SCC0504 - Programação Orientada a Objetos

Java Streams (e arquivos)

Prof. Jose Fernando Rodrigues Junior

http://www.icmc.usp.br/~junio

junio@icmc.usp.br

INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS MATEMÁTICAS E DE COMPUTAÇÃO - USP

Introdução

 Streams é uma analogia à água de um rio, equivalente aos dados que passam por um canal de comunicação

- stream (substantivo): pequeno rio, riacho, córrego (wordreference.com)
- A diferença é que em streams computacionais a água nos aguarda antes de fluir, e que a fonte de água não é indeterminada

 Se tornou usado em toda a computação na década de 90, em diversas linguagens de programação

Introdução

 Dados que fluem de diversas fontes: arquivos, conexões de rede, entrada padrão de dados (teclado), ou mesmo a memória

- Não são eficientes quando navegadas para trás, não possuem ponteiros para posição do arquivo
- Para casos assim, usa-se a classe RandomAccessFile, entre outras soluções
- Streams se baseiam no fluxo unidirecional de bytes, de caracteres, de objetos, entre outras possibilidades



Classe File

- File é uma classe que permite gerenciar arquivos
- Abstrai os metadados de um arquivo ou diretório, como seu caminho, tamanho, e permissões de acesso

```
File fonte = new File("Poo.dat");
if(fonte.exists()){
  if((!fonte.isHidden()) && (!fonte.isDirectory())){
   if(fonte.canRead() && fonte.canWrite()){
    //caminho considerando o directório corrente
    System.out.println(fonte.getPath());
   //caminho completo que pode ser um soft link (atalho do SO)
   System.out.println(fonte.getAbsolutePath());
   //caminho completo como considerado pelo sistema de arquivos
   System.out.println(fonte.getCanonicalPath());
   System.out.println(fonte.lenght());
   fonte.delete();
}
```

Classe File

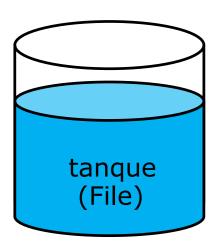
- File é uma classe que permite gerenciar arquivos
- Abstrai os metadados de um arquivo ou diretório, como seu caminho, tamanho, e permissões de acesso

```
public static void scanFiles(String sAFilePath) {
    File fonte = new File(sAFilePath);
    File[] files = fonte.listFiles();
    for (File file : files) { /*for(int i=0; i<files.size;i++)*/
        try {
        if (new File(file.getCanonicalPath()).isDirectory()) {
            scanFiles(file.getCanonicalPath());
        } else {
            System.out.println(file.getName());
        }
    } catch (IOException ex) {
        System.out.println("Erro");
    }
}</pre>
```

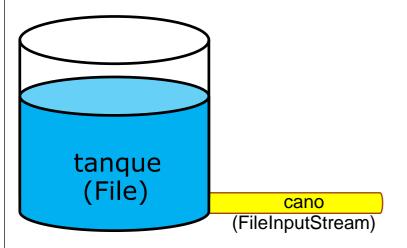


• Exemplo:

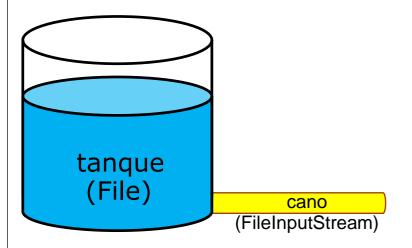
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
```



```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
```



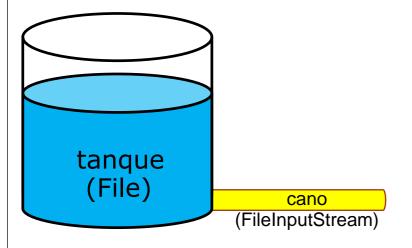
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
byte[] balde = new byte[64]; /*BUFFER*/
```





