Introduction to Java

Some Salient Characteristics of Java

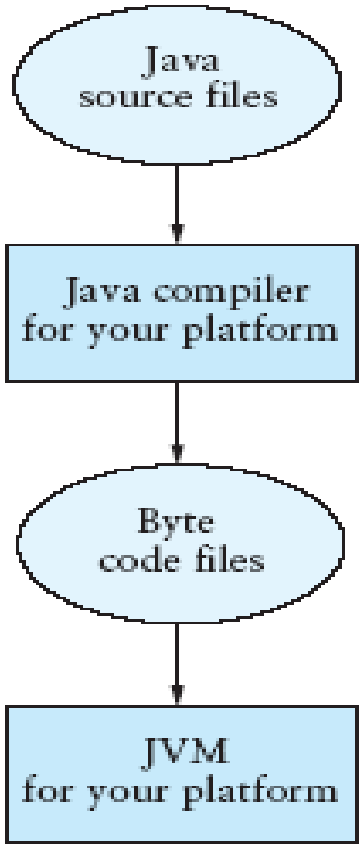
- Java is ***platform independent:*** the same program can run on any correctly implemented Java system
- Java is ***object-oriented:***
  - Structured in terms of ***classes***, which group data with operations on that data
  - Can construct new classes by ***extending*** existing ones
- Java designed as
  - A ***core language*** plus
  - A rich collection of ***commonly available packages***
- Java can be embedded in Web pages

Java Processing and Execution

- Begin with Java ***source code*** in text files: **`Model.java`**
- A Java source code compiler produces Java ***byte code***
  - Outputs one file per class: **`Model.class`**
  - May be standalone or part of an IDE
- A ***Java Virtual Machine*** loads and executes class files
  - May compile them to native code (e.g., x86) internally

Compiling and Executing a Java Program

FIGURE A.1
Compiling and Executing a Java Program



Classes and Objects

- The ***class*** is the unit of programming
- A Java program is a ***collection of classes***
  - Each class definition (usually) in its own **`.java`** file
  - *The file name must match the class name*
- A class describes ***objects (instances)***
  - Describes their common characteristics: is a *blueprint*
  - Thus all the instances have these same characteristics
- These characteristics are:
  - ***Data fields*** for each object
  - ***Methods*** (operations) that do work on the objects

Grouping Classes: The Java API

- API = *Application Programming Interface*
- Java = small core + extensive collection of packages
- A ***package*** consists of some related Java classes:
  - Swing: a GUI (graphical user interface) package
  - AWT: Application Window Toolkit (more GUI)
  - util: utility data structures (important to CS 187!)
- The ***import*** statement tells the compiler to make available classes and methods of another package
- A ***main*** method indicates where to begin executing a class (if it is designed to be run as a program)

A Little Example of **`import`** and **`main`**

```
import javax.swing.*;
    // all classes from javax.swing
public class HelloWorld {  // starts a class
  public static void main (String[] args) {
  // starts a main method
  // in: array of String; out: none (void)
  }
}
```

- **`public`** = can be seen from any package
- **`static`** = not “part of” an object

Processing and Running **`HelloWorld`**

- **`javac HelloWorld.java`**
  - Produces **`HelloWorld.class`** (byte code)
- **`java HelloWorld`**
  - Starts the JVM and runs the **`main`** method

References and Primitive Data Types

- Java distinguishes two kinds of entities
  - Primitive types
  - Objects
- Primitive-type data is stored in primitive-type variables
- Reference variables store the *address of* an object
  - No notion of “object (physically) in the stack”
  - No notion of “object (physically) within an object”

Primitive Data Types

- Represent numbers, characters, boolean values
- Integers: byte, short, int, and long
- Real numbers: float and double
- Characters: char

Primitive Data Types

Data type	Range of values
`byte`	-128 .. 127 (8 bits)
`short`	-32,768 .. 32,767 (16 bits)
`int`	-2,147,483,648 .. 2,147,483,647 (32 bits)
`long`	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 .. ... (64 bits)
`float`	$+/-10^{-38}$ to $+/-10^{+38}$ and 0, about 6 digits precision
`double`	$+/-10^{-308}$ to $+/-10^{+308}$ and 0, about 15 digits precision
`char`	Unicode characters (generally 16 bits per char)
`boolean`	True or false

Primitive Data Types (continued)

