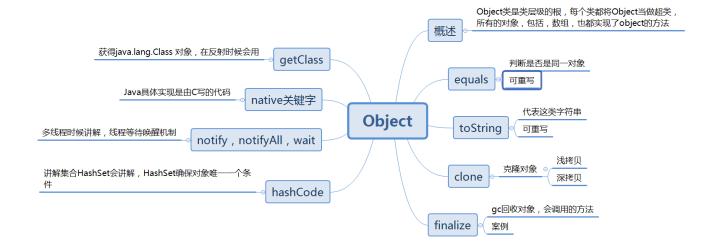
# \* 今天学习目标

- \*能够掌握Object类常见的方法
  - \* 所有父类的超类(父类,基类)
  - \* equals,toString
  - \* 常用...
  - \* clone:浅拷贝,深拷贝
  - \* native,finalize
- \*能够掌握DecimalFormat对数字的格式化
  - \* double d=0.1 --->10%
- \*能够在科学计算/财务计算时使用BigInteger/BigDecimal
  - \*精度不够精确,范围不够大(long)
  - \* double d1=2; double d2=1.1; --->0.8999999999
- \*能够掌握日期相关的类
  - \* Date , Calendar , SImpleDateFormat , LocalDate,LocalTime,LocalDateTime

-----

\*能够掌握Object类常见的方法



- \* 查看Object的源码
- \* Object的概述
- \* Object类是类层级的根,每个类都将Object当做超类,所有的对象,包括,数组,也都实现了Object的方法
  - \* equals
    - \* 默认比较当前对象引用
    - \*回顾String重写equals方法,比较是内容
    - \* 定义JavaBean重写equals方法

```
1 * 为什么要重写equals
 2 public class User {
 3
       private int id;
       private String name;
 4
 5
       public User() {
 6
 7
           super();
 8
       }
       public User(int id, String name) {
 9
           super();
10
           this.id = id;
11
12
           this.name = name;
       }
13
       public int getId() {
14
           return id;
15
16
       }
17
       public void setId(int id) {
           this.id = id;
18
19
       }
       public String getName() {
20
           return name;
21
22
       }
       public void setName(String name) {
23
           this.name = name;
24
25
       }
26
27 }
28 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
29
         User u1=new User(1001, "xiaohei");
         User u2=new User(1001, "xiaohei");
30
         System.out.println(u1.equals(u2));
31
32 }
33 结果: false
    * 当User的id和名字一样,在现实中应该是同一用户,但是程序判断为false,因为它默认只对比
34
35
36 * 编写思路
37 1 判断是否同一对象,假如是返回true
38 2 判断传进来对象是否为空,假如为null,返回false
39 3 判断传进来的对象是否与当前的对象Class一样,假如不一样,返回false
40 4 强制转换类型
41 5 判断所选属性是否一样(属性对象要做非空判断),假如不一样返回false
42 6 全部通过返回true
43 @Override
      public boolean equals(Object obj) {
44
         1 判断是否同一对象,假如是返回true
45 //
46
         if(obj==this) {
47
             return true;
         }
48
         2 判断传进来对象是否为空,假如为null,返回false
49 //
50
         if(obj==null) {
             return false;
51
52
         }
         3 判断传进来的对象是否与当前的对象Class一样,假如不一样,返回false
53 //
         if(!this.getClass().equals(obj.getClass())) {
54
55
             return false;
         }
56
         4 强制转换类型
57 //
         User other=(User)obj;
58
59 //
         5 判断所选属性是否一样(属性对象要做非空判断),假如不一样返回false
         if(id !=other.id) {
60
             return false;
61
         }
62
         if(name==null) {
63
             if(other.name!=null) {
64
                return false;
65
66
             }
         }else if(!name.equals(other.name)) {
67
             return false;
68
```

```
69
         6 全部通过返回true
70 //
71
          return true;
72
      }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
73
          User u1=new User(1001, "xiaohei");
74
          User u2=new User(1001, "xiaohei");
75
          System.out.println(u1.equals(u2));
76
77
      }
78 结果为: true
79 * 可以自动生成
```

# \* toString

```
* 默认是:全类名+'@'+hashcode十六进制值
* getClass().getName() + "@" + Integer.toHexString(hashCode())
```

\* 例子

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    User u1=new User(1001,"xiaohei");
    System.out.println(u1.toString());
}
结果: com.lg.test1.User@84a40cc5
```

## \* 重写

```
1 @Override
2 public String toString() {
3 return "用户id: "+id+";用户名: "+name;
4 }
5 结果: 用户id: 1001;用户名: xiaohei
6
7 可自动生成
```

- \* 浅拷贝
  - \*基本数据类型直接copy值
  - \* 引用copy引用地址值

