

Advanced Programming Methods

Lecture 6 - Java Serialization and Functional Programming

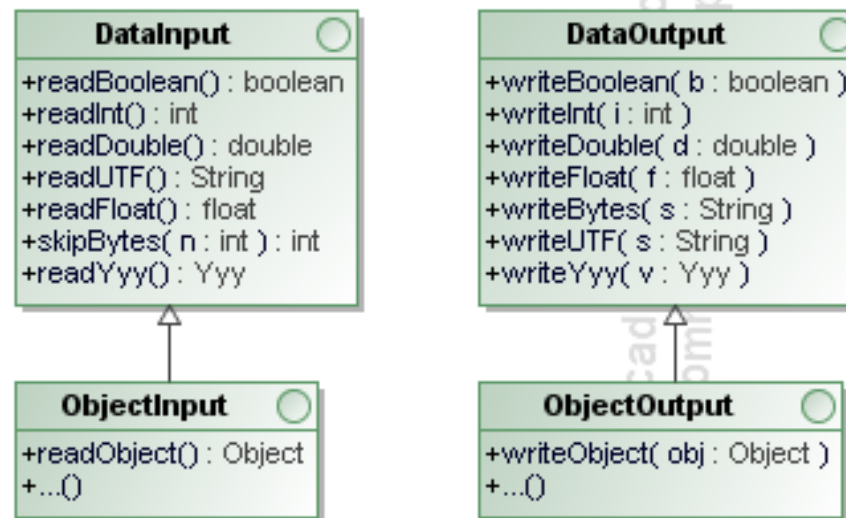
Java Serialization

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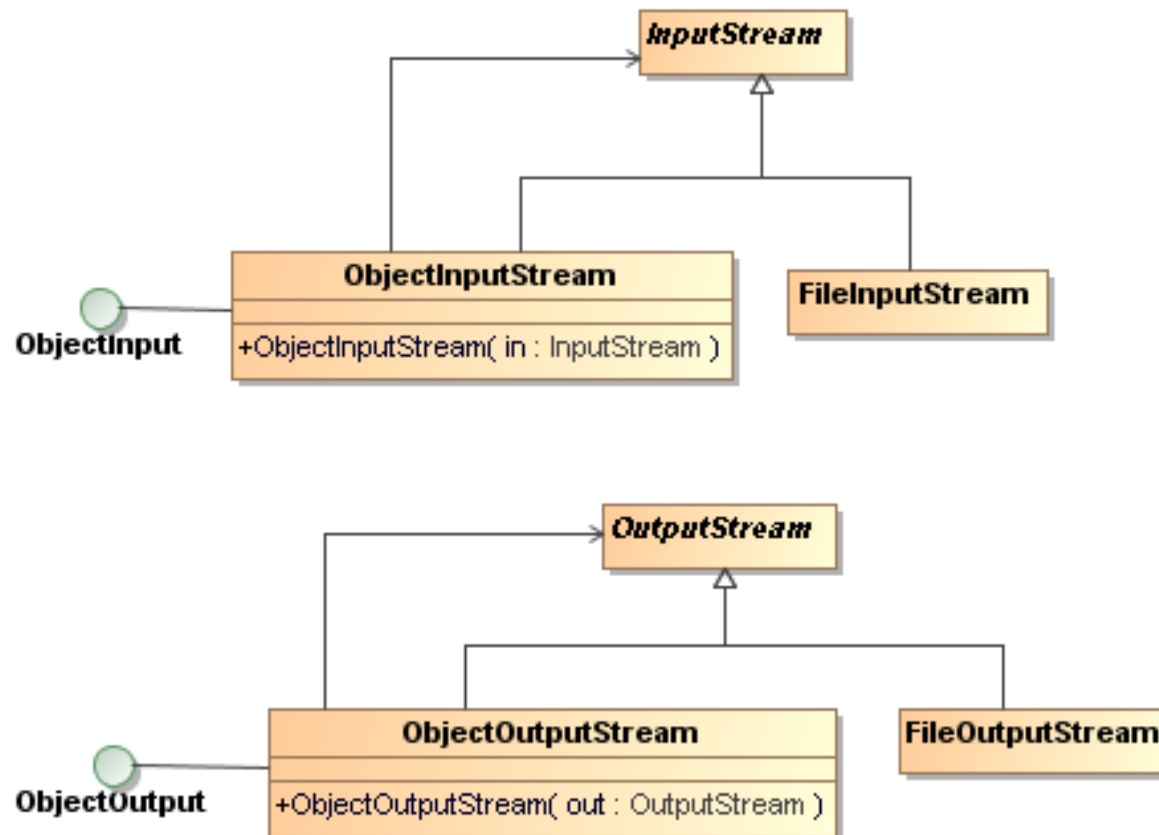
- serialization allows us to convert the state of an object into a byte stream, which then can be saved into a file on the local disk or sent over the network to any other machine.
- deserialization allows us to reverse the process, which means reconvert the serialized byte stream to an object again.

