

Paths and Files

CS 272 Software Development

Java IO, NIO, NIO.2

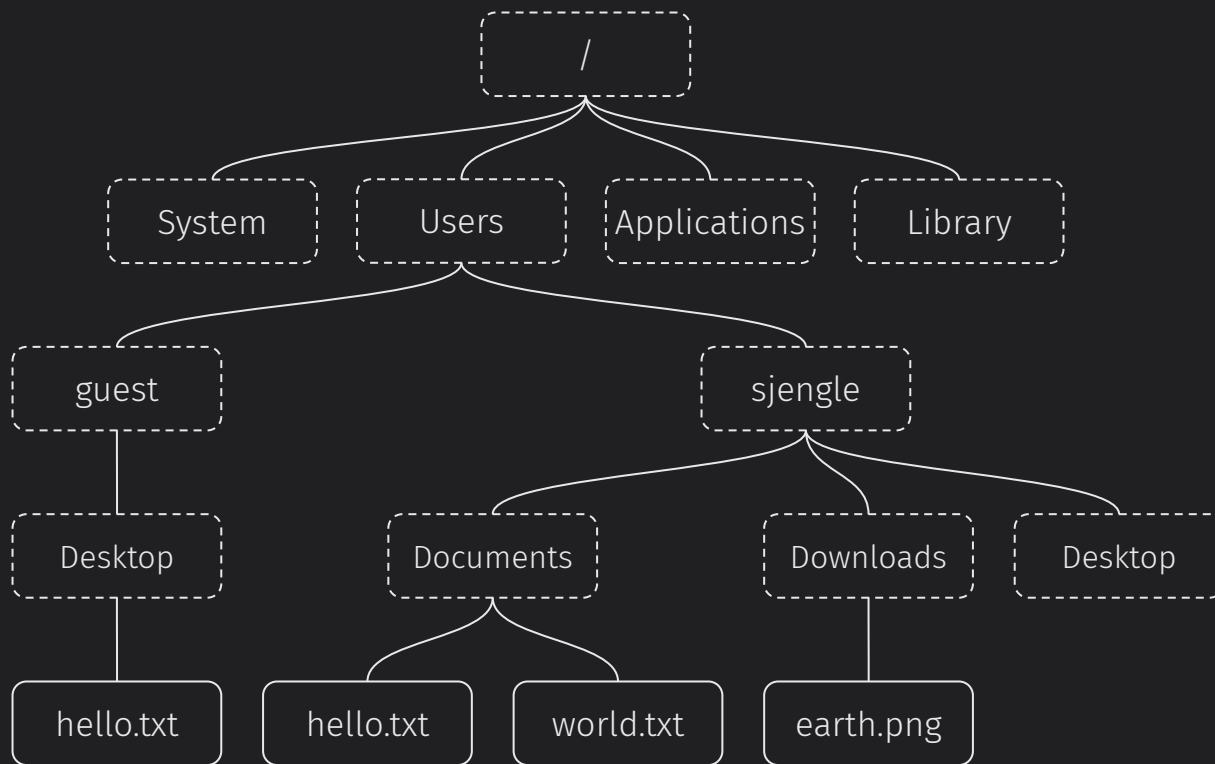
- Package **java.io** (input/output) was originally introduced in JDK 1.0 in 1996
- Package **java.nio** (non-blocking I/O) was originally introduced in J2SE 1.4 in 2002
- Package **java.nio.file** (new I/O) was originally introduced in Java SE 7 in 2011

