Lesson 37: Writing to a Text File

Making preparations:
> Writing to a text file is very simple. We will again need to do two things we are already accustomed to doing when **reading** text files:

> 1. *java.io.** must be imported.

> 2. Use *throws IOException* as part of the signature of the method containing our file output code.

Create *FileWriter* and *PrintWriter* objects:
> FileWriter fw = new FileWriter("C:\\temp_Name\\Output1.out");
>> Notice here that we specify the name of the file we wish to create. This object sends **one character at a time** to the file. This could be a bit inconvenient. For example, if we need to output "Hello good buddy", we would need to output all 16 characters **separately**.

> PrintWriter output = new PrintWriter(fw);
>> This final object, *output*, permits us to use a **single command** to write entire sentences (or numbers) to the file. This *PrintWriter* class has two methods of which we need to be aware.

>>> a. *print( )*
>>> b. *println( )*

>> *print( )* and *println( )* are used in exactly the same way in which they are used with *System.out*.

Complete class in which we write to a file:

```
import java.io.*;
public class WriteToFile
{
        public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
        {
                FileWriter fw = new FileWriter("C:\\temp_Name\\Output1.out");
                PrintWriter output = new PrintWriter(fw);

                output.print("Four-score and ");
                double d = 7.023;
                output.println(d);
                output.println("years ago.");

                output.close( ); //These two lines are very important. Some of the data
                fw.close( ); //may not actually be put on disk until you close.
```

```
        }
    }
```

Load Notepad and look at the file *Output1.out*. The following is what you should see.

```
Four-score and 7.023
years ago.
```