Java Objects Serialization

- The process of writing/reading objects from/to a file/external support.
- An object is persistent (serializable) if it can be written into a file/external support and can be read from a file/external support



Objects Serialization



Objects Serialization

```
void serializareObj(String numefis){
    ObjectOutputStream out=null;
    try{
        out=new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(numefis));
        out.writeObject(23);
        out.writeObject("Vasilescu Ana");
        out.writeObject(23.45f);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.err.println("Eroare "+e);
    } finally {
        if (out!=null)
            try {
                out.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                System.err.println("Eroare "+e);
            }
    }
}
```

Objects Serialization

```
void deserializeObj(String numefis){
    ObjectInputStream in=null;
    try{
        in=new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(numefis));
        Integer intreg=(Integer)in.readObject();
        String text=(String)in.readObject();
        Float nr=(Float)in.readObject();
        System.out.println("Intreg: "+intreg+" String: "+text+" Float: "+nr);
    } catch (IOException e) {System.err.println("Eroare "+e);}
    catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println("Eroare deserialize "+e);
    }finally {
        if (in!=null){
            try {
                in.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {System.err.println("Eroare "+e);}
        }
    }
}
```

Serializable Objects

- The classes whose objects are serializable must be declared to implement the interface `Serializable` (package `java.io`).
- Interface `Serializable` does not contain any method.

```
class Student implements Comparable<Student>, Serializable{
    //...
}
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        ObjectOutputStream out=
            //... initialization
        Student stud=new Student("Popescu Ioan", 7.9);
        out.writeObject(stud);
        //...
    }
}
```

- The state of `stud` (the values of its fields) is saved into the file.

Serializable objects

- All the reachable objects (the objects that can be reached using the references) are saved into the file only once.

```
class CircularList implements Serializable{
    private class Node implements Serializable{
        Node urm;
        //...
    }
    private Node head; //last node of the list refers to the head of the list
    //...
}
```

- The objects which are referred by a serializable object must be also serializable.

Obs:

Static attributes of a serializable class are not saved into the file/external support.

Example serializable objects

```
void printSerializabil(List<Student> studs, String numefis){
    ObjectOutputStream out=null;
    try{
        out=new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(numefis));
        out.writeObject(studs);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.err.println("Eroare serializare "+e );
    } finally {
        if (out!=null)
            try {
                out.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                System.err.println("Eroare "+e);
            }
    }
}
```

Example serializable objects

```
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
List<Student> citesteSerializabil(String numefis){
    List<Student> rez=null;
    ObjectInputStream in=null;
    try{
        in=new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(numefis));
        rez=(List<Student>)in.readObject();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.err.println("Eroare deserializare"+e);
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println("Eroare deserializare "+e);
    }finally{
        if (in!=null)
            try {
                in.close();
            }catch (IOException e) {System.err.println("Eroare "+e); }
    }
    return rez;
}
```

