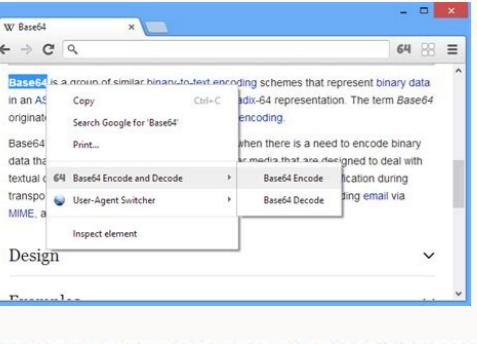
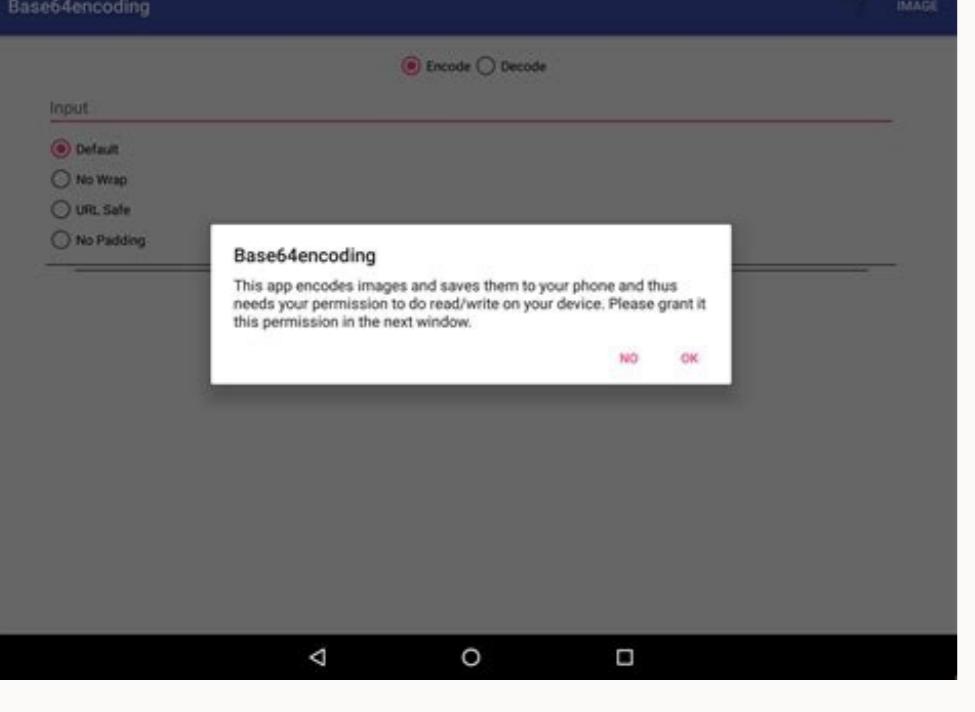
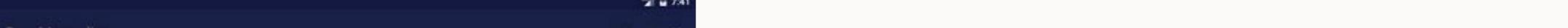
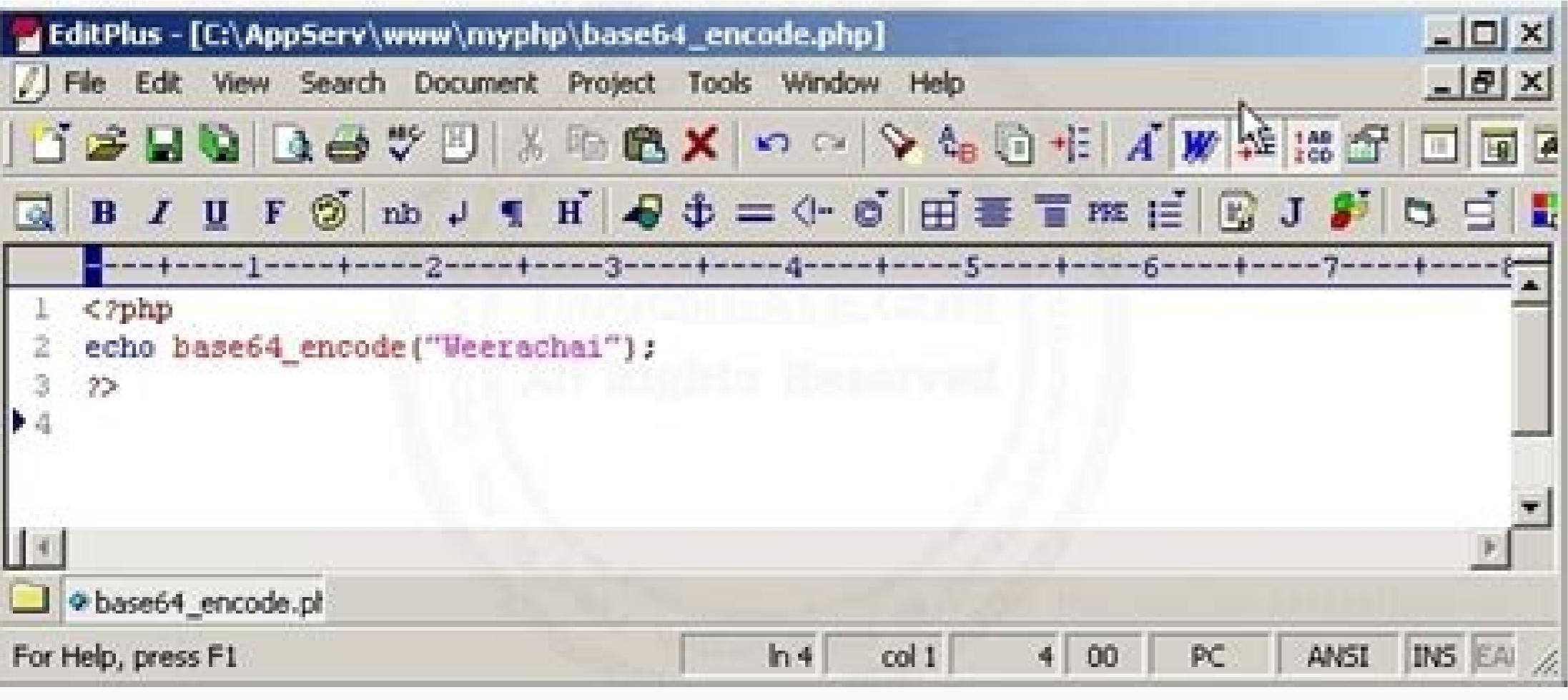
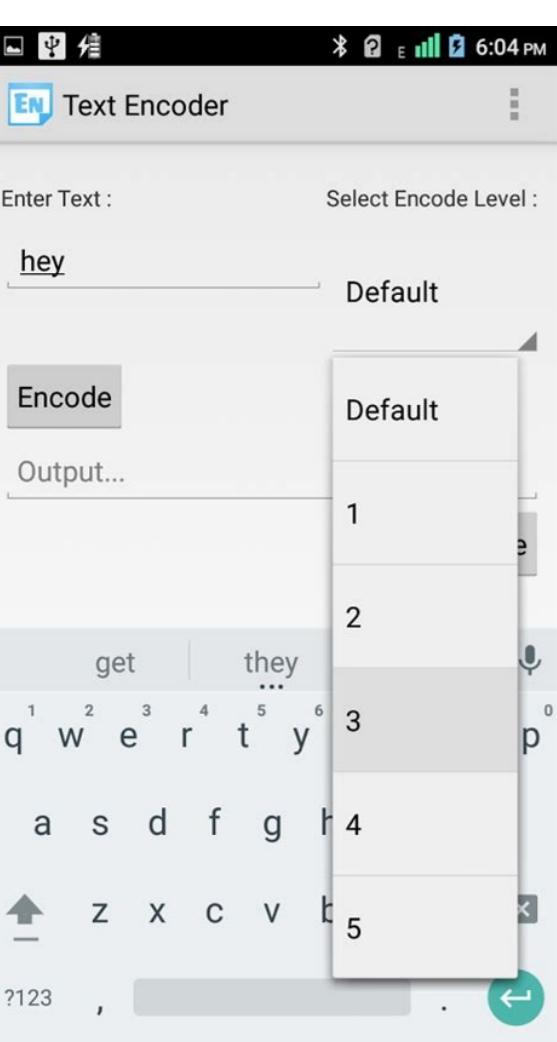


**Base64 encode android example**

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This is a Public Domain Java class providing very fast Base64 encoding and decoding and input/output streams.

