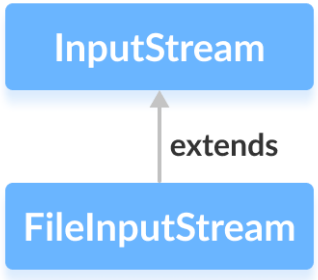
# Java FileInputStream Class

In this tutorial, we will learn about Java FileInputStream and its methods with the help of examples.

The `FileInputStream` class of the `java.io` package can be used to read data (in bytes) from files.

It extends the `InputStream` abstract class.




Before we learn about `FileInputStream`, make sure to know about Java Files.

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## Create a FileInputStream

In order to create a file input stream, we must import the `java.io.FileInputStream` package first. Once we import the package, here is how we can create a file input stream in Java.

### 1. Using the path to file

```
FileInputStream input = new FileInputStream(stringPath);
```

Here, we have created an input stream that will be linked to the file specified by the `path`.

### 2. Using an object of the file

```
FileInputStream input = new FileInputStream(File fileObject);
```

Here, we have created an input stream that will be linked to the file specified by `fileObject`.

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## Methods of FileInputStream

The `FileInputStream` class provides implementations for different methods present in the `InputStream` class.

### read() Method

- `read()` - reads a single byte from the file
- `read(byte[] array)` - reads the bytes from the file and stores in the specified array
- `read(byte[] array, int start, int length)` - reads the number of bytes equal to `length` from the file and stores in the specified array starting from the position `start`

Suppose we have a file named **input.txt** with the following content.

```
This is a line of text inside the file.
```

Let's try to read this file using `FileInputStream`.

```
import java.io.FileInputStream;

public class Main {

  public static void main(String args[]) {

     try {
        FileInputStream input = new FileInputStream("input.txt");

        System.out.println("Data in the file: ");

        // Reads the first byte
        int i = input.read();

       while(i != -1) {
           System.out.print((char)i);

           // Reads next byte from the file
           i = input.read();
        }
        input.close();
     }

     catch(Exception e) {
        e.getStackTrace();
     }
  }
}
```

## Output

```
Data in the file:
This is a line of text inside the file.
```