java.io

**Class CharArrayWriter**

* [java.lang.Object](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Object.html)
  + [java.io.Writer](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/Writer.html)
    - java.io.CharArrayWriter
* **All Implemented Interfaces:**

[Closeable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/Closeable.html), [Flushable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/Flushable.html), [Appendable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Appendable.html" \o "interface in java.lang), [AutoCloseable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/AutoCloseable.html" \o "interface in java.lang)

这个Writer是一个以字符数组为目的地的字符输出流.当随着往流中写入的数据增长时,数组的大小也会自动变化.也就是说,向这个流中写入的数据,都会自动被保存在一个数组中.写入的数据,我们可以通过最后使用toString或者toCharArray方法获取到.

注意:这个类使用close方法是没有效果的.从源码可以返现close方法是空的.所以即便关闭了流,这个流中的方法也是可以被调用的.也不会出现IO异常

构造函数

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| [**CharArrayWriter**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#CharArrayWriter--)()  使用默认大小(32)来构造 |
| [**CharArrayWriter**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#CharArrayWriter-int-)(int initialSize)  通过指定大小构造 |

方法

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| [**CharArrayWriter**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html) | [**append**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#append-char-)(char c)  向流中添加一个字符. |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append('a');  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//a  } |

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| [**CharArrayWriter**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html) | [**append**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#append-java.lang.CharSequence-)(**[CharSequence](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/CharSequence.html" \o "interface in java.lang)** csq)  将实现了**[CharSequence](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/CharSequence.html" \o "interface in java.lang)** 接口的对象中的数据添加到流中.如String,StringBuilder,StringBuffer |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharSequence cs = **new** String ("helloworld");//String实现了CharSequence接口  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append(cs);  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//helloworld  } |

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| [**CharArrayWriter**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html) | [**append**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#append-java.lang.CharSequence-int-int-)(**[CharSequence](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/CharSequence.html" \o "interface in java.lang)** csq, int start, int end)  将实现了**[CharSequence](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/CharSequence.html" \o "interface in java.lang)** 接口的对象中的数据截取从start开始截取end个字符添加到流中.如String,StringBuilder,StringBuffer。 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharSequence cs = **new** String ("helloworld");//String实现了CharSequence接口  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append(cs,0,5);  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//hello  } |

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| void | [**close**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#close--)()  空方法，子类才有具体实现 |
| void | [**flush**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#flush--)()  空方法，子类才有具体实现 |

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| void | [**reset**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#reset--)()  重置缓冲区，使您可以再次使用它而不丢弃已经分配的缓冲区。  从代码中发现，是将count字段的值赋值为0.  因为count为0了。当在调用toString方法或者toCharArray方法时，将获取不到任何值了。之后的任何操作都是从数组第0个位置开始操作。 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharSequence cs = **new** String ("helloworld");//String实现了CharSequence接口  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append(cs,0,5);//hello  arrayWriter.reset();//之前放到流中的内容被丢弃了。但是数组已分配的空间还保留。  arrayWriter.append('b');//因为reset了，所以重新从流的开始位置往里放数据。b被放到了开头  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//b.之前放入到流中的hello因为reset，没有被打印。  } |

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| int | [**size**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#size--)()  返回当前流中（数组）字符的大小 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharSequence cs = **new** String ("helloworld");//String实现了CharSequence接口  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append(cs,0,5);//hello  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.size());//5  } |

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| char[] | [**toCharArray**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#toCharArray--)()  返回当前流中的数据，并转换为字符数组 |
| [**String**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/String.html) | [**toString**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#toString--)()  返回当前流中的数据，并转换为字符串 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append('a');  arrayWriter.append('b');  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//ab  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toString());//ab  } |

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| void | [**write**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#write-char:A-int-int-)(char[] c, int off, int len)  将数组c中的索引off开始的位置，截取len个字符，放到当前流中 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  **char**[] char2 = {'a','b','c'};  arrayWriter.write(char2, 1, 2);  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//bc  } |

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| void | [**write**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#write-int-)(int c)  向当前流中添加一个字符（c表示字符表示的asc码） |
| void | [**write**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#write-java.lang.String-int-int-)([**String**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/String.html) str, int off, int len)  将字符串str中从索引off开始，截取len个字符，放到当前流中 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  String str = "abc";  arrayWriter.write(str, 1, 2);  System.***out***.println(arrayWriter.toCharArray());//bc  } |

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| void | [**writeTo**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/CharArrayWriter.html#writeTo-java.io.Writer-)([**Writer**](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/Writer.html) out)  将当前流中的内容写到另外的流中 |

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| 实例 |
| **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException{  CharArrayWriter arrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.append('a');  arrayWriter.append('b');  CharArrayWriter otherArrayWriter = **new** CharArrayWriter();  arrayWriter.writeTo(otherArrayWriter);  System.***out***.println(otherArrayWriter);//bc  } |