Programming the .NET Framework 4.5

Module 03 – Streams and File I/O

In This Chapter

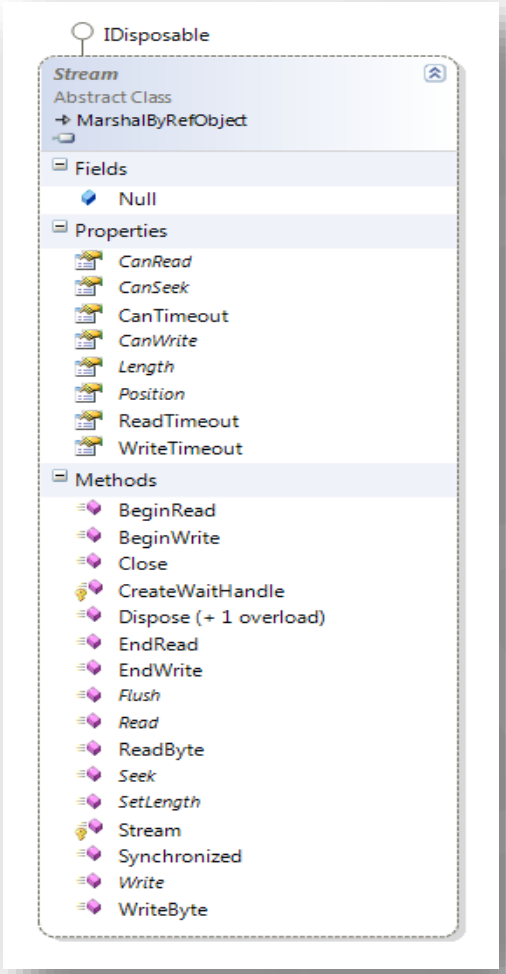
- Streams as data abstraction
- File streams
- Stream readers/writers
- The File and Directory classes
- Lab

