

# JAC444 - Lecture 6

## Java Input / Output Segment 1- Basics

# Objectives

**Upon completion of this lecture, you should be able to:**

- Examine Input / Output classes in Java
- Create and Use I/O Streams in Java
- Distinguish Byte, Character, and Buffered Stream
- Design and Develop File I/O programs

# Input / Output

**In this lesson you will be learning about:**

- Types of Input / Output Stream
- Typical use of IO Streams
- Character and Byte Streams.

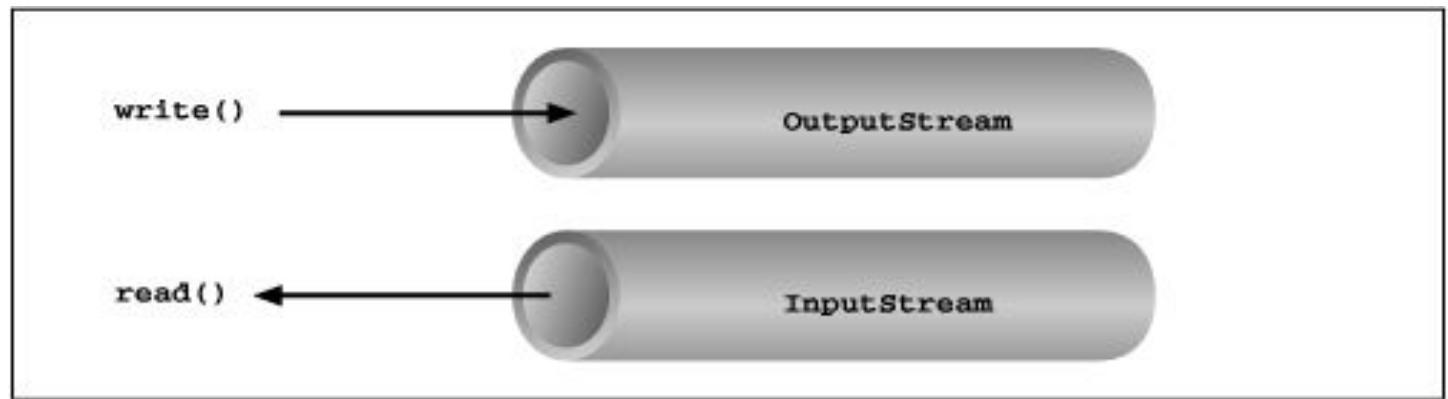
# Reading / Writing Data

## Reading

*Open a stream*  
*while more information*  
*read information*  
*close the stream*

## Writing

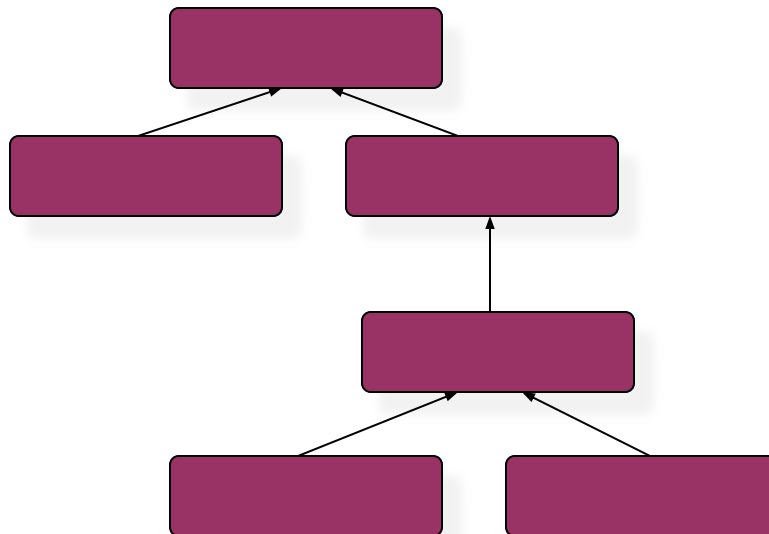
*open a stream*  
*while more information*  
*write information*  
*close the stream*



