

Serialization

Madhavan Mukund

<https://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan>

Programming Concepts using Java

Week 9

Reading and writing objects

- We can read and write binary data
 - `DataInputStream`, `DataOutputStream`

Reading and writing objects

- We can read and write binary data
 - `DataInputStream`, `DataOutputStream`
- Read and write low level units
 - Bytes, integers, floats, characters, ...

Reading and writing objects

- We can read and write binary data
 - `DataInputStream`, `DataOutputStream`
- Read and write low level units
 - Bytes, integers, floats, characters, ...
- Can we export and import objects directly?

Reading and writing objects

- We can read and write binary data
 - `DataInputStream`, `DataOutputStream`
- Read and write low level units
 - Bytes, integers, floats, characters, ...
- Can we export and import objects directly?
- Why would we want to do this?
 - Backup objects onto disk, with state
 - Restore objects from disk
 - Send objects across a network

Reading and writing objects

- We can read and write binary data
 - `DataInputStream`, `DataOutputStream`
- Read and write low level units
 - Bytes, integers, floats, characters, ...
- Can we export and import objects directly?
- Why would we want to do this?
 - Backup objects onto disk, with state
 - Restore objects from disk
 - Send objects across a network
- **Serialization** and **deserialization**

Reading and writing objects ...

- To write objects, Java has another output stream type, `ObjectOutputStream`

```
var out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("employee.dat"));
```

Reading and writing objects ...

- To write objects, Java has another output stream type, `ObjectOutputStream`
- Use `writeObject()` to write out an object

```
var out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var emp = new Employee(...);  
var boss = new Manager(...);  
out.writeObject(emp);  
out.writeObject(boss);
```


Reading and writing objects ...

- To write objects, Java has another output stream type, `ObjectOutputStream`
- Use `writeObject()` to write out an object
- To read back objects, use `ObjectInputStream`

```
var out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var emp = new Employee(...);  
var boss = new Manager(...);  
out.writeObject(emp);  
out.writeObject(boss);
```

```
var in = new ObjectInputStream(  
    new FileInputStream("employee.dat"));
```

Reading and writing objects ...

- To write objects, Java has another output stream type, `ObjectOutputStream`
- Use `writeObject()` to write out an object
- To read back objects, use `ObjectInputStream`
- Retrieve objects in the same order they were written, using `readObject()`

```
var out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var emp = new Employee(...);  
var boss = new Manager(...);  
out.writeObject(emp);  
out.writeObject(boss);
```

```
var in = new ObjectInputStream(  
    new FileInputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var e1 = (Employee) in.readObject();  
var e2 = (Employee) in.readObject();
```

Reading and writing objects ...

- To write objects, Java has another output stream type, `ObjectOutputStream`
- Use `writeObject()` to write out an object
- To read back objects, use `ObjectInputStream`
- Retrieve objects in the same order they were written, using `readObject()`
- Class has to allow serialization — implement marker interface `Serializable`

```
var out = new ObjectOutputStream(  
    new FileOutputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var emp = new Employee(...);  
var boss = new Manager(...);  
out.writeObject(emp);  
out.writeObject(boss);
```

```
var in = new ObjectInputStream(  
    new FileInputStream("employee.dat"));
```

```
var e1 = (Employee) in.readObject();  
var e2 = (Employee) in.readObject();
```

```
public class Employee  
    implements Serializable {...}
```

How serialization works

- `ObjectOutputStream` examines all the fields and saves their contents

How serialization works

- `ObjectOutputStream` examines all the fields and saves their contents
- `ObjectInputStream` “reconstructs” the object, effectively calls a constructor

How serialization works

- `ObjectOutputStream` examines all the fields and saves their contents
- `ObjectInputStream` “reconstructs” the object, effectively calls a constructor
- What happens when many objects share the same object as an instance variable?

```
class Manager extends Employee {  
    private Employee secretary;  
    ....  
}
```

- Two managers have the same secretary
- How do we avoid duplicating objects when serializing?

How serialization works

- `ObjectOutputStream` examines all the fields and saves their contents
- `ObjectInputStream` “reconstructs” the object, effectively calls a constructor
- What happens when many objects share the same object as an instance variable?

```
class Manager extends Employee {  
    private Employee secretary;  
    ....  
}
```

- Two managers have the same secretary
 - How do we avoid duplicating objects when serializing?
- Each object is assigned a serial number
 - When first encountered, save the data to output stream
 - If saved previously, record serial number
 - Reverse the process when reading

How serialization works

- `ObjectOutputStream` examines all the fields and saves their contents
- `ObjectInputStream` “reconstructs” the object, effectively calls a constructor
- What happens when many objects share the same object as an instance variable?

```
class Manager extends Employee {  
    private Employee secretary;  
    ....  
}
```

- Two managers have the same secretary
 - How do we avoid duplicating objects when serializing?
- Each object is assigned a serial number — hence **serialization**
 - When first encountered, save the data to output stream
 - If saved previously, record serial number
 - Reverse the process when reading

Customizing serialization

- Some objects should not be serialized
 - values of file handles, ...

Customizing serialization

- Some objects should not be serialized
— values of file handles, ...
- Mark such fields as `transient`

```
public class LabeledPoint
    implements Serializable{
    private String label;
    private transient Point2D.Double point;
    ...
}
```

Customizing serialization

- Some objects should not be serialized
— values of file handles, ...
- Mark such fields as `transient`
- Can override `writeObject()`
 - `defaultWriteObject()` writes out the object with all non-transient fields
 - Then explicitly write relevant details of transient fields

```
private void  
    writeObject(ObjectOutputStream out)  
        throws IOException{  
    out.defaultWriteObject();  
    out.writeDouble(point.getX());  
    out.writeDouble(point.getY());  
}
```

Customizing serialization

- Some objects should not be serialized
— values of file handles, ...
- Mark such fields as `transient`
- Can override `writeObject()`
 - `defaultWriteObject()` writes out the object with all non-transient fields
 - Then explicitly write relevant details of transient fields
- ...and `readObject()`
 - `defaultReadObject()` reconstructs object with all non-transient fields
 - Then explicitly reconstruct transient fields

```
private void  
    writeObject(ObjectOutputStream out)  
        throws IOException{  
    out.defaultWriteObject();  
    out.writeDouble(point.getX());  
    out.writeDouble(point.getY());  
}
```

```
private void  
    readObject(ObjectInputStream in)  
        throws IOException {  
    in.defaultReadObject();  
    double x = in.readDouble();  
    double y = in.readDouble();  
    point = new Point2D.Double(x, y);  
}
```

Handle with care!

- Serialization is a good option to share data within an application

Handle with care!

- Serialization is a good option to share data within an application
- Over time, older serialized objects may be incompatible with newer versions
 - Some mechanisms for version control, but still some pitfalls possible

Handle with care!

- Serialization is a good option to share data within an application
- Over time, older serialized objects may be incompatible with newer versions
 - Some mechanisms for version control, but still some pitfalls possible
- Deserialization implicitly invokes a constructor
 - Running code from an external source
 - Always a security risk

Summary

- Serialization allows us to export and import objects, with state
 - Backup objects onto disk, with state
 - Restore objects from disk
 - Send objects across a network
- Use `ObjectOutputStream` and `ObjectInputStream` to write and read objects
- Serial numbers are used to ensure only a single copy of each shared object is archived
- Mark fields that should not be serialized as `transient`
 - Customize `writeObject()` and `readObject()`
- Serialization carries risks
 - Version control of objects
 - Running unknown code