Objects Serialization

■ Method `in.readObject() : Object`

1. Read the object from the stream
2. Identify the object type
3. Initialize the non-static members of the object byte by byte (without a constructor call) and then return the new created object

■ Method `out.writeObject(Object)`

- Save the non-static members and the information required by JVM to rebuild the object
- an object (from a given reference) is saved only once on a stream:

```
ObjectOutputStream out=...  
out.writeObject(new Produs("A"));  
Produs produs2=new Produs("B");  
out.writeObject(produs2);  
produs2.setNume("BB");  
out.writeObject(produs2);  
//...  
out.close();
```

```
ObjectInputStream in=...  
Produs p1=(Produs)in.readObject();  
Produs p2=(Produs)in.readObject();  
Produs p3=(Produs)in.readObject();  
//...
```

Objects Serialization - serialVersionUID

```
public class Student implements Serializable{  
    private String nume;  
    private double media;  
    //...  
}
```

Scenario:

- 1.The objects of class Student are serialized.
- 2.The class Student is changed (add/remove fields/methods).
- 3.We want to de-serialize the saved objects.

```
public class Student implements Serializable{  
    [any modif access] static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;  
    private String nume;  
    private double media;  
    private int grupa;  
    //...  
}
```

New added fields are initialized with the default values corresponding to their types.

Objects Serialization - transient

- There are situations when we do not want to save the values of some fields (e.g. passwords, file descriptors, etc.)
- Those fields are declared using the keyword `transient`:

```
public class Student implements Serializable{  
    private String nume;  
    private double media;  
    private transient String parola;  
    //...  
}
```

At reading, the transient fields are initialized with the default values corresponding to their types.

Serializable data structures

```
public class Stack implements Serializable{
    private class Node implements Serializable{
        //...
    }
    private Node top;
    //...
}
//...
Stack s=new Stack();
s.push("ana");
s.push(new Probus("Paine", 2.3));
//class Probus must be serializable
//...
ObjectOutputStream out=...
out.writeObject(s);
```

Java Functional Programming

Overview

1. Anonymous inner classes in Java
2. Lambda expressions
3. Processing Data with Java Streams

Note: Lecture notes are based on Oracle tutorials.

Anonymous Inner classes

- provide a way to implement classes that may occur only once in an application.

```
JButton testButton = new JButton("Test Button");  
testButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener(){  
    @Override public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae){  
        System.out.println("Click Detected by Anon Class");  
    }  
});
```

Functional Interfaces

- are interfaces with only one method
- Using functional interfaces with anonymous inner classes are a common pattern in Java

```
public interface ActionListener extends EventListener {  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e);  
}
```

Lambda Expressions

- are Java's first step into functional programming
- can be created without belonging to any class
- can be passed around as if they were objects and executed on demand.

`(int x, int y) -> x + y`

`() -> 42`

`(String s) -> { System.out.println(s); }`

`testButton.addActionListener(e -> System.out.println("Click Detected by Lambda Listner"));`

Lambda Expressions

- Lambda function body

```
(oldState, newState) -> System.out.println("State changed")
```

```
(oldState, newState) -> {
```

```
    System.out.println("Old state: " + oldState);
```

```
    System.out.println("New state: " + newState);
```

```
}
```

- Returning a value

```
(param) -> {System.out.println("param: " + param); return "return value";}
```

```
(a1, a2) -> { return a1 > a2; }
```

```
(a1, a2) -> a1 > a2;
```

Lambdas as Objects

- A Java lambda expression is essentially an object.
- You can assign a lambda expression to a variable and pass it around, like you do with any other object.

```
public interface MyComparator {  
    public boolean compare(int a1, int a2);  
}
```

```
MyComparator myComparator = (a1, a2) -> return a1 > a2;  
boolean result = myComparator.compare(2, 5);
```

Runnable Lambda

// Anonymous Runnable

```
Runnable r1 = new Runnable(){
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void run(){ System.out.println("Hello world one!"); } };
```

