



A Swift Introduction to Java

Gevorderde Programmeertechnieken

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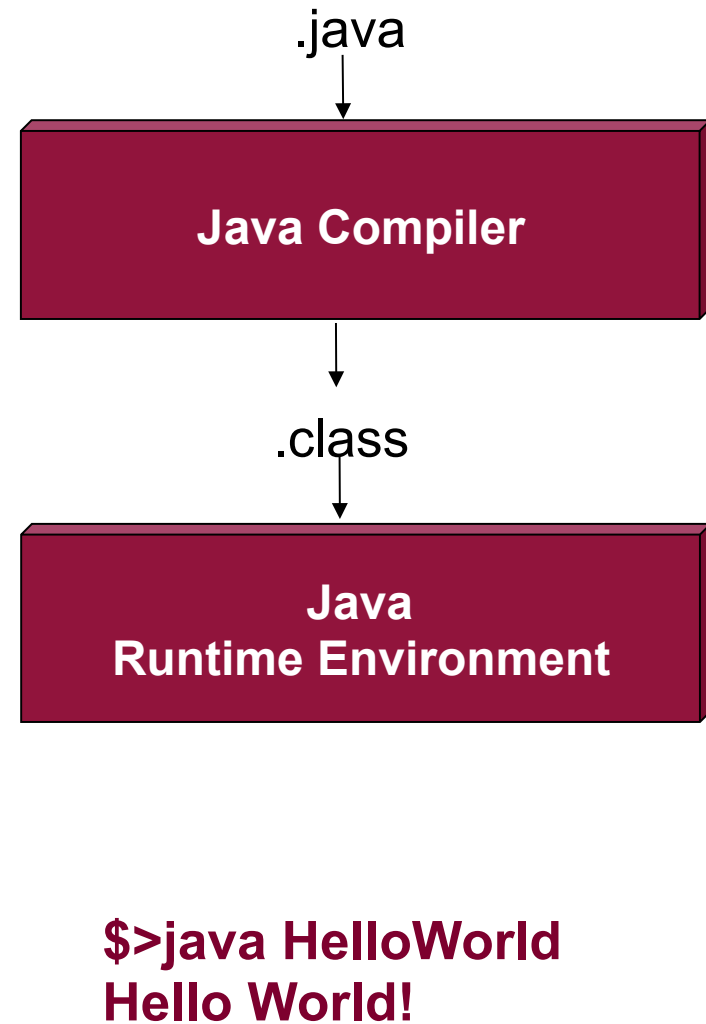
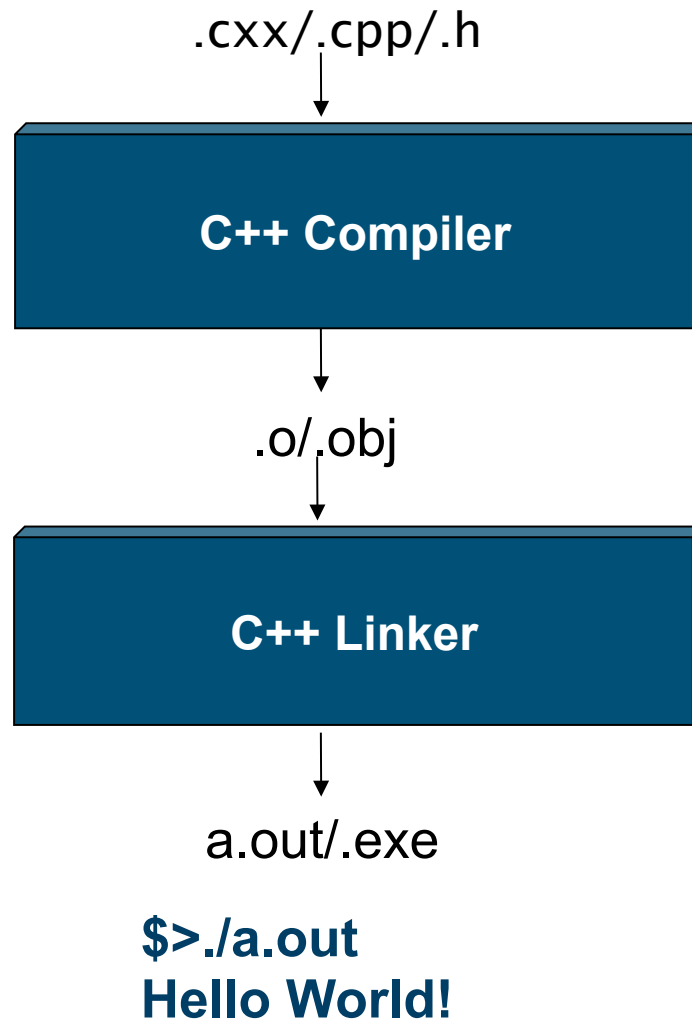
Hello World!

