## 29 Lecture - CS504

## **Important Mcqs**

Q: In C++, which feature can be used for automatic resource management in file handling? a) try-catch block b) smart pointers c) dynamic memory allocation d) static variables **Solution: b)** smart pointers Q: In Java, which statement is used for automatic resource management in file handling? a) try-catch block b) finalize() method c) using statement d) try-with-resources Solution: d) try-with-resources Q: What should you do before opening a file in C++ or Java? a) Close any other open files. b) Check for file existence. c) Check the file size. d) Create a backup of the file. Solution: b) Check for file existence. Q: Which file stream class in C++ provides buffered file input? a) std::ifstream b) std::ofstream c) std::fstream d) std::stringstream Solution: a) std::ifstream Q: In Java, which java.io class is commonly used for buffered file input? a) BufferedReader b) FileWriter c) FileReader d) BufferedWriter Solution: a) BufferedReader Q: What is the purpose of using relative paths in file handling? a) To improve performance. b) To ensure file security. c) To handle large files efficiently. d) To avoid hardcoding absolute paths and improve portability. Solution: d) To avoid hardcoding absolute paths and improve portability. Q: Which method is used for reading files line-by-line in Java? a) readLine() b) read() c) readAllLines() d) readChar() Solution: a) readLine() Q: How should files be closed after usage in both C++ and Java? a) It is not necessary to close files manually. b) Use close() method in Java and delete keyword in C++. c) Use fclose() function in C++ and close() method in Java. d) Explicitly call close() method in Java and let C++ handle it automatically. Solution: c) Use fclose() function in C++ and close() method in Java. Q: Which mode should be used for opening binary files in C++? a) ios::out b) ios::binary c) ios::in d) ios::app Solution: b) ios::binary Q: How should exceptions be handled during file handling? a) Never use exceptions for file handling. b) Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions gracefully. c) Use throws clause in Java and noexcept specifier in C++. d) Ignore exceptions to avoid program termination. Solution: b) Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions gracefully.