要求:

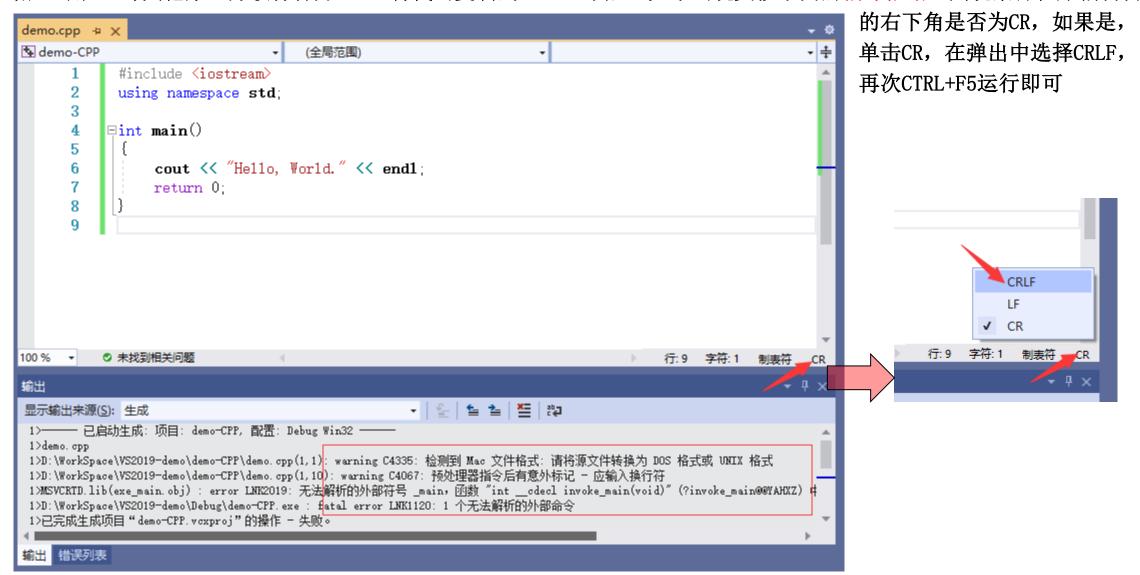
- 1、安装UltraEdit软件,学会使用16进制方式查看文件,并掌握ASCII及16进制查看间的切换
- 2、完成本文档中所有的测试程序并填写运行结果,从而体会二进制与十进制文件的差异,掌握与文件有关的流函数的正确用法
- 3、题目明确指定编译器外,缺省使用VS2022即可
 - ★ 如果要换成其他编译器,可能需要自行修改头文件适配
 - ★ 部分代码编译时有warning,不影响概念理解,可以忽略
- 3、直接在本文件上作答,写出答案/截图(不允许手写、手写拍照截图)即可;填写答案时,为适应所填内容或贴图, 允许调整页面的字体大小、颜色、文本框的位置等
 - ★ 贴图要有效部分即可,不需要全部内容
 - ★ 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
- 4、转换为pdf后提交
- 5、12月8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:

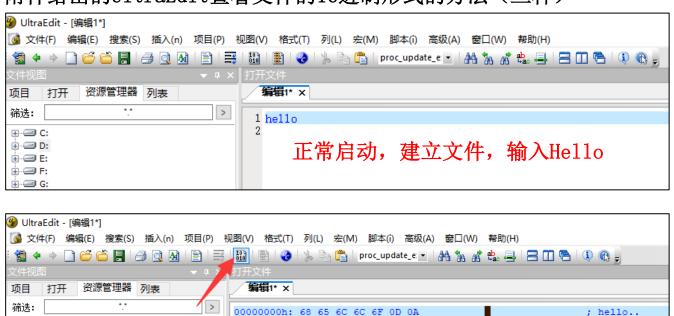
⊪.-@ C:

⊕ 🗇 D:

Ĥ - (■) E:

⊕ - G:

附2: 附件给出的UltraEdit查看文件的16进制形式的方法(三种)

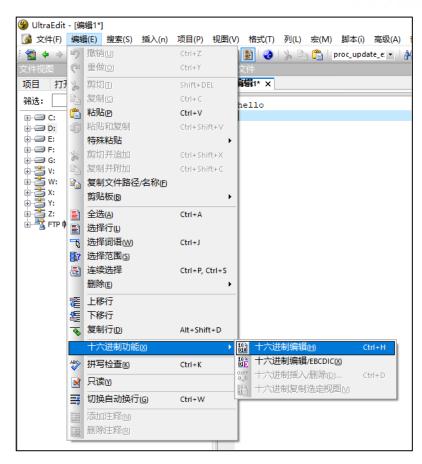


方法1:选择快捷工具栏上的16进制按钮,

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



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
      00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 0A
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
    00000000h: 68 65 6C 6C 6F
综合例1/2, endl在十进制和二进制方式下有无区别?
十进制下end1是2字节0D0A, 而在二进制下面end1是1个字节0A
```



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;
    out.close();
    ifstream in ("out. txt", ios::in):
    while(!in.eof())
        cout << in.get() << ' ';</pre>
    cout << endl;
    in.close();
    return 0;
                                                                                 ; hello..
                                 III Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
                                104 101 108 108 111 10 -1
Windows下运行,输出结果是:
```