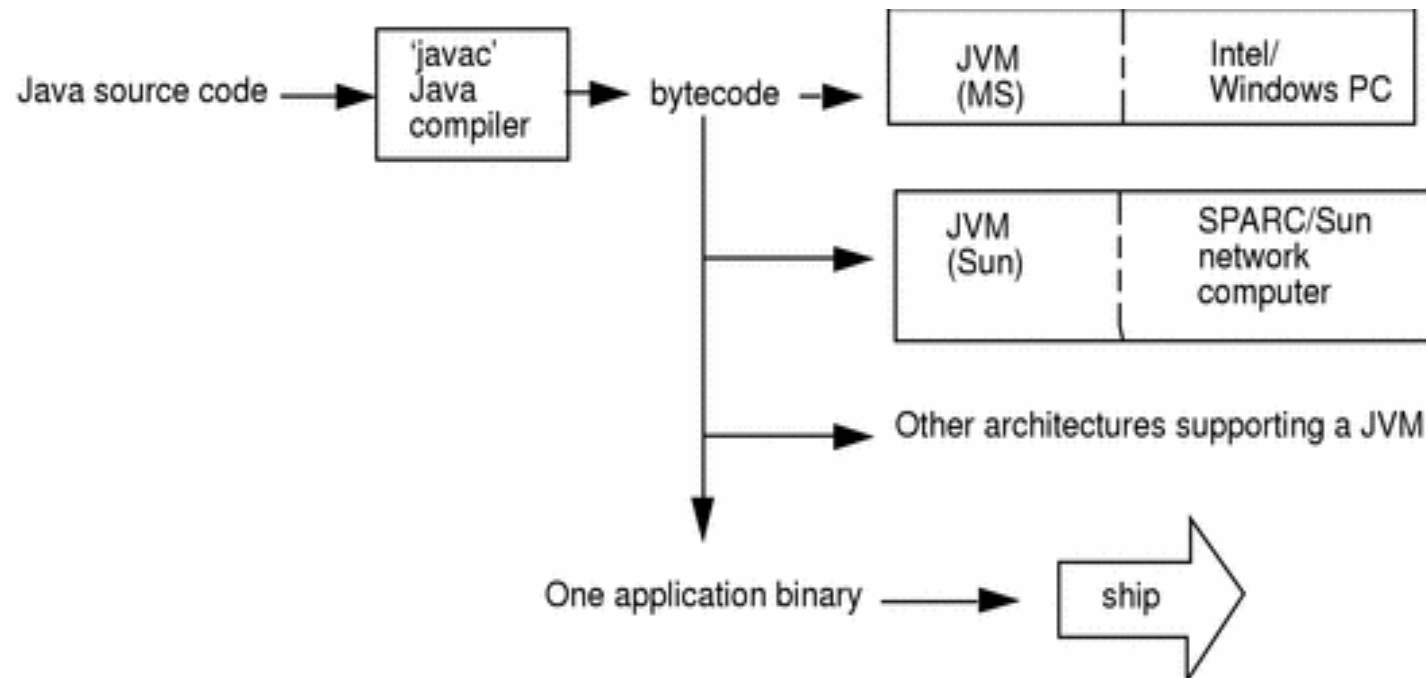
C++

```
int main () {  
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Java

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





Sample program

```
1 package myPackage;
2
3 public class Point2D extends Object implements IPoint2D, Comparable {
4     private double x;
5     private double y;
6     private static double epsilon = 0.00002;
7
8     public static void setEpsilon(final double epsilon) {
9         Point2D.epsilon = epsilon;
10    }
11
12    public Point2D(final double x, final double y) {
13        this.x = x;
14        this.y = y;
15    }
16
17    public Point2D(Point2D p) {
18        x = p.x;
19        y = p.y;
20    }
21
22    public double getX() {
23        return x;
24    }
25
26    public void setX(final double x) {
27        this.x = x;
28    }
29
30    public double getY() {
31        return y;
32    }
33
34    public void setY(final double y) {
35        this.y = y;
36    }
37
38    public String toString() {
39        return new String("(" + x + ", " + y + ")");
40    }
41
42    public boolean equals(Object o) {
43        if (this == o)
44            return true;
45        if (!(o instanceof Point2D))
46            return false;
47        Point2D p = (Point2D) o;
48        return (Math.abs(x - p.x) < Point2D.epsilon) && (Math.abs(y - p.y) < Point2D.epsilon);
49    }
50
51    public int compareTo(Object p) {
52        if (this.equals(p))
53            return 0;
54        if (y > ((IPoint2D)p).getY()) {
55            return 1;
56        }
57        return -1;
58    }
59 }
```

Interface IPoint2D

