Сериализация

Калин Георгиев

12 април 2017 г.

```
f « data;
f » data;
```

Първо изискване: еднозначност

```
ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const DynArr<int>& ia)
  for (int i = 0; i < ia.size; i++)</pre>
    out << ia.arr[i];
  return out;
void test ()
 DynArr<int> arr (5);
 //...
  ofstream out ("data.txt"):
  out << arr;
```

4 D > 4 A > 4 B > 4 B > B 900

 $[1.20.301.4.5] \Rightarrow 12030145$

Първо изискване: еднозначност

```
ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const DynArr<int>& ia)
  for (int i = 0; i < ia.size; i++)</pre>
    out << ia.arr[i] << "";
  return out;
void test ()
  DynArr<int> arr (5);
 //...
  ofstream out ("data.txt"):
  out << arr;
```

[1,20,301,4,5] => 1 20 301 4 5



Второ изискване: локалност

```
ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const DynArr<int>& ia)
  for (int i = 0; i < ia.size; i++)</pre>
    out << ia.arr[i] << "";
  return out;
void test ()
  DynArr<int> arr1 (3), arr2 (4);
 //...
  ofstream out ("data.txt"):
  out << arr1 << arr2;
```

 $[1,2,3]; [4,5,6,7] \Rightarrow 1 2 3 4 5 6 7$



Второ изискване: локалност

```
ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const DynArr<int>& ia)
  out << "[";
  for (int i = 0; i < ia.size-1; i++)</pre>
    out << ia.arr[i] << ",";
  if (ia.size > 0)
    out << ia.arr[ia.size-1];
  out << "]":
  return out;
void test ()
{
  DynArr<int> arr1 (3), arr2 (4);
  //...
  ofstream out ("data.txt");
  out << arr1 << arr2;
```

 $[1,2,3]; [4,5,6,7] \Rightarrow [1,2,3][4,5,6,7]$

Оптимизация: предвидимост

```
[121,233,356]; [4,5,6,7] \Rightarrow [121,233,356] [4,5,6,7]
```

```
istream& operator >> (istream& in. DvnArr<int>& ia)
ł
    DvnArr<int> result(0): char c: int x:
    in >> c: assert (c == '['):
    while (c != ']' && in.peek() != ']')
     in >> x:
     result += x;
      in >> c;
      assert(c == ',' || c == ']'):
    ia = result;
    return in:
void test ()
  DynArr<int> arr1 (0), arr2 (0);
  ifstream in ("data.txt");
  in >> arr1 >> arr2;
```

Оптимизация: предвидимост

```
ostream& operator << (ostream& out, const DynArr<int>& ia)
  out << ia.length() << "";
  for (int i = 0; i < ia.size; i++)</pre>
    out << ia.arr[i] << "";
  return out:
void test ()
  DynArr < int > arr1 (5), arr2 (4);
 //...
  ofstream out ("data.txt");
  out << arr1 << arr2;
}
```

 $[1,2,3]; [4,5,6,7] \Rightarrow 3 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7$



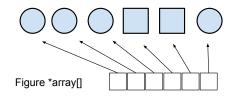
Оптимизация: предвидимост

```
[1,2,3]; [4,5,6,7] \Rightarrow 3 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7
```

```
istream& operator >> (istream& in, DynArr<int>& ia)
{
    int newSize; in >> newSize; DynArr<int>> result (newSize);
    for (int i = 0; i < newSize; i++)
    {
        in >> result[i];
    }
    ia = result;
    return in;
}
void test ()
{
        DynArr<int>> arr1 (0), arr2 (0);
        ifstream in ("data.txt");
        in >> arr1 >> arr2;
}
```

Сериализация на хетерогенни контейнери

"Записване" на хетерогенен контейнер във файл



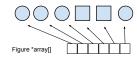
```
DynArr<Figure*> arr[10];
file << arr;
file >> arr;
```

Директен подход не работи

- Circle::save записва радиус
- Rectangle::save записва две страни
- save трябва да отговаря на всички условия за сериализиране



Трето изискване: Разпознаваемост

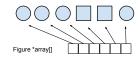


 Нека всички окръжности са с радиус 1, а всички правоъгълници със страни 2

array => 6 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1



Трето изискване: Разпознаваемост



 Нека всички окръжности са с радиус 1, а всички правоъгълници със страни 2

array => 6 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1

Трето изискване: Разпознаваемост

void circle::save (ostream& out)

```
{ out << "circle.." << r << ".."; }
void rectangle::save (ostream& out)
{ out << "rect;" << a << ";" << b << ";"; }
array => 6 circle 1 circle 1 circle 1 rect 2 2 rect 2 2 circle 1
```

```
array => 6 circle 1 circle 1 circle 1 rect 2 2 rect 2 2 circle 1
istream& operator >> (istream &in, DynArr<Figure*> a)
{
  int newSize; in >> newSize; DynArr<Figure*> result (newSize);
  for (int i = 0; i < newSize; i++)
  {
    //what is result[i]???
    result[i]->read(in);
  }
}
```

• read!

```
array => 6 circle 1 circle 1 circle 1 rect 2 2 rect 2 2 circle 1

istream& operator >> (istream &in, DynArr<Figure*> a)
{
  int newSize; in >> newSize; DynArr<Figure*> result (newSize);
  for (int i = 0; i < newSize; i++)
  {
    result[i] = new WHAT; //WHAT?!?
    result[i] -> read(in);
  }
}
```

```
istream& operator >> (istream &in, DynArr<Figure*> a)
{
  int newSize; in >> newSize; DynArr<Figure*> result (newSize);
  string type;
  for (int i = 0; i < newSize; i++)
  {
    in >> type;
    result[i] = new type; //unfortunately NOT!!!
    result[i] ->read(in);
  }
}
```

```
istream& operator >> (istream &in, DynArr<Figure*> a)
{
  int newSize; in >> newSize; DynArr<Figure*> result (newSize);
  string type;
  for (int i = 0; i < newSize; i++)
  {
    in >> type;
    result[i] = Figure::factory (type);
    result[i] ->read(in);
  }
}
```

```
class Figure
{
    //...
    static Figure* factory (string type)
    {
        if (type == "circle") return new Circle (0);
        if (type == "rect") return new Rectangle (0,0);
        assert (false);
        return NULL;
    }
};
```

```
class Figure
 //....
  virtual void read (istream &in) = 0;
  static Figure* factory (string type)
    if (type == "circle") return new Circle (0);
    if (type == "rect") return new Rectangle (0,0);
    assert (false):
    return NULL;
void Circle::read (istream &in)
{ in >> r; }
void Rectangle::read (istream &in)
{ in >> a >> b: }
```

array => 6 circle 1 circle 1 circle 1 rect 2 2 rect 2 2 circle 1

```
class Figure
  //....
  virtual void read (istream &in) = 0:
  static Figure* factory (string type)
    if (type == "circle")
       return new Circle (0);
    if (type == "rect")
       return new Rectangle (0,0);
    assert (false);
    return NULL:
};
void Circle::read (istream &in)
{ in >> r: }
void Rectangle::read (istream &in)
{ in >> a >> b; }
```

Благодаря ви за вниманието!