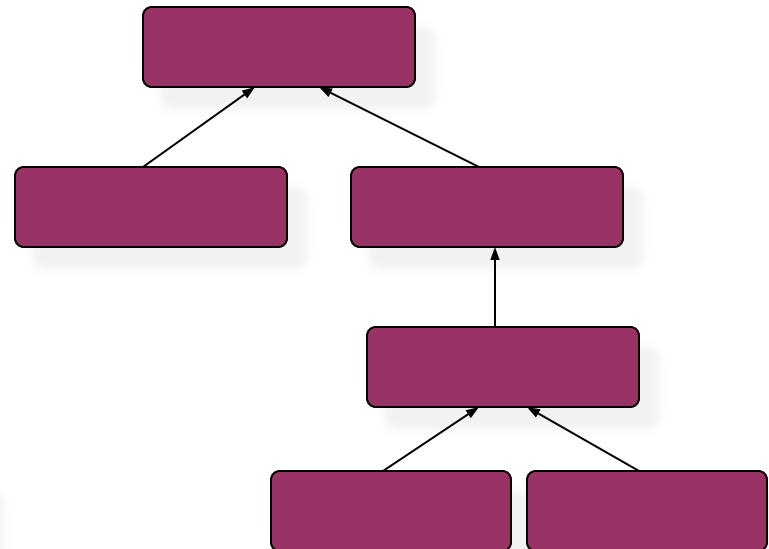
# I/O Package

1. Contains a collection of classes that support I/O algorithms.
2. Classes are divided into two class hierarchies based on the data type o
  - char
  - byte

