

## Java Files



- Files are an essential part of any programming language as they allow us to store and retrieve data.
- we can work with different types of files, including text file, CSV file, and binary file.
- Text file: store data in plain text format.
- **CSV** (Comma Separated Values) file: store data in tabular format.
- Binary file: store data in binary format.

### File Methods



import java.io.File;

```
File f = new File("file example.txt");
System.out.println("file name: " + f.getName());
System.out.println("is file exist? " + f.exists());
System.out.println("is file? " + f.isFile());
System.out.println("is directory? " + f.isDirectory()); is directory? false
System.out.println("can read? " + f.canRead());
System.out.println("can write? " + f.canWrite());
System.out.println("can execute? " + f.canExecute());
System.out.println("file path: " + f.getPath());
System.out.println(" " + f.getAbsolutePath());
```

file name: file\_example.txt

is file exist? true

is file? true

can read? true

can write? true

can execute? true

file path: C:\pini\Afeka...\file example.tx

C:\pini\Afeka...\file\_example.txt

## Get File Path



```
import java.io.File;
String packagePath =
    this.getClass().getPackage().getName()
    .replace('.', File.separatorChar);
filePath = System.getProperty("user.dir")
        + File.separator + "src"
        + File. separator + packagePath
        + File.separator;
```

## Text file - Reading



```
File f = new File(filePath + filename);
                                  throws
Scanner s = new Scanner(f);
                               FileNotFoundException
StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
while (s.hasNext()) {
    sb.append(s.nextLine() + "\n");
s.close();
```

## Text file - Writing



```
File f = new File(filePath + filename);
PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(f);
pw.print(content);
throws
FileNotFoundException
s.close();
```

### Text file



```
class TextFile {
  private final String filePath;
  private final String filename;
  public TextFile(String filename) {
    String packagePath = this.getClass().getPackage().getName().replace('.', File.separatorChar);
    filePath = System.getProperty("user.dir") + File.separator + "src"
        + File.separator + packagePath + File.separator,
    this.filename = filename;
  public String readFileContent() throws FileNotFoundException {
    File f = new File(filePath + filename);
    Scanner s = new Scanner(f);
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    while (s.hasNext()) {
      sb.append(s.nextLine()).append("\n");
    s.close();
    return sb.toString();
  public void writeFileContent(String content) throws FileNotFoundException {
    File f = new File(filePath + filename); // new FileWriter(filePath + filename, true); throws IOException
    PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(f);
    pw.print(content);
    pw.close();
```





### תרגיל: כתיבה וקריאה קבצי טקסט

.starter-עליכם לממש את החסר בקבצי

בקבצים קיים main אשר לאחר ההרצה מפיק את הפלט הבא:

File content before adding:

Start file content...

File content after adding:

Start file content...

some content

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## CSV File (Comma Separated Values)



- Technically it possible to use a Scanner to read a CSV.
- It's recommended to use BufferedReader.

#### • Why?

- Efficiency: BufferedReader class is specifically designed for reading large amounts of text efficiently. It reads data from a file in chunks, rather than one character at a time like the Scanner class..
- Handling of line endings: BufferedReader class automatically handles different line endings, while the Scanner class does not.

# CSV file - Reading

reader.close();



```
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(filename));
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
String line = reader.readLine();
                                               throws IOException
String[] header = line.split(",");
line = reader.readLine();
                                                            persons.csv
while (line != null) {
                                                          Name, Age, Gender
      String[] fields = line.split(",");
                                                          Ron Shalev, 27, M
      for (int i = 0; i < header.length; i++) {</pre>
                                                          Taly Dor, 25, F
            sb.append(header[i])
             .append(": ").append(fields[i]).append("\n");
      line = reader.readLine();
```

# CSV file - Writing



#### persons.csv(after)

Name, Age, Gender Ron Shalev, 27, M Taly Dor, 25, F Yael Mor, 30, F

## CSV file

```
class CSVFile {
  private final String filePath;
  private final String filename;
  public CSVFile(String filename) {
    String packagePath = this.getClass().getPackage().getName().replace('.', File.separatorChar);
    filePath = System.getProperty("user.dir") + File.separator + "src"
        + File.separator + packagePath + File.separator,
    this.filename = filename;
  public String readFileContent() throws IOException {
    BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(filePath+filename));
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
     String line = reader.readLine();
     String[] header = line.split(",");
    line = reader.readLine();
     while (line != null) {
        String[] fields = line.split(",");
       for (int i = 0; i < header.length; i++) {
          sb.append(header[i]).append(": ").append(fields[i]).append("\n");
      line = reader.readLine();
    reader.close();
    return sb.toString();
  public void writeFileContent(String content) throws IOException {
    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(filePath + filename, true));
    writer.write(content);
    writer.close();
```



#### persons.csv

Name, Age, Gender Ron Shalev, 27, M Taly Dor, 25, F

#### console

Name: Ron Shalev

Age: 27
Gender: M

Name: Taly Dor

Age: 25
Gender: F

#### persons.csv(after)

Name, Age, Gender Ron Shalev, 27, M Taly Dor, 25, F Yael Mor, 30, F





### תרגיל: כתיבה וקריאה קבצי CSV

.starter-עליכם לממש את החסר בקבצי

בקבצים קיים main אשר לאחר ההרצה מפיק את הפלט הבא:

File content before adding:

