CS150 Intro to CS I

Fall 2017

Chapter 5 File Input and Output

- Reading: pp. 265-284
- Good Problems to Work: p.284[5.16, 5,17 (six steps), 5.20, 5.21, 5.22]

Files

Data stored in variables is temporary

- We will learn how to write programs that can
 - Create files
 - Write to files
 - Read from files

Steps to Using Files

- There are six steps that must be taken in order to use files in C++
 - 1. Include proper header files
 - Create a variable to communicate with a file (Define a file stream object)
 - Open the file
 - 4. Check that the file opened correctly
 - 5. Use the file
 - 6. Close the file

1. Header Files

To access files you will need

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
```

2. File Stream Objects (Variables)

```
ifstream inputFile;
ofstream outputFile;
fstream inAndOut;
```

3. Opening Files

```
inputFile.open ("filename");
```

- Same syntax for both input and output files
- Filename is a string literal
- Example:

```
ifstream inputFile;
inputFile.open ("grades.txt");
```

4. Check File Opened Correctly

```
inputFile.open ("grades.txt");
if (inputFile.fail())
{
   cout << "Error opening input file ";
   exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}</pre>
```

5. Using File Variables

 Use the input file variable wherever you would use cin

inputFile >> num;

 Use output file variable wherever you would use cout

outputFile << num;</pre>

Can read/write double, char, int, string

6. Closing Files

 Any files that have been opened must be closed at the end of the program

```
inputFile.close ();
outputFile.close ();
```

Problem: Input File

- A datafile "numbers.txt" exists with one double per line. The final value in the file is -99.0 which is called the sentinel value. The sentinel value is not part of any calculation.
- Write a C++ program that calculates the average of all numbers in the file "numbers.txt"

Problem: Output File

 Write a C++ program that writes to a file "squares.txt" the squares of the numbers from 1 to 10, one per line.