一、字节流：（图片、视频、音乐）

InputSream和OutputSream

**File file = new File("路径");  
InputStream is = new FileInputStream(file);  
  
Socket socket = new Socket("ip地址",9999);  
InputStream is = socket.getInputStream();**

**URL url = new URL("网址");  
HttpURLConnection c = url.openConnection();  
InputStream is = c.getInputStream();**

**bytes[] bytes = new bytes[1024];**

**int length = 0;**

**while((length = is.read(bytes))!=-1){**

**fos.write(bytes,0,length);// 边读编写**

**}**

二、字符流（文本）html,txt,xml,String

输入字符流/输出字符流 Reader/Writer

InputSreamReader和OutputSreamWriter

转换为带缓冲区的字符流

BufferedReader和BufferedWriter

根据《一、字节流》中获取的InputSream转换  
InputSream is = 三种来源;  
**InputSreamReader isr = new 构造器(is);**

**BufferedReader reader = new 构造器(isr);**

**OutputSream os = socket.getOutputSream();**

**File file = new File("路径");**

**OutputSream os = new FileOutputSream();**

**OutputSreamWriter osw = new 构造器(os);**

**BufferedWriter bw = new 构造器(osw);**

**读**

**String line = "";**

**StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();**

**while((line = reader.readLine()) != null){**

**// 边读边写**

**bw.write(sb.toString());**

**bw.newLines();**

**bw.flush();**

**}**