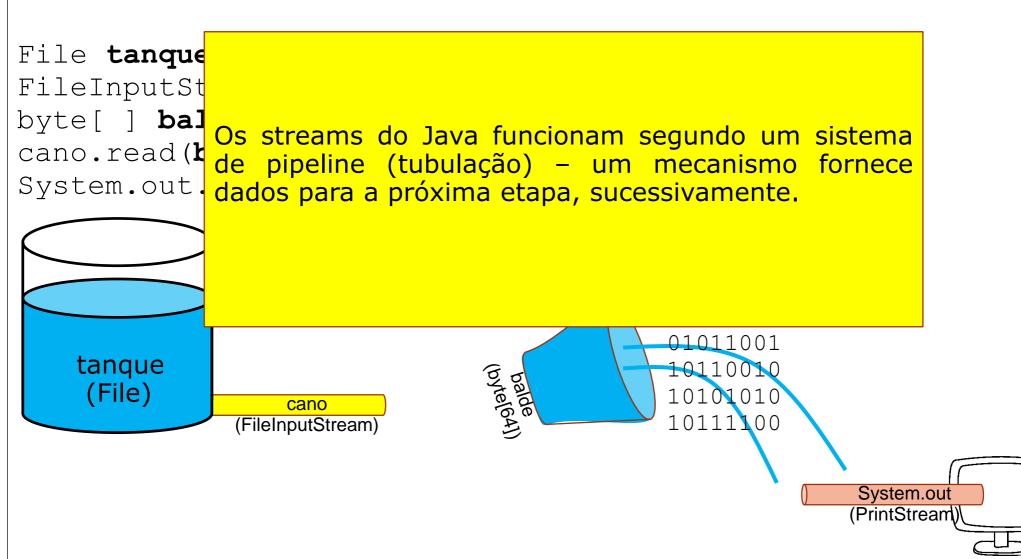
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
byte[] balde = new byte[64]; /*BUFFER*/
cano.read(balde);
    tanque
    (File)
                           01011001
                  cano
                           10110010
              (FileInputStream)
                           10101010
                           10111100
                                   balde
                                  (byte[64])
```

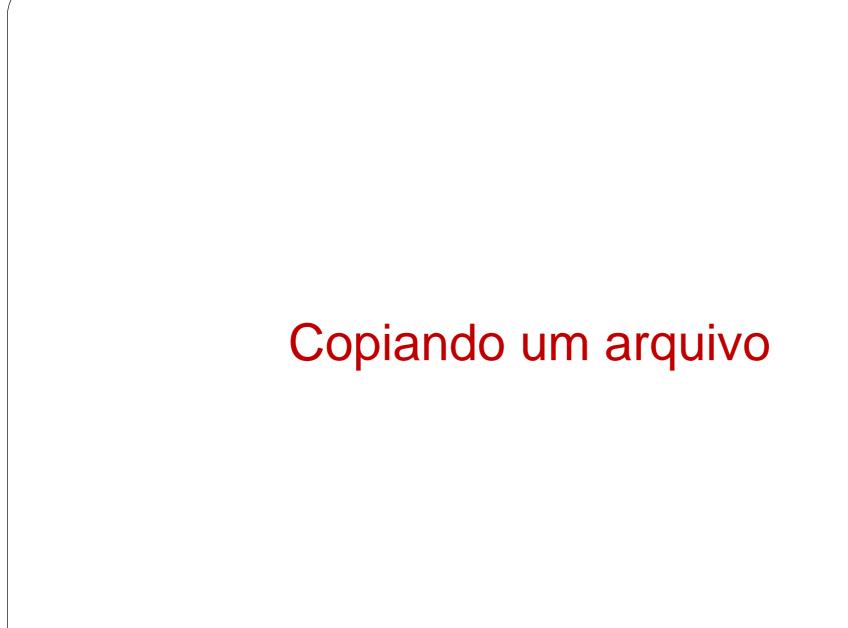
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
byte[] balde = new byte[64]; /*BUFFER*/
cano.read(balde);
```



```
01011001
10110010
10101010
10111100
balde
(byte[64])
```