```
1 * 需要拷贝对象,需要
      * 实现Cloneable接口
 2
      * 重写clone方法
 3
4 public class Address {
5
      private String province;// 省份
      private String city;// 城市
6
      private String area;// 区
7
      private String street;// 街道
8
      // 构造器,set/get,toString
9
10 }
11
12
  public class Person implements Cloneable {
13
      private int age;// 年龄
14
      private String name;// 姓名
15
      private Address address;// 地址
16
      // 构造器,set/get,toString
17
18
      @Override
      protected Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {
19
          return super.clone();
20
21
      }
22
23 }
24
25 public static void main(String[] args) throws CloneNotSupportedException {
26
          // 浅拷贝
          Person p1=new Person();
27
          p1.setAge(20);
28
          p1.setName("xiaohei");
29
          Address address=new Address("广东省","广州市","天河区","黄村街道3号");
30
          p1.setAddress(address);
31
          Person p2=(Person)p1.clone();
32
          System.out.println("当前是否是同一对象:"+(p1==p2));
33
```

```
34
         System.out.println("属性引用是否同一对象"+(p1.getAddress()==p2.getAddress
         System.out.println(p1);
35
         System.out.println(p2);
36
         System.out.println("----");
37
         p2.setAge(30);
38
39
         p2.setName("xiaobai");
         Address address2=p2.getAddress();
40
         address2.setStreet("车陂街道3号");
41
         p2.setAddress(address2);
42
         System.out.println("当前是否是同一对象:"+(p1==p2));
43
         System.out.println("属性引用是否同一对象"+(p1.getAddress()==p2.getAddress
44
         System.out.println(p1);
45
         System.out.println(p2);
46
47
      }
48
49 结果:
50 当前是否是同一对象:false
51 属性引用是否同一对象true
52 Person [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are
53 Person [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are
54 -----
55 当前是否是同一对象:false
56 属性引用是否同一对象true
57 Person [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are
58 Person [age=30, name=xiaobai, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are
59
```

## \* 深拷贝

```
1
   * 在浅拷贝基础修改
   * Address 实现 Cloneable
2
   * Address 重写 clone方法
3
   * Person 修改clone方法
4
5
      @Override
      protected Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {
6
7
          // 调用父类clone方法
8
          Person person=(Person) super.clone();
9
          address=(Address) person.address.clone();
          return person;
10
```

```
# 测试结果

### 当前是否是同一对象:false

### Berson [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are person [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are 当前是否是同一对象:false

### Berson [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are person [age=20, name=xiaohei, address=Address [province=广东省, city=广州市, are person [age=30, name=xiaobai, address=Address [address=Address [address=Addr
```

#### \* finalize

法

\* Java垃圾回收器在某个时机(例如内存不足的时候)回收空引用的时候,会触发此方

```
1 public class Person {
 2
       String name;
 3
       @Override
 4
       protected void finalize() throws Throwable {
 5
           super.finalize();
 6
 7
           System.out.println("垃圾回收器回收Person对象...");
 8
       }
 9
  }
10
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
11
           Person p=new Person();
12
           p.name="xiaohei";
13
14
           p=null;
           String str="";
15
           int i=0;
16
           while(true) {
17
               str+=i;
18
19
               i++;
```

- \*能够掌握DecimalFormat对数字的格式化
  - \* setMaximumFractionDigits , setMaximumIntegerDigits , setMinimumFractionDigits setMinimumIntegerDigits

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
2
         DecimalFormat df=new DecimalFormat();
3
         double d=888.66666666;
         // 默认显示3位小数
4
5
         System.out.println(df.format(d));
         System.out.println("----");
6
7
         // 设置小数点后最大位数为6
         df.setMaximumFractionDigits(6);
8
9
         // 设置正数最大多少位
         df.setMaximumIntegerDigits(15);
10
         System.out.println(df.format(d));
11
         System.out.println("----");
12
         // 设置小数点后最小位数为10(不够会自动后面补0)
13
         df.setMinimumFractionDigits(10);
14
         // 设置正数最小位数为10(不够会自动补前面0)
15
         df.setMinimumIntegerDigits(10);
16
         System.out.println(df.format(d));
17
18
19
     }
20 结果:
21 888.667
22 -----
23 888.666667
24 -----
25 0,000,000,888.666666600
```

- \* DecimalFormatSymbols, setGroupingSize
  - \* setGroupingSeparator , setDecimalSeparator

```
1 public static void main(String[] args) {
 2
          double d=88888.66666666;
 3
          DecimalFormat df=new DecimalFormat();
          df.setMaximumFractionDigits(8);
4
          df.setGroupingSize(2);
 5
          DecimalFormatSymbols sfs = df.getDecimalFormatSymbols();
6
          sfs.setGroupingSeparator(';'); //设置分组分隔符(默认是,)
7
          sfs.setDecimalSeparator('p'); //设置小数点分隔符(默认是.)
8
          df.setDecimalFormatSymbols(sfs);
9
          System.out.println(df.format(d));
10
          System.out.println("----");
11
          //取消分组
12
          df.setGroupingUsed(false);//
13
          System.out.println(df.format(d));
14
      }
15
16 结果:
17 8;88;88p66666666
18 -----
19 88888p66666666
```

