

Goals

- Focus on Java application programming
 - desktop or server
- Able to implement a small software system in Java

●课程介绍和Java入门

●输入输出

●Java内存模型

●线程与多线程

●Java的类

• GUI

●类库

●MVC模型

●容器

●实用技术

●泛型

●设计模式

●异常与RTTI

●并发程序设计基础

Assessment

- 1. 每两周一次实验作业,完成一个小型编程 任务,每个计3分,共24分;
- 2. 2次随堂测验IO分;
- 3. 4个大型程序设计任务,每个16分,选择 其中的一个独立完成;
- 4. 期末闭卷考试占50%。

Course web

- http://www.icourse163.org/spoc/learn/
 ZJU-1001760002?tid=1001847001#/learn/
 announce
- 用网易通行证登陆,设置用户名为
 - ZU<sid>的形式
- 课程密码fatmouse
- 在这个网站交作业和做平时的小测验

E-mail rule

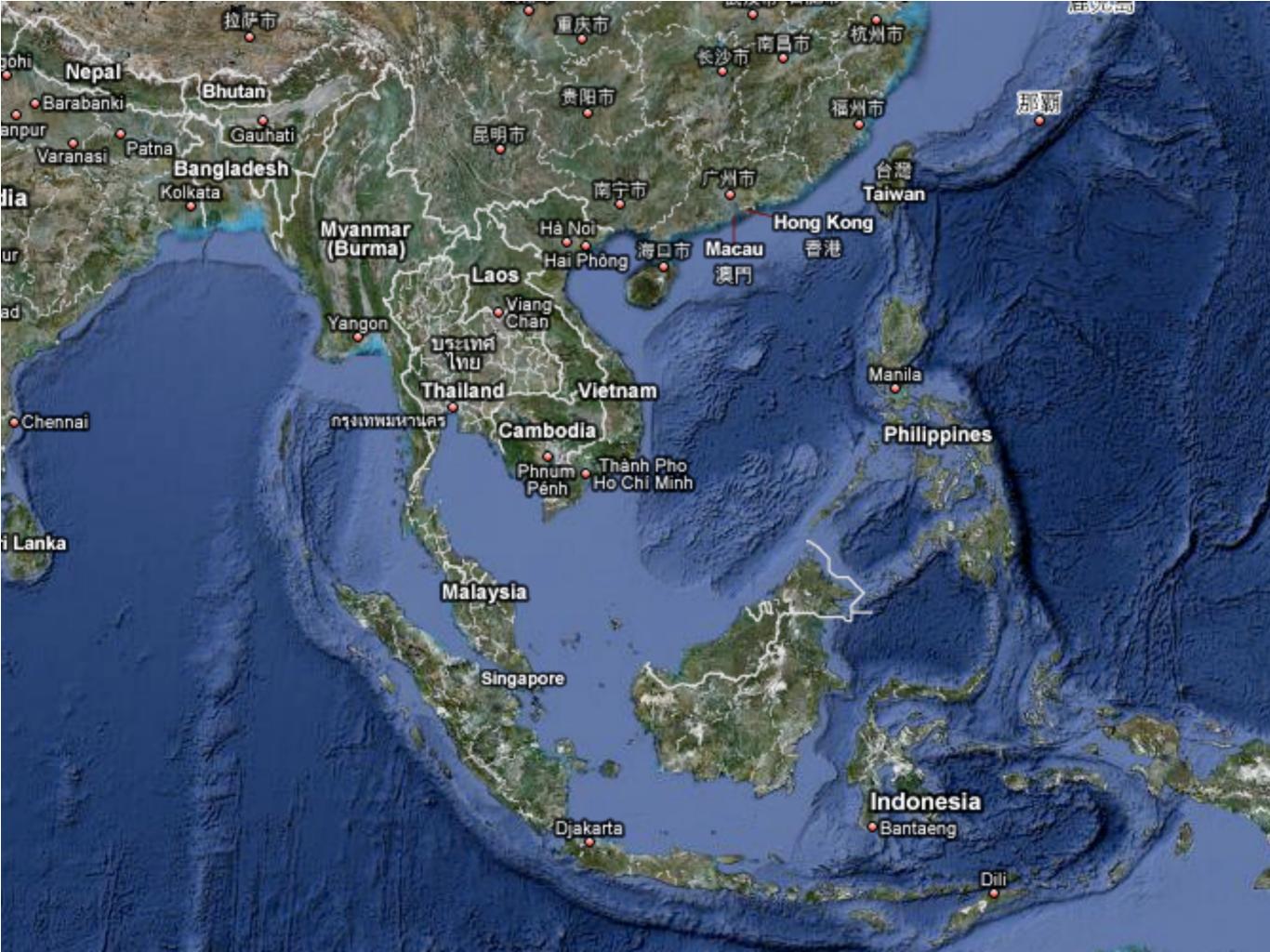
- wengkai@zju.edu.cn
- Title starts with "[]ava]"
- State your name and sid in the text
- Prefer plain text e-mail
 - NO background, music, color, font styles..

