Building Java Programs

Chapter 6

Lecture 6-1: File Input with Scanner

reading: 6.1 - 6.2, 5.3

self-check: Ch. 6 #1-6

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Input/output (I/O)

```
import java.io.*;
```

- Create a `File` object to get info about a file on your drive.
  - (This doesn't actually create a new file on the hard disk.)
    ```java
    File f = new File("example.txt");
    if (f.exists() && f.length() > 1000) {
        f.delete();
    }
    ```

Method name	Description
canRead()	returns whether file is able to be read
delete()	removes file from disk
exists()	whether this file exists on disk
getName()	returns file's name
length()	returns number of bytes in file
renameTo(*file*)	changes name of file

Reading files

- To read a file, pass a `File` when constructing a `Scanner`.

  ```
  Scanner name = new Scanner(new File("file name"));
  ```

  - Example:
    ```
    File file = new File("mydata.txt");
    Scanner input = new Scanner(file);
    ```

  - or (shorter):
    ```
    Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("mydata.txt"));
    ```

File paths

- **absolute path**: specifies a drive or a top "/" folder

  `C:/Documents/smith/hw6/input/data.csv`

  - Windows can also use backslashes to separate folders.

- **relative path**: does not specify any top-level folder

  `names.dat`
  `input/kinglear.txt`

  - Assumed to be relative to the *current directory*:

  `Scanner input = new Scanner(new File(`**`"data/readme.txt"`**`));`

  If our program is in `H:/hw6`,
  `Scanner` will look for `H:/hw6/data/readme.txt`

Compiler error w/ files

```java
import java.io.*;      // for File
import java.util.*;    // for Scanner

public class ReadFile {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("data.txt"));
        String text = input.next();
        System.out.println(text);
    }
}
```

- The program fails to compile with the following error:

```
ReadFile.java:6: unreported exception java.io.FileNotFoundException;
must be caught or declared to be thrown
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("data.txt"));
                        ^
```

Exceptions
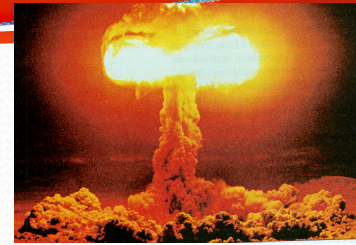
- **exception**: An object representing a runtime error.
  - dividing an integer by 0
  - calling `substring` on a `String` and passing too large an index
  - trying to read the wrong type of value from a `Scanner`
  - trying to read a file that does not exist

  - We say that a program with an error "*throws*" an exception.
  - It is also possible to "*catch*" (handle or fix) an exception.

- **checked exception**: An error that must be handled by our program (otherwise it will not compile).

  - We must specify how our program will handle file I/O failures.

The `throws` clause

- **`throws` clause**: Keywords on a method's header that state that it may generate an exception (and will not handle it).

- Syntax:

  ```
  public static type name(params) throws type {
  ```

  - Example:
  ```
  public class ReadFile {
      public static void main(String[] args)
              throws FileNotFoundException {
  ```

  - Like saying, *"I hereby announce that this method might throw an exception, and I accept the consequences if this happens."*

Input tokens

- **token**: A unit of user input, separated by whitespace.
  - A `Scanner` splits a file's contents into tokens.

- If an input file contains the following:

  ```
  23    3.14
    "John Smith"
  ```

  The `Scanner` can interpret the tokens as the following types:

Token	Type(s)
23	`int`, `double`, `String`
3.14	`double`, `String`
"John	`String`
Smith"	`String`

Files and input cursor

- Consider a file `weather.txt` that contains this text:

```
16.2    23.5
    19.1 7.4   22.8


18.5   -1.8 14.9
```

- A `Scanner` views all input as a stream of characters:

```
16.2    23.5\n19.1 7.4   22.8\n\n18.5   -1.8 14.9\n
^
```

- **input cursor**: The current position of the `Scanner`.

Consuming tokens

- **consuming input**: Reading input and advancing the cursor.
  - Calling `nextInt` etc. moves the cursor past the current token.

```
16.2    23.5\n19.1 7.4   22.8\n\n18.5   -1.8 14.9\n
^
```

```
double d = input.nextDouble();     // 16.2
16.2    23.5\n19.1 7.4   22.8\n\n18.5   -1.8 14.9\n
        ^
```

```
String s = input.next();          // "23.5"
16.2    23.5\n19.1 7.4   22.8\n\n18.5   -1.8 14.9\n
          ^
```

File input question

- Recall the input file `weather.txt`:

```
16.2    23.5
   19.1 7.4  22.8


18.5  -1.8 14.9
```

- Write a program that prints the change in temperature between each pair of neighboring days.

```
16.2 to 23.5, change = 7.3
23.5 to 19.1, change = -4.4
19.1 to 7.4, change = -11.7
7.4 to 22.8, change = 15.4
22.8 to 18.5, change = -4.3
18.5 to -1.8, change = -20.3
-1.8 to 14.9, change = 16.7
```

File input answer

```java
// Displays changes in temperature from data in an input file.
import java.io.*;     // for File
import java.util.*;   // for Scanner

public class Temperatures {
    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws FileNotFoundException {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("weather.txt"));
        double prev = input.nextDouble();    // fencepost
        for (int i = 1; i <= 7; i++) {
            double next = input.nextDouble();
            System.out.println(prev + " to " + next +
                    ", change = " + (next - prev));
            prev = next;
        }
    }
}
```

Reading an entire file

- Suppose we want our program to work no matter how many numbers are in the file.
  - Currently, if the file has more numbers, they will not be read.
  - If the file has fewer numbers, what will happen?

