

extends คลาสลูก มี method เหมือน
คลาสแม่ แต่เพิ่มตัวข้างในได้

ใช้คำสั่ง super สำหรับเรียกสิ่งที่อยู่ใน
คลาสแม่

การłem สริง intstan ใช้ได้

abstract คือ ประเภทคลาสแม่ ที่ทำ
โครง method ไว้ แต่จะ ~~ไม่มี~~ ไม่ได้ข้างใน
ให้ลูกไปเติมเอง

↑
ไม่ได้

interface แม่ มีลูกคือ implement
จะคล้ายๆ abstract และ
ลูก มีแม่ได้หลายคน แตกต่างจาก
inheritance ทำมาดาที่ลูกมีแม่ได้แค่คน
เดียว

ลูกใช้ method คลาสแม่ได้ แต่ต้องมี
@Override

คลาส แม่ A ลูก B

A a = new A(); X

but

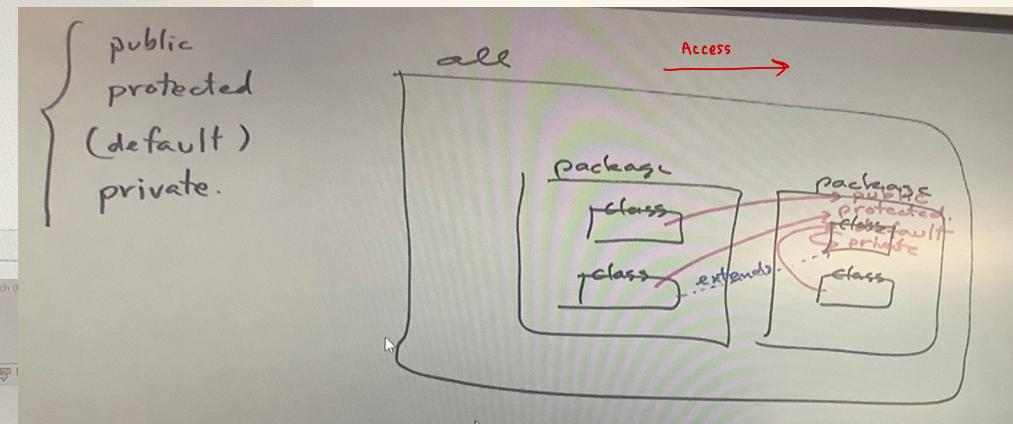
A a1 = new B(); ✓

abstract , interface

Encapsulation

```

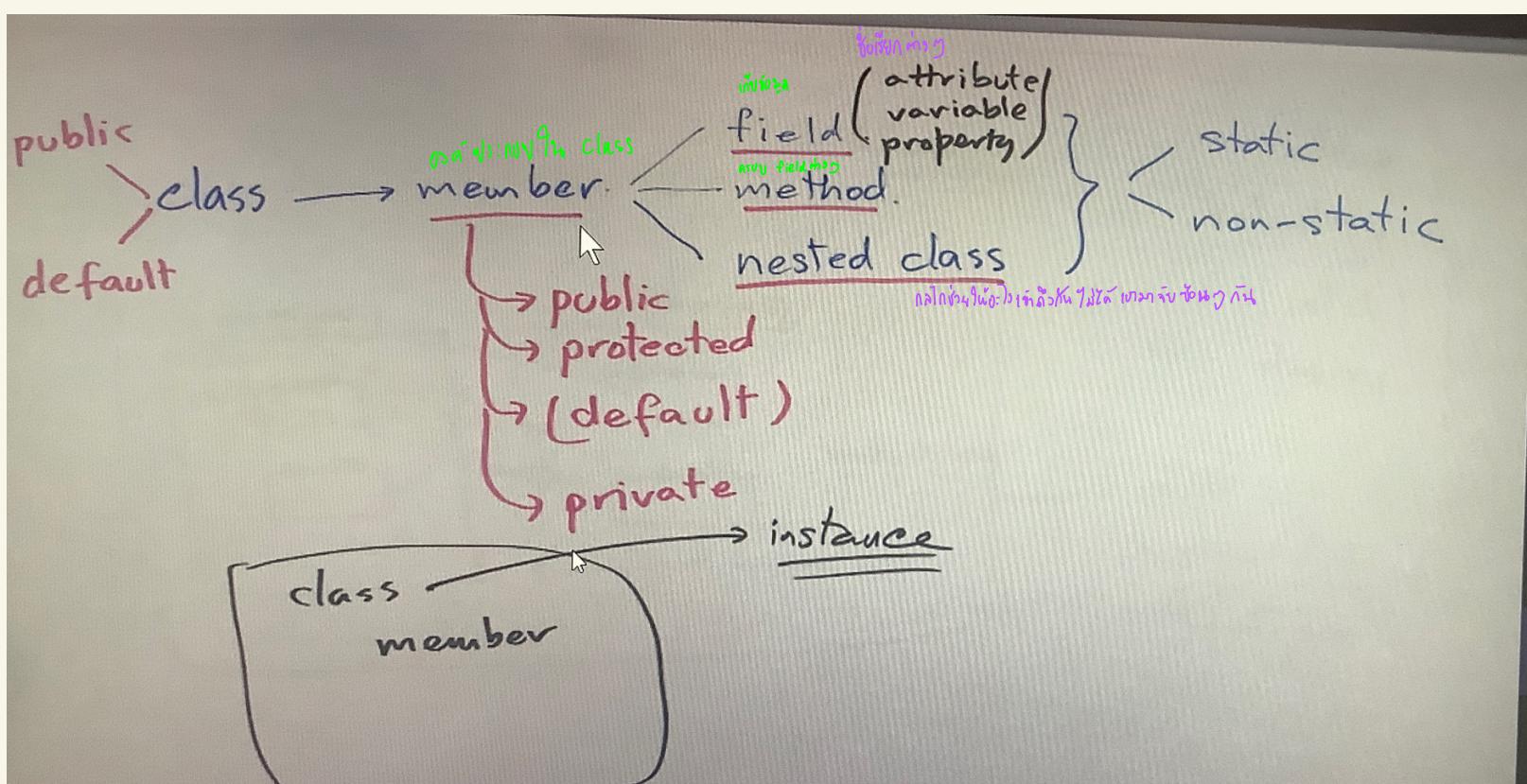
1 package int103x;
2
3 import int103.*;
4
5 public class Student extends Person {
6 }
    student is a subclass of person
  
```



```

1 package int103;
2
3 public class Person {
4     public int pub;
5     protected int pro;
6     int defa;
7     private int pri;
8
9     public int med() {
10         defa = 0;
11         pri = 0;
12         return defa + pri;
13     }
14 }
15
16
  
```

only 9 packages in this
Access Tässä on 10
Private Tässä 9 information 4 in



```

1 package int103x;
2
3 public class Project {
4 }
  
```

1 file & 1 public class

packages in this

Project 98%

```

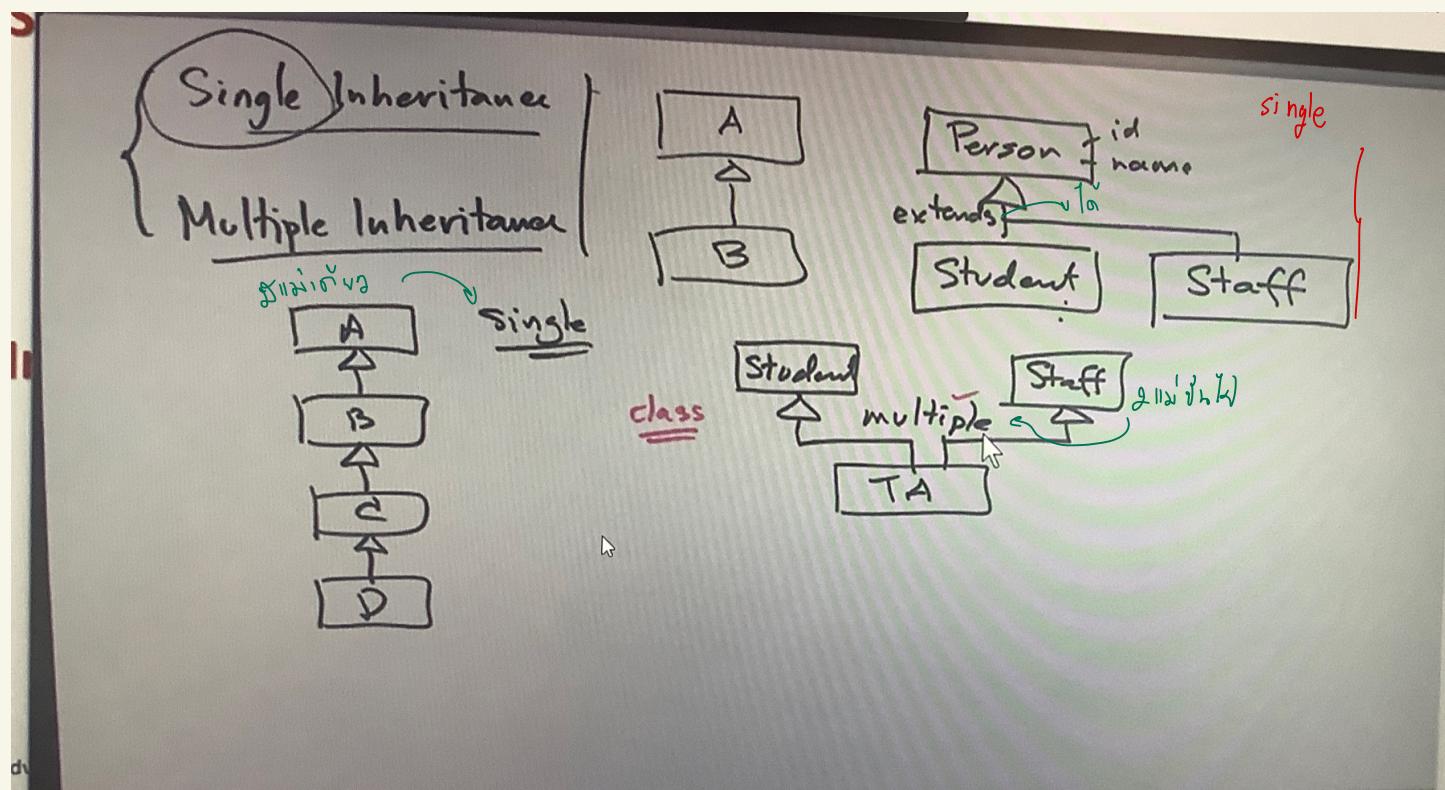
1 package int103x;
2 import int103.*;
3
4 public class Student extends Person {
5     public void accessTest(Person p) {
6         this.pro++;
7         Project pi; 98%
8         Pro2 x;
9     }
10 }
  
