

Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 14 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. How is a file closed ?

Ans 1: When a program has no further use of file , it should close it with `fclose ()` library .function

Syntax:

`int fclose (FILE*fp)`

The `fclose()` function closes the file associated with `fp`, which must be valid file pointer previously obtained using `fopen ()`, and disassociates the stream from the file. It also destroys structure that was created to store information about file.

Q2. How is file opened in C?

Ans 1: Before reading from or writing to a file, it must be opened. All Standard file handling file handling function of C are declared in `stdio.h`. Thus it is include in almost every program. To open a file and associate it with a stream, the `fopen()` function is used. Its prototype is shown here:

`File* fopen (const char * filename, const char* mode);`

Q3. Name two type of stream used in files.

Ans 1: Name of Stream: There are two types of stream:

- Text Stream
- Binary Stream

Q4. What is text file?

Ans 1: A text file is a name collection of characters saved in secondary storage e.g on a disk. A text file has not fixed size.To mark the end of text file, a special end-of-file character is placed after the last character in the file (denoted by EOF in C.) When we create a text file using a text editor such as notepad, pressing the ENTER key causes a newline character (denoted by `\n` in C)to be placed at the end of each line, and an EOF marker is placed at the end of the file.

Q5. Define pointer.

Ans 1: A pointer is a memory cell whose content is the address of another memory cell.

Q6. What do you mean by text stream?

Ans 1: A text steam is a sequence of character . In a text stream, certain character translation may occur(e.g., a newline may be converted to a carriage return/line-feed pair). This means that there may not be one-to-one relationship between the characters written and those in the external device.

Q7. Describe the purpose of file handling .

Ans 1: File Handling: A file represents a sequence of bytes on the disk where a group of related data is stored. File is created for permanent storage of data. It is a readymade structure.

In C Language, we use a structure pointer of file type to declare a file.

File *fp

Types of function: C provides a number of functions that helps to perform basic file operations.

Q8. Compare Binary and Text Stream.

Ans 1: Binary Stream:

- As Binary stream is a sequence of bytes.
- Translations do not occur.
- One-to-one relation is present

Ans 2: Text Stream:

- A text stream is a sequence of characters.
 - Translations may occur.
 - One-to-one relation is not present.
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Q9. Why is it important to close a file?

Ans 1: When a program has no further use of file, it should close it with `fclose(V)` library function.

Syntax:

```
int fclose (FILE* fp)
```

Q10. What is binary system?

Ans 1: A binary system is a sequence of bytes with a one-to-one correspondence to those on the external device (I.e.,no translation occur). The number of bytes written or read is the same as the number on the external device.However, an implementation-defined number of bytes may be appended to a binary stream
