

La formation se compose de 6 modules, complétés par 1 période en entreprise.

Période d'intégration. Accueil, présentation des objectifs de formation, connaissance de l'environnement professionnel, sensibilisation au développement durable, adaptation du parcours de formation (**1 semaine**).

Module 1. Concevoir et développer des composants d'interface utilisateur en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité: Développement d'une interface utilisateur de type Desktop en pratiquant une veille éventuellement à partir de documentation en langue anglaise - maquettage d'une application - développement d'une interface utilisateur et des composants d'accès aux données (**9 semaines**).

Module 2. Développer une application Web en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité : développement de la partie front-end d'une interface utilisateur Web en effectuant une veille technologique y compris en anglais. (**5 semaines**).

Module 3. Concevoir et développer la persistance des données en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité : conception et mise en place d'une base de données - développement des composants dans le langage d'une base de données (**4 semaines**).

Module 4. Développer une application en couches en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité : participation à la gestion d'un projet informatique et à l'organisation de l'environnement de développement - conception d'une application (**4 semaines**).

Module 5. Développer une application en couches en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité : développement des composants métier - construction d'une application organisé en couches , préparation et execution des plans de tests d'une application - préparation et execution du déploiement d'une execution (**8 semaines**).

Module 6. Développer une application mobile en intégrant les recommandations de sécurité : développement d'une application en effectuant une veille technologique y compris en anglais (**2 semaines**).

Calendrier

CONCEPTEUR DEVELOPPEUR D'APPLICATIONS



Du 28/09/2020 au 18/06/2021

Centre AFPA : 8 rue Georges et Maï Politzer - 75012 Paris

Votre contact AFPA : elisabeth.cedovim@afpa.fr

Offre N° : 20055

Durée totale du parcours : 1261 Durée parcours

En formation à l'AFPA : 968 heures (dont 31 heures pour la certification)

En entreprise : 293 heures

Horaire des repas : de 12h30 à 13h30 (*pas de restauration sur le centre AFPA Paris*)

**Horaire de formation
(sous réserve de modifications) :** du lundi au jeudi de 8h30 à 12h30 et de 13h30 à 17h15
le vendredi de 8h30 à 12h30

2020

Afpa - 2 □

SEPTEMBRE 23h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
36		1	2	3	4	5
37	7	8	9	10	11	12
38	14	15	16	17	18	19
39	21	22	23	24	25	26
40	28	29	30			

OCTOBRE 152h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
40			1	2	3	4
41	5	8	7	8	9	10
42	12	13	14	15	16	17
43	19	20	21	22	23	24
44	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBRE 139h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
44					1	
45	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	9	10	11	12	13	14
47	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	30					

DECEMBRE 129h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
49	1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12
51	14	15	16	17	18	19
52	21	22	23	24		26
53	28	29	30	31		27

2021

JANVIER 140h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
53				2	3	
1	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	25	26	27	28	29	30

FÉVRIER 140h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
5	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	22	23	24	25	26	27

MARS 163h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
9	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	22	23	24	25	26	27
13	29	30	31			

AVRIL 12h + 133h PE						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
13			1	2	3	4
14	3	6	7	8	9	10
15	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	26	27	28	29	30	

MAI 132h PE						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
17				1	2	
18	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	17	18	19	20	21	22
21	24	25	26	27	28	29
22	31					

JUIN 28h PE + 70h						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
22		1	2	3	4	5
23	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	28	29	30			

début et fin de la formation
 présence en centre de formation
 présence en entreprise (PE)
certification
 congés, jours fériés

Paris, le 28/09/2020



Cette action est cofinancée par l'Union européenne. L'Europe s'engage en France avec le Fonds social européen.

Famille de informatique

- Système
- Gestion ← →
- Jeu vidéo
- Jeux : école "Goblin"

IMS = ? Protocol de email

Compétence

- travail en équipe
- Autonomie (1°)
- Curiosité
- persévérance tenacité
- Imagination

Dynamisme → flexibilité
Rigueur
polyvalence

Algo

DEBUT

ENTIER I

```
1 byte // 1 octet : 2^8 256 0->255
      // 1 octet sign : -128 -> +127
2 bytes // 2 octet : 2^16 65536 0 -> 65535
      // 2 octet : -32768 -> +32767
```

I <- 0 // I = 0

```
AFFICHER I      // ECRIRE I      -> 0
SAISIR I       // LIRE I
```

ENTIER J, K

J <- 2
K <- 3

```
I <- J + K      // 5
I <- J - K      // -1
I <- J * K      // 6
I <- J / K      // 0
```

if {
 SI I > J ALORS
 AFFICHER I
 FINSI
 -- -- -- -- -- --
 SI I > J ALORS
 AFFICHER I
 SINON
 AFFICHER J
 FINSI

>
>=
<
<=
== // =
!= // <> #

```
I <- 0 ->          // INIT
TANTQUE I < 5      // TEST
    I <- I + 1      // INC
    AFFICHER I      // CORPS
FINTANTQUE
```

I	
0	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5



Q

```
I <- 0          // INIT
FAIRE
    I <- I + 1      // INC
    AFFICHER I      // CORPS
TANTQUE I < 5      // TEST
POUR I ALLANT DE 0 JUSQUA 5 [PAS 1] // INIT TEST INC
    AFFICHER I      // CORPS
FINPOUR

FIN
```

Tableaux

DEBUT \rightarrow $T[0] \rightarrow T[9]$

TABLEAU ENTIER T[10] // 1 à 10 ou 0 à 9 ou 1990 à 2020 $T[0] \rightarrow T[9]$

ENTIER N
LIRE N
TABLEAU ENTIER TT[N]

$T[0] \leftarrow 10$
LIRE $T[0]$
AFFICHER $T[0] \rightarrow 10$

AFFICHER $T[-1]$ // Tilt
AFFICHER $T[11]$ // Tilt
AFFICHER $T[10]$ // Tilt

AFFICHER LONGUEUR(T) // 10

// LIRE(T)

ENTIER I

POUR I ALLANT DE 0 A LONGUEUR(T) - 1 $\rightarrow T(-1) \rightarrow T[0]$

LIRE $T[I]$

FINPOUR

// AFFICHER(T)

POUR I ALLANT DE 0 A LONGUEUR(T) - 1

AFFICHER $T[I]$

FINPOUR

FIN

Loop: For

Dichotomique:

Séquentiel: 1.0.0.

$T[0] = 10$

$10 = [T_n]$

Strings

```
CHaine S  
S <- "Bonjour"  
AFFICHER S // Bonjour  
AFFICHER LONGUEUR( S) // 7 → String → pric
```

```
CHaine T <- "Comment ça va ?"
```

```
CHaine V <- S & " " & T // ↗  
AFFICHER V // Bonjour Comment ça va ?  
AFFICHER LONGUEUR( V) // 24 → String → pric
```

```
{ ENTIER I  
S <- "HELLO" S[0], S[1], S[2], S[3], S[4]
```

```
POUR I ALLANT DE 0 JUSQUA LONGUEUR( S) -1  
    AFFICHER S[ I]
```

```
FINPOUR
```

```
H  
E  
L  
L  
O
```

```
→  
AFFICHER S[5] // Tilt
```

```
T <- ""  
AFFICHER LONGUEUR( T) // 0  
AFFICHER "(" & T & ")" // ()  
    (+ nul + )
```

```
V <- ""  
AFFICHER LONGUEUR( V) // 1  
AFFICHER "(" & V & ")" // ( ) → (+ nul + )
```

```
S <- "Bonjour"  
T <- "Bonsoir"  
SI S==T ALORS  
    AFFICHER "VRAI"  
FINSI
```

```
S <- "Bonjour"  
T <- "Bonsoir" ↗  
SI S>T ALORS  
    AFFICHER "FAUX"  
FINSI
```

```
POUR I ALLANT DE 0 JUSQUA LONGUEUR( S) -1  
    AFFICHER ORD( S[ I])  
FINPOUR
```

```
66  
111  
110  
106  
111
```

117
114

```
// -> MAJUSCULE
POUR I ALLANT DE 0 JUSQUA LONGUEUR( S) -1
    SI ORD( S[ I]) >=97 ALORS
        S[ I ]= CHAR( ORD( S[ I]) -32))
    FINSI
FINPOUR
AFFICHER S          // BONJOUR

POUR I ALLANT DE 0 JUSQUA LONGUEUR( S) -1
    SI S[ I]=='o' ALORS
        S[ I] <- 'O'
    FINSI
FINPOUR
AFFICHER S          // BOnjOur
```

1 octet, 2^8 possibilités $0 \rightarrow 256$ n° 30/10

Octet sign: -127 → +128 ↗ p. 201

$$2 \text{ octets} \quad 2^{16} \rightarrow 65535 \quad -32768 \rightarrow +32767$$

i ← 0

Loops/boucles

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| - While (tantque) | וגם ש... יתבצע | - init 초기화 | - increment 증가 |
| - jusqu'à | עד ש... מפסיק | - test pour | - corps du |
| - for | int, test, inc, print | | |

Java SE Standard Edition

→ JDK JRE Compiler JRE inclus dans JDK

JRE \cap $\overline{F_2}$ \cap $B_k \rightarrow$ $\neg \exists p \exists q \exists r$ $\forall u \forall v \forall w$

→ Apache Netbeans → Download All 221 MB

Java EE = ojne fæste

כרגע מטרת Java היא לארח את כל ה-HTML.

NetBeans

New project → Java → Java application

☆ Afficher → System.out.println()

run file Right MF6

לפ-אלטיג עס-הנְּזָרֶת כהוֹמִים נְגַדֵּל בְּבָבִילוֹן

for

var local

affirm libertad

while

Var pas local

Saisir →

ctrl - nns → Click my fns

System.in →

in → a few sources

println → println (java) ln = line

print → println (java)

nextLine → readLine (java)

input ← readLine (java)

Tableaux - Arrays

java.util.ArrayList (java)

int n=2

int t[] = new int [n]

java.util.List (java), n → size, add, remove, get, set
String → java.util.List var.length →

line en pseudocode → input

5 times for loop from 0 to 25 for Array t[0..24]

5 zigzag lines output 25 numbers from 0 to 24 then 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

String	Array	Algo	extra
14, 18-23	ok {8,123}	✓	14/6 } 08/10 ok { }

Chaines de Characters

'c' mle sifc

"abc" mle mle sifc

tableau : T[i] T tableau

chaine de character : s.charAt(i) s String

t = " "

if (s.compareTo(t)) → (s>t)>0 <0 (s<t)

zinsicht auf ein 2 ist nicht falsch (m3n 15) 75=A Rely. nicht annehmen

les chaines → non modifiable

Algo

there are

- ✓ Sequential search
- ✓ Insertion sort
- Merge Sort
- ✓ Binary Sort

Sequential Sort

Algorithm for sequential search: given a list of numbers, find the index of a target value.

Input: list - array of numbers, target - number to find, length - length of the list.

seq(list, name) → input

length = \square
found = false
index = 1

while $3 \leq index < length$
($i < index + 1$)

while $index < length$ and $found = \text{false}$:

if $list[index] = name$ then

 found = True

 index = index + 1

2. if $name$ found \rightarrow 2

else \rightarrow 3

2. if $name$ not found \rightarrow 4

2. if $name$ not found \rightarrow 3

Insertion Sort

Algorithm for insertion sort: given a list of numbers, sort it by inserting each element into its correct position.