```

```

1 package int103x;
2 import int103.*;
3
4 public class InPack {
5     public void accessTest() {
6         Person p = new Person();
7         p.pub++;
8         Pro2 x; 98% -> public nai project 98%
9     }
10 }
  
```

INS Windo

inheritance



abstract → ព័ត៌មាន body → ព័ត៌មាន ដែលត្រូវបានរក្សាទុកដាក់

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with several windows open:

- Project View:** Shows packages like "GiantDrop_nutnon", "int103w02m", "int103w02t", "int103w02w", and "Source Packages".
- Square.java:** Contains a concrete class `Square` that extends `Shape`. It has a private field `side` and methods `getPerimeter()` and `getArea()`. A handwritten note "MW @ Override" is next to the `getArea()` method.
- Shape.java:** Contains an abstract class `Shape` with a private field `color` and abstract methods `getPerimeter()` and `getArea()`. A handwritten note "Introducing subclass → inheritance" is above it, and another note "from Human to machine translation tool" is to its right.
- Circle.java:** Contains a concrete class `Circle` with a private field `radius` and methods `getPerimeter()` and `getArea()`.
- Shape - Navigator:** Shows the members of the `Shape` class, including its constructor and two abstract methods.

A recording message at the top says: "Recording has started. By attending this meeting, you consent to being recorded. Privacy policy".

square is a shape \rightarrow Square is a shape \rightarrow call super() \rightarrow its side, you square

* in Super class inheritance → Subclass inherits

call super () ↗ in side you square

fun constructor vw Super class (class id)

`super()` is an empty constructor or default constructor

```
Source Refactor Run Debug Profile Team Tools Window
```

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DE 14 Search (Ctrl+I)

Files Services

Shape.java X

Source History

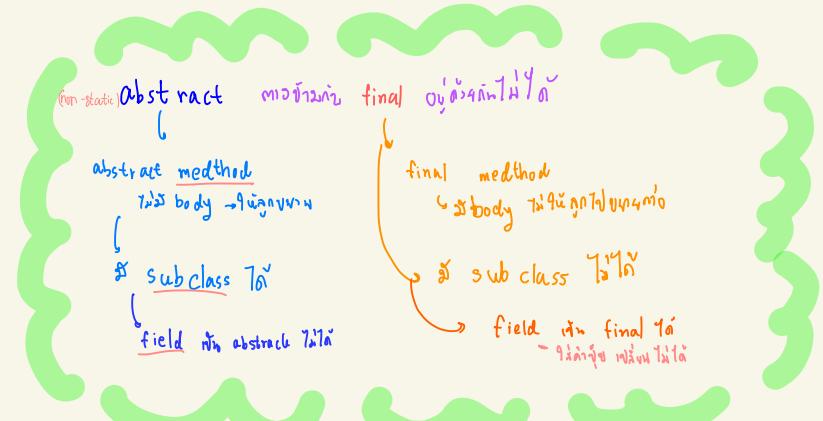
```
1 package geometry;
2
3 public abstract class Shape {
4     private final String color;
5     public Shape(String color) { this.color = color; }
6     public abstract double getPerimeter();
7     public double getArea() { return 0.0; }
8     public String getColor() { return color; }
}
```

geometry.Shape > getArea >

Circle.java X Square.java X

Source History

```
1 package geometry;
2
3 public class Circle extends Shape {
4     private double radius;
5     public Circle(String color, double radius) { super(color); this.radius = radius; }
6     @Override public double getPerimeter() { return 2.0 * Math.PI * radius; }
7     @Override public double getArea() { return Math.PI * radius * radius; }
}
```