TABLE A.2
The First 128 Unicode Symbols

	000	001	002	003	004	005	006	007
0	Null		Space	0	@	P	`	p
1			!	1	A	Q	a	q
2			"	2	B	R	b	r
3			#	3	C	S	c	s
4			$	4	D	T	d	t
5			%	5	E	U	e	u
6			&	6	F	V	f	v
7	Bell		'	7	G	W	g	w
8	Backspace		(	8	H	X	h	x
9	Tab		)	9	I	Y	I	y
A	Line feed		*	:	J	Z	j	z
B		Escape	+	;	K	[	k	{
C	Form feed		,	<	L	\	l	|
D	Return		-	=	M	]	m	}
E			.	>	N	^	n	~
F			/	?	O	_	o	delete

Operators

1. subscript `[ ]`, call `( )`, member access `.`
2. pre/post-increment `++ --`, boolean complement `!`, bitwise complement `~`, unary `+ -`, type cast `(type)`, object creation `new`
3. `* / %`
4. binary `+ -` (`+` also concatenates strings)
5. signed shift `<< >>`, unsigned shift `>>>`
6. comparison `< <= > >=`, class test `instanceof`
7. equality comparison `== !=`
8. bitwise and `&`
9. bitwise or `|`

Operators

11. logical (sequential) and **`&&`**
12. logical (sequential) or **`||`**
13. conditional **`cond ? true-expr : false-expr`**
14. assignment **`=`**, compound assignment **`+= -= *= /= <<= >>= >>>= &= |=`**

Type Compatibility and Conversion

- **Widening conversion:**
  - In operations on mixed-type operands, the numeric type of the smaller range is converted to the numeric type of the larger range
  - In an assignment, a numeric type of smaller range can be assigned to a numeric type of larger range
- **`byte`** to **`short`** to **`int`** to **`long`**
- **`int`** kind to **`float`** to **`double`**

Declaring and Setting Variables

- **`int square;`**

  `square = n * n;`
- **`double cube = n * (double)square;`**
  - Can generally declare local variables where they are initialized
  - All variables get a safe initial value anyway (zero/null)

Referencing and Creating Objects

- You can **declare reference variables**
  - They reference objects of **specified types**
- Two reference variables can reference **the same object**
- The **`new`** operator creates an instance of a class
- A **constructor** executes when a new object is created
- Example: **`String greeting = "hello";`**

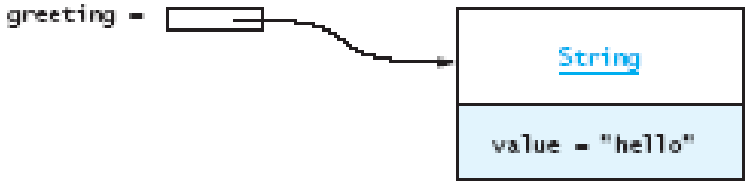


FIGURE A.2
Variable greeting References a String Object

Java Control Statements

- A group of statements executed in order is written
  - **`{ stmt1; stmt2; ...; stmtN; }`**
- The statements execute in the order 1, 2, ..., N
- Control statements alter this sequential flow of execution

Java Control Statements (continued)

TABLE A.4
Java Control Statements

Control Structure	Purpose	Syntax

`if ... else`	Used to write a decision with *conditions* that select the alternative to be executed. Executes the first (second) alternative if the *condition* is true (false).	`if (condition) {`
		`  ...`
		`} else {`
		`  ...`
		`}`

`switch`	Used to write a decision with scalar values (integers, characters) that select the alternative to be executed. Executes the *statements* following the *label* that is the *selector* value. Execution falls through to the next `case` if there is no `return` or `break`. Executes the statements following `default` if the *selector* value does not match any *label*.	`switch (selector) {`
		`  case label : statements; break;`
		`  case label : statements; break;`
		`  ...`
		`  default : statements;`
		`}`

`while`	Used to write a loop that specifies the repetition *condition* in the loop header. The *condition* is tested before each iteration of the loop and, if it is true, the loop body executes; otherwise, the loop is exited.	`while (condition) {`
		`  ...`
		`}`

`for`	Used to write a loop that specifies the *initialization*, repetition *condition*, and *update* steps in the loop header. The *initialization* statements execute before loop repetition begins; the *condition* is tested before each iteration of the loop and, if it is true, the loop body executes; otherwise, the loop is exited. The *update* statements execute after each iteration.	`for (initialization; condition; update) {`
		`  ...`
		`}`

