GLS UNIVERSITY
BCA SEM-IV
SUBJECT: Advance Java
ASSIGNMENT – 1
Unit -1 File handling in Java

Que 1. Do as directed:

1. _____ stream helps to convert raw bytes into the basic type of Java.
2. The classes used for Disk File handling are ____ and _____.
3. The I/O related classes are availabe in _____ package.
4. The InputStreamReader class converts _____ stream to _____stream.
5. The _____ class is used only to know the details about the file.
6. _____ method returns -1 when end of file is encounterd.
7. Define Serialization Process.
8. Which method of RandomAccessFile will return the current location of the file pointer?
9. Which method flushes the stream?
10. List out three streams which are automatically created.
11. _____ method sends any buffered byte to its destination.
12. The InputStreamReader class converts ____stream to _____stream.
13. Java provides _____package for reading and writing streams.
14. All the data in java is treated in _____ and ____ streams
15. _____ method sends any buffered byte to its destination.
16. _____ and _____class is used to read/write an object to/from file.
17. The InputStreamReader class converts _____ stream to _____ Stream.
18. Character – oriented I/O process with memory buffer as source/destination is dealt in the class _____ and _____.
19. Draw an hierarchy for InputStream Class
20. Draw an hierarchy for OutputStream Class
21. Draw an hierarchy for Reader Class
22. Draw an hierarchy for Writer Class
23. For the abstract classes, Object cannot be created but references of this type can be declared.(True/False)
24. A stream can be defined as a sequence of data. (True / False)
25. The java.io package contains all the classes required for input and output operations. (True / False)
26. File class can be used to read and write bytes into a file. (True / False)
27. In byte stream, data are accessed as a sequence of bytes. (True / False)
28. OutputStreamWriter converts byte stream to character stream. (True / False)
29. BufferedReader is the subclass of Reader.(True / False)
30. Avilable() method returns total number of remaining bytes that can be read from this input stream without blocking.(True/False)

Que 2. Explain the following Methods with example.

- mark()
- close()
- flush()
- read()
- skip(long b)
- write(int)
- markSupported()

- void write(byte[] b, int off, int len)
- Size()
- seek(int len)
- getFilePointer()
- setLength(long newsize)
- getEncoding()
- toCharArray()
- toString()
- getEncoding()
- ready()

Que 3 Attempt Following

1. Explain the streams in Java I/O.
2. Explain in detail: File class with its methods
3. Explain in detail: Byte Stream
4. Explain in detail: Disk File Handling
5. Explain in detail: Filterd Byte Stream
6. Explain in detail: SequenceInputStream
7. Explain in detail: ObjectOutputStream
8. Explain in detail: ObjectInputStream
9. Explain in detail: Random Access File
10. Explain in detail: Character Stream
11. Explain in detail: Reader class
12. Explain in detail: Writer class
13. Explain in detail: InputStreamReader class
14. Explain in detail: OutputStreamWriter class
15. Explain in detail: FileReader class
16. Explain in detail: FileWriter class
17. Explain in detail: CharArrayReader class
18. Explain in detail: CharArrayWriter class
19. Explain in detail: BufferReader class
20. Explain in detail: ByteArrayInputStream class
21. Explain in detail: ByteArrayOutputStream class

	Roll No.	**Que 1 and 2**	**Que 3**
1.	1 to 10	All	1,11,9
2.	11 to 20	All	2,12,10
3.	21 to 30	All	3,13,21
4.	31 to 40	All	4,14,7
5.	41 to 50	All	5,15,8
6.	51 to 60	All	6,16,1
7.	61 to 70	All	7,17,2
8.	71 to 80	All	8,18,6
9.	81 to 90	All	1,10,15
10.	91 to 100	All	3,7,18
11.	101 to 120	All	5,11,21