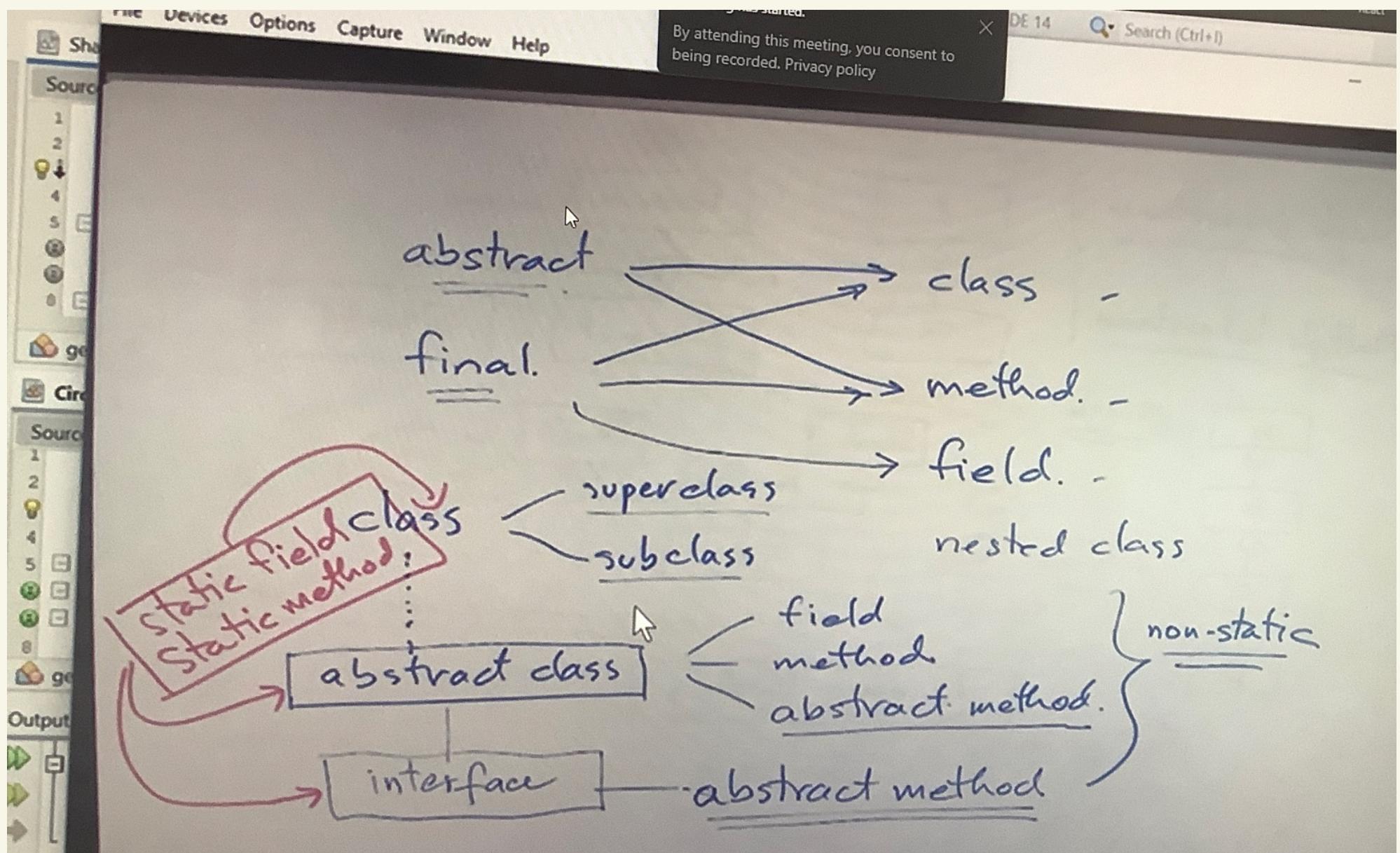


Interface

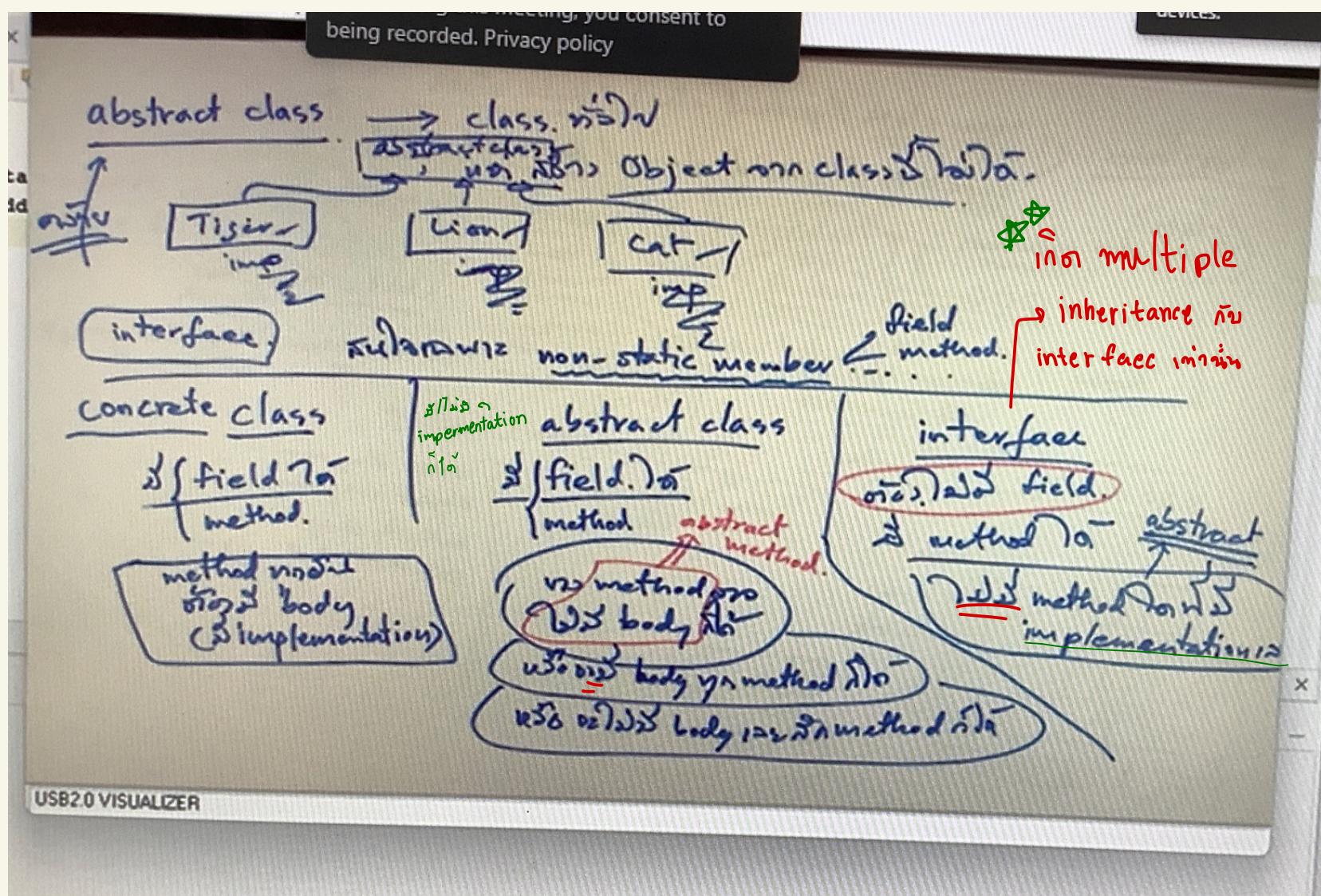
new abstract class → non static

final in abstract method options → non static

multiple inheritance ↑



new static solution → utility



interface

```

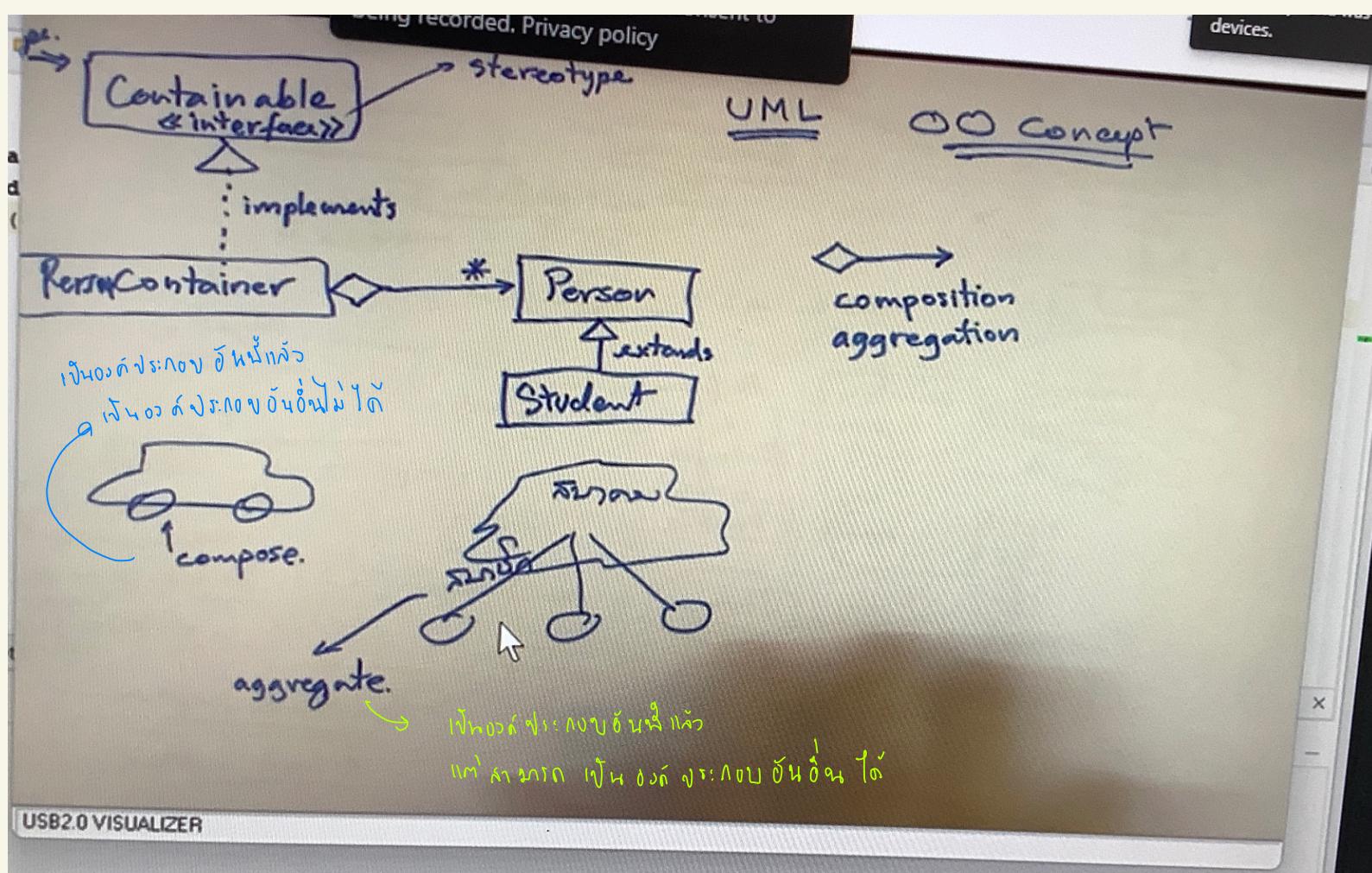
1 package containment;
2
3 public interface Containable {
4     public boolean add(Object o);
5     public boolean find(Object o);
6 }
7
8
  ↗ object true กรณี
  ↗ false กรณี

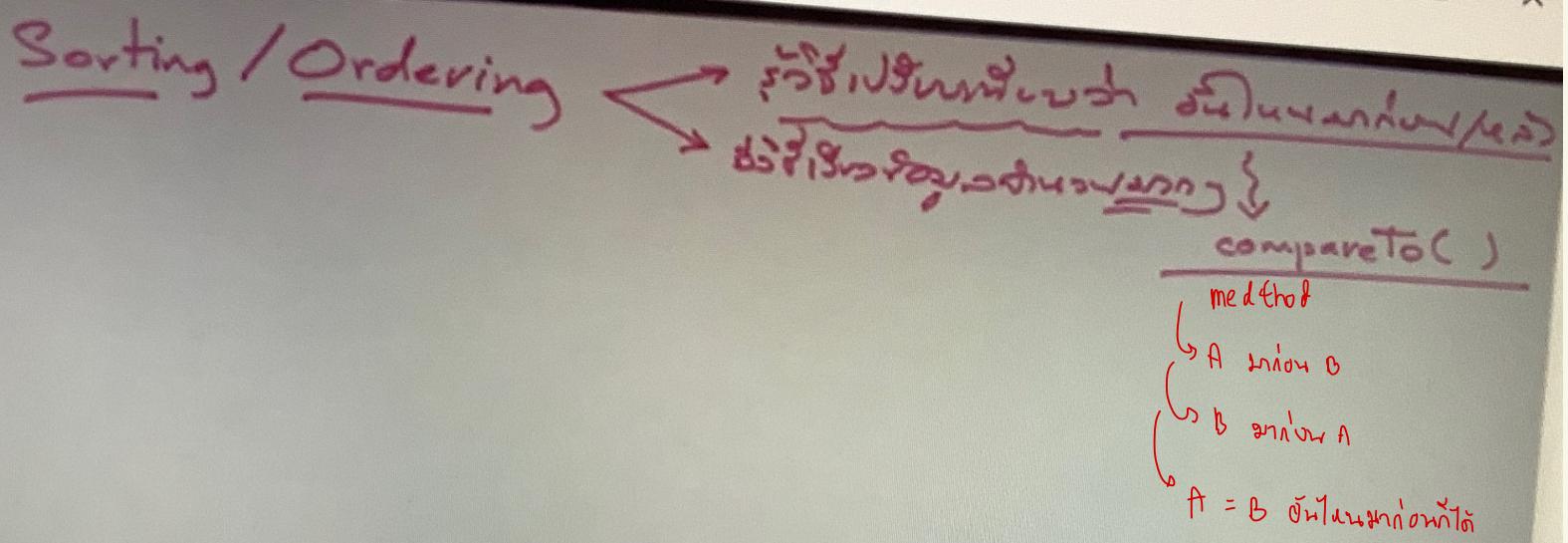
```

```

private Person[] box = new Person[size];
public boolean add (Object o) {
    if (!(o instanceof Person)) return false;
    ↗ o กรณี Person == false
    ↗ o กรณี ไม่ใช่ Person
    ↗ o instanceof Person => o กรณี object ไม่ใช่ Person / subclass ของ Person

```





IDEA VISUALIZER

int i → int primitive & math. → ອຳຈິນ ມີ

Integer i → i ອຳຈິນ object

Array ທີ່ສໍາຄັນ ຂອງ ອຳຈິນ Array → ຖື້ນ method

↳ Arrays. →

Arrays. → ()

```

@Override
public void sort() {
    if (count < 2) return;
    Arrays.sort();
}

```

Recording has started.
By attending this meeting, you consent to being recorded. Privacy policy

```

public class Int103w08w {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //testCollection();
        testStream();
    }

    static void testStream() {
        var c = List.of("zero", "one", "two", "three", "four", "five", "six", "seven");
        System.out.println("All < 10: " + c.stream().allMatch(s->s.length()<10));
        System.out.println("Any < 4: " + c.stream().anyMatch(s->s.length()<4));
        System.out.println("None < 3: " + c.stream().noneMatch(s->s.length()<3));
        List<String> e = List.of();
        System.out.println("All: " + e.stream().allMatch(s->false));
        System.out.println("None: " + e.stream().noneMatch(s->false));
    }
}

```

Output - Run (Int103w08w) ×

```

--- exec-maven-plugin:3.0.0:exec (default-cli) @ int103w08w ---
All < 10: true
Any < 4: true
None < 3: true
All: true
None: true

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 0.949 s
Finished at: 2023-03-15T11:42:47+07:00