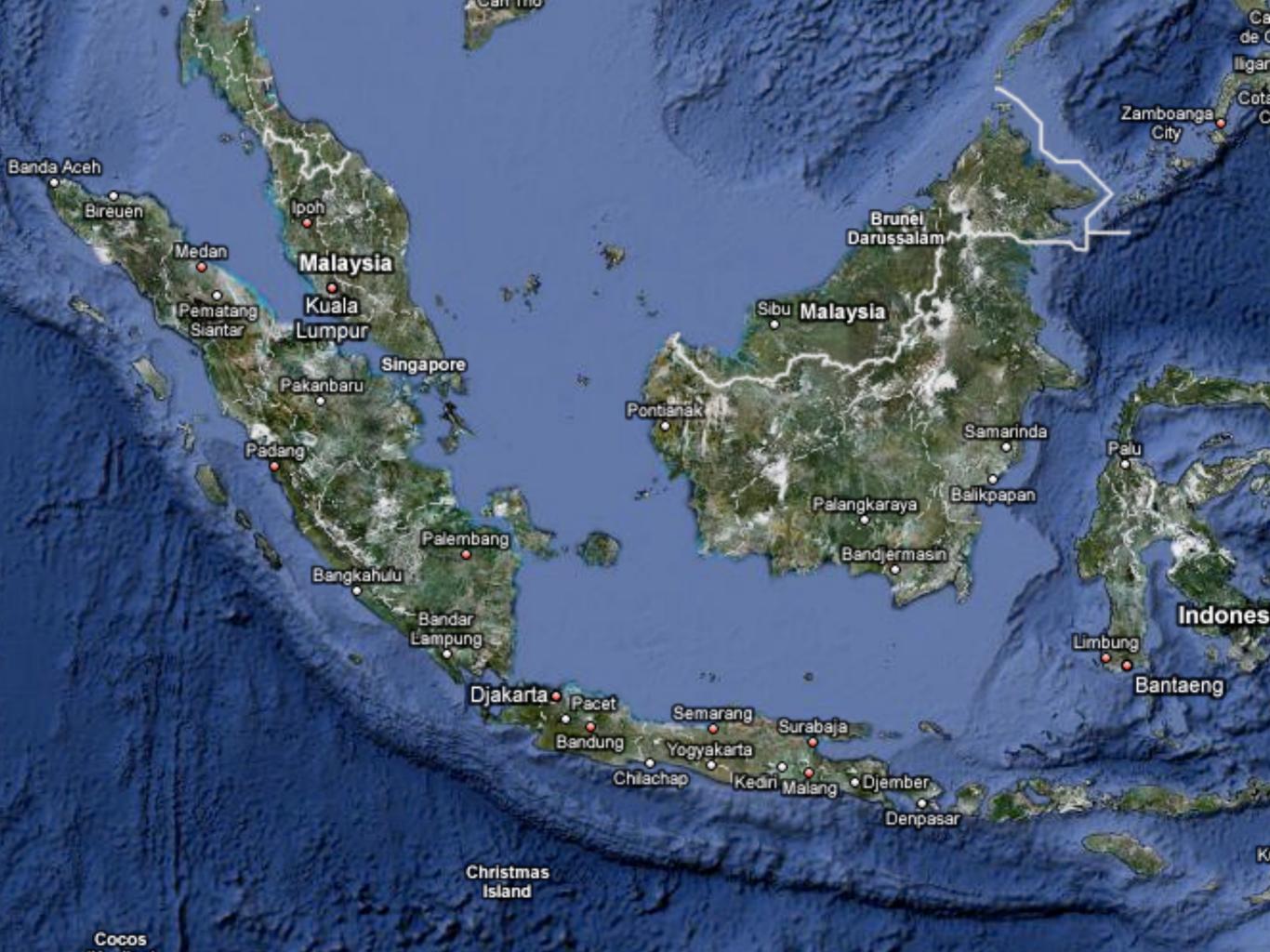
微信群

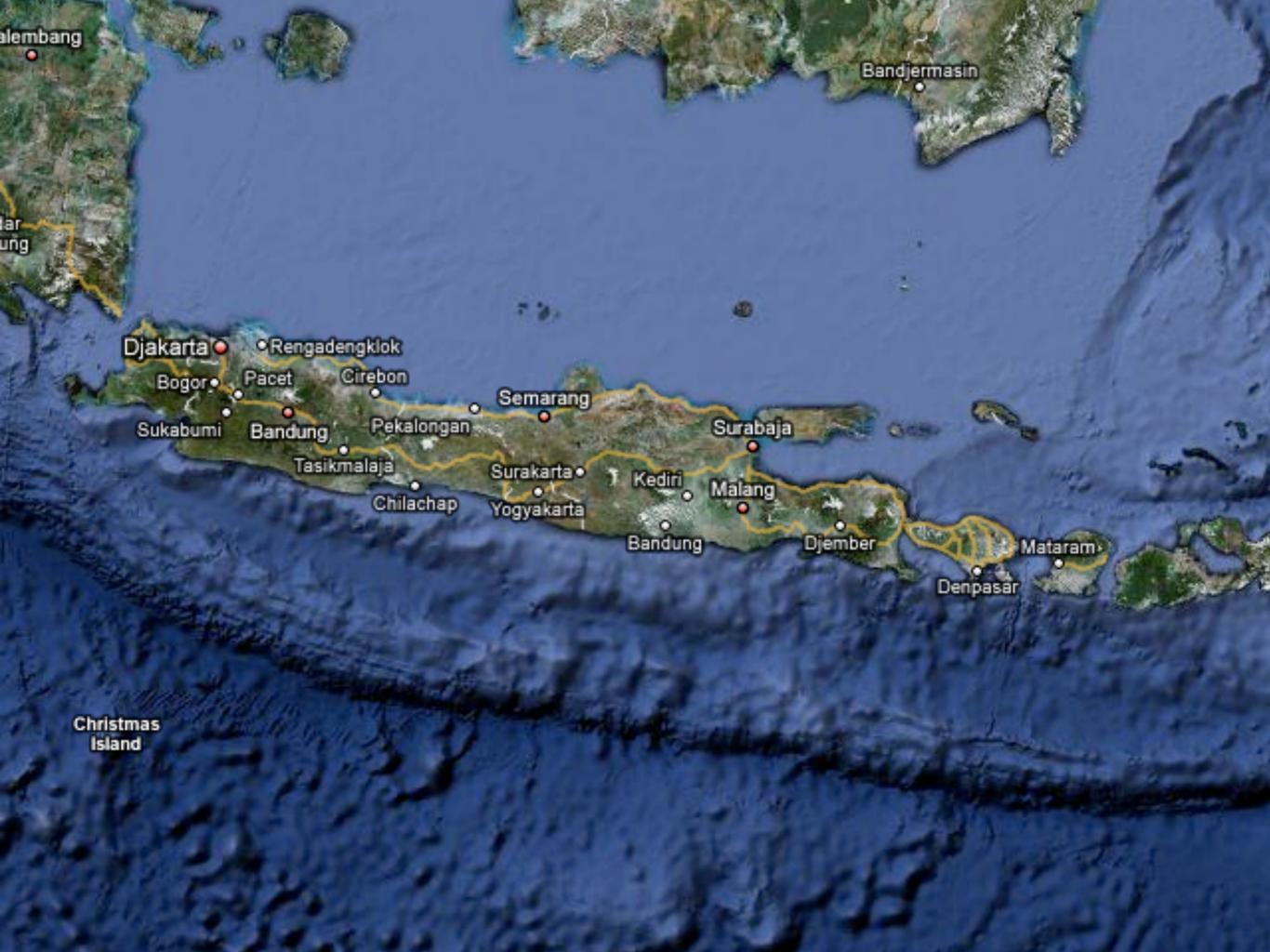
Software you need

- JRE 1.8
- Eclipse

The Java







Programming Languages

- is a way to describe how to do a stuff
- compiled vs. interpreted
 - C
 - Python

