

Java

Lecture 9 –

Annotations, Enums, JUnit, Files



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Agenda

- Annotations
- Enums
- Unit Test
- Files



Annotations

- metadata
- No direct effect on the code they annotate
- Uses
 - compiler information
 - compile-time and deployment-time processing
 - runtime processing



Annotations

- Format

`@Override`

`@SuppressWarnings(value = "unchecked")`



Annotations

- Elements

```
@Author(  
    name = "Benjamin Franklin",  
    date = "3/27/2003"  
)  
class MyClass() { ... }
```

```
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")  
void myMethod() { ... }
```

```
@SuppressWarnings(value = "unchecked")  
void myMethod() { ... }
```



Annotations

- Applications
 - Declaration of classes
 - Fields
 - Methods
 - Other - As of Java 8
 - instance creation expression - `new @Interned MyObject()`
 - type cast - `myString = (@NonNull String) str;`
 - implements clause:
`class UnmodifiableList<T> implements
@ReadOnly List<@ReadOnly T> {...}`
 - thrown exception declaration
`void monitorTemperature() throws
@Critical TemperatureException {...}`



Annotations

- Declaration

```
@interface ClassPreamble {  
    String author();  
    String date();  
    int currentRevision() default 1;  
    String lastModified() default "N/A";  
    String lastModifiedBy() default "N/A";  
    // Note use of array  
    String[] reviewers();  
}
```



Annotations

- Use

```
@ClassPreamble (  
    author = "John Doe",  
    date = "3/17/2002",  
    currentRevision = 6,  
    lastModified = "4/12/2004",  
    lastModifiedBy = "Jane Doe",  
    // Note array notation  
    reviewers = {"Alice", "Bob", "Cindy"}  
)  
public class Generation3List extends Generation2List {
```




Annotations

- Predefined Annotations
 - @Deprecated
 - @Override
 - @SuppressWarnings
 - @SafeVarargs
 - @Test (JUnit)



Annotations

■ Annotations to annotations

■ @Retention

- `RetentionPolicy.SOURCE`
- `RetentionPolicy.CLASS`
- `RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME`

■ @Target

- `ElementType.ANNOTATION_TYPE`
- `ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR`
- `ElementType.FIELD`
- `ElementType.LOCAL_VARIABLE`
- `ElementType.METHOD`
- `ElementType.PACKAGE`
- `ElementType.PARAMETER`
- `ElementType.TYPE`



Enums

- A predefined list of constants
- Use when a variable can only take one of a small set of possible values
- Increase compile-time checking
- Reduce errors from passing invalid constants
- Document legal values



Enums

■ Example

```
enum ChessPiece {  
    PAWN,  
    KNIGHT,  
    BISHOP,  
    QUEEN,  
    KING;  
}
```



Enums

- Implicitly extend `java.lang.Enum`
- Type-safe
- Can get all possible values with `MyEnum.values()`
- Implicitly static and final - cannot be changed
- Can be compared with “==”
- Cannot create instance with **new** (constructor is private)
- Can be declared inside and outside of class, but cannot be declared in a method



Enums

- Enums declared outside a class must not be static, final, abstract, protected or private
- Can contain constructors, methods, variables
- Constructors can have arguments and be overloaded
- Constructors can never be called directly in code



Unit Test

- Software Testing Method
- Tests Individual Units of code
- Unit Test vs Acceptance Test vs Integration Test vs Performance Test



JUnit

- Test Case
- Test Suite

```
//JUnit Suite Test
@RunWith(Suite.class)
@Suite.SuiteClasses({
    TestJunit1.class , TestJunit2.class
})
public class JunitTestSuite {
}
```




Test Case

```
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

public class TestJUnit1 {

    String message = "Robert";
    MessageUtil messageUtil = new MessageUtil(message);

    @Test
    public void testPrintMessage() {
        System.out.println("Inside testPrintMessage()");
        assertEquals(message, messageUtil.printMessage());
    }
}
```



Test Case

- @Before
- @After
- @BeforeClass
- @AfterClass

- @Test



Test Case

- Calculator
 - sum()
 - difference()
- CalculatorTest
 - testSum()
 - testDifference()



Files

- java.io.File
 - create new file
 - check if file exists
 - check if is directory
 - create temporary file
 - delete file
 - get full path
 - list files
 - read / write to file
 - others



Files

■ new File object

```
File file = new File("path_to_file");  
  
file.exists();  
  
file.getAbsolutePath();  
  
file.createNewFile();  
  
File.separator  
  
file.listFiles()
```



Read from File

```
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
FileReader("file.txt"));
try {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    String line = br.readLine();

    while (line != null) {
        sb.append(line);
        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());
        line = br.readLine();
    }
    String everything = sb.toString();
} finally {
    br.close();
}
```



Read from File

Java 8 only

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String content = null;  
        try {  
            content = Files.lines(  
                Paths.get("C:/Users/admin/temp/somefile.txt"),  
                StandardCharsets.UTF_8)  
                .collect(Collectors.joining(System.getProperty("line.separator")));  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
  
        System.out.println(content);  
    }  
}
```



Write to File

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        File file = new File("C:/temp/somefile.txt");  
        Writer output = null;  
        try {  
            output = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(file));  
            output.write("Something to write");  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
            if (output != null) {  
                try {  
                    output.close();  
                } catch (IOException e) {  
                    e.printStackTrace();  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```




Write to File

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        File file = new File("C:/temp/somefile.txt");  
        try (Writer output = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(file)))  
        {  
            output.write("Something to write");  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```