Java I/O系统大复习

# 目录列表(包含文件过滤)

**import** java.io.File;

**import** java.io.FilenameFilter;

**import** java.util.Arrays;

**import** java.util.regex.Pattern;

**public** **class** DirList {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

File path = **new** File(".");

String [] list;

**if**(args.length == 0){

list = path.list();

}**else**{

list = path.list(**new** DirFilter(args[0])); //让list回调accept()

}

Arrays.*sort*(list, String.*CASE\_INSENSITIVE\_ORDER*); //近字典序输出

**for**(String dirItem : list){

System.*out*.println(dirItem);

}

}

}

**class** DirFilter **implements** FilenameFilter{

**private** Pattern pattern;

**public** DirFilter (String regex){

pattern = Pattern.*compile*(regex);

}

@Override

**public** **boolean** accept(File dir, String name) { //过滤

**return** pattern.matcher(name).matches();

}

}

# InputString/OutString 和 Reader/Writer的关系:

1. InputString / OutString 面向字节, Reader/Writer 面向字符
2. InputStringReader可以把InputString 转换为 Reader, OutStringWriter 可以把 OutputString 转换为 Writer

# 缓冲输入文件

**import** java.io.BufferedReader;

**import** java.io.FileReader;

**import** java.io.IOException;

**public** **class** BufferedInputFile {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException {

System.*out*.println(*read*("e:\\test.txt"));

}

**public** **static** String read(String filename)**throws** IOException{

BufferedReader in = **new** BufferedReader(**new** FileReader(filename));

String s ;

StringBuilder sb = **new** StringBuilder();

**while**((s = in.readLine()) != **null**){

sb.append(s + "\n");

}

in.close();

**return** sb.toString();

}

}