INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
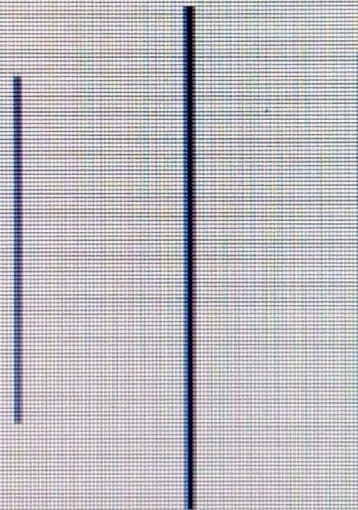# ADVANCED COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT
KUPONDOLE, LATITPUR
(AFFILATED TO TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY)

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LAB REPORT
LAB NO.: 10
SUBJECT: C PROGRAMMING

SUBMITTED BY:

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SUBMITTED TO:

DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER &
ELECTRONICS

TITLE: FILE HANDING TECHNIQUES IN C-PROGRA-
MMING.

Objective.

To understand data files & File handling in C.

THEORY

File handing in C is a process where some bytes of data can be written & stored permently in the disk so that in a later pt. of time, the relatable data can be fetched & refeured. File handling in c makes use of Structure pointer of the file type to declare a File.

* File Handling operations in c:

The C-programming offers various operations associated with file handling. They are:

(i) Creating a new file: Fopen()
(ii) Opening on existing file in your system: Fopen().
(iii) Closing a file: fclose()
(iv) Reading characters from a line: getc()
(v) Writing character in a file: putc()
(vi) Reading a set of data from a file: fscamf()
(vii) writing a set of data in a file: fscanf()
(viii) Reading on integral value from a file: getw()
(iv) writing on integral value in a file: putco()
(x) Setting a desired position in the file: fseek().

(*) Opening a text File in C:

We use the Fopen() Function to create or open a file as mentioned earlier. It's pretty obvious that creating or opening a file is the first step in file handling once the file has been created, it can be opened, modified or deleted.

Syntax:

*Fpointer = FILE * Fopen (const char * file-name, const char * mode);

(*) Closing a text file in C:

We use the Fclose() function to close a file that is already open. It's pretty obvious that the file needs to be opened so that the operation to close a file can be performed.

(*) Reading a file:

Fgets function is used to read a file line by line. In a C-program we use Fgets function as below:

Fgets (buffer, size, Fp);

(*) Mode of operations performed on a file in C:

There are many modes in operating a file. Based on the mode of file, it can be opened for reading or writing or appending the texts. They're listed below:

• r-opens a file in read mode & sets pointer to the First character in the file. It returns null if file doesn't exist.

• W-opens a file in write mode. If returns null if file couldn't be opened. If file exists, data are over written.

- $\propto$ - opens a file in oppend mode. It returns null if null if file couldn't be opened.

- r^t - opens a file for read & write mode & sets pointer to 1st chareter in file.

- ω^t - opens a file for read & write mode & sets pointer to the 1st charĕter in file.

- a^t - opens a file for read & write mode & sets pointer to the first characters in file But, it can't modify existing contents.