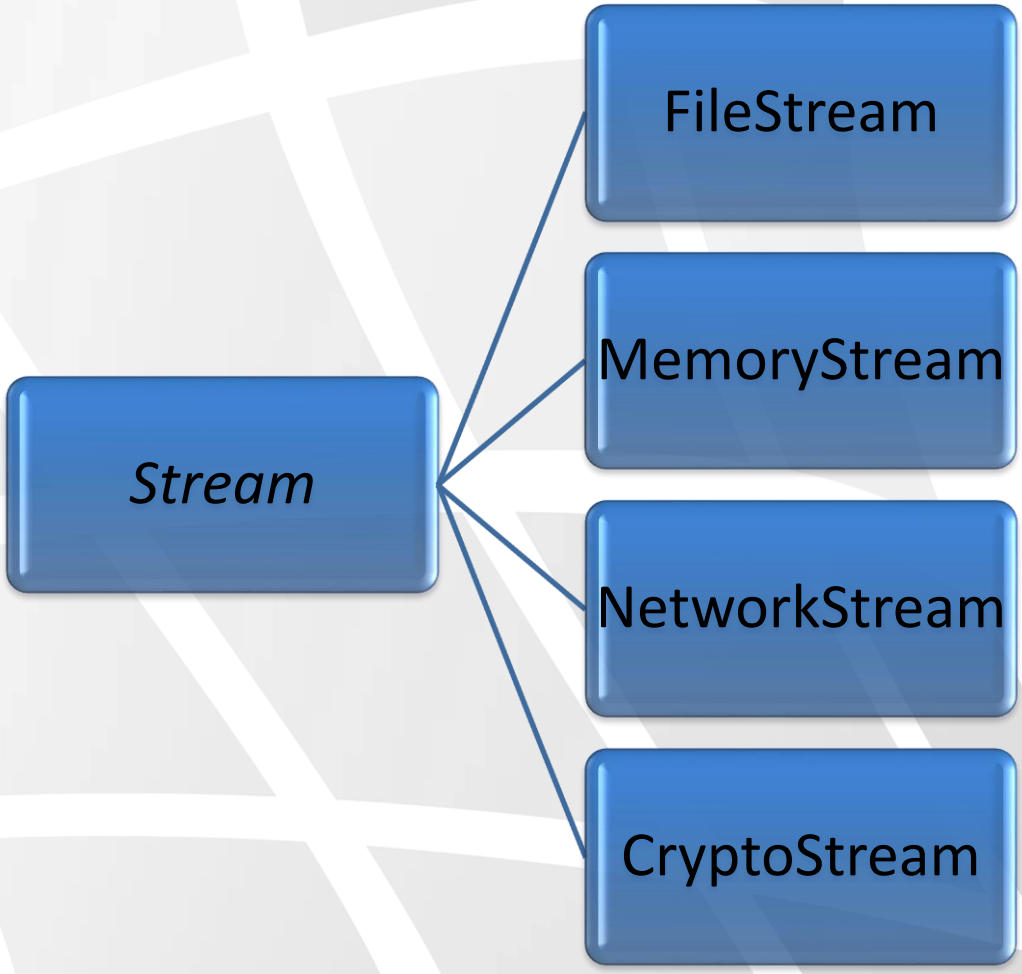
Input and Output Abstraction

What's common to all input and output sources?

- Stream
  - Length, position, content-type
  - Read, write, seek
  - Open, close

Streams Direct Hierarchy





Decorators and Composites

- Streams can be built on top of streams
- Aggregation, inheritance

CompositeOutputStream
XorEncryptionStream

Demo

File Streams

- File streams enable file I/O

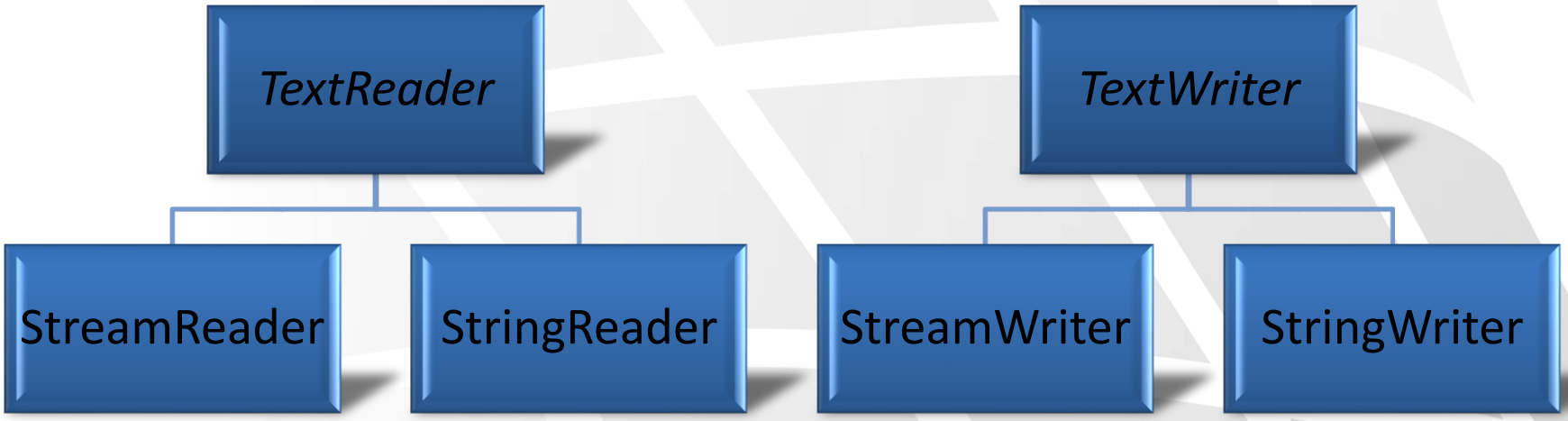
- File name
- File access: Read, write, both
- File open: Create, truncate
- File share: None, read, write, delete

