

September 2020, Programming in Java

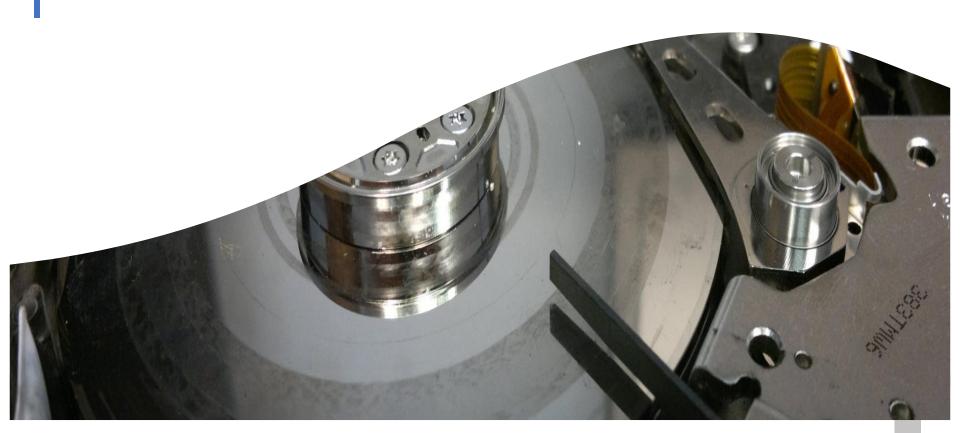
Core Java Classes & Exception Handling

Trayan Iliev

tiliev@iproduct.org
http://iproduct.org

Copyright © 2003-2021 IPT - Intellectual Products & Technologies

Java IO. New IO (NIO) 2



Agenda for This Session

- I/O basics,
- AutoCloseable,
- Closeable and Flushable interfaces,
- I/O exceptions,
- Serialization,
- java.io. and nio



Java I/O

- Input/Output from/to:
- ✓ Memory
- ✓ String
- Between different threads

- √ Files
- ✓ Console
- ✓ Network sockets
- Different data types bytes / characters. Encoding.
- Common and extensible architecture of Java I/O system using Decorator design pattern.



Class File – Working with Files and Dirs

- Class File
- Represents a file or a directory.
- Methods getName() and list()
- Getting file information
- Creating, renaming and deleting directories.



Input and Output Streams

- Input streams class *InputStream* and its inheritors
- Output streams class OutputStream and its inheritors
- Decorator design pattern
- Decorators class FilterInputStream and its inheritors, class FilterOutputStream and its inheritors



Input Streams: InputStream

- FileInputStream reads data from file
- ByteArrayInputStream reads data from memory
- StringBufferInputStream reads data from StringBuffer
- ObjectInputStream de-serializes Objects and primitives
- PipedInputStream receives data from another thread
- SequenceInputStream combines several InputStreams
- FilterInputStream decorates wrapped input streams with additional functionality

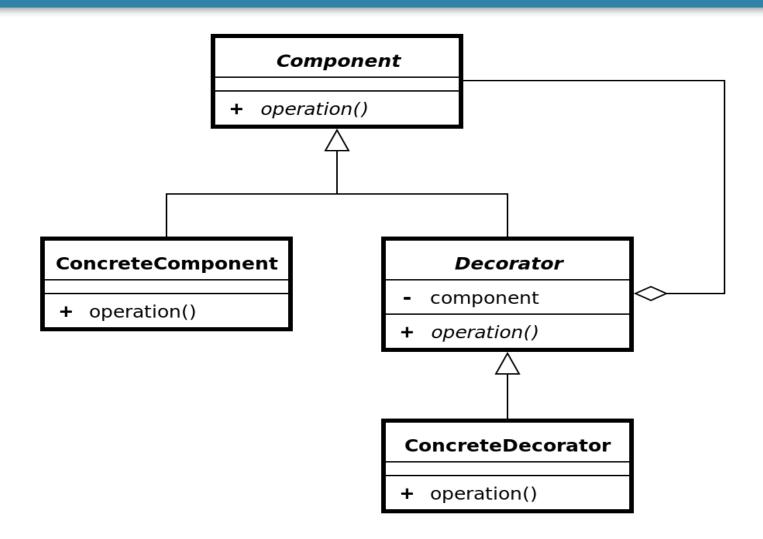


Output Streams: OutputStream

- FileOutputStream writes data to file
- ByteArrayOutputStream writes data to memory buffer
- ObjectOutputStream serializes objects and primitives
- PipedOutputStream sends data to another thread
- FilterOutputStream decorates wrapped InputStreams with additional functionality



Decorator Design Pattern





Input Stream Decorators

- DataInputStream reads primitive types
- BufferedInputStream buffers the input, allows reading lines instead of characters
- DigestInputStream calculates content hash using algorithms such as: SHA-1, SHA-256, MD5
- DeflaterInputStream data compression
- InflaterInputStream data decompression
- CheckedInputStream calculates checksum (Adler32, CRC32)
- CipherInputStream decrips data (using Cipher)



