# 1.Write an essay covering the history and evolution of C programming. Explain its importance and why it is still used today.

Ans:- The C programming language stands as one of the most influential and enduring tools in the history of computer science. Developed in the early 1970s, C has played a pivotal role in the creation of modern software systems, including operating systems, compilers, and embedded systems. Its design, performance, and portability have contributed to its long-standing presence in the programming world.

**History and Evolution of C Programming**

C programming was developed by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs in 1972. It was designed as an evolution of the B programming language, which itself was derived from BCPL (Basic Combined Programming Language). The primary goal behind C was to create a language capable of writing operating systems and compilers efficiently.

One of the most significant early achievements of C was its use in rewriting the UNIX operating system. Previously written in assembly language, UNIX was rewritten in C, making it easier to maintain and port to different hardware platforms. This milestone demonstrated C’s powerful combination of low-level access and high-level abstractions.

In 1978, Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie published *The C Programming Language*, a book that became the definitive reference for C, often referred to as "K&R C." This version laid the foundation for future standardizations of the language.

To ensure consistent behaviour across different compilers and systems, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) established a standardized version of C in 1989, known as ANSI C or C89. This was followed by the ISO standard (ISO C) in 1990. Later updates, including C99 and C11, introduced new features like inline functions, variable-length arrays, and improved Unicode support, ensuring C remained modern and relevant.

**Importance of C Programming**

C's importance in the computing world cannot be overstated. It acts as the foundation for many other programming languages, including C++, Java, Objective-C, and even Python to some extent. Understanding C provides insight into how computers work at a fundamental level, making it an essential part of computer science education.

The following are key aspects of C’s significance:

1. **System-Level Access**: C allows direct manipulation of hardware and memory using pointers and bit-level operations, which is crucial for developing operating systems and embedded software.
2. **Portability**: Programs written in C can be compiled and run on a wide variety of platforms with minimal modification, a feature that made UNIX widely adoptable.
3. **Efficiency and Speed**: C provides minimal runtime overhead, making it ideal for applications where performance is critical.
4. **Foundation for Modern Programming**: Many modern languages borrow syntax and concepts from C, and many high-performance libraries and operating systems are still written in it.

**Why C Is Still Used Today**

Despite the emergence of numerous high-level programming languages, C continues to be widely used in various domains due to its unique strengths:

* **Embedded Systems**: Microcontrollers and hardware devices often run on software written in C because it provides direct hardware control with minimal resource usage.
* **Operating Systems**: Most operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS, have core components written in C.
* **Compilers and Interpreters**: Many compilers for other languages are implemented in C due to its close-to-the-metal capabilities.
* **Performance-Critical Applications**: Fields like gaming, real-time systems, and high-frequency trading still use C to achieve maximum efficiency.
* **Education**: C is widely taught in computer science curricula to help students understand memory management, data structures, and algorithms at a lower level.

# 2. Describe the steps to install a C compiler (e.g., GCC) and set up an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) like DevC++, VS Code, or CodeBlocks.

Ans:- **Steps to Install a C Compiler (GCC)**

* **Installing GCC (C Compiler)**

**On Windows:**

**Steps:**

* 1. Go to [https://osdn.net/projects/mingw/releases/.](https://osdn.net/projects/mingw/releases/)
  2. Download the mingw-get-setup.exe.
  3. Run the installer and select the following packages during installation:
     + mingw32-gcc-g++
     + mingw32-gcc-core
     + msys-base
  4. After installation, add the bin directory to the system PATH:
     + Example: C:\MinGW\bin
  5. Open Command Prompt and run gcc --version to verify installation.

**Option A: Dev-C++ (for Windows only)**

**Steps:**

1. Download Dev-C++ from a trusted source such as [https://sourceforge.net/projects/orwelldevcpp/.](https://sourceforge.net/projects/orwelldevcpp/)
2. Install the setup file.
3. During installation, ensure that the bundled GCC compiler is included.
4. Launch Dev-C++ and:
   * Go to File > New > Source File.
   * Write your C code.
   * Save the file with .c extension.
   * Press F9 to compile and run.

