

6. Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing?
- (a) “w” (b) “w+”
(c) “r+” (d) “a+”
7. _____ function is used to write a string to a file:
- (a) puts() (b) putc()
(c) **fputs()** (d) fgets()
8. To store data for future use it must be stored on _____
- a) RAM b) ROM
c) Secondary Storage d) All of Above
9. A collection of related records is called _____
- a) Data b) Field
c) Database **d) File**
10. A logical interface to a file is called _____.
a) I/O b) File I/O
c) Stream d) Pointer
11. A stream is associated with a file using and _____ operaton
- a) Association b) Attach
c) Link **d) Open**
12. _____ function is used to read a single character from a file at a time:
- (a) fscanf() (b) getch()
(c) **fgetc()** (d) fgets()
13. _____ function is used as formatted output file function:
- (a) printf() **(b) fprintf()**
(c) puts() (d) fputs()
14. If programs get input data from data file and also send output into data file. It is called:
- (a) files (b) file processing
(c) data files **(d) file handling**
15. There are ____ types of streams
- a) 1 **b) 2**
c) 3 d) Many

16. In file handling sequence of characters refers to _____
a) **Text Stream** b) File Stream
c) Binary Stream d) Character Stream
17. In text stream characters have _____ correspondence
a) One to One b) One to Many
c) Many to One d) **All of above**
18. In binary stream bytes have _____ correspondence
a) **One to one** b) One to Many
c) Many to One d) All of Above
19. In text file, data is stored in:
(a) **ASCII code** (b) Binary code
(c) Octal code (d) text code
20. _____ is true about a stream:
(a) It is a general name given to a flow of data
(b) It is simply a sequence of bytes.
(c) It is a logical interface to data files.
(d) **All of these**
21. In _____ character conversion
(a) **text stream** (b) binary stream
(c) output stream (d) input stream
22. In file handling sequence of bytes refers to _____
a) Text Stream b) File Stream
c) **Binary Stream** d) Character Stream
23. A text file is a _____ collection of characters
a) Fresh b) Old
c) **Named** d) All of Above
24. To mention end of file point a marker _____ is used
a) File End (FE) b) End File(EF)
c) End of File(EF) d) **End of File(EOF)**
25. To open a file _____ function is used
a) open() b) fopen()
c) **fopen()** d) All of Above

26. _____ represents the new-line marker:
- (a) ‘\t’ (b) ‘\n’
(c) ‘\r’ (d) ‘\0’
27. The data type of file pointer is:
- (a) int (b) double
(c) void (d) **FILE**
28. _____ mode can be used to read data from the data file:
- (a) “r” (b) “a”
(c) “w” (d) None
29. _____ modes can be used to read and write data to and from the data file:
- (a) “r+” (b) “a+”
(c) “w+” (d) **All of these**
30. fopen() function take _____ parameters
- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) 4
31. In the absolute path of a file we use _____
- a) / b) \
c) \\ d) //
32. To open a file for writing if it already exists
- a) **W** b) r+
c) r d) read
33. Which one is true about pointer type variable
- a) It holds the data
b) It holds the information
c) **It holds the address of a memory location**
d) It hold the name of a location
34. Which of the following is ca consecutive group of memory locations with the same name and type?
- (a) Simple variable (b) Structure
(c) **Array** (d) Pointer

35. An array index / subscript must be of data type:
 (a) **int** (b) double
 (c) float (d) All of these
36. A file can be closed using _____ function
 a) close() **b) fclose()**
 c) fileclose() d) None of Above
37. To write a character on a file _____ function is used
 a) write() b) fwrite()
 c) put() **d) putc()**
38. To write a character on a file function takes _____ parameters
 a) 0 b) 1
c) 2 d) 3
39. The index of an element is written within:
 (a) curly brackets { } (b) parentheses ()
(c) square brackets [] (d) angle brackets < >
40. The elements of array abc [10] is numbered from:
 (a) 1 to 10 (b) -5 to 5
(c) 0 to 9 (d) 0 to 10
41. _____ assignment statement assigns value to the first element of an array a:
 (a) a = 15; **(b) a[0] = 15;**
 (c) a [1] = 15; (d) All of these
42. Which one is not a valid parameter of putc() function
a) File Name b) Character
 c) File Pointer d) All of Above

Q.3 Write T for True and F for false Statements.

1. A picture can not be stored in a text file **(T)**
2. EOF marks the end of string **(F)**
3. A null character marks the end of text file **(F)**
4. Text files are stored in FILE* **(F)**
5. The name of the array points to its first element **(T)**
6. Array subscript is used to access array elements **(T)**
7. An array of characters can store data of any data type **(F)**
8. A binary file is a group of contiguous memory locations **(F)**
9. C can handle text files only **(F)**
10. When an existing file is opened in w mode, its contents are over-written. **(T)**

Q4. Write a program that merges the contents of two text files.

Answer:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main( )
{
    FILE *sf, *df;
    char ch, sfl[20], dfl[20];
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Enter Name of file to READ DATA >>");
    scanf("%s", &sfl);
    printf("\n Enter Name of file to MERGE DATA >>");
    scanf("%s", &dfl);
    sf = fopen(sfl, "r");
    df=fopen(dfl, "a");
    if(sf == NULL) printf("File Does Not exist or file error ");
    while(ch=fgets(sf)!=EOF)
    {
        fputc(ch, df);
    }
    printf("\n Data is copied from source to destination ");
    fclose(sf);
    fclose(df);
}
```

Q5. Write a program that counts the total number of characters in a file.

Answer:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main( )
{
    FILE *sf ;
    char ch, sfl[20];
    int cnt=0;
    clrscr();
```

```
printf("\n Enter Name of file to READ DATA >>");
scanf("%s", &sfl);
sf = fopen(sfl, "r");
if(sf == NULL) printf("File Does Not exist or file error ");
while(ch=fgets(sf)!=EOF)
{
    printf("%c", ch);
    cnt++;
}
printf("\n Total Characters in a file are = %d", cnt);
fclose(sf);
getch( );
}
```

Q6. Write a program that counts the total number of words in a file.

Answer:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main( )
{
    FILE *sf ;
    char ch, sfl[20], last;
    int spc=0;
    clrscr();
    printf("\n Enter Name of file to READ DATA >>");
    scanf("%s", &sfl);
    sf = fopen(sfl, "r");
    if(sf == NULL) printf("File Does Not exist or file error ");
    while(ch=fgetc(sf)!=EOF)
    {
        if(ch == ' ')
            if(!(last == ' '))
                spc++;
        last = ch;
    }
    printf("\n Total WORDS in a file are = %d", spc + 1);
    fclose(sf);
    getch( );
}
```