1. What will be the content of 'file.c' after executing the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp1, *fp2;
    fp1=fopen("file.c", "w");
    fp2=fopen("file.c", "w");
    fputc('A', fp1);
    fputc('B', fp2);
    fclose(fp1);
    fclose(fp2);
    return 0;
}
```

A. B

B. A
B

C. B
B

D. Error in opening file 'file1.c'

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
Here `fputc('A', fp1);` stores 'A' in the `file1.c` then `fputc('B', fp2);` overwrites the contents of the `file1.c` with value 'B'. Because the `fp1` and `fp2` opens the `file1.c` in write mode.

Hence the file1.c contents is 'B'.

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2. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int k=1;
    printf("%d == 1 is" "%s\n", k, k==1?"TRUE":"FALSE");
    return 0;
}
```

A. k == 1 is TRUE

B. 1 == 1 is TRUE

C. 1 == 1 is FALSE

D. K == 1 is FALSE

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:

Step 1: `int k=1;` The variable `k` is declared as an integer type and initialized to '1'.
Step 2: `printf("%d == 1 is" "%s\n", k, k==1?"TRUE":"FALSE");` becomes
=> `k==1?"TRUE":"FALSE"`
=> `1==1?"TRUE":"FALSE"`
=> `"TRUE"`

Therefore the output of the program is 1 == 1 is TRUE

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3. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
char *str = "char *str = %c%s%c; main(){ printf(str, 34, str, 34);}";

int main()
{
    printf(str, 34, str, 34);
    return 0;
}
```

A. char *str = "char *str = %c%s%c; main(){ printf(str, 34, str, 34);}"; main(){ printf(str, 34, str, 34);}

B. char *str = %c%s%c; main(){ printf(str, 34, str, 34);}

C. No output

D. Error in program

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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4. If the file 'source.txt' contains a line "Be my friend" which of the following will be the output of below program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fs, *ft;
    char c[10];
    fs = fopen("source.txt", "r");
    c[0] = getc(fs);
    fseek(fs, 0, SEEK_END);
    fseek(fs, -3L, SEEK_CUR);
    fgets(c, 5, fs);
    puts(c);
    return 0;
}
```

A. friend

B. frien

C. end

D. Error in `fseek();`

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
The file `source.txt` contains "Be my friend".
`fseek(fs, 0, SEEK_END);` moves the file pointer to the end of the file.
`fseek(fs, -3L, SEEK_CUR);` moves the file pointer backward by 3 characters.
`fgets(c, 5, fs);` read the file from the current position of the file pointer.

Hence, it contains the last 3 characters of "Be my friend".

Therefore, it prints "end".

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5. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    float a=3.15529;
    printf("%2.1f\n", a);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 3.00

B. 3.15

C. 3.2

D. 3

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
`float a=3.15529;` The variable `a` is declared as an `float` data type and initialized to value 3.15529;
`printf("%2.1f\n", a);` The precision specifier tells `.1f` tells the printf function to place only one number after the `.`(dot).

Hence the output is 3.2

6. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
```

```
{
    printf("%c\n", ~('C'*-1));
    return 0;
}
```

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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7. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    unsigned char ch;
     /* file 'abc.c' contains "This is IndiaBIX " */
    fp=fopen("abc.c", "r");
    if(fp == NULL)
    {
        printf("Unable to open file");
        exit(1);
    }
    while((ch=getc(fp)) != EOF)
        printf("%c", ch);

    fclose(fp);
    printf("\n", ch);
    return 0;
}
```

A. This is IndiaBIX

B. This is

C. Infinite loop

D. Error

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
The macro `EOF` means -1.
`while((ch=getc(fp)) != EOF)` Here `getc` function read the character and convert it to an integer value and store it in the variable `ch`, but it is declared as an `unsigned char`. So the `while` loop runs infinitely.
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8. What will be the output of the program ?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char *p;
    p="%d\n";
    p++;
    p++;
    printf(p-2, 23);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 21

B. 23

C. Error

D. No output

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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9. What will be the output of the program ?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *ptr;
    char i;
    ptr = fopen("myfile.c", "r");
    while((i=fgetc(ptr))!=NULL)
        printf("%c", i);
    return 0;
}
```

A. Print the contents of file "myfile.c"

B. Print the contents of file "myfile.c" upto NULL character

C. Infinite loop

D. Error in program

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
The program will generate infinite loop. When an EOF is encountered `fgetc()` returns EOF. Instead of checking the condition for EOF we have checked it for NULL. so the program will generate infinite loop.

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10. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("%%%%\n");
    return 0;
}
```

A. %%%%%

B. %%

C. No output

D. Error

Answer: Option **B**

11. What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a=250;
    printf("%1d \n", a);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 1250

B. 2

C. 50

D. 250

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

`int a=250;` The variable `a` is declared as an integer type and initialized to value 250.
`printf("%1d \n", a);` It prints the value of variable `a`.

