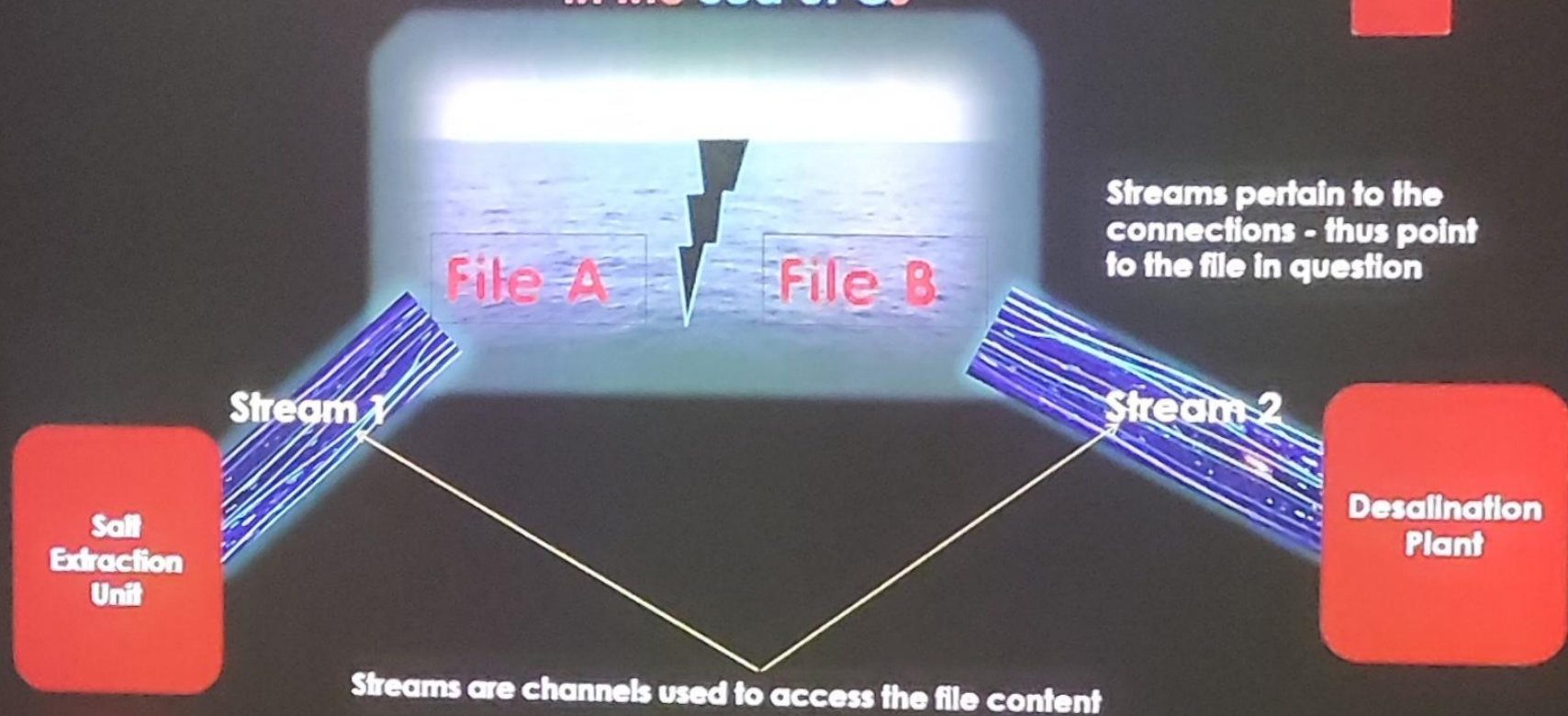


Files and Streams: An Approximate Analogy In the Sea of Cs



New functions ahead!

`FILE * fopen (const char * filename, const char * mode)`

Opens the file "filename" (string) and associates it with a stream identified by the FILE pointer

"mode" denotes how the file operations are carried out (writing, reading, appending, etc.)

Returns a FILE pointer if successful else returns NULL

`int fclose (FILE * stream);`

Closes the file associated with "stream" and its resources

"stream" is a File pointer

Returns 0 if stream is closed otherwise EOF is returned on failure

End of File (-1 generally)
EOF is present at the end of the file

Creating a File



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1, *f2;
    f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "w");
    f2 = fopen("CS101_marks.txt", "w");
    FILE *f3 = fopen("CS101_subjects.txt", "w");
    fclose(f1);
    fclose(f2);
    fclose(f3);
}
```

Always close a file after usage!!

"f1" is a pointer of type "FILE" (a pre-defined structure)
f1 is thus a pointer to a file

"fopen()" opens a file for performing operations
If file is not already present, it creates one

"CS101_attendance.txt" is the name of the file actually created

Opening file in write mode

"fclose()" closes a file. It deallocates the file resources.

Always check if the file is successfully opened, by looking for NULL

Creating a File (the safer way)



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1;
    f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "w");
    if(f1 == NULL)
    {
        printf("file opening failed!");
    }
    else
    {
        fclose(f1);
    }
}
```

15:29



Creating a File (the safer way)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1;
    f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "w");
    if(f1 == NULL)
    {
        printf("file opening failed!");
    }
    else
    {
        fclose(f1);
    }
}
```

r	Opens existing file for reading.
w	Creates an empty file for writing. Overwrites the existing one.
a	Opens file for writing at the end. File is created if not present.
r+	Opens existing file for reading and writing.
w+	Opens existing file for reading and writing. Overwrites existing one.
a+	Opens files for reading and writing from/at the end. Repositioning operations can work.

Writing to a File



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "w");
    fprintf(f1, "Suraj");
    fclose(f1);
}
```

"f1" is a file pointer for the file "CS101_attendance.txt"

File is opened in write mode

"fprintf()" writes to the file addressed by the file pointer

"Suraj" is written into the file

CS101_attendance - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Suraj

New function ahead!

```
int fscanf ( FILE * stream, const char * format, ... );
```

Reads data from "stream" based on "format"

Ignores whitespace characters (space, tab, carriage return, newline, etc.)