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Java provides a class Base64 to deal with encryption. You can encrypt and decrypt your data by using provided methods. You need to import java.util.Base64 in your source file to use its methods. This class provides three different encoders and decoders to encrypt information at each level. You can use these methods at the following levels. Basic Encoding and Decoding It uses the Base64 alphabet specified by Java in RFC 4648 and RFC 2045 for encoding and decoding operations. The encoder does not add any line separator character. The decoder rejects data that contains characters outside the base64 alphabet. URL and Filename Encoding and Decoding It uses the Base64 alphabet specified by Java in RFC 4648 for encoding and decoding operations. The encoder does not add any line separator character. The decoder rejects data that contains characters outside the base64 alphabet as specified in RFC 2045 for encoding and decoding operations. The encoded output must be represented in lines of no more than 76 characters each and uses a carriage return '\r' followed immediately by a linefeed '' as the line separator. No line separator is added to the end of the encoded output. All line separators or other characters not found in the base64 alphabet table are ignored in decoding operation. Nested Classes of Base64 Class Description Base64.Decoder This class implements a decoder for decoding byte data using the Base64 encoding scheme as specified in RFC 4648 and RFC 2045. Base64.Encoder This class implements an encoder for encoding byte data using the Base64 encoding scheme as specified in RFC 4648 and RFC 2045. Base64 Methods Methods Description public static Base64.Decoder getDecoder() It returns a Base64.Decoder that decodes using the Basic type base64 encoding scheme. public static Base64.Encoder getEncoder() It returns a Base64.Encoder that encodes using the Basic type base64 encoding scheme. public static Base64.Decoder getUrlDecoder() It returns a Base64.Decoder that decodes using the URL and Filename safe type base64 encoding scheme. public static Base64.Encoder getMimeDecoder() It returns a Base64.Encoder that decodes using the MIME type base64 encoding scheme with specified line length and line separators. public static Base64.Encoder getUrlEncoder() It returns a Base64.Encoder that encodes using the URL and Filename safe type base64 encoding scheme. Base64.Decoder Methods Description public byte[] decode(byte[] src) It decodes all bytes from the input byte array using the Base64 encoding scheme, writing the results into a newly-allocated output byte array. The returned byte array is of the length of the resulting bytes. public byte[] decode(String src) It decodes all bytes from the input String into a newly-allocated byte array using the Base64 encoding scheme. public int decode(byte[] src, byte[] dst) It decodes all bytes from the input byte array using the Base64 encoding scheme, writing the results into the given output byte array, starting at offset 0. public ByteBuffer decode(ByteBuffer buffer) It decodes all bytes from the input byte buffer using the Base64 encoding scheme, writing the results into a newly-allocated ByteBuffer. public InputStream wrap(InputStream is) It returns an input stream for decoding Base64 encoded byte stream. Base64.Encoder Methods Methods Description public byte[] encode(byte[] src, byte[] dst) It encodes all bytes from the specified byte array into a newly-allocated byte array using the Base64 encoding scheme. The returned byte array is of the length of the resulting bytes. public int encode(byte[] src, byte[] dst) It encodes all bytes from the specified byte array using the Base64 encoding scheme, writing the resulting bytes to the given output byte array, starting at offset 0. public String encodeToString(byte[] src) It encodes the specified byte array into a String using the Base64 encoding scheme. public ByteBuffer encode(ByteBuffer buffer) It encodes all remaining bytes from the specified byte buffer using the Base64 encoding scheme. Upon return, the source buffer's position will be updated to its limit; its limit will not have been changed. The returned output buffer's position will be zero and its limit will be the number of resulting encoded bytes. public OutputStream wrap(OutputStream os) It wraps an output stream for encoding byte data using the Base64 encoding scheme. public Base64.Encoder withoutPadding() It returns an encoder instance that encodes equivalently to this one, but without adding any padding character at the end of the encoded byte data. Java Base64 Example: Basic Encoding and Decoding import java.util.Base64; public class Base64BasicEncryptionExample { public static void main(String[] args) { // Getting encoder Base64.Encoder encoder = Base64.getEncoder(); // Creating byte array byte byteArr[] = {1,2}; // encoding byte array byte byteArr2[] = encoder.encode(byteArr); System.out.println("Encoded byte array: "+byteArr2); byte byteArr3[] = new byte[5]; // Make sure it has enough size to store copied bytes int x = encoder.encode(byteArr,byteArr3); // Returns number of bytes written System.out.println("Encoded byte array written to another array: "+byteArr3); System.out.println("Number of bytes written: "+x); // Encoding string String str = encoder.encodeToString("JavaTpoint").getBytes(); System.out.println("Encoded string: "+str); // Getting decoder Base64.Decoder decoder = Base64.getDecoder(); // Decoding string String dStr = new String(decoder.decode(str)); System.out.println("Decoded string: "+dStr); } } Output: Encoded byte array: [[email protected]] Number of bytes written: 4 Encoded string: SmF2YVRwb2IudA== Decoded string: JavaTpoint Java Base64 Example: URL Encoding and Decoding Str = new String(decoder.decode(str)); System.out.println("Decoded URL: "+dStr); } } Output: Encoded URL: aHR0cDovL3d3dy5qYXZhHBvaW50LmNvbS9qYXZhLXR1dG9yaWFsLw== Decoded URL: Java Base64 Example: MIME Encoding and Decoding package Base64Encryption; import java.util.Base64; public class Base64BasicEncryptionExample { public static void main(String[] args) { // Getting MIME encoder Base64.Encoder encoder = Base64.getMimeEncoder(); String message = "Hello, You are informed regarding your inconsistency of work"; String eStr = encoder.encodeToString(message.getBytes()); System.out.println("Encoded MIME message: "+eStr); // Getting MIME decoder Base64.Decoder decoder = Base64.getMimeDecoder(); // Decoding MIME encoded message String dStr = new String(decoder.decode(eStr)); System.out.println("Decoded message: "+dStr); } } Output: Encoded MIME message: GVsbg8sIApZb3UgYJXlIIGluZm9ybWVkJHJZ2FyZGlzYb5b3VYIgluY29uc2IzdGVuY3kgb2Yg d29yaw== Decoded message: Hello, You are informed regarding your inconsistency of work Next Topic Java Default Methods java.lang.Object Encodes and decodes to and from Base64 notation. Homepage: . Example: String encoded = Base64.encode(myByteArray); byte[] myByteArray = Base64.decode(encoded); The options parameter, which appears in a few places, is used to pass several pieces of information to the encoder. In the "higher level" methods such as encodeBytes( bytes, options ) the options parameter can be used to indicate such things as first gzipping the bytes before encoding them, not inserting linefeeds, and encoding using the URL-safe and Ordered dialects. Note, according to RFC3548, Section 2.1, implementations should not add line feeds unless explicitly told to do so. I've got Base64 set to this behavior now, although earlier versions broke lines by default. The constants defined in Base64 can be OR-ed together to combine options, so you might make a call like this: String encoded = Base64.encodeBytes( mybytes, Base64.GZIP | Base64.DO\_BREAK\_LINES ); to compress the data before encoding it and then making the output have newline characters. Also... String encoded = Base64.encodeBytes(crazyString.getBytes()); Change Log: v2.3.7 - Fixed subtle bug when base 64 input stream contained the value 01111111, which is an invalid base 64 character but should not throw an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException either. Led to discovery of mishandling (or potential for better handling) of other bad input characters. You should now get an IOException if you try decoding something that has bad characters in it. v2.3.6 - Fixed bug when breaking lines and the final byte of the encoded string ended in the last column; the buffer was not properly shrunk and contained an extra (null) byte that made it into the string. v2.3.5 - Fixed bug in encodeFromfile(java.lang.String) where estimated buffer size was wrong for files of size 31, 34, and 37 bytes. v2.3.4 - Fixed bug when working with gzipped streams whereby flushing the Base64.OutputStream closed the Base64 encoding (by padding with equals signs) too soon. Also added an option to suppress the automatic decoding of gzipped streams. Also added experimental support for specifying a class loader when using the decodeToObject(java.lang.String, int, java.lang.ClassLoader) method. v2.3.3 - Changed default char encoding to US-ASCII which reduces the internal Java footprint with its CharEncoders and so forth. Fixed some javadocs that were inconsistent. Removed imports and specified things like java.io.IOException explicitly inline. v2.3.2 - Reduced memory footprint! Finally refined the "guessing" of how big the final encoded data will be so that the code doesn't have to create two output arrays: an oversized initial one and then a final, exact-sized one. Big win when using the encodeBytesToBytes(byte[]) family of methods (and not using the zip options which uses a different mechanism with streams and stuff). v2.3.1 - Added encodeBytesToBytes(byte[], int, int, int) and some similar helper methods to be more efficient with memory by not returning a String but just a byte array. v2.3 - This is two years of comments and bug fixes queued up and finally executed. Thanks to everyone who sent me stuff, and I'm sorry I wasn't able to distribute your fixes to everyone else. Much bad coding was cleaned up including throwing exceptions where necessary instead of returning null values or something similar. Here are some changes that may affect you: Does not break lines, by default. This is to keep in compliance with RFC3548. Throws exceptions instead of returning null values. Because some operations (especially those that may permit the GZIP option) use IO streams, there is a