**Files and IO streams:**
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**Reader class (Ac) : It is the super class of all the classes using which we can read the data from the source in the form of charecter.**

**Writer class(Ac) : It is the super class of all the classes using which we write the data to the destination in the form of Charecter.**

**InputStream(Ac) class : It is the super class of all the classes using which we can read the data from the source in the form of bytes.**

**OutputStream(Ac) class : It is the super class of all the classes using which we write the data to the destination in the form of bytes.**

**FileWriter:**
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**constructor:**
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**FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(String fname)throws IOException;**

**FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(String fname, boolean flag)throws IOException;// file will be open in appending mode.**

**FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(File file)throws IOException;**

**FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(File file, boolean flag)throws IOException;// file will be open in appending mode.**

*****Note: if the specified file is not available then the above constructor will create a new file.**

**some of the methods of FileWrite class:**
**----------------------------------------------**

**write(int ch); // to write a single charecter to the file // ascii/unicode.**

**write(char[] ch);// write the array of charecter to the file.**

**write(String s); // write the string to the file.**

**flush(); // it gives the guarantee that the last charecter of the data also written to the file.**

**close(); // close the currently opend file.**

**Note: the main limitation of the FileWriter class is we need to add line seperator manually which is either**
**"\n" or "\r\n" which will depent upon the underlaying OS.**

**FileReader class :**
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**--we can use this class to read the charecter data from a file to the program.**

**FileReader fr = new FileReader(String fname);**

**FileReader fr = new FileReader(File file);**

**method of FileReader class:**
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**int read(); // it attempt to read the next charecter from the file and returns it in the form of int value (ascii / unicode) value.**

**--if the next charecter is not available then it will return -1, -1 will represent end of the file.**

**abc**

**read() ; 97 98 99 -1**

**int read(char[] chr); // it will attempts to read the enough charecter from the file into the supplied char array and return the number of charecter coppied into the array.**

**abcxyxsdfsdfsdfsdfsdafsdafsda**

**char[] ch=new char[10];**

```
read(ch);  //10
```