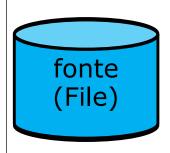
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
byte[] balde = new byte[64]; /*BUFFER*/
cano.read(balde);
System.out.println("CANO (64 bytes): " + balde);
                                            01011001
                               balde
(byte[64])
    tanque
                                            10110010
    (File)
                                            10101010
                  cano
                                            10111100
               (FileInputStream)
                                                         System.out
                                                         (PrintStream
```





Copiando um arquivo com streams. Exemplo:

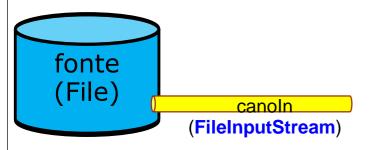
```
File fonte = new File(nomeFonte);
File destino = new File(nomeDestino);
```

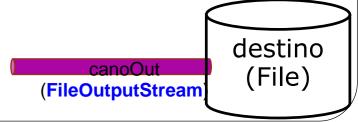


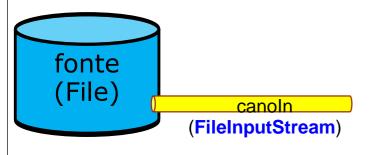


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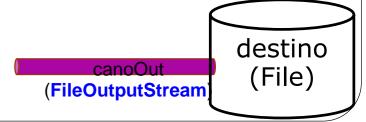
```
File fonte = new File(nomeFonte);
File destino = new File(nomeDestino);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(fonte);
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(destino);
```

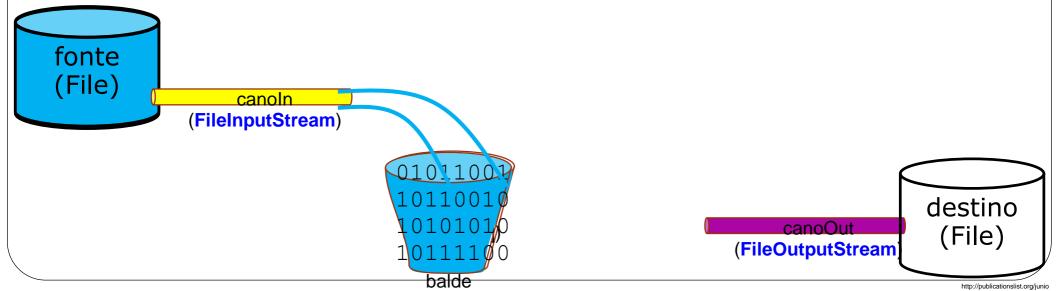


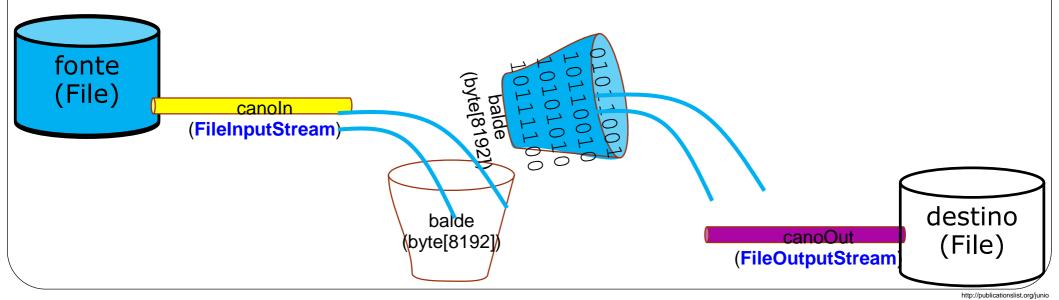


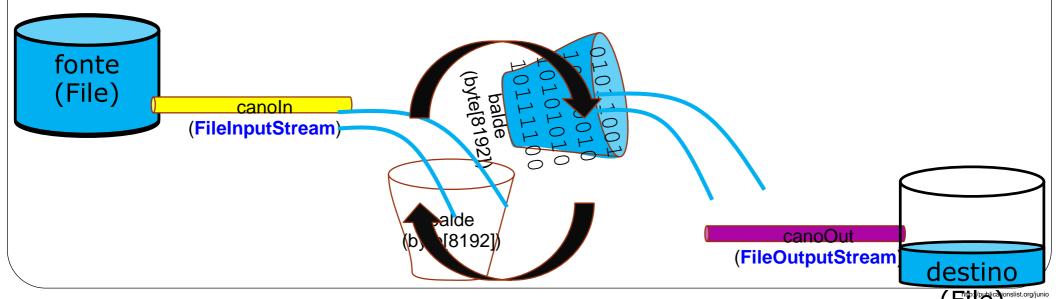


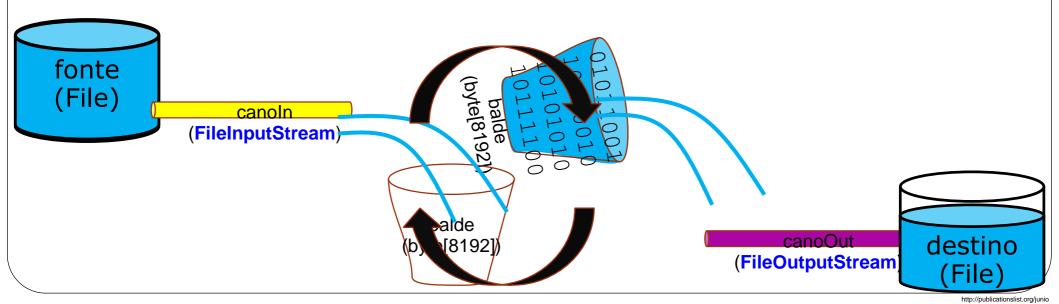


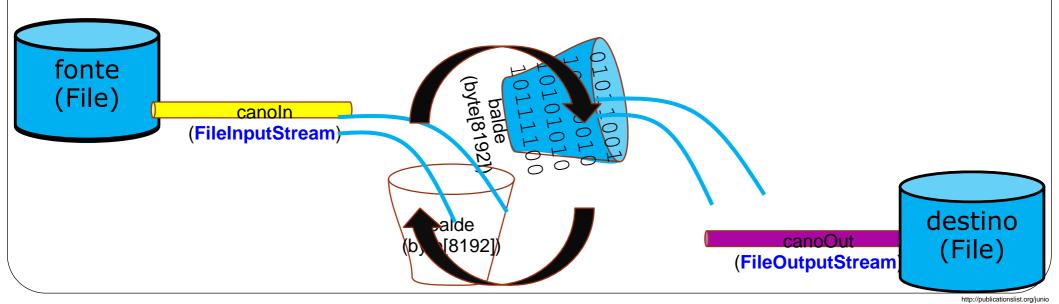




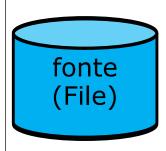






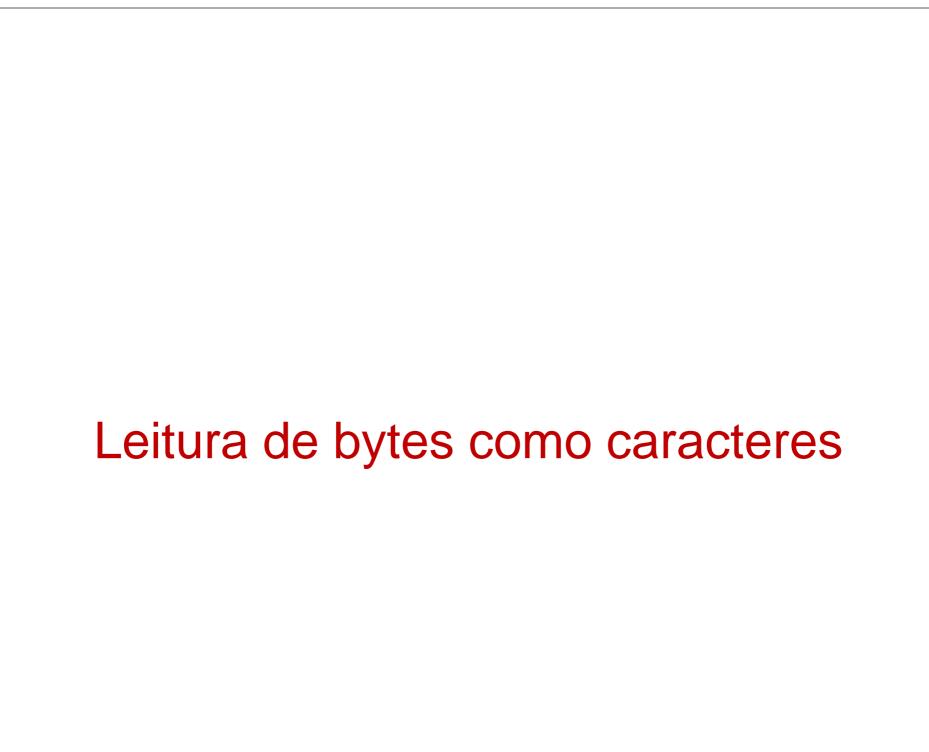


