

## 17 Object serialization and copying

### Overview

- Object serialization
  - Object streams
  - Object duplication - cloning
- In a following lecture:*
- Equality and identity relations
  - Algebraic properties
  - Comparison methods and objects for ordering relations

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### Well behaved classes

- Objects that are handled by the JVM and many standard classes should have
  - No-arg constructor
  - String representation (toString())
  - **Serialization (for stream i/o)**
  - Cloning (deep copying)
  - Equality and hashCode methods

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### Object i/o

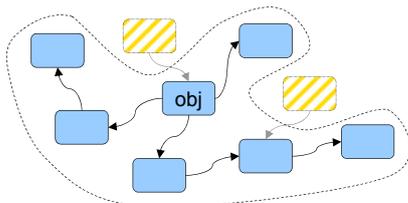
- Whole networks of inter-connected objects may be "flattened" and written to object streams
  - *and later read back into the program again.*
- Typical application: Saving the program state for later resumption, e.g. in computer games.

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### Serialization

- The *object graph* of obj consists of obj and all objects that are directly or indirectly referenced from it.



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### Serialization - deserialization

- When serializing an object a *linear representation* of the object graph is built.
- Deserialization means reconstruction of an object graph from a linear representation.
- A class declares that instances may be serialized by implementing

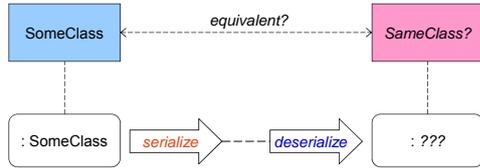
**interface serializable**

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## Serialization - deserialization (2)

- How can the runtime environment verify that the class used when deserializing an object is compatible with the class used when serializing it?



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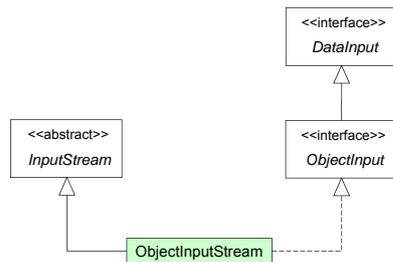
## Class version unique identifiers

- The run-time system associates a default `serialVersionUID` with each serializable class.
- In case of mismatch `InvalidClassException` is thrown on deserialization.
- The `serialVersionUID` can (should) be declared explicitly.

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## Object input stream class relations



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## Object input operations

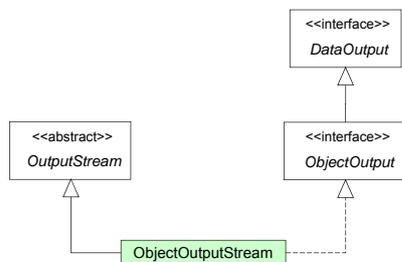
```
interface ObjectInput
Object readObject() throws *
...
+ many other methods
```

\* `ClassNotFoundException`, `InvalidClassException`, `StreamCorruptedException`, `OptionalDataException`, `IOException`

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## Object output stream class relations



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## Object output operations

```
interface ObjectOutput
void writeObject() throws *
...
+ many other methods
```

\* `InvalidClassException`, `NotSerializableException`, `IOException`,

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## Example: Adventure game

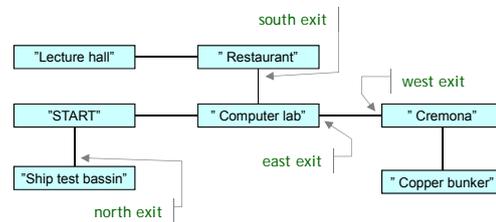
- Rooms can be created, connected, and explored.
- Rooms contain information.
- Additional information can be added.
- The *room graph* can be saved in a file and reloaded in a future execution.
- Explore the *labyrinth* project.

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## Adventure game (2)

- The noncyclic room graph is a *tree*.
- Room connections are navigable two-ways.

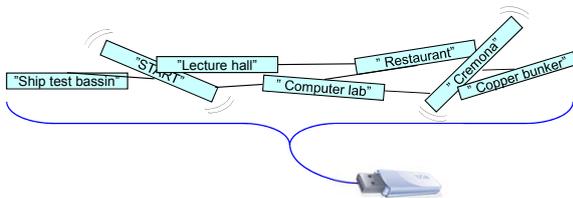


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## "Graph crushing"

- The room graph is *serialized* and written to an *object stream* connected to a file.