Start with an empty list. Add the first element to the list. Then, for each subsequent element, compare it with the elements already in the list. If it is smaller than any of them, move all the larger elements one position to the right and insert the smaller element at the current position.

For example, consider the list [4, 2, 5, 1, 3]. We start with an empty list and add the first element, 4. Now we have [4]. Then we add the second element, 2. Since 2 is smaller than 4, we move 4 to the right and insert 2 at the beginning. Now we have [2, 4]. Next we add 5. Since 5 is larger than both 2 and 4, we move 4 to the right and insert 5 at the end. Now we have [2, 5, 4]. Finally, we add 1 and 3. Since 1 is smaller than 2, we move 2 to the right and insert 1 at the beginning. Now we have [1, 2, 5, 4]. Then we add 3. Since 3 is larger than 2 and 4, we move 4 to the right and insert 3 at the end. Now we have [1, 2, 3, 5, 4].

The final sorted list is [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

Algorithm for insertion sort: given an unsorted list, sort it by inserting each element into its correct position.

unsorted list → 1

for each element in the list:
 if element is smaller than previous element:
 move previous element to the right
 insert element at the previous position

```

1 insertion(list)
2 length = //number of elements in
3 n_index = 2 //Unsorted Pe inserting at first position (new -> 0)
4 while n_index <= length //After G B are added into
5 new = list[n_index] //Unsorted -> 63 23 13 38
6 s_index = n_index - 1
7 while new < list[s_index] // If its less than < then set s_index = 0
8 AND s_index > 0 // s_index = 0 < min ->
9 list[s_index + 1] = list[s_index] // 23 38 13 63
10 s_index = s_index - 1 // Shift 23 to index 1 or 13
11 list[s_index + 1] = new // new -> 13 and 23 is at 0

```

list[
i=1

: 23 38 13

→ i=1

while i < length(list)

x ← list[i]

j ← i-1

while j ≥ 0 and list[j] >

list[j+1] ← list[j]

j ← j-1

End While

list[j+1] ← x

i ← i+1

End While

while i < length(list)

j ← i

while j ≥ 0 and list[j-1] > list[j]

swap list[j] and list[j-1]

j ← j-1

End While

i ← i+1

End While

Binary Search

binary search seq -> sorted list. If you have a sorted list seq search -> in time
ordered -> search can be faster

Search algorithm works item -> search list. Then while not found move to middle of list
middle of list is called pivot. If item < pivot move left if item > pivot move right
item found at pivot position

Binary(list, item)

begin = 1

end = length // make sure

found = false

while found = false And begin < end :

mid = (begin + end) / 2

if list[mid] == item :

found = True

if item < list[mid]

end = mid - 1

else :

begin = mid + 1

Y Povit

... Povit = 0

A, B, ... T, X, Y, Z

(begin) | (pivot) | (end) size Y etc

loop

... T, ... X, Y, Z

(begin) | (pivot) | (end) size Y etc

loop

X, Y, Z

? A-F loop ... Y etc

loop

Merge Sort

במיזוג סורט מושגנו: recursion ו-תרכז.
תרכז מציין ש-השורה הימנית מושגת על ידי איחוד שתי סדרות מושגנות.
השורה הימנית מושגת על ידי איחוד שתי סדרות מושגנות. אם נשים לב כי כל סדרה מושגנת מוגדרת כסדרה מושגנת, אז מושגנו ש-השורה הימנית מושגת על ידי איחוד שתי סדרות מושגנות.

mereg(list A, list B) → output list C
index ← 1 // C מושגנת על ידי איחוד סדרות מושגנות.

האם מילויים?

סמל 6-20

1. what is the outcome?

כל גייר בוליך וקצת גיבוב ישבן יתבונן ותוקן ותפקידו יתאפשר

2. Start point

לכדי זו מושך, כוונת input / data אשר יבוא ← לוגיקת הפעולה ←
זו מושך data של צדקה יתבלוט אוניברסיטט ←
על מנת שאליה data יתאפשר ←

3. Ending point

מי יתאפשר לוגיקת הפעולה ← לוגיקת הפעולה ←
? הוליך מילוי ? מילוי ? מילוי ? מילוי ?

4. list the steps

5. How to accomplish each step

המבחן זה - Step by step

6. Review

? מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי
output / input → מילוי מילוי מילוי
לכדי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי
המבחן זה - Step by step

סמל 3-20

:-> מילוי -

מילוי .

מילוי .

המבחן מילוי מילוי .

מילוי .

- מילוי -

? מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי -

- מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי -

: Fine-Tuning

test -

מילוי ב- -

מילוי ב- -

לכדי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי -

3.4 Conditionnelles imbriquées

```

8     System.out.println("b = " + b);
9     float c = random.nextFloat();
10    System.out.println("c = " + c);
11    if (a < b)
12        if (b < c) System.out.println("a < b < c");
13        else // a < b et b >= c
14            if (a < c) System.out.println("a < c <= b");
15            else System.out.println("c < a <= b");
16    else // a >= b
17        if (a < c) System.out.println("b <= a < c");
18        else // a >= b et a >= c
19            if (b < c) System.out.println("b < c <= a");
20            else System.out.println("c <= b <= a");
21    }
22 }

```

Soit a est inférieur à b , soit il ne l'est pas. S'il est inférieur, il reste trois alternatives à considérer : $a < b < c$, $a < c < b$ ou $c < a < b$.

Les conditionnelles des lignes 12 et 14 vous permettent de tester ces possibilités. De la même manière, les trois alternatives de a supérieur à b sont testées par les conditions des lignes 17 et 19. La figure 3.2 représente l'arbre décisionnel des six résultats possibles de ce programme.

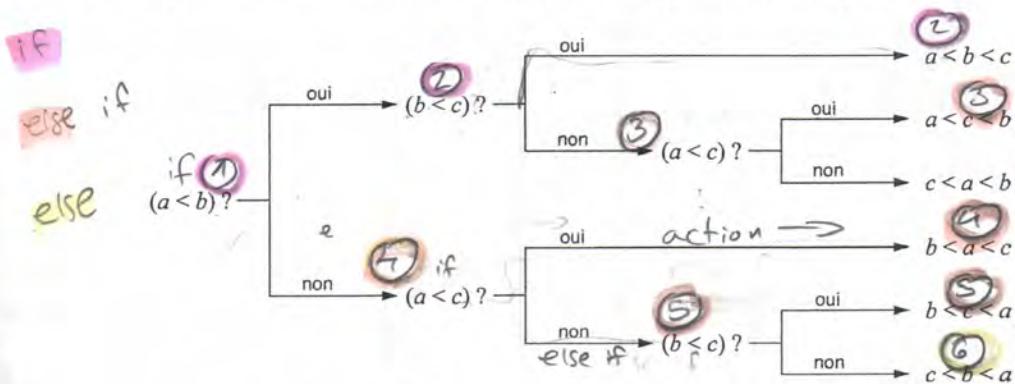


Figure 3.2 Arbre décisionnel de l'exemple 3.4

non = else if

Voici la sortie d'une exécution :

```

a = 0.34565938
b = 0.3545665
c = 0.057765722
c < a < b

```

Notez comment le contenu des instructions `if..else...` est indenté à l'exemple 3.4. Si vous prenez la peine de formater correctement votre code sur ce modèle, vous comprendrez plus aisément la logique de ce type de structure conditionnelle et faciliterez ainsi leur utilisation par ceux qui lisent votre code Java. Mais restez vigilant car ces structures sont à l'origine des pires bogues, à savoir les erreurs de logique.

תבונן ב
if Action אם זה נכוןoui
else if ← non
בזאת שטויות: else
זהו שטויות: if
זהו שטויות: if

Algo - Java

```
public class algo01 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, world !");  $\Rightarrow$  Afficher  
        // initializer  $\rightarrow$  int l;  $\rightarrow$  Var m=20  
        l = 0;  
        System.out.println(l);  
  
        int m = 20; }  $\quad$  int m  $\quad$  m=20  $\quad$  int n  
        int n = 30;  $\quad$  n=30  
  
        var m n=20  
        l = m + n;  
        System.out.println(l);  
        l = m - n;  
        System.out.println(l);  
        l = m * n;  
        System.out.println(l);  
        l = m / n;  
        System.out.println(l);  
  
        if (m > n) {  
            System.out.println("m > n");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("m <= n");  
        }  
        ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////  
        int k = 0;  
        while (k < 5) {  
            k = k + 1; // ++k ou k++ ou k+=1  
            System.out.println(k);  
        }  
        ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////  
        int j = 0;  
        do {  
            j++;  
            System.out.println(j);  
        } while (j < 5);  
        ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////  
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  $\rightarrow$  decroché  
            System.out.println(i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

} loops

input

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class saisie {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Scanner clavier = new Scanner( System.in ); // create a scanner object  
        String s = clavier.next(); // read string from user input  
        System.out.println( s );  
  
        System.out.print( "Saisir un nombre : " );  
        int i = clavier.nextInt(); // method to read Int  
        System.out.println( i );  
    }  
}
```

input user's

1. creating object (scanner)
2. Asking the user for information (System.out)
3. Reading the input (String/int)

```
int no  
for ( ) {  
    System.out.print("Enter...")  
    no = input.nextInt  
    user
```

Array

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class tableaux {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] t;  
        t = new int[10];  
  
        int n = 20;  
        int tt[] = new int[n];  
  
        int[] ttt = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};  
  
        System.out.println(ttt.length);  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < ttt.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println(ttt[i]);  
        }  
  
        Scanner clavier = new Scanner(System.in);  
        for (int i = 0; i < t.length; ++i) {  
            t[i] = clavier.nextInt();  
        }  
  
        System.out.println("---");  
        for (int i = 0; i < t.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println(t[i]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

String

```
public class chaine {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String s;  
        s = "Bonjour";  
        System.out.println( s );  
        System.out.println( s.length() );  
        String t = 't' → s'elargit pour faire place à l'opérande  
        String t = "Comment ça va ?";  
  
        String v= "toto";  
        v = s + ", " + t;  
        System.out.println( v );  
        System.out.println( v.length() );  
  
        s = "Hello";  
        for( int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++ )  
            System.out.println( i+':'+s.charAt(i));  
  
        // System.out.println( s.charAt( 5 ));  
  
        t = "";  
        System.out.println( t.length() );  
        System.out.println( "(" + t + ")" );  
  
        t = " ";  
        System.out.println( t.length() );  
        System.out.println( "(" + t + ")" );  
  
        s = "Bonjour";  
        t = "Bon";  
        t = t +"jour";  
        System.out.println(s);  
        System.out.println(t);  
        // if( s==t ) // adresse, handle  
        if( s.equals(t) )  
            System.out.println("s est égal à t");  
        else  
            System.out.println("s n'est pas égal à t");  
  
        t= "Bonsoir";  
        if( s.compareTo(t) > 0 ) // <0 ==0 >0  
            System.out.println("s > t");  
        else  
            System.out.println(" s <= t");  
  
    }  
}
```

