

# Java I/O Streams

In this tutorial, we will learn about Java input/output streams and their types.

In Java, streams are the sequence of data that are read from the source and written to the destination.

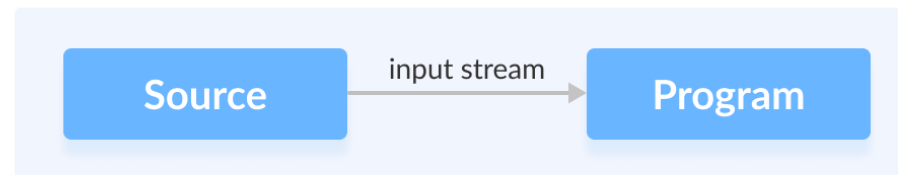
An **input stream** is used to read data from the source. And, an **output stream** is used to write data to the destination.

```
class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");  
    }  
}
```

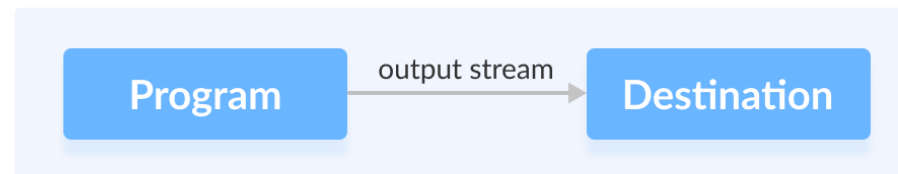
For example, in our first **Hello World** example, we have used `System.out` to print a string. Here, the `System.out` is a type of output stream.

Similarly, there are input streams to take input.

#### Reading data from source



#### Writing data to destination



We will learn about input streams and output streams in detail in the later tutorials.

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## Types of Streams

Depending upon the data a stream holds, it can be classified into:

- Byte Stream
  - Character Stream
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## Byte Stream

Byte stream is used to read and write a single byte (8 bits) of data.

All byte stream classes are derived from base abstract classes called `InputStream` and `OutputStream`.

To learn more, visit

- [Java InputStream Class](#)

- [Java OutputStream Class](#)
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## Character Stream

Character stream is used to read and write a single character of data.

All the character stream classes are derived from base abstract classes `Reader` and `Writer`.