C File Access Questions

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1) The first and second arguments of fopen are

a) A character string containing the name of the file & the second argument is the mode.
b) A character string containing the name of the user & the second argument is the mode.
c) A character string containing file pointer & the second argument is the mode.
d) None of the mentioned of the mentioned

2)For binary files, a ___ must be appended to the mode string.

a) Nothing
b) “b”
c) “binary”
d) “01″

3)If there is any error while opening a file, fopen will return

a) nothing
b) EOF
c) NULL
d) Depends on compiler

4) Which is true about getc. getc returns?

a) The next character from the stream referred to by file pointer
b) EOF for end of file or error
c) Both a & b
d) Nothing.

5) When a C program is started, O.S environment is responsible for opening file and providing which of the following pointer(s) for that file?

a) Standard input
b) Standard output
c) Standard error
d) All of the mentioned

6) FILE is of type _____?

a) int type
b) char * type
c) struct type
d) None of the mentioned

7) What is the meant by ‘a’ in the following operation?

fp = fopen(“Random.txt”, “a”);
a) Attach
b) Append
c) Apprehend
d) Add

8) Which of the following mode argument is used to truncate?

a) a
b) f
c) w
d) t

9) Which type of files can’t be opened using fopen()?

a) .txt
b) .bin
c) .c
d) none of the mentioned

10) Which of the following fopen statements are illegal?

a) fp = fopen(“abc.txt”, “r”);
b) fp = fopen(“/home/user1/abc.txt”, “w”);
c) fp = fopen(“abc”, “w”);
d) None of the mentioned

11) What does the following segment of code do?
fprintf(fp, “Copying!”);

a) It writes “Copying!” into the file pointed by fp
b) It reads “Copying!” from the file and prints on display
c) It writes as well as reads “Copying!” to and from the file and prints it
d) None of the mentioned

12) FILE reserved word is

a) A structure tag declared in stdio.h
b) One of the basic datatypes in c
c) Pointer to the structure defined in stdio.h
d) It is a type name defined in stdio.h

13) What is the output of this C code?

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4.     FILE *fp = stdin;
5.     int n;
6.     fprintf(fp, "%d", 45);
```

```
7.      return 0;
8.  }
```

a) Compilation error
b) 45
c) Nothing
d) depends on the standard

14) What is the output of this C code?

```
1.  #include <stdio.h>
2.  #include <stdlib.h>
3.  int main()
4.  {
5.      FILE *fp = stdout;
6.      int n;
7.      fprintf(fp, "%d", 45);
8.      return 0;
9.  }
```

a) Compilation error
b) 45
c) Nothing
d) depends on the standard

15) Stdout, stdin and stderr are

a) File pointers
b) File descriptors
c) Streams
d) Structure

16) Which of the following statements about stdout and stderr are true?

a) Same
b) both connected to screen always.
c) Both connected to screen by default.
d) stdout is line buffered but stderr is unbuffered.

17) What is the output of this C code?

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

```
2.  int main()
3.  {
4.      FILE *fp = stdout;
5.      int n;
6.      fprintf(fp, "%d ", 45);
7.      fprintf(stderr, "%d ", 65);
8.      return 0;
9.  }
```

a) 45 65
b) 65 45
c) 65
d) Compilation error

18) What is the output of this C code?

```
1.  #include <stdio.h>
2.  int main()
3.  {
4.      FILE *fp = stdout;
5.      int n;
6.      fprintf(fp, "%d\n ", 45);
7.      fprintf(stderr, "%d ", 65);
8.      return 0;
9.  }
```

a) 45 65
b) 65 45
c) 65
d) Compilation error

19) What is the output of this C code?

```
1.  #include <stdio.h>
2.  int main()
```

```
3.  {
4.      FILE *fp = stdout;
5.      int n;
6.      fprintf(fp, "%d ", 45);
7.      fflush(stdout);
8.      fprintf(stderr, "%d", 65);
9.      return 0;
10. }
```

a) 45 65
b) 65 45
c) 45
d) Compilation error

References:

1) **http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-answers/**