# Curso Programação Orientada a Objetos com Java

Capítulo: Trabalhando com arquivos

Lendo arquivo texto com classes File e Scanner

#### Classes

- File Representação abstrata de um arquivo e seu caminho
  - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/File.html
- Scanner Leitor de texto
  - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/util/Scanner.html
- IOException (Exception)
  - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/IOException.html

```
package application;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        File file = new File("C:\\temp\\in.txt");
        Scanner sc = null;
             sc = new Scanner(file);
             while (sc.hasNextLine()) {
                 System.out.println(sc.nextLine());
        catch (IOException e) {
             System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        finally {
            if (sc != null) {
                 sc.close();
   }
```

## FileReader e BufferedReader

#### Classes

- FileReader (stream de leitura de caracteres a partir de arquivos)
  - <a href="https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/FileReader.html">https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/FileReader.html</a>
- BufferedReader (mais rápido)
  - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/BufferedReader.html
  - <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9648811/specific-difference-between-bufferedreader-and-filereader">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9648811/specific-difference-between-bufferedreader-and-filereader</a>

```
package application;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String path = "C:\\temp\\in.txt";
        BufferedReader br = null;
        fr = new FileReader(path);
            br = new BufferedReader(fr);

        String line = br.readLine();

        while (line != null) {
            System.out.printIn(Line);
            line = br.readLine();
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
    } finally {
        if (br != null)
            br.close();
        if (fr! = null)
            fr.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

# Bloco try-with-resources

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### Bloco try-with-resources

- É um bloco try que declara um ou mais recursos, e garante que esses recursos serão fechados ao final do bloco
- Disponível no Java 7 em diante
- https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/tryResourceClose.html

```
package application;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;
public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String path = "C:\\temp\\in.txt";
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(path))) {
            String line = br.readLine();
            while (line != null) {
                System.out.println(line);
                line = br.readLine();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
   }
}
```

## FileWriter e BufferedWriter

#### Classes

- FileWriter (stream de escrita de caracteres em de arquivos)
  - <a href="https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/FileWriter.html">https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/FileWriter.html</a>
  - Cria/recria o arquivo: new FileWriter(path)
  - Acrescenta ao arquivo existente: new FileWriter(path, true)
- BufferedWriter (mais rápido)
  - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/BufferedWriter.html

```
package application;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] lines = new String[] { "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good night" };
        String path = "C:\\temp\\out.txt";
        try (BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(path))) {
            for (String line : lines) {
                bw.write(line);
                bw.newLine();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace(); }
    }
}
```

# Manipulando pastas com File

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```
package application;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Program {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
             System.out.println("Enter a folder path: ");
             String strPath = sc.nextLine();
             File path = new File(strPath);
             File[] folders = path.listFiles(File::isDirectory);
System.out.println("FOLDERS:");
for (File folder : folders) {
                    System.out.println(folder);
             File[] files = path.listFiles(File::isFile);
             System.out.println("FILES:");
             for (File file : files) {
                    System.out.println(file);
             boolean success = new File(strPath + "\\subdir").mkdir();
System.out.println("Directory created successfully: " + success);
             sc.close();
```

# Informações do caminho do arquivo

```
package application;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter a folder path: ");
        String strPath = sc.nextLine();
        File path = new File(strPath);
        System.out.println("getPath: " + path.getPath());
        System.out.println("getParent: " + path.getParent());
        System.out.println("getName: " + path.getName());
        sc.close();
    }
}
```

## Exercício proposto

Fazer um programa para ler o caminho de um arquivo .csv contendo os dados de itens vendidos. Cada item possui um nome, preço unitário e quantidade, separados por vírgula. Você deve gerar um novo arquivo chamado "summary.csv", localizado em uma subpasta chamada "out" a partir da pasta original do arquivo de origem, contendo apenas o nome e o valor total para aquele item (preço unitário multiplicado pela quantidade), conforme exemplo.

#### Example:

Source file:

TV LED,1290.99,1 Video Game Chair,350.50,3 Iphone X,900.00,2 Samsung Galaxy 9,850.00,2 Output file (out/summary.csv):

TV LED,1290.99 Video Game Chair,1051.50 Iphone X,1800.00 Samsung Galaxy 9,1700.00