

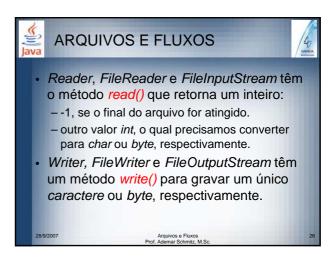
```
FileReader reader =
new FileReader("input.txt");

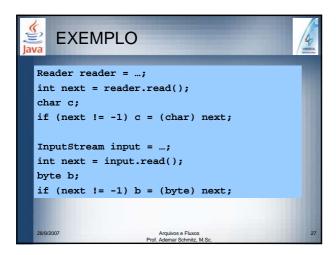
FileInputStream inputStream =
new FileInputStream("input.dat");

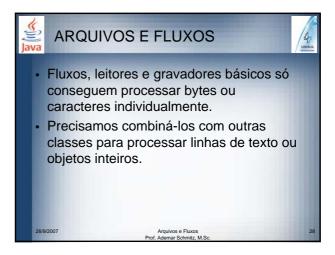
FileWriter writer =
new FileWriter ("output.txt");

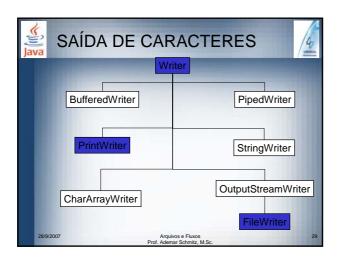
FileOutputStream outputStream =
new FileOutputStream("output.dat");

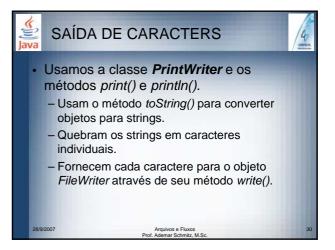
Arquivos e Fluxos
Prof. Adminiz, M. Sc. 25
```

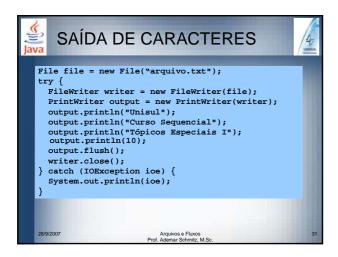


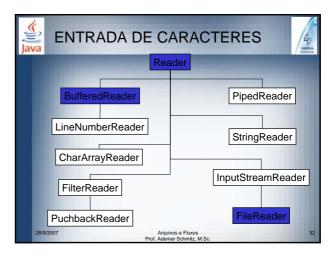


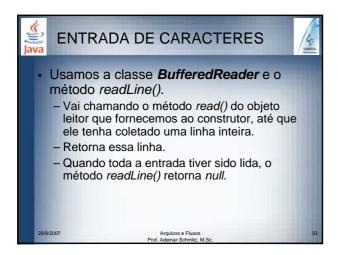


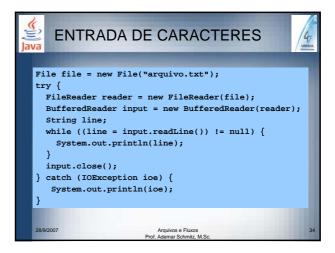












```
ENTRADA E SAÍDA DE
CARACTERES

Reader

- Classe abstrata para lidar com fluxos de caracteres de entrada.
- método read() lê um caractere por vez.

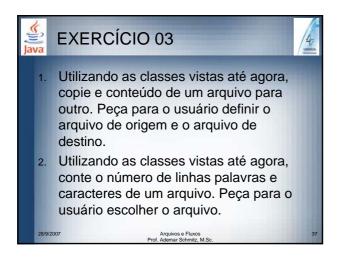
Writer

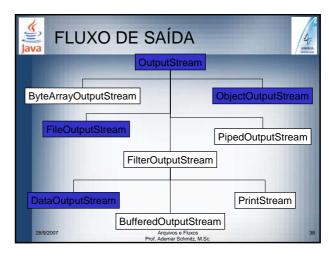
- Classe abstrata para lidar com fluxos de caracteres de saída.
- método write() grava um caractere por vez.

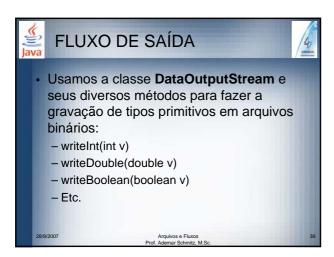
Principais implementações

- Destinos: FileWriter (arquivo), CharArrayWriter (memória), PipedWriter (pipe) e StringWriter (memória).
- Processamento de Saída: FilterWriter (abstract), BufferedWriter, OutputStreamWriter (conversor de bytes para chars), PrintWriter.
- Fontes: FileReader (arquivo), CharArrayReader (memória), PipedReader (pipe) e StringReader (memória).
- Processamento de Entrada: FilterReader (abstract), BufferedReader, InputStreamReader (conversor bytes p/ chars), LineNumberReader.
```

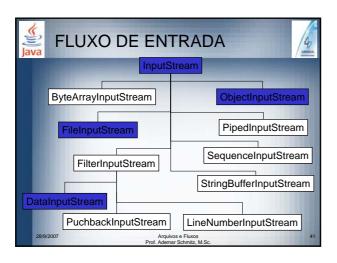


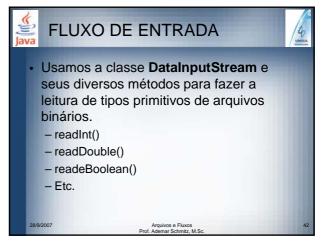












```
File file = new File("arquivo2.dat");

try {
FileInputStream reader = new FileInputStream(file);
DataInputStream input = new DataInputStream(reader);
double d = input.readDouble();
System.out.println(d);
boolean b = input.readBoolean();
System.out.println(b);
int i = input.readInt();
System.out.println(i);
} catch (EOFException eofe) {
System.out.println("Final do arquivo");
} catch (IOException ioe) {
System.out.println(ioe);
}

Arquivos Fluxos
Prof. Ademar Schmitz, M.Sc.
```



