

Experiment 5

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Semester: 6th

Subject: Java

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Section: IOT-642 -B

DOP: 28/2/025

Subject Code: 22CSH-359

Problem - 5.1

Aim: Writing a Java program to calculate the sum of a list of integers using autoboxing and unboxing, along with methods to parse strings into their respective wrapper classes (e.g., Integer.parseInt()).

Code:

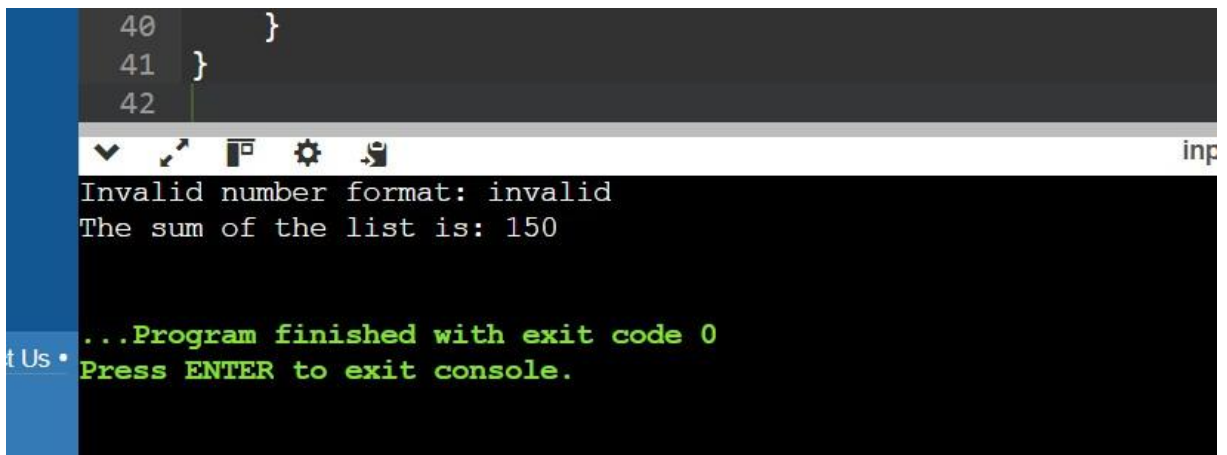
```
import java.util.ArrayList; import
java.util.List;

public class SumCalculator
{
    public static Integer parseStringToInteger(String str)
    {
        try {
            return Integer.parseInt(str);
        } catch (NumberFormatException e)
        {
            System.out.println("Invalid number format: " + str);
        }
        return null;
    }
    public static int calculateSum(List<Integer> numbers)
    {
        int sum = 0;
        for (Integer num : numbers)
        {
            if (num != null) sum += num;
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        List<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        numbers.add(10);
        numbers.add(20);
    numbers.add(30);
    String[] inputStrings = {"40", "50", "invalid"};
    for (String str : inputStrings)
    {
        Integer num = parseInt(str);
        if (num != null) numbers.add(num);
    }

    System.out.println("The sum of the list is: " + calculateSum(numbers));
}
}
```

Output:



```
40    }
41    }
42
Invalid number format: invalid
The sum of the list is: 150
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Test Cases:

Test Case 1:

Input: 10, 20, 30, "40", "50"

Expected Output: The sum of the list is: 150

Description: The list contains a mix of primitive integers and integers parsed from strings.

Test Case 2:

Input: "100", "200", "300"

Expected Output: The sum of the list is: 600

Description: All values are parsed from strings, and the sum is calculated.



Test Case 3:

Input: "50", "invalid", "70" Expected

Output:

Invalid number format: invalid The
sum of the list is: 120

Description: One of the inputs is not a valid integer, so it's skipped, and the sum of valid values is calculated.

Problem - 5.2

Aim : Java program that serializes and deserializes a Student object. It saves the Student object to a file and then reads it back, displaying the student details.

The program handles exceptions like FileNotFoundException, IOException, and ClassNotFoundException.

Code :

```
import java.io.*;

class Student implements Serializable {    private
static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;    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;
    }

    public double getGpa() {
        return gpa;
    }

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

public class StudentSerializationDemo {

    public static void serializeStudent(Student student, String filename) {
        try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(filename))) {
            oos.writeObject(student);
            System.out.println("Student object has been serialized and saved to file.");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: File not found.");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: IO Exception occurred.");
        }
    }

    public static Student deserializeStudent(String filename) {
        try (ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(filename))) {
            Student student = (Student) ois.readObject();
            System.out.println("Student object has been deserialized.");
            return student;
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: File not found.");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: IO Exception occurred.");
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: Class not found.");
        }
        return null;
    }

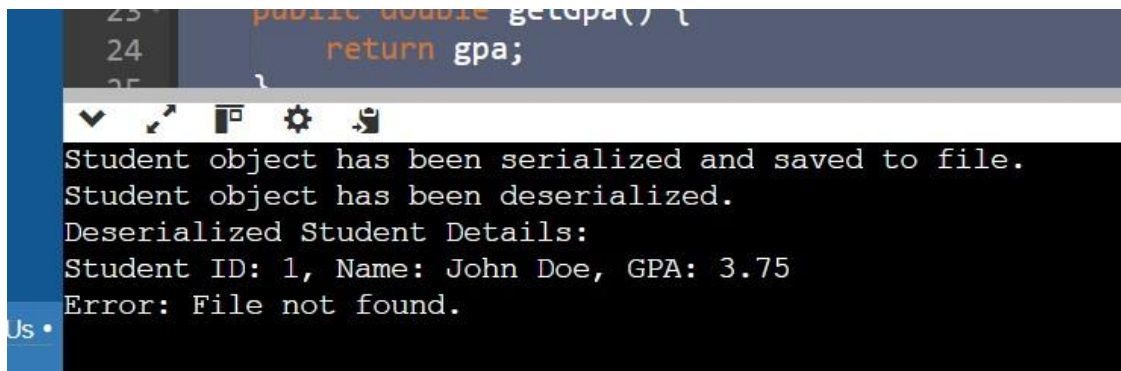
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = new Student(1, "John Doe", 3.75);
        String filename = "student.ser";
    }
}
```

```
serializeStudent(student, filename);

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

deserializeStudent("non_existent_file.ser");
}
}
```

Output :



```
23 public double getGpa() {
24     return gpa;
25 }

Student object has been serialized and saved to file.
Student object has been deserialized.
Deserialized Student Details:
Student ID: 1, Name: John Doe, GPA: 3.75
Error: File not found.
```

Test Cases:

Test Case 1: Serialize and Deserialize a valid student object.

Input: Student(1, "John Doe", 3.75) Expected

Output:

Student object has been serialized and saved to file.

Student object has been deserialized.

Deserialized Student Details:

Student ID: 1, Name: John Doe, GPA: 3.75

Test Case 2: Try to deserialize from a non-existent file.

Expected Output:

Error: File not found.

Test Case 3: Handle invalid class during deserialization.



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Input: Manually modify the class file to simulate a ClassNotFoundException.

Expected Output:

Error: Class not found.