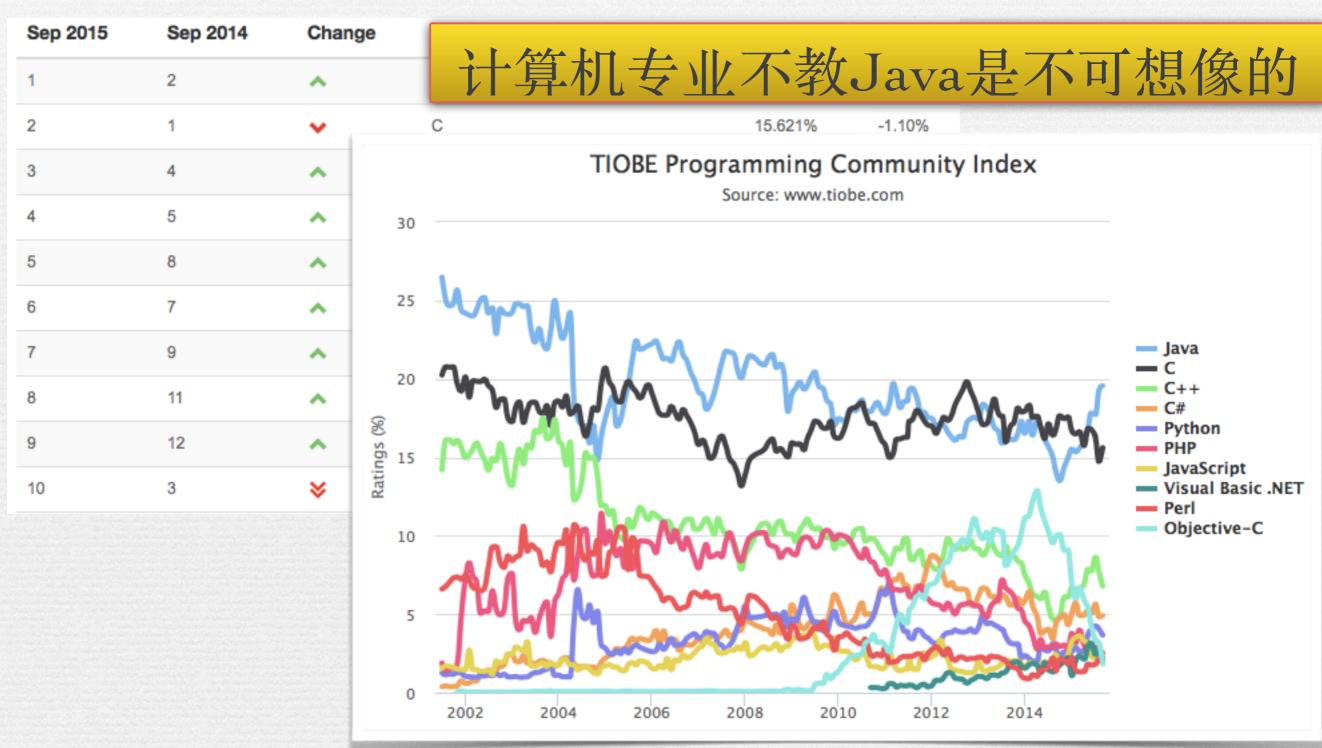
Java

- A compiled language
- A productive OOP language
- A member of UNIX world
- Widely used in variety kinds of applications

Java在业界的地位

Sep 2015	Sep 2014	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	2	^	Java	19.565%	+5.43%
2	1	•	С	15.621%	-1.10%
3	4	^	C++	6.782%	+2.11%
4	5	^	C#	4.909%	+0.56%
5	8	^	Python	3.664%	+0.88%
6	7	^	PHP	2.530%	-0.59%
7	9	^	JavaScript	2.342%	-0.11%
8	11	^	Visual Basic .NET	2.062%	+0.53%
9	12	^	Perl	1.899%	+0.53%
10	3	*	Objective-C	1.821%	-8.11%

