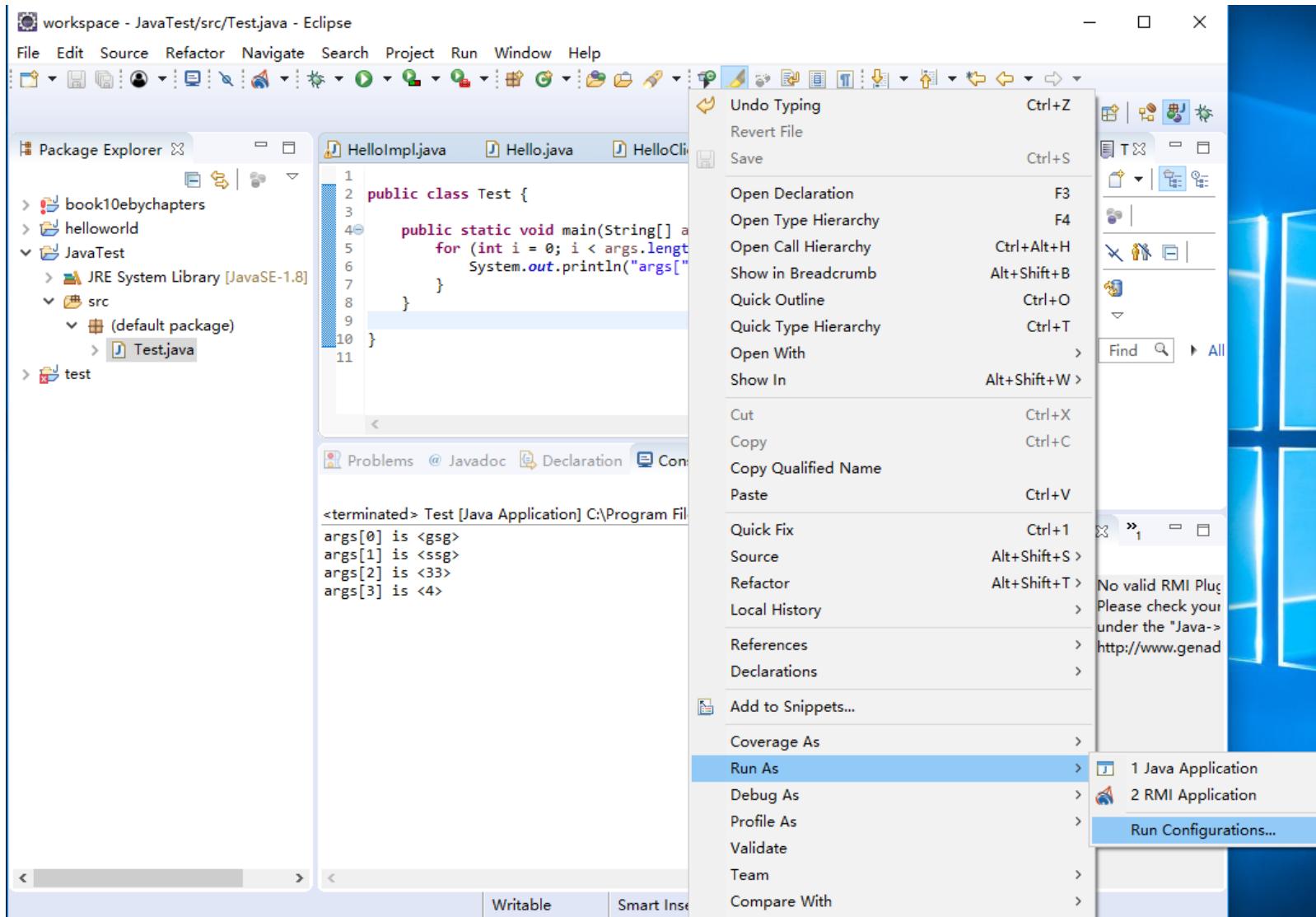


JAVA IO

1. Command Line

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println("args[" + i + "] is <" + args[i] + ">");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

1. Command Line



1. Command Line

The screenshot shows a Java application running in an IDE. On the left, the code editor displays a Java class named `Test`:

```
1 public class Test {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {  
4             System.out.println("args[" + i + "] is <" + args[i] + ">");  
5         }  
6     }  
7 }  
8  
9 }  
10 }  
11 }
```

The output window below the code editor shows the execution results:

```
<terminated> Test [Java Application]  
args[0] is <gsg>  
args[1] is <ssg>  
args[2] is <33>  
args[3] is <4>
```

In the center, a "Run Configurations" dialog is open. It lists various configuration types and shows the current configuration details:

- Name:** Test
- Main tab (selected):** Arguments
- Program arguments:** gsg ssg 33 4
- VM arguments:** (empty)
- Working directory:** Default: \${workspace_loc:JavaTest}

The sidebar on the left contains a tree view of available run configurations:

- Test
- test3.DatagramReceiver
- TestMain
- TestTV
- TickDemo
- JUnit
- JUNIT Plug-in Test
- JUNIT RMI Test
- Launch Group
- Maven Build
- Node.js Application
- OSGi Framework
- RMI Application
 - HelloClient
 - HelloClient (1)
 - HelloImpl
 - HelloImpl (1)
 - HelloImpl (2)
 - HelloImpl (3)
 - HelloImpl (4)
 - HelloImpl (5)
 - HelloImpl (6)

A message at the bottom of the sidebar states: "Filter matched 58 of 58 items".

1. Command Line

The screenshot shows a Java application running in an IDE. The code in the editor is:

```
1 public class Test {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
4             System.out.println("args[" + i + "] is <" + args[i] + ">");
5         }
6     }
7 }
8
9
10}
11}
```

The output in the terminal window shows:

```
<terminated> Test [Java Application]
args[0] is <gsg ssg 33>
args[1] is <4>
```

The Run Configurations dialog is open, showing the configuration for the current run:

- Name: Test
- Main tab selected.
- Program arguments: "gsg ssg 33" 4
- VM arguments: (empty)
- Working directory: Default: \${workspace_loc:JavaTest}

1. Command Line

```
D:\java>java Test 1 2 3 ty  
args[0] is <1>  
args[1] is <2>  
args[2] is <3>  
args[3] is <ty>
```

```
D:\java>java Test "1 2 3" ty  
args[0] is <1 2 3>  
args[1] is <ty>
```

2. System.in

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;

public class Test {

    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
            InputStreamReader(System.in));
        String str;
        System.out.println("Enter Lines of text.");
        System.out.println("Enter 'end' to quit.");
        do {
            str = br.readLine();
            System.out.println(str);
        } while (!str.equals("end"));
    }
}
```

```
1 import java.io.BufferedReader;
2 import java.io.IOException;
3 import java.io.InputStreamReader;
4
5 public class Test {
6
7     public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
8         BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9         String str;
10        System.out.println("Enter lines of text.");
11        System.out.println("Enter 'end' to quit.");
12        do {
13            str = br.readLine();
14            System.out.println(str);
15        } while (!str.equals("end"));
16    }
17
18 }
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor and a terminal window. The code editor contains the Java code provided above. The terminal window shows the execution of the program. It prompts the user to enter lines of text and provides instructions to enter 'end' to quit. The user enters 'hello java' twice, followed by 'end', which exits the loop.

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console Coverage
<terminated> Test [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\javaw.exe (2018年9月24日 下午5:37:45)
Enter lines of text.
Enter 'end' to quit.
hello java
hello java

end
end
```

2. System.in

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Test {

    public static void main(String args[]) throws
    IOException {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        String name = s.nextLine();
        int ival = s.nextInt();
        System.out.println(ival + "," + name);
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
1 import java.io.IOException;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3
4 public class Test {
5
6     public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
7         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
8         String name = s.nextLine();
9         int ival = s.nextInt();
10        System.out.println(ival + "," + name);
11    }
12
13 }
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the output of the program:

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console × Coverage
<terminated> Test [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\javaw.exe (2018年9月
Zhang san
1
1,Zhang san
```

3. File I/O

```
import java.io.*;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try { // 防止文件建立或读取失败, 用catch捕捉错误并打印, 也可以throw
            String pathname = "input.txt"; // 绝对路径或相对路径都可以, 这里是绝对路径, 写入文件时演示相对路径
            File filename = new File(pathname); // 要读取以上路径的input.txt文件
            /* 建立一个输入流对象reader */
            InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader( new FileInputStream(filename));
            BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(reader); // 建立一个对象, 它把文件内容转成计算机能读懂的语言

            File writename = new File("output.txt"); // 相对路径, 如果没有则要建立一个新的output.txt文件
            writename.createNewFile(); // 创建新文件
            BufferedWriter out = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(writename));

            String line = "";
            while (line != null) {
                /* 读入TXT文件 */
                line = br.readLine(); // 一次读入一行数据
                if(line==null)break;
                System.out.println(line);
                /* 写入Txt文件 */
                out.write(line+"\r\n"); // \r\n即为换行
            }
            br.close(); // 最后记得关闭文件
            out.flush(); // 把缓存区内容压入文件
            out.close(); // 最后记得关闭文件
        } catch (Exception e) {e.printStackTrace();}
    }
}
```