**Option B: Code::Blocks (Cross-platform)**

**Steps:**

1. Visit https://www.codeblocks.org/downloads/.
2. Download the version labeled **"codeblocks-XX.Xmingw-setup.exe"** (includes GCC).
3. Install Code::Blocks and choose to install the compiler if prompted.
4. Launch Code::Blocks:
   * Create a new project via File > New > Project > Console Application.
   * Select “C” as the language and follow the wizard.
   * Write your code in the editor and press F9 to build and run.

**Option C: Visual Studio Code (VS Code)**

**Steps:**

1. Download and install VS Code from <https://code.visualstudio.com/>.
2. Install **GCC/MinGW** as mentioned above.
3. Install the **C/C++ extension** by Microsoft from the Extensions tab (Ctrl+Shift+X).
4. Install **Code Runner** (optional, to easily run code).
5. Configure tasks:
   * Create a tasks.json file in .vscode directory for build instructions.
   * Example:

{

"version": "2.0.0",

"tasks": [

{

"label": "build and run C program",

"type": "shell",

"command": "gcc",

"args": ["-g", "hello.c", "-o", "hello.exe"],

"group": {

"kind": "build",

"isDefault": true

}

}

]

}

1. Open your .c file, press Ctrl+Shift+B to build, and run from terminal.

# 3. Explain the basic structure of a C program, including headers, main function, comments, data types, and variables. Provide examples.

Ans:- **Basic Structure of a C Program**

A C program is typically composed of several key parts:

**1. Header Files**

These are included at the top of the program using #include directives. They allow you to use standard functions and libraries.

#include <stdio.h> // For input and output functions like printf, scanf

**2. Main Function**

Every C program must have a main() function. This is where the program starts executing.

main() {

// code goes here

}

**3. Comments**

Comments are used to describe code. They are ignored by the compiler.

* **Single-line comment:** // This is a comment
* **Multi-line comment:**

/\* This is a

multi-line comment \*/

**4. Data Types**

Data types define the kind of data a variable can hold. Common data types include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Description** | **Example** |
| int | Integer numbers | int x = 5; |
| float | Floating-point numbers | float y = 2.5; |
| char | Single characters | char c = 'A'; |
| double | Double-precision float | double d = 3.1415; |

**5. Variables**

Variables are containers for storing data values.

int age = 20;

float salary = 5000.50;

char grade = 'A';

**Full Example:**

#include <stdio.h> // Preprocessor directive for input/output

// This is a simple C program

main() {

// Declare variables

int age = 25; // Integer variable

float height = 5.9; // Floating-point variable

char grade = 'A'; // Character variable

// Print the values

printf("Age: %d\n", age);

printf("Height: %.1f\n", height);

printf("Grade: %c\n", grade);

}

**Output:**

Age: 25

Height: 5.9

Grade: A

# 4.Write notes explaining each type of operator in C: arithmetic, relational, logical, assignment, increment/decrement, bitwise, and conditional operators.

Ans:- **1. Arithmetic Operators**

Used to perform basic mathematical operations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** | **Result** |
| + | Addition | a + b | Adds a and b |
| - | Subtraction | a - b | Subtracts b from a |
| \* | Multiplication | a \* b | Multiplies a and b |
| / | Division | a / b | Divides a by b |
| % | Modulus (remainder) | a % b | Remainder of a/b |

**Example:**

int a = 10, b = 3;

printf("%d", a % b); // Output: 1

**2. Relational Operators**

Used to compare values. Returns 1 (true) or 0 (false).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| == | Equal to | a == b |
| != | Not equal to | a != b |
| > | Greater than | a > b |
| < | Less than | a < b |
| >= | Greater or equal | a >= b |
| <= | Less or equal | a <= b |

**Example:**

int x = 5, y = 10;

printf("%d", x < y); // Output: 1 (true)

**3. Logical Operators**

Used to combine multiple conditions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| && | Logical AND | a > 5 && b < 10 |
| || | Logical OR | a > 5 || b > 5 |
| ! | Logical NOT (negation) | !(a > b) |

