

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1: A _____ is a set of related records:

- (A) Language (B) Function (C) File (D) Program

Q 2: A file is stored in:

- (A) RAM (B) ROM (C) Hard disk (D) Cache

Q 3: There are following types of streams:

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Q 4: In File handing sequence of bytes is called:

- (A) Text stream (B) File stream (C) Binary steam (D) Character stream

Q 5: A logical interface to a file is called:

- (A) I/O (B) FILE I/O (C) Stream (D) Pointer

Q 6: Text stream have following correspondence with characters:

- (A) One to one (B) One to many (C) Many to one (D) All of these

Q 7: A _____ can store text only:

- (A) Binary file (B) Text file (C) Exe file (D) Object file

Q 8: To mention end of file point , following marker is used:

- (A) File End (FE) (B) End File (EF) (C) End of File (EF) (D) End of File (EOF)

Q 9: A text file is a _____ collection of characters:

- (A) Fresh (B) Old (C) Named (D) New

Q10: If `fptr = fopen ("afile.txt" , "r")` statement is used to open a file then what would be the necessary condition ?:

- (A) The file must already exist (B) The file must contain valid student data
 (C) The file should be data file only (D) The type of file must be read only

Q11: Fopen () function takes _____ parameters:

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Q12: To open a file following function is used:

- (A) Open () (B) File open () (C) Fopen () (D) Getc ()

Q13: In the absolute path of a file we use:

- (A) \ (B) / (C) \\ (D) //

Q14: Which mode opens only an existing file for both reading and writing?

- (A) "w" (B) "w+" (C) "r+" (D) "a+"

Q15: In the statement FILE * fp ; the * denotes:

- (A) Pointer (B) Variable (C) Multiplication (D) Parameter

Q16: A file can be closed using following function:

- (A) close () (B) fclose () (C) file close () (D) exit ()

Q17: On successfully closing a file , the fclose () returns:

- (A) NULL (B) 1 (C) FILE pointer (D) 2

Q18: An array subscript should be:

- (A) int (B) float (C) boule (D) real

Q19: Which of the following function is used to write string to a file?

- (A) getc () (B) putc () (C) fputs () (D) fgets ()

Q20: Which of the following character is used to mark the end of the string?

- (A) \0 (B) /0 (C) \a (D) \n

Q21: Which of the following functions is used to read character from a file?

- (A) getc () (B) putc () (C) fputs () (D) fgets ()

Q22: A file is stored in:

- (A) RAM (B) Hard disk (C) ROM (D) Cache

Q23: On successfully closing a file , the fclose () returns:

- (A) NULL (B) 0 (Zero) (C) (One) (D) FILE pointer

Q24: Which mode opens only an existing file for both reading and writing?

- (A) "W" (B) "W+" (C) "r+" (D) "a+"

Q25: Which of the following function is used to read character from a file?

- (A) getc () (B) putc () (C) fputs () (D) fgets ()

Q26: Which of the following function is used to write string to a file?

- (A) getc () (B) putc () (C) fputs () (D) fgets ()

Q27: An array subscript should be?

- (A) int (B) float (C) duple (D) real

Q28: Which of the following character is used to mark the end of the string?

- (A) \0 (B) /0 (C) \a (D) \n

Short Questions**Q1: What is data file?**

Ans: A data file is a collection of related records. A record is a collection of fields. Any type of data can be stored in data files. Data in data files is stored permanently.

Q2: What is stream?

Ans: The flow of data from one point to another is called a stream. The point from where data is sent is called source and the point where data is received is called destination.

Q3: What are different types of streams?

Ans: There are different types of streams used for transfer of data. These are:

- Input stream
- Output stream
- Binary stream
- Text streamgets()

Q4: What is text stream?

Ans: A flow of characters from a source to a destination is called text stream. In text stream characters are converted in to bytes. There is no one to one relation between the characters and the bytes. The number of characters and the number of bytes may not be same when characters are converted in to bytes. For example, a new line is stored as a carriage return and line feed pair.

