I/O (Input/Output)

Common Forms of Input

- User-typed input
- Reading from a file
- Command-line arguments

System arguments.

Common Forms of Output

- Printing to the console
- Writing to a file

Input/Output

- Both input and output in Java work with a "stream" which accesses the buffer (memory).
- InputStream reads data from the buffer, i.e. System.in
- OutputStream writes data from the buffer into files or the console, i.e. System.out

Used-Typed Input

- Java's Scanner class can help retrieve user-typed input
- It takes the InputStream as a parameter
- It then parses/converts the data stream into the specified type (i.e. int, double, etc.)

initially String. by default.

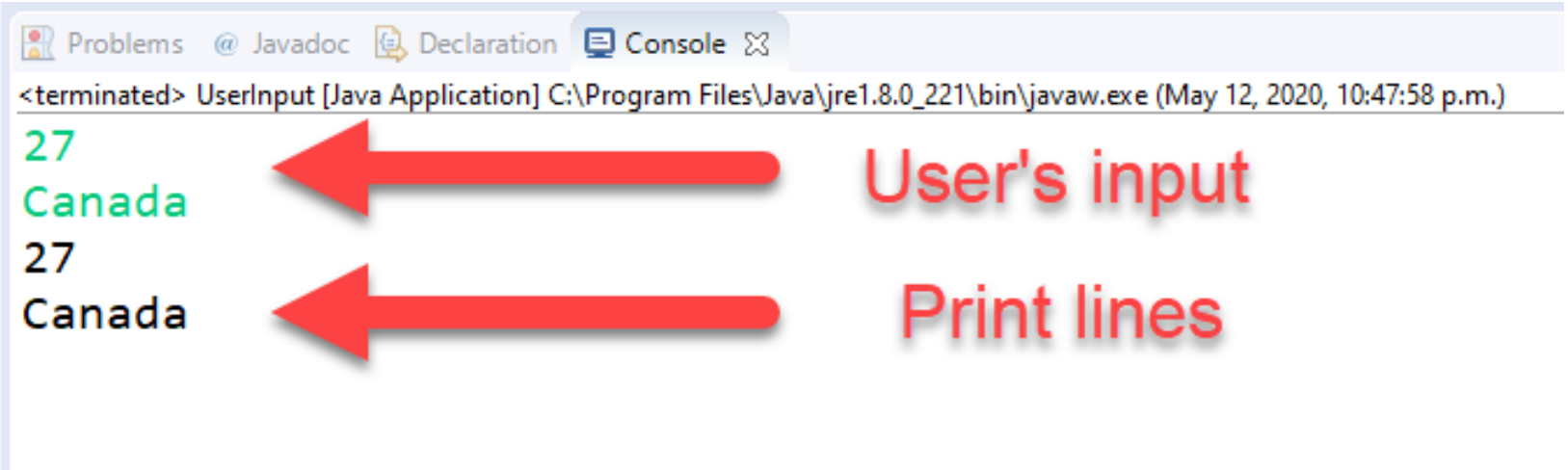
Used-Typed Input

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int num = sc.nextInt();
String name = sc.next();

System.out.println(num);
System.out.println(name);

