Section 10 - IO Fundamentals and Java Exceptions
Quiz Answers

1.

You need to enclose checked exceptions inside try-catch clauses. You don't need to enclose unchecked exceptions inside try-catch clauses.

2.

Try-with is useful because you don't have to worry about closing IO resources. When you open a BufferedReader, for example, you need to close it, but you might run into an IOException in several places, which means you need to place the closing code in a finally block. However, in this finally block, you need to make sure the reader isn't null (because it may be if the program threw an IOException while the reader was being opened), and in order to close the reader, you need to enclose the statement in yet another try-catch clause, which makes the code a horrendous mess.

3.

Deserialization/Serialization are just fancy words for reading and writing objects to disk. By implementing the Serializable class, you can easily read/write objects.

4.

```
String content = "";
int[] out = new int[100];
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
{
	out[i] = (int) (Math.random() * 100);
	content += out[i] + "\n";
}

try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(new File("nums.txt"))))
{
	writer.write(content);
}
catch (IOException e)
{
	e.printStackTrace();
}
```