Returns the number of arguments successfully matched

16:37

 CS101_attendance - Notepad



File Edit Format View Help

Suraj

Reading from a File

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "r");
    char name[100];
    char middlename[100];
    char surname[100];
    fscanf(f1, "%s %s %s", name, middlename, surname);
    printf("%s%s%s", name, middlename, surname);
    fclose(f1);
}
```

"fscanf()" can read a formatted input.

Space is ignored

What if we had used:
`fscanf(f1, "%s%s%s", name,
middlename, surname);`

?

CS101_attendance - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Suraj Kumar Pandey

Output

SurajKumarPandey
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.037 s
Press any key to continue.

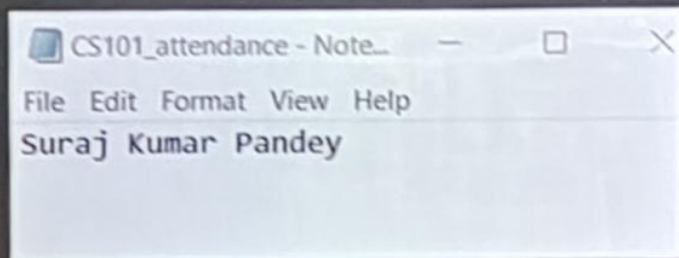
16:41

Reading a character from the file

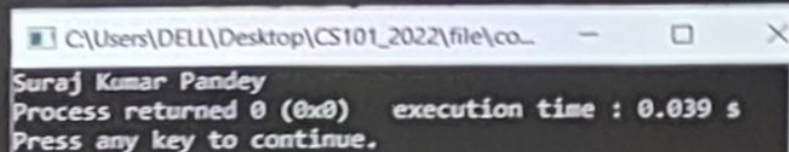
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *f1 = fopen("CS101_attendance.txt", "r");
    char ch = NULL;
    while(ch != EOF)
    {
        ch = fgetc(f1);
        printf("%c", ch);
    }
    fclose(f1);
}
```

"fgetc()" reads a character from the file

Please note that whitespaces are also read as input here



Output




```
int main()
{
    FILE *f1 = fopen("Exercisel.txt", "r");
    char ch;
    int count = 0;
    while(ch != EOF)
    {
        ch = fgetc(f1);
        if(ch == '\n')
        {
            count++;
        }
    }
    printf("%d", count);
    fclose(f1);
}
```

Exercisel - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Ant Man
Captain America
Captain Marvel
Deadpool
Doctor Strange
Falcon
Gamora
Groot
Hawkeye
Hulk
Iron Man
Mantis
Nick Fury
Quicksilver
Scarlet Witch
Spider-Man
Thor
Vision



Program Output

C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\CS101_2022\file\code...

18
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.038 s
Press any key to continue.

Exercise 2: What does the following program do?



Input File: Exercise2.txt

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *directory = fopen("Exercise2.txt", "r");
    char ch = NULL;
    while(ch != EOF)
    {
        ch = fgetc(directory);
        if ((ch >= 48) && (ch <= 57))
        {
            printf("%c", ch);
        }
        if (ch == '\n')
        {
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
    fclose(directory);
}
```

Program Output

Exercise 2: What does the following program do?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *directory = fopen("Exercise2.txt", "r");
    char ch = NULL;
    while(ch != EOF)
    {
        ch = fgetc(directory);
        if ((ch >= 48) && (ch <= 57))
        {
            printf("%c", ch);
        }
        if (ch == '\n')
        {
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
    fclose(directory);
}
```

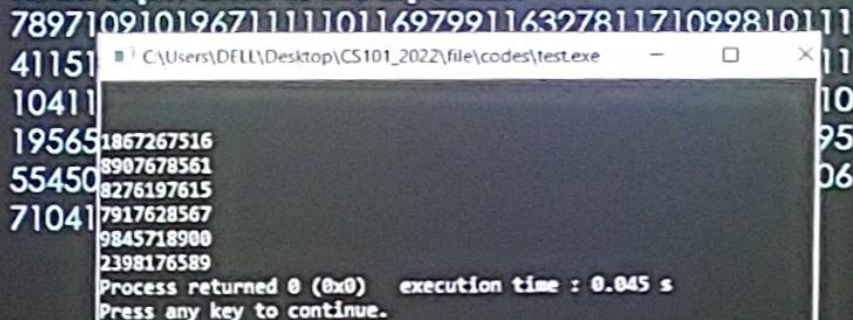
Input File: Exercise2.txt



Name	Contact Numbers
Nick	1867267516
John	8907678561
Belle	8276197615
Harry	7917628567
Sam	9845718900
Christy	2398176589

Program Output

ASCII equivalent of the input file:



```
7897109101967111110116979911632781171099810111
41151
10411
19565
55450
71041
1867267516
8907678561
8276197615
7917628567
9845718900
2398176589
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.045 s
Press any key to continue.
```