Output Stream Decorators

- PrintStream provides convenient methods for printing different data types, processes exceptions
- DataOutputStream writes primitive data types
- BufferedOutputStream output buffering
- DigestOutputStream calculates content hash using algorithms such as: SHA-1, SHA-256, MD5
- DeflaterOutputStream data compression
- InflaterOutputStream data decompression
- CheckedOutputStream checksum computation
- CipherInputStream encrips data (using Cipher)



Reading Character Data: Reader Adaptor Class: InputStreamReader

- FileReader reads character data from file
- CharArrayReader reads character data from memory
- StringReader reads character data from String
- PipedReader receives character data from a thread
- FilterReader Reader decorator base class



Writing Character Data: Writer Adaptor Class: OutputStreamWriter

- FileWriter writes character data to file
- CharArrayWriter writes character data to array
- StringWriter writes character data to StringBuffer
- PipedWriter sends character data to another thread
- **FilterWriter** base class for Writer decorators
- PrintWriter formatted output in string format, handles all exceptions



Reader / Writer Decorators

- BufferedReader character input buffering
- PushbackReader allows characters to be read without consuming
- BufferedWriter character output buffering
- StreamTokenizer allows parsing of character input (from Reader) token by token



Direct Access Files

- Class RandomAccessFile.
- Access modes
- Method seek()
- Usage examples.

Standard I/O to/from console. Redirecting.



New More Effective I/O Implementation: New I/O

- Java New I/O package java.nio.* introduced in JDK 1.4
- Uses low level OS mechanisms and structures to allow more effective, faster and non-blocking IO.
- Underlying all types of Streams (FileInputStream, FileOutputStream, RandomAccessFile) as well as network socket streams.



New More Effective I/O Implementation: New I/O

- Buffers for primitive data types: java.nio.Buffer,
 ByteBuffer, CharBuffer, DoubleBuffer, FloatBuffer,
 IntBuffer, LongBuffer, ShortBuffer
- Channels new low level IO abstraction: java.nio.channels.Channel, FileChannel, SocketChannel
- Supports different encodings: java.nio.charset.Charset



New More Effective I/O Implementation: New I/O

- Supports read/write locking of arbitrary sections of a file up to Integer.MAX_VALUE байта (2 GiB). Depending on OS can allow shared locking: tryLock() or lock() of the class java.nio.channels.FileChannel
- Allows multiplexing of I/O operations for implementing scalable servers processing multiple sessions using a single thread asyncronously: java.nio.channels.Selector и SelectableChannel



Compression: GZIP, ZIP. JAR Files

- File compression gzip, zip. Check Sum.
- Application deployment using .jar archives. JAR file manifest.
- jar [options] archive [manifest] files
- c creates new archive
- х / х файл extracts specific/all files from an archive
- **t** prints archive content table
- **f** necessary to specify the file we read/write from/to
- m if we provide a manifest file
- **M** do not create manifest file automatically
- 0 without compression
- **v** verbose output



Object Serialization

- Interface Serializable all fields are serialized except those marked as transient
- Interface Externalizable we serialize all fields explicitely
- Methods readObject() and writeObject() –
 Serializable + customization where necessary
- Examples



Novelties in Java 7 - JSR 203: NIO.2 (1)

- New NIO packages: java.nio.file, java.nio.file.attribute
- FileSystem allows a unified access to different file systems using URI or the method FileSystems.getDefault(). A factory for file system object creation. Methods: getPath(), getPathMatcher(), getFileStores(), newWatchService(), getUserPrincipalLookupService().
- FileStore models a drive, partition or a root directory.
 Can be accessed using FileSystem.getFileStores()



Novelties in Java 7 - JSR 203: NIO.2 (1)

- Path represents a file or directory path in the file system. Has a hierarchical structure a sequence of directories separated using an OS specific separator ('/' или '\'). Provides methods for composing, decomposing, comparing, normalizing, transforming relative and absolute paths, watching for file and directory changes, conversion to/from File objects (java.io.File.toPath() и Path.toFile()).
- Files utility class providing static methods for manipulation (creation, deletion, renaming, attributes change, content access, automatic MIME type inference, etc.) of files, directories, symbolic links, etc.

Resources

- New I/O във Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_I/O
- Уроци за новостите в JSR 203: NIO.2 http://download.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileio.html
- Joshua Bloch: Automatic Resource Management (V.2) https://docs.google.com/View?id=ddv8ts74_3fs7483dp

Resources

- Wikipedia Free Online Enciclopedia http://wikipedia.org/
- Oracle® Java™ Technologies webpage http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/
- Oracle®: The Java Tutorials: Lesson: JDBC Basics http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/index.html
- Oracle®: Новости в JDBC™ 4.1 http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/jdbc/jdbc_41.html

Thank's for Your Attention!



Trayan Iliev

CEO of IPT – Intellectual Products & Technologies

http://iproduct.org/

https://github.com/iproduct

https://twitter.com/trayaniliev

https://www.facebook.com/IPT.EACAD