

# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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## Experiment 5

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**Branch:** BE-IT

**Semester:** 6<sup>th</sup>

**Subject Name:** Project based learning in Java

**UID:** 22BET10010

**Section/Group:** 22BET\_IOT-701/A

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**Subject Code:** 22ITH-359

**Problem 1:** Write a Java program to calculate the sum of a list of integers using autoboxing and unboxing. Include methods to parse strings into their respective wrapper classes (e.g., Integer.parseInt()).

### 1. Objectives:

- Demonstrate the use of autoboxing (automatic conversion of primitive types to their wrapper class objects) and unboxing (automatic conversion of wrapper class objects to primitive types) while performing arithmetic operations.
- Implement methods to convert string representations of numbers into their respective wrapper classes using methods like Integer.parseInt().
- Sum the list of integers while ensuring the use of autoboxing and unboxing to demonstrate their effect.

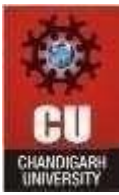
### 2. Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList; import
java.util.List; import
java.util.Scanner;

public class SumOfIntegers {

    // Method to parse a string into an Integer
    public static Integer parseStringToInteger(String str) { try {
        return Integer.parseInt(str);
    } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid input: " + str + " is not a valid integer."); return
        null; // Return null if parsing fails
    }
}

// Method to calculate the sum of a list of integers public static
int calculateSum(List<Integer> integers) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (Integer number : integers) {
        // Unboxing: Integer to int sum +=
        number;
    }
    return sum;
}
```

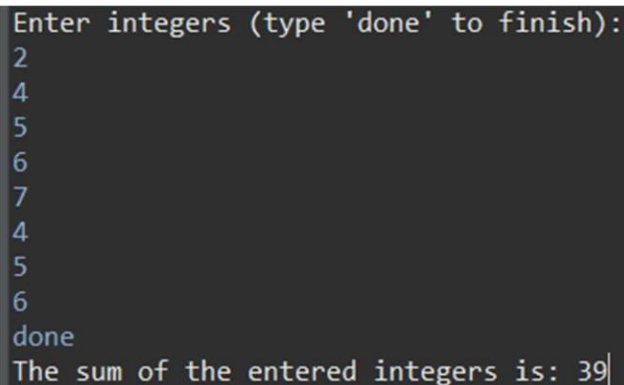


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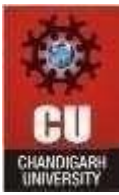
```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
    List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    System.out.println("Enter integers (type 'done' to finish):");  
  
    while (true) {  
        String input = scanner.nextLine();  
        if (input.equalsIgnoreCase("done")) {  
            break; // Exit the loop if the user types 'done'  
        }  
        Integer number = parseInt(input);  
        if (number != null) {  
            // Autoboxing: int to Integer  
            integerList.add(number);  
        }  
    }  
  
    // Calculate the sum of the integers in the list  
    int sum = calculateSum(integerList);  
    System.out.println("The sum of the entered integers is: " + sum);  
  
    scanner.close();  
}
```

### 3. Output:



```
Enter integers (type 'done' to finish):  
2  
4  
5  
6  
7  
4  
5  
6  
done  
The sum of the entered integers is: 39
```

**Fig:1** Sum of elements of array



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## 4. Learning Outcomes:

- Learn how Java automatically converts primitive types to their corresponding wrapper classes (autoboxing) and vice versa (unboxing).
- Recognize the importance of autoboxing/unboxing in arithmetic operations and collections like `ArrayList<Integer>`.
- Gain experience in working with Java wrapper classes (Integer, Double, etc.).
- Learn how to convert string representations of numbers into their respective wrapper types using methods like `Integer.parseInt()`.

**Problem 2:** Create a Java program to serialize and deserialize a Student object. The program should:

- Serialize a Student object (containing id, name, and GPA) and save it to a file.
- Deserialize the object from the file and display the student details.
- Handle `FileNotFoundException`, `IOException`, and `ClassNotFoundException` using exception handling.

## 1. Objectives:

- Serialize a Student object (id, name, GPA) and save it to a file.
- Deserialize the object from the file and display student details.
- Handle `FileNotFoundException`, `IOException`, and `ClassNotFoundException` using exception handling.

## 2. Code:

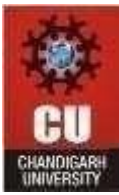
```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.Scanner;

class Student implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L; // For serialization
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private double gpa;

    public Student(int id, String name, double gpa) {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
        this.gpa = gpa;
    }

    public int getId() { return
        id;
    }

    public String getName() { return
        name;
    }
}
```



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```
public double getGpa() {
    return gpa;
}

@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Student ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", GPA: " + gpa;
}
}

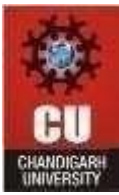
public class StudentSerialization {

    private static final String FILE_NAME = "student.ser";

    public static void serializeStudent(Student student) {
        try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new
        FileOutputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
            oos.writeObject(student);
            System.out.println("Student object serialized successfully.");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("File not found: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("IOException occurred: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static Student deserializeStudent() {
        Student student = null;
        try (ObjectInputStream ois = new
            ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
            student = (Student) ois.readObject();
            System.out.println("Student object deserialized successfully.");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("File not found: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("IOException occurred: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Class not found: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return student;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int choice;
```



