EXERCISE: 09	FILE HANDLING
DATE	12.10.2023

1. AIM:

To create a class and handle the file operations for copying the contents from one file to another.

DESCRIPTION:

File Handling is an integral part of any programming language as file handling enables us to store the output of any particular program in a file and allows us to perform certain operations on it.In simple words, file handling means reading and writing data to a file.

PROGRAM:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.io.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     String input;
     System.out.println("Hello File!");
     File inputFile = new File("C:\\Users\\flora\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\ex 9.txt");
     File outputFile = new File("C:\\Users\\flora\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\output ex 9.txt");
     try {
       if (inputFile.createNewFile()) {
          System.out.println("Input file created: " + inputFile.getName());
          System.out.println("Input file already exists.");
     } catch (IOException e) {
       System.out.println("An error occurred while creating the input file: " +
e.getMessage());
     }
     try (FileInputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
        FileOutputStream outputStream = new FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
       byte[] buffer = new byte[1024]; // Buffer to read and write data in chunks
       int bytesRead;
```

```
while ((bytesRead = inputStream.read(buffer)) != -1) {
    outputStream.write(buffer, 0, bytesRead);
}
System.out.println("Data copied from input file to output file successfully.");
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.println("An error occurred while copying data: " + e.getMessage());
}
try (Scanner sc1 = new Scanner(inputFile)) {
    while (sc1.hasNextLine()) {
        input = sc1.nextLine();
        System.out.println(input);
    }
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.out.println("Input file not found: " + e.getMessage());
}
OUTPUT:
```

```
Hello File!
Input file created: ex 9.txt
Data copied from input file to output file successfully.
```

RESULT:

The above program is successfully executed.

2. AIM:

To create a class and handle the file operations

DESCRIPTION:

A class that extends the java.lang. Thread class. This class overrides the run() method available in the Thread class. A thread begins its life inside run() method. We create an object of our new class and call start() method to start the execution of a thread. Start() invokes the run() method on the Thread object.

PROGRAM:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     int choice;
     do {
       System.out.println("File Operations Menu:");
       System.out.println("1. Open an existing file");
       System.out.println("2. Create a new file");
       System.out.println("3. Rename a file");
       System.out.println("4. Delete a file");
       System.out.println("5. Create a directory");
       System.out.println("6. Find the absolute path of a file");
       System.out.println("7. Get the file names of a directory");
       System.out.println("8. Exit");
       System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
       choice = scanner.nextInt();
       scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
       switch (choice) {
          case 1:
            openFile(scanner);
            break;
          case 2:
            createFile(scanner);
            break;
          case 3:
            renameFile(scanner);
            break;
```

```
case 4:
          deleteFile(scanner);
          break:
       case 5:
          createDirectory(scanner);
          break;
       case 6:
          findAbsolutePath(scanner);
          break;
       case 7:
          getFileNamesInDirectory(scanner);
       case 8:
          System.out.println("Exiting program.");
       default:
          System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please try again.");
  \} while (choice != 8);
private static void openFile(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the file name to open: ");
  String fileName = scanner.nextLine();
  try {
     BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName));
     String line;
     System.out.println("File Contents:");
     while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
       System.out.println(line);
     reader.close();
  } catch (IOException e) {
     System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
}
private static void createFile(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the file name to create: ");
  String fileName = scanner.nextLine();
  try {
     File file = new File(fileName);
```

```
if (file.createNewFile()) {
       System.out.println("File created successfully.");
       System.out.println("File already exists.");
  } catch (IOException e) {
     System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
}
private static void renameFile(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the current file name: ");
  String currentFileName = scanner.nextLine();
  System.out.print("Enter the new file name: ");
  String newFileName = scanner.nextLine();
  File currentFile = new File(currentFileName);
  File newFile = new File(newFileName);
  if (currentFile.renameTo(newFile)) {
     System.out.println("File renamed successfully.");
  } else {
     System.out.println("Error renaming the file.");
private static void deleteFile(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the file name to delete: ");
  String fileName = scanner.nextLine();
  File file = new File(fileName);
  if (file.delete()) {
     System.out.println("File deleted successfully.");
     System.out.println("Error deleting the file.");
private static void createDirectory(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the directory name to create: ");
  String directoryName = scanner.nextLine();
  File directory = new File(directoryName);
```

```
if (directory.mkdirs()) {
     System.out.println("Directory created successfully.");
  } else {
     System.out.println("Error creating the directory.");
}
private static void findAbsolutePath(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the file name to find its absolute path: ");
  String fileName = scanner.nextLine();
  File file = new File(fileName);
  if (file.exists()) {
     System.out.println("Absolute path: " + file.getAbsolutePath());
  } else {
     System.out.println("File does not exist.");
private static void getFileNamesInDirectory(Scanner scanner) {
  System.out.print("Enter the directory name to list its files: ");
  String directoryName = scanner.nextLine();
  File directory = new File(directoryName);
  if (directory.exists() && directory.isDirectory()) {
     String[] files = directory.list();
     if (files != null) {
       System.out.println("Files in the directory:");
       for (String file: files) {
          System.out.println(file);
     } else {
       System.out.println("No files in the directory.");
  } else {
     System.out.println("Directory does not exist or is not a directory.");
```

OUTPUT:

```
File Operations Menu:

1. Open an existing file

2. Create a new file

3. Rename a file

4. Delete a file

5. Create a directory

6. Find the absolute path of a file

7. Get the file names of a directory

8. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Enter the file name to create: Levin 67
File created successfully.
```

RESULT:

The above program is successfully executed.