possibility of an java.io.IOException being thrown. After some discussion and thought, I've changed the behavior of the methods to throw java.io.IOException rather than return null if ever there's an error. I think this is more appropriate, though it will require some changes to your code. Sorry, it should have been done this way to begin with. Removed all references to System.out, System.err, and the like. Shame on me. All I can say is sorry they were ever there. Throws NullPointerExceptions and IllegalArgumentExceptions as needed such as when passed arrays are null or offsets are invalid. Cleaned up as much javadoc as I could to avoid any javadoc warnings. This was especially annoying before for people who were thorough in their own projects and then had gobs of javadoc warnings on this file. v2.2.1 - Fixed bug when using very small files (< 40 bytes). v2.2 - Added some helper methods for encoding/decoding directly from one file to the next. Also added a main() method to support command line encoding/decoding from one file to the next. Also added these Base64 dialects: The default is RFC3548 format. Calling Base64.setFormat(Base64.BASE64\_FORMAT.URLSAFE\_FORMAT) generates URL and file name friendly format as described in Section 4 of RFC3548. Calling Base64.setFormat(Base64.BASE64\_FORMAT.ORDERED\_FORMAT) generates URL and file name friendly format that preserves lexical ordering as described in Special thanks to Jim Kellerman for contributing the new Base64 dialects. v2.1 - Cleaned up javadoc comments and unused variables and methods. Added some convenience methods for reading and writing to and from files. v2.0.2 - Now specifies UTF-8 encoding in places where the code fails on systems with other encodings (like EBCDIC). v2.0.1 - Fixed an error when decoding a single byte, that is, when the encoded data was a single byte. v2.0 - I got rid of methods that used booleans to set options. Now everything is more consolidated and cleaner. The code now detects when data that's being decoded is gzip-compressed and will decompress it automatically. Generally things are cleaner. You'll probably have to change some method calls that you were making to support the new options format (int) that you "OR" together. v1.5.1 - Fixed bug when decompressing and decoding to a byte[] using decode( String s, boolean gzipCompressed ). Added the ability to "suspend" encoding in the Output Stream so you can turn on and off the encoding if you need to embed base64 data in an otherwise "normal" stream (like an XML file). v1.5 - Output stream passes on flush() command but doesn't do anything itself. This helps when using GZIP streams. Added the ability to GZip-compress objects before encoding them. v1.4 - Added helper methods to read/write files. v1.3.6 - Fixed OutputStream.flush() so that 'position' is reset. v1.3.5 - Added flag to turn on and off line breaks. Fixed bug in input stream where last buffer being read, if not completely full, was not returned. v1.3.3 - Fixed I/O streams which were totally messed up. I am placing this code in the Public Domain. Do with it as you will. This software comes with no guarantees or warranties but with plenty of well-wishing instead! Please visit periodically to check for updates or to contribute improvements. Author: Robert Harder, [email protected] Nested Class Summary static class Base64.InputStream A Base64.InputStream will read data from another java.io.InputStream, given in the constructor, and encode/decode to/from Base64 notation on the fly. static class Base64.OutputStream A Base64.OutputStream will write data to another java.io.OutputStream, given in the constructor, and encode/decode to/from Base64 notation on the fly. Method Summary static byte[] decode(byte[] source) Low-level access to decoding ASCII characters in the form of a byte array. static byte[] decode(byte[] source, int off, int len, int options) Low-level access to decoding ASCII characters in the form of a byte array. static byte[] decode(java.lang.String s) Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. static void decodeFromFile(java.lang.String infile, java.lang.String outfile) Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. static void decodeToFile(java.lang.String dataToDecode, java.lang.String filename) Convenience method for reading a base64-encoded file and decoding it. static void decodeToObject(java.lang.Object decodeToObjet(java.lang.String encodedObject)) Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. static void decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject, int options, java.lang.ClassLoader loader) Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. static void encode(java.nio.ByteBuffer raw, java.nio.ByteBuffer encoded) Performs Base64 encoding on the raw ByteBuffer, writing it to the encoded ByteBuffer. static void encode(java.nio.ByteBuffer raw, java.nio.CharBuffer encoded) Performs Base64 encoding on the raw ByteBuffer, writing it to the encoded CharBuffer. static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source) Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len) Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len, int options) Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. static