**Example:**

int a = 7;

printf("%d", (a > 5 && a < 10)); // Output: 1

**4. Assignment Operators**

Used to assign values to variables.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| = | Assign | a = 5 |
| += | Add and assign | a += 3 → a = a + 3 |
| -= | Subtract and assign | a -= 2 |
| \*= | Multiply and assign | a \*= 4 |
| /= | Divide and assign | a /= 2 |
| %= | Modulus and assign | a %= 3 |

**5. Increment and Decrement Operators**

Used to increase or decrease values by 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| ++ | Increment (add 1) | a++ or ++a |
| -- | Decrement (subtract 1) | a-- or --a |

**Example:**

int x = 5;

x++; // x becomes 6

--x; // x becomes 5 again

**6. Bitwise Operators**

Operate on binary bits.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| & | AND | a & b |
| | | OR | A | b |
| ^ | XOR (exclusive OR) | a ^ b |
| << | Left shift | a << 2 |
| >> | Right shift | a >> 2 |

**Example:**

int a = 5, b = 3;

printf("%d", a & b); // Output: 1 (binary AND)

**7. Conditional (Ternary) Operator**

Used for simple if-else decisions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Syntax** | **Description** |
| condition ? expr1 : expr2 | If true, evaluate expr1, else expr2 |

**Example:**

int a = 10, b = 20;

int max = (a > b) ? a : b;

printf("Max: %d", max); // Output: 20

# 5.Explain decision-making statements in C (if, else, nested if-else, switch). Provide examples of each.

Ans:- **1. if Statement**

Executes a block of code **only if a condition is true**.

**Syntax:**

if (condition) {

// code to execute if condition is true

}

**Example:**

int age = 20;

if (age >= 18)

{

printf("You are eligible to vote.");

}

**2. if...else Statement**

Provides **an alternative** block of code if the condition is false.

**Syntax:**

if (condition)

{

// if true

}

else

{

// if false

}

**Example:**

int num = 5;

if (num % 2 == 0)

{

printf("Even number");

}

else

{

printf("Odd number");

}

**3. Nested if...else Statement**

You can place if or else if statements **inside another if or else block** to check multiple conditions.

**Syntax:**

if (condition1)

{

// code

}

else if (condition2)

{

// code

}

else

{

// code

}

}

**Example:**

int marks = 85;

if (marks >= 90)

{

printf("Grade: A\n");

}

else if (marks >= 75)

{

printf("Grade: B\n");

}

else if (marks >= 60)

{

printf("Grade: C\n");

}

else

{

printf("Grade: F\n");

}

**4. switch Statement**

Used to **select one of many blocks of code** to be executed. It's a cleaner alternative to many if-else statements when comparing a single variable to multiple values.

**Syntax:**

switch (expression)

{

case value1:

// code

break;

case value2:

// code

break;

...

default:

// code if no case matches

}

**Example:**

int day = 3;

switch (day)

{

case 1:

printf("Monday\n");

break;

case 2:

printf("Tuesday\n");

break;

case 3:

printf("Wednesday\n");

break;

default:

printf("Invalid day\n");

}

# 6.Compare and contrast while loops, for loops, and do-while loops. Explain the scenarios in which each loop is most appropriate.

Ans:-

1. **while Loop**

**Definition:**

A while loop checks the condition **before** executing the loop body. If the condition is false initially, the loop body will **not execute at all**.

**Syntax:**

while (condition)

{

// code block

}

**Use When:**

* You don't know in advance how many times the loop should run.
* You want to loop **only if** a condition is initially true.

**Example:**

int i = 1;

while (i <= 5)

{

printf("%d ", i);

i++;

}

// Output: 1 2 3 4 5

**2. for Loop**

**Definition:**

A for loop is a compact loop structure ideal for situations where you know in advance how many times the loop should run.

**Syntax:**

for (initialization; condition; update)

{

// code block

}

**Use When:**

* You know exactly how many iterations are needed.
* You want a concise loop format.

**Example:**

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)

{

printf("%d ", i);

}

// Output: 1 2 3 4 5

**3. do-while Loop**

**Definition:**

A do-while loop **executes the loop body first**, then checks the condition. It **always runs at least once**.