// Lambda Runnable

```
Runnable r2 = () -> System.out.println("Hello world two!");
```

// Run them!

```
r1.run();
```

```
r2.run();
```

Comparator Lambda

```
List<Person> personList = Person.createShortList();  
  
// Sort with Inner Class  
  
Collections.sort(personList, new Comparator<Person>(){  
    public int compare(Person p1, Person p2){  
        return p1.getSurName().compareTo(p2.getSurName());  
    }  
});
```

```
// Use Lambda instead  
  
Collections.sort(personList, (Person p1, Person p2) →  
    p1.getSurName().compareTo(p2.getSurName()));  
  
Collections.sort(personList, (p1, p2) ->  
    p2.getSurName().compareTo(p1.getSurName()));
```


Lambda Expressions

- can improve your code
- provide a means to better support the Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY) principle
- make your code simpler and more readable.
- **Motivational example:** Given a list of people, various criteria are used to send messages to matching persons:
 - Drivers(persons over the age of 16) get phone calls
 - Draftees(male persons between the ages of 18 and 25) get emails
 - Pilots(persons between the ages of 23 and 65) get mails

First Attempt

```
public class RoboContactMethods {  
    public void callDrivers(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (p.getAge() >= 16){ roboCall(p);}  
        }  
    }  
    public void emailDraftees(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (p.getAge() >= 18 && p.getAge() <= 25 && p.getGender() == Gender.MALE){  
                roboEmail(p);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    public void mailPilots(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (p.getAge() >= 23 && p.getAge() <= 65){        roboMail(p); }  
        }  
    }  
    .....}
```

First Attempt

- The DRY principle is not followed.
- Each method repeats a looping mechanism.
- The selection criteria must be rewritten for each method
- A large number of methods are required to implement each use case.
- The code is inflexible. If the search criteria changed, it would require a number of code changes for an update. Thus, the code is not very maintainable.

Second Attempt

```
public class RoboContactMethods2 {  
    public void callDrivers(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (isDriver(p)){ roboCall(p);}}}  
    public void emailDraftees(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (isDraftee(p)){ roboEmail(p);}}}  
    public void mailPilots(List<Person> pl){  
        for(Person p:pl){  
            if (isPilot(p)){ roboMail(p);}} }  
    public boolean isDriver(Person p){ return p.getAge() >= 16; }  
    public boolean isDraftee(Person p){  
        return p.getAge() >= 18 && p.getAge() <= 25 && p.getGender() == Gender.MALE; }  
    public boolean isPilot(Person p){ return p.getAge() >= 23 && p.getAge() <= 65; }
```

Third Attempt

- Using a functional interface and anonymous inner classes

```
public interface Predicate<T> {  
    public boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
public void phoneContacts(List<Person> pl, Predicate<Person> aTest){  
    for(Person p:pl){  
        if (aTest.test(p)){ roboCall(p); }  
    }  
}
```

```
robo.phoneContacts(pl, new Predicate<Person>(){  
    @Override  
    public boolean test(Person p){  
        return p.getAge() >=16; } } );
```

Fourth Attempt

- Using lambda expressions

```
public void phoneContacts(List<Person> pl, Predicate<Person> pred){  
    for(Person p:pl){  
        if (pred.test(p)){ roboCall(p); }  
    }  
}
```

```
Predicate<Person> allDrivers = p -> p.getAge() >= 16;
```

```
Predicate<Person> allDraftees = p -> p.getAge() >= 18 && p.getAge() <= 25 &&  
    p.getGender() == Gender.MALE;
```

```
Predicate<Person> allPilots = p -> p.getAge() >= 23 && p.getAge() <= 65;
```

```
robo.phoneContacts(pl, allDrivers);
```

java.util.function

- standard interfaces are designed as a starter set for developers:
- **Predicate**: A property of the object passed as argument
- **Consumer**: An action to be performed with the object passed as argument
- **Function**: Transform a T to a R
- **Supplier**: Provide an instance of a T (such as a factory)
- **UnaryOperator**: A unary operator from $T \rightarrow T$
- **BinaryOperator**: A binary operator from $(T, T) \rightarrow T$