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## class Room

```
public class Room implements Serializable {
    private String description;
    private HashMap<String, Room> exits;

    public String getInfo() {...}
    public void addInfo(String info) {...}
    public Room getExit(String direction) {...}
    public void connect(String direction, Room room) {...}
}
// Directions: "north", "south", "east", "west"
```

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## class Labyrinth

```
public class Labyrinth {
    private static class State implements Serializable {
        Room start = new Room("START");
        Room current = start;
    }
    private static State state = new State();

    public void walk(String direction) {...}
    public void addInfo(String comment) {...}
    public void printInfo() {...}
    public void printExits() {...}
    public void save(String fileName) {...}
    public void load(String fileName) {...}
}
```

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## Labyrinth.save()

```
public void save(String fileName)
{
    try {
        ObjectOutputStream out =
            new ObjectOutputStream(
                new FileOutputStream(fileName));
        out.writeObject(state);
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

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## Labyrinth.load()

```
public void load(String fileName) {
    try {
        ObjectInputStream in =
            new ObjectInputStream(
                new FileInputStream(fileName));
        state = (State)in.readObject();
    }
    catch(Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

Deserialization

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## Well behaved classes

- Objects that are handled by the JVM and many standard classes should have
  - No-arg constructor
  - String representation (toString())
  - Cloning (deep copying)
  - Equality and hashCode methods (lecture 14)
  - Serialization (for stream i/o) (OOA)

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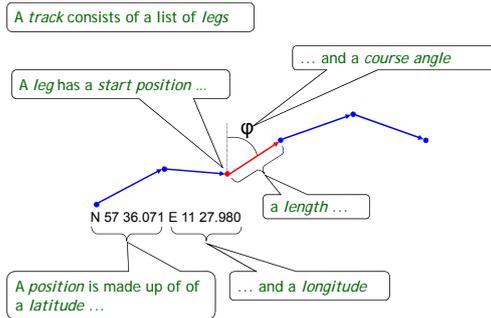
## Class Object

- The class Object defines basic default implementations of
  - `public String toString()`
  - `protected Object clone()` ← next!
  - `public boolean equals(Object other)`
  - `public int hashCode()`
- They can (should!) be overridden in subclasses.

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## Ex. Object model for GPS tracks

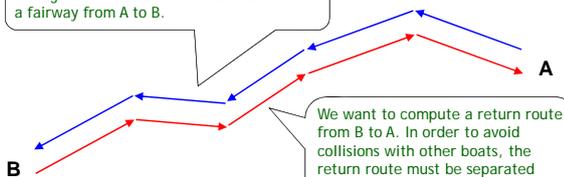


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## Ex. Object model for GPS tracks

Suppose our GPS plotter collects a track during a boat travel at the starboard side in a fairway from A to B.



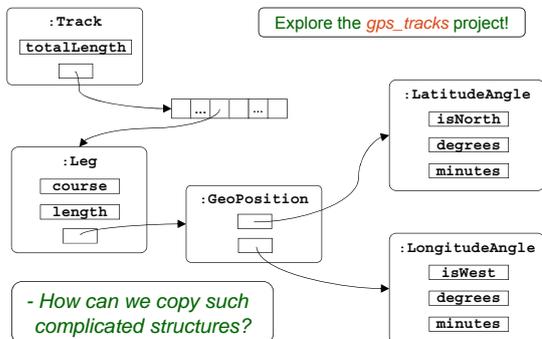
We want to compute a return route from B to A. In order to avoid collisions with other boats, the return route must be separated from the forward route. (Ow, we go on the port side.)

As a basis for creating the return route, we need a copy of the track.