**Syntax:**

do

{

// code block

}

while (condition);

**Use When:**

* You want the loop body to **run at least once**, regardless of the condition.
* Good for menus or input validation loops.

**Example:**

int i = 1;

do

{

printf("%d ", i);

i++;

}

while (i <= 5);

// Output: 1 2 3 4 5

**Comparison Table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **while loop** | **for loop** | **do-while loop** |
| Condition check | Before loop starts | Before loop starts | After loop runs |
| Executes at least once | No | No | Yes |
| Syntax compactness | Moderate | Most compact | Less compact |
| Use case | Unknown number of iterations | Known number of iterations | Loop runs at least once |

**Which to Use When?**

* **while**: When the number of iterations is **not known**, and you may **not enter** the loop at all.
* **for**: When the number of iterations is **known or count-controlled**.
* **do-while**: When the loop **must run at least once**, such as showing a menu or collecting input.

# Explain the use of break, continue, and goto statements in C. Provide examples of each.

Ans:- **1. break Statement**

**Purpose:**

* Immediately **terminates a loop or a switch statement**.
* Control moves to the statement **after the loop or switch**.

**Use Cases:**

* To exit a loop early when a condition is met.
* Inside switch to prevent fall-through.

**Example in a Loop:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)

{

if (i == 5)

{

break; // exits the loop when i is 5

}

printf("%d ", i);

}

return 0;

}

// Output: 1 2 3 4

**2. continue Statement**

**Purpose:**

* **Skips the current iteration** of the loop and jumps to the next iteration.

**Use Cases:**

* When you want to skip certain values or conditions in a loop without ending it.

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)

{

if (i == 3)

{

continue; // skip this iteration when i is 3

}

printf("%d ", i);

}

return 0;

}

// Output: 1 2 4 5

**3. goto Statement**

**Purpose:**

* Jumps to a **labeled part** of the program.
* Generally **discouraged** as it makes code harder to understand (spaghetti code).

**Use Cases:**

* To exit deeply nested loops or handle errors in older or embedded C code.

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int num = 5;

if (num == 5)

{

goto skip;

}

printf("This won't print.\n");

skip:

printf("Jumped to the labeled part.\n");

return 0;

}

// Output: Jumped to the labeled part.

**Comparison Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Purpose** | **Common Use Case** |
| break | Exit a loop or switch early | Exit when a specific condition is met |
| continue | Skip current loop iteration and continue | Skip unwanted iterations |
| goto | Jump to a labeled part of code | Rare, for complex or nested exits |

# What are functions in C? Explain function declaration, definition, and how to call a function. Provide examples.

Ans:- In C programming, **functions** are reusable blocks of code that perform specific tasks. They help organize code, reduce repetition, and improve readability.

**What is a Function?**

A **function** is a self-contained block of statements that performs a specific task. C programs always start execution from the main() function, and can call other functions as needed.

**Parts of a Function**

**1. Function Declaration (Prototype)**

* Tells the compiler about the function's name, return type, and parameters.
* Placed **above main()** or in a header file.

return\_type function\_name(parameter\_list);

Example:

int add(int a, int b);

**2. Function Definition**

* Contains the actual body of the function — what it does.

return\_type function\_name(parameter\_list)

{

// function body

}

Example:

int add(int a, int b)

{

return a + b;

}

**3. Function Call**

* Tells the program to **execute** the function.
* Usually done inside main() or another function.

function\_name(arguments);

Example:

int result = add(3, 4); // Calls the add() function

**Complete Example**

#include <stdio.h>

// Function declaration

int multiply(int x, int y);

int main()

{

int a = 5, b = 10;

int result = multiply(a, b); // Function call

printf("Result: %d\n", result);

return 0;

}

// Function definition

int multiply(int x, int y)

{

return x \* y;

}

**Output:**

Result: 50

**Benefits of Using Functions**

* Code reusability
* Easier to test and debug
* Breaks complex problems into smaller parts
* Improves readability and maintenance

# 9. Explain the concept of arrays in C. Differentiate between one-dimensional and multi-dimensional arrays with examples.

Ans:- **What is an Array?**

An **array** is a collection of elements stored under one variable name, where each element is identified by an **index number starting from 0**.