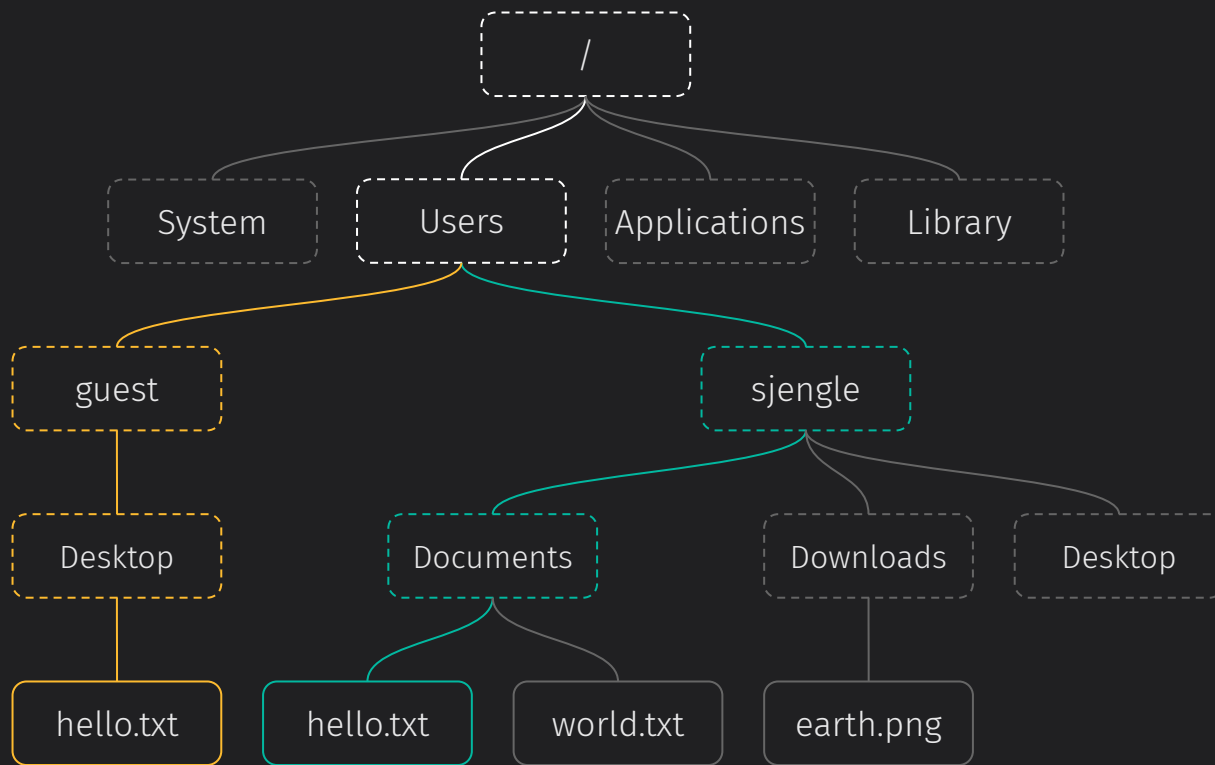
<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~cs272/javadoc/api/java.base/java/util/doc-files/coll-index.html>