```
File fonte = new File(nomeFonte);
File destino = new File(nomeDestino);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(fonte);
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(destino);
                                         /*2^13 bytes de buffer*/
byte[] balde = new byte[8192];
int length = canoIn.read(balde);
while (length !=-1) {
 canoOut.write(balde, 0, length);
 length = canoIn.read(balde);
canoIn.close();
canoOut.close();
```

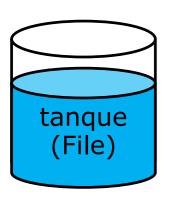




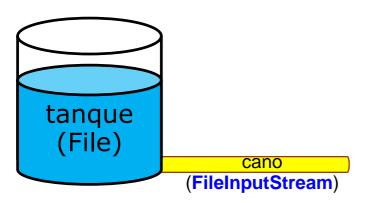




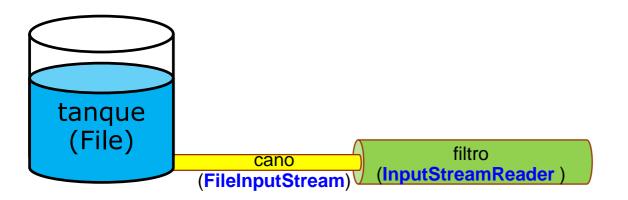
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
```



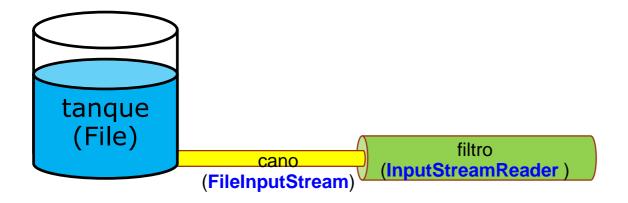
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
```



```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
```

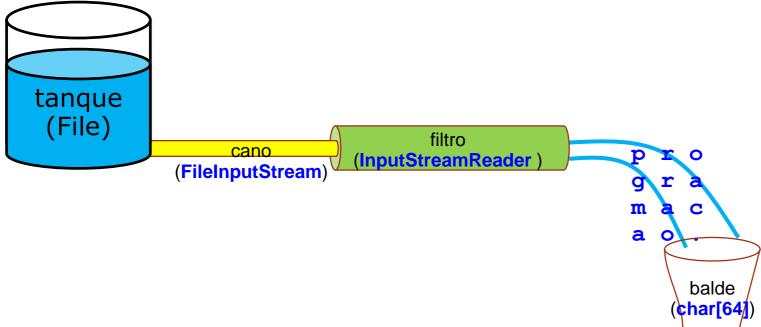


```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
char[] balde = new char[64]; /*BUFFER*/
```

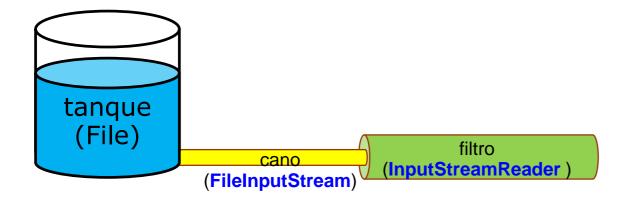


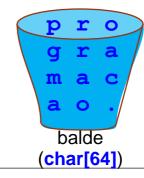


```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
char[] balde = new char[64]; /*BUFFER*/
filtro.read(balde);
```



```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
char[] balde = new char[64]; /*BUFFER*/
filtro.read(balde);
```





```
File tanque = new File("aqua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
char[ ] balde = new char[64]; /*BUFFER*/
filtro.read(balde);
System.out.println("CANO (64 chars): " + balde);
    tanque
     (File)
                              filtro
                 cano
                         (InputStreamReader)
              (FileInputStream)
                                                     System.out
                                                    (PrintStream)
```

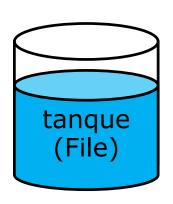
 Leitores específicos fornecem os dados de diferentes maneiras. Exemplo:

```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
                    asso - now Fila Innut Ctrosm (+3)
FileInputStroam
InputStr
char[]
filtro. Tos readers do Java interpretam os dados como caracteres e
System. onão como bytes.
          Entre eles: BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FilterReader,
          InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader
     tangi
      (File
                           (InputStreamReader)
               (FileInputStream)
```

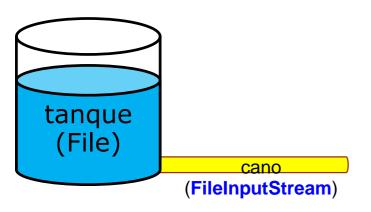


System.out (PrintStream)

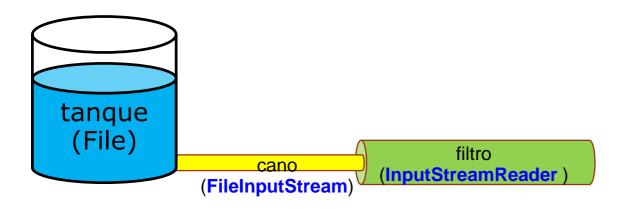
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
```