**Syntax:**

data\_type array\_name[size];

Example:

int numbers[5]; // an array of 5 integers

**1. One-Dimensional Array (1D)**

Stores a **list** of items in a single row — like a row of lockers.

**Declaration:**

int marks[5];

**Initialization:**

int marks[5] = {90, 85, 78, 92, 88};

**Accessing Elements:**

printf("%d", marks[2]); // prints 78

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i, numbers[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)

{

printf("%d ", numbers[i]);

}

return 0;

}

// Output: 1 2 3 4 5

**2. Multi-Dimensional Array**

Stores data in **tables or matrices** — rows and columns.

**Declaration:**

int matrix[2][3]; // 2 rows, 3 columns

**Initialization:**

int matrix[2][3] =

{

{1, 2, 3},

{4, 5, 6}

};

**Accessing Elements:**

printf("%d", matrix[1][2]); // prints 6

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i, j;

int matrix[2][3] =

{

{1, 2, 3},

{4, 5, 6}

};

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)

{

for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) {

printf("%d ", matrix[i][j]);

}

printf("\n");

}

return 0;

}

// Output:

// 1 2 3

// 4 5 6

**Difference Between 1D and Multi-Dimensional Arrays**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **1D Array** | **Multi-Dimensional Array** |
| Structure | Linear list | Table (matrix) format |
| Declaration | int arr[5]; | int arr[3][4]; |
| Access method | arr[i] | arr[i][j] |
| Use case | Scores, prices, etc. | Matrices, grids, game boards |

# 10.Explain what pointers are in C and how they are declared and initialized. Why are pointers important in C?

Ans:- In C, a pointer is a variable that stores the memory address of another variable. Instead of holding a direct value like int a = 10;, a pointer holds the location where a value is stored in memory.

**How to Declare and Initialize Pointers**

**Declaration Syntax:**

data\_type \*pointer\_name;

**Example:**

int a = 5;

int \*p; // Declare a pointer to int

p = &a; // Initialize it with the address of 'a'

**Explanation:**

* int \*p; → declares a pointer to an integer.
* &a → gives the address of variable a.
* \*p → dereferences the pointer (accesses the value at that memory address).

**Complete Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

int x = 10;

int \*ptr = &x; // ptr points to x

printf("Value of x: %d\n", x);

printf("Address of x: %p\n", (void\*)&x);

printf("Value of ptr (address stored): %p\n", (void\*)ptr);

printf("Value pointed to by ptr: %d\n", \*ptr); // Dereferencing

}

**Why Are Pointers Important in C?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Feature | Reason |
| Memory efficiency | Pointers allow direct access and manipulation of memory. |
| Function arguments | Enables passing variables by reference, not just by value. |
| Dynamic memory | Required for allocating memory at runtime (using malloc(), calloc(), etc.). |
| Data structures | Essential for implementing linked lists, trees, graphs, etc. |
| Array manipulation | Arrays and strings are closely tied to pointer arithmetic. |

**Common Uses of Pointers:**

* Accessing and modifying data in functions.
* Efficient array and string handling.
* Allocating and freeing memory dynamically.
* Working with complex data structures (like linked lists).
* Interacting with hardware or system-level programming.

# 11.Explain string handling functions like strlen(), strcpy(), strcat(), strcmp(), and strchr(). Provide examples of when these functions are useful.

Ans**:- 1. strlen()** – String Length

**Purpose:**

Returns the number of characters in a string (excluding the null terminator \0).

**Syntax:**

size\_t strlen(const char \*str);

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

char name[] = "krunal";

printf("Length of string: %d\n", strlen(name)); // Output: 6

}

**Use Case**:

Determine string size before allocating memory or looping through characters.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. strcpy()** – String Copy

**Purpose**:

Copies the contents of one string into another.

**Syntax:**

char \*strcpy(char \*dest, const char \*src);

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

char source[] = "Hello";

char destination[20];

strcpy(destination, source);

printf("Copied string: %s\n", destination); // Output: Hello

}

**Use Case:**

Copy one string to another buffer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. strcat()** – String Concatenation

**Purpose:**

Appends one string to the end of another.