Function Interface

- It has only one method **apply** with the following signature:

public R apply(T t)

- Example for class Person:

```
public String printCustom(Function <Person, String> f){  
    return f.apply(this);}
```

```
Function<Person, String> westernStyle = p -> {return "\nName: " +  
    p.getGivenName() + " " + p.getSurName() + "\n"};
```

```
Function<Person, String> easternStyle = p -> "\nName: " + p.getSurName() + " " +  
    p.getGivenName() + "\n"};
```

```
person.printCustom(westernStyle);
```

```
person.printCustom(easternStyle);
```

```
person.printCustom(p -> "Name: " + p.getGivenName() + " EMail: " + p.getEmail());
```


Java Functional Streams

- is a new addition to the Java Collections API, which brings a new way to process collections of objects.
- declarative way
- Stream: a sequence of elements from a source that supports aggregate operations.

```
List<String> myList = Arrays.asList("a1", "a2", "b1", "c2", "c1");
```

```
myList.stream()
```

```
.filter(s -> s.startsWith("c"))
```

```
.map(String::toUpperCase)
```

```
.sorted()
```

```
.forEach(System.out::println);
```

- Output:

C1

C2

Java Functional Streams

- **Sequence of elements:** A stream provides an interface to a sequenced set of values of a specific element type. However, streams don't actually store elements; they are computed on demand.
- **Source:** Streams consume from a data-providing source such as collections, arrays, or I/O resources.
- **Aggregate operations:** Streams support SQL-like operations and common operations from functional programming languages, such as filter, map, reduce, find, match, sorted, and so on.

Streams vs Collections

- **collections are about data**
- **streams are about computations.**
- A collection is an in-memory data structure, which holds all the values that the data structure currently has—every element in the collection has to be computed before it can be added to the collection.
- In contrast, a stream is a conceptually fixed data structure in which elements are computed on demand.

Streams vs Collections

Two fundamental characteristics that make stream operations very different from collection operations:

- **Pipelining:** Many stream operations return a stream themselves. This allows operations to be chained to form a larger pipeline. This enables certain optimizations, such as laziness and short-circuiting
- **Internal iteration:** In contrast to collections, which are iterated explicitly (external iteration), stream operations do the iteration behind the scenes for you.

Obtaining a Stream From a Collection

```
List<String> items = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
items.add("one");
```

```
items.add("two");
```

```
items.add("three");
```

```
Stream<String> stream = items.stream();
```

- is similar to how you obtain an Iterator by calling the `items.iterator()` method, but a Stream is different than an Iterator.

Stream Processing Phases

1. **Configuration**-- intermediate operations:

- filters, mappings
- can be connected together to form a pipeline
- return a stream
- Are lazy: do not perform any processing

2. **Processing**—terminal operations:

- operations that close a stream pipeline
- produce a result from a pipeline such as a List, an Integer, or even void (any non-Stream type).

Filtering

- **stream.filter(item -> item.startsWith("o"));**
- **filter(Predicate):** Takes a predicate (java.util.function.Predicate) as an argument and returns a stream including all elements that match the given predicate
- **distinct:** Returns a stream with unique elements (according to the implementation of equals for a stream element)
- **limit(n):** Returns a stream that is no longer than the given size n
- **skip(n):** Returns a stream with the first n number of elements discarded

Filtering

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8);
```

```
List<Integer> twoEvenSquares =
```

```
    numbers.stream()
```

```
        .filter(n -> {System.out.println("filtering " + n); return n % 2 == 0;})
```