说明: 0D 0A在Windows的十进制方式下被当做_1___个字符处理,值是__10___。



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

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

1 1907 INTO CO

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

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in>>str读到_0D____就结束了,_0A___还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_0A___。

Windows下运行,输出结果是:



说明: in. getline读到_OA_就结束了,_OA_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;</pre>
                                                                      cout << in. peek() << 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, __OA__还被留在缓冲区中, 因此in. peek()读到了__OA__。

Windows下运行,输出结果是: 5



说明: in. getline读到_OA_就结束了,_OA_被读掉,因此in. peek()读到了_EOF_。



```
#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;
   in.close():
                                                                      in. close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0:
```

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 10

Windows下运行,输出结果是:

5 -1

说明: in>>str读到_o__就结束了,_OA_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了_OA__。

说明: in. getline读到_OA_就结束了,_OA_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;
                                                                      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,_OD_还被留在缓冲区中,因此in.peek()读到了 OD 。

Windows下运行,输出结果是: 6



说明:

- 1、in.getline读到_OA_就结束了,_OA_被读掉,因此in.peek()读到了_EOF_。
- 2、strlen(str)是6,最后一个字符是换行符



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?因为三个字符各占一个字节,0D和0A各占一个字节,

后面三个\x61\x62\x63因为在尾0后不会到文件里面



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

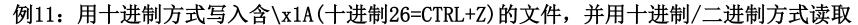
```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out << "ABC\x1\x2\x1A\t\v\b\xff\175()-=def" << end1;
    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
000000010h: 65 66 0D 0A ; ef..
```





```
#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 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                                   out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = \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:
    in. close():
                                                                                  in.close():
    return 0;
                                                                                  return 0:
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: ____20字节____ 输出的c是: 6

为什么?

当in.get()读到\x1A时,返回EOF,in.eof()读到EOF,循环结束。

Windows下运行,文件大小: <u>20字节</u> 输出的c是: 21

c的大小比文件大小大_1,原因是: <u>OD OA在二进制下当两个字符处理,当读到\x1A时,一个字节in.eof()依然为假,直到尾部的ODOA时 in.get()</u>读到EOF, in.eof()为真,循环结束。

§ 8. 输入输出流

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 1 \text{A} \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = -\text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                                            out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \text{A} \times 1 \times 1 \rangle = -\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 \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
                                                                                            cout \langle \langle c \langle \langle endl \rangle \rangle
     in. close():
                                                                                            in.close():
     return 0;
                                                                                            return 0:
```

Windows下运行,文件大小: __19字节____ 输出的c是: 5

为什么?

当in.get()读到\0x1A时,返回EOF,

Windows下运行, 文件大小: __19字节__

输出的c是: 5

为什么?

两种模式返回x1A的都是一个字节的EOF, 十进制读取也是一个字节的EOF 所以都会在第一个返回

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>
                                                                  #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
                                                                  #include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
                                                                  #include <cstring>
using namespace std;
                                                                  using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
                                                                  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   ofstream out ("out. txt", ios::out);
                                                                      ofstream out("out.txt", ios::out);
    out \langle \text{ABC} \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{hol} \rangle = \text{def}'' \langle \text{end1};
                                                                      out \langle \text{ABC} \rangle 1 \times 2 \times \text{ff} \times \text{hol};
                                                                      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 \langle \langle c \langle \langle end1 \rangle \rangle
   in. close():
                                                                      cout << c << endl:
                                                                      in.close():
   return 0;
                                                                      return 0:
                                                                  Windows下运行,文件大小: __19字节
Windows下运行,文件大小: 19字节
                                                                                  输出的c是: ____5____
               输出的c是: ___18____
                                                                  为什么?
为什么?
                                                                  当in.get()一个字节的FF时,返回EOF给ch一个字节,循环结束。
OD OA在十进制下当成一个字符处理, 当读到OA时, in.get()
返回0A.
          所以会再循环,in.get()读到EOF并返回EOF,循
环丛市
```

综合例 11^{\sim} 例13,结论: 当文件中含字符__\x1A_时,不能用十进制方式读取,而当文件中含字符__\xFF__时,是可以用二/十进制方式正确读取的

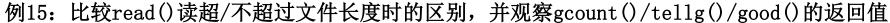
§ 8. 输入输出流

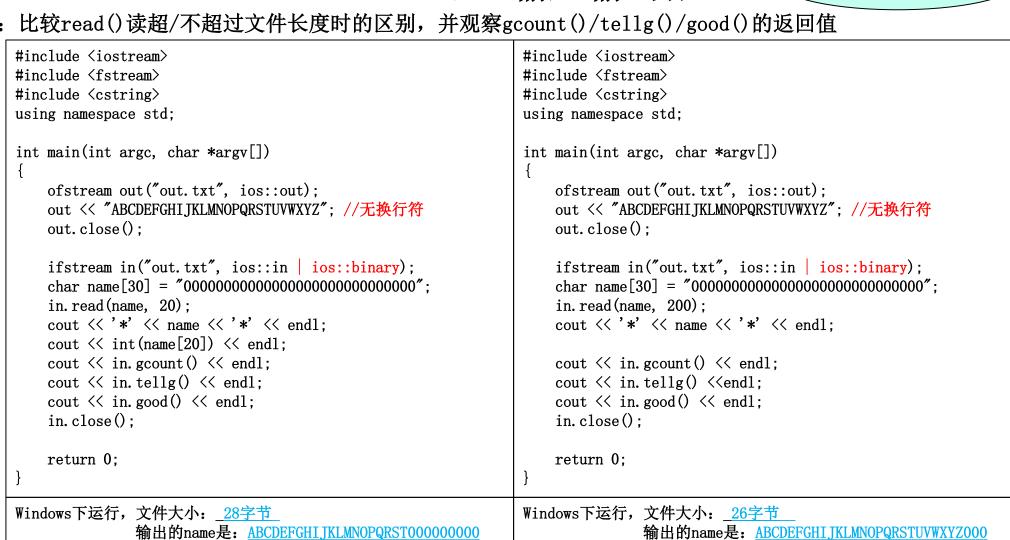
例14: 比较格式化读和read()读的区别,并观察gcount()/tellg()在不同读入方式时值的差别



