

# Arquivos e Strings

# Leitura de Arquivos

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            File f = new File("teste.txt");
            Scanner s = new Scanner(f);

            while (s.hasNextLine()) {
                String line = s.nextLine();
                System.out.println("line: " + line);
            }
            s.close();
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Arquivo nao encontrado.");
        }
    }
}
```

teste.txt
ola esse eh o meu teste de arquivo.

Passamos o arquivo ao invés do System.in

Podemos converter String em um int em java usando o método Integer.parseInt(). Para converter String em Integer, podemos usar o método Integer.valueOf() que retorna uma instância da classe Integer.

Escrita de Arquivos

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;

public class Escrita {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            FileWriter writer = new FileWriter("saida.txt");

            writer.write("ola, esse eh" + "\n");
            writer.write("meu arquivo de teste" + "\n");
            writer.write("int:" + 12345 + "\n");
            writer.write("double:" + 3.57 + "\n");

            writer.close();
        }
        catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Arquivo nao pode ser aberto.");
        }
    }
}
```

### saida.txt

```
ola, esse eh
meu arquivo de teste
int:12345
double:3.57
```

# Métodos da Classe String

[extraído de [https://www.w3schools.com/java/java\\_ref\\_string.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/java/java_ref_string.asp)]

Method	Description	Return Type
<a href="#"><u>charAt()</u></a>	Returns the character at the specified index (position)	char
<a href="#"><u>compareTo()</u></a>	Compares two strings lexicographically	int
<a href="#"><u>compareToIgnoreCase()</u></a>	Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences	int
<a href="#"><u>concat()</u></a>	Appends a string to the end of another string	String
<a href="#"><u>contains()</u></a>	Checks whether a string contains a sequence of characters	boolean
<a href="#"><u>endsWith()</u></a>	Checks whether a string ends with the specified character(s)	boolean
<a href="#"><u>equals()</u></a>	Compares two strings. Returns true if the strings are equal, and false if not	boolean
<a href="#"><u>equalsIgnoreCase()</u></a>	Compares two strings, ignoring case considerations	boolean
<a href="#"><u>indexOf()</u></a>	Returns the position of the first found occurrence of specified characters in a string	int
<a href="#"><u>isEmpty()</u></a>	Checks whether a string is empty or not	boolean
<a href="#"><u>lastIndexOf()</u></a>	Returns the position of the last found occurrence of specified characters in a string	int
<a href="#"><u>length()</u></a>	Returns the length of a specified string	int

<a href="#">replace()</a>	Searches a string for a specified value, and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced	String
replaceFirst()	Replaces the first occurrence of a substring that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement	String
replaceAll()	Replaces each substring of this string that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement	String
split()	Splits a string into an array of substrings	String[]
<a href="#">startsWith()</a>	Checks whether a string starts with specified characters	boolean
subSequence()	Returns a new character sequence that is a subsequence of this sequence	CharSequence
substring()	Returns a new string which is the substring of a specified string	String
toCharArray()	Converts this string to a new character array	char[]
<a href="#">toLowerCase()</a>	Converts a string to lower case letters	String
toString()	Returns the value of a String object	String
<a href="#">toUpperCase()</a>	Converts a string to upper case letters	String
<a href="#">trim()</a>	Removes whitespace from both ends of a string	String
valueOf()	Returns the string representation of the specified value	String



(...)

```
File f = new File("entrada.csv");  
Scanner s = new Scanner(f);
```

```
while (s.hasNextLine()) {  
    String linha = s.nextLine();  
    String[] partes = linha.split(";");  
    String nome = partes[0];  
    String depto = partes[1];  
    double salario = Double.parseDouble(partes[2]);  
    double novo_salario = salario * 1.1;  
    // (...)  
}
```

```
s.close();
```

(...)

jose;informatica;1500

["jose", "informatica", "1500"]

Converte a string "1500"  
para o double 1500.0