CLASS – XII

CHAPTER – FILE HANDLING

Objective Type Questions

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Information stored on a storage device with a specific name is called a _____ .
   a) *array* b) *dictionary*
   c) *file* d) *tuple*

2. Which of the following format of files can be created programmatically through Python to store some data?
   a) Data files b) Text files
   c) Video files d) Binary files

3. To open a file *c:\\ss.txt* for appending data, we use
   a) *file = open("c:\\ss.txt","a")* b) *file = open("c:\\ss.txt","rw")*
   c) *file = open(r"c:\ss.txt","a")* d) *file = open(file="c:\ss.txt","w")*
   e) *file = open(file="c:\\ss.txt","w)* f) *file = open("c:\res.txt")*

4. To read the next line of the file from a file object *infi*, we use
   a) *infi.read(all)* b) *infi.read( )*
   c) *infi.readline( )* d) *infi.readlines( )*

5. To read the remaining lines of the file from a file object *infi*, we use
   a) *infi.read(all)* b) *infi.read( )*
   c) *infi.readline( )* d) *infi.readlines( )*

6. The *readlines( )* method returns
   a) str b) a list of lines
   c) a list of single characters d) a list of integers

7. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?
   a) *r* b) *w*
   c) *+* d) *b*

8. In file handling, what does this term means *"r, a"*?
   a) read, append b) append, read

c) all of the mentioned
d) none of these

9. Which function is used to read all the characters?
a) *read( )*
b) *readcharacters( )*
c) *readall( )*
d) *readchar( )*

10. Which function is used to read a single line from file?
a) *readline( )*
b) *readlines( )*
c) *readstatement( )*
d) *readfullline( )*

11. Which function is used to write all the characters?
a) *write( )*
b) *writecharacters( )*
c) *writeall( )*
d) *writechar( )*

12. Which function is used to write a list of strings in a file?
a) *writeline( )*
b) *writelines( )*
c) *writestatement( )*
d) *writefullline( )*

13. Which of the following represents mode of both writing and reading in binary format in file?
a) *wb+*
b) *w*
c) *wb*
d) *w+*

14. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?
a) *ab*
b) *rw*
c) *r+*
d) *w+*

15. What is the difference between *r+* and *w+* modes?
a) No difference
b) In *r+* mode, the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and for *w+*, the pointer is placed at the end.
c) In *w+* mode, the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and for *r+*, the pointer is placed at the end.
d) Depends on the operating system.

16. Which of the following command is used to open a file *"c:\pat.txt"* in read-mode only?
a) *fin = open("c:\pat.txt","r")*
b) *fin = open("c:\\pat.txt","r")*
c) *fin = open(file="c:\pat.txt","r+")*
d) *fin = open(file="c:\\pat.txt","r+")*

17. Which of the following statements are true regarding the opening modes of a file?
a) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
b) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.

c) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, the program will open an empty file.
d) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.
e) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.

18. Which of the following command is used to open a file *"c:\pat.txt"* for writing in binary format only?
a) *fout = open("c:\pat.txt","w")* b) *fout = open("c:\\pat.txt","wb")*
c) *fout = open("c:\pat.txt","w+")* d) *fout = open("c:\\pat.txt","wb+")*

19. Which of the following command is used to open a file *"c:\pat.txt"* for writing as well reading in binary format only?
a) *fout = open("c:\pat.txt","w")* b) *fout = open("c:\\pat.txt","wb")*
c) *fout = open("c:\pat.txt","w+")* b) *fout = open("c:\\pat.txt",wb+")*

20. Which of the following functions do you use to write data in the binary format?
a) *write( )* b) *output( )*
c) *dump( )* d) *send( )*

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The default file-open mode is _____ mode.
2. A _____ governs the type of operations *(e.g., read/write/append)* possible in the opened file.
3. The two types of data files can be _____ files and _____ files.
4. The other name for file object is _____.
5. The _____ file mode will open a file for read and write purpose.
6. The _____ file mode will open a file for write and read purpose.
7. To close an open file, _____ method is used.
8. To read all the file contents in the form of a list, _____ method is sued.
9. To write a list in a file, _____ method may be used.
10. To force Python to write the contents of file buffer on to storage file, _____ method may be used.
11. To read and write into binary files, _____ module of Python is used.
12. The _____ method of pickle module writes data into a binary file.
13. The _____ method of pickle module reads data from a binary file.
14. The conversion of an object hierachy in byte stream is called _____ or _____.
15. The character that separates the values in *csv* files is called the _____.

16. The default delimiter of *csv* files is _____.
17. The *csv* files are actually _____ files.
18. We can suppress EOL translation is text file by giving _____ argument in *open( ).*
19. The file mode to open a binary file for reading as well writing is _____.
20. The file mode to open a text file for reading as well writing is _____.
21. The file mode to open a text file for writing as well reading is _____.
22. The file mode to open a binary file for writing as well reading is _____.
23. The file mode to open a *csv* file for reading as well writing is _____.
24. The file mode to open a *csv* file for appending as well reading is _____.
25. To specify a different delimiter while writing into a *csv* file, _____ argument is used with *csv.writer( ).*

True/False Questions:

1. When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
2. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, an error occurs.
3. When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is over written with the new file.
4. The absolute paths are from the topmost level of the directory structure.
5. The relative paths are relative to the current working directory.
6. The relative path for a file always remains the same even after changing the directory.
7. The types of operations that can be carried out on a file depend upon the file mode a file is opened in.
8. If no path is given with a file name in the file *open( ),* then the file must exist in the current directory.
9. Functions *readline( )* and *readlines( )* are essentially the same.
10. Python automatically flushes the file buffers before closing a file with *close( )* function.
11. When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.
12. When you open a file for appending, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.
13. Conversion of an object hierarchy in byte stream is called Serialisation.
14. Serialisation process is also called pickling.
15. The *load( )* function of the pickle module performs pickling.
16. The *dump( )* function of the pickle module performs unpickling.
17. The *csv* file can only take comma as delimiter.
18. The *csv* files are text files.