Methods / Functions

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class structure {

    static int saisirInt(String prompt) {
        Scanner clavier = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print(prompt);
        return clavier.nextInt();
    }

    static String saisirString(String prompt) {
        Scanner clavier = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print(prompt);
        return clavier.nextLine();
    }

    static void afficher(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
        //      n = 20;
        //      System.out.println("afficher : " + n);
    }

    static void saisirTableau(int[] t) {
        for (int i = 0; i < t.length; i++) {
            t[i] = saisirInt("Saisir t[" + i + "] : ");
        }
    }

    static void afficherTableau(int[] tt) {
        for (int i = 0; i < tt.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(i + ":" + tt[i]);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int n = saisirInt("Saisir un n : ");
        //      int m= saisirInt("Saisir un m : ");
        //      saisirInt("Saisir un toto : ");
        System.out.println("n=" + n);
        afficher(n);
        //      System.out.println("après afficher : "+ n);
        int tableau[] = new int[n];
        saisirTableau(tableau);
        afficherTableau(tableau);
        //      String nom= saisirString("Saisir un nom : ");
        //      System.out.println("Nom : " + nom);
    }
}
```

static type name() { }

static void afficher() { }

Programmation structurée

número

rupture: boucle

test

function = method = Block

function -> return : return information

\ ≠ return : fait un action (void)

variable = function (return de information et le mettre en var.)

chaque method a une signature: static/pas , argument,

return ←, info →, nom b, st var

var ←, j, pas, j, pas, j, pas

static void -> return rien

method → on travaille sur un copy (local)

static int []

return

? pas de copy → n

function [] → Tableau

[] → n

Array → se copy → n

Adress → se copy → n

Object → se copy → n

Metis

metis.afpa.fr

user: 20060356

Info: Afpa 20060356!

Info: K! ipod 5! G@

redirige 2-2 opé Afpa sera y'a redirige 16

redirige 30-31 fin "fin" y'a sac ; Mettre PB fin

Merise

10⁻⁵

faire migrer base de donne

Merise \leftarrow $\pi_3(\text{Pf}, \pi_3(\text{Pf}, \text{Blit}, \text{Lie}))$
 $\pi_1(\text{Pf}, \text{Variable Pf})$

SQL ← you can do ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) ← Model Design ← Analyse
constuire le schema physique → SQL

•Gama : Merge -> Sync #

Base de données

1. tous les  → `list`
 2. Analyse: extract of the main file (qui vont construire la base de données)
 3. Dictionnaire de données: code nom de stagiaire → `nomStageaire`
 - + Description → the name of the stagiaire
 - + Type → int, string
 - Range (enlift): range of the values → >0, non null
 - + Calculation rules



Conceptuel : Dictionnaire des données

BO-5 2016, 02101: 331 Plot. 1

۰۳.۲ جزء ب روشیه

(*) ב- 1950 נקבעו גדרות גזירות על גבול צ'כוסלובקיה וגרמניה המזרחית.

also Re 0.35 and aspect ratio = 30 at 0.5-3

מונחים נטושים בזאת יעדם סבבונומיס כנראה מילון.

rinsai redondance

Dictionary

N°	nom	Code	type()	Observation
			(Obj to n:m) Conceptuel	ER n:m
# DBDesigner	# MySQL Workbench	# Power Architect		

U.C.D

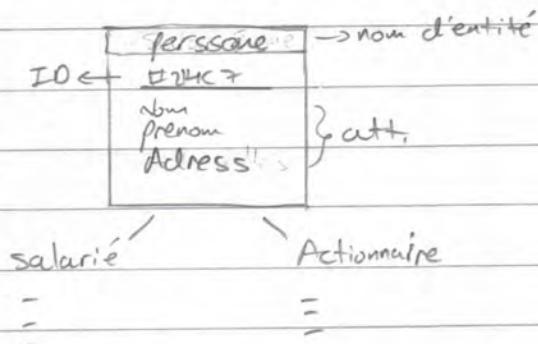
entité: ensemble des objets de même nature ex: personne

class 1/5

Occurrence d'entité: individu ex: pini

Attribut: information que on peut attacher à une entité → 1 valeur ! sex: Homme

Identifiant: att particulier qui permet d'accéder à un occurrence précis #214C7



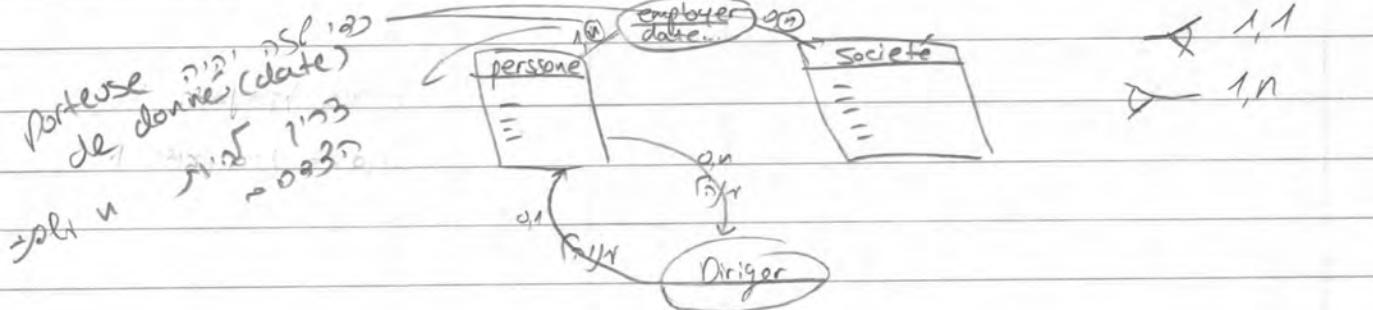
RELATIONS



CARDINALS

0,1 0,n

1,1 1,n



Data Integrity

valeur: Bush-George ^{Tel} 06178471 = Bush-Georg ^{Tel} 06178472 ~~→ ID~~ → ID

ref: soulation (0,1) ||c (1,1)

domaine: range, min, max Ex: salaire > 1300€

null: x := null



ID → 2 réc. à 1 rs

Identifiant:

MCQ

٦٥

Dictionnaire de clôture n°1

טבילה טבילה = Homonyme, Synonyme ← Fig. 5-2

ס. 3 ח. 1 ב. 1 כ. 1 ד. 1 א. 1 ס. 1

185 entities in S.S.

$\omega_{j0\ell} + i\delta + \text{entite}$: en3n.s

6. מילוי entities → מילוי entities

אלן ד'בלטמן

8. 1370 AD: First mention of the city.

3rd id jeder nach l' entite B5

ω_1 cardinal \rightarrow 5

מִלְחָמָה בְּעֵבֶד ג

ב) מילויים של מושגים ופונקציות

Collection

Ctrl espace ↩

(java) ArrayList & vector (Swing)

sout

HashMap : clé par object

(sout) System.out.print

(ctrl + ↩)

Ctrl F5 (en mode Java) : Array of > 20

for (type nomValue : array.name) ⇒ Scan

ArrayList<type> a = new ArrayList<type>(...String, int) type -> int ↩

Collection name = new ArrayList(); / ArrayList nom =

a.clear() ↪ pour

a.isEmpty() ↪ bool - true / false

a.remove(0) ↪ pour

a.size() ↪ pour

toArray → collection transform into array

a.sort()

get(int index) → value that in position int

for (object s : a)

if (s instanceof object) ↪ Integer

a.remove(s)

skr 6/17. pour quel type de obj es

est nac y31 fr java

1. 2. 3.

1. create a new array

2. copy all the object that I want to delete as

3. create a boucle that delete all the objects from a₂ that are found in a₁

le mécanisme d'accès de tableau est plus stable

ArrayList ↪ ↗ sur

Array ↪ ↗ sur

5 ↗

collections : biblio de functionality

collections.sort();

Sort mix types → ↗ ↗

list ↪ ↗ compareTo pour trier

Comparable

String have inside it the compareTo

Objects doesn't have it. I need to implements the interface Comparable

→ we need to define it in the object's class (like with toString)

<0 = the other is bigger

0 = equal

>0 = what I compare is bigger

this.name.compareTo(o.getName());

Γ compareTo ~~returnable~~ ~~return~~ ~~int~~ ~~int~~

// (Stageire) a; → cast o2nde 130

// class comparator → receive 2 object

// comparable → receive 1 object

Collection

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collection;

public class mesArrayList {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ArrayList a = new ArrayList();

        a.add("aa");
        a.add("bb");
        a.add("cc");
//        System.out.println( a.size() + "/" + a.isEmpty());
//        a.clear();
//        System.out.println( a.size() + "/" + a.isEmpty());
        a.add("dd");
        a.add("ee");
        a.add(2, 123);

        System.out.println(a.size());
        for (Object s : a) {
            System.out.println(s);
        }
/*
        System.out.println("++++");
        ArrayList aa= new ArrayList();
        for (Object s : a) {
            System.out.println(s);
            if (s instanceof String) {
                aa.add(s);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(a);
        for (Object s : aa) {
            a.remove( s);
        }
        aa.clear();
        aa= null;
*/
        System.out.println(a);
//        a.remove(3);
        for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
            if (i == 2) {
                a.remove(i);
            }
            System.out.println(i + ":" + a.get(i));
        }
    }
}
```

Collection

```
package classes;  
public class Stagiaire implements Comparable<Stagiaire> {  
  
    private String nom;  
    private String prenom;  
    private String id;  
  
    public Stagiaire(String nom, String prenom, String id) {  
        this.nom = nom;  
        this.prenom = prenom;  
        this.id = id;  
    }  
  
    public String getNom() {  
        return nom;  
    }  
  
    public String getPrenom() {  
        return prenom;  
    }  
  
    public String getId() {  
        return id;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public String toString() {  
        return nom + " " + prenom + ", id=" + id;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public int compareTo(Stagiaire o) {  
        if( this.nom.equals(o.getNom()))  
            return this.prenom.compareTo( o.getPrenom());  
        return this.nom.compareTo( o.getNom());  
    }  
}
```

another class

```
package classes;  
import java.util.Comparator;  
public class prenomCompare implements Comparator {  
  
    @Override  
    public int compare(Stagiaire s1, Stagiaire s2) {  
        if( s1.prenom.equals(s2.prenom))  
            return s1.nom.compareTo( s2.nom);  
        return s1.prenom.compareTo( s2.prenom);  
    }  
}
```

```
public int compare(Object a, Object b) {  
    Stagiaire aa= (Stagiaire) a;  
    Stagiaire bb= (Stagiaire) b;  
  
    return aa.getPrenom().compareTo( bb.getPrenom());  
}  
}
```

cast

Exceptions

- 1) create class generic
- 2) extends Exception

s.trim \Rightarrow delete all the spaces before/or after

Class test a must if it's a checked exception

method X() throws name of the exp class

method Z(); \downarrow

if ... (something happens) \rightarrow throw new ()

import exceptions.name of the exp class

If I put throws in the main method Project will report this as

Class Main

class.method();

```
try{ class.method(); }  
catch( ) { } //if not }
```

Exception Class

\rightarrow constructor : I create a constructor for the message

class test -> isn't it's message or super constructor at main
() -> opt of it, \rightarrow because its exc -> it's exception at program

Override Java Exception

Ex. If we want to print in java a custom exception \rightarrow extend
 \dots in it's constructor

? except -> Feom in .Exception \leftarrow except , for \leftarrow "msg" or string like that.