```
        .map(n -> { System.out.println("mapping " + n); return n * n;})
```

```
        .limit(2)
```

```
        .collect(toList());
```

filtering 1

filtering 2

mapping 2

filtering 3

filtering 4

mapping 4

- `limit(2)` uses short-circuiting; we need to process only part of the stream, not all of it, to return a result.

Mapping

- Streams support the method `map`, which takes a function (`java.util.function.Function`) as an argument to project the elements of a stream into another form. The function is applied to each element, “mapping” it into a new element.

`items.stream()`

`.map(item -> item.toUpperCase())`

- maps all strings in the `items` collection to their uppercase equivalents.

NOTE: it doesn't actually perform the mapping. It only configures the stream for mapping. Once one of the stream processing methods are invoked, the mapping (and filtering) will be performed.

Mapping

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("Oracle", "Java",  
    "Magazine");
```

```
List<Integer> wordLengths =  
    words.stream()  
        .map(String::length)  
        .collect(toList());
```

Stream.collect()

- is an extremely useful terminal operation to transform the elements of the stream into a different kind of result, e.g. a List, Set or Map .
- Collect accepts a Collector which consists of four different operations: a *supplier*, an *accumulator*, a *combiner* and a *finisher*.
- Java supports various builtin collectors via the Collectors class. So for the most common operations you don't have to implement a collector yourself.

Stream.collect()

```
List<Person> filtered =  
persons  
    .stream()  
    .filter(p -> p.name.startsWith("P"))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
Double averageAge =  
persons  
    .stream()  
    .collect(Collectors.averagingInt(p -> p.age));
```

Stream.collect()

String phrase =

persons

.stream()

.filter(p -> p.age >= 18)

.map(p -> p.name)

.collect(Collectors.joining(" and ", "In Germany ", " are of legal age."));

- The join collector accepts a delimiter as well as an optional prefix and suffix.

Stream.collect()

- In order to transform the stream elements into a map, we have to specify how both the keys and the values should be mapped.
- the mapped keys must be unique, otherwise an `IllegalStateException` is thrown.
- You can optionally pass a merge function as an additional parameter to bypass the exception:

```
Map<Integer, String> map = persons
    .stream()
    .collect(Collectors.toMap(
        p -> p.age,
        p -> p.name,
        (name1, name2) -> name1 + ";" + name2));
```

Stream.min() and Stream.max()

- Are terminal operations
- return an Optional instance which has a get() method on, which you use to obtain the value. In case the stream has no elements the get() method will return null
- take a Comparator as parameter. The Comparator.comparing() method creates a Comparator based on the lambda expression passed to it. In fact, the comparing() method takes a Function which is a functional interface suited for lambda expressions

```
String shortest = items.stream()
```

```
.min(Comparator.comparing(item -> item.length()))
```

```
.get();
```

Stream.min() and Stream.max()

- The `Optional<T>` class (`java.util.Optional`) is a container class to represent the existence or absence of a value
- we can choose to apply an operation on the optional object by using the `ifPresent` method

```
Stream.of("a1", "a2", "a3")
```

```
.map(s -> s.substring(1))
```

```
.mapToInt(Integer::parseInt)
```

```
.max()
```

```
.ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

- `Stream.of()` creates a stream from a bunch of object references

Stream.count()

- Returns the number of elements in the stream

```
long count = items.stream()  
    .filter( item -> item.startsWith("t"))  
    .count();
```

Stream.reduce()

- can reduce the elements of a stream to a single value
- takes a BinaryOperator as parameter, which can easily be implemented using a lambda expression.
- Returns an Optional
- The BinaryOperator.apply() method:
 - takes two parameters. The acc which is the accumulated value, and item which is an element from the stream.

String reduced2 = items.stream()

.reduce((acc, item) -> acc + " " + item)

.get();

Stream.reduce()

- There is another reduce() method which takes two parameters: an initial value for the accumulated value, and then a BinaryOperator.