```

Notifications 01

19:53/1:9 INS Unix (LF)

Meeting in "G1_Wed_08.30 - 12.30_ID01-42" TRAIN2 PC48

File Devices Options Capture Window Help

int103w08w - Apache NetBeans IDE 14

reduce(binaryOp)
reduce(id, binaryOp)
reduce(id, binaryOp, accumulator)
combine(f(a,b))
reduce(binaryOp)
{ } → optionalEmpty
{x} → optional(x)
{x,y} → f(x,y)
{x,y,z} → f(f(x,y), z)
{x,y,z,w} → f(f(f(x,y), z), w)

Success

USB2.0 VISUALIZER

time: 0.931 s
ed at: 2023-03-15T12:25:24+07:00

19:56 INS 12:31 PM 3/15/2023

Compare To

String

```
ค่าติดลบ (negative value) หาก a < b  
static void compareString(String a, String b) {  
    System.out.printf("a = %s, b = %s, a.compareTo(b) = %d\n", a, b);  
}  
ค่าเป็นศูนย์ (zero value) หมายความว่า a = b
```

គុណម័យ (zero value) ក្នុង $a = b$

ค่าบวก (positive value) หาก $a > b$

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project Bar:** Shows the project name "CompareToDemo" and the file "Main.java".
- Toolbars:** Standard Java development tools like Run, Stop, and Build.
- Left Sidebar:** Includes "Project", "Idea Structure", and "Favorites".
- Main Editor:** Displays the Java code for "Main.java". The code defines a class Main with a main method that calls compareString for three pairs of strings. The compareString method prints the strings and their comparison results using System.out.printf.
- Run Tab:** Shows the terminal output:

```
"C:\Program ...  
a = apple, b = coconut, a.compareTo(b) = -2  
a = apple, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 0  
a = coconut, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 1
```
- Right Sidebar:** Shows Maven Project, Commander, and Art Build.

ពេលវេលា

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "CompareToDemo".
- Source Code (Main.java):**

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        compareString("apple", "banana");
        compareString("apple", "apple");
        compareString("coconut", "apple");
    }

    public static void compareString(String a, String b) {
        System.out.printf("a = %s, b = %s, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b, a.compareTo(b));
    }

    public static void compareIntegerObject(Integer a, Integer b) {
        System.out.printf("a = %s, b = %s, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b, a.compareTo(b));
    }
}
```
- Output Window (main):**

```
a = apple, b = banana, a.compareTo(b) = -1
a = apple, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 0
a = coconut, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 2
```
- Right Panel (Run Tab):**
 - Shows the output of the `compareString` method for the first three calls.
 - Shows the output of the `compareIntegerObject` method for the last call.
 - Annotations in yellow highlight the results:
 - For the first call (apple vs banana), it says "ค่า -1 หาก a < b".
 - For the second call (apple vs apple), it says "ค่า 0 หาก a = b".
 - For the third call (coconut vs apple), it says "ค่า 1 หาก a > b".

inspiriting primitive

The image shows two side-by-side Java IDE windows, likely IntelliJ IDEA, demonstrating the comparison methods for primitive types.

Top Window (Left):

- Project Path: `CompareToDemo > src > com > prasertcbs > Main`
- Code Editor (Main.java):

```
10     compareIntegerPrimitive(r, s);
11 }
12
13 public static void compareString(String a, String b) {
14     System.out.printf("a = %s, b = %s, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b, a.compareTo(b));
15 }
16
17 public static void compareIntegerObject(Integer a, Integer b) {
18     System.out.printf("a = %d, b = %d, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b, a.compareTo(b));
19 }
20
21 public static void compareIntegerPrimitive(int a, int b) {
22     System.out.printf("a = %d, b = %d, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b,
23                       Integer.valueOf(a).compareTo(Integer.valueOf(b)));
24 }
```
- Output Console:

```
a = coconut, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 2
a = 5, b = 7, a.compareTo(b) = -1
a = 5, b = 5, a.compareTo(b) = 0
a = 7, b = 5, a.compareTo(b) = 1

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Bottom Window (Right):

- Project Path: `CompareToDemo > src > com > prasertcbs > Main`
- Code Editor (Main.java):

```
35
36     System.out.printf("a = %d, b = %d, a - b = %d%n", a, b,
37                       a - b);
38 }
39
40 public static void compareFloatPrimitive(float a, float b) {
41     System.out.printf("a = %.2f, b = %.2f, a.compareTo(b) = %d%n", a, b,
42                       Float.valueOf(a).compareTo(Float.valueOf(b)));
43 }
44 }
```
- Output Console:

```
"C:\Program ...
a = apple, b = banana, a.compareTo(b) = -1
a = apple, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 0
a = coconut, b = apple, a.compareTo(b) = 2
a = 7.50, b = 5.12, a.compareTo(b) = 1
a = 7.50, b = 7.50, a.compareTo(b) = 0
a = 5.12, b = 7.50, a.compareTo(b) = -1

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Comparator (WS) ArrayList

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Analyze, Refactor, Build, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help.
- Project Bar:** Main.java (selected), provinces.csv, Province.java.
- Project Tree (1-Project):** ComparatorDemo (C:\Users\prasert\IdeaProjects\ComparatorDemo), src, com.prasertcbs, Main, Province, ComparatorDemo.iml, provinces.csv.
- Structure Tab:** Shows the Main.java file content.
- Code Content:** Java code for reading a CSV file and sorting provinces by area.

```
6 import java.io.IOException;
7 import java.util.ArrayList;
8 import java.util.Comparator;
9 import java.util.List;
10
11 public class Main {
12
13     public static void main(String[] args) {
14         List<Province> list = createProvinceList("provinces.csv");
15         showList(list);
16     }
17
18     public static void showList(List<Province> list) {
19         for (Province province : list) {
20             System.out.printf("%s %s %s %,.2f %d%n", province.getNameTh(), province.getNameEn(), province.getArea(), province.getNameThLength());
21         }
22     }
23
24     public static Comparator<Province> comparatorByArea() {
25         Comparator<Province> cmp = new Comparator<Province>() {
26             @Override
27             public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {
28                 // ascending order
29                 return Float.valueOf(o1.getArea()).compareTo(Float.valueOf(o2.getArea()));
30             }
31         };
32     }
33 }
```

Red handwritten notes in the code area:

- Line 27: // ascending order
- Line 29: return **Float.valueOf(o1.getArea())**.compareTo(**Float.valueOf(o2.getArea())**);
- Line 30: } ບໍລິສັດ ສອນໄຈທີ່
- Line 31: ;

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ ପ୍ରିସଟ୍ ପାତ୍ର

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Province> list = createProvinceList("provinces.csv");
        // list.sort(comparatorByArea()); // Java 8
        // Collections.sort(list, comparatorByArea()); I
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project Bar:** Shows the project name "ComparatorDemo" and file structure.
- Editor:** Displays the Main.java file content. The code reads from a CSV file, creates a list of Province objects, and sorts them by area using either the Collections.sort() method (Java 7) or List.sort() (Java 8). A blue box highlights the Comparator implementation for sorting.
- Toolbars:** Standard Java development tools like Run, Stop, and Build are visible.
- Sidebar:** Shows "External Libraries" and "Favorites".
- Right Panel:** Shows "Commander" and "Art Build" sections.

```
12 public class Main {  
13     public static void main(String[] args) {  
14         List<Province> list = createProvinceList("provinces.csv");  
15         //  
16         List.sort(comparatorByArea()); // Java 8  
17         //  
18         Collections.sort(list, comparatorByArea());  
19  
20         list.sort(new Comparator<Province>() {  
21             @Override  
22             public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {  
23                 return Float.valueOf(o1.getArea()).compareTo(Float.valueOf(o2.getArea()));  
24             }  
25         });  
26         showList(list);  
27     }  
28 }  
29  
30     public static void showList(List<Province> list) {  
31         for (Province province : list) {  
32             System.out.printf("%s %s %s %,.2f %d%n", province.getNameTh(), province.getNameEn(),  
33                             province.getArea(), province.getNameThLength());  
34         }  
35     }  
36     public static Comparator<Province> comparatorByArea() {  
37         Comparator cmp = new Comparator<Province>() {  
38             @Override  
39             public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {  
40                 return Float.valueOf(o1.getArea()).compareTo(Float.valueOf(o2.getArea()));  
41             }  
42         };  
43         return cmp;  
44     }  
45 }
```

Java code for sorting provinces by name in Thai:

```

    list.sort(new Comparator<Province>() {
        @Override
        public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {
            return o1.getNameEn().compareTo(o2.getNameEn());
        }
    });

```

Handwritten notes:

- Line 37: **ສັບສົນກົດໃຫຍ່** (Sort by name)
- Line 38: **ໄວ້ໃຊ້ Collator** (Use Collator)
- Line 39: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 40: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 41: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 42: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 43: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 44: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 45: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 46: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 47: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 48: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 49: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 50: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)

Output window:

```

    01:01 Main
    01:01 Ang Thong ອາງທອງ Ang Thong ອາ 968.37 7
    01:01 Chiang Rai ເຊິ່ງຮາຍ Chiang Rai ທະ 11,678.37 8
    01:01 Chiang Mai ເຊິ່ງໄໝ Chiang Mai ພມ 20,107.06 9
    01:01 Phetchaburi ເພື່ອຈຸບູລີ Phetcbaburi ພມ 6,225.14 8
    01:01 Phetchabun ເພື່ອຈຸບູນ Phetcbabun ພມ 12,668.42 9
    01:01 Loei ເລຍ Loei ລຍ 11,424.61 3
    01:01 Phrae ແພຣ Phrae ພຣ 6,538.60 4
    01:01 Mae Hong Son ແມ່ງອົງສອນ Mae Hong Son ມສ 12,681.26 10

    Process finished with exit code 0

```

Java code for sorting provinces by name length:

```

    list.sort(new Comparator<Province>() {
        @Override
        public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {
            return o1.getNameThLength() - o2.getNameThLength();
        }
    });

```

Handwritten notes:

- Line 45: **ໃຫຍ່ກຳນົດກົດ** (Sort by name length) → **ກົດ**
- Line 46: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 47: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 48: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 49: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 50: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)

Output window:

```

    01:01 Main
    01:01 Chon Buri ຂລບູລີ Chon Buri ຂນ 4,611.83 6
    01:01 Chai Nat ຂໍານາດ Chai Nat ຂນ 2,469.75 6
    01:01 Chaiyaphum ຂໍມື Chaiyaphum ຂບ 12,778.29 7
    01:01 Chumphon ຂຸມພອນ Chumphon ຂພ 6,010.85 5
    01:01 Chiang Rai ເຊິ່ງຮາຍ Chiang Rai ທະ 11,678.37 8
    01:01 Chiang Mai ເຊິ່ງໄໝ Chiang Mai ພມ 20,107.06 9
    01:01 Trang ຕຽງ Trang ຕ 4,917.52 4
    01:01 Trat ຕຣາດ Trat ຕຣ 2,819.00 4
    01:01 Tak ດາກ Tak ດກ 16,406.65 3
    01:01 Nakhon Nayok ນະຄຣາເນຍ Nakhon Nayok ນຍ 2,122.00 7
    01:01 Nakhon Pathom ນະຄຣປູມ Nakhon Pathom ນຫຼ 2,168.33 6

```

Java code for sorting provinces by name length and population:

```

    list.sort(new Comparator<Province>() {
        @Override
        public int compare(Province o1, Province o2) {
            if (o1.getNameThLength() == o2.getNameThLength()) {
                return coll.compare(o1.getNameTh(), o2.getNameTh());
            } else {
                return Integer.valueOf(o1.getNameThLength()).compareTo(Integer.valueOf(o2.getNameThLength()));
            }
        }
    });

```

Handwritten notes:

- Line 54: **ກົດກົດກົດ** (Sort by name length and population)
- Line 55: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 56: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 57: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 58: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 59: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 60: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 61: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)
- Line 62: **ເປີດໃຫຍ່** (Open)

Output window:

```

    01:01 Main
    01:01 Tak ດາກ 16,406.65 3
    01:01 Loei ເລຍ 11,424.61 3
    01:01 Trang ຕຽງ 4,917.52 4
    01:01 Trat ຕຣາດ 2,819.00 4
    01:01 Nan ນານ 11,472.07 4
    01:01 Phrae ແພຣ 6,538.60 4
    01:01 Yala ຍະລາ 4,521.08 4

```

```
public Person(String firstName, String lastName, String nickName, String gender) {
    this.firstName = firstName.trim().substring(0,1).toUpperCase() +
        firstName.trim().substring(1).toLowerCase();
    this.lastName = lastName;
    this.nickName = nickName;
    this.gender = gender;
}

// chain constructor
public Person(String firstName, String nickName) {
    this(firstName, "", nickName, "");
}

/*
 * public Person(String firstName, String nickName)
 *     this.firstName = firstName.trim().substring(0,1).toUpperCase() +
 *         firstName.trim().substring(1).toLowerCase();
 *     this.firstName = firstName;
 *     this.nickName = nickName;
 */

```

chain constructor

```
* Created by prasert on 11/8/2014.

public class Person {
    private String firstName, lastName, nickName, gender;

    public Person(String firstName, String lastName, String nickName, String gender) {
        this.firstName = firstName.trim().substring(0,1).toUpperCase() +
            firstName.trim().substring(1).toLowerCase();
        setFirstName(firstName); // setFirstName
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.nickName = nickName;
        this.gender = gender;
    }

    // chain constructor
    public Person(String firstName, String nickName) {
        this(firstName, "", nickName, "");
    }

    public Person(String firstName, String lastName, String gender) {

```

Peter

Process finished with exit code 0

```
}

public Person() {
}

public String getFirstName() {
    return firstName;
}

public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
    this.firstName = firstName;
    this.firstName = firstName.trim().substring(0,1).toUpperCase() +
        firstName.trim().substring(1).toLowerCase();
}

public String getLastname() {
    return lastName;
}

public void setLastName(String lastName) {

```

Peter

Process finished with exit code 0

Two screenshots of an IDE showing Java code for a Patient class extending Person.

Screenshot 1: The Patient class has no constructor defined. The code is as follows:

```

1 package com.prasertcbs;
2
3 /**
4 * Created by prasert on 11/8/2014.
5 */
6 public class Patient extends Person {
7     private float height, weight;
8
9     public float getHeight() {
10        return height;
11    }
12
13    public void setHeight(float height) {
14        this.height = height;
15    }
16
17    public float getWeight() {
18        return weight;
19    }
20

```

The output window shows:

```

"C:\Program ... Person constructor was called.
Process finished with exit code 0

```

Screenshot 2: The Patient class has a constructor defined:

```

1 package com.prasertcbs;
2
3 /**
4 * Created by prasert on 11/8/2014.
5 */
6 public class Patient extends Person {
7     private float height, weight;
8
9     public Patient() { // default
10    }
11
12    public float getHeight() {
13        return height;
14    }
15
16    public void setHeight(float height) {
17        this.height = height;
18    }
19

```

The output window shows:

```

"C:\Program ... Person constructor was called.

```

Annotations:

- Red annotations: "No constructor" (pointing to the Patient class), "no default" (pointing to the constructor definition), "no RUN" (pointing to the output), and "class 121" (pointing to the class definition).
- Blue annotations: "Initialization" (pointing to the constructor call in the Main class), "class 121" (pointing to the class definition), and "Person constructor was called." (pointing to the output).

Screenshot of an IDE showing Java code for a Main class.

The Main class contains:

```

1 package com.prasertcbs;
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         demo4();
7     }
8
9     public static void demo4() {
10        Patient t = new Patient();
11        Patient t2 = new Patient("Peter", "Parker", "M", "Pete", 170f, 70f);
12        System.out.println(t2.getFirstName() + " " + t2.getLastName() +
13                           " height = " + t2.getHeight());
14    }
15
16    public static void demo() {
17        Person p1 = new Person();
18        p1.setFirstName("Peter");
19        p1.setLastName("Parker");
20        p1.setGender("M");
21    }

```

The output window shows:

```

Person constructor was called.
Peter Parker height = 170.0
Process finished with exit code 0

```

Annotations:

- Blue annotations: "Running class in constructor" (pointing to the Patient constructor call), "sout("BB")" (pointing to the System.out.println statement), "no RUN demo" (pointing to the demo() method), and "BB" (pointing to the output).
- Red annotations: "Peter Parker" (pointing to the output).

```
setA.add("mango");
setA.add("banana");
setA.add("orange");
setA.add("banana");

System.out.printf("%s%n", setA);

public static void demo2() {
    Set<String> setA = new HashSet<String>(Arrays.asList("mango", "banana",
    "orange", "banana"));

    System.out.printf("%s%n", setA);
}
```

Run Main

"C:\Program ...
[banana, orange, mango]
Process finished with exit code 0

```
System.out.printf("%s%n", setA);

public static void demo3() {
    List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<String>(Arrays.asList("mango", "banana",
    "orange", "banana"));

    Set<String> setA = new HashSet<String>(fruits);
    Set<String> setB = new LinkedHashSet<String>(fruits);
    Set<String> setC = new TreeSet<String>(fruits);

    System.out.printf("HashSet      : %s%n", setA);
    System.out.printf("LinkedHashSet: %s%n", setB);
    System.out.printf("TreeSet      : %s%n", setC);
}
```

Main

"C:\Program ...
HashSet : [banana, orange, mango] ↗ ප්‍රතිඵලියා ගැනීම
LinkedHashSet: [mango, banana, orange] ↗ ගැනීම සියලුම තොග මෙහෙයුම් න්‍යුත යුතු නේ
TreeSet : [banana, mango, orange] ↗ ප්‍රතිඵලියා ගැනීම
Process finished with exit code 0

Int103w05w - Apache NetBeans IDE 14

```

public class Int103w05w {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //testPerson();
        testGroup();
    }

    static void testPerson() {
        var p0 = new Person("Sampson", "Jones");
        var p1 = new Person("Albert", "Smith");
        var p2 = new Person("Robert", "Dole");
        System.out.println("p0: " + p0);
        System.out.println("p1: " + p1);
        System.out.println("p2: " + p2);
    }
}

```

Output - Run (Int103w05w) ×

```

Person{id:2,name:Robert,Dole}
Person{id:0,name:Sampson,Jones}
Person{id:1,name:Albert,Smith}
sorting g: Group{arrays.sort() ↴ ↵
Person{id:0,name:Sampson,Jones}
Person{id:1,name:Albert,Smith}
Person{id:2,name:Robert,Dole}}
sorting g by firstname: Group{
Person{id:1,name:Albert,Smith}
Person{id:2,name:Robert,Dole}
Person{id:0,name:Sampson,Jones}}

```

10:21 INS 9:44 AM 2/15/2023

int103w05t - Apache NetBeans IDE 17

```

import java.util.Comparator;

public class Group<T> { // type parameter
    private static final int SIZE = 5;
    private static final int NOTFOUND = -1;
    private T[] box = (T[]) new Object[SIZE];
    private int count;

    public boolean add(T t) {
        if (t == null || locate(t) != NOTFOUND) return false;
        box[count++] = t;
        return true;
    }

    public T find(T t) {
        int i = locate(t);
        return i == NOTFOUND ? null : box[i];
    }

    private int locate(T t) {
        if (t == null) return NOTFOUND;
        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            if (box[i].equals(t)) return i; // new t = t return i
        }
        return NOTFOUND;
    }

    public Group sort() {
        if (count < 2) return this;
        Arrays.sort(box, 0, count);
        return this;
    }

    public Group sort(Comparator<T> c) {
        if (count < 2) return this;
        Arrays.sort(box, 0, count, c);
        return this;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        var b = new StringBuilder();
        b.append("Group\"");
        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            b.append("\n ").append(box[i]);
        }
        b.append("\"");
        return b.toString();
    }
}

class Person implements Comparable<Person> {
    private static int nextId;
    private final int id;
    private final Gender sex;
    protected String firstname;
    protected String lastname;

    private static class FirstNameComparator implements Comparator<Person> {
        @Override
        public int compare(Person p0, Person p1) {
            return p0.firstname.compareTo(p1.firstname);
        }
    }

    private static class LastNameComparator implements Comparator<Person> {
        @Override
        public int compare(Person p0, Person p1) {
            return p0.lastname.compareTo(p1.lastname);
        }
    }

    public static final Comparator<Person> FIRSTNAME_COMPARATOR = new FirstNameComparator();
    public static final Comparator<Person> LASTNAME_COMPARATOR = new LastNameComparator();

    public Person(Gender sex, String firstname, String lastname) {
        this.sex = Objects.requireNonNull(sex, "Person's gender cannot be null.");
        if (sex == null) throw new NullPointerException("Person's gender cannot be null");
        if (sex == null) throw new NullPointerException("Person's gender cannot be null");
        this.firstname = Util.isValid(firstname) ? firstname : Util.BLANK;
        this.lastname = Util.isValid(lastname) ? lastname : Util.BLANK;
        this.id = nextId++;
    }
}

```

26:66 INS

Java IDE Screenshot showing code for a Group class and its usage.