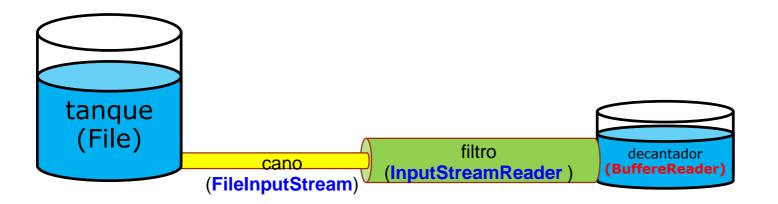
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
```



```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
```



```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
BufferedReader decantador = new BufferedReader(filtro);//BUFFER
```



 Leitores específicos fornecem os dados de diferentes maneiras. Exemplo:

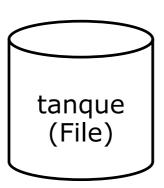
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
BufferedReader decantador = new BufferedReader(filtro);//BUFFER
String balde = decantador.readLine();
    tanque
     (File)
                                  filtro
                                               decantador
                                             (BuffereReader)
                   cano
                            (InputStreamReader)
              (FileInputStream)
                                                    "Estru<mark>turas d</mark>e dados \n"
```

balde (String)

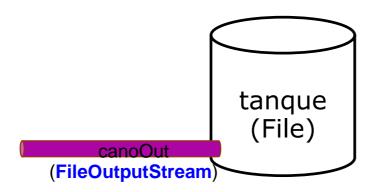
```
File tanque = new File("agua.txt");
FileInputStream cano = new FileInputStream(tanque);
InputStreamReader filtro = new InputStreamReader(cano);
BufferedReader decantador = new BufferedReader(filtro);//BUFFER
String balde = decantador.readLine();
System.out.println(balde);
    tanque
     (File)
                                 filtro
                                             decantador
                                            (BuffereReader)
                  cano
                           (InputStreamReader)
              (FileInputStream)
                         System.out
                        (PrintStream)
```



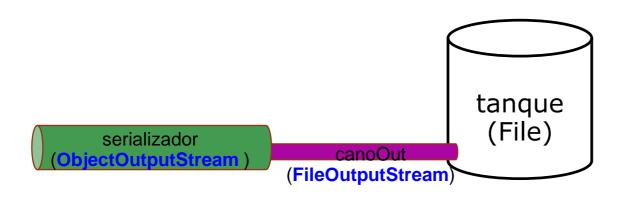
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
```



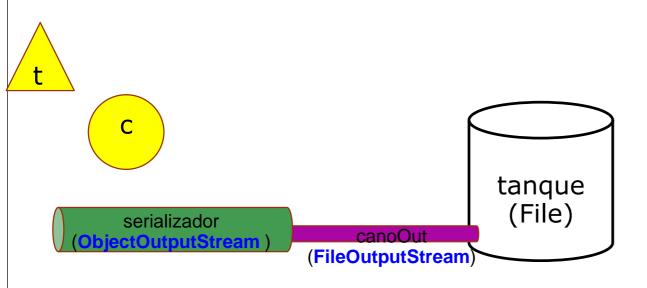
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
```



```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
```



```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
```



Também é possível fazer stream com instâncias de objetos,

este

* Atenção: qualquer classe escrita em Java pode ser serializada, para isso ela tem que implementar a Interface Serializable.

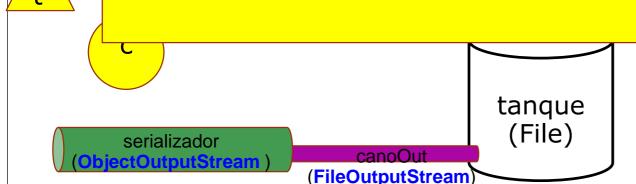
ler

Object

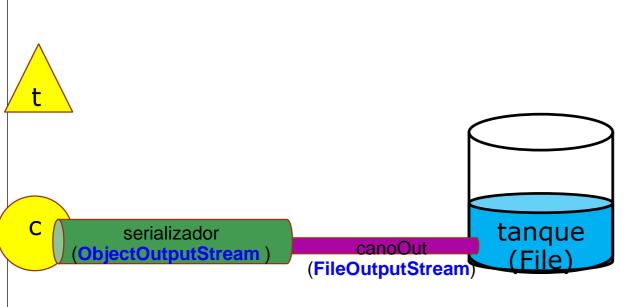
Circul

Triang

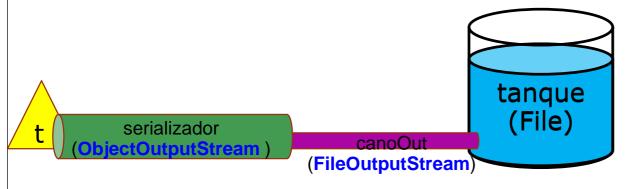
A Interface **Serializable** é uma "**tagging interface**", ela não possui nenhum método e nenhum atributo. Ela apenas tipifica uma dada classe indicando que ela pode ser escrita como uma sequência de bytes.