```
1 package myPackage;
2
3 interface IPoint2D {
4     void setX(double px);
5     double getX();
6     void setY(double py);
7     double getY();
8 }
```

.abstract keyword

```
3 public abstract class MyAbstractClass {
4     private int field;
5
6     abstract void foo();
7 }
```

Parameter passing

All types are passed by value

Primitive type (non-reference type)

int, long, float, double, char, boolean, ...

Non-primitive types (reference type)

Double, double[], MyCoolClass, ...

```
.void myFunc(int b) {}
```

```
.void myFunc(Car car) {}
```

← Copy of integer **value**

← Copy of **reference** to Car
object

Memory Management

No user-managed memory
Automatic garbage collection
 Reference counting
 Unpredictable

GC calls finalize method
On request : `System.gc()`

*"When control returns from the method call, the Java Virtual Machine has **made a best effort** to reclaim space from all discarded objects" (Sun Javadoc)*

Max. heap size tweaking
`java -Xmx1024M -Xms256M ...`

Access control

Keywords

- `public`: all
- `protected`: subclasses
- `private`: none
- Default: `arial`
- `package access` : every class in the package

Control flow

```
24     for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
25
26     }
27
28     do {
29
30     } while (cond);
31
32
33     while(cond) {
34
35     }
36
37     if(cond) {
38
39     } else if(cond) {
40
41     } else {
42
43     }
44
45
46     switch(myVar) { //byte, short, char, int, enum
47         case 2 : System.out.println("myVar 2"); break;
48         case 5 : System.out.println("myVar 5"); break;
49         default: System.out.println("Default clause"); break;
50     }
51
```

Control flow

```
33     while(cond) {  
34         //...  
35         continue; //Move to next iteration  
36         //...  
37     }  
38  
39     while(cond) {  
40         //...  
41         break; //Break out of loop  
42         //...  
43     }
```

Object class

Superclass of every Java class

- equals() / hashCode() / toString() / ...

Object clone() method

Field-by field shallow copy (protected access)

Deep copy on class A

- ↳ Override clone() method
- ↳ Make public
- ↳ Call super.clone() and catch CloneNotSupportedException
- ↳ Add deep copy semantics
- ↳ Implement Cloneable *tagging* interface
- ↳ **Warning! Implies cloneability of all derived classes**

Collections

.Framework

Interfaces

Implementations

Algorithms (Collections)

.Collection and Map interfaces

- Iteration
- Size calculation
- Element addition / removal

...

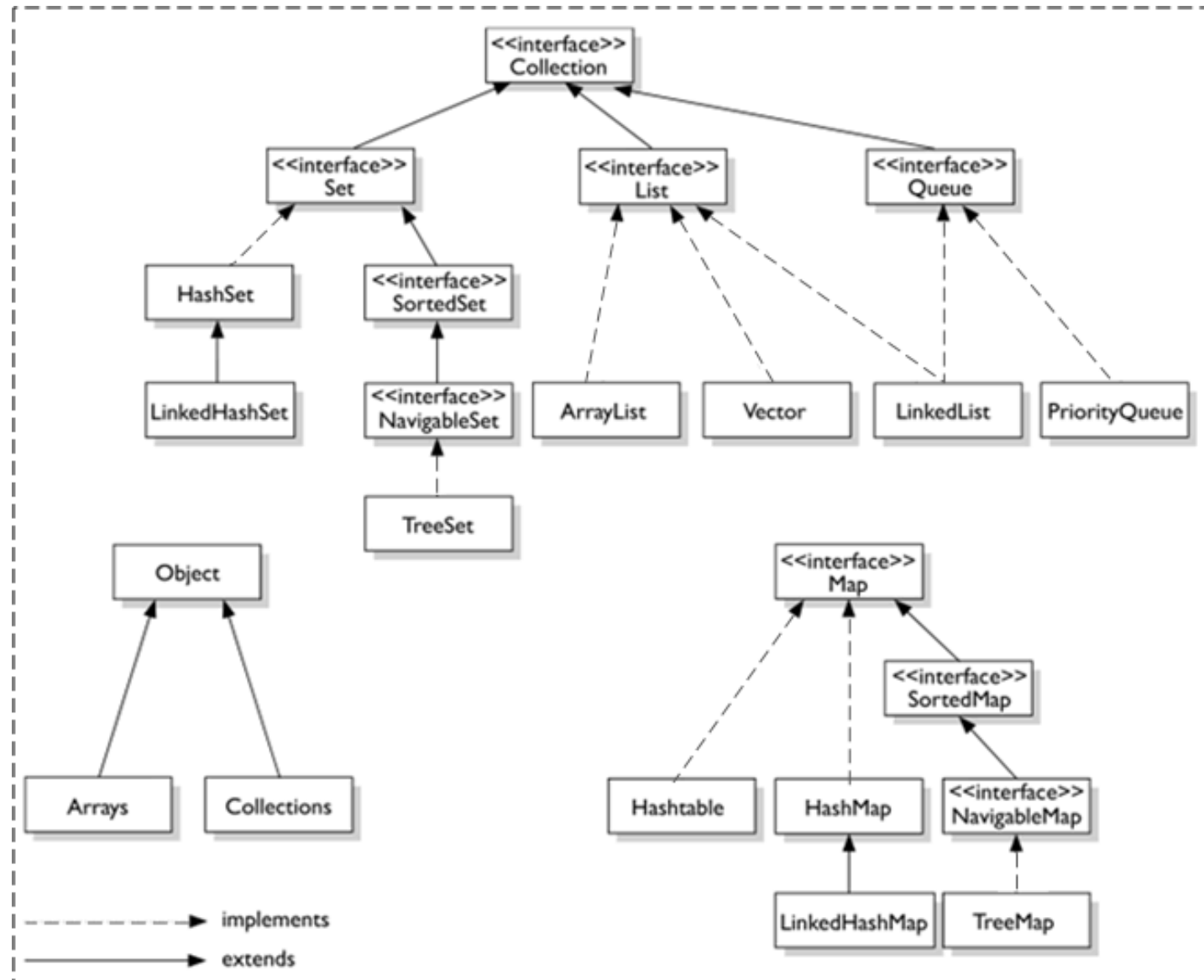
.Object-based, primitives are *auto-boxed*

.Collections.sort()

int compareTo() (implement Comparable interface)

<http://download.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/>

JCF overview



Raw arrays