```

var p2 = new Person(Gender.FEMALE, "Samantha", "Albert");
System.out.println("p0: " + p0);
System.out.println("p1: " + p1);
System.out.println("p2: " + p2);

static void testGroup() {
    var g = new Group<Person>();
    var p0 = new Person(Gender.MALE, "Smith", "Johnson");
    var s1 = new Student(Gender.OTHER, "Jame", "Simpson", Level.JUNIOR);
    var s2 = new Student(Gender.FEMALE, "Valentine", "Rose", Level.FRESHMAN);
    var p3 = new Person(Gender.FEMALE, "Samantha", "Albert");
    System.out.println("Add p3: " + g.add(p3));
    System.out.println("Add s2: " + g.add(s2));
    System.out.println("Add p0: " + g.add(p0));
    System.out.println("Add s1: " + g.add(s1));
    System.out.println("Listing g: " + g);
    System.out.println("Sorting g by firstname: " + g.sort(Person.FIRSTNAME_COMPARATOR));
    System.out.println("Sorting g by lastname: " + g.sort(Person.LASTNAME_COMPARATOR)); // sort is order by
}

```

*new arr []
id > 0
add arran ከ የ አንዥዎች
አንዥዎችን add*

Output - Run (int103w05t) x

```

Listing g: Group{
    Person[id:3,sex:FEMALE,name:Samantha,Albert]
    Student[id:2,sex:FEMALE,name:Valentine,Rose][level:Year One]
    Person[id:0,sex:MALE,name:Smith,Johnson]
    Student[id:1,sex:OTHER,name:Jame,Simpson][level:JUNIOR]
}

Sorting g: Group{
    Person[id:0,sex:MALE,name:Smith,Johnson]
    Student[id:1,sex:OTHER,name:Jame,Simpson][level:JUNIOR]
    Student[id:2,sex:FEMALE,name:Valentine,Rose][level:Year One]
    Person[id:3,sex:FEMALE,name:Samantha,Albert]
}

Sorting g by firstname: Group{
    Student[id:1,sex:OTHER,name:Jame,Simpson][level:JUNIOR]
    Person[id:3,sex:FEMALE,name:Samantha,Albert]
    Person[id:0,sex:MALE,name:Smith,Johnson]
    Student[id:2,sex:FEMALE,name:Valentine,Rose][level:Year One]
}

Sorting g by lastname: Group{
    Person[id:3,sex:FEMALE,name:Samantha,Albert]
    Person[id:0,sex:MALE,name:Smith,Johnson]
    Student[id:2,sex:FEMALE,name:Valentine,Rose][level:Year One]
    Student[id:1,sex:OTHER,name:Jame,Simpson][level:JUNIOR]
}

BUILD SUCCESS

```

Test ENUM

Java IDE Screenshot showing code for testing Enums.

```

private static void testEnum() {
    //print enum can be use 2 version
    for (Object value : Gender.values()) {
        System.out.println("Gender: " + value);
    }
    for (var value : Level.values()) {
        System.out.println("Level: " + value);
    }

    for (var value : Level.values()) {
        System.out.println("Level: " + value + ", Year: " + value.getYear());
    }
    var lvl = Level.valueOf("FRESHMAN");
    System.out.println("Level.FRESHMAN: " + lvl.getYear() + ", ordinal " + lvl.ordinal());
}

```

```

public enum Level {
    FRESHMAN(1), ordinary = 0
    SOPHOMORE(2), ordinary = 1
    JUNIOR(3),
    SENIOR(4);
    private final int year;
    private Level(int year){ this.year = year; }
    public int getYear(){ return year; }
}

```

*FRESHMAN ማስቀመጥ የ በ
Level ማስቀመጥ የ አንዥዎች*

Output - Run (int103w05t) x

```

-----< int103w05t:int103w05t >-----
[ Building int103w05t 1.0-SNAPSHOT
-----[ jar ]-----
[ exec-maven-plugin:3.1.0:exec (default-cli) @ int103w05t --]

Gender: MALE
Gender: FEMALE
Gender: OTHER
Level: FRESHMAN
Level: SOPHOMORE
Level: JUNIOR
Level: SENIOR
Level: FRESHMAN, Year: 1
Level: SOPHOMORE, Year: 2
Level: JUNIOR, Year: 3
Level: SENIOR, Year: 4
Level.FRESHMAN: 1, ordinal 0

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 0.678 s
Finished at: 2023-04-01T18:14:59+07:00

```

Java Array

```

static void testCollection() {
    var c = new ImCollection<String>(new String[] {"One", "Two", "Three", "Four"});
    System.out.println("contains Two: " + c.contains("Two"));
    System.out.println("contains One and Four: " + c.containsAll(List.of("Four", "One")));
    System.out.println("contains Two and Five: " + c.containsAll(List.of("Two", "Five")));

    var a = c.toArray();
    System.out.print("c.toArray(): ");
    for (Object o : a) System.out.print(" " + ((String) o).charAt(0));
    System.out.println();

    var s = c.toArray(new String[0]);
    System.out.print("c.toArray(T[]): ");
    for (String str : s) System.out.print(" " + str);
    System.out.println();

    var f = c.toArray(i -> new String[i]);
}

```

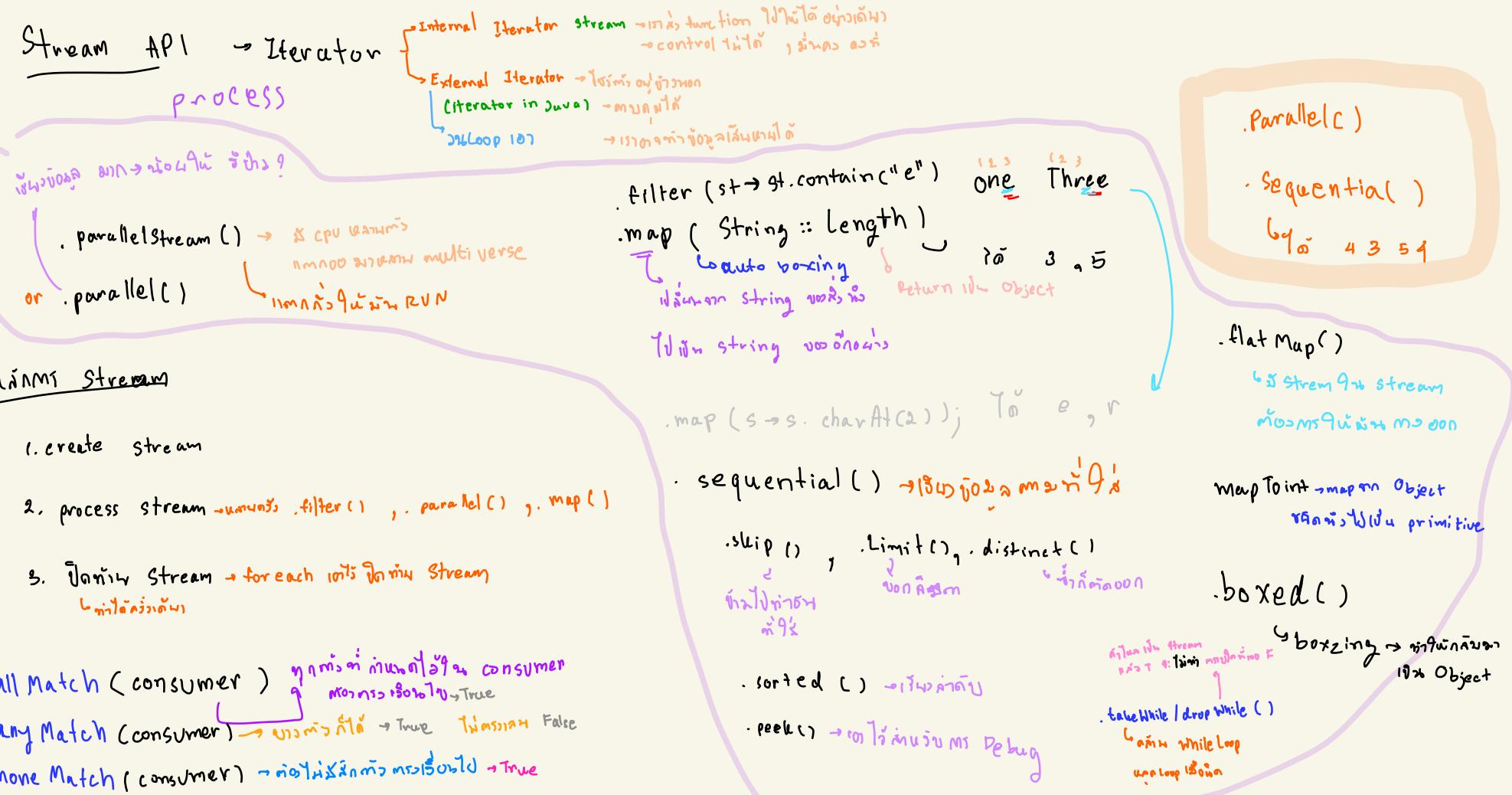
↑ ពារេមែតរ រោគ i នៃ Object ជាមុន
↓ ពារេមែតរ រោគ Array ដែលត្រូវការចាប់ផ្តើម

functional programming
Int function និង integer return Object ជាមុន

↑ ពេលវេលា ឱ្យ method reference
String[]::new
↓ ឱ្យរាយការណ៍ និង Method
ការបញ្ចូលនិមិត្តន៍
ការសម្រេចនូវការ

Lambda expression
ឱ្យការងារជាអាជីវការ

Stream API → Iterator



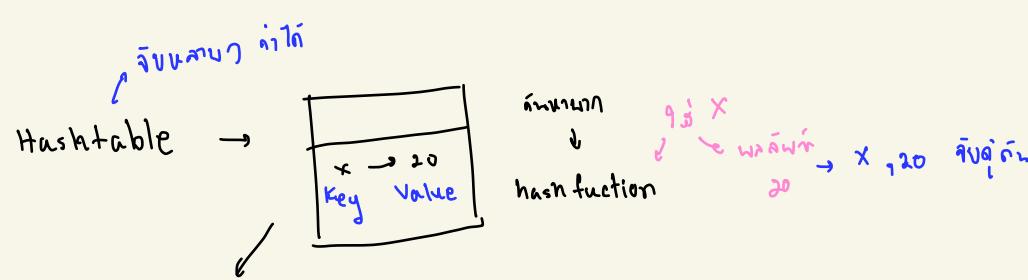
reduce