: java.lang.NumberFormatException

catch()

skl

catch (Exception e)

if not good as when it's in it's file

print in if try .. catch if you're in main or fin method print or
method \rightarrow Fe in main print throws

exceptionName.printStackTrace();

catch -> not all for file not in

\dots in case, java will error \rightarrow my first not

Class exception extends Exception

erreur -> où je fais l'erreur -> message -> pour faire faire une erreur pour

1) Declare private int ErrorCode

2) Add a constructor with the ErrorCode (that accepts ...)

3) Add a method getErrorCode

Run Time Exceptions

class name extends RuntimeException {

...
...
...
...
...

A method that use a RunTime Exception doesn't have throws

input -> if RunTime Exception and
runTime <- just normal input is ok

if runTime <- user int

Exception Obligatoire soit il ajo soit il se facultative lors de la
RunTime Exp n'est pas obligatoire

exp Obligatoire -> lorsque il (prenom, nom) Tente, alors lors de la mort

the Compiler doesn't look for/search for runtime exp

the Compiler

check

doesn't
check

Exception

runtime exception

MUST: try { catch {} }

I can take a risk or not (try...)
and the risky method doesn't
have to "throws"

Exceptions

```
package classes;

import exceptions.mesExceptions;
import exceptions.mesRTEExceptions;

public class mesUtils {

    static public String setNom( String s)
        throws mesExceptions {

        if( s==null)
            throw new mesExceptions(1,"Le nom ne peut être null !");
        if( s.trim().isEmpty())
            throw new mesExceptions("Le nom doit contenir des caractères !");
        if( s.trim().length()<1)
            throw new mesExceptions(3,"Le nom doit comporter 1 caractère !");
        return s.trim().toUpperCase();
    }

    static public String setPrenom( String s) {
        if( s==null)
            throw new mesRTEExceptions(10, "Le prenom ne peut être null !");
        if( s.trim().isEmpty())
            throw new mesRTEExceptions(11, "Le prenom ne peut être vide !");
        return s.trim().toLowerCase();
    }

    static public int getRef( String s) throws mesExceptions {

        try {
            int j= Integer.parseInt(s);
            return j;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            // e.printStackTrace();
            throw new mesExceptions(4,"Valeur non numérique !");
        }
    }
}
```

```
import classes.mesUtils;
import exceptions.mesExceptions;
import exceptions.mesRTEExceptions;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

public class testEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
            mesUtils.setNom(null);
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Oops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            mesUtils.setNom("      ");
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Ooops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            mesUtils.setNom("");
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Oooops:" + ex.getErrorCode() + "/" +
ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            mesUtils.setNom("o");
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Ooooops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            String s = mesUtils.setNom("toto");
            System.out.println(s);
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Ooooooops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            int j = mesUtils.getRef("123");
            System.out.println(j);
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            System.out.println("Oops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }
        try {
            mesUtils.getRef("abc");
        } catch (mesExceptions ex) {
            // ex.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println("Oops:" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        String s = mesUtils.setPrenom("Toto");
        System.out.println(s);
        try {
```

Exceptions

```
    mesUtils.setPrenom("      ");
} catch (mesRTEceptions e) {
    System.out.println("Oops:" + e.getMessage());
}
mesUtils.setPrenom(null);

System.out.println("Done!");

}
```

Exceptions

```
package exceptions;

public class mesExceptions extends Exception {

    private int ErrorCode;

    public mesExceptions() {
    }

    public mesExceptions(String message) {
        super(message);
    }
    public mesExceptions(int ErrorCode, String message) {
        super(message);
        this.ErrorCode= ErrorCode;
    }

    public int getErrorCode() {
        return ErrorCode;
    }

}
```

```
package exceptions;

public class mesRTEExceptions extends RuntimeException {

    private int ErrorCode;

    public mesRTEExceptions() {
    }

    public mesRTEExceptions(String message) {
        super(message);
    }

    public mesRTEExceptions(int ErrorCode, String message) {
        super(message);
        this.ErrorCode = ErrorCode;
    }

    public int getErrorCode() {
        return ErrorCode;
    }

}
```

SQL

Amine

Donné : brut, sans sens

information : donné + sens

SGBD - ex: studio management

DDL: Create, Alter, Drop

DML: Select, Insert, Delete, Update

DCL: Data Control Language: Grant, Revoke

privileges

Group By

Having

Order by

Count(*)

count(column)

PRINT GETDATE()

select count(*)

→ left join count(*)

join date -> number

Characters

char(x)

at least x characters

char(8)

AMINE ---

select * where nom='AMINE' → it wouldn't find it cause AMINE doesn't exist, but 'AMINE---' exist

PL SQL

... SQL query is possible now

Having

↳ right join aggregation to remove if no row

ORACLE => SQL Developer

Base de Données

Aminee

3.3.10

- Télécharger le JDBC (pilote) (JDBC SQL Server)
Eclipse → Build Path → configure build path
choose the JAR that corresp. of my version

3.1.7

String connection = base de donnee path

Create a connection Object

Create a Statement Object

String request = " "

ResultSet

● metaData

DB → JDBC Driver →

Request → SQL

String

SQL → Java Statement

column

Insert → executeUpdate(queryVariableName) → return the no of modified lines

Select → executeQuery (Select Only)

Setting SQL

TCP/IP activated

object



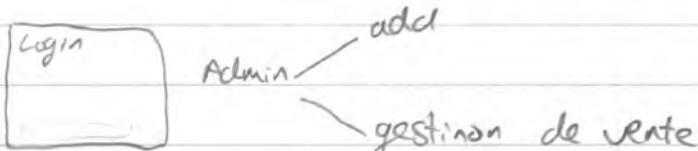
2eme Project pour

2 types d'utilisateurs 1: afficher (select)

2: administrateur (tous faire)

utiliser 2/2 og 2/2

login { create table → login email → clé primaire
password
admin/user niveau d'accès
1st field
2nd
3



Afficher les commandes

JDBC

- 1) connect to SQL 2) SQL
- 3) copy connection code 4) paste in Java
- 5) add Library 6) connect 7) insert 8) close connection

Connect: users - permissions - access (name name JDBC)

the connection is different from 1 to another (MySQL vs Oracle vs SQL...)

the script can be found in the MS Documentation.

Java

main class → copy paste code

after try → instruction to charge the driver that one I copy to Java

→ Error → right click (catch... try)

רמז בז' פג' ג' נט' ט' מ' ג' נט'

רמז בז' פג' ג' נט' ט' מ' ג' נט'

class.forName → Driver upload -> Com

* Add Library → I am looking for a Driver SQL isn't there so...

→ Create → giving it a name (MS SQL Driver) → Add jar (sqljdbc 7.1c → msq...811)

(if I have version 8 → 8 if 11 → 11) → Add Library (Com)

* Download MS SQL Driver

▷ → no errors after importing the Library

create a variable for...

copy to the main

after the connection var

Fix imports → verify java.sql.Connection

רמז בז' נט'

The process of connection is a risky → try... catch → System.out.print("Done")

localhost:1433 → port // net (if you)

"databaseName=change the name of the DB" // DB -> Re object over

"user: sa; password: sa"

new

{ Statement r = sql.createStatement(); } var l = connection.createStatement();

⇒ risk → try_catch

String query = "sql"; exl

→ executeUpdate(), return int → number of lines that been affected)

int result = stat.executeUpdate(query);

System.out.println("you succeed to insert" + result + "lines") → רמז

try catch with SQL

xxx.getErrorCode() → only in SQL

ex : 2676 → (java) if erreur = 2676 so ...

last step

connexion.close() → risk try catch

Statements are also small connections so I need to close it also
stmt.close()

new main class ↗ 3) SELECT Field, INSERT-1 CREATE ↗ 230

SELECT

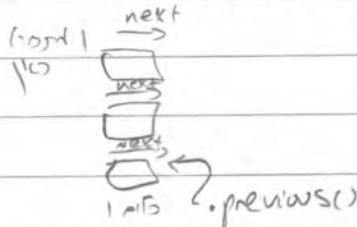
now you can make connection ↗ 3.1 make your connection to DB
after the connection has been established... we create statements
the object ResultSet have get method for all the types of SQL
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query)

.next() → return true if he find false if not ↗ 3.2 next method to loop
while (rs.next()) ↗ 1st it's the normal type loop

ex: rs.getInt(1) ↗ no. index can be replaced by the column's name
↓
rs.getInt("ref")

... is float, int -> and so with text ↗ 3.3 SQL
rs.getString("ref") → it will work because it was born in SQL as text

I have arrived to the end



.createStatement() doesn't allow the use previous()
createStatement(
,concur...)
to enable previous()

prepareStatement → Security

Statement → built-in function, part of user's input → SQL request if it goes
prepareStatement → built-in

PrepareStatement pstmt = connexion.prepareStatement (query);

pstmt.setInt (1, valeur) ↗ setInt (1, 6.0)
↓
1 for each column

int result = pstmt.executeUpdate(); → forbidden to put something here

main: not possible to see the final result before sending

BD + Java

import: select

export: insert

HashMap

for (:) doesn't work cause there isn't iterator

for (iMap.values()) → work

SQL port manager right

Cmd → mmc.exe

File → Ajouter / supprimer → Ajouter → SQL config (before the last one) manager

go to the main window → Select it → config réseau SQL Server

→ protocole TCP/IP activé → properties address → TCP 1433

→ address dynamique → null

Java Regular Expression Regex

A regular expression is a sequence of characters that form a search pattern. For ex : only numbers

When you search inside a text you can use this search pattern to describe what you are searching for. It can be a single char or more complex pattern

they can do all types of search / replace

Import

`java.util.regex` has 3 classes: Pattern, Matcher, and `java.util.regex.Result`.

Matcher

Pattern Syntax Exceptions

I need to use both of the classes to create 2 objects

וְאֶת־גִּבְעָן Ram 'el וְאֶת־

if (matchFound) → if true // do that
else // do this

Pattern for Object -> matcher -> find()
find(): true if the pattern was found
false → wasn't found

Pattern.compile()

[] → searching in the range ex [0-9] [abc]

c^1 \rightarrow not between the range

| → any of

ex cat / dog / horse

- just one instance of every character

A find a match as the begining of the string \$ at the end

and find a $\theta\theta\theta$

is find a whitespace

↪ at the begining of the word Word or at the end Word ↪

+ one or more times

* zero or more

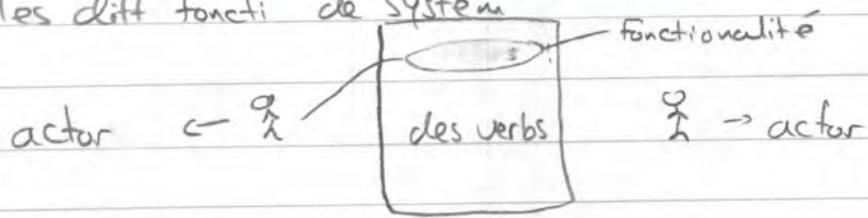
$\sim d^*$ would match (return true) an empty string

$\sim d^+$ not

UML

Diagram de use case

présente les diff foncti de system



Include --

include Person on obj's own's self multi-func. la multi-func. et
retirer l'argent — recevoir des argent

Extend ----

. UML, ps. sit . sit Person. multi-func. le multi-func. et multi-func. etc

ex : payer---->recevoir une facture

—. ps. x. sit. x. sit. x. sit. x. sit.

Specification ←

: R& R& int partager on : "un . nature inter . 300 ns li . ps.
payer des articles ← payer en espèce
← payer en check ...