```
32     int[] myArray = {2, 3, 5, 7};  
33     int[] copy = Arrays.copyOf(myArray, myArray.length);  
34     Arrays.sort(myArray);  
35  
36     int[][] array2D = new int[rows][cols];
```

Exceptions

```
/**
 * Method that implements the division
 * @param x dividend
 * @param y divisor, should be != 0
 * @return x / y
 * @throws DivisionByZeroException when y = 0
 */
public static int divide (int x, int y) throws DivisionByZeroException {
    if (y == 0) throw new DivisionByZeroException ();
    return x / y;
}

/**
 * Method that uses the division and makes a DivisionByZeroException thrown
 */
public static void useDivide () throws DivisionByZeroException {
    divide(5,0);
}
```


Exceptions: stacktrace

```
/**
 * Main method that tests the divide-method
 * @param args commandline arguments
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int dividend = 20;
    int divisor[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};

    for (int i = 0; i < divisor.length; i++) {
        System.out.println("Dividend: " + dividend);
        System.out.println("Divisor : " + divisor[i]);

        try {
            System.out.print("Dividend/Divisor: ");
            System.out.println(Division.divide(dividend, divisor[i]));
            System.out.println();
        } catch (DivisionByZeroException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception caught: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

Problems	Javadoc	Declaration	Package Explorer	Console
<terminated> Session2.Exercise3 [Java Application] /usr/java/jdk1.5.0_06/bin/java (13-feb-2006 10:23:52)				
Dividend: 20				
Divisor : 0				
Dividend/Divisor: Exception caught: Error: Division by zero!				
be.ac.ua.comp.lvgompel.vb.ex.exceptions.DivisionByZeroException: Error: Division by zero!				
at be.ac.ua.comp.lvgompel.vb.ex.math.Division.divide(Division.java:27)				
at be.ac.ua.comp.lvgompel.vb.ex.cppSession2.Exercise3.main(Exercise3.java:36)				

Exceptions

Types

RuntimeException (unchecked)

