

### **Experiment-5**

Student Name: Prateek Pratap Singh UID: 22BCS10036

Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: IOT\_631-A

Semester:6<sup>th</sup> Date of Performance: 28/02/2025

Subject Name: Project Based Learning Subject Code: 22CSH-359

in Java with Lab

1. (a) Aim: 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.

#### 2. Objective:

- To demonstrate object serialization and deserialization in Java.
- To save a Student object (containing id, name, and GPA) to a file using ObjectOutputStream.
- To retrieve the saved object from the file using ObjectInputStream and display its details.
- To handle exceptions such as IOException and ClassNotFoundException.

## 3. Implementation:

```
import java.io.*;

class Student implements Serializable {
   private int id;
   private String name;
   private double gpa;

public Student(int id, String name, double gpa) {
```

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.
                this.id = id;
                this.name = name;
               this.gpa = gpa;
             }
             public void display() {
               System.out.println("ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", GPA: " + gpa);
             }
           }
          public class Main {
             public static void main(String[] args) {
               String filename = "student.ser";
                try {
                  Student student = new Student(1, "Prateek Pratap Singh", 7.8);
                  ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(new
          FileOutputStream(filename));
                  out.writeObject(student);
                  out.close();
                  System.out.println("Student serialized");
                } catch (IOException e) {
                  System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
                }
                try {
                  ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(new
          FileInputStream(filename));
                  Student student = (Student) in.readObject();
                  in.close();
                  System.out.println("Student deserialized");
                  student.display();
                } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
                  System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
                }
             }
```

## 4. Output:

Student serialized
Student deserialized
ID: 1, Name: Prateek Pratap Singh, GPA: 7.8

\*\* Process exited - Return Code: 0 \*\*

### **5.** Learning Outcomes:

- Understand serialization and deserialization in Java.
- Learn how to use ObjectOutputStream and ObjectInputStream for object persistence.
- Gain hands-on experience with file handling (FileOutputStream and FileInputStream).
- Learn to handle exceptions (IOException and ClassNotFoundException) in Java.
- Understand how object state can be saved and restored from a file.

**1. (b) Aim:** 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.

#### 2. Objective:

- To create a menu-driven Java application that allows users to:
  - Add Employee details (id, name, designation, salary).
  - ➤ Display all Employees stored in an ArrayList.
  - Exit the program when the user chooses.
- To implement basic user interaction using Scanner for input handling.
- To demonstrate dynamic data storage using ArrayList without file operations.

## 3. Implementation:

```
import java.util.*;

class Employee {
    private int id;
    private String name, designation;
    private double salary;

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

public void display() {
        System.out.println("ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Designation: " + designation + ", Salary: " + salary);
    }
```

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
    while (true) {
       System.out.println("1. Add an Employee\n2. Display All\n3. Exit");
       int choice = scanner.nextInt();
       scanner.nextLine();
       if (choice == 1) {
         System.out.print("Enter ID: ");
         int id = scanner.nextInt();
         scanner.nextLine();
         System.out.print("Enter Name: ");
         String name = scanner.nextLine();
         System.out.print("Enter Designation: ");
         String designation = scanner.nextLine();
         System.out.print("Enter Salary: ");
         double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
         scanner.nextLine();
         employees.add(new Employee(id, name, designation, salary));
       } else if (choice == 2) {
         for (Employee e : employees) e.display();
       } else if (choice == 3) {
          break;
       }
    scanner.close();
```

#### 4. Output:

```
1. Add an Employee
2. Display All
3. Exit
1
Enter ID:
10036
Enter Name:
Prateek Pratap Singh
Enter Designation:
Manager
Enter Salary:
90000
1. Add an Employee
2. Display All
3. Exit
```

```
Enter ID:
10047
Enter Name:
YashVeer
Enter Designation:
Engineer
Enter Salary:
1. Add an Employee
2. Display All
3. Exit
ID: 10036, Name: Prateek Pratap Singh, Designation: Manager, Salary: 90000.0
ID: 10047, Name: YashVeer, Designation: Engineer, Salary: 60000.0
1. Add an Employee
2. Display All
3. Exit
3
** Process exited - Return Code: 0 **
```

# **5. Learning Outcomes:**

- Learn how to create a menu-driven console application in Java.
- Gain experience in taking user input using Scanner.
- Understand how to store and manage multiple objects using ArrayList.
- Develop skills in object-oriented programming (OOP) concepts like encapsulation and constructors.
- Improve logical thinking for implementing control structures (if-else, while loop).