Opening a File Stream

```
String path = "C:\\input.txt";

FileInputStream fileStream =
                new FileInputStream(path);

int oneByte = fileStream.read();
while (oneByte >= 0) {
  System.out.print(oneByte);
  oneByte = fileStream.read();
}
```

Returns -1 if empty

Closing a File Stream (2)

- Using **try-with-resources**

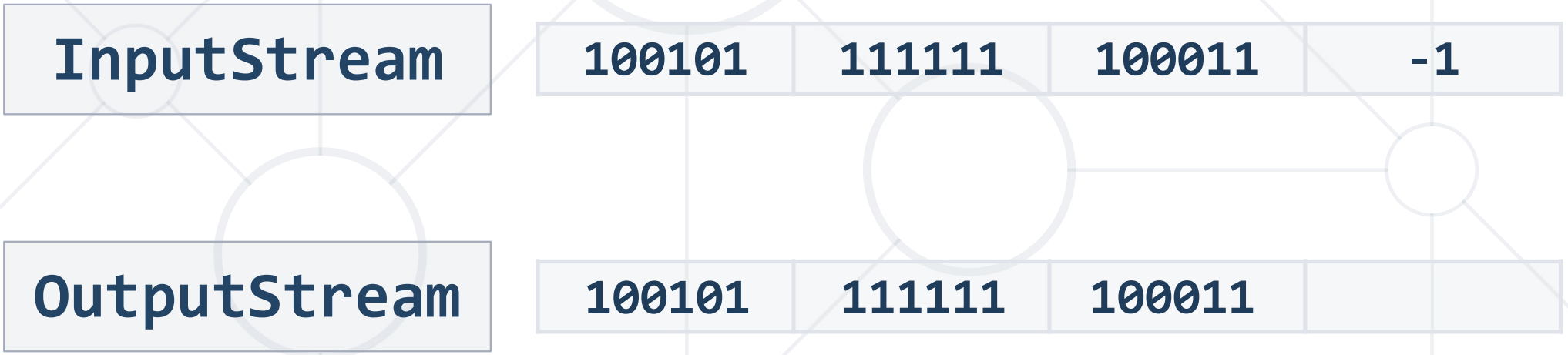
```
try (InputStream in = new FileInputStream(path)) {
  int oneByte = in.read();
  while (oneByte >= 0) {
    System.out.print(oneByte);
    oneByte = in.read();
  }
} catch (IOException e) {
  // TODO: handle exception
}
```

Solution: Read File

```
String path = "D:\\input.txt";

try (InputStream in = new FileInputStream(path)) {
  int oneByte = in.read();
  while (oneByte >= 0) {
    System.out.printf("%s ",
     Integer.toBinaryString(oneByte));
    oneByte = in.read();
  }
}
catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Byte Stream

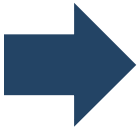
- Byte streams are the **lowest level streams**
  - Byte streams can read or write **one byte at a time**
  - All byte streams **descend** from **InputStream** and **OutputStream**



Problem: Copy Bytes

- **Read a file** and **copy** its contents **to another text file**
- Write characters **as bytes** in decimal
- Write **every space or new line as it is**, e.g. as a space or new line

```
Two households, both
alike in dignity.
In fair Verona, where
we lay our scene.
```



Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Copy Bytes

```
// TODO: Open input and output streams
int oneByte = 0;
while ((oneByte = in.read()) >= 0) {
  if (oneByte == 10 || oneByte == 32) {
    out.write(oneByte);
  } else {
    String digits = String.valueOf(oneByte);
    for (int i = 0; i < digits.length(); i++)
      out.write(digits.charAt(i));
  }
} // TODO: handle exceptions
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Character Streams

- All character streams descend from `FileReader` and `FileWriter`

```
String path = "D:\\input.txt";

FileReader reader = new FileReader(path);
```

Combining Streams

- Character streams are often "**wrappers**" for byte streams
  - **FileReader** uses **FileInputStream**
  - **FileWriter** uses **FileOutputStream**

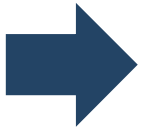
```
String path = "D:\\input.txt";

Scanner reader =
  new Scanner(new FileInputStream(path));
```

