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| **Title** | 15th homework for the Final exam in the C language class by 201923250 |

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**Summarization for chapter File I/O**

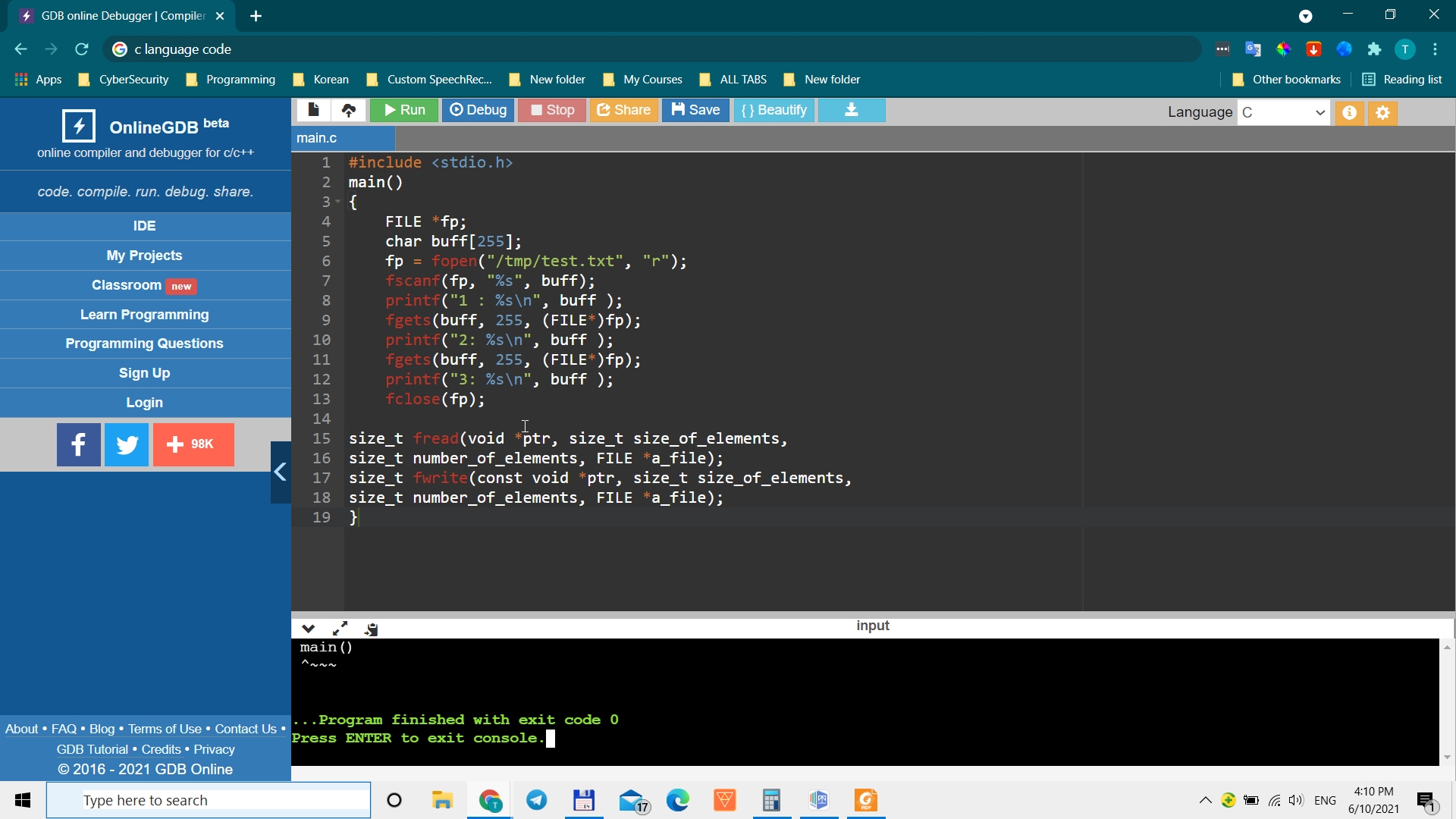
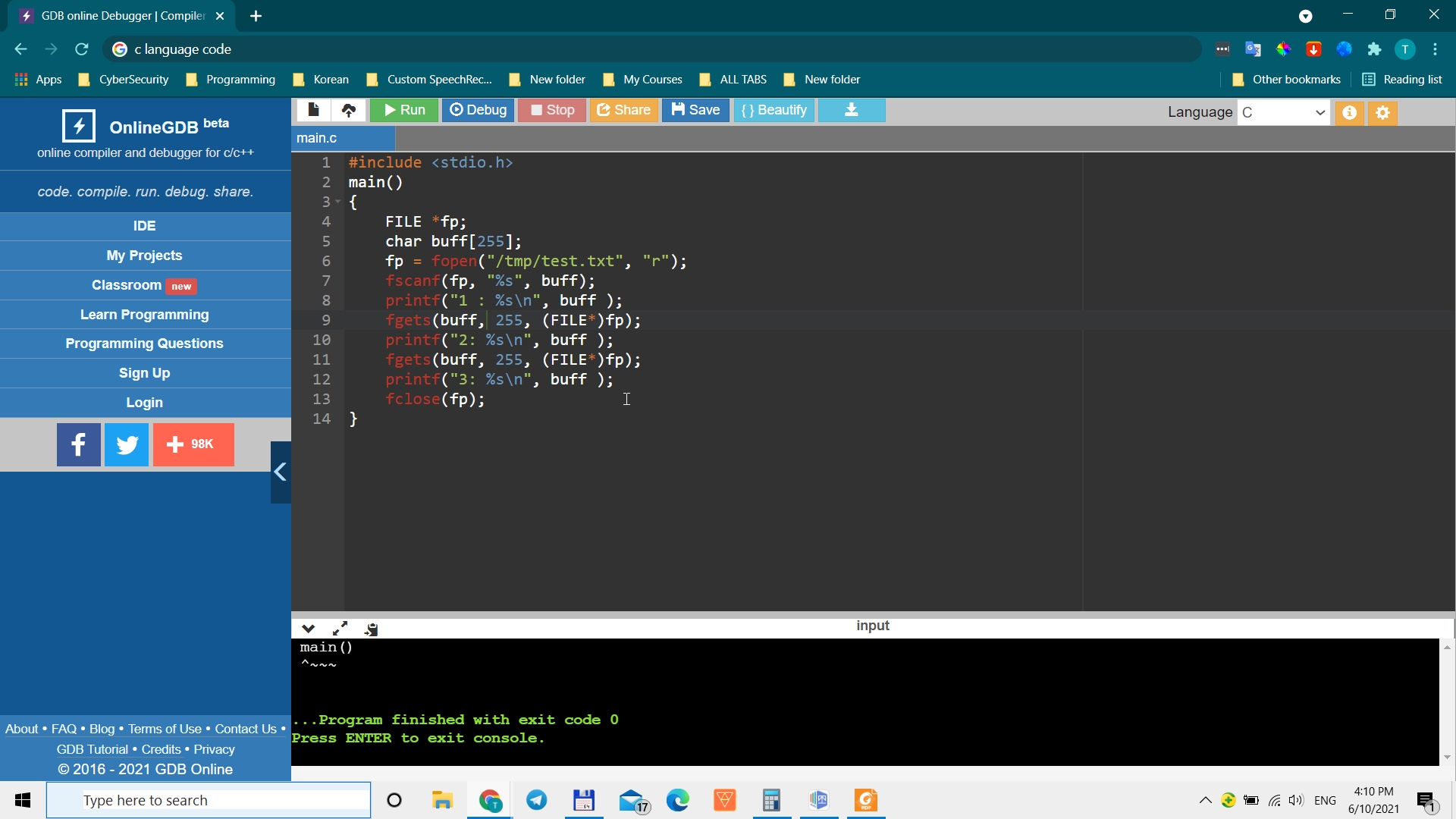
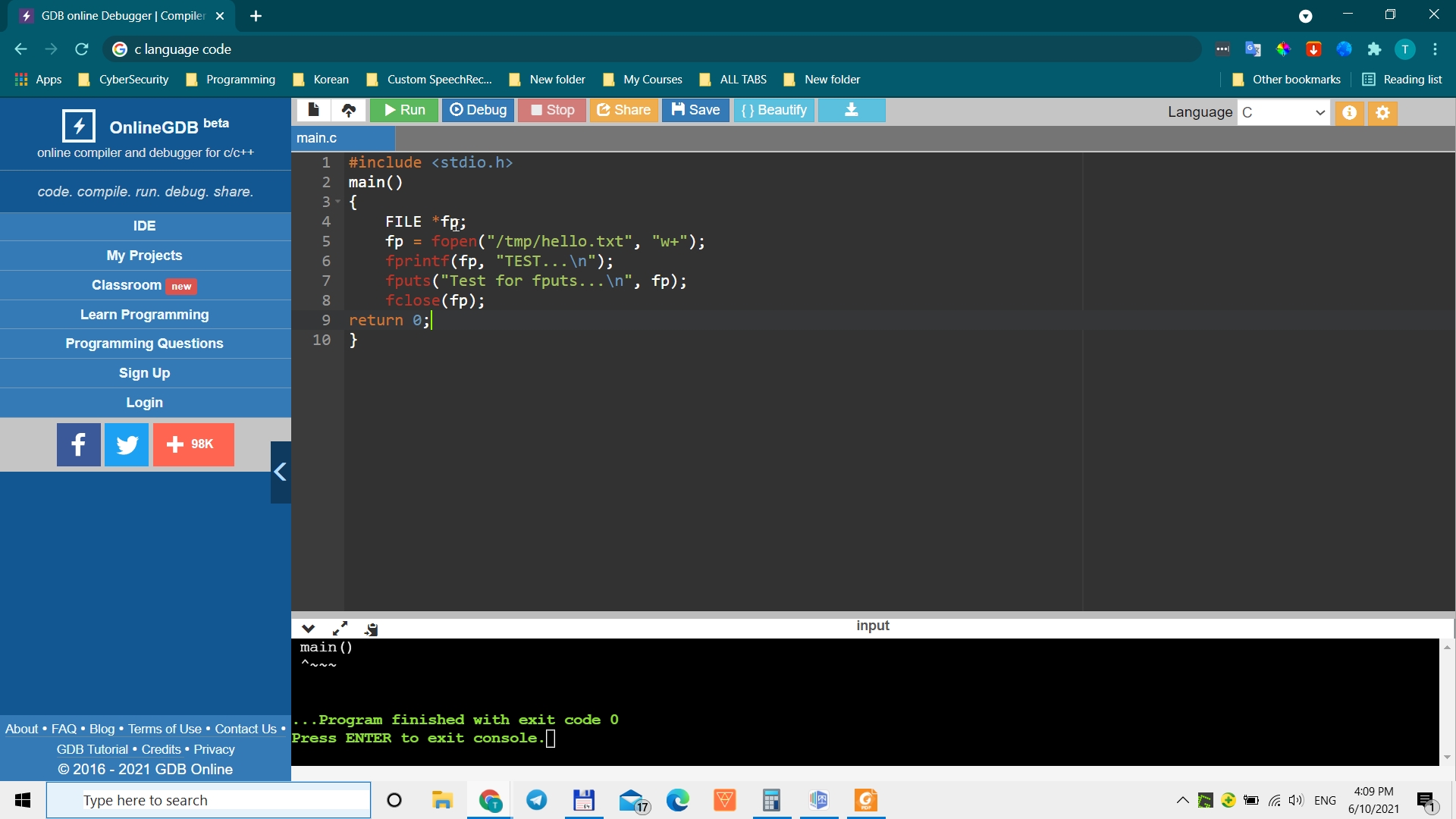
EOF is the file's end. The puts feature shows the string in the DOS window. A single keyboard character is given in the fgetc method. One character in the stream passes via the fputc function. A file is a series of bytes irrespective of whether the file is a text or a binary file.

The programming language C provides high-level functions and low-level calls for files to be managed on your storage devices. We may make a new file or open a current file using the fopen() method. This method will initialize a FILE-type object that has all the essential information to control the stream.

If there is a problem in closing the file, the fclose() method returns zero if success is achieved. This function effectively flushes any remaining awaiting data into the file in the buffer, closes the file and releases any file memory.

In the header file stdio.h, the EOF is a constant. If this function meets the newline '\n' character or the file EOF end before the maximum number of characters has been read, it only returns the characters that have been read, including the new line character.

**Codes I practiced**

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