Les Fonctionnalité sont toujours des verbes

• MOA : responsable de comprendre la fonctionnalité d'un system

• MOE :

Diagram de class

present la structure statique de system

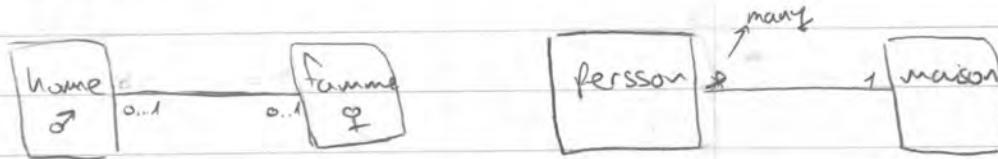
nom de clas	regroupement d'info dans un entité logique
attributs	une characheristique de cette entité
methods	les actions que la class peut faire

+ public : visible par toutes les class

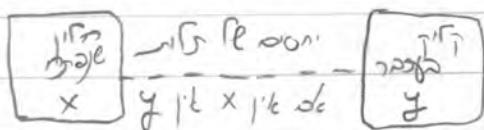
- private : att/method accessible que depuis l'intérieur de la même classe

- protected : accessible pour tous les class dans la même package ou les class qui le herite → héritage/même class

Cardinalité

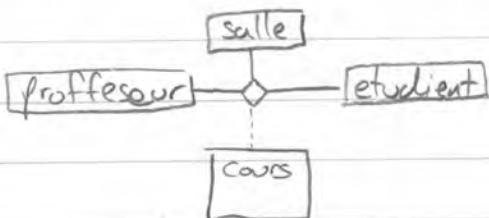


Relation de dépendance : désigné avec les - - - - -



Class d'association

many - many



CRUD methods גורם ל-3 classes בודק

Create

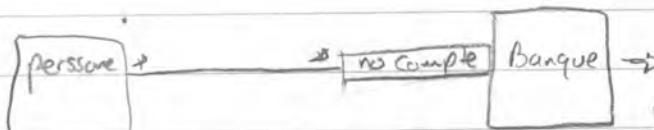
Read

Update

Delete

CRUD → Drop, create, Alter

CRUD → Delete, update



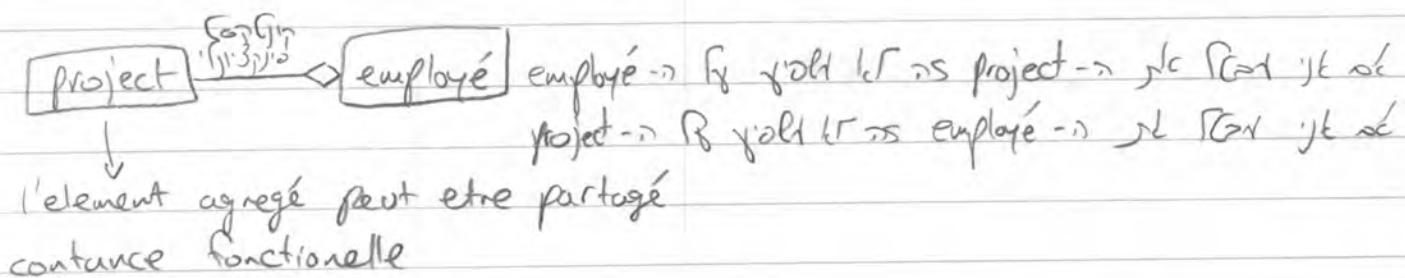
בנין ב-1 class -> מילוי אוסף
בנין ב-1 class -> מילוי אוסף
בנין ב-1 class -> מילוי אוסף

Agrégation

גורם ל-



une relation de subordination

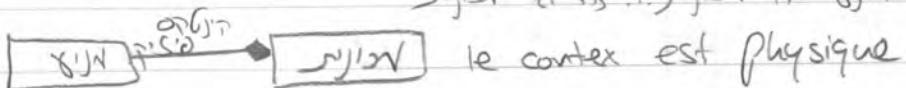


l'élément agrégé peut être partagé
contance fonctionnelle

Composition

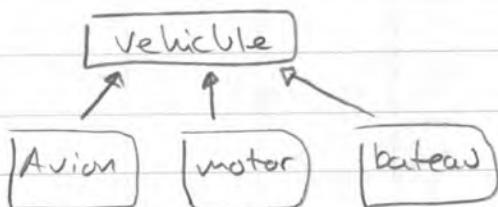
בנין מושג -> יחס dependence גורם ל-3 classes בודק

Composition



Specification / Generalisation

Heritage



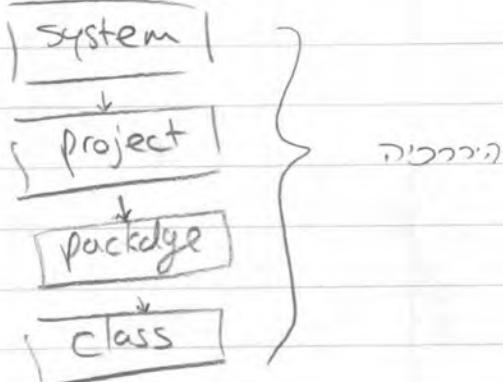
Packages

element d'organisation

class in package

→ 1 class of this package write another class in package 2

→ at least 1 class of that pack use the service of at least 1 class of the other package

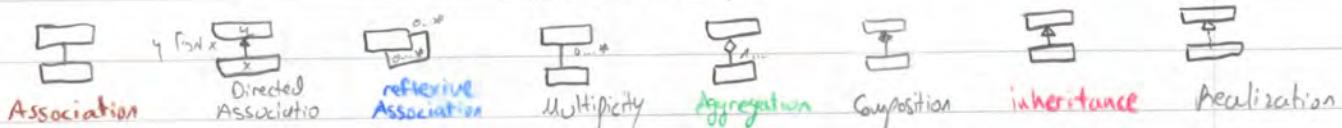


1 pack can have sous-package

Class Diagramme

0.1.0

Relationship



aggregation: the contained class are not strongly dependent of the lifecycle of the container

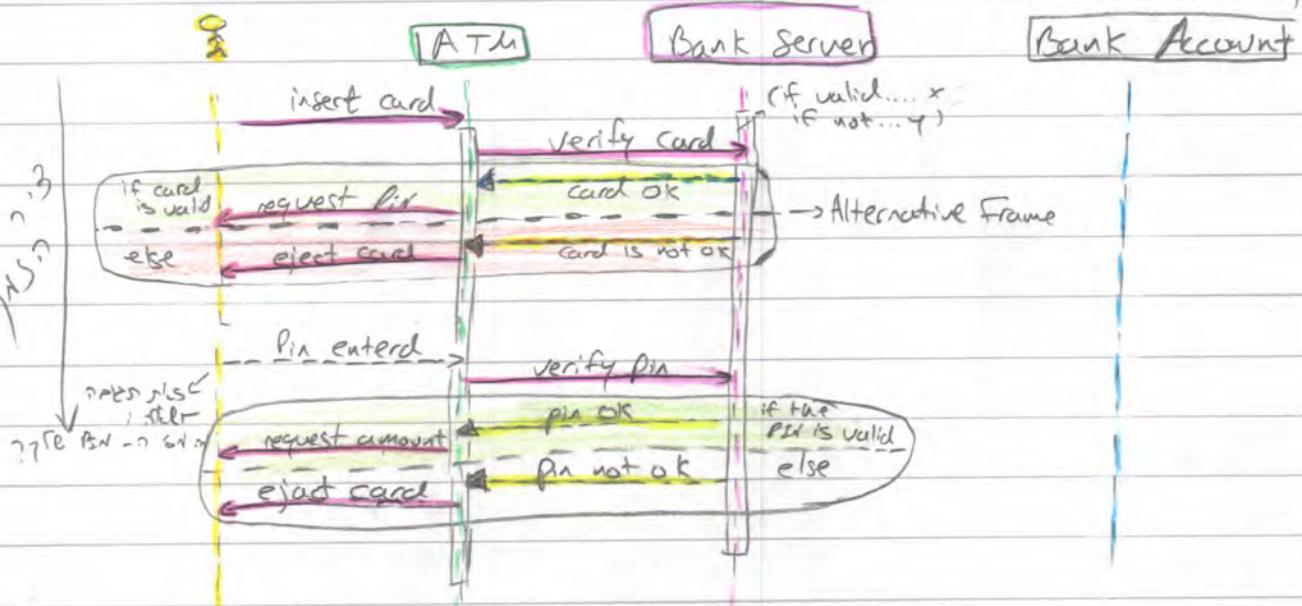
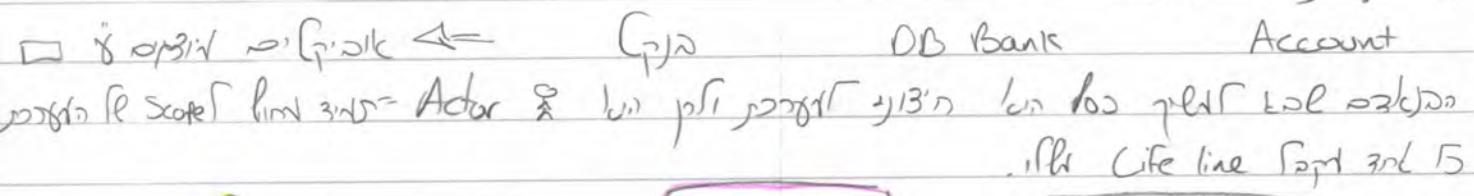
composition: like aggregation but the contained class is freed if the container class is destroyed

Sequence Diagram - Sequence of events

Show how obj in the system or classes in our code interact with each other
unlike a user case Organ - this one is dynamique with a "time" sense

1 28

: ATM P_{join} \bar{P}_{f}

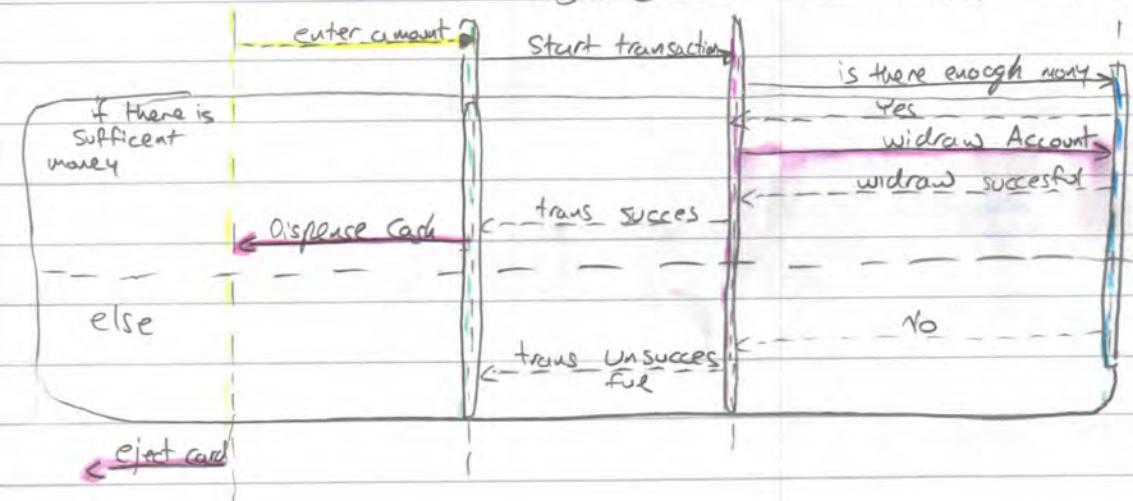


MESSAGE 283162 28311 283-910

לפניהם מופיעות מילים, כמו *life line* - איזה לינית מוגדרת כחייה? ו-*death line* - איזה לינית מוגדרת כמוות? ו-*handwriting* - איזה כתיבת יד מוגדרת כחייה? ו-*handwriting* - איזה כתיבת יד מוגדרת כמוות?