byte[] encodeBytesToBytes(byte[] source) Similar to encodeBytes(byte[]) but returns a byte array instead of instantiating a String. static byte[] encodeBytesToBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len) Similar to encodeBytes(byte[], int, int) but returns a byte array instead of instantiating a String. static void encodeFileToFile(java.lang.String infile, java.lang.String outfile) Reads infile and encodes it to outfile. static void encodeFromfile(java.lang.String filename) Convenience method for reading a binary file and base64-encoding it. static java.lang.String encodeObject(java.io.Serializable serializableObject) Serializes an object and returns the Base64-encoded version of that serialized object. static void encodeObject(java.io.Serializable serializableObject, int options) Serializes an object and returns the Base64-encoded version of that serialized object. static void encodeToFile(byte[] dataToEncode, java.lang.String filename) Convenience method for encoding data to a file. Methods inherited from class java.lang.Object clone, equals, finalize, getClass, hashCode, notify, notifyAll, toString, wait, wait, NO\_OPTIONS public static final int NO\_OPTIONS No options specified. Value is zero. See Also:Constant Field Values ENCODE public static final int ENCODE Specify encoding in first bit. Value is one. See Also:Constant Field Values DECODE public static final int DECODE Specify decoding in first bit. Value is zero. See Also:Constant Field Values GZIP public static final int GZIP Specify that data should be gzip-compressed in second bit. Value is two. See Also:Constant Field Values DONT\_GUNZIP public static final int DONT\_GUNZIP Specify that gzipped data should not be automatically gunzipped. See Also:Constant Field Values DO\_BREAK\_LINES public static final int DO\_BREAK\_LINES Do break lines when encoding. Value is 8. See Also:Constant Field Values URL\_SAFE public static final int URL\_SAFE Encode using Base64-like encoding that is URL- and filename-safe as described in Section 4 of RFC3548: . It is important to note that data encoded this way is not officially valid Base64, or at the very least should not be called Base64 without also specifying that is was encoded using the URL- and Filename-safe dialect. See Also:Constant Field Values ORDERED public static final int ORDERED Encode using the special "ordered" dialect of Base64 described here: . See Also:Constant Field Values encode public static void encode(java.nio.ByteBuffer raw, java.nio.ByteBuffer encoded) Performs Base64 encoding on the raw ByteBuffer, writing it to the encoded ByteBuffer. This is an experimental feature. Currently it does not pass along any options such as DO\_BREAK\_LINES or GZIP. Parameters:raw - input bufferencoded - output bufferSince: 2.3 encode public static void encode(java.nio.ByteBuffer raw, java.nio.CharBuffer encoded) Performs Base64 encoding on the raw ByteBuffer, writing it to the encoded CharBuffer. This is an experimental feature. Currently it does not pass along any options (such as DO\_BREAK\_LINES or GZIP). Parameters:raw - input bufferencoded - output bufferSince: 2.3 encodeObject public static java.lang.String encodeObject(java.io.Serializable serializableObject) throws java.io.IOException Serializes an object and returns the Base64-encoded version of that serialized object. As of v 2.3, if the object cannot be serialized or there is another error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned a null value, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. The object is not GZip-compressed before being encoded. Parameters:serializableObject - The object to encode Returns: The Base64-encoded object Throws: java.io.IOException - if there is an error java.lang.NullPointerException - if serializedObject is nullSince: 1.4 encodeObject public static java.lang.String encodeObject(java.io.Serializable serializableObject, int options) throws java.io.IOException Serializes an object and returns the Base64-encoded version of that serialized object. As of v 2.3, if the object cannot be serialized or there is another error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned a null value, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. The object is not GZip-compressed before being encoded. Example options: GZIP: gzip-compresses object before encoding it. DO\_BREAK\_LINES: break lines at 76 characters Example: encodeObject( myObj, Base64.GZIP ) or Example: encodeObject( myObj, Base64.GZIP | Base64.DO\_BREAK\_LINES ) Parameters:serializableObject - The object to encodeoptions - Specified options Returns: The Base64-encoded object Throws: java.io.IOException - if there is an error java.io.IOException Since: 2.0 See Also:GZIP, DO\_BREAK\_LINES encodeBytes public static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source) Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. Does not GZip-compress data. Parameters:source - The data to convert Returns: The data in Base64-encoded form Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if source array is nullSince: 1.4 encodeBytes public static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source, int options) throws java.io.IOException Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. Example