

The Art Gallery Time-Capsule

In this week, you are both an **artist** and a **software archivist**.

You will:

- Generate a random piece of art using math and logic
- Sign it with the exact time it was created
- Seal it into a **time-capsule file** using Java serialization
- Reload it later and **prove that it survived**

What You're Building

Your program will produce **two files**:

1. **signature.txt**
A text-based artist's signature containing a formatted timestamp.
2. **artwork.ser**
A serialized Java object that stores the “art” (randomly generated shapes).

A **graphical viewer** will later load these files and display the artwork visually.

Step 1: The Artist's Signature

Every artwork needs a signature.

Your Tasks:

1. **Capture the Current Time**
 - Use `LocalDateTime.now()` from the `java.time` package.
2. **Format It Artistically**
 - Use `DateTimeFormatter`
 - Your format **must include**:
 - The **day name** (e.g., Monday)
 - The **AM/PM marker**

Example:

```
≡ signature.txt
1 === ARTIST'S SIGNATURE ===
2 Art Created On: Sunday, January 25, 2026 - 09:19:38 PM
3 Artist: Java Time-Capsule Generator
4 =====
```

3. Write It to a File

- File name: **signature.txt**
- Use:
 - `FileWriter`
 - `BufferedWriter`

4. Important Rules

- All file operations **must be inside a `try` block**
- You **must close** your writer when finished

Buffered writers store data in memory first. If you don't close them, your file may be empty, even if your program ran without errors.

Step 2: Designing the Canvas

Now let's make an object that can survive beyond program execution.

Your Tasks:

1. **Create a Class**
 - Name it: **ArtCanvas**
2. **Make It Serializable**
 - Implement `java.io.Serializable`
3. **Store the Artwork**
 - Use an `ArrayList` to store your shape data (e.g., coordinates or descriptions)

Example:

```
class ArtCanvas implements Serializable {  
    // Store coordinate data  
    private ArrayList<String> coordinates;  
  
    public ArtCanvas() {  
        this.coordinates = new ArrayList<>();  
    }  
  
    public void addCoordinate(String coordinate) {  
        coordinates.add(coordinate);  
    }  
  
    public ArrayList<String> getCoordinates() {  
        return coordinates;  
    }  
}
```

Quick note: What Is Serialization?

Serialization converts a Java object into raw bytes so it can be:

- Saved to disk
- Sent over a network
- Reloaded later exactly as it was

Think of it as **freezing an object in time**. In this case, you will be storing the object of the ArtCanvas class itself.

Step 3: Painting with Logic

Now for the fun part, creating the art itself.

Your Tasks:

1. **Generate Random Values**
 - Use `java.util.Random` (not `Math.random()`)
2. **Create Coordinates**
 - Generate random X and Y values
 - Ensure they are **positive**
 - Use `Math.abs()`

3. Work with Shapes

- Create circular shapes using:
 - Radius
 - Area formula using `Math.PI`

4. Clean the Data

- Use:
 - `Math.round()` to make values neat and readable

5. Store Each Shape

- Add each generated shape to your `ArtCanvas` object

Step 4: Sealing the Time-Capsule

Your artwork is complete—now seal it for the future.

Your Tasks:

1. Serialize the Artwork

- File name: `artwork.ser`
- Use:
 - `FileOutputStream`
 - `ObjectOutputStream`

2. Verify the Save

- Immediately read the file back using:
 - `FileInputStream`
 - `ObjectInputStream`

3. Confirm Success

- Print:
 - Number of shapes loaded
 - A few sample entries

4. Close All Streams

- Just like text files, object streams **must be closed**

Quick note: Why verify?

Serialization can fail silently if:

- The class isn't serializable
- The file is corrupted
- Streams aren't closed properly

Bonus: Viewing the Artwork

You'll find `GraphicalArtViewer.java` in the repository.

What It Does:

- Reads `signature.txt`
- Deserializes `artwork.ser`
- Parses shape data
- Displays the artwork using Java Swing

Important:

The viewer **will not work** unless your program correctly generates both files.

