##### Chapter 11 Text and Binary File Processing

###### True/False

1. Each line of a text file is terminated by the string "<newline>". [False]

2. A C file name can be different from the name of the file pointer used for access. [True]

3. Function fopen returns the pointer NULL if it attempts to open a nonexistent input file.

[True]

4. Function fprintf is used to write to a binary file, but not to a text file. [False]

5. Type double values can be stored in a binary file without loss of precision. [True]

###### Multiple Choice

1. Consider the following function call:

fscanf(inp, "%d%lf", &x, &y)

Assuming that the data available in the file accessed through inp is

54 32.54

a. The value stored in x is 54.

b. The value stored in y is 32.54.

c. The value of the expression is 2.

d. a and b are true.

\*e. a, b, and c are true.

2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ file consists of a stream of character codes.

a. binary

b. object

c. executable

\*d. text

e. none of the above

3. Which of the following functions is not used for processing of binary files?

\*a. putc

b. fopen

c. fclose

d. fread

e. fwrite

4. Which of the following is not a C library function used in text file processing?

a. getc

b. fscanf

\*c. fread

d. putc

e. fprintf

5. If bin\_inp is a pointer to an open binary input file and list is a 100-element array of type double, what single statement will copy up to 100 values from the file into the array and will save in list\_size the number of values copied?

a. list\_size = fscanf(bin\_inp, "100%lf", list);

b. fread(&list, &list\_size, sizeof (double), 100, bin\_inp);

c. fscanf(bin\_inp, "%lf", &list, &list\_size, 100);

\*d. list\_size = fread(list, sizeof (double), 100, bin\_inp);

e. none of the above