文件的读入和读出-09Task2pro

最适合读写文件内容的是文件字符流。

字符流分为字符输入流和字符输出流(这两个都是抽象类, FileWriter 和 FileReader 分别为字符输出流和字符输入流的实现类。

FileReader(文件字符输入流)就是把一个一个字符从硬盘文件输入 到内存中。

构造器形式有两种 (建立输入流管道):

public FileReader (File file) 通过文件对象;

public FileReader (String pathname) 通过文件路径和文件接通。

常用的方法有:

public int read ()每次读取一个字符返回,如果没有则返回-1; public int read (char[] buffer)每次用一个字符数组去读取数据,返回字符数组读取了多少个数据。没有数据则返回-1;

注意 catch FileNotFoundException!

为什么文件字符输入流不容易乱码?

因为文件中不管是英文字符还是中午字符都是当作一个字符处理,只要代码和文件的编码方式(一般是 UTF-8)一致,则不会出现乱码。注意事项:

要真正打印出内容,采用字符数组方法时,需要用 String (buffer)如 System.out.print(String(buffer,0,len); (意思是从 0 索引出字符开始,用 len 记住每次读取字符数,一直读到 len 为止)

FileWriter (文件字符输出流):

文件字符输出流(覆盖管道)是把一个个的字符由内存输入到硬盘文件当中;

构造器形式:

```
public fileWriter(File file);
public fileWriter(String filepath);
public fileWriter(File file,boolean append);(是否追加数据)
public fileWriter(String filepath,boolean append);
方法:
void write(int c);写一个字符;
void write(String str);写一个字符串;
void write(String str,int off,int len);写一个字符串的一部分;
void write(char[]cbuf)写一个字符数组;
```

注意事项:

1. 字符输出流写出数据后必须刷新流或者关闭流,写出去的数据才会生效。(数据会先写到缓冲区里)

void write (char[] cbuf, int off, int len) 写一个字符数组的一部分;

2. 关闭流的操作包含了刷新。

下面是我将 Song 类写进文件和从文件中读取的代码和结果:

(采用 write (String str) 把字符传入进去的)

```
.ass demo6 { 新*
.c static void main(String[] args) { 新。
:ry {
   Writer w = new FileWriter( fileName: "/Users/duqiu/Desktop/java/javapro/java1/src/com/java/Stream/d
   w.write( str: "package com.java.Stream;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
  w.write( str: "import java.io.Serializable;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " private String title;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " private String artist;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " private String album;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " private String genre;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " private int length;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: "Song(String title, String artist, String genre, int year, int timesPlayed) {");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " this.title = title;");
   w.write( str: "\r\n");
   w.write( str: " this.artist = artist;");
```

然后可以在文件中得到对应的结果 (注意敲进换行符)

得到结果如下:

```
© demo1.java 🕝 demo2.java 💿 Song.java
                                                    © demo4.java
                                                                     @ demo6.java
                                                                                       ≡ demo
package com.java.Stream;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Song implements Serializable {
private String title;
private String artist;
private String album;
private String genre;
private int length;
Song(String title, String artist, String genre, int year, int timesPlayed) {
this.title = title;
this.artist = artist;
 this.album = album;
this.genre = genre;
this.length = year;
} public String getGenre() {
return this.genre;}
public int getLength() {
return this.length;}
public String toString() {
return(title + " " + artist + " " + genre + " " + year + " " + timesPlayed);}
```

在**读取数据**的时候,采用的是利用循环,采取每次读取一个字符的方法最后从文本中把内容读到命令行中:

```
Reader r = new FileReader (文件路径);
int s;
while ((s = r.read()!=-1) {
    System.out.print((char)s); (不用 println 否则会读成一串,同时记得将 s 转换为 char 再读取出来)
}
```

最后结果展示

```
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-22.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java
-javaagent:/private/var/folders/h1/r7r8n9h12531mw_jt978_lz40000gn/T/AppTranslocation/33040BDB-6E3A
.jar=62690:/private/var/folders/h1/r7r8n9h12531mw_jt978_lz40000gn/T/AppTranslocation/33040BDB-6E3A
.encoding=UTF-8 -Dsun.stdout.encoding=UTF-8 -Dsun.stderr.encoding=UTF-8 -classpath /Users/duqiu/Desk
package com.java.Stream;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Song implements Serializable {
private String title;
private String artist;
private String album;
private String genre;
private int length;
Song(String title, String artist, String genre, int year, int timesPlayed) {
this.title = title;
this.artist = artist;
this.album = album;
this.genre = genre;
this.length = year;
} public String getGenre() {
return this.genre;}
public int getLength() {
return this.length;}
public String toString() {
return(title + " " + artist + " " + genre + " " + year + " " + timesPlayed);}
进程已结束,退出代码为 0
```