Name: Ron Shalev, Age: 27, Gender: M,

Name: Taly Dor, Age: 25, Gender: F,

File content after adding:

Name: Ron Shalev, Age: 27, Gender: M,

Name: Taly Dor, Age: 25, Gender: F,

Name: Yael Mor, Age: 30, Gender: F,

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# Binary File



- Binary files store data as a sequence of binary digits (bits) that represent specific values or instructions.
- Binary files include image files (such as JPEG or PNG), audio files (such as MP3 or WAV), video files (such as MPEG or AVI), and executable files (such as EXE or DLL).
- To read and write binary files we are using
   ObjectInputStream and ObjectOutputStream classes, which
   are used for reading and writing bytes

## Serialization and deserialization



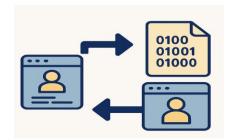
#### Serialization

converting an object's state (its instance variables) into a stream of bytes, which can then be saved to a file, sent over a network, or stored in a database.

#### Deserialization

reverse process of converting the stream of bytes back into an object's state.

## Serializable interface





- indicates that its state can be serialized.
- Serialization is useful for:
  - Storing and retrieving objects from a file or database
  - Sending objects over a network
  - Sharing objects between different applications or systems

### Student



```
public class Student implements Serializable{
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -4585905327894841518L;
   private String name;
   private int id;
   private float average;
   public Student( int id, String name, float average) {
       this.name = name;
       this.id = id;
       this.average = average;
       System.out.println("The Student " + name + " is created");
    . . . Getter's and Setter's
   @Override
   public String toString() {
         return "Id=" + id + "\t Name=" + name + "\t Average=" + average;
```

# Binary file - Writing



```
Student[] students = {
    new Student(1, "Yosi Mor", 79),
    new Student(2, "Hila Zur", 84)
};
```

## console Yosi Mor is creat

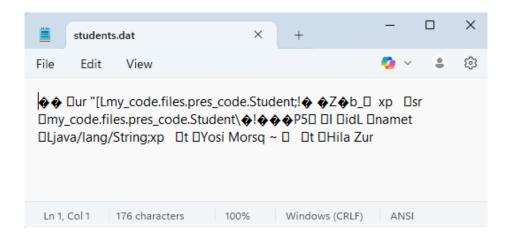
ObjectOutputStream file = new ObjectOutputStream(
new FileOutputStream(filePath + filename)); ———

The Student Yosi Mor is created The Student Hila Zur is created

file.writeObject(students);

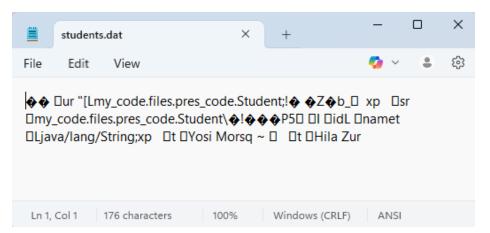
file.close();

#### throws IOException



# Binary file - Reading





ObjectInputStream file = new ObjectInputStream( new FileInputStream(filePath + filename));~

Student[] students = (Student[])file.readObject();

throws IOException,
ClassNotFoundException

file.close();

# Binary File write and read



```
public class BinaryFileReadWrite{
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
   String filename = "students.dat";
   BinaryFile binary File = new BinaryFile(filename);
   Student[] students = {
       new Student(1, "Yosi Mor", 79),
       new Student(2, "Hila Zur", 84)
   };
   binary binary File(students);
   students = binary File.readStudents();
   System.out.println(Arrays.toString(students));
```

```
The Student Yosi Mor is created
The Student Hila Zur is created
[Id=1 Name=Yosi Mor Average=79.0, Id=2 Name=Hila Zur Average=84.0]
```

# Binary File write and read

```
class BinaryFile {
  private final String filePath;
  private final String filename;
  public BinaryFile(String filename) {
   String packagePath = this.getClass().getPackage()
       .getName().replace('.', File.separatorChar);
   filePath = System.getProperty("user.dir") + File.separator + "src"
      + File.separator + packagePath + File.separator;
   this.filename = filename;
  public void saveStudents(Student[] students) throws IOException {
   ObjectOutputStream file = new ObjectOutputStream(
      new FileOutputStream(filePath + filename));
   file.writeObject(students);
   file.close();
  public Student[] readStudents() throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
   ObjectInputStream file = new ObjectInputStream(
      new FileInputStream(filePath + filename));
   Student[] students = (Student[])file.readObject();
   file.close();
   return students;
```



## **Transient**



- Used to indicate that a field should not be serialized when an object is written to a binary file.
- Useful when there are fields that should not be persisted or when the serialized data size needs to be minimized.
- When an object is descriptional from a binary file, the value of a transient field will be set to its default value.

## Static



- Used to indicate that a field should not be serialized because it belongs to the class, not to an instance of the class.
- Static fields are not serialized because they are not part of an object's state.
- When an object is description description a binary file, the value of a static field will be the value it had when the class was loaded.





#### תרגיל: יצירת ספר טלפון בקובץ בינארי

.starter-עליכם לממש את החסר בקבצי

בקבצים קיים main אשר לאחר ההרצה מפיק את הפלט הבא:

#### PhoneBook list:

Contact [phoneNumber=054-4652124, name=Taly, group=Family]

Contact [phoneNumber=050-1234124, name=Mor, group=Friends]

Contact [phoneNumber=054-8594521, name=Kobi, group=Work]

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