

File IO as Streams

A **stream** is a standard abstraction used for files:

A sequence of values are read.

A sequence of values are written.

The stream reflects the sequential nature of file IO and the physical characteristics of the media on which files traditionally reside (e.g. tape or a spinning disk).



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Java I/O: Byte Streams

The classes InputStream and OutputStream allow you to read and write streams of bytes to and from streams including files (subclasses: FileInputStream and FileOutputStream).

- Open the stream
- Read or write from the stream (in bytes)
- Wrap operations in a try clause
- Use finally to close the streams

ints are used, even though bytes are transferred(!)

Java I/O: Character Streams

When reading and writing characters, you should use the classes Reader and Writer, which allow you to read and write streams of characters to and from streams including files (subclasses: FileReader and FileWriter).

ints are used, even though chars are transferred.

File I/O: Buffering

Reading data one byte at a time is costly. Buffering is used to absorb some of that overhead.

Disk: ~10ms RAM: ~100ns Register: ~1ns

In Java the BufferedReader and BufferedWriter classes can be used to buffer data read or written with FileReader and FileWriter.

To be sure that a buffer is flushed, call flush(), or close the file.

Java Command Line IO

Three standard IO streams (globally-defined objects):

- Standard input System.in
- Standard output System.out
- Standard error System.err

```
byte b = (byte) System.in.read();
System.out.write(b);
System.out.flush();
System.err.write(b);
```

"New" I/O (java.nio.file)

Java NIO offers simpler, event-driven interface

- Path replaces java.io. File
- FileSystem factory class that for objects in the filesystem
- WatchService utility class to detect file system changes through event notification
- Files —create, rename, copy, modify attributes and delete files