```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
```

a) yes, it contains new line, as indicated by

C:\Users\Junyu Teoh\Documents\CSCD240\HW5>a.exe Yes, file contains newline. SPI is currently at offset 0

b) SPI's are always at the beginning, as indicated by

C:\Users\Junyu Teoh\Documents\CSCD240\HW5>a.exe
Yes, file contains newline.
SPI is currently at offset 0

- c) It writes to the end. Append writes to the end of the file, regardless of SPI's location.
- d) Yes. Similar to touch in unix systems, a file can be empty but still remain in existence.

```
Code:
#include <stdio.h>
#include "fileTest.h"
void initFile();
void spaceCheck();
void SPICheck();
void spaceCheck();
void moveSPlandAppend();
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
 initFile(); //create file and write
 spaceCheck(); //check if newline exists
 SPICheck(); //check for SPI position
 moveSPlandAppend(); //move SPl and append
}
void initFile(){
 char toAdd[] = "Hello\n";
 FILE *fptr = fopen("createdFile.txt","w");
 if(fptr==NULL){
  printf("Could not open file. \n");
 }else{
  fprintf(fptr,toAdd);
  fclose(fptr);
 }
}
void SPICheck(){
 FILE *fptr = fopen("createdFile.txt","r");
 if(fptr==NULL){
```

```
printf("Could not open file. \n");
 }else{
  long fSize = ftell(fptr);
  printf("SPI is currently at offset %ld \n",fSize);
 }
 fclose(fptr);
}
void spaceCheck(){
 FILE *fptr = fopen("createdFile.txt","r");
 char buff[BUFSIZ];
 char cur = fgetc(fptr);
 while(cur!=EOF&&cur!='\n'){
  if(cur!='\n'){
   cur=fgetc(fptr);
 }
}
 if(cur=='\n'){
  printf("Yes, file contains newline.\n");
 }else{
  printf("No, file does not contain newline. \n");
 }
 fclose(fptr);
}
void moveSPlandAppend(){
 FILE *fptr = fopen("createdFile.txt","a");
 fseek(fptr,OL,SEEK_SET);
 char toWrite[] = "Goodbye CSCD240\n";
 fprintf(fptr,toWrite);
```

```
fclose(fptr);
}
```