

A decorative background featuring a pattern of light blue hexagons of varying sizes and orientations, scattered across a dark gray background. The hexagons are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, with some appearing to be in the foreground and others receding into the background.

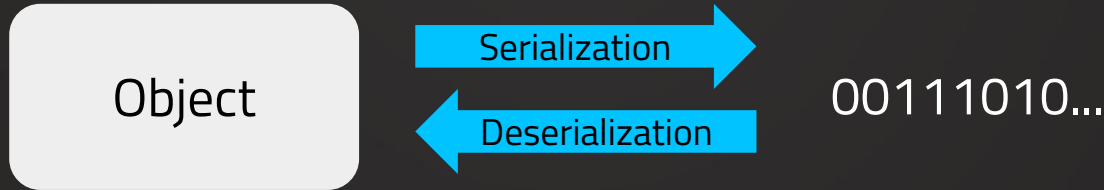
Java Serialization & Deserialization

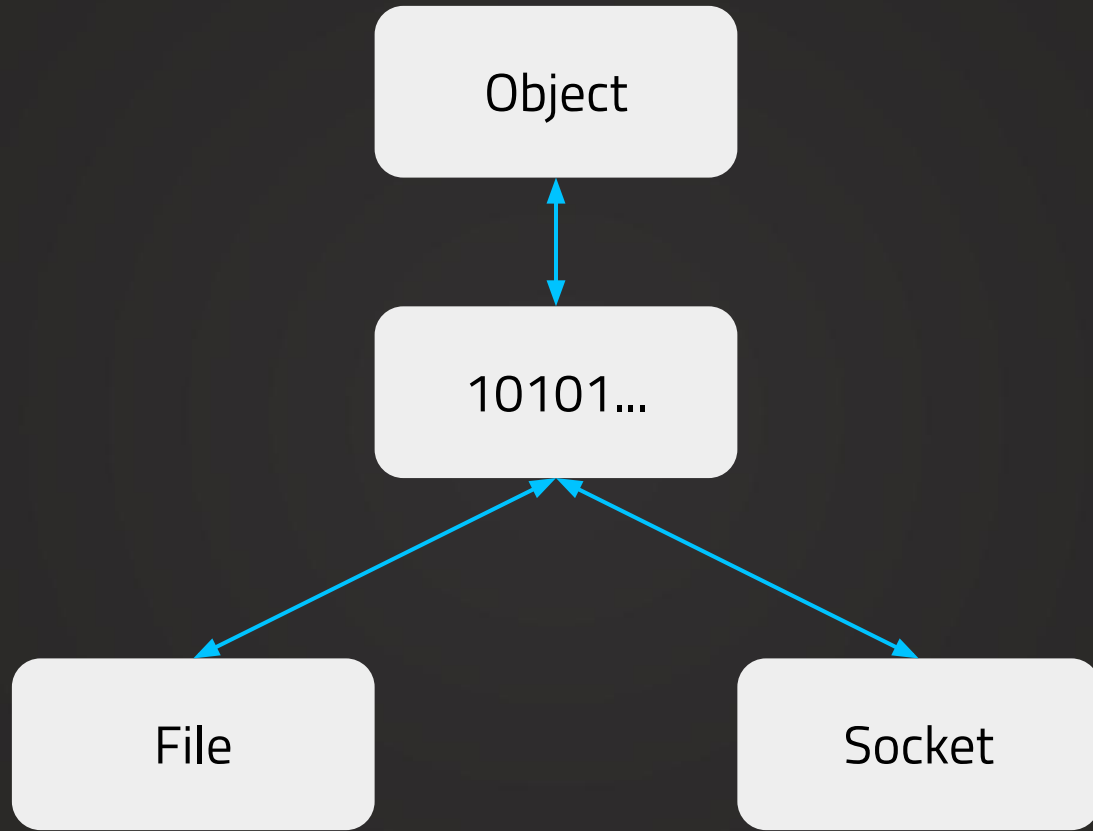
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What is Serialization / Deserialization?