**Syntax:**

char \*strcat(char \*dest, const char \*src);

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

char greeting[30] = "Hello, ";

char name[] = "world!";

strcat(greeting, name);

printf("Concatenated string: %s\n", greeting); // Output: Hello, world!

}

**Use Case**:

Join two strings (e.g., building a full name from first and last name).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. strcmp()** – String Comparison

Purpose:

Compares two strings lexicographically.

**Syntax:**

int strcmp(const char \*str1, const char \*str2);

Return Values:

• 0 if strings are equal

• < 0 if str1 < str2

• > 0 if str1 > str2

**Example:**

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

char str1[] = "apple";

char str2[] = "banana";

int result = strcmp(str1, str2);

printf("Comparison result: %d\n", result); // Output: -1

}

**Use Case**:

Checking user input against a password or sorting strings.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. strchr()** – Character Search

**Purpose:**

Finds the first occurrence of a character in a string.

**Syntax:**

char \*strchr(const char \*str, int c);

Example:

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

char text[] = "education";

char \*ptr = strchr(text, 'c');

if (ptr != NULL) {

printf("Character found at position: %ld\n", ptr - text); // Output: 3

}

**Use Case:**

Find specific characters (e.g., checking for special characters in input).

# 12.Explain the concept of structures in C. Describe how to declare, initialize, and access structure members.

Ans:- In C programming, a structure (struct) is a user-defined data type that allows you to group variables of different data types under a single name. It is useful for creating complex data models like records, objects, or custom types.

**Structure Declaration**

struct Student

{

char name[50];

int roll;

float marks;

};

* Student is the structure tag name.
* The structure contains members: name, roll, and marks.

**Structure Initialization**

//You can create and initialize structure variables as follows:

struct Student s1 = {"Alice", 101, 89.5};

// Or assign members separately:

struct Student s2;

s2.name = “krunal”;

s2.roll = 102;

s2.marks = 78.0;

**Accessing Structure Members**

You access members using the **dot operator (.)**:

printf("Name: %s\n", s1.name);

printf("Roll: %d\n", s1.roll);

printf("Marks: %.2f\n", s1.marks);

**Complete Example**

#include <stdio.h>

struct Student

{

char name[50];

int roll;

float marks;

};

int main()

{

struct Student s1;

s1.name = “krunal”

s1.roll = 101;

s1.marks = 85.5;

// Access and print

printf("Student Info:\n");

printf("Name: %s\n", s1.name);

printf("Roll Number: %d\n", s1.roll);

printf("Marks: %.2f\n", s1.marks);

}

# 13.Explain the importance of file handling in C. Discuss how to perform file operations like opening, closing, reading, and writing files.

Ans:- File handling in C allows you to store data permanently in files instead of keeping it only in memory during program execution. It’s essential for data persistence, input/output operations, and working with large data that can't be handled directly via console.

**Basic File Operations in C**

To use file handling, include:

#include <stdio.h>

**1. Opening a File**

FILE \*fptr;

fptr = fopen("data.txt", "w"); // Opens file in write mode

**Modes:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mode** | **Description** |
| "r" | Read (file must exist) |
| "w" | Write (creates new or erases old) |
| "a" | Append (adds to end if file exists) |
| "r+" | Read + Write |
| "w+" | Read + Write (overwrites file) |
| "a+" | Read + Append |

**2.Writing to a File**

fprintf(fptr, "Hello, World!\n");

fputs("This is a line.\n", fptr);

**3. Reading from a File**

char str[100];

fgets(str, 100, fptr); // Read a line

fscanf(fptr, "%s", str); // Read a word

**4. Closing a File**

fclose(fptr);

**Complete Example: Writing and Reading a File**

#include <stdio.h>

main()

{

FILE \*fptr;

// Writing to the file

fptr = fopen("sample.txt", "w");

fprintf(fptr, "C programming is powerful!\n");

fclose(fptr);

// Reading from the file

char buffer[100];

fptr = fopen("sample.txt", "r");

fgets(buffer, 100, fptr);

printf("File content: %s", buffer);

fclose(fptr);

}