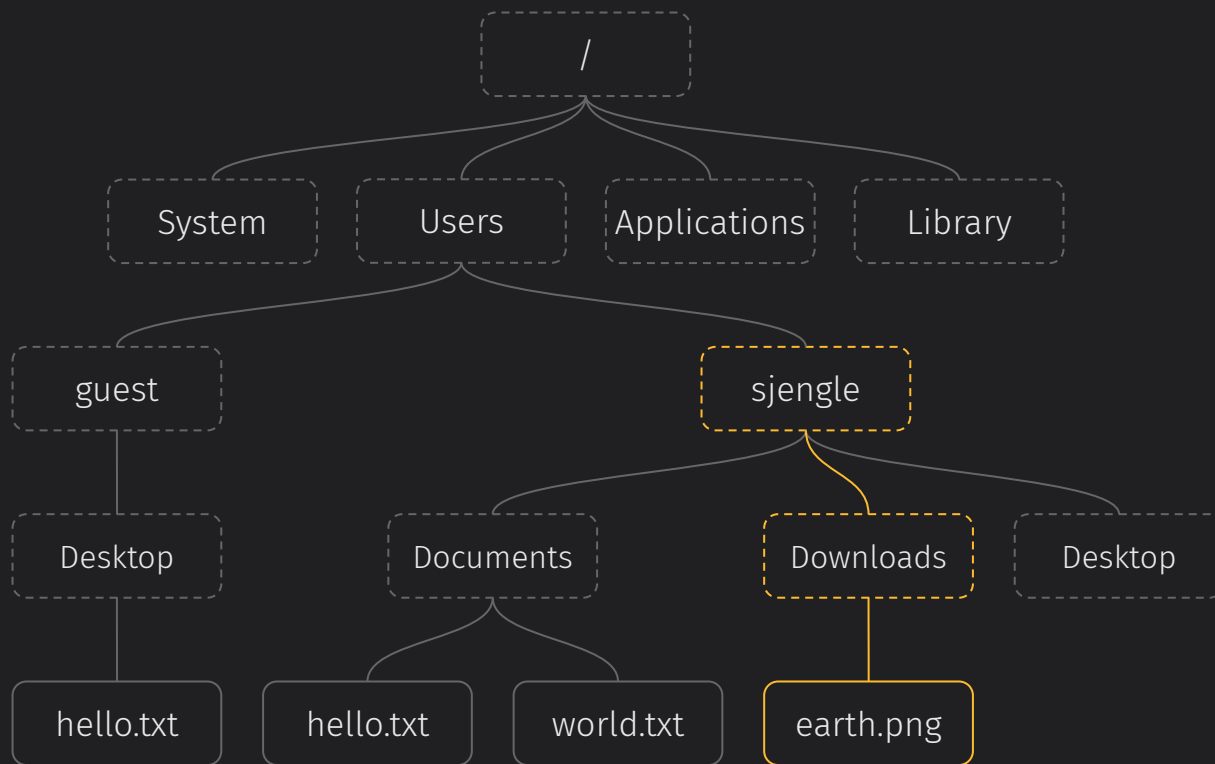
Terminology

- File systems are **hierarchical tree** structures
 - Has a **root** node (**/** on *nix or **C:** on Windows)
 - Nodes may have children (**directories** or **folders**)
- A **path** is a location in the file system
 - Slash separates levels (**/** on *nix or **** on Windows)
 - May be **absolute** (starts with root) or **relative**

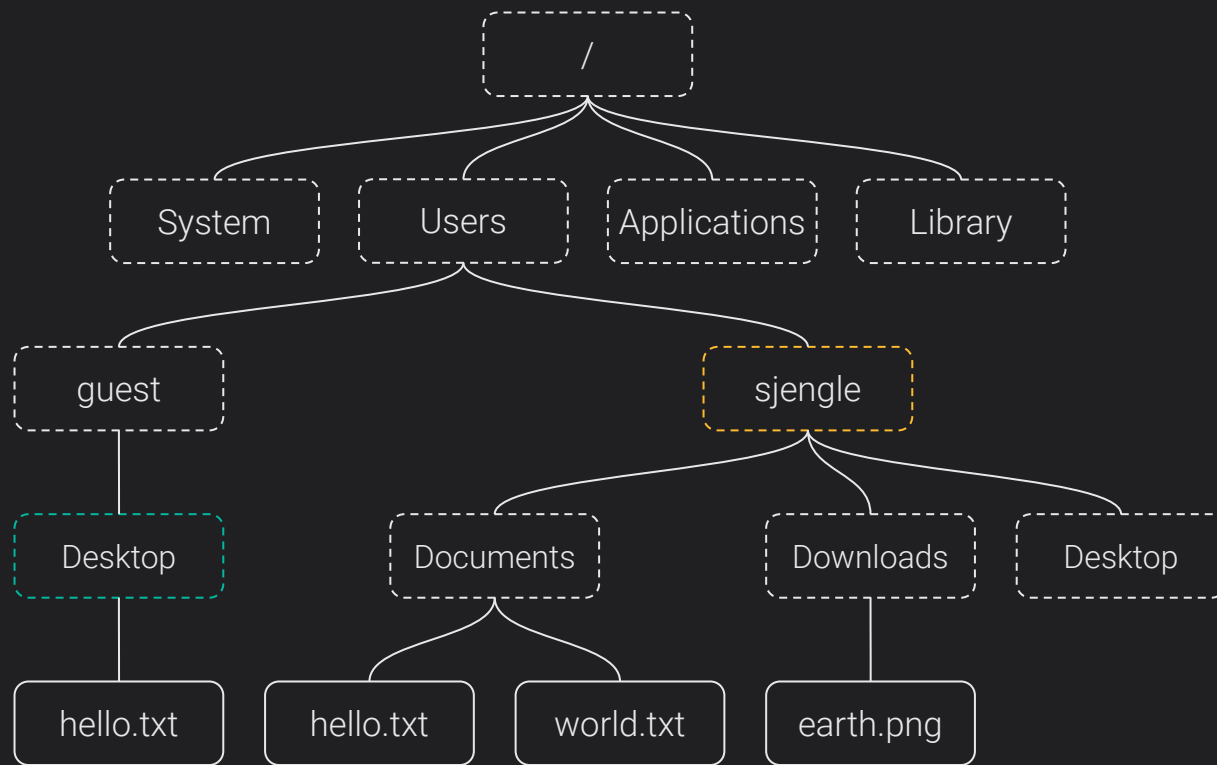




/Users/guest/Desktop/hello.txt vs **/Users/sjengle/Documents/hello.txt**



~/Downloads/earth.png vs Downloads/earth.png vs /Users/sjengle/Downloads/earth.png



Desktop vs ../Desktop vs ../guest/Desktop

Java IO vs NIO.2

Package `java.io`

Package `java.nio.file`

Manipulating Paths



Java IO vs NIO.2

Class `java.io.File`

Package `java.nio.file`

Listing Directories



Java IO vs NIO.2

Class `java.io.File`

Package `java.nio.file`

Reading and Writing Files



Replacements for `java.io.File`

- Use **Path** to represent and manipulate a location
- Use **Files** to learn more about what is at a **Path**
- Use **Files** to read or write small files
- Use **Files** to create **BufferedReader/Writer** and **DirectoryStream** objects for other operations



Questions?