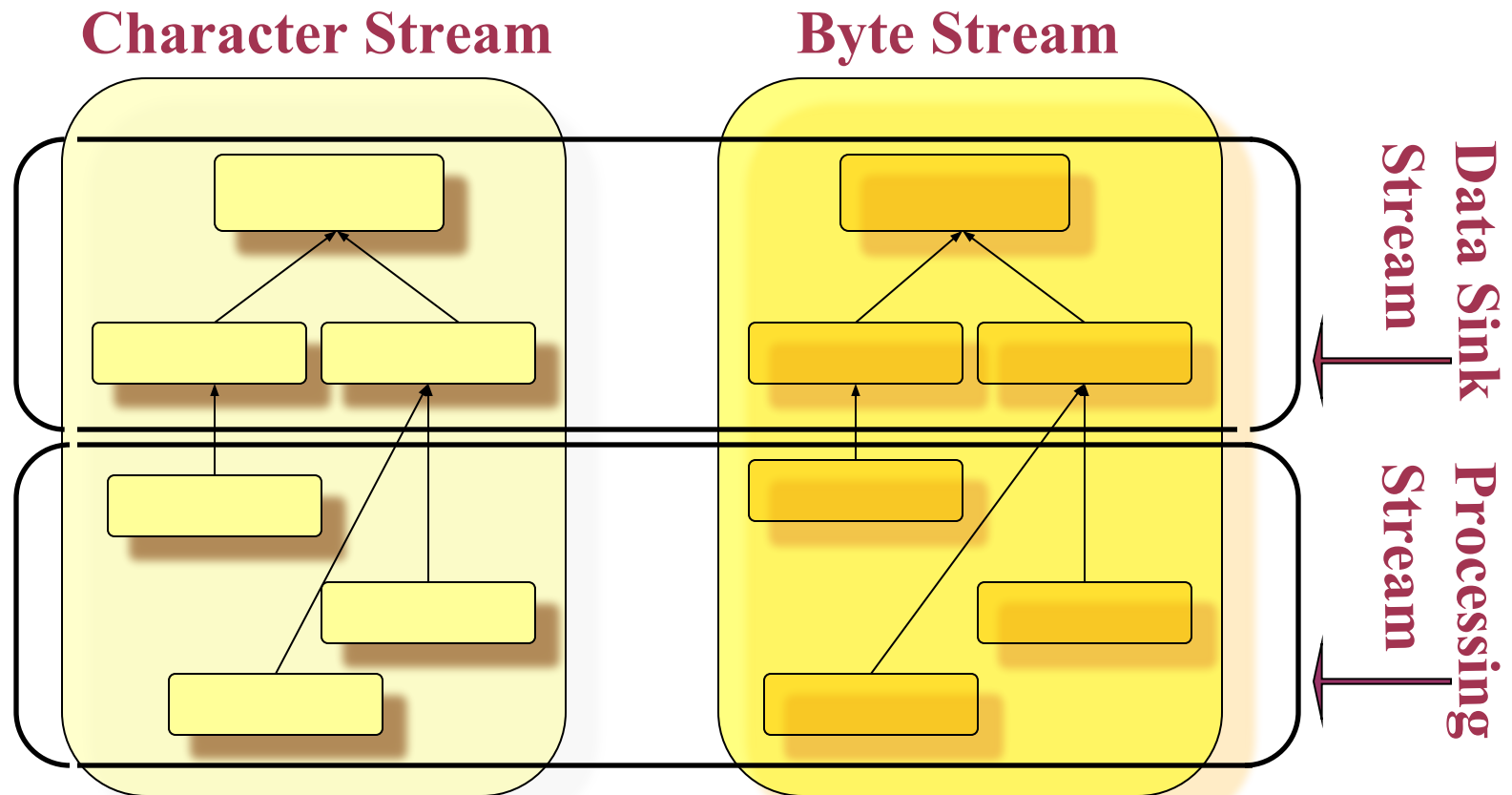
## CHARS Reader/Writer



## BYTES Input/Output Streams



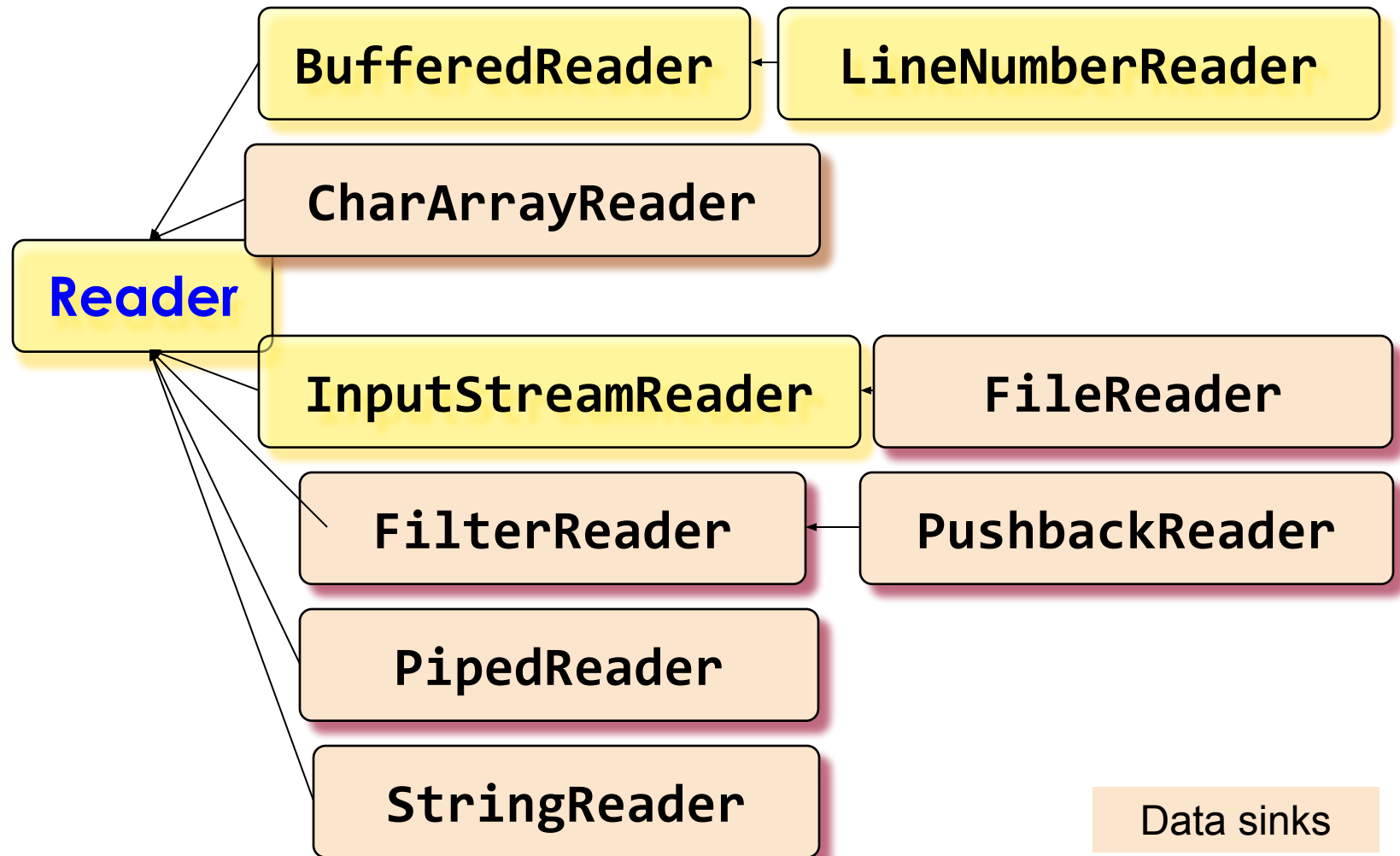
# Logical Group of IO Classes



# Character Stream

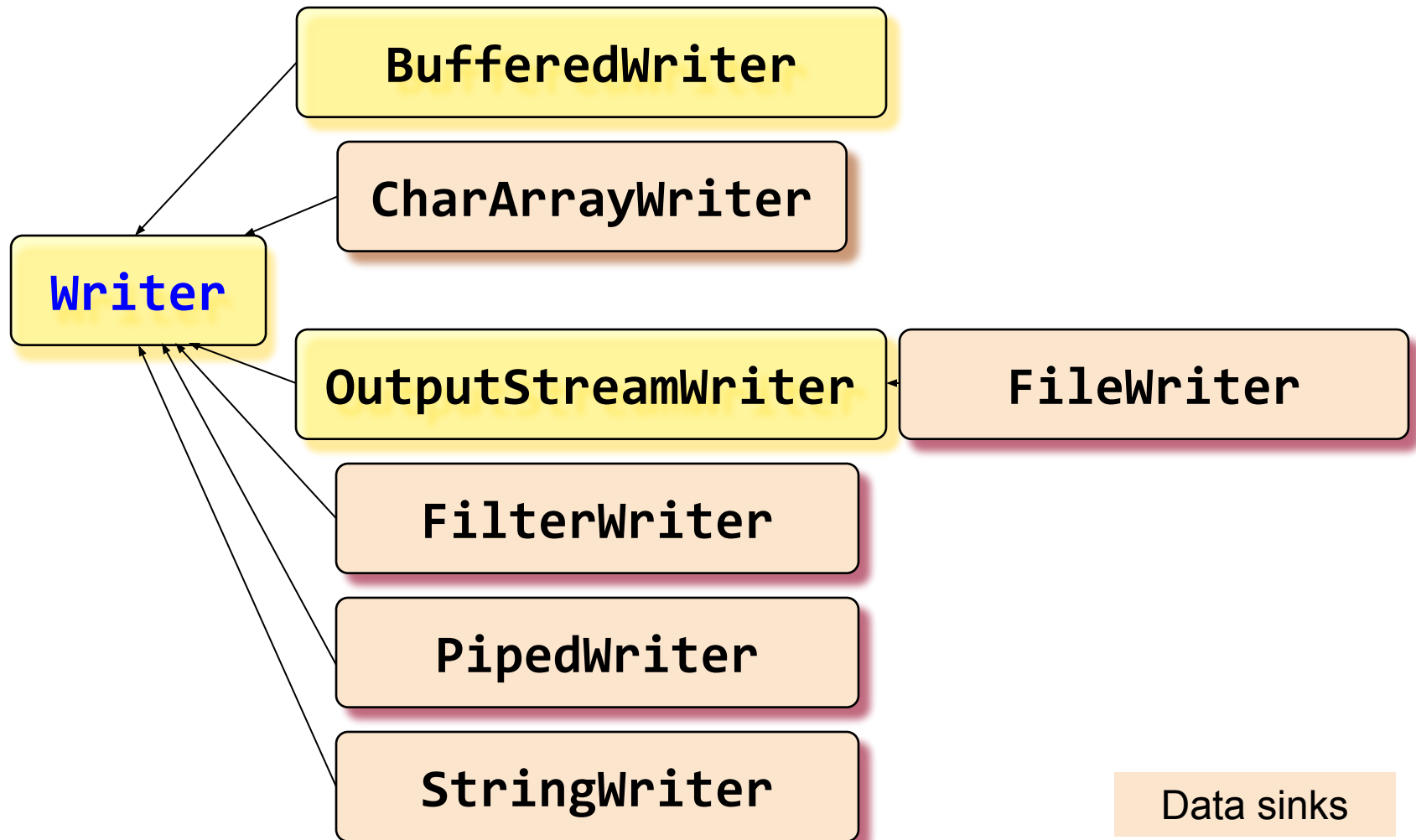
- **Reader/Writer** are abstract superclasses for character streams in **java.io** package.
- **Reader** Abstract class for reading character streams and provides methods for reading 16-bit characters.
- The only methods that a subclass must implement are **read(char[],int, int)** and **close()**.
- **Writer** Abstract class for writing to character streams and provides methods for writing 16-bit characters.
- The only methods that a subclass must implement are **write(char[], int, int), flush(), and close()**.