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```
do {
    System.out.println("\nMenu:");
    System.out.println("1. Serialize Student");
    System.out.println("2. Deserialize Student");
    System.out.println("3. Exit");
    System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
    choice = scanner.nextInt();
    scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline

    switch (choice) {
        case 1:
            System.out.print("Enter Student ID: ");
            int id = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
            System.out.print("Enter Student Name: ");
            String name = scanner.nextLine();
            System.out.print("Enter Student GPA: ");
            double gpa = scanner.nextDouble();

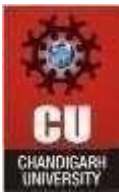
            Student student = new Student(id, name, gpa);
            serializeStudent(student);
            break;

        case 2:
            Student deserializedStudent = deserializeStudent();
            if (deserializedStudent != null) {
                System.out.println("Deserialized Student Details: " + deserializedStudent);
            }
            break;

        case 3:
            System.out.println("Exiting the program.");
            break;

        default:
            System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please try again.");
    }
} while (choice != 3);

scanner.close();
}
```



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## 3. Output:

```
Console x
<terminated> fifth3 [Java Application] C:\Users\jandy\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_23.0.1.v2024-03-20\jre\bin\java.exe
Menu:
1. Serialize Student
2. Deserialize Student
3. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter Student ID: 10010
Enter Student Name: Mehakpreet
Enter Student GPA: 8.4
Student object serialized successfully.

Menu:
1. Serialize Student
2. Deserialize Student
3. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Student object deserialized successfully.
Deserialized Student Details: Student ID: 10010, Name: Mehakpreet, GPA: 8.4

Menu:
1. Serialize Student
2. Deserialize Student
3. Exit
Enter your choice: 3
Exiting the program.
```

**Fig:2** Student management system using serialization & deserialization

## 4. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the concept of object serialization and deserialization in Java.
- Learn how to convert a Java object into a byte stream and save it to a file.
- Gain knowledge of reading and converting a byte stream back into a Java object.

**Problem 3:** Create a menu-based Java application with the following options. 1.Add an Employee 2. Display All 3. Exit If option 1 is selected, the application should gather details of the employee like employee name, employee id, designation and salary and store it in a file. If option 2 is selected, the application should display all the employee details. If option 3 is selected the application should exit.

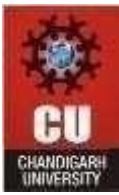
### 1. Objectives:

1. Create a menu with options to add an employee, display all employees, or exit.
2. Add employee details (name, id, designation, salary) and store them in a file.
3. Display all employee details from the file.

### 2. Code:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;

class EmployeeRecord implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L; // For serialization
    private String name;
    private int id;
```



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```
private String designation;
private double salary;

public EmployeeRecord(String name, int id, String designation, double salary) {
    this.name = name;
    this.id = id;
    this.designation = designation;
    this.salary = salary;
}

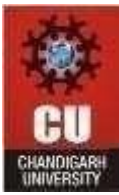
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Employee ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Designation: " + designation +
        ", Salary: " + salary;
}
}

public class EmployeeManagement {

    private static final String FILE_NAME = "employees.ser";

    public static void addEmployee(EmployeeRecord employee) {
        List<EmployeeRecord> employees = readEmployees();
        employees.add(employee);
        try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new
            FileOutputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
            oos.writeObject(employees);
            System.out.println("Employee added successfully.");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Error saving employee: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static List<EmployeeRecord> readEmployees() {
        List<EmployeeRecord> employees = new ArrayList<>();
        try (ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(new
            FileInputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
            employees = (List<EmployeeRecord>) ois.readObject();
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            // File not found, return empty list
        } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Error reading employees: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return employees;
    }
}
```



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```
public static void displayEmployees() {
    List<EmployeeRecord> employees = readEmployees();
    if (employees.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("No employees found.");
    } else {
        System.out.println("Employee Details:");
        for (EmployeeRecord employee : employees) {
            System.out.println(employee);
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int choice;

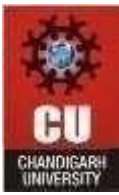
    do {
        System.out.println("\nMenu:");
        System.out.println("1. Add an Employee");
        System.out.println("2. Display All Employees");
        System.out.println("3. Exit");
        System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
        choice = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline

        switch (choice) {
            case 1:
                System.out.print("Enter Employee Name: ");
                String name = scanner.nextLine();
                System.out.print("Enter Employee ID: ");
                int id = scanner.nextInt();
                scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline
                System.out.print("Enter Designation: ");
                String designation = scanner.nextLine();
                System.out.print("Enter Salary: ");
                double salary = scanner.nextDouble();

                EmployeeRecord employee = new EmployeeRecord(name, id, designation,
salary);
                addEmployee(employee);
                break;

            case 2:
                displayEmployees();
                break;
```





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```
        case 3:
            System.out.println("Exiting the program.");
            break;

        default:
            System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please try again.");
    }
} while (choice != 3);

scanner.close();
}
```

### 3. Output:

**Fig:3** Employee Details

### 4. Learning Outcomes:

- Learn how to create a menu-driven application in Java.
- Understand how to gather user input and store it in a file.
- Gain experience in reading from and displaying data stored in a file.
- Develop skills in managing application flow with user-driven options.