Java在业界的地位



为什么Java

- Java = C++--
- 有适合各种应用的库

正向反馈

- 人们因为Java很好用而开发自己可以用的库
- 人们要开发应用的时候发现Java有合用的库

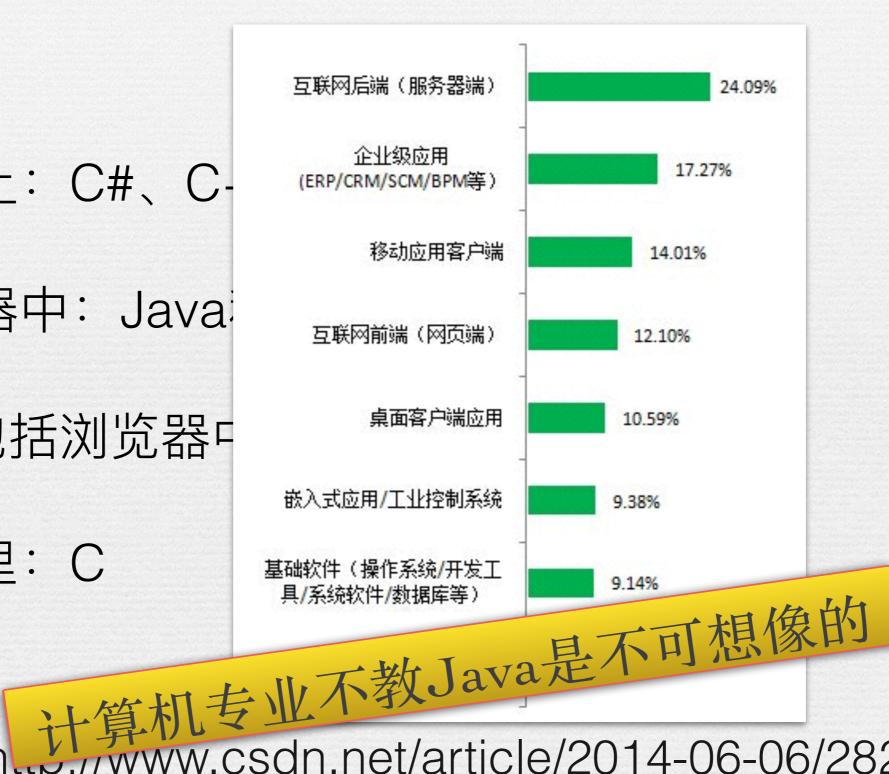
软件在哪里?

● 桌面上: C#、C-

• 服务器中: Java

• 也包括浏览器中

● 设备里: C



2.//www.csdn.net/article/2014-06-06/2820116

为什么不是Java?

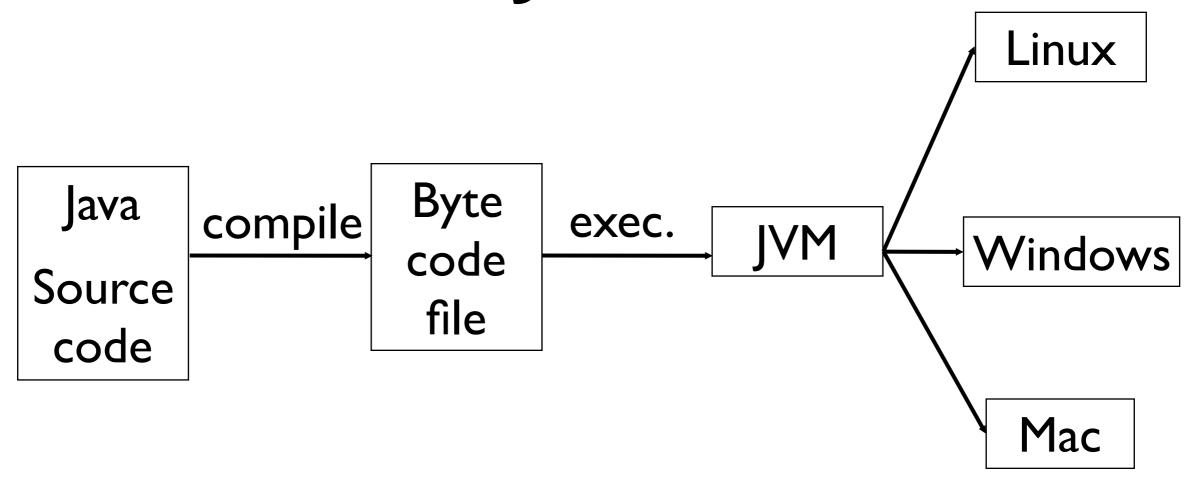
- 企业招聘看什么?
 - 大企业着重在基本素质和能力
 - 小企业看中"即招即用"
 - 中国的小软件企业通常是MS的坚定用户,因为他们的用户一般只知 道MS
- •情况在改变,因为
 - 听说Java很流行(用户和小企业都在听说)
 - B/S已经成为MIS的主流架构

