

Java e Orientação a Objetos Capítulo: Trabalhando com arquivos

https://devsuperior.com.br

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Lendo arquivo texto com classes File e Scanner

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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

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```
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;
        try {
             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

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Classes

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

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

public class Program {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String path = "c:\\temp\\in\\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\temp{\tem
```

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

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FileWriter e BufferedWriter

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Classes

- FileWriter (stream de escrita de caracteres em de arquivos)
 - https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/io/FileWriter.html
 - 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

http://educandoweb.com.br

```
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

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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.

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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

https://github.com/acenelio/files1-java