>
    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;</pre>
    cout << in.get() << endl;
                                                                 cout << in. peek() << endl;
    in. close():
                                                                 in. close():
    return 0;
                                                                return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
5
13
说明: in>>str读到_ 'o'__就结束了,
_0x0D_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.get()读
到了_0x0D_。
```

```
-1
说明:
1、in.getline读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_
被读掉,因此in.get()读到了_eof_。
2、strlen(str)是 6,最后一个字符是 0x0D
```

#### 例9: 在Linux读取Windows下写的十进制文件

```
#include <iostream>
                                                        #include <iostream>
                                                                                       同例8右侧,未变过
                         在Linux下运行本程序
#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\r" << endl; //模拟Windows格式
                                                            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 | 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;
    in. close():
                                                            in. close():
   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
-1
说明:
1、in. getline读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_被读掉,
因此in. peek()读到了_eof_。
2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_0x0D_

6
-1
说明:
1、in. getline读到_0x0A_就结束了,_0x0A_被读掉,
因此in. peek()读到了_eof_。
2、strlen(str)是_6_,最后一个字符是_0x0D_
```

#### 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?

Windows下文件内容为41 42 43 0D 0A

Linux下文件内容为41 42 43 0A

Linux下没有写入0x0D,不需要0x0D表示回车

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 << "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:

```
00000000h: 41 42 43 01 02 1A 09 0B 08 FF 7D 28 29 2D 3D 64 ; ABC..... }()-=d 00000010h: 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:

### 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;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    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.close():
                                                            out. close():
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in);
                                                            int c=0:
    int c=0:
    while(!in.eof()) {
                                                                in. get();
        in. get();
                                                                c++;
        c++:
    cout << c << endl:
                                                            in. close():
    in. close():
                                                            return 0;
    return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 20
                 输出的c是: 6
Linux下运行,文件大小: 19
               输出的c是: 20
为什么?Linux下没有写入0x0D,在读入0x1A后会继续
读入字符。十进制方式下0x1A在Windows上有效。
```

```
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   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};
   ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in | ios::binary);
   while(!in.eof()) {
   cout << c << endl:</pre>
Windows下运行,文件大小: 20
               输出的c是: 21
Linux下运行,文件大小: 19
             输出的c是: 20
c的大小比文件大小大 1 , 原因是: in读入字符时,
由于in.eof()的滯后性,当读入eof时,in.eof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
```

#### 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} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times 1 \wedge t \rangle 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:
                                                           in. close():
   return 0;
                                                          return 0:
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                                                       Windows下运行,文件大小: 19
                                                                        输出的c是: 5
                 输出的c是: 5
Linux下运行,文件大小: 18
                                                      Linux下运行,文件大小: 18
               输出的c是: 18
                                                                     输出的c是: 18
为什么?本程序读入eof不会计数。Linux下没有写入
                                                       为什么?本程序读入eof不会计数。 Linux下没有写入
OD,在读入0x1A后会继续读入字符。十进制方式下1A
                                                       OD,在读入0x1A后会继续读入字符。十进制方式下
```

0x1A在Windows上有效

在Windows上有效

#### 例14: 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>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std:
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     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.close():
     ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in)://可加ios::binary
     int c=0:
     while(in.get()!=EOF) {
          c++:
     cout << c << endl:</pre>
     in. close():
    return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,文件大小:_19_
输出的c是:_18_
Linux下运行,文件大小:_18_
输出的c是:_18_
为什么?in.get()在遇到0xFF时返回int型的255,不等于eof,
因此读取方式错误
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     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};
     out.close():
     ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in); //可加ios::binary
     int c=0:
     char ch:
     while((ch=in.get())!=EOF) {
          c++;
     cout << c << endl:
     in. close():
    return 0:
```

```
Linux下运行,文件大小:_18_
输出的c是:_5_
为什么? in. get()在遇到0xFF返回int型的255,被ch获取并转
化为char类型,等于eof,而eof会使程序终止读取文件
```

输出的c是: 5

Windows下运行,文件大小: 19

综合例12<sup>~</sup>例14,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15: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;</pre>
                                                          out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << endl;</pre>
   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]) << endl:
                                                          cout << int(name[26]) << end1;
   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_
Windows下运行,文件大小: 28
                                                                    输出的name是:
              输出的name是ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                      ABCDEFGHI_JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫烫烫烫烫烫含g6
              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: 26
                                                                    tellg()的值是: 26
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 eof 停止,
     读到 间隔符 停止,并在数组最后加入一个 \0 。
                                                            不在数组最后加入一个 \0。
```

综合左右: gcount()仅对\_非格式化输入\_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\_\_有效\_。

#### 例16: 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

```
#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 << '*' << end1:
   cout << int(name[20]) << end1:</pre>
   cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
                                                       cout << in.gcount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << in. tellg() << endl:
                                                       cout << in. tellg() <<endl:</pre>
   cout << in. good() << endl;</pre>
                                                       cout << in. good() << endl:
   in. close();
                                                       in. close():
   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:
                                                                 输出的name是:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST000000000
                                                   ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ000
             name[20]的值是: 48
             gcount()的值是: 20
                                                                 gcount()的值是: 26
             tellg()的值是: 20
                                                                 tellg()的值是: -1
             good()的值是: 1
                                                                 good()的值是: 0
```

### 例17: 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[30] = ' \setminus 0':
    name[10] = ' \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;
    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;
    return 0:
                                                                        return 0:
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
                                                                   Windows下运行,输出依次是:
                                                                   -126
10 10
*ABCDEFGHI I*
                                                                   *ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                                                   -1
15 10
                                                                   -1 0
*FGHI TKLMNO*
                                                                   *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在\_读取不差过文件长度的数据\_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。

```
#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 << '*' << endl:
    if (!in.good())
        in. clear();
    in. seekg(5, ios::beg);
    cout << in. tellg() << endl;</pre>
    in.read(name, 30):
    cout << in. tellg() << " " << in. gcount() << endl;</pre>
    name[30] = ' \setminus 0';
    cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl;
    if (!in.good())
        in. clear():
    return 0;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
-1 26
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
5
-1 21
*FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ烫烫*
```