Chapter 11 CRT

- No, data in memory cannot be called a file. A file refers to data stored on a
 persistent storage device like a hard drive or solid state drive, while data in
 memory is temporary and lost after the program terminates. data in memory is
 managed by the program at runtime, while files are managed by the OS file
 system.
- 2. import java.io.File;
- 3. Instead of:

```
File textFile = new File("c:\inventory.txt");
The correct statement is:
File textFile = new File("c:\\inventory.txt");
The error is that a double backslash(\\) should have been used instead of a single one(\).
```

4. a) The try-catch-finally statement is used to write an exception handler.

```
b)
```

- 5. a) System.err (The err stream)
 - b) The messages are displayed on the console, where the system.out displays and it displays right after the error occurs`.
- 6. a) the file stream keeps track of the file position where reading or writing last occurred.
 - b) The carriage return character (Cr) followed by a line feed character (Lf) is called a line terminator.
- 7. The fileWriter and bufferedWriter classes write data to a file. The bufferedWriter wraps around the FileWriter to write strings more efficiently.

```
8.
```

- 9. Writing objects to a file is object serialization. When info about the object from the file is retrieved, it is called object deserialization
- 10. Serializable interface must be implemented if objects of a class are to be written to a file.