Bad cast / Division by zero
/ Out-of-bounds array access

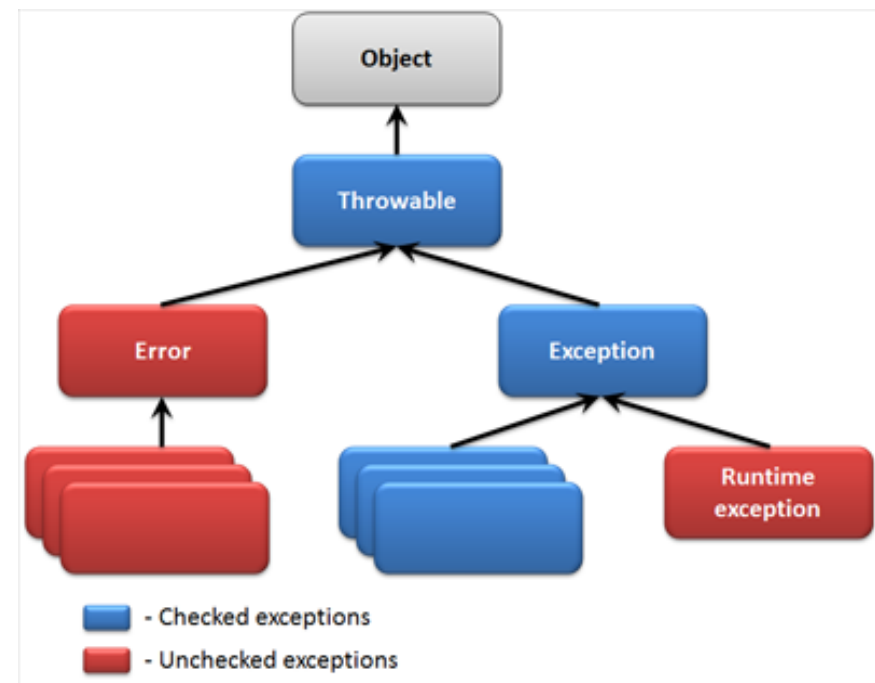
Exception (checked)

Handling

- try {}
- catch {}
- finally {}

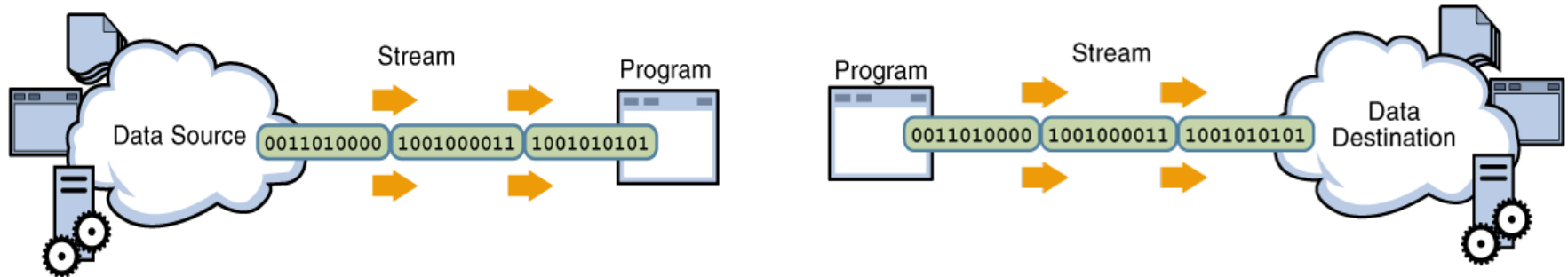
Guidelines

- Define exception types to enable tailored catch clauses
- Throw the right types
- Do not expose implementation
- Do not throw too many different types (<4)
- Do not squelch!



I/O

Stream-based model



.System.in / System.out vs cin/cout

.BufferedInputStream s = new

. BufferedInputStream(new

. FileInputStream(new

. File(""))));

.Streams need to be closed with close()

.More than 60 stream types available

<http://download.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/index.html>

Streams

InputStream (byte ops)

FileInputStream (byte ops file)

BufferedInputStream (buffering)

DataInputStream (primitive types)

ObjectInputStream (objects)

- Class of object involved in I/O must implement Serializable

Unicode I/O

Reader / Writer hierarchy

Input: BufferedReader

Output: PrintWriter

Reflection

Class

Obtain

```
Object.getClass()  
boolean.class  
Class.forName("myPackage.myClass")
```

```
getModifiers / getGenericInterfaces() / getField(s)() / getConstructor(s)() / getMethod(s)()  
isAssignableFrom(Class toAssign)
```

Constructor

```
c.newInstance()  
Prefer over newInstance() on Class
```

Field

```
f.setLong(obj, 20);
```

Method

```
m.invoke(obj, par1, par2, par3);
```

Miscellaneous

Strings

For large strings, use StringBuffer for concatenation instead of “ho” + “mer”
StringTokenizer

Annotations

@Deprecated / @Override / @SuppressWarnings

Javadoc

@author / @param / @return / @throws / @see / ...