

Objective Type Questions

(1 mark each)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. To open a file c:\scores.txt for reading, we use _____

- (a) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r")
- (b) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r")
- (c) infile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "r")
- (d) infile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "r")

Ans. (b) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r") (1 mark for correct answer)

Q. 2. Which of the following statements are true?

- (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, a new file is created
- (c) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file
- (d) All of the mentioned

Ans. (d) All of the mentioned (1 mark for correct answer)

Q. 3. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use _____

- (a) infile.read(2)
- (b) infile.read()
- (c) infile.readline()

(d) infile.readlines()

Ans. (a) infile.read(2)

Q. 4. To read the entire remaining contents of file as a string from a file object infile, we use _____

- (a) infile.read(2)
- (b) infile.read()
- (c) infile.readline()
- (d) infile.readlines()

Ans. (b) infile.read()

Q. 5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f = None
for i in range(5):
    with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
        if i > 2:
            break
    print(f.closed)
```

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) None
- (d) Error

Ans. (a) True

(1 mark for correct answer)

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. Differentiate between file modes r+ and w+ with respect to Python. U [CBSE Delhi 2018]

Ans. r+ → opens a text file for both reading and writing.
w+ → opens a text file for both reading and writing. It overwrites the file if it exists.

(1 mark for correct differentiation) 1

Q. 2. Differentiate between file modes r+ and rb+ with respect to Python. R [CBSE Delhi 2018]

Ans. r+ → opens text files in read mode & write mode.
rb+ → opens binary files in read mode & write mode.

(1 mark for correct differentiation) 1

Q. 3. Write a statement in Python to perform the following operations:

A [CBSE Outside Delhi 2016]

- (i) To open a text file "MYPET.TXT" in write mode.
- (ii) To open a text file "MYPET.TXT" in read mode.

Ans. (i) f1=open("MYPET.TXT", "w")
(ii) f2=open("MYPET.TXT", "r")

(½ mark for each correct statement)
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] 1

Q. 4. Write a statement in Python to perform the following operations: A [CBSE Delhi 2016]

- (i) To open a text file "BOOK.TXT" in read mode.
- (ii) To open a text file "BOOK.TXT" in write mode.

Ans. (i) f1 = open("BOOK.TXT", "r")
(ii) f2 = open("BOOK.TXT", "w")

(½ mark for each correct statement)
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 5. Write a statement in Python to perform the following operations: U [CBSE Computer Science 2016]

- (i) To open a text file "LOG.TXT" in read mode.
- (ii) To open a text file "LOG.TXT" in write mode.

Ans. (i) fileobj=open("LOG.TXT", "r")
(ii) fileobj=open("LOG.TXT", "w")

(1 mark for correct answer)

Q. 6. Observe the following code and answer the question that follow:

```
File = open("Mydata", "a")
_____ # Blank 1
File.close()
```

(i) What type (Text/Binary) of file is Mydata?

- (ii) Fill the Blank 1 with statement to write "ABC" in the file "Mydata". [U] [CBSE SQP 2016]
 (i) Text File (½ mark for the correct answer)
 (ii) File. write ("ABC") (½ mark for the correct statement) 1

Q. 7. What are files? [R]
 Ans. A named entity, usually stored on a hard drive, that contains a stream of characters are called files. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 8. What are the types of files in Python? [R]
 Ans. Text files and Binary files. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 9. What does the writelines() function do? [U]
 Ans. It writes the strings to the file. file_object.writelines(sequence_of_strings). (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 10. What is the use of read() function? [R]
 Ans. read() function reads the whole file and returns the text as a string. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 11. What is the use of readline() function? [U]
 Ans. readline() function reads the file one line at a time and returns it as a string. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 12. What is the use of write() function? [U]
 Ans. write() function writes the string to file. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 13. What is the use of rename() function? [A]
 Ans. rename() function is used to rename a file existing on the disk. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 14. What is the use of remove() function? [A]
 Ans. The remove() method is used to delete files by supplying the name of the file to be deleted as the argument. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 15. What is tell() method? [U]
 Ans. The tell() method tells the current position of the file pointer within the file. In other words, the next read or write will occur at that many bytes from the beginning of the file. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 16. What is the use of close() function? [M]
 Ans. The close() method of a file object flushes any unwritten information and closes the file object, after which no more writing can be done. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 17. What is the use of flush() method? [M]
 Ans. When using buffered input or output, it may occasionally be useful to use the flush method to ensure that the file's buffer is emptied. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 18. What is the use of load() method? [U]
 Ans. This method is used for reading data from file. We will use pickle.load() to read the object from pickle file.

Syntax :
 object = load(fileobject)
 (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 19. What is the use of pickle module? [A]
 Ans. pickle module can be used to store any kind of object in file as it allows us to store Python objects with their structure. So, for storing data in binary format, pickle module is used. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 20. What is the use of dump() method? [A]
 Ans. This method is used to write the object in file, which is opened in binary access mode. Syntax :
 dump(object, fileobject)
 (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 21. In how many ways can end of file be detected? [U]
 Ans. There are two ways :
 (i) When end of file is reached, readline() will return an empty string.
 (ii) try:
 while True :
 y = pickle.load(file)
 -- do something --
 except EOFError :
 pass (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 22. Explain seek() method. [U]
 Ans. The seek(offset[, from_what]) method changes the current file pointer position. The offset argument indicates the number of bytes to be moved. The from_what argument specifies the reference position from where the bytes are to be moved. (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 23. What is the use of truncate() method? [R]
 Ans. The truncate() method accepts a number of bytes as its argument and changes the length of the file being operated on to that many bytes. If the file is shorter than the number of bytes specified, it will be added with null characters (binary zeroes, not blanks). (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 24. How is method write() different from writelines() in python? [A] [CBSE SQP 2015]

Ans: write(str) writes a string into a file while writelines(sequence) writes a sequence of strings to the file

Ex: str = "Hello"
 f.write(str)
 strlist = ["I", "love", "Python"]
 f.writelines(strlist)
 (1 mark for correct answer) 1

Q. 25. Write syntax for opening a file. [A]
 Ans. <file-object name> = open (<file name>)
 (1 mark for correct answer) 1