Day 20:

Task 1: Java IO Basics

Write a program that reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word using FileReader and FileWriter.

```
₱ 🖳 Problems @ Javadoc 🖳 Declaration 🗎 Coverage 💂 Console 🗵
<terminated > Task1 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (01-Jun-2024, 4:06:09 pm - 4:06:1
 text,: 1
 input,: 1
 more.: 1
 frequency: 1
  and: 1
 of: 2
  should: 1
 text: 2
  regardless: 1
 case.: 1
  a: 1
 like: 1
 sample,: 1
 this: 2
 words: 1
 its: 1
 is: 2
 it: 1
  sample: 2
  each: 1
 the: 1
  input: 1
  contains: 1
  counted: 1
 to: 1
 demonstrate: 1
 file.: 1
 word: 2
 file,: 1
 Word frequencies counted successfully.
```

Task 2: Serialization and Deserialization Serialize a custom object to a file and then deserialize it back to recover the object state.

```
package com.assignment.io;
import java.io.*;
class CustomObject implements Serializable {
      private String name;
      private int age;
      public CustomObject(String name, int age) {
            this.name = name;
            this.age = age;
      public String getName() {
            return name;
      public int getAge() {
           return age;
public class Task2 {
     lic class Task2 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
   CustomObject obj = new CustomObject("Sreenath", 24);
   serializeObject(obj, "customObject.ser");
   CustomObject deserializedObj = deserializeObject("customObject.ser");
   if (deserializedObj != null) {
        System.out.println("Deserialized Object:");
        System.out.println("Name: " + deserializedObj.getName());
        System.out.println("Age: " + deserializedObj.getAge());
   }
}
      private static void serializeObject(Object obj, String fileName) {
            try (ObjectOutputStream outputStream = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(fileName))) {
                  outputStream.writeObject(obj);
        private static void serializeObject(Object obj, String fileName) {
             try (ObjectOutputStream outputStream = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream(fileName))) {
                   outputStream.writeObject(obj);
             } catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred during serialization: " + e.getMessage());
        private static CustomObject deserializeObject(String fileName) {
             try (ObjectInputStream inputStream = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(fileName))) {
   Object obj = inputStream.readObject();
                   if (obj instanceof CustomObject) {
                        return (CustomObject) obj;
                        System.err.println("Invalid object type found in the file.");
            } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
   System.err.println("Error occurred during deserialization: " + e.getMessage());
   return null;
            }
      }
0 }
```

<terminated > Task2 [Java Application] C:\Program

Deserialized Object:

Name: Sreenath

Age: 24

Task 3: New IO (NIO)

Use NIO Channels and Buffers to read content from a file and write to another file.

```
package com.assignment.io;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
 import java.nio.channels.FileChannel:
 import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.nio.file.Path;
 import java.nio.file.StandardOpenOption;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
 public class Task3 {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           String sourcefile = "C:\\Users\\bunny\\eclipse-workspace\\wipro\\Assignments\\src\\com\\assignment\\io\\input.txt";
String destinationFile = "C:\\Users\\bunny\\eclipse-workspace\\wipro\\Assignments\\src\\com\\assignment\\io\\output.txt";
            try {
                 System.out.println("Reading content from source file:");
String sourceContent = readFile(sourceFile);
System.out.println(sourceContent);
                 copyFile(sourceFile, destinationFile);
System.out.println("Content copied successfully from " + sourceFile + " to " + destinationFile);
                 System.out.println("Reading content from destination file:");
String destinationContent = readFile(destinationFile);
System.out.println(destinationContent);
            } catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            }
      private static void copyFile(String sourceFile, String destinationFile) throws IOException {
   Path sourcePath = Paths.get(sourceFile);
   Path destinationPath = Paths.get(destinationFile);
           ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
                 while (sourceChannel.read(buffer) != -1) {
                      buffer.flip();
while (buffer.hasRemaining()) {
                            destinationChannel.write(buffer);
                       buffer.clear();
           }
     private static String readFile(String filePath) throws IOException {
   Path path = Paths.get(filePath);
           StringBuilder content = new StringBuilder();
           try (FileChannel fileChannel = FileChannel.open(path, StandardOpenOption.READ)) {
                 ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
while (fileChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                       buffer.flip();
                      content.append(StandardCharsets.UTF_8.decode(buffer).toString());
buffer.clear();
                 }
           return content.toString();
     }
}
```

Output:

Task 4: Java Networking

Write a simple HTTP client that connects to a URL, sends a request, and displays the response headers and body.

```
package com.assignment.io;
*import java.io.BufferedReader;
public class Task4 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
             URL url = new URL("http://www.example.com");
             URLConnection urlcon = url.openConnection();
             BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(urlcon.getInputStream()));
             String line;
             while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
                 System.out.println(line);
             br.close();
        } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
             e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IOException e) {
             e.printStackTrace();
     }
}
```

Output:

Task 5: Java Networking and Serialization

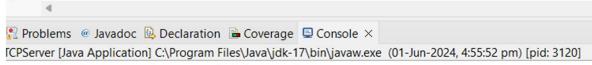
Develop a basic TCP client and server application where the client sends a serialized object with 2 numbers and operation to be performed on them to the server, and the server computes the result and sends it back to the client. for eg, we could send 2, 2, "+" which would mean 2+2

```
package com.assignment.io;
```

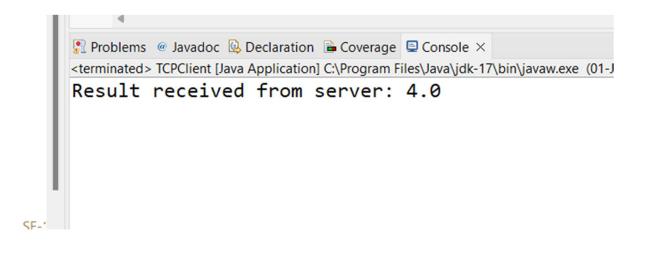
```
import java.io.*;
public class TCPClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String serverAddress = "localhost";
        int serverPort = 2024;
        try (Socket socket = new Socket(serverAddress, serverPort)) {
            ObjectOutputStream outputStream = new ObjectOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());
            ObjectInputStream inputStream = new ObjectInputStream(socket.getInputStream());
            OperationRequest request = new OperationRequest(2, 2, "+");
            outputStream.writeObject(request);
            outputStream.flush();
            double result = inputStream.readDouble();
            System.out.println("Result received from server: " + result);
        } catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
   }
}
```

```
clientSocket.close();
    } catch (IOException e) {
   System.err.println("Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
private static double performOperation(OperationRequest request) {
    double result = 0;
    switch (request.getOperation()) {
   case "+":
             result = request.getNumber1() + request.getNumber2();
             break;
        case "-":
             result = request.getNumber1() - request.getNumber2();
        break;
case "*":
             result = request.getNumber1() * request.getNumber2();
             break;
             result = request.getNumber1() / request.getNumber2();
             break;
    return result;
}
```

```
package com.assignment.io;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class OperationRequest implements Serializable {
   private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
   private double number1;
   private double number2;
   private String operation;
   public OperationRequest(double number1, double number2, String operation) {
       this.number1 = number1;
       this.number2 = number2;
       this.operation = operation;
   public double getNumber1() {
       return number1;
   public double getNumber2() {
       return number2;
   public String getOperation() {
       return operation;
   @Override
   public String toString() {
       }
}
```



Server is running and listening on port 2024



Task 6: Java 8 Date and Time API Write a program that calculates the number of days between two dates input by the user.

```
package com.assignment.io;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Task6 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the first date (YYYY-MM-DD):");
        String firstDateString = scanner.nextLine();
        LocalDate firstDate = LocalDate.parse(firstDateString, DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);

        System.out.println("Enter the second date (YYYY-MM-DD):");
        String secondDateString = scanner.nextLine();
        LocalDate secondDate = LocalDate.parse(secondDateString, DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);

        long daysBetween = ChronoUnit.DAYS.between(firstDate, secondDate);

        System.out.println("Number of days between " + firstDate + " and " + secondDate + ": " + daysBetween);
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Console ×

<terminated > Task6 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (01-Jun-2024, 5:00:13 pm - 5:00:42 pm) [pid: 1245]

Enter the first date (YYYY-MM-DD):

2024-06-01

Enter the second date (YYYY-MM-DD):

2024-05-02

Number of days between 2024-06-01 and 2024-05-02: -30
```

Task 7: Timezone

Create a timezone converter that takes a time in one timezone and converts it to another timezone.

```
package com.assignment.io;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Task7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the original time (format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss): ");
        String originalTime = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter the original timezone (e.g., Asia/Kolkata): ");
        String originalZone = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter the target timezone (e.g., America/New_York): ");
        String targetZone = scanner.nextLine();
        String convertedTime = convertTimeZone(originalTime, originalZone, targetZone);
        System.out.println("Original time: " + originalTime + " in " + originalZone);
        System.out.println("Converted time: " + convertedTime + " in " + targetZone);
    public static String convertTimeZone(String originalTime, String originalZone, String targetZone) {
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss");
        ZonedDateTime originalDateTime = ZonedDateTime.parse(originalTime, formatter.withZone(ZoneId.of(originalZone)));
        ZonedDateTime targetDateTime = originalDateTime.withZoneSameInstant(ZoneId.of(targetZone));
        String targetTime = formatter.format(targetDateTime);
        return targetTime;
    }
}
```

Output:

```
<terminated> Task7 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.exe (01-Jun-2024, 5:15:45 pm - 5:16:16 pm) [pid: 1164]
Enter the original time (format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss):
2024-06-01T12:00:00
Enter the original timezone (e.g., Asia/Kolkata):
Asia/Kolkata
Enter the target timezone (e.g., America/New_York):
America/New_York
Original time: 2024-06-01T12:00:00 in Asia/Kolkata
Converted time: 2024-06-01T02:30:00 in America/New_York
```