  A crash! Example output from a file with just 3 numbers:

```
16.2 to 23.5, change = 7.3
23.5 to 19.1, change = -4.4
Exception in thread "main" java.util.NoSuchElementException
    at java.util.Scanner.throwFor(Scanner.java:838)
    at java.util.Scanner.next(Scanner.java:1347)
    at Temperatures.main(Temperatures.java:12)
```

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Scanner exceptions

- NoSuchElementException
  - You read past the end of the input.

- InputMismatchException
  - You read the wrong type of token (e.g. read "hi" as an int).

- Finding and fixing these exceptions:
  - Read the exception text for line numbers in your code
    (the first line that mentions your file; often near the bottom):

  ```
  Exception in thread "main" java.util.NoSuchElementException
      at java.util.Scanner.throwFor(Scanner.java:838)
      at java.util.Scanner.next(Scanner.java:1347)
      at MyProgram.myMethodName(MyProgram.java:19)
      at MyProgram.main(MyProgram.java:6)
  ```

`Scanner` tests for valid input

Method	Description
`hasNext()`	returns `true` if there is a next token
`hasNextInt()`	returns `true` if there is a next token and it can be read as an `int`
`hasNextDouble()`	returns `true` if there is a next token and it can be read as a `double`

- These methods of the `Scanner` do not consume input; they just give information about what the next token will be.
  - Useful to see what input is coming, and to avoid crashes.

  - These methods can be used with a console `Scanner`, as well.
    - When called on the console, they sometimes pause waiting for input.

Using `hasNext` methods

- Avoiding type mismatches:

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("How old are you? ");
if (console.hasNextInt()) {
    int age = console.nextInt();   // will not crash!
    System.out.println("Wow, " + age + " is old!");
} else {
    System.out.println("You didn't type an integer.");
}
```

- Avoiding reading past the end of a file:

```
Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("example.txt"));
if (input.hasNext()) {
    String token = input.next();   // will not crash!
    System.out.println("next token is " + token);
}
```

File input question 2

- Modify the temperature program to process the entire file, regardless of how many numbers it contains.
  - Example: If a ninth day's data is added, output might be:

```
16.2 to 23.5, change = 7.3
23.5 to 19.1, change = -4.4
19.1 to 7.4, change = -11.7
7.4 to 22.8, change = 15.4
22.8 to 18.5, change = -4.3
18.5 to -1.8, change = -20.3
-1.8 to 14.9, change = 16.7
14.9 to 16.1, change = 1.2
```

File input answer 2

```java
// Displays changes in temperature from data in an input file.
import java.io.*;      // for File
import java.util.*;   // for Scanner

public class Temperatures {
    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws FileNotFoundException {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("weather.txt"));
        double prev = input.nextDouble();    // fencepost
        while (input.hasNextDouble()) {
            double next = input.nextDouble();
            System.out.println(prev + " to " + next +
                    ", change = " + (next - prev));
            prev = next;
        }
    }
}
```

File input question 3

- Modify the temperature program to handle files that contain non-numeric tokens (by skipping them).

- For example, it should produce the same output as before when given this input file, `weather2.txt`:

```
16.2   23.5
Tuesday    19.1    Wed 7.4    THURS. TEMP: 22.8

18.5  -1.8  <-- Marty here is my data!  --Kim
   14.9 :-)
```

- You may assume that the file begins with a real number.

File input answer 3

```java
// Displays changes in temperature from data in an input file.
import java.io.*;     // for File
import java.util.*;  // for Scanner

public class Temperatures {
    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws FileNotFoundException {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("weather.txt"));
        double prev = input.nextDouble();   // fencepost
        while (input.hasNext()) {
            if (input.hasNextDouble()) {
                double next = input.nextDouble();
                System.out.println(prev + " to " + next +
                        ", change = " + (next - prev));
                prev = next;
            } else {
                input.next();  // throw away unwanted token
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Election question

- Write a program that reads a file `poll.txt` of poll data.
  - Format: *State Obama% McCain% ElectoralVotes Pollster*

```
CT 56 31 7 Oct U. of Connecticut
NE 37 56 5 Sep Rasmussen
AZ 41 49 10 Oct Northern Arizona U.
```

- The program should print how many electoral votes each candidate leads in, and who is leading overall in the polls.

```
Obama : 214 votes
McCain: 257 votes
```

Election answer

```java
// Computes leader in presidential polls, based on input file such as:
// AK 42 53 3 Oct Ivan Moore Research
import java.io.*;      // for File
import java.util.*;    // for Scanner

public class Election {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws FileNotFoundException {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("polls.txt"));
        int obamaVotes = 0, mccainVotes = 0;

        while (input.hasNext()) {
            if (input.hasNextInt()) {
                int obama = input.nextInt();
                int mccain = input.nextInt();
                int eVotes = input.nextInt();
                if (obama > mccain) {
                    obamaVotes = obamaVotes + eVotes;
                } else if (mccain > obama) {
                    mccainVotes = mccainVotes + eVotes;
                }
            } else {
                input.next();    // skip non-integer token
            }
        }

        System.out.println("Obama : " + obamaVotes + " votes");
        System.out.println("McCain: " + mccainVotes + " votes");
    }
}
```