```

// internal iterator
System.out.print("Stream: ");
c.stream()
    .filter(ss -> ss.contains("e"))
    .peek(ss -> System.out.println(ss + "(" + Thread.currentThread().getId() + ")"))
    .map(String::length)
    .forEach(sx -> System.out.print(" " + sx + "(" + Thread.currentThread().getId() + ")"));
System.out.println();

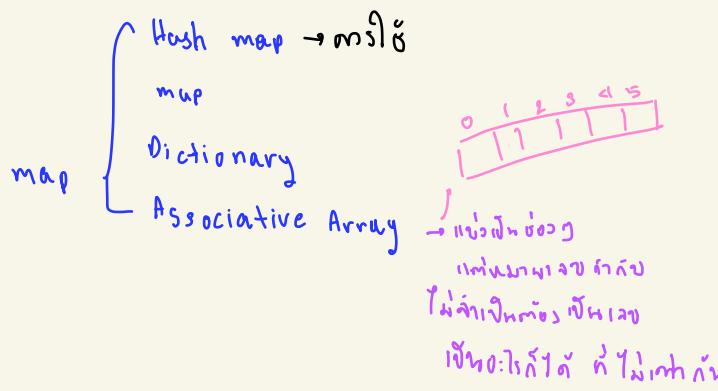
```

c.toArray(IntFunction<String>): e or u
Iterator: One Three
Stream: One(1)
3(1) Three(1)
5(1)



Ans 9: ArrayList vs Vector

ສົກປະກະ: ແນວດກຳລົບ map (1 ດ້ວຍ ຈົນໂກນ 1 ດ້ວຍ)



สร้าง Object ขึ้นมา ให้ ลิปด์ ก็ ทุกอย่างใน map
TreeSet → เหลือข้ามใน map → เมนูปุ่มเพิ่ม set แล้วพิมพ์ TreeSet

Set<String> x = new TreeSet<>();

List<String> li = new LinkedList<>();

List <string> al =
กู้มกันขึ้นๆ ก้มลง
มัวร์ นี่มีกุกดัก

implement օ: ա LinkList → սպառն մ ընդունված օճառելիքի

2021 1st List of Army jobs

List $\boxed{0} \quad \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{2} \quad \dots \quad \boxed{3}$

ຈົມຈັດຂອງຂະໜາດ | ທີ່ຈຸດຂະໜາດ ບໍລິສັດ → ຖືກາຕົວຢ່າງ

Linked List

- Deletion / Insertion



data structures

transient Node(E) first j
limns

Transient Node <E> Last;

↳ nested class
↳ Add `q102` as new node on `q101`'s list

ArrayList Access ชั้นง่าย ไม่ต้อง Insert delete
โครงสร้างข้อมูลที่สามารถเพิ่มลบ

↳ `new Array(7);` លើកខាងក្រោម → តម្លៃតិចបែន
→ សម្រាប់ ជាមួយពេលវេលា
→ ក្នុង 2 រាយការណ៍ ទាំងអស់ បានដាក់ឯងចាយជាដែល

SkipList \rightarrow ມະນາຄາງການ

method sin Array

System.arraycopy (this,

array օյլու, զբա
array մասն ինչ Object օյլու
օյլու array մասն ուղարկելու

Iterator → Remove ~~inplace~~

ମୁଖ୍ୟ = Arrays. copyof (array, array.length) → ଏହି Array ମୁଖ୍ୟ ହାତେ Copy କରାଯାଇଥାବାକି ଅର୍ଥ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
କିମ୍ବା ମୁଖ୍ୟ
ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ହାତେ

Iterator → សំណើអាជីវកម្មនៃលេខបញ្ហា

```

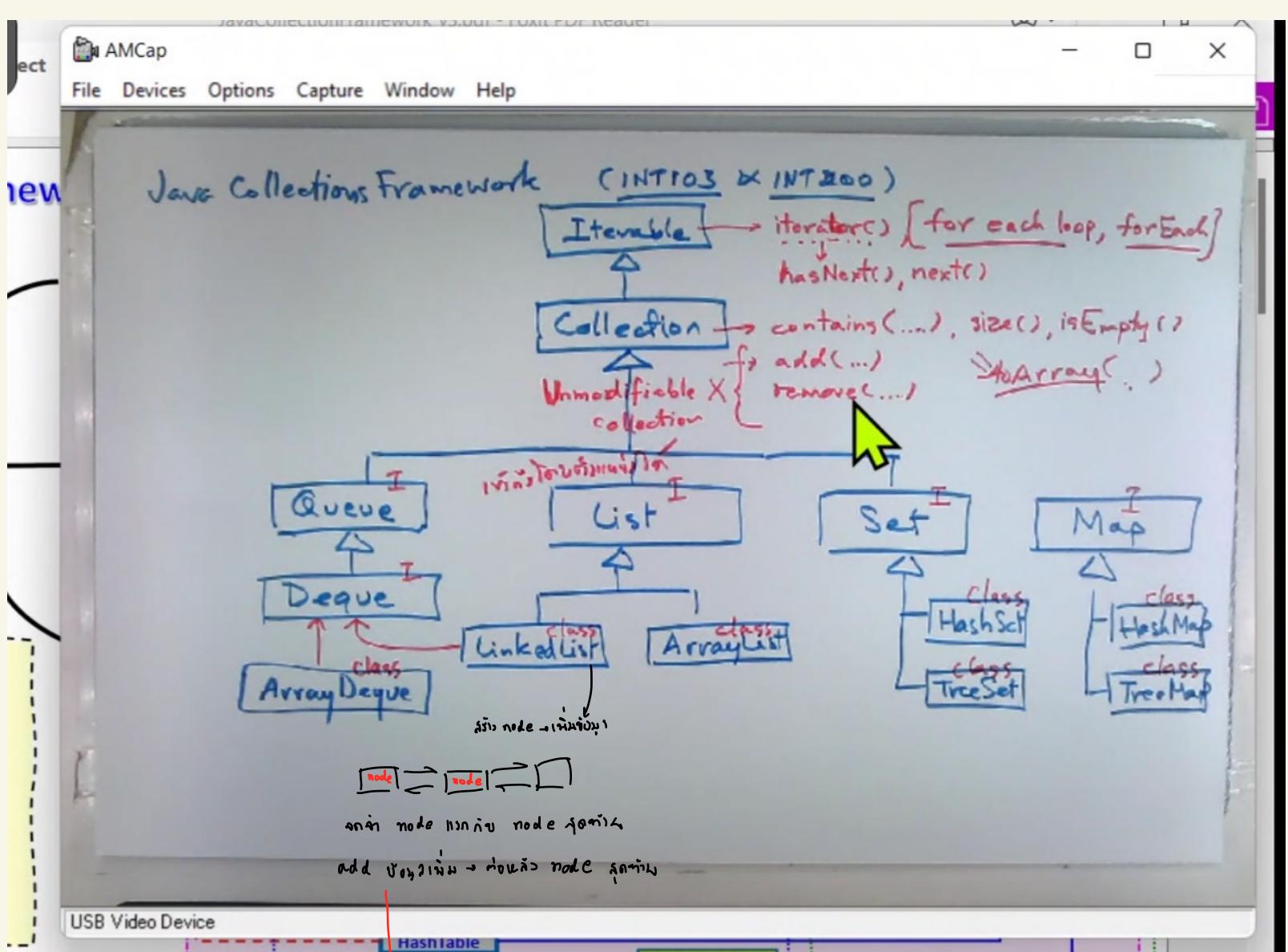
Iterator<String> it = new Iterable<>(new String[] {"one", "two", "Three"});
    ↑ initialized in no array new + type, making, យកចិត្តនៃរបាយការណាយទាំងអស់
    ↗ function returning iterator method ref
    ↗ function returning iterator method ref

var i = it.iterator();
while (i.hasNext()) {
    System.out.println("While " + i.next());
}
    ↑ beginning of iterator
    ↑ consumer
    ↑ foreach (S → System.out.println(" " + s))
    ↑ consumer
    ↑ for each remaining (System.out::println);

```

Collection → Add នូវការណ៍, នឹង implement និងសំគាល់

set	addAll (collection) → union	offer = add(e) → តាមរយៈរាយ
	removeAll (collection) → difference → collection នៃរាយ	peek() = element() → ទិន្នន័យនៃនៅលើក្នុងនៃទីនេះ
	retainAll (collection) → intersection ↳ នៃចំណាំស្ថាបន	poll() = remove() → តាមរយៈរាយ Return Special value un: throw exception ↳ Ex: ArrayList return -



initializing queue / stack
 ensureCapacity (int + minCapacity)
 ↗ ArrayList & LinkList
 ↗ initialize size: add minCapacity → very small initial size

trimToSize () → ArrayList
 ↗ shrinking when size is more

ArrayList នឹងរួចរាល់

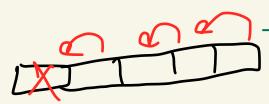
map → put (key, value) (inserting a key)

→ get (key) → retrieve

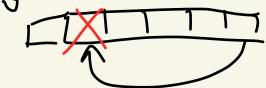
- entrySet () → map ដើម្បី ឈានឱ្យលើ set
 ↗ return ឱ្យលើ set ឬ Entry

- keySet () → return ឱ្យ key

Remove → ໃລັກມີເລັກທີ່ໄດ້



Remove → ໃລັກມີເລັກທີ່ໄດ້



