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Java Read Files

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Read a File

In the previous chapter, you learned how to create and write to a file.

In the following example, we use the Scanner class to read the contents of the text file we created in the previous chapter:

Example

```
import java.io.File; // Import the File class
import java.io.FileNotFoundException; // Import this class to handle errors
import java.util.Scanner; // Import the Scanner class to read text files
public class ReadFile {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   try {
     File myObj = new File("filename.txt");
     Scanner myReader = new Scanner(myObj);
     while (myReader.hasNextLine()) {
       String data = myReader.nextLine();
        System.out.println(data);
     myReader.close();
```

```
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.out.println("An error occurred.");
    e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

The output will be:

```
Files in Java might be tricky, but it is fun enough!
```

Run Example »

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Get File Information

To get more information about a file, use any of the File methods:

Example

```
import java.io.File; // Import the File class
```

```
public class GetFileInfo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    File myObj = new File("filename.txt");
    if (myObj.exists()) {
        System.out.println("File name: " + myObj.getName());
        System.out.println("Absolute path: " + myObj.getAbsolutePath());
        System.out.println("Writeable: " + myObj.canWrite());
        System.out.println("Readable " + myObj.canRead());
        System.out.println("File size in bytes " + myObj.length());
    } else {
        System.out.println("The file does not exist.");
    }
}
```

The output will be:

```
File name: filename.txt

Absolute path: C:\Users\MyName\filename.txt

Writeable: true

Readable: true

File size in bytes: 0

Run Example »
```

Note: There are many available classes in the Java API that can be used to read and write files in Java: FileReader, BufferedReader, Files, Scanner, FileInputStream, FileWriter, BufferedWriter, FileOutputStream, etc. Which one to use depends on the Java version you're working with and whether you need to read bytes or characters, and the size of the file/lines etc.

Tip: To delete a file, read our <u>Java Delete Files</u> chapter.

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