```
String reduced = items.stream()  
    .filter( item -> item.startsWith("o"))  
    .reduce("", (acc, item) -> acc + " " + item);
```

Stream.reduce()

```
int sum = 0;
```

```
for (int x : numbers) {
```

```
    sum += x;
```

```
}
```

```
int sum = numbers.stream().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a + b);
```

```
int product = numbers.stream().reduce(1, (a, b) -> a * b);
```

```
int max = numbers.stream().reduce(1, Integer::max);
```

Numerical Streams

- `IntStream`, `DoubleStream`, and `LongStream`—that respectively specialize the elements of a stream to be `int`, `double`, and `long`.
- to convert a stream to a specialized version: `mapToInt`, `mapToDouble`, and `mapToLong`.
- to help generate ranges: `range` and `rangeClosed`.

`IntStream oddNumbers =`

`IntStream.rangeClosed(10, 30)`

`.filter(n -> n % 2 == 1);`

Building Streams

- `InStream<Integer> numbersFromValues = Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4);`
- `int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4};`
- `IntStream numbersFromArray = Arrays.stream(numbers);`
- Converting a file into a stream of lines:
- `long numberOfLines =
Files.lines(Paths.get("yourFile.txt"), Charset.defaultCharset())
 .count();`

Infinite Streams

- There are two static methods—`Stream.iterate` and `Stream.generate`—that let you create a stream from a function.
- because elements are calculated on demand, these two operations can produce elements “forever.”
- **`Stream<Integer> numbers = Stream.iterate(0, n -> n + 10);`**
- The `iterate` method takes an initial value (here, 0) and a lambda (of type `UnaryOperator<T>`) to apply successively on each new value produced.

Infinite Streams

- We can turn an infinite stream into a fixed-size stream using the limit operation:
- **`numbers.limit(5).foreach(System.out::println);`**
`// 0, 10, 20, 30, 40.`

Finding and Matching

- A common data processing pattern is determining whether some elements match a given property. You can use the **anyMatch**, **allMatch**, and **noneMatch** operations to help you do this. They all take a predicate as an argument and return a boolean as the result (they are, therefore, terminal operations)
- Stream interface provides the operations **findFirst** and **findAny** for retrieving arbitrary elements from a stream. Both **findFirst** and **findAny** return an Optional object

Processing Order

```
Stream.of("d2", "a2", "b1", "b3", "c")
```

```
.map(s -> {System.out.println("map: " + s);return s.toUpperCase();})
```

```
.filter(s -> {System.out.println("filter: " + s);return s.startsWith("A");})
```

```
.forEach(s -> System.out.println("forEach: " + s));
```

```
// map: d2
```

```
// filter: D2
```

```
// map: a2
```

```
// filter: A2
```

```
// forEach: A2
```

```
// map: b1
```

```
// filter: B1
```

```
// map: b3
```

```
// filter: B3
```

```
// map: c
```

```
// filter: C
```

Processing Order

```
Stream.of("d2", "a2", "b1", "b3", "c")
```

```
.filter(s -> {System.out.println("filter: " + s);return s.startsWith("a");})
```

```
.map(s -> {System.out.println("map: " + s);return s.toUpperCase();})
```

```
.forEach(s -> System.out.println("forEach: " + s));
```

```
// filter: d2
```

```
// filter: a2
```

```
// map: a2
```

```
// forEach: A2
```

```
// filter: b1
```

```
// filter: b3
```

```
// filter: c
```

Reusing Streams

- Java functional streams cannot be reused. As soon as you call any terminal operation the stream is closed

```
Stream<String> stream =
```

```
Stream.of("d2", "a2", "b1", "b3", "c")
```

```
.filter(s -> s.startsWith("a"));
```

```
stream.anyMatch(s -> true); // ok
```

```
stream.noneMatch(s -> true);
```

```
// exception since stream has been consumed
```

Reusing Streams

```
Supplier<Stream<String>> streamSupplier =  
() -> Stream.of("d2", "a2", "b1", "b3", "c")  
.filter(s -> s.startsWith("a"));
```

```
streamSupplier.get().anyMatch(s -> true); // ok
```

```
streamSupplier.get().noneMatch(s -> true); // ok
```

- Each call to get() constructs a new stream on which we can call the desired terminal operation.*