Wrapping a Stream

Problem: Extract Integers

- **Read a file** and **extracts all integers** in a separate file
- Get only numbers that are **not a part of a word**
- Submit in Judge **only the output** of the program

```
2 households, 22 alike
in 3nity,
In fair Verona, where
we lay our scene
```



```
2
22
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

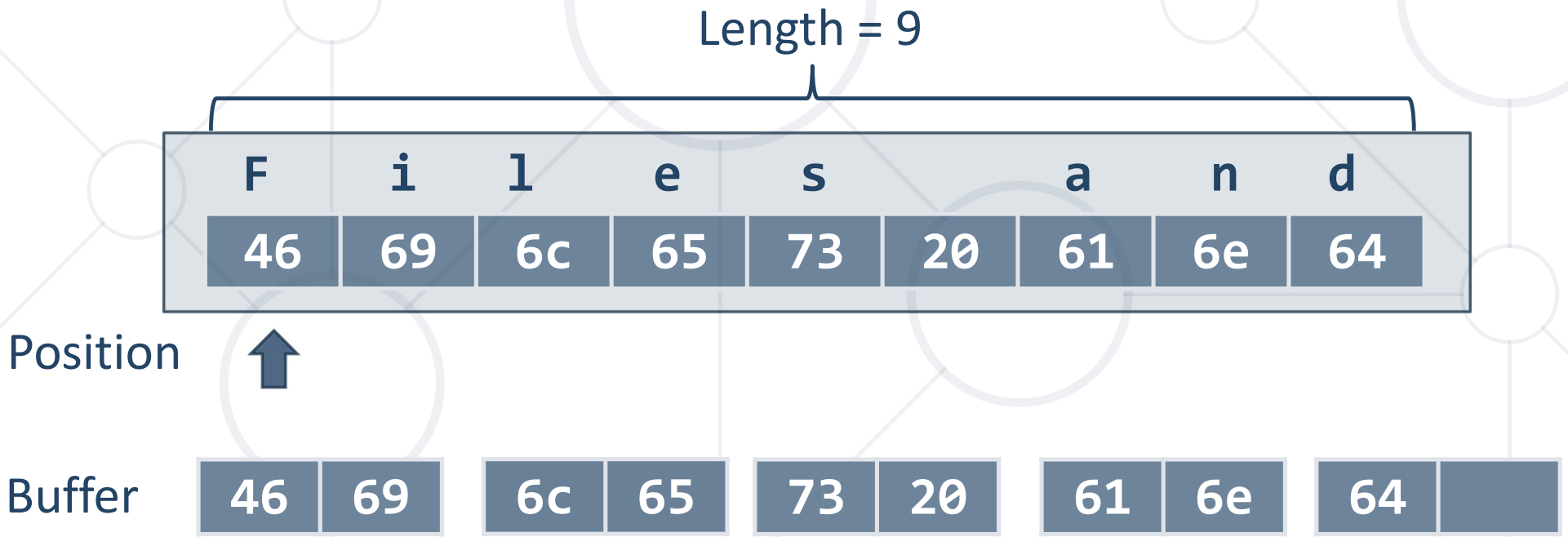
Solution: Extract Integers

```
Scanner scanner =
      new Scanner(new FileInputStream(inputPath));

PrintWriter out =
      new PrintWriter(new FileOutputStream(outputPath));

while (scanner.hasNext()) {
  if (scanner.hasNextInt())
    out.println(scanner.nextInt());

  scanner.next();
}
out.close();
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Buffered Streams

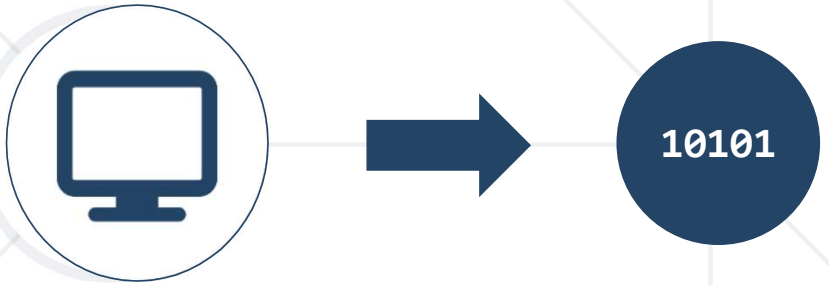
- Reading the information in **chunks**
- Significantly **boost performance**



Problem: Write Every Third Line

- Read a file and **write all lines which number is divisible by 3** in a separate file
- Line numbers start from **one**

```
Two households, both
alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where
we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge
break to new mutiny
```



Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Write Every Third Line

```
try (BufferedReader in =
      new BufferedReader(new FileReader(inputPath));
     PrintWriter out =
      new PrintWriter(new FileWriter(outputPath))) {
  int counter = 1;
  String line = in.readLine();
  while (line != null) {
    if (counter % 3 == 0)
      out.println(line);
    counter++;
    line = in.readLine();
  }
} // TODO: handle exceptions
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

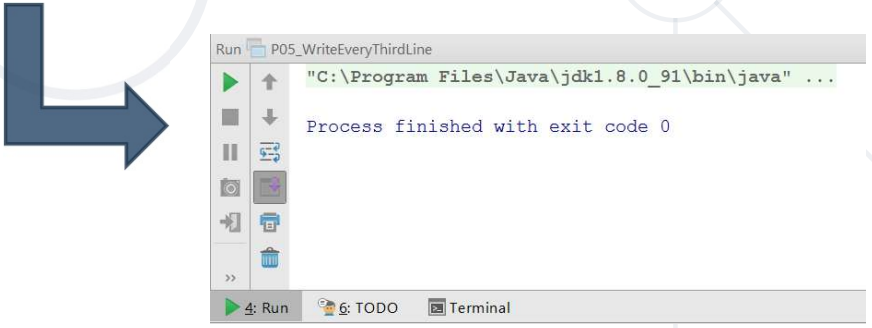
Command Line I/O (1)

- Standard Input - **System.in**
- Standard Output - **System.out**
- Standard Error - **System.err**

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
String line = scanner.nextLine();
System.out.println(line);
```

Input Stream

Output Stream



Command Line I/O (2)

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
  BufferedReader reader =
       new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

  String hello = reader.readLine(); // Hello BufferedReader
  System.out.println(hello);        // Hello BufferedReader
}
```

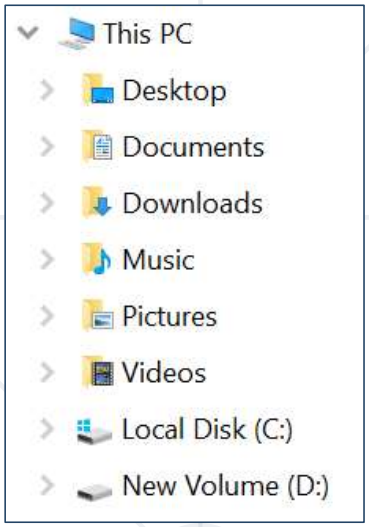
Paths

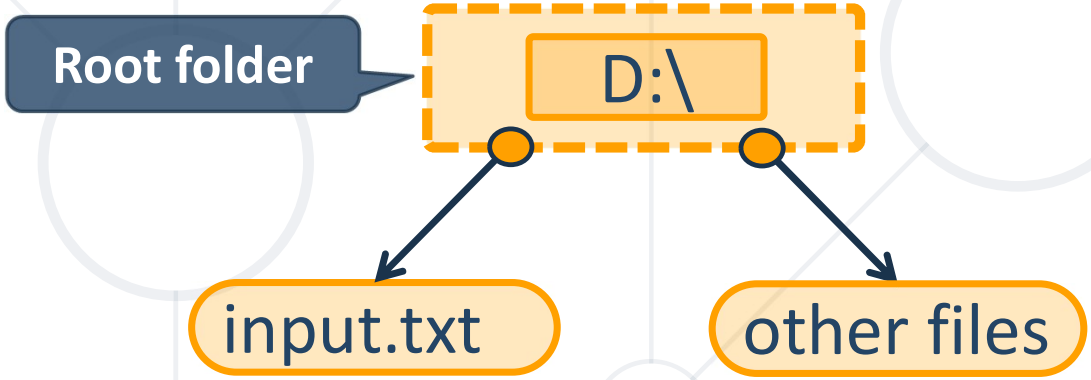
- The location of a file in the file system

```
D:\input.txt
```

- Represented in Java by the Path class

```
Path path = Paths.get("D:\\input.txt");
```





Files (1)

- Provides **static methods** for **creating streams**

```
Path path = Paths.get("D:\\input.txt");

try (BufferedReader reader =
      Files.newBufferedReader(path)) {
  // TODO: work with file
} catch (IOException e) {
  // TODO: handle exception
}
```

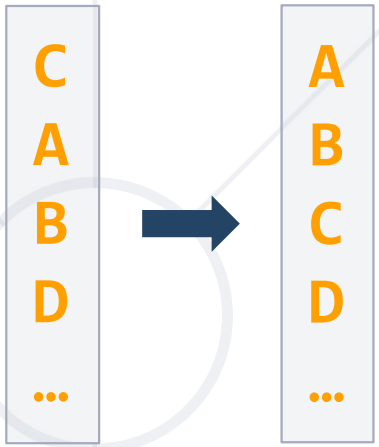
Files (2)

- Provides **utility** methods for easy file manipulation

