

Лабораторна робота №6

Серіалізація/десеріалізація об'єктів. Бібліотека класів користувача

Мета: Тривале зберігання та відновлення стану об'єктів. Ознайомлення з принципами серіалізації/десеріалізації об'єктів. Використання бібліотек класів користувача.

1 ВИМОГИ

1. Реалізувати і продемонструвати тривале зберігання/відновлення раніше розробленого контейнера за допомогою серіалізації/десеріалізації.
2. Обмінятися відкомпільованим (без початкового коду) службовим класом (Utility Class) рішення задачі л.р. №3 з іншим студентом (визначає викладач).
3. Продемонструвати послідовну та вибірккову обробку елементів розробленого контейнера за допомогою власного і отриманого за обміном службового класу.
4. Реалізувати та продемонструвати порівняння, сортування та пошук елементів у контейнері.
5. Розробити консольну програму та забезпечити діалоговий режим роботи з користувачем для демонстрації та тестування рішення.

1.1 Розробник

- П.І.Б: Заночкин. Є. Д.
- Група: КІТ-119а
- Варіант: 7

2 ОПИС ПРОГРАМИ

2.1 Було використано наступні засоби:

```
FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("Serial.ser");
ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
oos.writeObject(container); oos.close() – серіалізація;
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("Serial.ser"); ObjectInputStream
ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis); MyContainer temp = (MyContainer)
ois.readObject(); ois.close() – десеріалізація;
```

2.2 Ієрархія та структура класів

Було створено 3 класи:

- public class Main – містить метод main;
- public class MyContainer – клас, що містить методи для роботи з контейнером;
- public class MyIterator – клас, що містить методи для роботи з ітератором.

Також було використано мій хелпер клас, що був розроблений в лабораторній роботі №3.

2.3 Важливі фрагменти програми

```
package ua.khpi.oop.zanochkyn06;
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.Iterator;
public class MyContainer implements Serializable
{
    private String[] arrayStr;
    private int size;
    /*
     * Конструктор класу MyContainer
     */
    public MyContainer(String... str)
    {
        if (str.length != 0)
        {
            size = str.length;
            arrayStr = new String[size];
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
                arrayStr[i] = str[i];
        }
    }
    /*
     * Метод toString, який повертає вміст контейнера у вигляді рядка
     */
    public String toString()
    {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            sb.append(arrayStr[i] + " ");
        return sb.toString();
    }
    /*
     * Метод add, який додає рядок в кінець масиву
     */
    public void add(String string)
    {
        String newArr[] = new String[size + 1];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            newArr[i] = arrayStr[i];
        newArr[size] = string;
        size++;
        arrayStr = newArr;
    }
    /*
     * Метод clear, який очищує контейнер
     */
    public void clear()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            arrayStr[i] = null;
        size = 0;
    }
    /*
     * Метод remove, який видаляє перший випадок вказаного елемента з контейнера
     */
    boolean remove(String string)
    {
        boolean flag = false;
```

```

        int pos = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            if(arrayStr[i].equals(string))
            {
                flag = true;
                pos = i;
                break;
            }
        if (flag)
        {
            String newArr[] = new String[size - 1];
            for (int i = 0; i < pos; i++)
                newArr[i] = arrayStr[i];
            for (int i = pos, j = pos + 1; j < size; i++, j++)
                newArr[i] = arrayStr[j];
            size--;
            arrayStr = newArr;
        }
        return flag;
    }
    /*
    * Метод toArray, який повертає масив, що містить всі елементи у контейнері
    */
    public Object[] toArray()
    {
        Object[] arr = new Object[size];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            arr[i] = arrayStr[i];
        return arr;
    }
    /*
    * Метод size, який повертає кількість елементів у контейнері
    */
    public int size()
    {
        return size;
    }
    /*
    * Метод contains, який повертає true, якщо контейнер містить вказаний елемент
    */
    public boolean contains(String string)
    {
        for (String str : arrayStr)
            if (str.equals(string))
                return true;
        return false;
    }
    /*
    * Метод containsAll, який повертає true, якщо контейнер містить всі елементи з зазначеного
    у параметрах
    */
    public boolean containsAll(MyContainer container)
    {
        if (size == 0 || container.size() == 0 || size < container.size())
            return false;
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j < container.size(); j++)
                if(arrayStr[i].equals(container.arrayStr[j]))
                {
                    count++;
                    break;
                }
    }

