

# Fundamentos de Java

Fundamentos de I/O



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## Tópicos Abordados



- A API de I/O do Java
- Fluxo de dados
  - *InputStream* e *OutputStream*
- Streams em arquivos
- Classes importantes
  - *Scanner*
  - *PrintStream*
  - *File*
- Try-with-resources

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## A API de I/O do Java



- Está localizada no pacote `java.io`
- A API de I/O gerencia a entrada e saída de dados
  - Console, arquivos, sockets, etc.

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## Fluxo de Dados



- Todas as operações de I/O são baseadas em fluxo de dados (*streams*)
  - *InputStream*: fluxo de entrada
  - *OutputStream*: fluxo de saída
- A API usa polimorfismo para esconder detalhes de onde a informação vem e para onde ela vai

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## Fluxo de Dados



- Pelas streams, trafegam bytes
  - *InputStream*: é capaz de ler bytes de algum lugar
  - *OutputStream*: é capaz de escrever bytes em algum lugar

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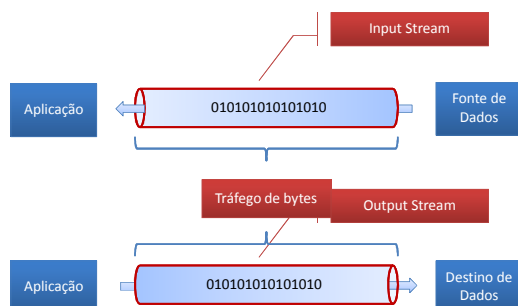
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## Input Stream e Output Stream



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## Input Stream

Diagram illustrating Input Stream usage:

- Top Example:** Data flows from **Arquivo** (File) to **Aplicação** (Application). The data is represented as a cylinder labeled `010101010101010`.
- Bottom Example:** Data flows from **Console** to **Aplicação** (Application). The data is represented as a cylinder labeled `010101010101010`.

Code snippets for each example:

```
InputStream is = new FileInputStream("entrada.txt");
int b = is.read();
```

```
InputStream is = System.in;
int b = is.read();
```

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## Output Stream

Diagram illustrating Output Stream usage:

- Top Example:** Data flows from **Aplicação** (Application) to **Arquivo** (File). The data is represented as a cylinder labeled `010101010101010`.
- Bottom Example:** Data flows from **Aplicação** (Application) to **Console**. The data is represented as a cylinder labeled `010101010101010`.

Code snippets for each example:

```
OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream("saida.txt");
os.write(65);
```

```
OutputStream os = System.out;
os.write(65);
```

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## Lendo Caracteres

Diagram illustrating character reading:

- A red arrow points from **InputStream** to **InputStreamReader**.
- Below **InputStream** is a box labeled **Lê bytes** (Reads bytes).
- Below **InputStreamReader** is a box labeled **Lê caracteres** (Reads characters).

Code snippet:

```
InputStream is = new FileInputStream("entrada.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(is);
char c = (char) isr.read();
```

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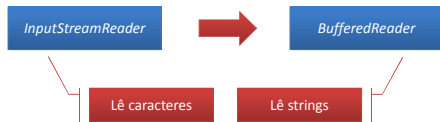
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## Lendo Strings



- Para lermos strings, devemos usar um objeto que consegue juntar os caracteres



```
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(is);  
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);  
String s = br.readLine();
```

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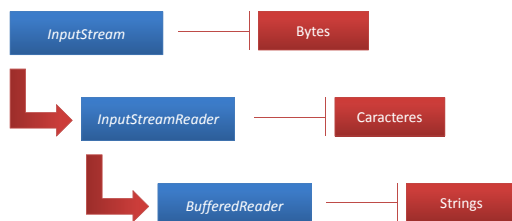
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## Juntando as Classes



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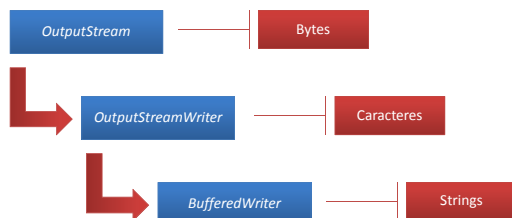
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## Escrevendo Caracteres e Strings



```
OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream("saida.txt");  
OutputStreamWriter osw = new OutputStreamWriter(os);  
BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(osw);  
bw.write("texto");
```

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## Streams em Arquivos



- É possível usar também as classes *FileReader* e *FileWriter* para lermos e escrevermos arquivos texto

```
Reader r = new FileReader("entrada.txt");
Writer w = new FileWriter("saida.txt");
```

Caracteres

```
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(r);
BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(w);
```

Strings

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## Scanner e PrintStream



- Servem para facilitar o trabalho de ler e escrever dados em streams
  - *Scanner*: lê dados de uma stream de entrada
  - *PrintStream*: escreve dados em uma stream de saída

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## Scanner



```
Scanner s = new Scanner(new FileInputStream("entrada.txt"));
while(s.hasNextLine()) {
    String token = s.nextLine();
}
```

Possibilidade de trabalhar com tokens

Pode ser utilizado qualquer *InputStream* ou *Reader*

- O *Scanner* possui facilidades para quebrar strings com base em delimitadores

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PrintStream



```
PrintStream ps = new PrintStream(new FileOutputStream("saida.txt"));
ps.println("texto");
```

Os métodos `print()` e `println()` facilitam a escrita de dados

Pode ser utilizada qualquer `OutputStream`

- `System.out` é uma `PrintStream`

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A Classe `java.io.File`



- Permite acesso às informações sobre um arquivo ou diretório no sistema de arquivos
  - nome, diretório, tamanho em bytes, permissões de escrita e leitura, etc.
- Não representa obrigatoriamente um arquivo existente no sistema de arquivos

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A Classe `java.io.File`



- Como usar

```
File f = new File("C:/Arquivos/arquivo.txt");
```

- Alguns métodos importantes

Método	Descrição
<code>isDirectory()</code>	Informa se é um arquivo ou um diretório
<code>exists()</code>	Informa se o arquivo (ou diretório) existe
<code>getName()</code>	Obtém o nome do arquivo ou diretório
<code>getPath()</code>	Obtém o caminho completo do arquivo ou diretório
<code>listFiles()</code>	Lista os arquivos de um diretório

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Try-with-resources



- Permite o fechamento automático de recursos (chamada ao método `close()`)

```
InputStream is = null;
try {
    is = new FileInputStream("entrada.txt");
    ...
} finally {
    if (is != null) {
        is.close();
    }
}
```



```
try (InputStream is = new FileInputStream("entada.txt")) {
    ...
}
```

Closeable ou  
AutoCloseable

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