Bereich: Input/Output (2)

Palindrome speichern	**Musterlösung**
Package: `de.dhbwka.java.exercise.io`	**Klasse:** `PalindromeFile`

```java
package de.dhbwka.java.exercise.io;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * @author DHBW lecturer
 * @version 1.0
 *
 * Part of lectures on 'Programming in Java'. Baden-Wuerttemberg
 * Cooperative State University.
 *
 * (C) 2016 by J. Sidler, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt, W. Suess
 */
public class PalindromeFile {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
		System.out.print("Bitte Wort eingeben: ");
		String word = scan.next();
		StringBuilder reverse = new StringBuilder(word).reverse(); // RTFM!
		System.out.println("Umgekehrt: " + reverse);

		boolean isPalindrome = word.equalsIgnoreCase(reverse.toString());

		System.out.println(word + " ist "
		+ (isPalindrome ? "" : "k")
		+ "ein Palindrom.");
		scan.close();

		File palFile = new File("palindromes.txt");
		// if palindrome: write it to palindrome file
		if (isPalindrome) {
			try (PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(
				new FileWriter(palFile,true))) // true for "append"
			{
				pw.println(word);
			} catch (IOException e) {
				System.err.println("Fehler beim Schreiben: " +
					e.getMessage());
			}
		}
```

```
            // Read all palindromes
            if (palFile.exists()) {
                  System.out.println("Alle bisher gefundenen Palindrome:");
                  try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
                       new FileReader(palFile)))
                  {
                        while (br.ready())
                              System.out.println(br.readLine());
                  } catch (IOException e) {
                        System.err.println("Fehler beim Lesen: " +
                                           e.getMessage());
                  }
            }
      }

}
```

Bereich: Input/Output (2)

Teil einer Datei	**Musterlösung**
Package: `de.dhbwka.java.exercise.io`	**Klasse:** `TextfileLines`

```
package de.dhbwka.java.exercise.io;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

/**
 * @author DHBW lecturer
 * @version 1.0
 *
 * Part of lectures on 'Programming in Java'. Baden-Wuerttemberg
 * Cooperative State University.
 *
 * (C) 2016 by J. Sidler, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt, W. Suess
 */
public class TextfileLines {

	public static void main(String[] args) {
		File textFile = new File("beispiel.txt");
		StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
		if (textFile.exists()) {
			try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
				new FileReader(textFile)))
			{
				int count = 0;
				while (br.ready()) {
					count++;
					String line = br.readLine();
					if (count>=2 && count<=5) {
						System.out.println(line);
						result.append(line);
					}
				}
				System.out.println("Zeile 2-5: " + result.toString());
			} catch (IOException e) {
				System.err.println("Fehler beim Lesen: " +
							e.getMessage());
			}
		}
	}

}
```