# Reader





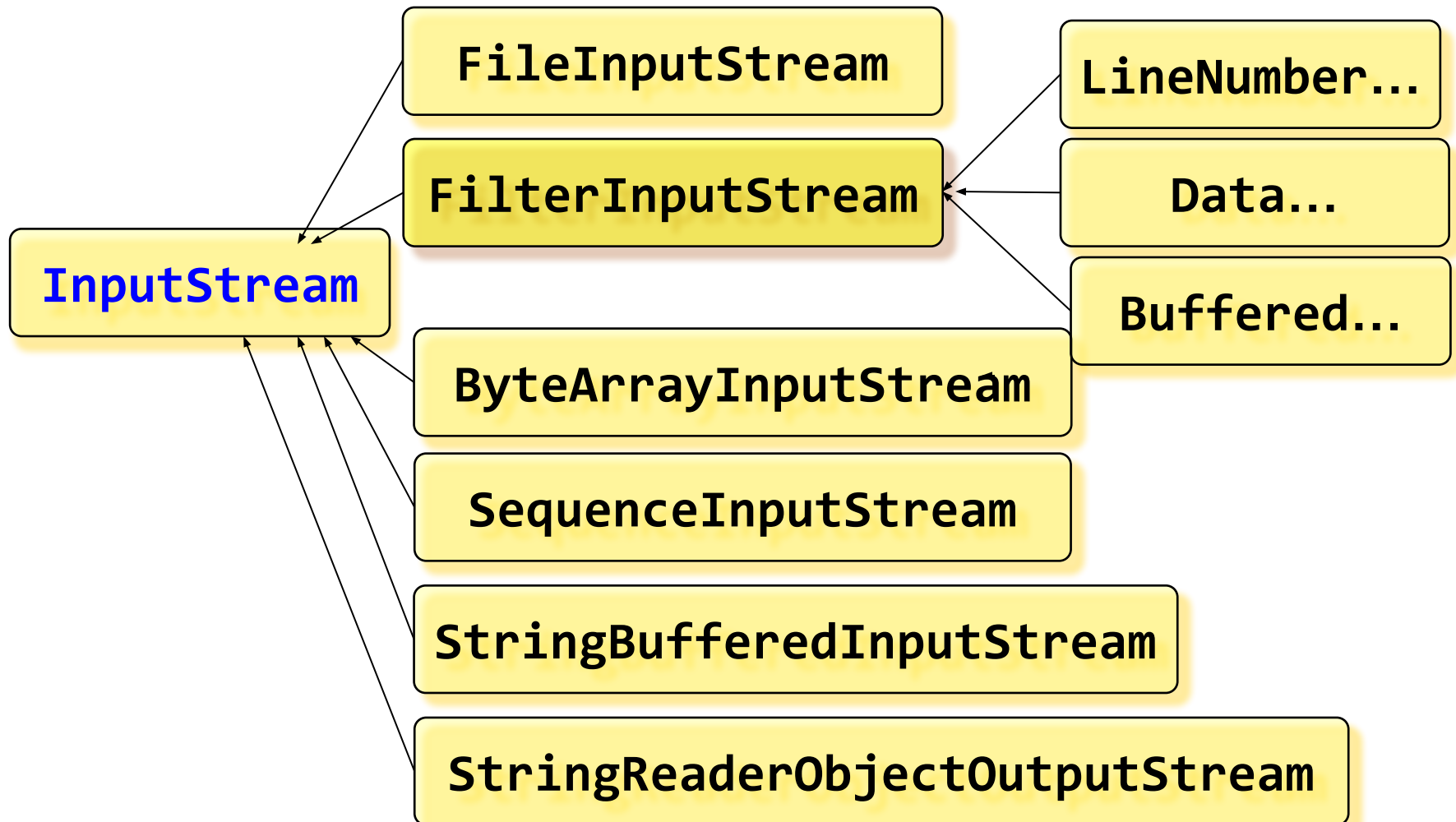
# Writer



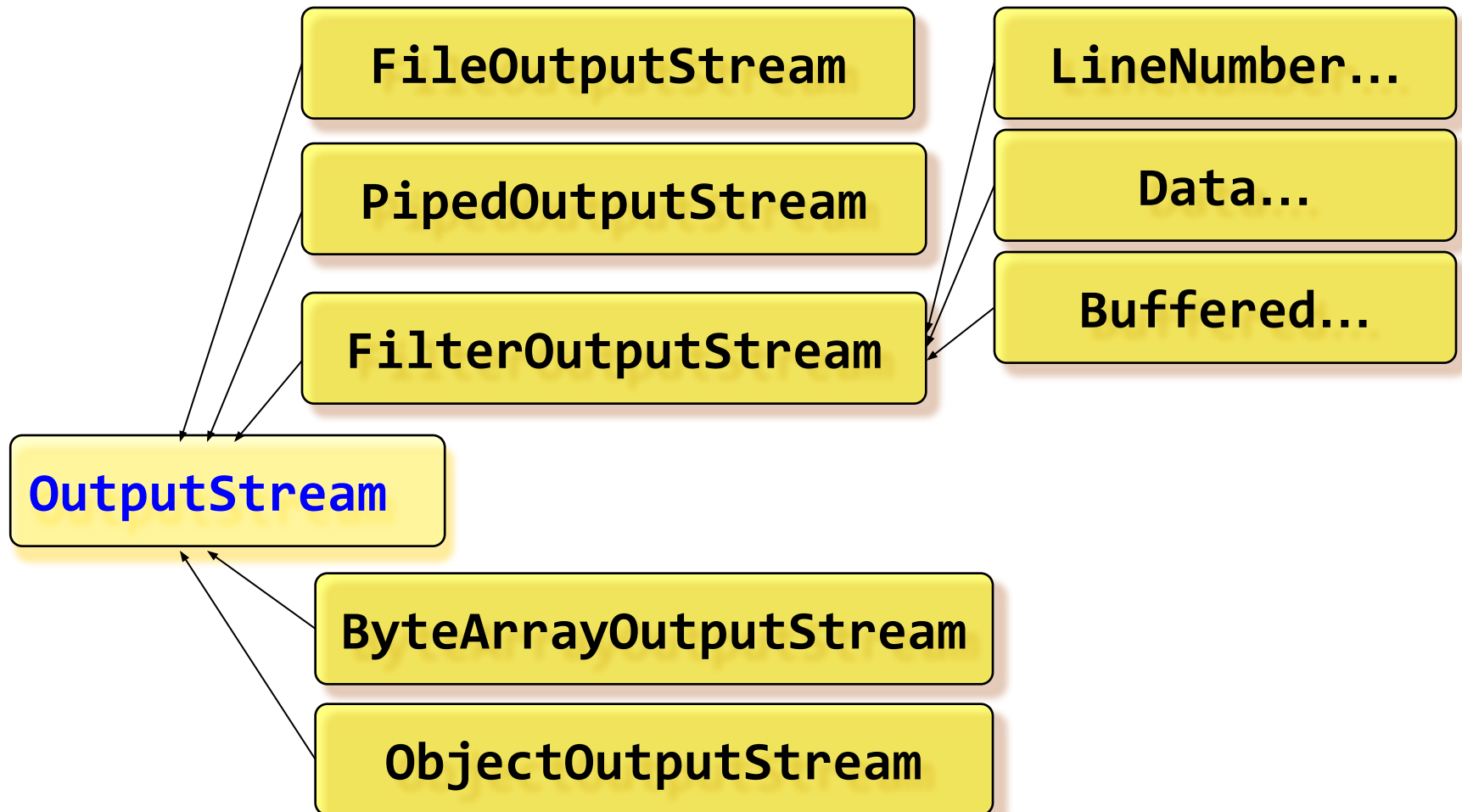
# Byte Streams

- All byte stream classes are descended from **InputStream** and **OutputStream**
- **InputStream** and **OutputStream** provide the methods and some implementation for read and write 8 bit bytes.
- Streams are typically used to read and write binary data such images and sounds
- Input/Output subclasses provide specialized I/O for streams

# Input Stream



# Output Stream



# Byte Stream Question

- **InputStream** and **OutputStream** provide the methods and some implementation for read and write 8 bit bytes.

- **int read() throws IOException**

It returns: the next byte of data, or -1 if the end of the stream is reached

*Question:* The value of a byte  $b$  is in the range  $-128 \leq b < 127$

*When you invoke **read()** method and the returned value is -1, how do you know that this is the end of the stream or is the byte value from your stream*