JAC 444

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Workshop 6

Course Code: NBBL

**a)What are the advantages about the Random-Access File?**

The advantages of the Random-Access File are about accessing to a specified position for reading or writing in a file and changing the data in the position. By the Random-access File, a file can open for reading “r” or both reading and writing “rw” the data (Tutorial, 2019).

**b)What are the disadvantages about the Random-Access File?**

The advantages of Random-Access File are about complex programming, data erasing accidently, and expensive cost for software and hardware (Tech 21 Century, 2019).

**c)What are the usages about the Random-Access File?**

A Random-Access File acts the same as a huge array of bytes. By the random-access file, we can use a cursor for pointing to the array and after that we can read (write) the data (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**d)What are the syntaxes about the Random-Access File?**

read() : java.io.RandomAccessFile.read()

Reading byte from the file and returning an integer from the range of 0 t0 255 (GeeksforGeeks, 2019)

and

write() : java.io.RandomAccessFile.write()

writing byte to the file (GeeksforGeeks, 2019)

**e)What are the constructors about the Random-Access File?**

RandomAccessFile (File file, [String](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-string) mode)

A random-access file stream creates to read from, and to write to, the file specified by the File argument (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

RandomAccessFile (String name, String mode)

A random-access file stream creates to read from, and to write to, a file with the specified name (string) (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**f)What are the methods of the Random-Access File?**

**void close()** 🡺 It closes this random-access file stream and releases any system resources associated with the stream (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**FileChannel getChannel()** 🡺 It returns the unique FileChannel object associated with this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**int readInt()** 🡺 It reads a signed 32-bit integer from this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**String readUTF()** 🡺 It reads in a string from this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**void seek(long pos)** 🡺 It sets the file-pointer offset, measured from the beginning of this file, at which the next read or write occurs (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**void writeDouble(double v)** 🡺 It converts the double argument to a long using the doubleToLongBits method in class Double, and then writes that long value to the file as an eight-byte quantity, high byte first (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**void writeFloat(float v)** 🡺 It converts the float argument to an int using the floatToIntBits method in class Float, and then writes that int value to the file as a four-byte quantity, high byte first (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**void write(int b)** 🡺 It writes the specified byte to this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**int read()** 🡺 It reads a byte of data from this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**long length()** 🡺 It returns the length of this file (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

**void seek(long pos)** 🡺 It sets the file-pointer offset, measured from the beginning of this file, at which the next read or write occurs (www.javatpoint.com, 2019).

References

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