	Chapter 10 - Filen I/Ohor municio si
	The Random Access Memory is Volatile and its content is lost once the program terminates. In order to persist the data forever we use files.
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01	Content us jost once the program terminates.
	In order to persist the alata forever we
10	USE TITO.
	A C bronger (an talk to the Cite by realing
	A file is data stored in a storage device. A C program can talk to the file by reading content from it and writing content to it.
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	3 A C Program of rod FILE
	A Vend
	TO TOURNEL
19)	son and the state of the state
1000	FILE pointer
•	The "FILE" is a structure which needs to be created
	for opening the file.
	for opening the file. A file pointer is a pointer to this structure of the file.
	The fic. FILE pointer is needed for
	Communication between the
	file and the program.
Harry.	Kennest a tile
DE LES	A FILE pointer can be created as follows:
	FILE *ptr; ptr = fopen ("filename: ext", "mode");
	ptr = fopen ("filename: ext, mode);
	muse the
•	

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File opening modes in C select	A 1
Caffe the programmers to select	a mode
Colo Washington	M M
following modes are primarily used in	C file I/o
	MADE IN
"r" -> open for reading If the	file ages not
(Aust -	file does not open returns
"rb" -> Open for reading NULL in binary to my many	111
solven in himaku sta mai marrows	13'
1 by 1 de la de la contracta de la companya de la c	160 00
"W" -> open for writing If the	file exist the
1 anents	vill be overwritten
"wb" -> Open for writing	O TO COLUMNIA
"wb" -> Open for writing in binary	TAN.
In billiary	N. Carlotte
"a" -> open for append -> If H	ue file idoes not
a open for appoint	it will be
bities on a store didentification of the at	The walk of
ald it wise	da wal
Tubeknot Filex of moning	1 17
Those mus two tubes of Eiles:	
17 Text files (txt (c)	Challing Office
27 Binary files (.) bg. dat)	132 A 173
man James Cold, and James Jame	STEEL
Reading a file	
A file can be opened for reading	as follows:
Tot return	as follows.
FILE * btr;	3117
ptr = fopen ("Harry.txt", "r");	
int num;	- NAC

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Let us assume that Harry txt contains van integer We can read that integer using: fscanf (ptr, "% d", & num); => fscanf is file counterpart of

This will read an integer from file in

num variable. Quick aug: Modify the program above to check whether the file exists or not before opening the file. CLOSING the file

It is very important to close the file after read or write. This is pacheived using fclose as follows: This will tell the compiler that we are done working with this file and the associated resources could be freed. Writing to a file We can write to a file in a very similar manner like we read the file FILE *ptr;
fptr = fopen ("Havry txt", "w");

	Eddi
1, st.	int num = 4325 fprintf (fptr, "ol.d", num): fclose (fptr):
+	fgetc () and fputc are used to relad and write a character from/to a file
1	fgetc (ptr) ; => used to read a character fputc ('c', ptr); => used to write character 'c' to the file
\(\)	fgetc returns EOF when all the characters from a file have been read so we can write a check like below to detect end of file
isho;	while (1) { ch = fgetc(ptr); > When all the content if (ch = EOF) { break; break the loop!
\$2.(0)	Mode 1 day 1 d