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## GPS track object configuration



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## The `Object.clone()` method

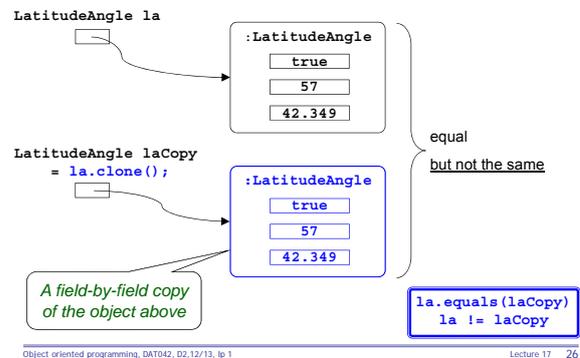
- The class `Object` defines a default implementation of `protected Object clone()`
- It returns a *shallow* field-by-field copy of the calling object.
  - it does *not* copy referenced objects.
- `clone` should be overridden:
 

```
public MySubClass clone()
```

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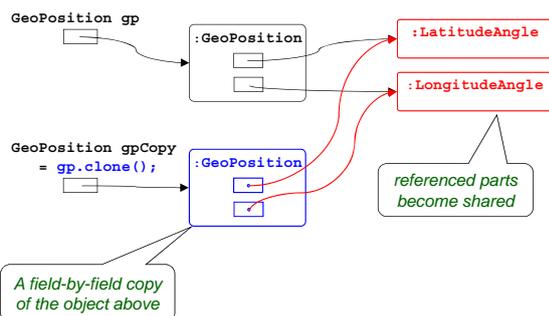
## Object.clone()



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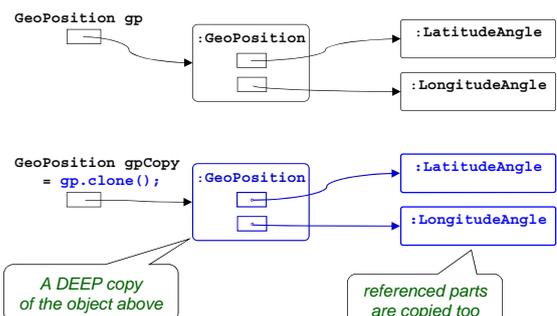
## Object.clone() returns shallow copy



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## We probably want a DEEP copy!



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## Recommended properties

- It is recommended that overridings of clone satisfy the following properties for all `x`:
- Weak independence
 

```
x.clone() != x
```
- Equality
 

```
(x.clone()).equals(x)
```
- Type identity
 

```
(x.clone()).getClass() == x.getClass()
```

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## The Cloneable interface

- By implementing `interface Cloneable` a class declares that `Object.clone` may copy instances of the class field-by-field.
- `CloneNotSupportedException` is thrown if `Object.clone` is called for instances not implementing `Cloneable`
- Classes which implement `Cloneable` should override `clone`.

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## Properties of `Object.clone`

- When `Object.clone` is called for an instance of a class
  - it will return a field-by-field copy of the *whole instance*.
  - the copy will have the *same dynamic type* as the calling instance, this applies also to overridden clone methods in subclasses.

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## Overriding Clone

```
public class MyClass implements Cloneable
{
    private int x = 123;
    private boolean y = true;
    private char z = 'A';

    @Override
    public MyClass clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException
    {
        return (MyClass)super.clone();
    }
    ...
    MyClass x = new MyClass();
    MyClass copy = x.clone();
}
```

no need for a cast here

`Object.clone` copies `x, y, z`  
It returns an object having static type `Object`, but dynamic type `MyClass`  
- so the type cast will be OK!

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## Overriding Clone (2)

```
public class MyClass // implements Cloneable
{
    private int x = 123;
    private boolean y = true;
    private char z = 'A';

    @Override
    public MyClass clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException
    {
        return (MyClass)super.clone();
    }
    ...
    MyClass cc = new MyClass();
    MyClass copy = cc.clone();
}
```

`Object.clone` throws `CloneNotSupportedException`

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## Overriding Clone (3)

```
public class MyClass implements Cloneable {
    private int x = 123;
    private boolean y = true;
    private char z = 'A';

    @Override
    public MyClass clone() {
        try {
            return (MyClass)super.clone();
        }
        catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new InternalError();
        }
    }
}
```

If `Object.clone` throws `CloneNotSupportedException`, something is seriously wrong in the JVM.