sc.close();
```

close input at the end.



File Input

- Java's BufferedReader class is similar to Scanner but works better for file input.
- The FileReader class works closely with BufferedReader to open a file that can then be parsed and read in.
- File input could also be done with other input stream classes (as shown in ZyBooks).

File Input

- The files to read must be in the area in which the .classpath file is located.
- This will normally be the root folder, not within src or bin.

File Input

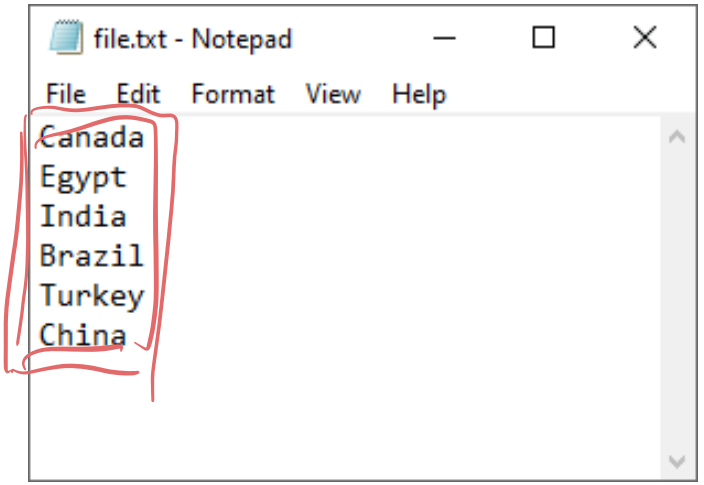
FileReader obj

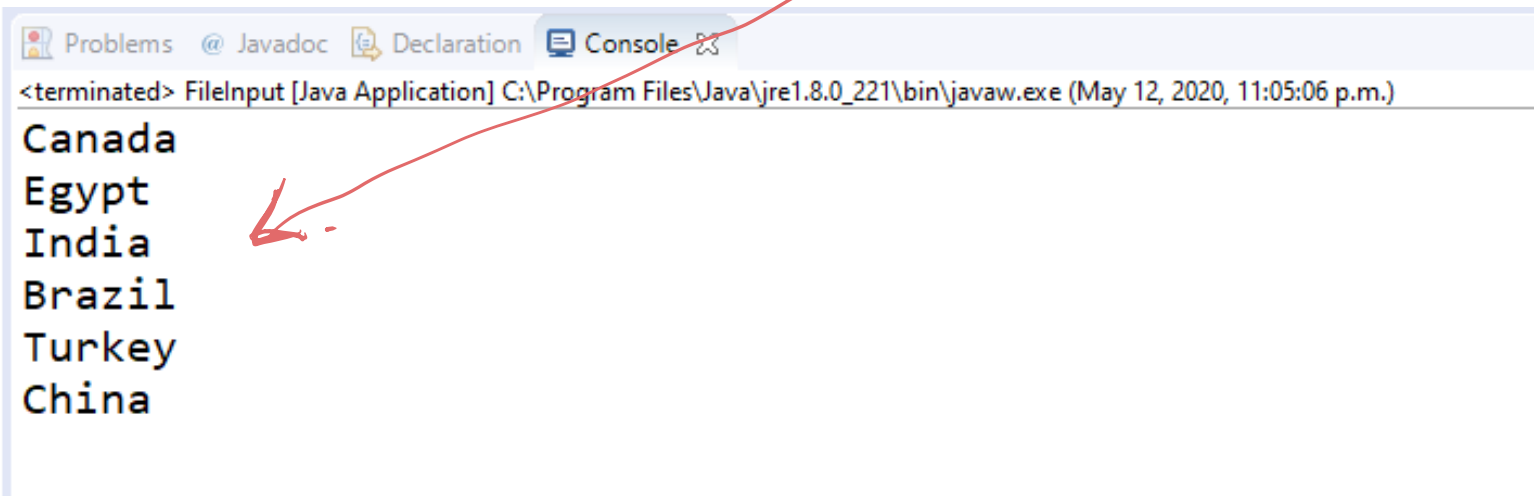
```
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("file.txt"));

// Read first line.
String line = br.readLine();