options: GZIP: gzip-compresses object before encoding it. DO\_BREAK\_LINES: break lines at 76 characters Note: Technically, this makes your encoding non-compliant. Example: encodeBytes( myData, Base64.GZIP ) or Example: encodeBytes( myData, Base64.GZIP | Base64.DO\_BREAK\_LINES ) As of v 2.3, if there is an error with the GZIP stream, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned a null value, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:source - The data to convertoptions - Specified options Returns: The Base64-encoded data as a String Throws: java.io.IOException - if source array is nullSince: 2.0 See Also:GZIP, DO\_BREAK\_LINES encodeBytes public static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len) encodeBytes a byte array into Base64 notation. Does not GZip-compress data. As of v 2.3, if there is an error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned a null value, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:source - The data to convertoff - Offset in array where conversion should beginlen - Length of data to convert Returns: The Base64-encoded data as a String Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if source array is null java.lang.IllegalArgumentException - if source array, offset, or length are invalidSince: 1.4 encodeBytes public static java.lang.String encodeBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len, int options) throws java.io.IOException Encodes a byte array into Base64 notation. Example options: GZIP: gzip-compresses object before encoding it. DO\_BREAK\_LINES: break lines at 76 characters Note: Technically, this makes your encoding non-compliant. Example: encodeBytes( myData, Base64.GZIP ) or Example: encodeBytes( myData, Base64.GZIP | Base64.DO\_BREAK\_LINES ) As of v 2.3, if there is an error with the GZIP stream, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned a null value, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:source - The data to convertoff - Offset in array where conversion should beginlen - Length of data to convertoptions - Specified options Returns: The Base64-encoded data as a String Throws: java.io.IOException - if source array is null java.lang.NullPointerException - if source array, offset, or length are invalidSince: 2.0 See Also:GZIP, DO\_BREAK\_LINES encodeBytesToBytes public static byte[] encodeBytesToBytes(byte[] source) Similar to encodeBytesToBytes(byte[]) but returns a byte array instead of instantiating a String. This is more efficient if you're working with I/O streams and have large data sets to encode. Parameters:source - The data to convert Returns: The Base64-encoded data as a byte[] (of ASCII characters) Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if source array is nullSince: 2.3.1 encodeBytesToBytes public static byte[] encodeBytesToBytes(byte[] source, int off, int len, int options) throws java.io.IOException Similar to encodeBytesToBytes(byte[], int, int, int) but returns a byte array instead of instantiating a String. This is more efficient if you're working with I/O streams and have large data sets to encode. Parameters:source - The data to convertoff - Offset in array where conversion should beginlen - Length of data to convertoptions - Specified options Returns: The Base64-encoded data as a String Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if source array is null java.lang.IllegalArgumentException - if source array, offset, or length are invalidSince: 2.3.1 See Also:GZIP, DO\_BREAK\_LINES decode public static byte[] decode(byte[] source) throws java.io.IOException Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. Parameters:s - the string to decode Returns: the decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is an error java.lang.NullPointerException - if s is nullSince: 1.4 decode public static byte[] decode(java.lang.String s, int options) throws java.io.IOException Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. Parameters:s - the string to decodeoptions - encode options such as URL\_SAFE Returns: the decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is an error java.lang.NullPointerException - if s is nullSince: 1.4 decodeToObject public static java.lang.Object decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject) throws java.io.IOException, java.lang.ClassNotFoundException Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. Returns null if there was an error. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decode Returns: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 1.5 decodeToObject public static java.lang.Object decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject, int options, java.lang.ClassLoader loader) throws java.io.IOException, java.lang.ClassNotFoundException Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. Returns null if there was an error. If loader is not null, it will be the class loader used when deserializing. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decodeoptions - Various parameters related to decodingloader - Optional class loader to use in deserializing classes. Returns: The decoded and deserialized object Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 2.3.2 decodeTofile public static void decodeToFile(byte[] dataToEncode, java.lang.String filename) throws java.io.IOException Convenience method for encoding data to a file. As of v 2.3, if there is a error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned false, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:filename - Filenamne for saving encoded data Returns: the offset of where to begin decodinglen - The length of characters to decodeoptions - Can specify options such as alphabet type to use Returns:decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is a problemSince: 1.4 decode public static byte[] decode(java.lang.String s) throws java.io.IOException Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. Parameters:s - the string to decode Returns: the decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is an error java.lang.NullPointerException - if s is nullSince: 1.4 decodeTofile public static void decodeToFile(byte[] dataToEncode, java.lang.String filename) throws java.io.IOException Convenience method for decompressing data from a file. As of v 2.3, if there is a error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! 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Returns null if there was an error. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decode Returns: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 1.5 decodeToObject public static java.lang.Object decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject, int options, java.lang.ClassLoader loader) throws java.io.IOException, java.lang.ClassNotFoundException Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. Returns null if there was an error. If loader is not null, it will be the class loader used when deserializing. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decodeoptions - Various parameters related to decodingloader - Optional class loader to use in deserializing classes. Returns: The decoded and deserialized object Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 2.3.2 decodeToFile public static void decodeToFile(byte[] dataToEncode, java.lang.String filename) throws java.io.IOException Convenience method for encoding data to a file. As of v 2.3, if there is a error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned false, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:filename - Filenamne for saving encoded data Returns: the offset of where to begin decodinglen - The length of characters to decodeoptions - Can specify options such as alphabet type to use Returns:decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is a problemSince: 1.4 decode public static byte[] decode(java.lang.String s, int options) throws java.io.IOException Decodes data from Base64 notation, automatically detecting gzip-compressed data and decompressing it. Parameters:s - the string to decodeoptions - encode options such as URL\_SAFE Returns: the decoded data Throws: java.io.IOException - If there is an error java.lang.NullPointerException - if s is nullSince: 1.4 decodeToObject public static java.lang.Object decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject) throws java.io.IOException, java.lang.ClassNotFoundException Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. Returns null if there was an error. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decode Returns: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 1.5 decodeToObject public static java.lang.Object decodeToObject(java.lang.String encodedObject, int options, java.lang.ClassLoader loader) throws java.io.IOException, java.lang.ClassNotFoundException Attempts to decode Base64 data and deserialize a Java Object within. Returns null if there was an error. If loader is not null, it will be the class loader used when deserializing. Parameters:encodedObject - The Base64 data to decodeoptions - Various parameters related to decodingloader - Optional class loader to use in deserializing classes. Returns: The decoded and deserialized object Throws: java.lang.NullPointerException - if encodedObject is null java.lang.IOException - if there is a general error java.lang.ClassNotFoundException - if the decoded object is of a class that cannot be found by the JVM Since: 2.3.2 decodeToFile public static void decodeToFile(byte[] dataToEncode, java.lang.String filename) throws java.io.IOException Convenience method for encoding data to a file. As of v 2.3, if there is a error, the method will throw an java.io.IOException. This is new to v 2.3! In earlier versions, it just returned false, but in retrospect that's a pretty poor way to handle it. Parameters:filename - Filenamne for reading binary data Returns:base64-encoded string Throws: java.io.IOException - if there is an errorSince: 2.1 encodeToFile public static void encodeToFile(java.lang.String infile, java.lang.String outfile) throws java.io.IOException Reads infile and encodes it to outfile. Parameters:infile - Input fileoutfile - Output file - If there is an errorSince: 2.2 decodeToFile public static void decodeToFile(java.lang.String infile, java.lang.String outfile) throws java.io.IOException Reads infile and decodes it to outfile. Parameters:infile - Input fileoutfile - Output file

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