Hence the output of the program is 250.

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12. What will be the output of the program ?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    char ch, str[7];
    fp=fopen("try.c", "r"); /* file 'try.c' contains "This is Nagpur" */
    fseek(fp, 9L, SEEK_CUR);
    fgets(str, 5, fp);
    puts(str);
    return 0;
}
```

A. agpur

B. gpur

C. Nagp

D. agpu

Answer: Option **D**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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13. What will be the output of the program if value `25` given to `scanf()`?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i;
    printf("%d\n", scanf("%d", &i));
    return 0;
}
```

A. 25

B. 2

C. 1

D. 5

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
The `scanf` function returns the number of input is given.
`printf("%d\n", scanf("%d", &i));` The `scanf` function returns the value 1(one).

Therefore, the output of the program is '1'.

1. Point out the error in the program?

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

int main()
{
    unsigned char;
    FILE *fp;
    fp=fopen("trial", "r");
    if(!fp)
    {
        printf("Unable to open file");
        exit(1);
    }
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. Error: in `unsigned char` statement

B. Error: unknown file pointer

C. No error

D. None of above

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
This program tries to open the file `trial.txt` in read mode. If file not exists or unable to read it prints `"Unable to open file"` and then terminate the program.

If file exists, it simply close the file and then terminates the program.

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2. Point out the error in the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char ch;
    int i;
    scanf("%c", &i);
    scanf("%d", &ch);
    printf("%c %d", ch, i);
    return 0;
}
```

A. Error: suspicious char to in conversion in `scanf()`

B. Error: we may not get input for second `scanf()` statement

C. No error

D. None of above

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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3. Point out the error in the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    fp=fopen("trial", "r");
    fseek(fp, "20", SEEK_SET);
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. Error: unrecognised Keyword `SEEK_SET`

B. Error: `fseek()` long offset value

C. No error

D. None of above

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
Instead of "20" use 20L since `fseek()` need a long offset value.
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4. Point out the error in the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

/* Assume there is a file called 'file.c' in c:\tc directory. */
int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    fp=fopen("c:\tc\file.c", "r");
    if(!fp)
      printf("Unable to open file.");

    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. No error, No output.

B. Program crashes at run time.

C. Output: Unable to open file.

D. None of above

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
The path of file name must be given as "c:\\tc\file.c"
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5. Point out the error/warning in the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    unsigned char ch;
    FILE *fp;
    fp=fopen("trial", "r");
    while((ch = getc(fp))!=EOF)
        printf("%c", ch);
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. Error: in `unsigned char` declaration

B. Error: `while` statement

C. No error

D. It prints all characters in file "trial"

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
Here, EOF is -1. As 'ch' is declared as `unsigned char` it cannot deal with any negative value.

1. Which of the following statement is correct about the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    char ch;
    int i=1;
    fp = fopen("myfile.c", "r");
    while((ch=getc(fp))!=EOF)
    {
        if(ch == '\n')
            i++;
    }
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. The code counts number of characters in the file

B. The code counts number of words in the file

C. The code counts number of blank lines in the file

D. The code counts number of lines in the file

Answer: Option **D**
Explanation:
This program counts the number of lines in the file `myfile.c` by counting the character `'\n'` in that file.
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2. Which of the following statement is correct about the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    char str[11], ch;
    int i=0;
    fp = fopen("INPUT.TXT", "r");
    while((ch=getc(fp))!=EOF)
    {
        if(ch == '\n' || ch == ' ')
        {
            str[i]='\0';
            strrev(str);
            printf("%s", str);
            i=0;
        }
        else
            str[i++]=ch;
    }
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

A. The code writes a text to a file

B. The code reads a text files and display its content in reverse order

C. The code writes a text to a file in reverse order

D. None of above

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
This program reads the file `INPUT.TXT` and store it in the string `str` after reversing the string using `strrev` function.
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3. Point out the correct statements about the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *fptr;
    char str[80];
    fptr = fopen("f1.dat", "w");
    if(fptr == NULL)
        printf("Cannot open file");
    else
    {
        while(strlen(gets(str))>0)
        {
            fputs(str, fptr);
            fputs("\n", fptr);
        }
        fclose(fptr);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

A. The code copies the content of one file to another

B. The code writes strings that are read from the keyboard into a file.

C. The code reads a file

D. None of above

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

This program get the input string from the user through `gets` function and store it in the file `f1.txt` using `fputs` function.