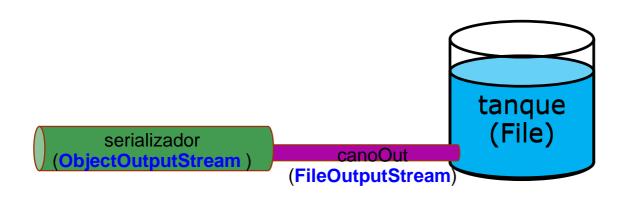
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
```



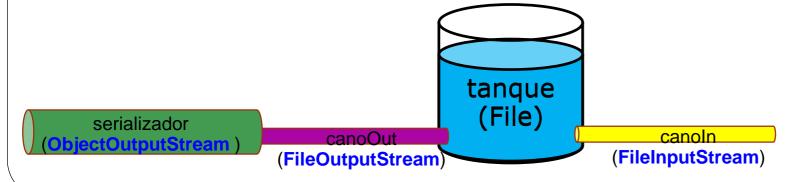
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
```



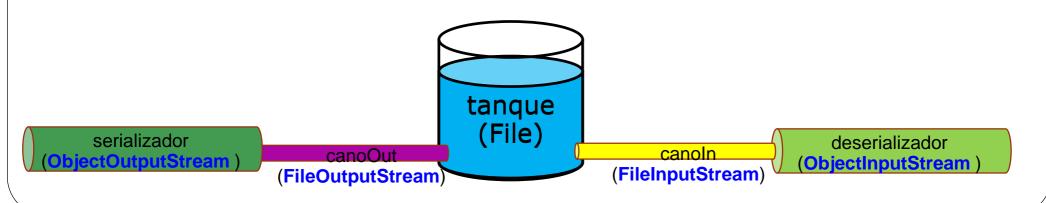
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
```



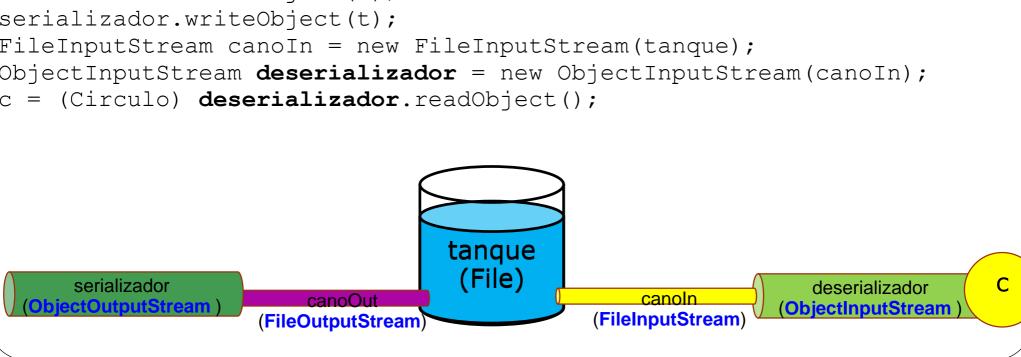
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File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(tanque);
```



```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(tanque);
ObjectInputStream deserializador = new ObjectInputStream(canoIn);
```

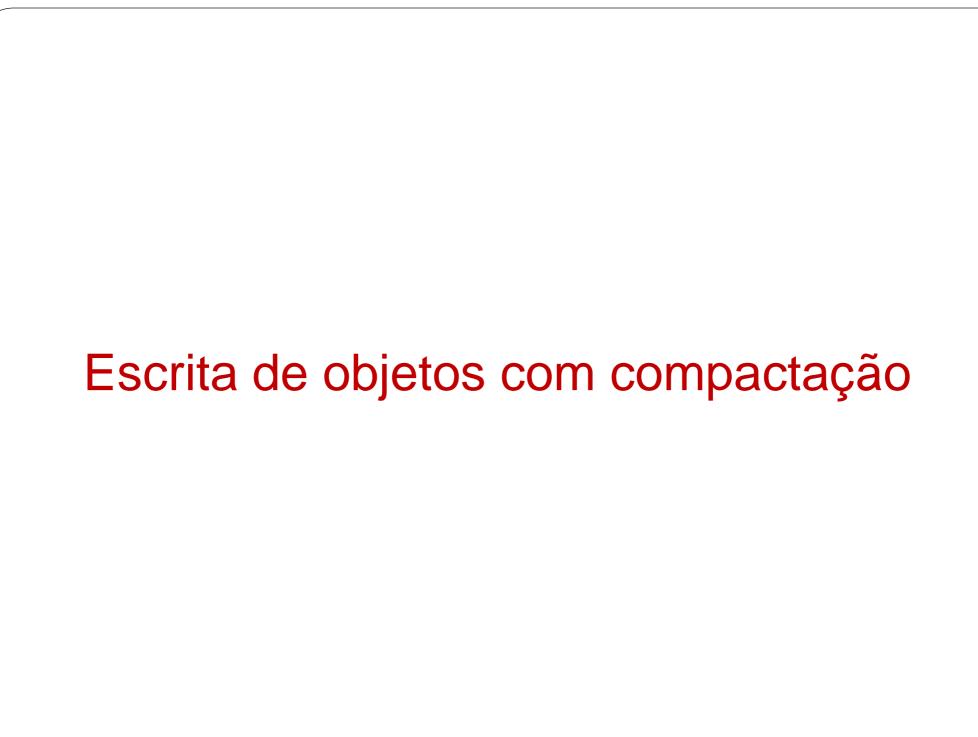


```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(tanque);
ObjectInputStream deserializador = new ObjectInputStream(canoIn);
c = (Circulo) deserializador.readObject();
```



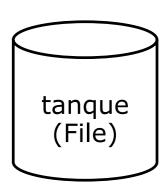
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo (543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(tanque);
ObjectInputStream deserializador = new ObjectInputStream(canoIn);
c = (Circulo) deserializador.readObject();
t = (Triangulo) deserializador.readObject();
                                  tanque
                                   (File)
     serializador
                                                             deserializador
                                                canoln
                       canoOut
                                                           (ObjectInputStream
                                             (FileInputStream)
                   (FileOutputStream)
```