Flu b> 35

If the notion is right, then we can switch it if it is not. Alternative frame - a better yet

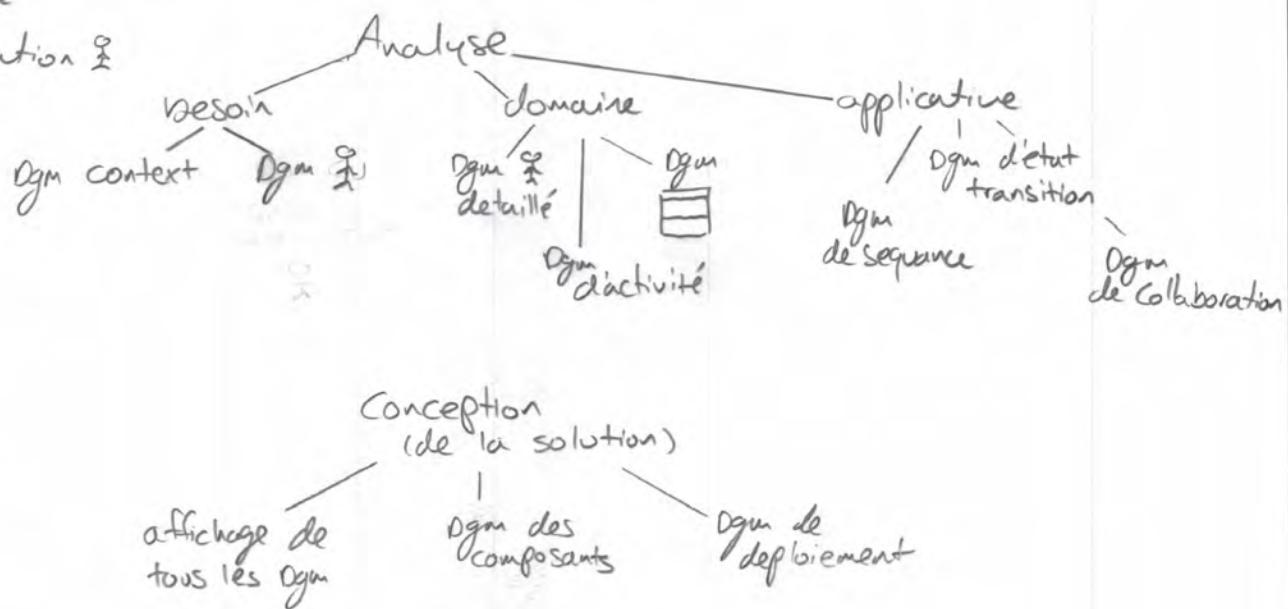


UML Unified Modeling Language

open

Dgm = Diagramme

CU = cas d'utilisation



Logiciels:

StarUML

ArgoUML

BoUML

PowerDesigner

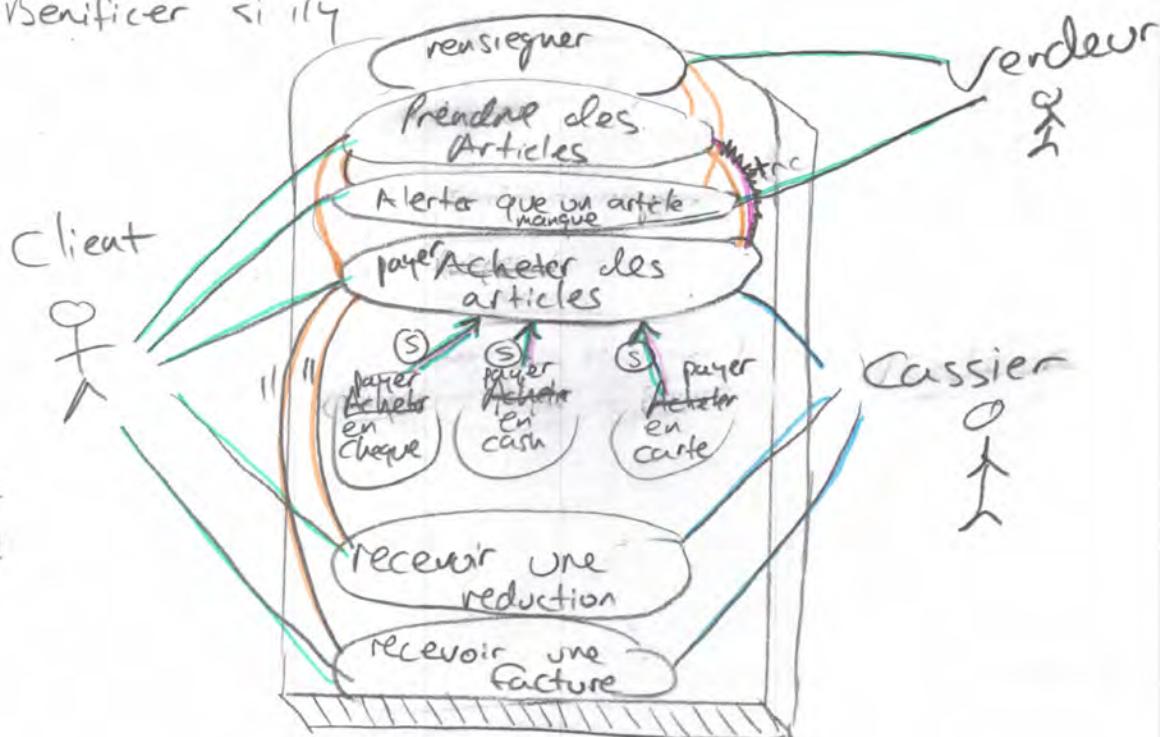
Rôle un magasin processuel de vente:

- client entre
- passe dans le rayon
- renseignement ou
- procéder à des essaye
- prendre des articles si il y a dans le stock
- caisse tous les moyens accepté
- réduction/bénéficier si il y

+ include

(S) spe

(E) extend



indique le type de relation: Aggregation, Composition, Spezialisation, simple heritage

1) une ville peut être une capitale. Spezialisation ✓

2) une transaction lours peut être une achat/vente. Spezialisation ✓

3) une personne utilise une langue pour coder. Aggregation/ simple relation

4) moniteur clavier écran sont des périphérique d'un pc. Composition

Answer Ex 08.12.png

① qui : une librairie

service : vendre des livres

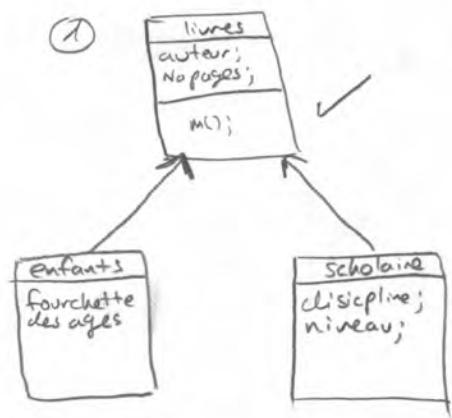
type de livres : enfants ; fourchette des âges
scolaires ; discipline, niveau

auteur

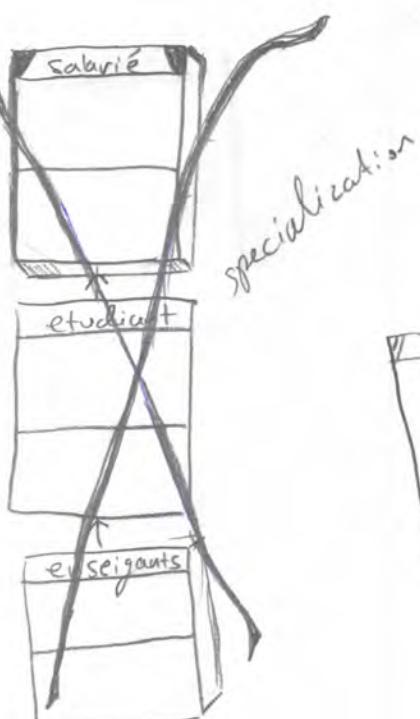
nombre de pages.

fourchette des âges

scolaires ; discipline, niveau



②



specialization



etre etudiant

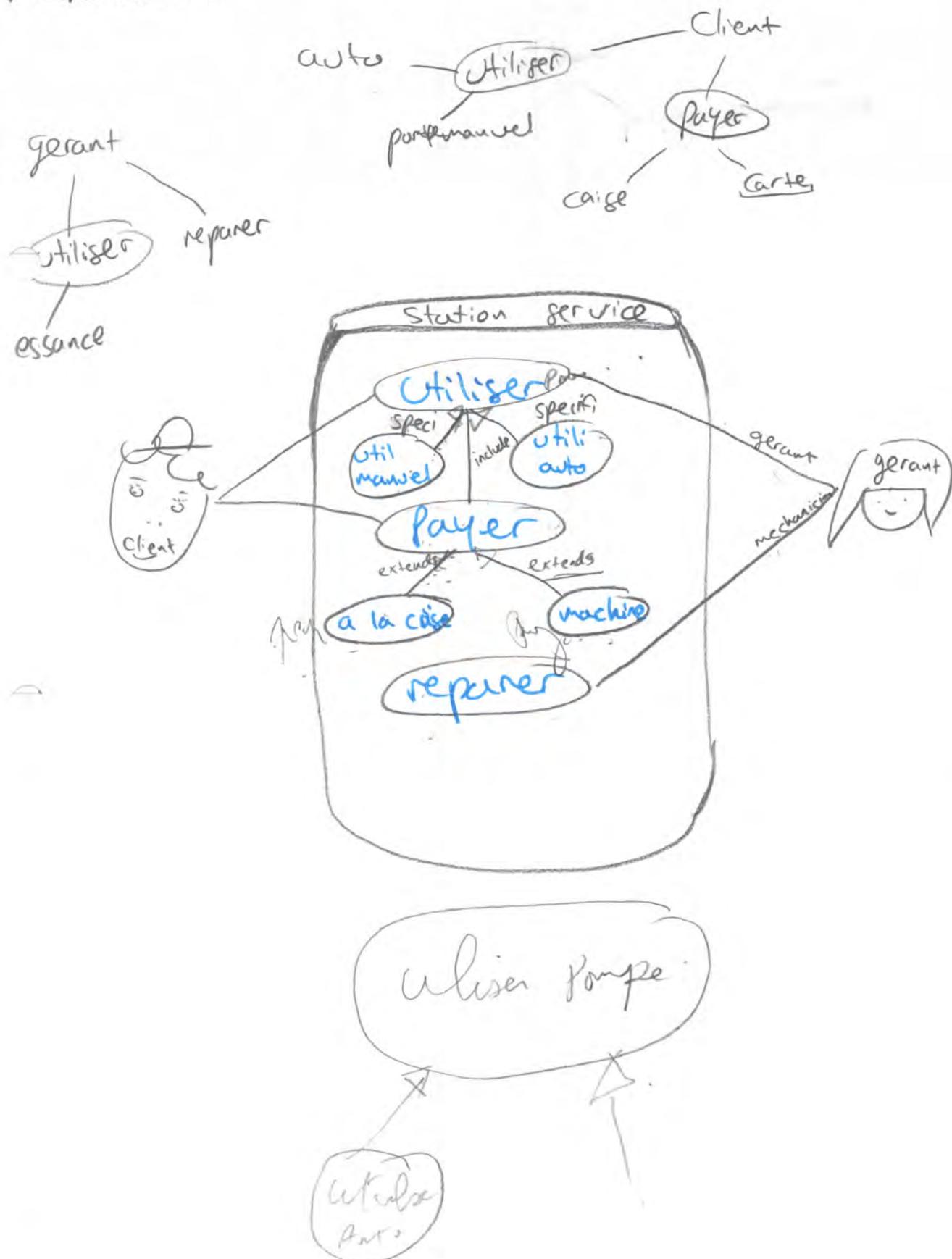


etre salarie

28
ex de diagram de sequence apres avoir lu le .ppt

Systeme info → station service user case

le client peut utiliser le port manuel et payer à la caisse
le gerant ou utiliser des pompes auto matique les gerant
utiliser le system info pour ses operations: le gerant peuvent
se servir lesance pour sa voiture, et dernièrement la station
a ateliers d'entretien de veucle le gerant et aussi un
mechanician.