```
Path inPath = Paths.get("D:\\input.txt");
Path outPath = Paths.get("D:\\output.txt");

List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(inPath);
Files.write(outPath, lines);

// TODO: handle exceptions
```

Problem: Sort Lines

- **Read** a text **file** and **sort all lines**
- **Write** the result to another text **file**
- Use Paths and Files classes



Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Sort Lines

```
Path path = Paths.get("D:\\input.txt");
Path output = Paths.get("D:\\output.txt");

try {
  List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(path);
  lines = lines.stream().filter(l ->
        !l.isBlank()).collect(Collectors.toList());
  Collections.sort(lines);
  Files.write(output, lines);
} catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Don't use for large files

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

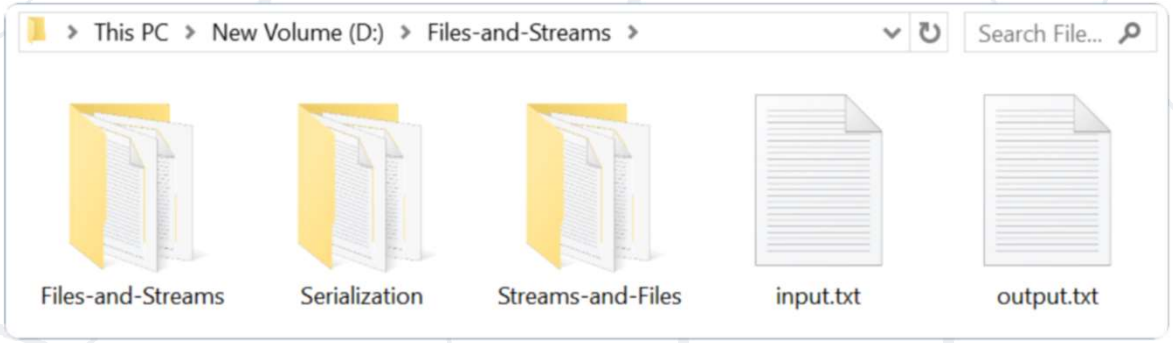
File Class in Java

- Provides methods for quick and easy manipulation of files

```
import java.io.File;

File file = new File("D:\\input.txt");

boolean isExisting = file.exists();
long length = file.length();
boolean isDirectory = file.isDirectory();
File[] files = file.listFiles();
```

Problem: List Files

- **Print names and sizes** of all files in "Files-and-Streams" directory
- Skip **child** directories




```
input.txt: [size in bytes]
output.txt: [size in bytes]
```

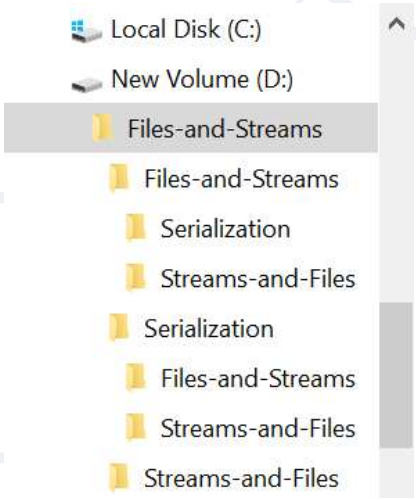
Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: List Files

```
if (file.exists()) {
  if (file.isDirectory()) {
    File[] files = file.listFiles();
    for (File f : files) {
      if (!f.isDirectory()) {
        System.out.printf("%s: [%s]%n",
                          f.getName(), f.length());
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Problem: Nested Folders

- You are **given** a folder named "Files-and-Streams"
- **List all folder names**, starting with the root
- **Print folder count** on the last line (including the root)

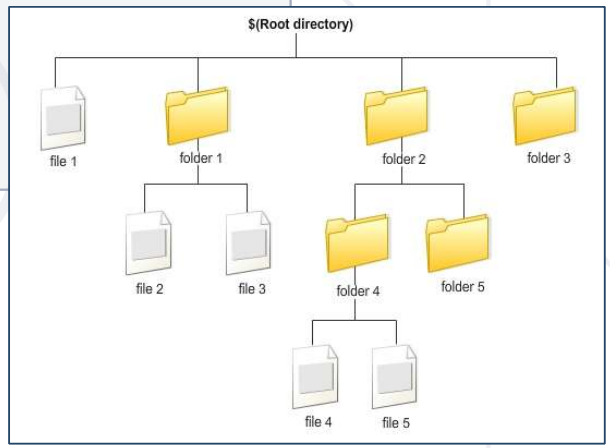