Working with File Streams

```
1  FileStream myFile = new FileStream("myfile.txt",
2      FileMode.Create, FileAccess.ReadWrite);
3  string greeting = "Good afternoon";
4  byte[] output = Encoding.Unicode.GetBytes(greeting);
5  myFile.Write(output, 0, output.Length);
6  myFile.Close();
7
8  myFile = new FileStream("myfile.txt",
9      FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read, FileShare.Read);
10 byte[] input = new byte[myFile.Length];
11 myFile.Read(input, 0, input.Length);
12 myFile.Close();
13 Console.WriteLine("Read from file: " +
14     Encoding.Unicode.GetString(input));
```

Stream Readers and Writers

- Working with streams is cumbersome
- Readers and writers simplify work
- Writers buffer data



Working with Readers / Writers

```
1 FileStream myFile = new
  FileStream("myfile.txt",
2 FileMode.Create);
3 StreamWriter writer = new
  StreamWriter(myFile);
4 writer.WriteLine("From a stream
  writer!");
5 writer.Close(); //This is critical!
6
7 //Short-hand for creating a file
8 StreamReader reader = new
  StreamReader("myfile.txt");
9 Console.WriteLine(reader.ReadLine());
10 reader.Close();
```

StreamWriter does not have a finalizer

Closing is critical

Binary Readers and Writers

- Oriented towards binary data
- Methods for various data types (not just strings)

Writing Binary Data

- Note that the matrix bounds are serialized

```
1 BinaryWriter writer = new BinaryWriter(
2     new FileStream("matrix.dat", FileMode.Create));
3 writer.Write(matrix.GetUpperBound(0));
4 writer.Write(matrix.GetUpperBound(1));
5 for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
6     for (int j = 0; j < 10; ++j)
7         writer.Write(matrix[i, j]);
8 writer.Close();
```

Reading Binary Data

- The matrix bounds are read first

```
1 BinaryReader reader = new BinaryReader(
2     new FileStream("matrix.dat", FileMode.Open));
3 int dim0 = reader.ReadInt32();
4 int dim1 = reader.ReadInt32();
5 double[,] newMatrix = new double[dim0, dim1];
6 for (int i = 0; i < dim0; ++i)
7     for (int j = 0; j < dim1; ++j)
8         newMatrix[i, j] = reader.ReadDouble();
9 reader.Close();
```

File and Directory Classes

```
1 void FillTreeViewHelper(string path, TreeNode node)
2 {
3  foreach (string dir in Directory.GetDirectories(path))
4  {
5     FillTreeViewHelper(dir, node.Nodes.Add(dir));
6  }
7  foreach (string file in Directory.GetFiles(path))
8  {
9     currentNode.Nodes.Add(file);
10  }
11 }
```

- Helper classes for common operations.
- File and directory information.

File System Metadata Explorer

Demo

File – static methods

```
FileStream fs = File.OpenRead("ReadMe.txt");
FileStream fs = File.OpenWrite("ReadMe.txt");
StreamWriter sw = File.AppendText("ReadMe.txt");
byte[] buffer = File.ReadAllBytes("ReadMe.txt");
string text = File.ReadAllText("ReadMe.txt");
string[] lines = File.ReadAllLines(); // do not use it
IEnumerable<string> lines =
        File.ReadLines("ReadMe.txt"); // use this one
File.WriteAllBytes("ReadMe.txt", buffer);
File.WriteAllLines("ReadMe.txt", lines);
File.WriteAllText("ReadMe.txt", text);
File.AppendAllText("ReadMe.txt", text);
File.AppendAllLines("ReadMe.txt", lines);
```

Word Count

Lab

Summary

- Streams as a data abstraction
- File streams
- Stream readers / writers
- The File and Directory classes
- Lab

Questions