```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(canoOut);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo (543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
FileInputStream canoIn = new FileInputStream(tanque);
ObjectInputStream deserializador = new ObjectInputStream(canoIn);
c = (Circulo) deserializador.readObject();
t = (Triangulo) deserializador.readObject();
                                  tanque
                                   (File)
     serializador
                                                             deserializador
                                                canoln
                       canoOut
                                                           (ObjectInputStream
                                             (FileInputStream)
                   (FileOutputStream)
```

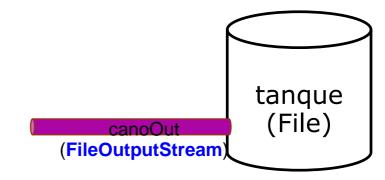


File-FileOutputStream-GZIPOutputStream-ObjectOutputStream
Pode-se também usar compactação. Exemplo:
http://publicationslist.org/unia

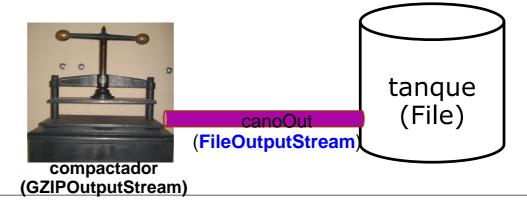
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
```



```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
```



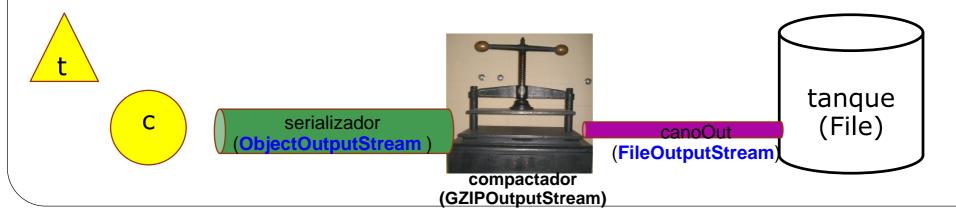
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
GZIPOutputStream compactador = new GZIPOutputStream(canoOut);
```



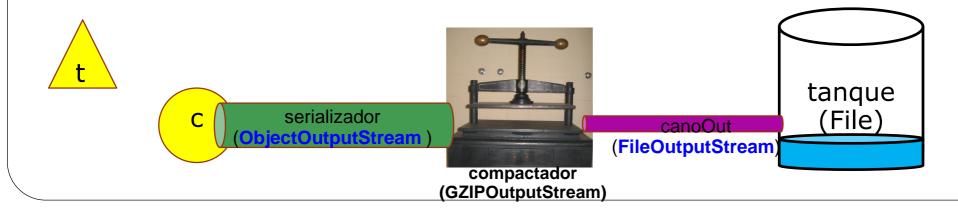
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
GZIPOutputStream compactador = new GZIPOutputStream(canoOut);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(compactador);
```



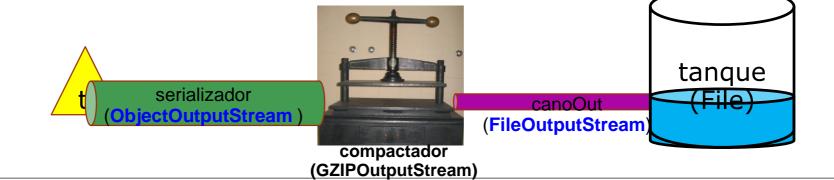
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
GZIPOutputStream compactador = new GZIPOutputStream(canoOut);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(compactador);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
```



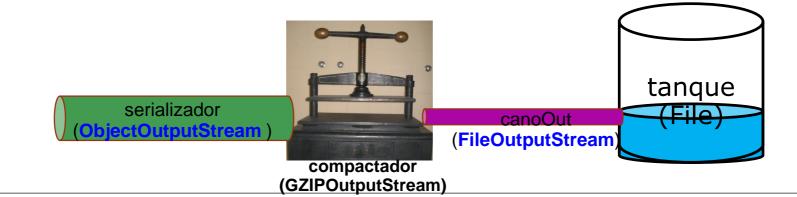
```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
GZIPOutputStream compactador = new GZIPOutputStream(canoOut);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(compactador);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
```



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File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
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FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
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Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
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serializador.writeObject(c);
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```



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tanque.createNewFile();
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Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
serializador.flush();
serializador.close();
```



Pode-se também usar compactação. Exemplo:

```
File tanque = new File("POO.dat");
tanque.createNewFile();
FileOutputStream canoOut = new FileOutputStream(tanque);
GZIPOutputStream compactador = new GZIPOutputStream(canoOut);
ObjectOutputStream serializador = new ObjectOutputStream(compactador);
Circulo c = new Circulo(232.43f, 432.15f, "Um circulo");
Triangulo t = new Triangulo(543, 67, 215, "Um triangulo");
serializador.writeObject(c);
serializador.writeObject(t);
serializador.flush();
serializador.close();
```

→ Exercício: escreva o código e ilustre a leitura dos objetos que foram compactados em arquivo.





