

# FILE HANDLING IN JAVA – THEORY NOTES

## 1. Introduction

- File handling is used to store data permanently in a storage device.
- Data stored in memory (RAM) is temporary and lost when the program ends.
- Files allow programs to save and retrieve data whenever required.
- Common operations include create, write, read, append and delete.

## 2. java.io Package

- Java provides file handling support through the java.io package.
- To use file classes, import statement is required.
- Example: `import java.io.*;`

## 3. File Class

- The File class is used to represent a file or directory.
- It is used to create, delete and get information about files.
- Creating a File object does not create the file physically.
- The file is created only when `createNewFile()` method is called.

### Important Methods of File Class

Method	Purpose
<code>createNewFile()</code>	Creates a new file
<code>exists()</code>	Checks whether file exists
<code>delete()</code>	Deletes the file
<code>getName()</code>	Returns file name
<code>getAbsolutePath()</code>	Returns full file path
<code>length()</code>	Returns file size
<code>canRead()</code>	Checks read permission
<code>canWrite()</code>	Checks write permission

## 4. Writing to a File (FileWriter)

- `FileWriter` class is used to write text data into a file.
- If the file does not exist, it will be created automatically.
- By default, `FileWriter` overwrites the existing content.
- Always close the file using `close()` method.

## 5. Appending Data

- Appending means adding new data without deleting existing data.
- Use: `new FileWriter("sample.txt", true);`
- The `true` parameter enables append mode.

## 6. Reading from a File

- Files can be read using `Scanner`, `FileReader` or `BufferedReader`.
- `Scanner` class is simple and commonly used for beginners.
- Data is usually read line by line.

## 7. Deleting a File

- The `delete()` method of `File` class is used to remove a file.
- It returns `true` if deletion is successful, otherwise `false`.

## 8. Exception Handling in File Operations

- File operations may generate errors such as file not found or access denied.
- These errors are called exceptions.
- They can be handled using try-catch or throws `Exception`.
- For simple programs, throws `Exception` is commonly used.

## 9. Important File Handling Classes

Class	Purpose
<code>File</code>	Create, delete and get file information
<code>FileWriter</code>	Write data to file
<code>FileReader</code>	Read characters from file
<code>BufferedReader</code>	Efficient reading of text
<code>Scanner</code>	Easy file reading

## 10. File Handling Process Flow

- Create File
- Write Data
- Read Data
- Append Data
- Delete File