SQL + JAVA = JDBC

Java DB Connectivity

1) import packages

2) load and register your driver

3) connecting

getconnection "if obj"

4) writing a query (prepareStatement) (//set parameters if needed)

5) Executing Query

executeQuery -> list of pt

6) Processing result : 1. Process Output

} the system does

2. Retrieve values

7) Closing statement

statements + resultSet

8) Closing connection :

DB -> 138 51 2015

services → Databases → new connection → new Driver → locate the driver location → fill: host, port, username, password

Prepared Statement

Create the Statement

PreparedStatement myst = myConn.prepareStatement (Here I put my query)

ex - 1: - 11 - ("select * from...where")

Set parameter values - type - position - value

myst.setDouble (1, 8200)

type position value

exe

ResultSet myres = myst.executeQuery();

Update, Delete

JDBC : connect to a DB

version I

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

public class sqls01 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
            Class.forName("com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver");
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
            System.err.println("Oops:ClassNotFound:" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        Connection connexion = null;
        try {
            String url = "jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;" +
                "databaseName=maBase;" +
                "user=sa;password=sa";
            connexion = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            System.err.println("Oops:Connexion:" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            Statement stmt= connexion.createStatement();
            String query= "INSERT INTO maTable VALUES ( 5, 'EEE', 5.5);";
            int result= stmt.executeUpdate(query);
            System.out.println("Result:" + result);
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            System.err.println("Oops:SQL:" +
ex.getErrorCode() + "/" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            connexion.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            System.err.println("Oops:close:" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }
}
```

JDBC : connect to DB

version II

```
import com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDataSource;
import com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerException;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

public class sqls02 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Connection connexion = null;

        try {
            SQLServerDataSource ds = new SQLServerDataSource();
            ds.setUser("sa");
            ds.setPassword("sa");
            ds.setServerName("localhost");
            ds.setPortNumber(1433);
            ds.setDatabaseName("maBase");
            connexion = ds.getConnection();
        } catch (SQLServerException ex) {
            System.err.println("Oops:SQLServer:"
                + ex.getErrorCode() + "/" + ex.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            Statement stmt = connexion.createStatement(
                ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
                ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY
            );

            String query = "SELECT * FROM maTable;";

            ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
            while (rs.next()) {
                System.out.println(rs.getInt("ref"));
                System.out.println(rs.getString("text"));
                System.out.println(rs.getFloat("solde"));
                System.out.println("--");
            }
            System.out.println("----");
            while (rs.previous()) {
                System.out.println(rs.getInt("ref"));
                System.out.println(rs.getString("text"));
                System.out.println(rs.getFloat("solde"));
                System.out.println("--");
            }
            rs.close();
            stmt.close();
        }
    }
}
```

```
    } catch (SQLException ex) {
        System.err.println("Oops:SQL:" + ex.getErrorCode() + "/" +
ex.getMessage());
    }

    try {
        connexion.close();
    } catch (SQLException ex) {
        System.err.println("Oops:close:" + ex.getMessage());
    }
    System.out.println("Done!");
}

}
```

J2EE

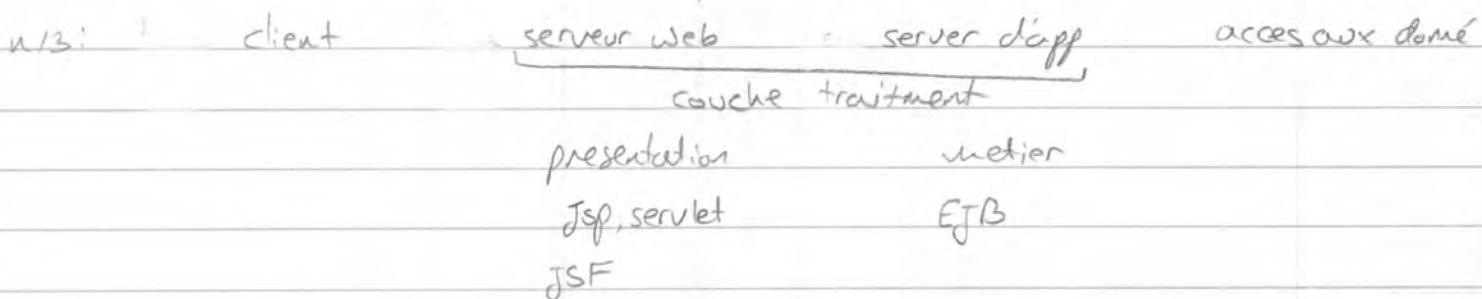
Fin?

type d'architectures:

1/3: présentation, traitement, données

stand-alone

2/3: pour nombre réduit de clients tiers client, tiers serveur
présentation données



couche présentation

couche métier
business logic

DB

JSE

JME mobile

JEE entreprise

3 servers

HTTP → APP server → DB

logique métier → couche web

on met jamais présentation dans la logique métier

serveur d'application

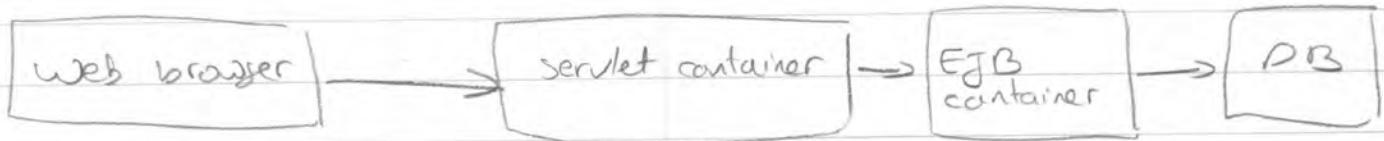


Servlet: Java program that run on an HTTP web server

How: ... extends HttpServlet => override doGet()

Maven

outil de build Paradigme POM project object Model
pom.xml : déclaration des dépendances



ORM

object Relational Mapping

Beans can't be used in desktop app

JPA (entités)

entity = table in the DB

@ID Ele primaire

@Generate

@Idclass

@Column

PK => la 1ère colonne

3rd PK => 3ème colonne

DB-> column => R en

@Quoi ?

@modification

@Lob

@Basic

lazy

EAGER

à la fin, les objets

donné à la récupération

ça va être un peu moins bien pour une opération de recherche

Grâce à ça

@One to many → Lists >

entities -> Générées -> Bonne syntaxe XML pour le param

<class> ... jpa name </class>

Idem pour la relation de BD -> Beaucoup moins bon que ce

Annotation

@Entity

@Table

@Id

@Column

@GeneratedValue

Entity -> Point to car -> Part of this entity -> miss

The Class xxxx

@Entity

@Table (name = "tablename") →

public class xxxx {

@Id

@Column (name = "xxx_id")

auto generated by DB

@GeneratedValue (strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)

→ first column

private Integer id;

private

varchar(128) can be null?

@Column (name = "name", length = 128, nullable = "false")

→ Second col

private String name;

private float price;

create getters and setters

Run It

Create a class with a main method

```
final StandardServiceRegistry reg = new StandardServiceRegistryBuilder()
    .configure() // configure setting from the cfg.xml
    .build()
```

try { a factory for session objects. 1 per DB

① SessionFactory factory = new MetadataSource (reg)
 .buildMetadata().buildSessionFactory();

② Session session = factory.openSession();

③ Transaction tran = session.beginTransaction();

④ Create object and set its attribute (object: entity)

⑤ session.save (object)

⑥ transaction.commit()

⑦ session.close();

⑧ transaction.close();

Generating Tables From JPA

can be done by Hibernate

where: cfg.xml or persistence.xml

<property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto"> create </property>

When I run the app for the first time it will create. But after creating I need to change it to update

It seems like I need to create a main method and inside

EntityManagerFactory factory = Persistence.createEntityManagerFactory(name of persistence)

EntityManager em = factory.createEntityManager();

UTUBE: Hibernate create tables from Entities (Forward Engineering)

pm.xml

For it to work I need the following dependencies

- ① hibernate-core
- ② mysql-connector-java

In the main resources I will create a new xml file: hibernate.cfg.xml

cfg.xml

<hibernate-configuration>

<session-factory>

<property name="connection.url"> jdbc:mysql://localhost

<property name="connection.username"> root </p

<!-- password--> piz2417 </p

<property name="dialect"> org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect </p

<property name="hibernate.show_sql"> true </p

req -> st. db. ss

<property name="hibernate.format_sql"> true </p

SQL

<property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto"> create </p>

<mapping class="packagename.classname"> of the entity

update: if I want to add columns or add data, if I made changes? Entity

create-drop: use for testing. drop when the session ends / sessionFactory

create: if the table exists it drop it and then create

validate: validate the schema, makes no changes to the DB

Note: Hibernate doesn't touch the schema. Use it when the DB = stable and in production

Entity Manager → interface !!!

Interface

session bean → implement some JG-Bean methods → into EJB
methods injects db by SQL request EJB CRUD op

add → persist()

delete → delete()

flush() → Force la synchron avec le DB

UPDATE → merge()

} methods abstract

session → ont implement JG

bean

EJB

Injection de dépendance : Design Pattern.

dépendance = service

@Persistence Context } in my Entity Manager à inject the
EntityManager em; } service EntityManager em;
injection par interface

Session Bean

@Stateless: ↑ performance

↓ temps d'exécution

stocké
cache

l'obj dans ejb pour client G

@Stateful: pas persistance

→ pas stocké en cache

. (obj) client 1 = instance 1

@singleton: 1 seul instance en memoire pour tous les clients

class pojo implement Serializable

@
↳

Bean

Serializable

Object → stat. et inst. class -> object

JNDI Java Naming and Directory

dns its service unique (global unique) of our object

List of Java keywords

In the Java programming language, a **Keyword** is any one of 52 reserved words^[1] that have a predefined meaning in the language; because of this, programmers cannot use keywords as names for variables, methods, classes, or as any other identifier.^[2] Of these 52 keywords, 49 are in use, 1 is in preview, and 2 are not in use. Due to their special functions in the language, most integrated development environments for Java use syntax highlighting to display keywords in a different colour for easy identification.

Contents

- [List](#)
- [Reserved Identifiers](#)
- [Reserved words for literal values](#)
- [Unused](#)
- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
- [External links](#)

byte

The `byte` keyword is used to declare a field that can hold an 8-bit signed two's complement integer.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type `byte`.^{[7][8]}

