ASSIGNMENT ON FILE

<u>Mode</u> : r

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Introduction:

In this assignment, different functions related to FILE operations were tried out in various ways to see if there were any inconsistency/discrepancy. So far, everything we tried gave us the expected output. Nothing out of the ordinary happened.

1.READING A TEXT FILE USING "FREAD":

We tried fread on a file where the following was written in text mode: 1234

The code is as follows:

```
FILE *f1;
f1 = fopen("test.txt","r");
int a[100]={0};
fread(a,sizeof(int),5, f1);

int i;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
{
    printf("%d ",a[i]);
}</pre>
```

Which gave the output:

```
875770417 0 0 0 0
```

The number 875770417 was the 4 byte ascii value of 4 characters in the file (verified by using the online ascii to integer converter). Therefore fread is working how it was supposed to work.

When the input was changed to 12345, the output was:

```
875770417 53 0 0 0
```

Which also matches the expected data.

Fread also works properly in the case of reading it character by character. Like:

```
fread(str1,sizeof(char),100, f1);
str1[26]='\0';
printf("Str1 = %s\n", str1);
```

Txt file had : ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Output : ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

The only thing you have to do is after using fread to put the characters into an array, put a null character at the end of the string. Otherwise, the output would be something like:

The garbage values in the end is because the string wasn't terminated

2. USING FWRITE IN THE FILE:

Fwrite is intended to write into the file in binary. Needless to say it didn't work properly when the file was accessed in read mode.

3. USING FREAD TO READ FROM A BINARY FILE:

This also works, can output the intended result in the console even though the txt file was not readable by humans. Which was expected.

4. USING FSCANF IN THE TEXT FILE:

First we tried writing a number and then scanning it as integer.

Txt file had: 12345

Code:

```
int a[100]={0};
fscanf(f1,"%d",&a[0]);
int i;
  for(i=0;i<5;i++)
  {
      //fscanf(f1,"%d", &a[i]);
      printf("%d ",a[i]);
  }</pre>
```

Output:

```
12345 0 0 0 0
```

Success. No problem.

Then a txt file with "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ" was scanned as an integer(only the first byte). Code:

```
int a[100]={0};
fscanf(f1,"%d",&a[0]);
int i;
  for(i=0;i<5;i++)
   {
     printf("%d ",a[i]);
}</pre>
```

The value of a[0] was not assigned. Output was:

```
00000
```

My impression was that the output should have been: **65 0 0 0 0** But I was wrong.

Scanf behaves like this as well (which apparently was new information to me). It doesn't take a character and assign it to an integer variable. If the integer was initialized then the output becomes the same as the initial value. If the integer was not initialized then a garbage value gets printed.

5. FSEEK TO SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FILE AND THEN PRINT USING FEOF AND FGETC AND USING FTELL TO PRINT WHICH BYTE IS BEING READ:

It should print the data from the location in the file fseek was pointing to. And **it did**.

Code:

```
fseek(f1,5,SEEK_SET);
while(!feof(f1))
{
    ch = fgetc(f1);
    printf("%c",ch);
}
printf("\n%ld",ftell(f1));
fseek(f1,5,SEEK_SET);
rewind(f1);
printf("\n%ld",ftell(f1));
ch = fgetc(f1);
printf("\n%c",ch);
```

The file was the same as before with all the letters of the alphabet.

Output:

```
FGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
26
0
A
```

Conclusion, this works perfectly as well.

6. CAN I PRINT THE FILE IN REVERSE ORDER? DOES NEGATIVE OFFSET VALUE WORK IN FSEEK?

Short answer is yes I can, and yes it does.

Code:

```
fseek(f1,0,SEEK_END);
int size = ftell(f1);
fseek(f1,-1,SEEK_END);
printf("%ld\n",ftell(f1));
int i;
for(i=0;i<size;i++)
{
    ch = fgetc(f1);</pre>
```

```
printf("%c",ch);
    fseek(f1,-2,SEEK_CUR);
}
```

Output:

25

ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA

In conclusion, I did not find any unusual behaviorregarding files and its functions. Every unexpected result could be explained.

[only one student contributed to this assignment]