**Chapter: 6**

**MCQ’s:**

1 - A file that data is written to is known as a(n): **output file**

2 - The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe a file from which data is read: **input file**

3 - Before a file can be used by a program, it must be: **opened**

4 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two different ways to access data stored in a file: **Sequence access, line by line access**

5 - The contents of this type of file can be viewed in an editor such as Notepad: **text file**

6 - When an existing file is opened, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mode erases the contents of the file: **‘w’**

7 - When working with this type of file, you access its data from the beginning of the file

to the end of the file: **sequential access**

8 - When working with this type of file, you can jump directly to any piece of data in the file without reading the data that comes before it: **direct access**

9 - This is a small “holding section” in memory that many systems write data to before writing the data to a file: **buffer**

10 - This marks the location of the next item that will be read from a file: **read position**

11 - The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives information regarding the line number(s) that raise(s) an exception in a program: **traceback**

12 - This is a single piece of data within a record: **field**

13 - This is an optional clause that must appear after all the except clauses in a try/except statement: **finally**

14 - This is a section of code that gracefully responds to exceptions: Exception handler.

**True False:**

1 - The 'a' mode appends new data to the end of an existing file. But if the file is nonexistent, it does not create a new one to append the data: **False**

2 - When you open a file that file already exists on the disk using the 'w' mode, the contents of the existing file will be erased: **True**

3 - You can catch any exception by writing one except clause: **True**

4 - When an input file is opened, its read position is initially set to the first item in the file: **True**

5 - When the buffer is full, the system writes the buffer’s contents to the RAM: **True**

6 - If you do not handle an exception, it is ignored by the Python interpreter, and the program continues to execute: **False**

7 - You can have more than one except clause in a try/except statement: **True**

8 - The else suite in a try/except statement executes only if a statement in the try suite raises an exception: **False**

9 - The finally suite in a try/except statement executes only if no exceptions are raised by statements in the try suite: **False**