

Type of Files in 'C' :-

When dealing with files, there are two types of files you should know about:

- 1) Text File
- 2) Binary file

1) Text Files —

Text Files are the normal .txt files. You can easily create text file using any simple text editors such as Notepad. Text file is also called ASCII file.

2) Binary Files —

Binary files are mostly the .bin files in your computer.

Instead of storing data in plain text, they store it in the binary form (0's & 1's).

They can hold a higher amount of Data, are not readable easily and provides a better security than text files.

— FILE Operations —

- Creation of a new file
- Opening or accessing an existing file
- Reading from a file
- Writing to a file
- Seeking in a file or moving to a specific location.

Programs

① Writing to a binary file using fwrite.

```
#include <Stdio.h>
#include <Conio.h>
struct threeNum
{
    int n1, n2, n3;
};
Void main ( )
{
    int n;
    struct threeNum num;
    FILE *fp;
    if ((fp = fopen ("C:\\Program.bin", "wb")) = NULL)
    {
        printf ("Error");
        exit (1);
    }
    for (n=1; n<5; ++n)
    {
        num.n1 = n;
        num.n2 = 5 * n;
        num.n3 = 5 * n + 1;
        fwrite (&num, size of (struct threeNum), 1, fp);
    }
    fclose (fp);
    return 0;
}
```

② Reading to a binary file using fread.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
struct three Num
```

```
{
```

```
int n1, n2, n3;
```

```
}
```

```
void main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
int n;
```

```
struct three Num;
```

```
FILE * fp;
```

```
for (n=1; n<5; ++n)
```

```
{
```

```
fread (&num, size of (struct three Num), 1, fp);
```

```
printf ("%d %d %d", num.n1, num.n2, num.n3);
```

```
}
```

```
fclose (fp);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```