Name:		**IIT Kanpur**
		ESC101 Fundam. of Comp.
Roll No: e.g. 170001	**Dept.**: e.g. CHE **Sect.**: e.g. A4	**Minor Quiz 9A** *Date:* April 10, 2018

Instructions: *Total:* **10 marks**

1. Write your name, roll number, department, section on **every side of every sheet** of this quiz paper
2. Write final answers **neatly with a pen** in the given box.
3. Do not give derivations/elaborate steps unless the question specifically asks you to provide these.

Problem 1 (True or False: 20 X 0.5 = 10 marks). For each of the following simply write **T** or **F** in the box.

1. **F** A directory can contain either files or directories but not both.

2. **T** gcc does not create executable file or a.out when there are compilation errors.

3. **F** "mkdir esc101 phy103 mth 102 chm102" command on terminal creates 4 directories.

4. **T** It is valid to write int main(void) in C instead of int main() or int main(int argc, char** argv).

5. **F** atoi("-1123.012") will return 1123.

6. **F** The flag -o of gcc can be used to give user-defined name to the C code file.

7. **T** mv command can be used to rename a file as well.

8. **T** Consider the terminal command: ./a.out "1 23 4"
   argc will be 2 in this case.

9. **T** fopen returns a file pointer whereas return data type of fclose is int.

10. **T** fopen returns NULL if it is unsuccessful.

11. **F** If fp is of type FILE *, !feof(fp) will evaluate to true when you reach end of file.

12. **F** File must exist if you want to use "r" mode in fopen command but "r+" mode creates the file if it doesn't exist and opens the file.

13. **F** SEEK_START as origin (3rd argument) in fseek command means the beginning of file.

14. **T** char** argv is same as char *argv[].

15. **T** int ferror(FILE *fp) checks whether the error indicator has been set for fp.

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16. **F** In Unix-like operating systems, "pwd" in pwd command stands for "present working directory".

17. **T** If you open a file in "a+" mode in fopen, file position for reading is at the beginning, but output is appended to the end.

18. **T** ls command can be used to list all files in a directory.

19. **T** 3 files i.e. stdin, stdout and stderr are always connected to a C program.

20. **F** Suppose "ESC101 is fun" is written in "file.txt" and the below C code in box is in the same directory as "file.txt". The output on running this C program will be:

ESC101ESC101 is fun

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
   char str1[30], str2[30];
   FILE *fp = fopen("file.txt","r");
   fscanf(fp, "%s", str1);
   printf("%s", str1);
   fgets(str2, 30, fp);
   printf("%s", str2);
   fclose(fp);
   return 0;
}
```

BLANK SPACE: Any answers written here will be left ungraded.
No exceptions.
You may use this space for rough work.