Q5: What is binary stream?

Ans: A flow of bytes from a source to a destination is called binary stream. No translation is required in binary stream. There is one to one correspondence between the bytes read or written and those on external device. Binary stream is used to transfer any types of data.

Q6: What is input stream?

Ans: The flow of data from a source to a program is called input stream. For example C language program reads data from a data file. This flow of data from data file to C program will be input stream.

Q7: What is an output stream?

Ans: The flow of data from a program to a destination is called output stream. For example C language program write data to a data file. This flow of data from C program to data file is termed as output stream.

Q8: What is pointer?

Ans: Variable is named memory locations used to store data. Different types of variable can store different types of data. Pointer is a special type of variable. It is not used to store data. It is used to store memory address used by another variable. Like variable, there are different types of pointers. The type of pointer should match the type of variable whose address it is holding.

Q9: What is file pointer?

Ans: File pointer is a pointer type variable whose type is File. File is a special data type defined in stdio.h header file. When a file is opened it transfers from secondary storage to main

memory. File pointer variable contain information about an opened file. Data files can be accessed with the help of File pointer. File pointer is used to read and write in a data file.

Q10: What is getche() function?

Ans: The function getche() is used to take a single character as input from the keyboard. The character taken from keyboard is transferred to char type variable. After typing a character there is no need to press enter key. It is used to transfer a character to a variable without pressing enter key.

Q11: What is a string?

Ans: A collection of character enclosed in double quotations is called a string. The variable that is used to store a string is called string variable. C language does not provide any special data type to store string. As string is a combination of characters, a char array is used to store string.

Q12: What is the purpose of fopen() function?

Ans: A file must be opened before use. We can read from or write into a file only if it is opened. Files are permanently stored on secondary storage. When a file is opened it's data is transferred in main memory.

Header file stdio.h contain all standards file handling functions. fopen() function is used to open a file. A file pointer is attached with an open file.

Q13: What is the purpose of fputs() function?

Ans: fputs() function is used to write a string in text file. This function is defined in stdio.h header file before the use of this function the file must be open in write mode or append mode. The general syntax of this function is as follow:

❖ fputs(string, file pointer);

Q14: What is the purpose of fgets() function?

Ans: fgets() function is used to read a sting from a text file. This function is defined in stdio.h header file. Before the use of this function the file must be opened in read mode. The general syntax of this function is as follow:

fgets(str, n, file pointer);

Q15: What is the purpose of putc() function

Ans: The putc() function is used to write a single character into text file at one time. Before the use of this function file should be opened is write or append mode. The syntax of this function is as follow:

❖ putc(character, file pointer);

Q16: What is the purpose of getc() function

Ans: getc() function is used to read a single character from a file. More than one characters can be read from a file by using this function repeatedly. Before the use of this function the file must be opened in read mode.

Q17: What is the purpose of fprintf() function

Ans: The `fprintf()` function is used to write data in a file in specified format. Any type of data can be written in a file. The file must be opened in write or append mode before the use of this function. Its general syntax is as follow:

❖ `fprintf(fp, Format_string, argument);`

Q18: What is the purpose of `fscanf()` function

Ans: The `fscanf()` function is used to read data from a file in specific format. It works like `scanf()` function but `scanf()` function take data from keyboard. Its general syntax is as follow:

❖ `fscanf(fp, Control-string, Var);`

Q19: What is the purpose of `fclose()` function

Ans: When a file is open it is transferred from secondary storage to main memory. A connection is established between C program and file with the help of file pointer. When a file is closed its contents are transferred from main memory to secondary storage. Its connection with C program breaks. File pointer is destroyed and data of file becomes inaccessible. If a file is not closed properly some data may lose. The function `fclose()` is used to close a file opened by `fopen()` function.

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