C File Processing

True or False Quiz

On-line Study Guide – This is for practice as it contains a wide variety of problems and practice quizzes.

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1 . Files are used for permanent retention of large amounts of data. Computer store files on secondary storage devices, especially disk storage devices.

- ○ True
- ○ False

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2 . The following relationships are all correct.
A database is a group of related files.
A file is a a group of related records.
A record is a group of related fields.
A field is a group of related characters.

- ○ True
- ○ False

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3 . A record key identifies a record as belonging to a particular person or entity and facilitates retrieval of a record from a file.

- ○ True
- ○ False

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4 . C views each file simply as a sequential stream of bytes ending with an end-of-file marker.

- ○ True
- ○ False

5 . Opening a file returns a pointer to a FILE structure (defined in <stdio.h>) that contains information used to process the file.

- True
- False

6 . The same library functions used for standard input/output can be used for file input/output.

- True
- False

7 . C imposes structure on files.

- True
- False

8 . Each open file must have a separately declared pointer of type FILE that is used to refer to the file. The line
if ((cfPtr = fopen("clients.dat", "w")) == NULL)
names the file—"clients.dat"—to be used by the program and establishes a "line of communication" with the file.

- True
- False

9 . The following line of code inputs data from account, name and balance contained in the file pointed to by cfPtr.
fprintf(cfPtr, "%d %s %.2f\n", account, name, balance);

- True
- False

10. When opening a file you must specify whether you are opening a file for reading or writing, by including either "w" or "r" in your open statement. It is not possible to open a file for both reading and writing.

- True
- False

11. The following line of code reads three values from the file pointed to by cfPtr and assigns them to account, name and balance.
fscanf(cfPtr, "%d%s%f", &account, name, &balance);

- True
- False

12. The following function call will reposition the file position pointer to the beginning of the file.
rewind(cfPtr);

- True
- False

13. Data in a sequential access file can be modified without any dangerous side effects.

- True
- False

14. Individual records of a sequential access file are normally fixed in length and may be accessed directly (and thus quickly) without searching through other records.

- True
- False

15. Data in a random access file can be modified without any dangerous side effects.

- True
- False

16. fread and fwrite read and write data such as integers in fixed-size rather than variable-size format; the data they handle is processed in human-readable format.

- True
- False

17. The following line of code causes the structure blankClient of size sizeof(struct clientData) to be written to the file pointed to by cfPtr.
fwrite(&blankClient, sizeof(struct clientData), 1, cfPtr);

- True
- False

18. Function fseek sets the file position pointer to a specific position in the file, then writes the data.

- True
- False

19. SEEK_SET, SEEK_CUR and SEEK_END are used to indicate the location in a file from which a seek should begin. They correspond to the beginning of the file, the current position in the file and the end of the file, respectively.

- True
- False

20. The following statement reads the number of bytes determined by sizeof(struct clientData) from the file referenced by cfPtr and stores the data in the structure client.
fread(&client, sizeof(struct clientData), 1, cfPtr);

- True
- False

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21. The following code instructs the program to keep reading from a file until the end of the file is reached.

```
while ( feof( filePtr ) ) {
   fread( &myDataType, sizeof( myDataType ), 1, filePtr );
```

- True
- False