

## Serialization in Java

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### What is Serialization?

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Serialization is the process of converting an object into a byte stream so that it can be:

1. Saved to a file or database (persistence)
2. Sent over a network (communication)
3. Passed between JVMs or application layers

### Why Use Serialization?

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1. Persistence - Save and load objects.
2. Communication - Transmit objects between systems.
3. Deep Cloning - Copy complete object graphs.
4. Caching - Store objects for reuse.
5. Framework Integration - Used in Hibernate, Spring, RMI, etc.

### Serializable Class Example:

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```
import java.io.Serializable;

public class Student implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    String name;
    int age;
    transient String password; // will not be serialized
```

}

### Serialization Code:

```
-----  
import java.io.FileOutputStream;  
  
import java.io.ObjectOutputStream;  
  
public class SerializeExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Student student = new Student("Alice", 20, "secret123");  
  
        try (FileOutputStream fileOut = new FileOutputStream("student.ser"));  
            ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fileOut)) {  
  
            out.writeObject(student);  
  
            System.out.println("Serialized data is saved in student.ser");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Deserialization Code:

```
-----  
import java.io.FileInputStream;  
  
import java.io.ObjectInputStream;  
  
public class DeserializeExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Student student = null;

try (FileInputStream fileIn = new FileInputStream("student.ser");

ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(fileIn)) {

student = (Student) in.readObject();

System.out.println("Deserialized Student:");

System.out.println("Name: " + student.name);

System.out.println("Age: " + student.age);

System.out.println("Password: " + student.password); // null due to transient

} catch (Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}
```