**Java Inputstream和String的相互转换**

**InputStream转化为String**

1.1 JDK原生提供

方法一：

byte[] bytes = new byte[0];

bytes = new byte[inputStream.available()];

inputStream.read(bytes);

String str = new String(bytes);

方法二：

String result = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream))

.lines().collect(Collectors.joining(System.lineSeparator()));

并发版本

String result = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream))

.lines().parallel().collect(Collectors.joining(System.lineSeparator()));

方法三：

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

String line;

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));

while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {

sb.append(line);

}

String str = sb.toString();

return str;

方法四：

ByteArrayOutputStream result = new ByteArrayOutputStream();

byte[] buffer = new byte[1024];

int length;

while ((length = inputStream.read(buffer)) != -1) {

result.write(buffer, 0, length);

}

String str = result.toString(StandardCharsets.UTF\_8.name());

return str;

String str = buf.toString();

return str;

1.2 Apache Common提供

方法五：

StringWriter writer = new StringWriter();

IOUtils.copy(inputStream, writer, StandardCharsets.UTF\_8.name());

String str = writer.toString();

方法六：

String str = IOUtils.toString(inputStream, "utf-8");

1.3 Google Guava提供

方法七：

String str = CharStreams.toString(new InputStreamReader(inputStream, StandardCharsets.UTF\_8));

方法八：

String str = new String(ByteStreams.toByteArray(inputStream));

**String转化为InputStream**

2.1 JDK原生提供

InputStream is = new ByteArrayInputStream(str.getBytes());

2.2 Apache Common提供

InputStream targetStream = IOUtils.toInputStream(str, StandardCharsets.UTF\_8.name());

2.3 Google Guava提供

InputStream targetStream = New ReaderInputStream(CharSource.wrap(str).openStream(), StandardCharsets.UTF\_8.name());

**参考文档**：

[Java中InputStream和String之间的转换方法\_lmy86263的博客-CSDN博客\_inputstream string](https://blog.csdn.net/lmy86263/article/details/60479350)