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Files: The Tellg and Tellp Function, Write and Read Functions, Close Function

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File Pointer	Format	FUNCTION
seekg()	seekg(offset, position)	It means get pointer in the input mode specified position
seekp()	seekp(offset, position)	It moves pointer in the output mode to specified location
tellg()	tellg()	It specifies the current position of the g
tellp()	tellp()	It specifies the current position of the pointer

The Tellg () and Tellp () Function

The tellg () function gives the position of get pointer in terms of number of bytes. Similarly, tellp () function gives the position of put pointer in terms of bytes.

Example 2

If stream in file.

In file. open ("ABC", ios: ate).

int B = in file. tellg().

On execution of the above statements, the input pointer is moved to the end of the file and B gives the number of bytes in the file.

Write () and Read () Functions

The functions write () and read () have two parameters: address of the variable, size of the variable. The address of the variable must be cast to the type char *. The general format is:

In file. read ((char *) & v, size of v) .

Out file. write ((char *) & v, size of v).

Where v is the variable.

Close () Function

The file should be closed at the end if it is opened either through constructor or open () function. The General format is stream _object. Close () .

The following example works with class object and does the following operations:

- · Create a data file
- · Display a data file
- · Adding a new record
- Modify the existing record

Example 3

```
# include < fstream. h >
class student
char name [30].
int run.
public:
void get data ().
void put data ().
};
void student: get data ()
cout \ll "Enter student name".
cin ≫ name.
cout \ll "Enter roll number".
cin \gg run.
}
void student: put data ()
{
cout \ll \text{``Student name''} \ll name \ll \text{``\n''} \;.
cout \ll \text{``Student roll number''} \ll run \ll \text{``} \backslash n\text{''} \; .
}
void main ()
{
fstream file.
file. open ("ABC", ios: in l ios: out l ios: binary).
student st.
// create a data file
int i, n.
cout \ll "How many records to enter" .
\text{cin} \gg \text{n}.
for (i = 1; i \le n, i ++)
{
st. get data ().
file. Write ((char *) & st, size of st).
```

```
// Display a data file
file. See kg (0, ios: beg).
while (file. read ( (char *) & st, size of st) )
{
st. put data () .
}
file. clear () / / To make the end of file mark false
// To append record
st. get data () .
file. write ( (char *) & st, size of st) .
/ / To modify a record
file. clear ();
cout \ll "Enter record number".
\text{cin} \gg \text{n}.
file. See kp ((n-1) * size of st, ios: beg).
st. get data () .
file. write ( (char *) & st, size of st).
// To close a file
file. close ();
```