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## Overriding Clone (4)

```
public class NoCopy
{
    private int x = 123;
    private boolean y = true;
    private char z = 'A';

    @Override
    public NoCopy clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException
    {
        throw new CloneNotSupportedException();
    }
    ...
    NoCopy nc = new NoCopy();
    nc.clone();
}
```

Use this scheme if instances of a class *may not be cloned*

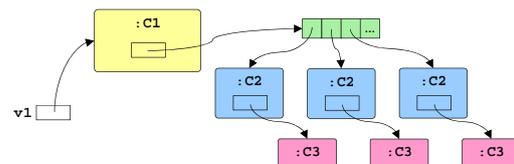
throws `CloneNotSupportedException`

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## Deep and shallow copying

Suppose we want a copy of the entire object graph referenced by `v1`



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### The first attempt - Shallow copy

A simple assignment of an object reference is in most cases inadequate - some objects will be shared

`v2 = v1;`

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### The second attempt

`v2 = v1.clone();`

C1.clone() calls super.clone() (as in previous slides) - the list is shared

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### The third attempt

`v2 = v1.clone();`

Inadequately overridden clone in C1 copies the list but *not* the list elements - the list elements become shared

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### The fourth attempt

`v2 = v1.clone();`

Overridden clone in C1 copies the list and the list elements correctly - but C2 does just a shallow copy!

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### The final version

Finally, also C2 overrides clone

`v2 = v1.clone();`

- nothing left to share

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### Cloning and inheritance

- Redefined clone methods in subclasses calls **super.clone()**

```

class Sub extends Base
{
    @Override
    public Sub clone() {
        Sub result = (Sub)super.clone();

        ...

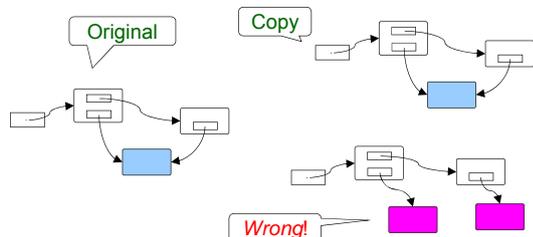
        return result;
    }
}
    
```

Add copies of sub class specific fields to result.

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## Copying cyclic structures

- In cyclic structures and structures where parts are shared, care must be taken to preserve the sharing patterns of the original in the copy.



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## Ex. Angle clone method

```
public class Angle implements Cloneable {
    private int degrees;
    private float minutes;
    ...
    @Override
    public Angle clone() {
        try {
            return (Angle)super.clone();
        }
        catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new InternalError();
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Explore the [gps\\_tracks](#) project!

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## Ex. LatitudeAngle clone method

```
public class LatitudeAngle extends Angle {
    private boolean isNorth;
    ...
    @Override
    public LatitudeAngle clone() {
        return (LatitudeAngle)super.clone();
    }
    ...
}

// LongitudeAngle similar
```

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## Ex. GeoPosition clone method

```
public class GeoPosition implements Cloneable {
    private LatitudeAngle latitude;
    private LongitudeAngle longitude;
    ...
    @Override
    public GeoPosition clone() {
        GeoPosition copy = null;
        try {
            copy = (GeoPosition)super.clone();
        }
        catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new InternalError();
        }
        copy.latitude = latitude.clone();
        copy.longitude = longitude.clone();
        return copy;
    }
    ...
}
```

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## Ex. Leg clone method

```
public class Leg implements Cloneable {
    private GeoPosition startPos;
    private int course;
    private float length;
    ...
    @Override
    public Leg clone() {
        Leg copy = null;
        try {
            copy = (Leg)super.clone();
        }
        catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new InternalError();
        }
        copy.startPos = startPos.clone();
        return copy;
    }
    ...
}
```

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## Ex. Track clone method

```
public class Track implements Cloneable {
    private float totalLength;
    private ArrayList<Leg> legs;
    ...
    @Override
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public Track clone() {
        Track copy = null;
        try {
            copy = (Track)super.clone();
        }
        catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new InternalError();
        }
        copy.legs = (ArrayList<Leg>)legs.clone();
        for ( int i = 0; i < legs.size(); i++ )
            copy.legs.set(i, legs.get(i).clone());
        return copy;
    }
    ...
}
```

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## References

- Angelica Langer, Das Kopieren von Objekten in Java,  
• <http://www.angelikalanger.com/Articles/EffectiveJava/05.Clone-Part1/05.Clone-Part1.html>  
<http://www.angelikalanger.com/Articles/EffectiveJava/06.Clone-Part2/06.Clone-Part2.html>  
<http://www.angelikalanger.com/Articles/EffectiveJava/07.Clone-Part3/07.Clone-Part3.html>

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