```
public void replace (int i) {  
    --count;  
    for (int x = i; x < count; x++) {  
        array [x] = array [x + 1];  
    }  
    array [count] = null;  
}
```

```
public void replace () {  
    array [i] = array [--count];  
    array [count] = null;  
}
```

Iterable

→ ជាងចិត្តក្នុង ArrayList / LinkedList

```
public class ExampleList <T> implements Iterable <T> {
    private List <T> myList = new ArrayList <>();
    public void add (T t) {
        myList.add (value);
    }
}
```

@Override

```
public Iterator <T> iterator () {
    return new MyIterator <T> (myList);
}
```

↑ myType នេះ ↗ myList នៃទាំង 2 Iterator

Iterable នៃ function
Iterator នៃ Iterator
9 នៃ Default តាមការ
1:9 នៃ Default

```
public class MyIterator <E> implements Iterator <E> {
    int currentPosition; → គឺជា Index នៃ Iterator ដែលត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង
```

List <E> list; → ស្ថិតិថ្លែងនៃ List ដែលបានបង្កើត នៅលើ My

```
public MyIterator (List <E> lists) {
    this.lists = lists;
}
```

↑ constructor នឹង List នៃទាំង 2 Iterator
hash next នៃ next

@Override

→ តើ Current Position > return false ឬទេ?

```
public boolean hasNext () {
    if (lists.size () >= currentPosition + 1) {
        return true;
    }
    return false
}
```

@Override

public E next () {

```
E value = lists.get (currentPosition);
currentPosition++;
return value;
```

}

}

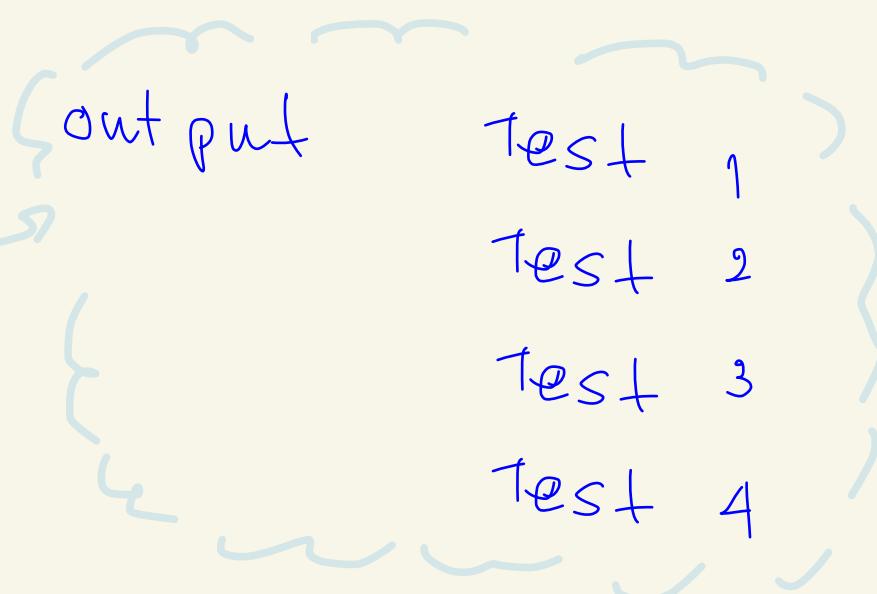
Iterable

→ Iterable

Example List <String> exampleList = new ExampleList<>();

```
exampleList.add ("Test 1"); → 0  
exampleList.add ("Test 2"); → 1  
exampleList.add ("Test 3"); → 2  
exampleList.add ("Test 4"); → 3  
exampleList.add ("Test 5"); → 4  
exampleList.add ("Test 6"); → 5  
exampleList.add ("Test 7"); → 6
```

```
for ( String str : exampleList ) {  
    System.out.println (str);  
}
```



Output

Test 1

Test 3

Test 5

Test 7

```
@Override  
public E next () {  
    E value = lists.get (currentPosition);  
    currentPosition += 2;  
    return value;
```

Comparable

→ ឧបករណ៍តាមរយៈតម្លៃ

comparator → តាមរយៈលក្ខណៈ

class Item {

private string name;

private string category;

private float price;

private int stocks;

```
public Item (string name, string category, float price, int stocks) {
    this.name = name;
    this.category = category;
    this.price = price;
    this.stocks = stocks
}
```

សង្គម getter, setter ចុងគម្រោង

```
List<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();
items.add(new Item ("Water", "Drinks", 10F, 100));
items.add(new Item ("Lays", "Snacks", 22.5F, 20));
items.add(new Item ("Chocolate", "Snacks", 55.55F, 50));
items.add(new Item ("Pencil", "Tools", 13.25F, 1000));
items.add(new Item ("Paper", "Tools", 2.5F, 10000));
items.add(new Item ("Coke", "Drinks", 18F, 20));
```

— សំនួន Comparator → តាមតម្លៃ

items.sort(new Comparator<Item> {

② Override

```
public int compare (Item o1, Item o2) {
    return o1.getName().compareTo(o2.getName());
}
```

ខ្លួនឯងរាយការណ៍តាមតម្លៃ
o1 ឬ o2 ជាន់ដែលត្រូវបានពិនិត្យ
ឬ ignoreCase ជាផ្លូវការ

Output :

C
P
W

នៅទី 1 នឹងត្រូវ (-> ប្រាក់)

Loop នីមួយៗ

for (Item item : items) {

System.out.printf (

"name: %s, Category: %s, Price: %.2f, Stock: %d.%d",

item.getName(), item.getCategory(), item.getPrice(), item.getStocks()

);

ໃຊ້ແນວໃຈ ?? → mix comparator

• ດາວໂຫຼດ

```
@Override public int compare (Item o1, Item o2) {
    return (int) (o1.getPrice() - o2.getPrice());
}
```

→ ເປັນກຳນົດກາງ
ການຈົດລົງ
ກຳນົດກາງ
ກຳນົດກາງ

ມີຄວາມ comparable

```
class Item implements Comparable < T > {
    :
    :
}
```

→ Implement method compareTo

ເພື່ອກຳນົດຕະຫຼາດ ກຳນົດກາງ

@Override → ຮັບສິນໃຫຍ່ Object

Ex 1ສູນຂອງ Category ອີ່ນ

ໄລ້ດິນໄສກາງການຊື່

```
public int compareTo (Item o) {
    if (this.getCategory().equalsIgnoreCase (o.getCategory()))
        return this.getName().compareTo (o.getName());
    else
        return this.getCategory().compareTo (o.getCategory());
}
```

→ ເປັນກຳນົດຕະຫຼາດ
ກຳນົດຕະຫຼາດ

→ ສັນນຶກ

```
// items.sort ((comparator <? super Item >) items);
```

ຄອງປະກຸມ ທີ່ມີ ຂອງ

Collections.sort (items)

ສອນກຳນົດ

```
if (!this.getCategory().equalsIgnoreCase (o.getCategory()))
    return this.getCategory().compareTo (o.getCategory());
else
    return this.getName().compareTo (o.getName());
```

Category ຖໍມານີ້ ສັນນຶກ ດັວງນຸ້ນ

Map

```
HashMap <String , Integer> maps = new HashMap<>();  
maps.put("A", 10);  
maps.put("B", 20);  
  
for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) {  
    String key = entry.getKey();  
    int value = entry.getValue();  
}  
  
System.out.println("key": " + key );  
System.out.println("key": " + value );
```

} printn
onst
isng

9. Comparator सिद्धान्त

```
TreeMap <String, Integer> maps = new TreeMap<>();  
maps.put("A", 10);  
maps.put("B", 20);
```

```
for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) {  
    String key = entry.getKey();  
    int value = entry.getValue();  
}
```

System.out.println("key": " + key);

System.out.println("key": " + value);

```
public static String gradeCal (int score) {
```

```
TreeMap <Integer, String> grads = new TreeMap<>();
```

```
grads.put(50, "D");
```

```
grads.put(0, "F");
```

```
grads.put(80, "A");
```

```
grads.put(60, "C");
```

```
grads.put(70, "B");
```

return grads, floorEntry(score).getValue;

↓
इसका Key → 50 और score = 55 के बीच D

इसका Floor

Stack

```
Stack <String> stacks = new Stack <>(),  
    index  
stacks.push ("coconut") ; j - 1      0  
stacks.push ("apples") ; j - 2      1  
stacks.push ("oranges") ; j - 3      2  
stack push ("melon") ; j - 4      3  
System.out.println (stacks);  
[coconut, apple, orange, melon]  
  
System.out.println (stacks.peek()); → output melon  
↳ 107 ស្ថិតិមាលាសាមុទ្ធនេះ នឹង នូវការ  
  
System.out.println (stacks.pop()); → output melon  
↳ 107 ស្ថិតិមាលាសាមុទ្ធនេះ នឹង លើក នូវការ  
  
System.out.println (stacks.search ("apple")); → output 2  
↳ 97 នឹង និន្ទែការណ៍ នៃ stack  
apple  
  
System.out.println (stacks.contains ("apple")); → output true →  
false សូមឱចចាយ នូវការ  
  
System.out.println (stacks.empty()); → output false  
↳ នៅពេល stack មិនមែន entry នៅក្នុង
```

Queue

```
Queue<String> queues = new LinkedList<>();  
queues.offer("1st");  
queues.offer("2nd");  
queues.offer("3rd");  
queues.offer("4th");
```

System.out.println(queues);
output [1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th]

↑
ផ្លូវអាជីវការ
ការបង្ហាញ add()

System.out.println(queues.peek());
↳ output 1st → លានចាប់ផ្តើម → ដំឡើង

System.out.println(queues.poll());
output 1st → លានចាប់ផ្តើម នៅ

System.out.println(queues.remove("3rd"));
output true