1. Which class declares input functions such as get(), getline() and read()?

a) fstream b) ostream c) istream d) ios

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is overloaded in this class to handle output streams to files from the program execution.

a)insertion b) extraction c) scope resolution d) assignment.

1. The mode for the “File opened in append mode but read and write performed at the end of the file”.

a)ios:noreplace b) ios:ate c) ios:trunc d) ios:app

1. Which is correct syntax ?  
    a) myfile:open (“example.bin”, ios::out);  
    b**) myfile.open (“example.bin”, ios::out);**  
    c) myfile::open (“example.bin”, ios::out);  
    d) myfile.open (“example.bin”, ios:out);
2. Which of these is the correct statement about eof() ?

a) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next character.

b) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next word)

c) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the end)

d) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the middle.

1. The output of the following code,

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char fine, course;

cout << "Enter a word: ";

fine = cin.get();

cin.sync();

course = cin.get();

cout << fine << endl;

cout << course << endl;

return 0;

}

* 1. course
  2. fine
  3. Returns fine 2 letter or number from the entered word
  4. None of the mentioned

1. The output of the following program

#include <iostream>

#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

double cost = 467.50233;

cout << fixed << setprecision(0);

cout << “The cost is:” << cost << endl;

return 0;

}

a) 467 b) 468 c) 0 d) 467.5

8. The output of the following program.

#include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

ofstream outfile("example.txt");

if(outfile.is\_open()) {

outfile << "This is a line of text.\n";

outfile.close();

} else {

cout << "Unable to open file.\n";

return 1;

}

ifstream infile("example.txt");

if(infile.is\_open()) {

string line;

getline(infile, line);

cout << "The first line is: " << line << endl;

infile.close();

} else {

cout << "Unable to open file.\n";

return 1;

}

return 0;

}

* 1. This is a line of text:The first line is
  2. The first line is
  3. The first line is: This is a line of text.
  4. This is a line of text

9. open() method is of the return type?

a) void b) int c) bool d)None of them.

10. By default all the files in c++ are opened in which mode?

a) Binary b) Text c) As copied format d)ASCII

11. Which stream class is to only write on files ?

a) ofstream  
b) ifstream  
c) fstream  
d) iostream

12. It is not possible to combine two or more file opening mode in open () method)

a) TRUE  
b) FALSE  
c) May Be  
d) Can't Say

13. Which of the following methods can be used to open a file in file handling?

a) Using Open ( )  
b) Constructor method  
c) Destructor method  
d) Both A and B

14. Which operator is used to insert the data into file?

a) >>  
b) <<  
c) <  
d) None of the above

15. What will be the output of the following program?

#include<iostream>

#include<fstream.h>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

ofstream ofile;

ofile.open ("find)txt");

ofile << "letsfindcourse" << endl;

cout << "Data written to file" << endl;

ofile.close();

return 0;

}

a) Compile error  
b) Runtime error  
c) The program prints ""letsfindcourse"" in the file find)txt  
d) none of the above

16. How many objects are used for input and output to a string?

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4

17. Calling the stream's member function sync() causes an immediate synchronization.

a) Yes  
b) NO  
c) May Be  
d) Can't Say

18. Which of the following statements are correct?

i) It is not possible to combine two or more file opening mode in open() method)

ii) It is possible to combine two or more file opening mode in open() method)

iii) ios::in and ios::out are input and output file opening mode respectively.

a) i, iii  
b) ii, iii  
c) iii only  
d) i, ii

19. What is the output of this program?

#include<iostream>

#include<fstream>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

ofstream outfile ("find)txt");

for (int i = 0; i < 70; i++)

{

outfile << i;

outfile.flush();

}

cout << "Done";

outfile.close();

return 0;

}

a) Done  
b) Error  
c) Runtime error  
d) None of the mentioned

20. eof() is used to get

a) file close

b) debug report

c) end of file

d) easy code reivew