- Turn arbitrary objects into a byte stream and back
- Can be done manually or automatically
- Many languages provide automatic mapping
 - Java Serializable
 - Python Pickle





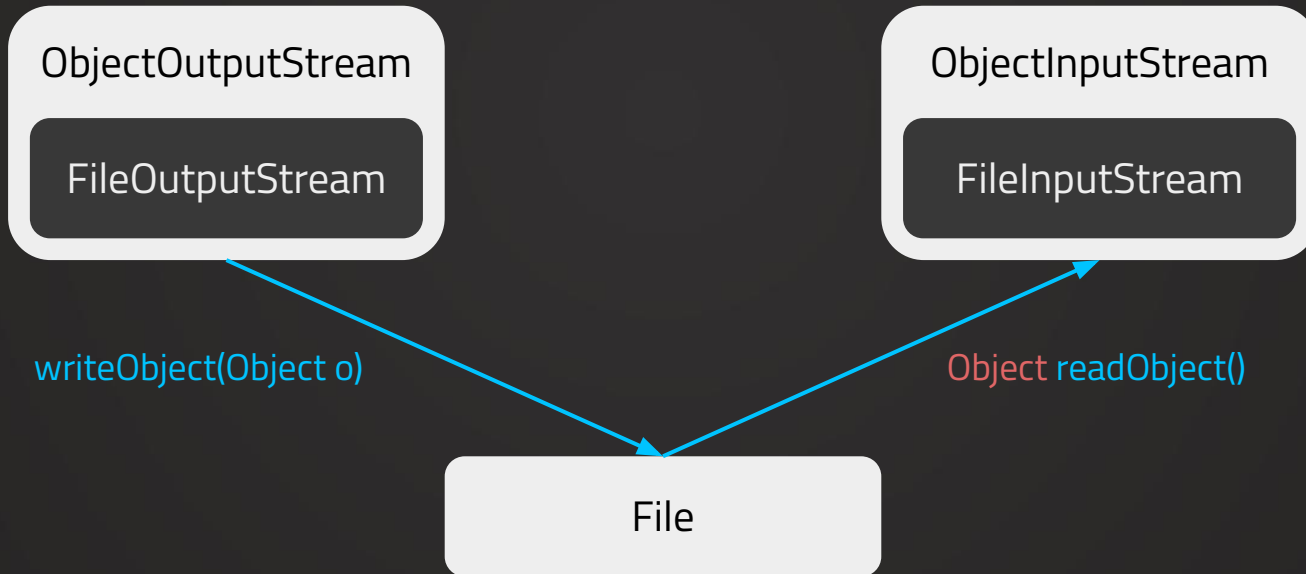
Java Serialization

Java provides automatic serialization if a class implements the Serializable interface.

- No overridden methods needed
- Carries over to subclasses
- All fields must also be serializable or marked "transient"
- Most collections in Java are serializable

Object Streams

Java uses `ObjectInputStream` and `ObjectOutputStream` to serialize and deserialize objects.



Customized Serialization

While it is not necessary to implement any methods, you can optionally define:

- `writeObject(ObjectOutputStream os)`
- `readObject(ObjectInputStream is)`
- `writeReplace()`
- `readResolve()`

Serializable Example

```
class Person implements Serializable {  
    public String name;  
    private Address address;  
    private ArrayList<Person> family;  
}  
  
class Address implements Serializable {  
    // Street, City, Country, Zip Code fields  
}
```

Transient?

```
// You can control what is serialized or not
class Login implements Serializable {
    public String username;
    private String password_hash;

    // Don't save plaintext passwords to a file!
    private transient String password;
}
```


Why Use Serialization?

- Reduces the amount of code needed
 - Useful for writing network protocols
- Working with object models is more natural than parsing data from a string

serialVersionUID

Used by the JVM to ensure that an object being read is the same as the object that was written.

- Can be automatically generated
- Will be different on different machines
 - Necessary if sending objects over the network

```
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1;
```

Limitations (In My Experience)

ObjectInputStream expects to take in a “magic header” first

- Peer to peer networking (UDP Sockets) is difficult
 - Needs to separate the magic headers between clients
 - Alternatively create a new stream on each packet
 - Generally not a good experience

Closing Points

Java serialization is great for reducing the amount of boilerplate.

Many alternative libraries for serialization:

- Kyro
- protobuf
- GSON
- fastjson