```



```

        if(arrayStr[j].compareTo(arrayStr[j+1]) < 0)
        {
            String temp = arrayStr[j];
            arrayStr[j] = arrayStr[j+1];
            arrayStr[j+1] = temp;
        }
        break;
    }
}
/*
 * Метод findElement, який знаходить позицію, на якій знаходиться елемент у контейнері
 */
public int findElement(String string)
{
    int pos = 0;
    for(String str : arrayStr)
    {
        if(str.equals(string))
            return pos;
        pos++;
    }
    return -1;
}
/*
 * Метод compareElements, який порівнює елементи в контейнері
 */
public int compareElements(int pos1, int pos2)
{
    if(pos1 > size || pos2 > size)
        return -1;
    if(arrayStr[pos1 - 1].equals(arrayStr[pos2 - 1]))
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
/*
 * Метод iterator, який повертає ітератор відповідно до Interface Iterable.
 */
public Iterator<String> iterator()
{
    return new MyIterator<String>();
}
public class MyIterator<String> implements Iterator
{
    int index;
    /*
     * Method that returns true if the iteration has more elements
     */
    @Override
    public boolean hasNext()
    {
        return index < size;
    }
    /*
     * Method that returns the next element in the iteration
     */
    @Override
    public Object next()
    {
        return arrayStr[index++];
    }
}
/*

```

```

        * Method that removes from the underlying collection the last element returned by this
        iterator
    */
    @Override
    public void remove()
    {
        MyContainer.this.remove(arrayStr[index - 1]);
    }
}

```

3 Результати роботи програми

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
2

There are five types of schools in the US educational system.
They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school.
Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.
They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
6

Enter element to find:
They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).
Position: 3

```

a)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
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6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
7

1. Ascending
2. Descending
1

Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.
There are five types of schools in the US educational system.
They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school.
They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
8

1. Ascending
2. Descending
2

They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).
They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school.
There are five types of schools in the US educational system.
Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.

```

6)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
0

Enter positions of elements (from 1 to 4):
1
3
Elements on positions 1 and 3 are NOT equal

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
10

Enter count of letters:
6

Default string: They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades). They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school. There are five types of schools in the US educational system. Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.
Edited string: They go to elementary from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 ), from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 ) and high from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 ). They are: kindergarten, elementary , , high and private . There are five types of schools in the US educational . Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.

```

B)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
11

Here is not sentences wich stated on vowel
This sentences are started on consonent:
They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).
They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school.
There are five types of schools in the US educational system.
Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.
The longest sentence is: They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).
It has length: 171

Here is not sentences wich started neither vowel nor consonent
Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
12

Serialization is complete

```

r)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
13

Deserialization is complete

They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).
They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school.
There are five types of schools in the US educational system.
Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old.

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
1

Enter amount of sentences
2
Enter new container:
Hello.
How are you?

New container:
Hello.
How are you?

```

r)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
3

Enter data to add:
Nice hat, man!

Hello.
How are you?
Nice hat, man!

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
4

Enter element to delete:
How are you?

Container:
Hello.
Nice hat, man!

```

д)

```

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
5

Container cleared

Menu:
1. Enter new data
2. Show data
3. Add element in container
4. Delete element from container
5. Clear container
6. Find element in container
7. Sort container by length
8. Sort container by alphabet
9. Compare elements in container
10. Remove all words of a given length that begin with a consonant letter.
11. Abdullin class
12. Serialize container
13. Deserialize
14. Exit
Enter your option:
14

End

```

е)

Рисунок 6.1 – Результат роботи програми у середовищі Eclipse

Висновок

Під час виконання лабораторної роботи було набуто навичок роботи з серіалізацією\десеріалізацією та з розробки бібліотеки класів користувача у середовищі Eclipse IDE.