

**Bereich: Input/Output (2)****Palindrome speichern****Musterlösung****Package:** de.dhbwka.java.exercise.io**Klasse:** PalindromeFile

```
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());
            }
        }
    }
}
```