

## Module Review

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. Why can it sometimes be cumbersome to work with files in Java?

1 / 1 point

- Because Java is platform neutral.
- It isn't. Reading and writing files in Java is very straightforward.
- Because early portions of Java file system haven't been updated yet.

Correct

Correct.

2. What is a Java **input stream**?

1 / 1 point

- A wrapper around a data source that makes bulk processing convenient and fast.
- A physical device connection for the purpose of reading and writing data.
- A logical connection to an external source for the purposes of input.

Correct

Correct.

3. Why might you use **LineNumberReader** instead of **BufferedReader**?

1 / 1 point

- So you can read lines.

Correct

Correct.

4. With **LineNumberReader**, if you use a loop to read lines until you run out, what will happen?

1 / 1 point

- It will move to the next code block.
- It will return a null value.
- It will throw an exception.

Correct

Correct.

5. What type of file is the **properties** file?

1 / 1 point

- A text file.
- Can be any type of file as long as it is specified.
- A binary file.

Correct

Correct.

6. What can a **properties** file be used for?

1 / 1 point

- to localize data.
- to define system properties for Java.
- to identify output devices.

Correct

Correct.

7. Which major additions to the **Java Class Library** were introduced in Java 7? (select all that apply)

1 / 1 point

- Java Streams
- File I/O feature enhancements
- Improved Socket I/O
- Asynchronous I/O

Correct

Correct.

8. What are the two basic abstract classes in the `java.io` package?

1 / 1 point

- LineNumberReader
- BufferedReader
- InputStream
- OutputStream

Correct

Correct.

9. There are three steps to write text to a file.

1 / 1 point

1. Connect an output stream to the file

2. Write text data to the stream

What is the third step?

- Close the stream
- Check for exceptions
- Flush the memory

Correct

Correct.

10. What does the `File` class do?

1 / 1 point

- Read from files but not write.
- Read and write to/from files.
- Write to files but not read.
- Discover properties of files and directories.

Correct

That's right!