File-RandomAccessFile

Acesso aleatório. Exemplo:

File-RandomAccessFile

Acesso aleatório. Exemplo:

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
```



```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
books[1] = "The Java Application Programming Interface";
books[2] = "Java Security";
books[3] = "Java Security Handbook";
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
                                                                  Professional JPP
books[1] = "The Java Application Programming Interface";
                                                                       Java
                                                                            Application
books[2] = "Java Security";
                                                                  Programming Interface
books[3] = "Java Security Handbook";
                                                                  Java Security
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
                                                                  Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                  Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
                                                                  Professional JPP
books[1] = "The Java Application Programming Interface";
                                                                      Java
                                                                            Application
books[2] = "Java Security";
                                                                  Programming Interface
books[3] = "Java Security Handbook";
                                                                  Java Security
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
                                                                  Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                  Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                    //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
books[1] = "The Java Application Programming Interface";
                                                                     Java
                                                                          Application
books[2] = "Java Security";
                                                                Programming Interface
books[3] = "Java Security Handbook";
                                                                Java Security
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
                                                                Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                   //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                   //sobreescreve
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
                                                                 Professional JSP
books[1] = "The Java Application Programming Interface";
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                                                                 Programming Interface
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                                                                 Java Security
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
                                                                 Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                 Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                    //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                    //sobreescreve
raf.seek(raf.length());
                                                    //vai para o final
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
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                                                                Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                     xposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
                                                                   et & JSP Programming
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                   //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                   //sobreescreve
                                                   //vai para o final
raf.seek(raf.length());
raf.writeUTF("Servlet & JSP Programming");
                                                   //escreve (append)
```

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
books[0] = "Professional JPP";
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 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                   //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                   //sobreescreve
                                                   //vai para o final
raf.seek(raf.length());
raf.writeUTF("Servlet & JSP Programming");
                                                   //escreve (append)
                                                   //início de novo
raf.seek(0);
```

Acesso aleatório. Exemplo:

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
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 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                   //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                   //sobreescreve
                                                   //vai para o final
raf.seek(raf.length());
raf.writeUTF("Servlet & JSP Programming");
                                                   //escreve (append)
                                                   //início de novo
raf.seek(0);
/*Lê linha por linha*/
while (raf.getFilePointer() < raf.length()) {</pre>
 System.out.println(raf.readUTF());
```

Application

```
File fTemp = new File(sAFile);
RandomAccessFile raf = new RandomAccessFile(sAFile, "rw");
String books[] = new String[5];
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                                                                Java Security
books[4] = "Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java";
                                                                Java Security Handbook
/*Escreve a partir do início*/
                                                                Hacking Exposed J2EE & Java
for (int i = 0; i < books.length; <math>i++) {
                                                                Servlet & JSP Programming
 raf.writeUTF(books[i]);
                                                   //volta ao início
raf.seek(0);
raf.writeUTF("Professional JSP");
                                                   //sobreescreve
                                                   //vai para o final
raf.seek(raf.length());
raf.writeUTF("Servlet & JSP Programming");
                                                   //escreve (append)
                                                   //início de novo
raf.seek(0);
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while (raf.getFilePointer() < raf.length()) {</pre>
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                                                   //sobreescreve
raf.seek(raf.length());
                                                   //vai para o final
raf.writeUTF("Servlet & JSP Programming");
                                                   //escreve (append)
                                                   //início de novo
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while (raf.getFilePointer() < raf.length()) {</pre>
 System.out.println(raf.readUTF());
                                                   //fecha
raf.close();
```

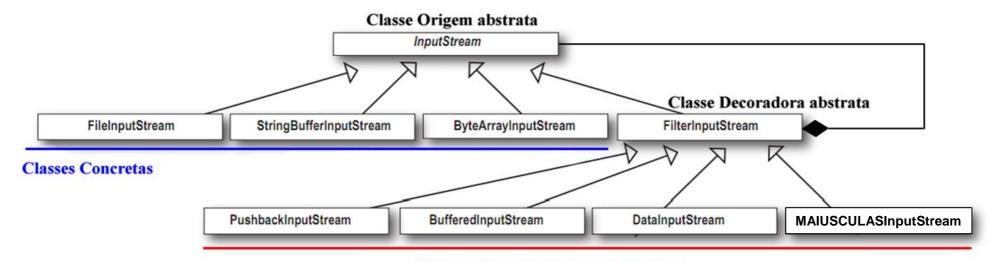
Padrão Decorator (estrutural)

• O Sistema de stream do Java é um exemplo de uma técnica de projeto de classes denominada Decorator (Decorador)

Exemplo Netbeans

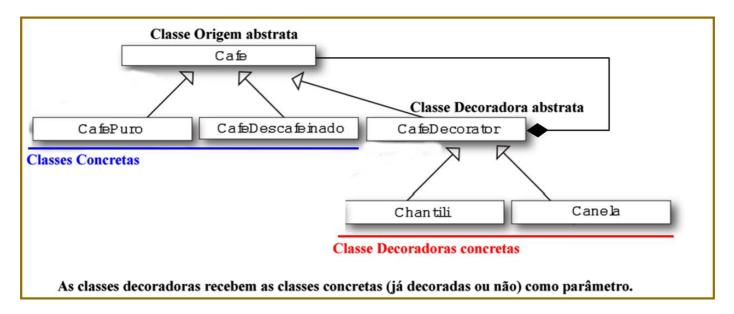
- O padrão decorator permite que **novas funcionalidades** sejam acrescentadas a uma classe **sem que seja necessário compilar** uma herança desta classe
- O maior exemplo do uso de decorator é a biblioteca de I/O do Java
 - → Exemplo NetBeans

Padrão Decorator (estrutural)



Classes Decoradoras Concretas

As classes decoradoras recebem, em seus construtores, Classes Concretas OU Classes Decoradoras Concretas – dependendo de cada caso



Classes Decoradoras Concretas

As classes decoradoras recebem, em seus construtores, <u>Classes Concretas</u> OU <u>Classes Decoradoras Concretas</u> – dependendo de cada caso

Padrão Decorator (estrutural)

- Características:
 - Alternativa ao uso de subclasses
 - Adiciona novas funcionalidades sem afetar outros objetos já existentes
 - Acrescenta e remove funcionalidades dinamicamente
 - Mais flexibilidade do que herança
 - Transparente para o objeto que recebe funcionalidades