```
…
Streams-and-Files
Serialization
Streams-and-Files
[count] folders
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Nested Folders (1)

```
String path = "D:\\Files-and-Streams";
File root = new File(path);

Deque<File> dirs = new ArrayDeque<>();
dirs.offer(root);

// continue…
```

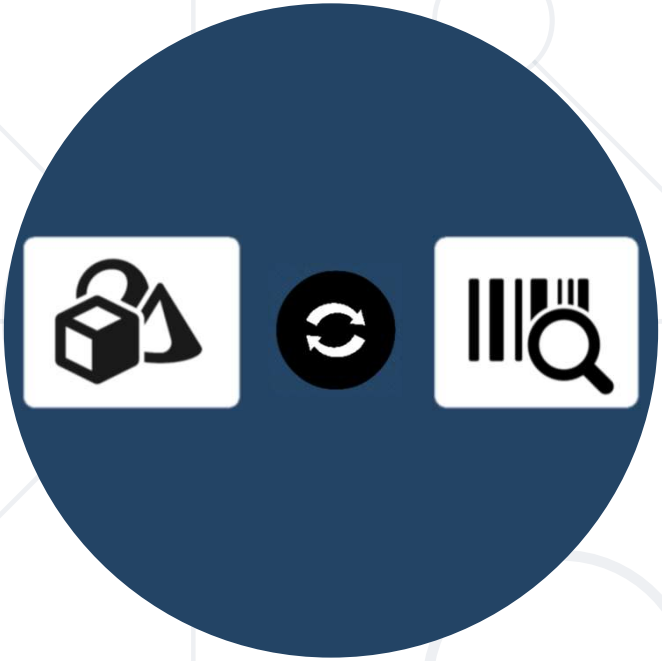


Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Nested Folders (2)

```
int count = 0;
while (!dirs.isEmpty()) {
  File current = dirs.poll();
  File[] nestedFiles = current.listFiles();
  for (File nestedFile : nestedFiles)
    if (nestedFile.isDirectory())
      dirs.offer(nestedFile);
  count++;
  System.out.println(current.getName());
}
System.out.println(count + " folders");
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab



Serialization

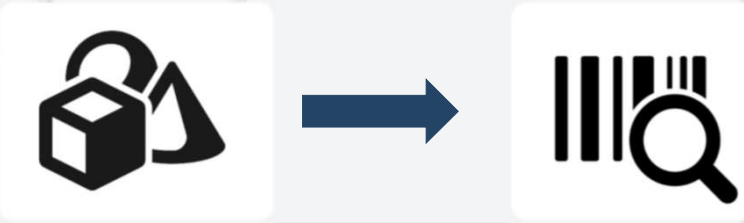
Serializing and Deserializing Objects

Serialization

- **Save** objects to a file

```
List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
Collections.addAll(names, "Mimi", "Gosho");

FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(path);
ObjectOutputStream oos =
          new ObjectOutputStream(fos);

oos.writeObject(names);

// TODO: handle exceptions
```

Save objects to .ser file



Deserialization

- **Load** objects from a file

```
FileInputStream fis =
     new FileInputStream(path);
ObjectInputStream oos =
     new ObjectInputStream(fis);

List<String> names =
     (List<String>) oos.readObject();

// TODO: handle exceptions
```

Serialization of Custom Objects

Software University

- Custom objects should **implement** the **Serializable** interface

```
class Cube implements Serializable {
  String color;
  double width;
  double height;
  double depth;
}
```

Problem: Serialize Custom Object

- Create a **Cube class** with color, width, height and depth
- Create a cube – **color: "green", w: 15.3, h: 12.4** and **d: 3**

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Serialize Custom Object (1)

```
class Cube implements Serializable {
  String color;
  double width;
  double height;
  double depth;
}
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab

Solution: Serialize Custom Object (2)

```
//TODO: Create Cube object

String path = "D:\\save.ser";
try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(
                new FileOutputStream(path))) {
   oos.writeObject(cube);
} catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Check your solution here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1493/Streams-Files-And-Directories-Lab