// Continue reading to the end of the file.
while (line != null) {
    System.out.println(line);
    line = br.readLine();
}
```

read one line.





Arguments

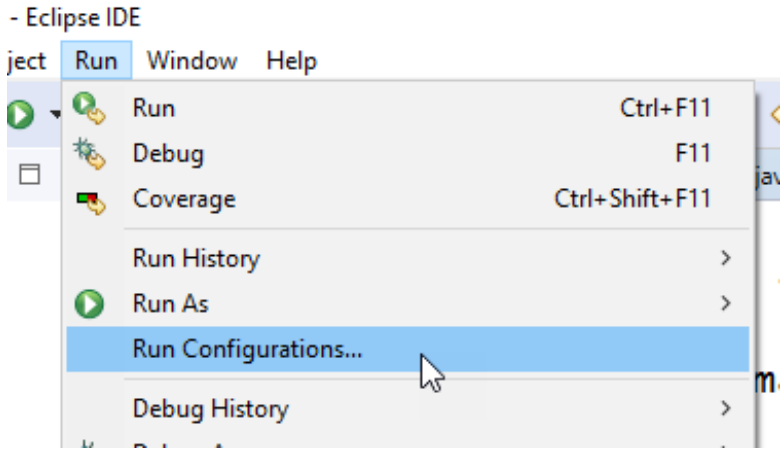
- Have you wondered what the parameter "String[] args" in the main method is used for?
- These are called command-line arguments and are fed into the main method when you run it.
- They are useful for simulations or programs in which one of several data/map files needs to be loaded.

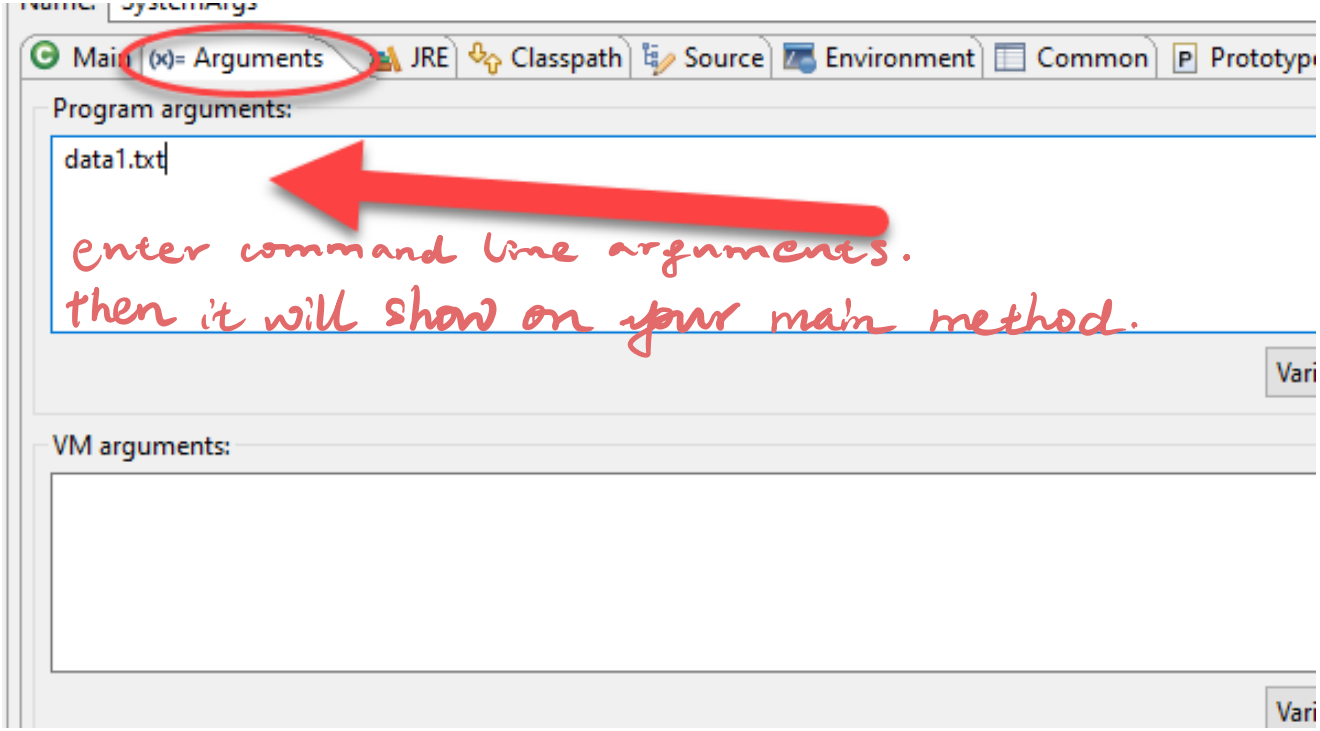
Arguments

- The args come in a String array so you can have as many or few as you need.
- Use conditionals to check how many args are coming in. i.e.
- if (args.length == 1) {
  new MySimulation(args[0]);
  } else {
  System.out.print("No args provided");
  }

Arguments

- Where do we set these arguments in Eclipse?





Output to Console

ends with "" ends with "\n"

- System.out.print() or .println() are used to print data to the console
- The methods are overloaded, meaning they can take in variables of any kind
  - System.out.print(192);
  - System.out.print(45.7);
  - System.out.print("Hello");

Same method signature, except that the parameter list is different.

int float String

Output to Console

- Eclipse has a shortcut for this. Type "sysout" and hit Ctrl+Space. Note: I don't know if this works on all platforms (i.e. Macs) or just on Windows.

- You can also format or "pretty print" the data to the console. This topic is well-explained in the zyBooks reading (Section 9.2) so I won't cover it here.

File Output

- Just like file input (reading), there are built-in data stream classes for file output (writing to a file).
- BufferedWriter and FileWriter are used together to create or open a file and write to it.
- If the file already exists, you can either write (overwrite the existing content) or append (add content to the bottom).

File Output

```
BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter("newFile.txt"));

bw.write("Belgium\n");
bw.write("Cambodia\n");
bw.write("Kenya\n");
bw.write("Poland\n");
bw.write("Greece\n");
bw.write("South Korea\n");

bw.close();
```