5 In the if block, scan the integers from the file into the elements of the integer array

```
for( i = 0 ; !feof( nums_ptr ) ; i++ )
{
   fscanf( nums_ptr , "%d" , &nums[i] ) ;
}
```

6 Next, in the if block, output the array element values

```
fprintf( stdout , "\nTotal numbers found: %d\n" , i ) ;
for( j=0 ; j<i ; j++ ) { fprintf( stdout , "%d " , nums[j] ) ; }
```

7 Now, write the array element values into a file

```
fprintf( hint_ptr , "fscanf and fprintf are flexible\n" ) ;
for( j=0 ; j<i ; j++ ) { fprintf( hint_ptr , "%d " , nums[j] ) ; }
```

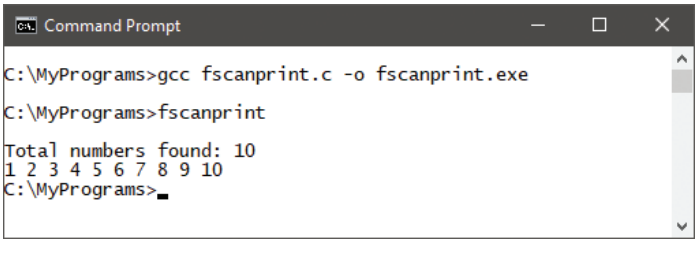
8 Finally, in the if block, close both files upon completion

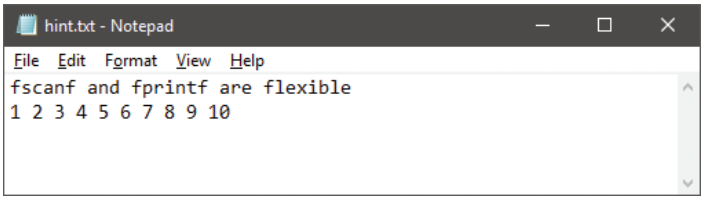
```
fclose( nums_ptr ) ;
fclose( hint_ptr ) ; return 0 ;
```

9 Add an alternative message for if the attempt should fail

```
else
{
  fprintf( stdout , "Unable to open a file\n" ) ; return 1 ;
}
```

10 Save the program file, then compile and execute the program to open a file then output and write its contents





Notice that the **feof()** function is used in this example to test if the end of the file has been reached – exiting the loop when it is reached.

The **fscanf()** and **fprintf()** functions take the same arguments as **scanf()** and **printf()** plus an additional first stream argument.