\* pattern: ##%##,00%00

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 2
           double a=1.220;
 3
           double b=11.33;
 4
           double c=0.26666;
           DecimalFormat df=new DecimalFormat();
 5
           df.applyPattern("##.##%");
 6
           df.applyPattern("000.00%");
 7
   //
           System.out.println(df.format(a));
 8
           System.out.println(df.format(b));
 9
           System.out.println(df.format(c));
10
       }
11
12 结果:
```

```
13 122%
14 1133%
15 26.67%
```

- \*能够在科学计算/财务计算时使用BigInteger/BigDecimal
- \* 概述: JAVA中有两个用于表示大数值的类BigInteger和BigDecimal,可以表示任意长度、任意精度。当整数跟浮点数的取值范围或精度不能满足要求时,就需要用更大或者精度更高的类型BigInteger和BigDecimal了。

```
1 * BigDecimal
 2 public static void main(String[] args) {
 3
          double d1=2;
          double d2=1.2;
4
 5
          double d3=1.1;
          System.out.println("double 类型运算结果: "+(d1-d2));
 6
 7
          System.out.println("double 类型运算结果: "+(d1-d3));
8
          BigDecimal bd1=BigDecimal.valueOf(2);
9
          BigDecimal bd2=BigDecimal.valueOf(1.2);
10
          BigDecimal bd3=BigDecimal.valueOf(1.1);
11
12
          System.out.println("BigDecimal 类型运算结果: "+(bd1.subtract(bd2).double"
13
          System.out.println("BigDecimal 类型运算结果: "+(bd1.subtract(bd3).double"
14
15
      }
16
17 * 结果
18 double 类型运算结果: 0.8
19 double 类型运算结果: 0.89999999999999
20 BigDecimal 类型运算结果: 0.8
21 BigDecimal 类型运算结果: 0.9
22
23 * BigInteger
24 public static void main(String[] args) {
          //正常情况下一个整数最多只能放在long类型之中,但是假如超过long的最大值了,可以
25
          int i=2147483648; // 最大值: 2147483647
26 //
```

### \* 能够掌握日期相关的类

\* Date , Calendar , SImpleDateFormat , LocalDate,LocalTime,LocalDateTime

\* Date

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Date d=new Date();
    System.out.println(d.toString());
    System.out.println(d.getTime());// 1970-01-01 00:00:00 开始计算的
    }
    * 结果
    Mon Aug 12 22:13:13 CST 2019
    1565619193827

    * 断点提示属性
    * 此类的很多方法都过时了,建议是用Calendar
```

### \* Calendar

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
    int year = calendar.get(Calendar.YEAR);
    int month=calendar.get(Calendar.MONTH)+1;
    int day=calendar.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH);
    System.out.println("Calendar类获得的时间"+year+":"+month+":"+day);
}
```

```
8 结果:
9 Calendar类获得的时间2019:8:12
```

### \*日期的转换

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ParseException {
          // 时间毫秒值转换成日期,再格式化成字符串
 2
          long now=System.currentTimeMillis();
 3
          Date d=new Date(now);
4
 5
          SimpleDateFormat sdf=new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
          String dateStr = sdf.format(d);
6
          System.out.println(dateStr);
7
8
9
          // 日期字符串转换成日期(str-->date-->calendar)
          Date date = sdf.parse(dateStr);
10
          Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
11
          calendar.setTime(date);
12
          System.out.println(calendar.get(Calendar.YEAR));
13
14
      }
15
16 * 结果
17
      2019-08-12 22:46:45
      2019
18
```

### \* 能够掌握日期相关的类

\* Date

```
9
10 * 断点提示属性
11 * 此类的很多方法都过时了,建议是用Calendar
```

#### \* Calendar

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
    int year = calendar.get(Calendar.YEAR);
    int month=calendar.get(Calendar.MONTH)+1;
    int day=calendar.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH);
    System.out.println("Calendar类获得的时间"+year+":"+month+":"+day);
}

