1. It will print geeksforgeeks in text.txt
2. tellp() tells the current pointer position in the text file.

Eg- int posn=fout.tellp();

3) #include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

fstream file;

file.open("sample.txt",ios::out);

if(!file)

{

cout<<"Error in creating file";

return 0;

}

cout<<"File created successfully.";

file.close();

return 0;

}

4) #include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main () {

string line;

ifstream myfile ("example.txt");

if (myfile.is\_open())

{

while ( myfile.good() )

{

getline (myfile,line);

cout << line << endl;

}

myfile.close();

}

else

cout << "Unable to open file";

return 0;

}

7) #include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

char text[100];

fstream file;

file.open ("example.txt", ios::out | ios::in );

cout << "enter text” << endl;

cin.getline(text, sizeof(text));

file << text << endl;

file >> text;

cout << text << endl;

file.close();

return 0;}

9) seekg moves the file input pointer(position of reading from file) while seekp moves file output pointer( position of writing to file).

Eg-fin.seekg(no,ios::beg);

Eg-fout.seekp(no,ios::beg);

10) Files are used to store data in a storage device permanently. File handling provides a mechanism to store the output of a program in a file and to perform various operations on it.