

reading input till EOF in java

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In C++ if I wish to read input till the EOF I can do it in the following manner

```
while(scanf("%d",&n))
{
    A[i]=n;
    i++;
}
```

I can then run this code as ./a.out < input.txt. What is the java equivalent of this code?

[java](#)[file-io](#)[eof](#)

edited Dec 18 '12 at 6:34



Brian

13.4k 4 29 58

asked Dec 18 '12 at 6:13



zer0nes

40 1 1 9

Tried to google with your title? Search for Scanner or BufferedReader classes. – [Rohit Jain](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:15

your tag changed – [Grijesh Chauhan](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:15

@GrijeshChauhan - try reading the question again. – [Perception](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:16

@Perception sorry my mistake – [Grijesh Chauhan](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:17

6 Answers

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
while (s.hasNextInt()) {
    A[i] = s.nextInt();
    i++;
}
```

answered Dec 18 '12 at 6:18

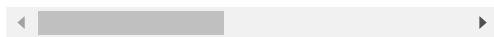


Ted Hopp

198k 40 309 418

What would happen if my file contains null as string ??? I am unable to read full file, can this be a reason ? – [abhilvare](#) Mar 31 '14 at 13:45

@I-droid - A Scanner processes input by dividing it into tokens based on occurrences of delimiter characters (white space by default). When you call [Scanner#nextInt\(\)](#), it expects the next token to match an integer regular expression; if it doesn't, the method will throw an exception. So having "null" in the file might very well be a problem for you, depending on how you are using the Scanner. – [Ted Hopp](#) Mar 31 '14 at 13:58



```
// assuming that reader is an instance
String line = null;
while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
    // do something with every line, c
}
```

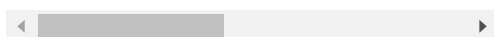
Let me know if you run into difficulties.

answered Dec 18 '12 at 6:19



hd1

24k 3 53 66



```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
```

```
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
```

//using Scanner class

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(file);
while (scanner.hasNextLine()) {
    String line = scanner.nextLine();
    System.out.println(line);
}
```

edited Nov 24 '16 at 4:12

answered Dec 18 '12 at 6:19



[Mohammad Hossain](#)

3,509 2 18 30

I like scanner method. Thanks – [Khan](#)
Nov 23 '16 at 18:55



Here is Java equivalent code using
BufferedReader and FileReader
classes.

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

public class SmallFileReader {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(
            new FileReader("file.txt"));
        String line;
        while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
            System.out.println(line);
        }
    }
}
```

answered Dec 18 '12 at 6:20

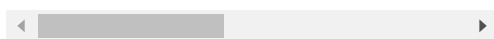


[Vallabh Patade](#)

3,557 1 23 37

The trouble is I wouldn't know the
name of the file in advance –
[zer0nes](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:22

@tom you can also enter through
command line in java as it happens in
C or C++. – [Smit](#) Dec 18 '12 at 6:24



Here is java equivalent code using

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, and our

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

public class SmallFileReader {
    public static void main(String
```

Option 1:

```
String fileName = args[0];
BufferedReader br = new
BufferedReader(new
FileReader(fileName));
```

Option 2:

```
BufferedReader br = new
BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
System.out.println("Enter a file
name: ");
String fileName = br.readLine();
```

```
        //BufferedReader br = new
        String line=null;
        while( (line=br.readLine() != null) )
            System.out.println(line);
    }
}
```

I made little modification to @Vallabh Code. @tom You can use the first option, if you want to input the file name through command line.

```
java SmallFileReader Hello.txt
```

Option 2 will ask you the file name when you run the file.

answered Dec 18 '12 at 7:38



ramesh

115 2 5 13

The only thing that really works for me (you don't even have to create a file)

```
Scanner read = new Scanner(System.in);
String cadena;
boolean cond = true;
int i =0;
while (cond){
    cadena = read.nextLine();
    if(cadena.isEmpty())
        cond = false;
}
```

answered Feb 24 '14 at 3:08



David

39 2