History of Java

- Birthday: May 23, 1995
- 1991: Set-Top box: James Gosling
- 1994: OAK and FirstPerson
- 1995: Java and HotJava Internet play

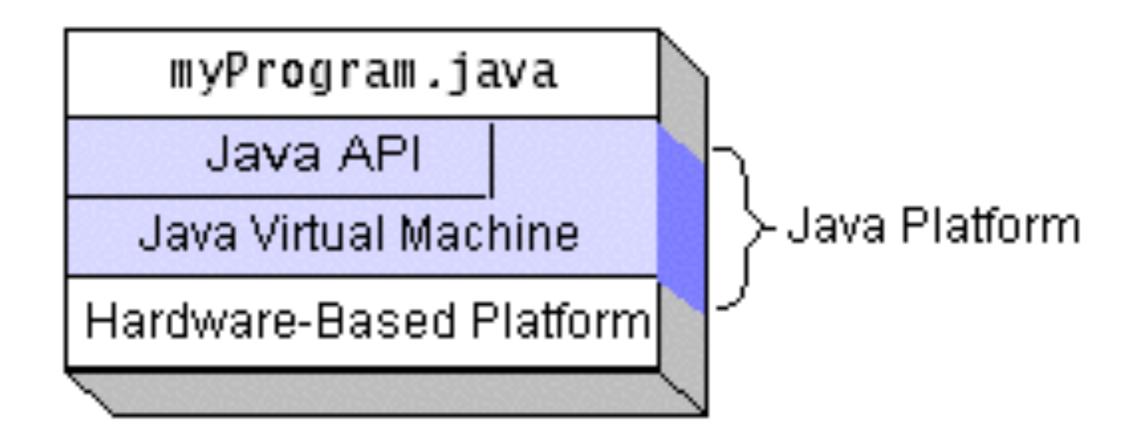


How Java runs



Java platform

- The Java Virtual Machine (Java VM)
- The Java Application Programming Interface (Java API)



Cross platform/portable

- Portable: a dream from UNIX and C to Java
 - JVM
 - Unique data type
 - int: 32-bit
 - char: Unicode

Capacity: high or low?

- Low:
 - Interpreted
 - Code check
 - Stack machine
- High
 - JIT
 - Multi-threads
 - Byte code simple design

Stable and KISS

- No point
- Index check
- Auto memory management
- C++ like

Pure OOP

- Java = C++ --
 - Multi-inheritance
 - Virtual inheritance
 - Template
 - Operator overloading

Dynamic

- Java has no such idea of program
- Java believes all classes and objects in the world are in one space
- The compilation result of your program is one part of the space
- To "run a program" is to start a thread from one method of one class in the space

Storage of objects

- For C, efficiency is the most important, so programmers can make decision by their own.
- For Java, all objects should be constructed in runtime and be stored in *heap*.

Create and destroy objects

- You must create your objects
- But can not destroy them by yourself
- There is a recycle mechanism to help clean up objects that will never be used again.

root

- Every class in Java is a descendant of one class: Object
- So all objects in Java is objects of the class Object.
- In this way, container is an object that can hold objects.

First Java Program

```
class HelloWorld {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.print("Hello World!");
   }
}
```

read in

- Scanner scaner = new Scanner(System.in);
- int i = scaner.nextInt();

阅读材料

- Orcale网站: Java历史回顾; http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/overview/javahistory-index-198355.html
- 《Java编程思想》(英文版)(第4版),
 [美]Bruce Eckel著,机械工业出版社,2007:
 I.I3, p72-76;
- 《Java语言程序设计:基础篇》(英文版)(第6版),[美]Y. Daniel Liang著,《机械工业出版社》,2008: 1.5-1.8, p8-15

- 《Java程序设计与问题解决——基础篇》,
 [美]Walter Savitch著,陈涓等译,人民邮电出版社,2007: I.I,pI-7; I.3,pI4-20;
- 斯坦福大学公开课:编程方法学,第4集,计算机科学发展史,http://v.163.com/movie/2010/1/5/8/M6LDTAPTU_M6LFQ7S58.html;
- 网易云课堂: Java语言基础教程,课时I到课时7, http://study.163.com/course/introduction.htm? courseld=251001。