```
#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" << end1;</pre>
                                                               out << "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" << end1;</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 << '*' << end1:
                                                               cout << '*' << name << '*' << endl:
   cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle end1:
                                                               cout \langle\langle int(name[26]) \langle\langle 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: 28字节
                                                            Windows下运行,文件大小: 28字节
              输出的name是: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
                                                            输出的name是: ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫烫?
              name[26]的值是: 0
                                                                          name[26]的值是: -52
                                                                          gcount()的值是: 26
              gcount()的值是: 0
              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,是读到最后一个字符停止,
     读到最后一个字符停止,并在数组最后加入一个_尾零__。
                                                                 不在数组最后加入一个 尾零 。
综合左右: gcount()仅对 in. 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 有效。
```

§ 8. 输入输出流





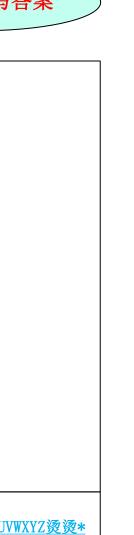
name[20]的值是: gcount()的值是: tellg()的值是: good()的值是:

gcount()的值是: tellg()的值是: good()的值是:



§ 8. 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 << '*' << end1:
   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] = ' \ 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
                                                                                                           *ABCDEFGHI_TKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                *ABCDEFGHIJ*
                                15 10
                                                                                                           *ABCDEFGHITKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
                                *FGHITKLMNO*
```

综合左右: tellg()/gcount()/seekg()仅在__read()不超过文件长度__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 << '*' << 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():
    in. close();
    return 0;
```

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



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] = ' \setminus 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;
```

```
| Windows下运行,输出依次是:

-1 26 -1

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*

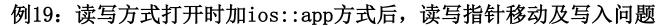
5 5

12 12

42 42
```

结论:

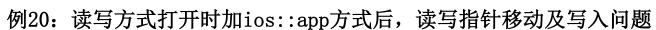
- 1、读写方式打开时,tellg()/tellp()均可以使用,且读写后两个函数的返回值均相同
- 2、文件指针的移动, seekg()/seekp()均可



```
#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] = ' \setminus 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;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
-1 26 -1
*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ烫烫*
5 5
12 12
56 56
结论:
1、加ios::app后,虽然seekg()/seekp()可以移动文件指针,但是写入的位置___在文件末尾___
2、自行测试ofstream方式打开加ios::app的情况,与本例的结论______(一致/不一致)
```





```
#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] = ' \setminus 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;
```

```
Windows下运行,输出依次是:
1 26 -1
**ABCDEFGHLJKLMINOPQRSTUVwXYZ烫烫*
5 5
12 12
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 << "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::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字节_
- 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



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字节_
- 2、加ios::ate后,写方式打开,tellp()为<u>0</u>, 写入是在文件_开始__(开始/结束)位置, 完成后tellp()是 10

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字节_
- 2、同时加ios::ate ios::app后,写方式打开,tellp()为<u>26</u>, 写入是在文件<u>结束</u>(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/无)实用价值



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() << end1;</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字节_
- 2、正常读方式打开, tellg()和peek()为__0__和_65_, 表示从文件的__<u>开始__</u>(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字节
- 2、加ios::ate后,读方式打开,tellg()和peek()为<u>26</u>和<u>-1</u>, 表示从文件的<u>结束</u>(开始/结束)位置读

结论:

- 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