```
public void processData() {
    do {
        int data = getData();
        if (data < 0)
            performOperation1(data);
        else
            performOperation2(data);
    } while (hasMoreData());
}
```

A snippet of Java code with keywords highlighted in blue and `font` (font)

List

- case**
 - A statement in the `switch` block can be labeled with one or more case or `default` labels. The `switch` statement evaluates its expression, then executes all statements that follow the matching case label; see [switch](#).^{[9][10]}
- catch**
 - Used in conjunction with a `try` block and an optional `finally` block. The statements in the catch block specify what to do if a specific type of exception is thrown by the try block.
- char**
 - Defines a character variable capable of holding any character of the Java source files character set.
- class**
 - A type that defines the implementation of a particular kind of object. A class definition defines instance and class fields, methods, and inner classes as well as specifying the interfaces the class implements and the immediate superclass of the class. If the superclass is not explicitly specified, the superclass is implicitly `Object`. (<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/lang/Object.html>). The `class` keyword can also be used in the form `Class.class` to get a `Class` object without needing an instance of that class. For example, `String.class` can be used instead of doing `new String().getClass()`.
- const**
 - Unused but reserved.
- continue**
 - Used to resume program execution at the end of the current loop body. If followed by a label, continue resumes execution at the end of the enclosing labeled loop body.
- default**
 - The `default` keyword can optionally be used in a `switch` statement to label a block of statements to be executed if no case matches the specified value; see [switch](#).^{[9][10]}
 - Alternatively, the `default` keyword can also be used to declare default values in a Java annotation. From Java 8 onwards, the `default` keyword can be used to allow an interface to provide an implementation of a method.
- do**
 - The `do` keyword is used in conjunction with `while` to create a do-while loop, which executes a block of statements associated with the loop and then tests a boolean expression associated with the `while`. If the expression evaluates to `true`, the block is executed again; this continues until the expression evaluates to `false`.^{[11][12]}
- double**
 - The `double` keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit double precision IEEE 754 floating-point number.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type `double`.^{[7][8]}
- else**
 - The `else` keyword is used in conjunction with `if` to create an if-else statement, which tests a boolean expression; if the expression evaluates to `true`, the block of statements associated
- break**
 - Used to end the execution in the current loop body.

with the `if` are evaluated; if it evaluates to `false`, the block of statements associated with the `else` are evaluated.^{[13][14]}

enum (added in J2SE 5.0)^[4]

A Java keyword used to declare an enumerated type. Enumerations extend the base class `Enum` (<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/lang/Enum.html>).^[1]

extends

Used in a class declaration to specify the superclass; used in an interface declaration to specify one or more superinterfaces. Class X extends class Y to add functionality, either by adding fields or methods to class Y, or by overriding methods of class Y. An interface Z extends one or more interfaces by adding methods. Class X is said to be a subclass of class Y; Interface Z is said to be a subinterface of the interfaces it extends.

final

Define an entity once that cannot be changed nor derived from later. More specifically, a final class cannot be subclassed, a final method cannot be overridden, and a final variable can occur at most once as a left-hand expression on an executed command. All methods in a final class are implicitly `final`.

finally

Used to define a block of statements for a block defined previously by the `try` keyword. The finally block is executed after execution exits the try block and any associated catch clauses regardless of whether an exception was thrown or caught, or execution left method in the middle of the try or catch blocks using the `return` keyword.

float

The `float` keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit single precision IEEE 754 floating-point number.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type `float`.^{[7][8]}

for

The `for` keyword is used to create a for loop, which specifies a variable initialization, a boolean expression, and an incrementation. The variable initialization is performed first, and then the boolean expression is evaluated. If the expression evaluates to `true`, the block of statements associated with the loop are executed, and then the incrementation is performed. The boolean expression is then evaluated again; this continues until the expression evaluates to `false`.^[15]

As of J2SE 5.0, the `for` keyword can also be used to create a so-called "enhanced for loop".^[16] which specifies an array or `Iterable` (<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/10/docs/api/java/lang/Iterable.html>) object; each iteration of the loop executes the associated block of statements using a different element in the array or `Iterable`.^[15]

goto

Unused

if

The `if` keyword is used to create an `if` statement, which tests a boolean expression; if the expression evaluates to `true`, the block of statements associated with the `if` statement is executed. This keyword can also be used to create an `if-else` statement; see `else`.^{[13][14]}

implements

Included in a class declaration to specify one or more interfaces that are implemented by the current class. A class inherits the types and abstract methods declared by the interfaces.

import

Used at the beginning of a source file to specify classes or entire Java packages to be referred to later without including their package names in the reference. Since J2SE 5.0, import statements can import static members of a class.^[1]

instanceof

A binary operator that takes an object reference as its first operand and a class or interface as its second operand and produces a boolean result. The `instanceof` operator evaluates to true if and only if the runtime type of the object is assignment compatible with the class or interface.

int

The `int` keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 32-bit signed two's complement integer.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type `int`.^{[7][8]}

interface

Used to declare a special type of class that only contains abstract or default methods, constant (`static final`) fields and static interfaces. It can later be implemented by classes that declare the interface with the `implements` keyword. As multiple inheritance is not allowed in Java, interfaces are used to circumvent it. An interface can be defined within another interface.

long

The `long` keyword is used to declare a variable that can hold a 64-bit signed two's complement integer.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type `long`.^{[7][8]}

native

Used in method declarations to specify that the method is not implemented in the same Java source file, but rather in another language.^[9]

new

Used to create an instance of a class or array object. Using keyword for this end is not completely necessary (as exemplified by Scala), though it serves two purposes: it enables the existence of different namespace for methods and class names, it defines statically and locally that a fresh object is indeed created, and of what runtime type it is (arguably introducing dependency into the code).

non-sealed Used to declare that a class or interface which extends a sealed class can be extended by unknown classes.^[17]

package -Java package is a group of similar classes and interfaces. Packages are declared with the package keyword.

private The `private` keyword is used in the declaration of a method, field, or inner class; private members can only be accessed by other members of their own class.^[18]

protected

The **protected** keyword is used in the declaration of a method, field, or inner class; protected members can only be accessed by members of their own class, that class's subclasses or classes from the same package.^[18]

public The public keyword is used in the declaration of a class, method, or field; public classes, methods, and fields can be accessed by the members of any class.^[19]

return Used to finish the execution of a method. It can be followed by a value required by the method definition that is returned to the caller.

short The short keyword is used to declare a field that can hold a 16-bit signed two's complement integer.^{[5][6]} This keyword is also used to declare that a method returns a value of the primitive type short.^{[7][8]}

static Used to declare a field, method, or inner class as a class field. Classes maintain one copy of class fields regardless of how many instances exist of that class. static also is used to define a method as a class method. Class methods are bound to the class instead of to a specific instance, and can only operate on class fields. (Classes and interfaces declared as static members of another class or interface are actually top-level classes and are not inner classes.)

strictfp (added in J2SE 1.2)^[4] A Java keyword used to restrict the precision and rounding of floating point calculations to ensure portability.^[8]

super Inheritance basically used to achieve dynamic binding or run-time polymorphism in java. Used to access members of a class inherited by the class in which it appears. Allows a subclass to access overridden methods and hidden members of its superclass. The super keyword is also used to forward a call from a constructor to a constructor in the superclass. Also used to specify a lower bound on a type parameter in Generics.

switch The switch keyword is used in conjunction with case and default to create a switch statement, which evaluates a variable, matches its value to a specific case, and executes the block of statements associated with that case. If no case matches the value, the optional block labelled by default is executed, if included.^{[9][10]}

synchronized Used in the declaration of a method or code block to acquire the mutex lock for an object while the current thread executes the code.^[8] For static methods, the object locked is the class's class. Guarantees that at most one thread at a time operating on the same object executes that code. The mutex lock is automatically released when execution exits the synchronized code. Fields, classes and interfaces cannot be declared as synchronized.

this Used to represent an instance of the class in which it appears. this can be used to access class members and as a reference to the current instance. The this keyword is also used to forward a call from one constructor in a class to another constructor in the same class.

throw

The declared exception instance to be thrown. This causes execution to continue with the first enclosing exception handler declared by the catch keyword to handle an assignment compatible exception type. If no such exception handler is found in the current method, then the method returns and the process is repeated in the calling method. If no exception handler is found in any method call on the stack, then the exception is passed to the thread's uncaught exception handler.

throws Used in method declarations to specify which exceptions are not handled within the method but rather passed to the next higher level of the program. All uncaught exceptions in a method that are not instances of RuntimeException must be declared using the throws keyword.

transient Declares that an instance field is not part of the default serialized form of an object. When an object is serialized, only the values of its non-transient instance fields are included in the default serial representation. When an object is deserialized, transient fields are initialized only to their default value. If the default form is not used, e.g. when a serialPersistentFields table is declared in the class hierarchy, all transient keywords are ignored.^{[19][20]}

try Defines a block of statements that have exception handling. If an exception is thrown inside the try block, an optional catch block can handle declared exception types. Also, an optional finally block can be declared that will be executed when execution exits the try block and catch clauses, regardless of whether an exception is thrown or not. A try block must have at least one catch clause or a finally block.

void The void keyword is used to declare that a method does not return any value.^[7]

volatile

Used in field declarations to guarantee visibility of changes to variables across threads. Every read of a volatile variable will be read from main memory, and not from the CPU cache, and that every write to a volatile variable will be written to main memory, and not just to the CPU cache.^[21] Methods, classes and interfaces thus cannot be declared volatile, nor can local variables or parameters.

while The while keyword is used to create a while loop, which tests a boolean expression and executes the block of statements associated with the loop if the expression evaluates to true; this continues until the expression evaluates to false. This keyword can also be used to create a do-while loop; see do.^{[11][12]}

Reserved Identifiers

The following identifiers are not keywords, however they are restricted in some contexts:

permits The permits clause specifies the classes that are permitted to extend a sealed class.^[22]

record

sealed A sealed class or interface can only be extended or implemented only by classes and interfaces permitted to do so.^[23]

var A special identifier that cannot be used as a type name (since Java 10).^[24]

yield Used to set a value for a switch expression

Reserved words for literal values

true A boolean literal value.

false A boolean literal value.

null A reference literal value.

Unused

const Although reserved as a keyword in Java, const is not used and has no function.^{[2][25]} For defining constants in Java, see the final keyword.

goto Although reserved as a keyword in Java, goto is not used and has no function.^{[2][25]}

See also

- Java annotation

References

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4. "Java Language Keywords" (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/_keywords.html). *The Java Tutorials*. Sun Microsystems, Inc. Retrieved 2017-07-24.
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7. "Returning a Value from a Method" (<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/returnval.html>). *The Java Tutorials*. Sun Microsystems, Inc. February 14, 2008. Retrieved 2008-12-03.
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