结果:
Calendar类获得的时间2019:8:12
```

### \*日期的转换

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws ParseException {
 2
           // 时间毫秒值转换成日期,再格式化成字符串
           long now=System.currentTimeMillis();
 3
          Date d=new Date(now);
4
          SimpleDateFormat sdf=new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
 5
           String dateStr = sdf.format(d);
6
          System.out.println(dateStr);
 7
8
           // 日期字符串转换成日期(str-->date-->calendar)
9
          Date date = sdf.parse(dateStr);
10
          Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
11
           calendar.setTime(date);
12
           System.out.println(calendar.get(Calendar.YEAR));
13
       }
14
15
16 * 结果
17
       2019-08-12 22:46:45
18
       2019
```

```
1 * LocalDate
 2 public static void main(String[] args) {
          LocalDate today = LocalDate.now();
          System.out.println("今天的日期是: "+today);
 4
          int year = today.getYear();
 5
          int monthValue = today.getMonthValue();
 6
          int dayOfMonth = today.getDayOfMonth();
 7
          System.out.println("今天的日期是: "+year+"年"+monthValue+"月"+dayOfMonth
 8
9
          LocalDate years = today.plusYears(1);
          System.out.println("明年的今天是: "+years);
10
          LocalDate months = today.plusMonths(2);
11
          System.out.println("两个月后是: "+months);
12
          LocalDate minusMonths = today.minusMonths(2);
13
          System.out.println("两个月前是: "+minusMonths);
14
          LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.of(2019, 8, 25);//月份从1开始,与之前版本
15
          System.out.println("指定的日期是: "+localDate);
16
17 }
18 结果:
19 今天的日期是: 2019-08-13
20 今天的日期是: 2019年8月13日
21 明年的今天是: 2020-08-13
22 两个月后是: 2019-10-13
23 两个月前是: 2019-06-13
24 指定的日期是: 2019-08-25
25
26 public static void main(String[] args) {
          LocalDate today = LocalDate.now();
27
          System.out.println("今天是: " + today);
28
          boolean leapYear = today.isLeapYear();
29
          System.out.println("今年是闰年么: " + leapYear);
30
          LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.of(2019, 8, 25);
31
          System.out.println("今天是2019-08-25么: " + localDate.equals(today));
32
          boolean before = today.isBefore(localDate);
33
          System.out.println("今天在2019-08-25之前么:" + before);
34
          Period between = Period.between(today, localDate);
35
```

```
36
          int days = between.getDays();
          System.out.println("今天与2019-08-25相差几天: " + days);
37
38 }
39 结果:
40 今天是: 2019-08-13
41 今年是闰年么: false
42 今天是2019-08-25么: false
43 今天在2019-08-25之前么: true
  今天与2019-08-25相差几天: 12
44
45
  public static void main(String[] args) {
46
           //LocalDate today = LocalDate.now();
47
          LocalDate dayOfBirth = LocalDate.of(1998, 8, 13);
48
49
          MonthDay birthDay = MonthDay.of(dayOfBirth.getMonth(), dayOfBirth.getDa
          MonthDay now = MonthDay.now();
50
          if(now.equals(birthDay)){
51
              System.out.println("今天是你的生日");
52
53
          }else {
              System.out.println("今天不是你的生日");
54
          }
55
56
      }
57
  结果:
  今天是你的生日
58
59
  * LocalTime
  public static void main(String[] args) {
61
          LocalTime now = LocalTime.now();
62
          System.out.println("当前时间是: "+now);
63
          LocalTime plusHours = now.plusHours(2);
64
          System.out.println("两小时后是: "+plusHours);
65
          LocalTime minusHours = now.minusHours(2);
66
          System.out.println("两个小时前是: "+minusHours);
67
          LocalTime plusMinutes = now.plusMinutes(40);
68
          System.out.println("40分钟后是: "+plusMinutes);
69
70 }
71 结果:
72 当前时间是: 09:14:23.960
73 两小时后是: 11:14:23.960
74 两个小时前是: 07:14:23.960
75 40分钟后是: 09:54:23.960
```

```
76
 77 * LocalDateTime
 78 public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
            LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.now();
 79
            System.out.println("now:"+now);
 80
 81
            LocalDate localDate = now.toLocalDate();
            LocalTime localTime = now.toLocalTime();
 82
            String format = now.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO LOCAL DATE);
 83
            System.out.println("ISO DATE TIME:"+format);
 84
            format = now.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
 85
            System.out.println("ISO_DATE:"+format);
 86
            format = now.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO TIME);
 87
            System.out.println("ISO_TIME:"+format);
 88
 89
            String dateTimeString = "2019-09-24 16:54:32";
 90
            DateTimeFormatter dateTimeFormatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy
 91
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = LocalDateTime.parse(dateTimeString, date1
 92
 93
            System.out.println("localDateTime: "+localDateTime);
            format = now.format(dateTimeFormatter);
 94
            System.out.println("format:"+format);
 95
 96
 97
        }
 98
 99 结果:
100 now: 2019-08-13T09:17:40.744
101 ISO DATE TIME:2019-08-13
102 ISO DATE: 2019-08-13
103 ISO_TIME:09:17:40.744
104 localDateTime: 2019-09-24T16:54:32
105 format: 2019-08-13 09:17:40
106
107
```