Java Control Statements (continued)

TABLE A.4 (continued)

Control Structure	Purpose	Syntax

`do ... while`	Used to write a loop that specifies the repetition *condition* after the loop body. The *condition* is tested after each iteration of the loop and, if it is true, the loop body is repeated; otherwise, the loop is exited. The loop body always executes at least one time.	`do {`
		`  ...`
		`while (`*condition*`) ;`

Methods

- A Java method defines a group of statements as performing a particular operation
- **`static`** indicates a ***static*** or ***class*** method
- A method that is not **`static`** is an ***instance*** method
- All method arguments are ***call-by-value***
  - Primitive type: *value* is passed to the method
  - Method may modify local copy ***but*** will not affect caller's value
  - Object reference: *address of object* is passed
  - Change to reference variable does not affect caller
  - ***But*** operations can affect the object, visible to caller

The Class `Math`

TABLE A.5
Class `Math` Methods

Method	Behavior
`static` *numeric* `abs(`*numeric*`)`	Returns the absolute value of its *numeric* argument (the result type is the same as the argument type).
`static double ceil(double)`	Returns the smallest whole number that is not less than its argument.
`static double cos(double)`	Returns the trigonometric cosine of its argument (an angle in radians).
`static double exp(double)`	Returns the exponential number *e* (i.e., 2.718 ...) raised to the power of its argument.
`static double floor(double)`	Returns the largest whole number that is not greater than its argument.
`static double log(double)`	Returns the natural logarithm of its argument.
`static` *numeric* `max(`*numeric*`,` *numeric*`)`	Returns the larger of its *numeric* arguments (the result type is the same as the argument types).
`static` *numeric* `min(`*numeric*`,` *numeric*`)`	Returns the smaller of its *numeric* arguments (the result type is the same as the argument type).
`static double pow(double, double)`	Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.
`static double random()`	Returns a random number greater than or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0.
`static double rint(double)`	Returns the closest whole number to its argument.
`static long round(double)`	Returns the closest `long` to its argument.
`static int round(float)`	Returns the closest `int` to its argument.
`static double sin(double)`	Returns the trigonometric sine of its argument (an angle in radians).
`static double sqrt(double)`	Returns the square root of its argument.
`static double tan(double)`	Returns the trigonometric tangent of its argument (an angle in radians).
`static double toDegrees(double)`	Converts its argument (in radians) to degrees.
`static double toRadians(double)`	Converts its argument (in degrees) to radians.

The `String` Class

- The **`String`** class defines a data type that is used to store a sequence of characters
- You cannot modify a **`String`** object
  - If you attempt to do so, Java will create a new object that contains the modified character sequence

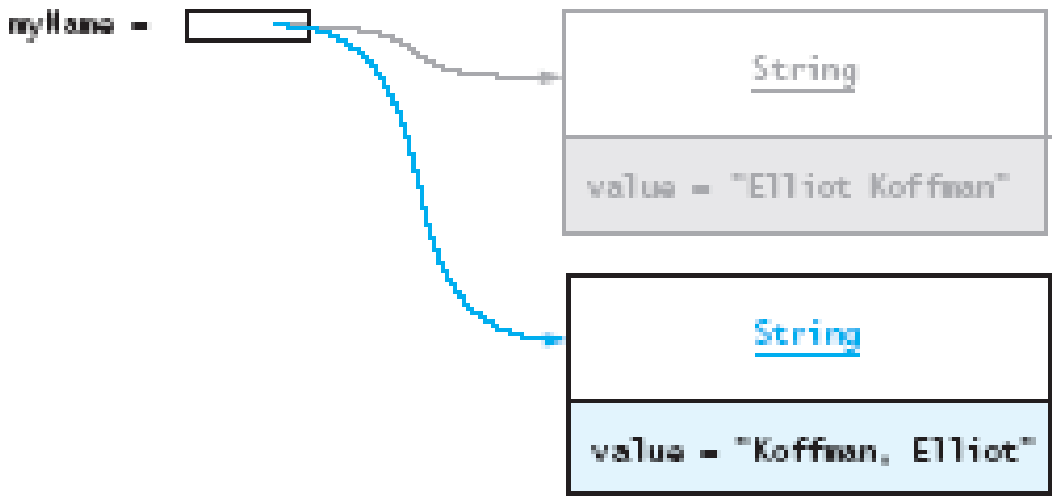
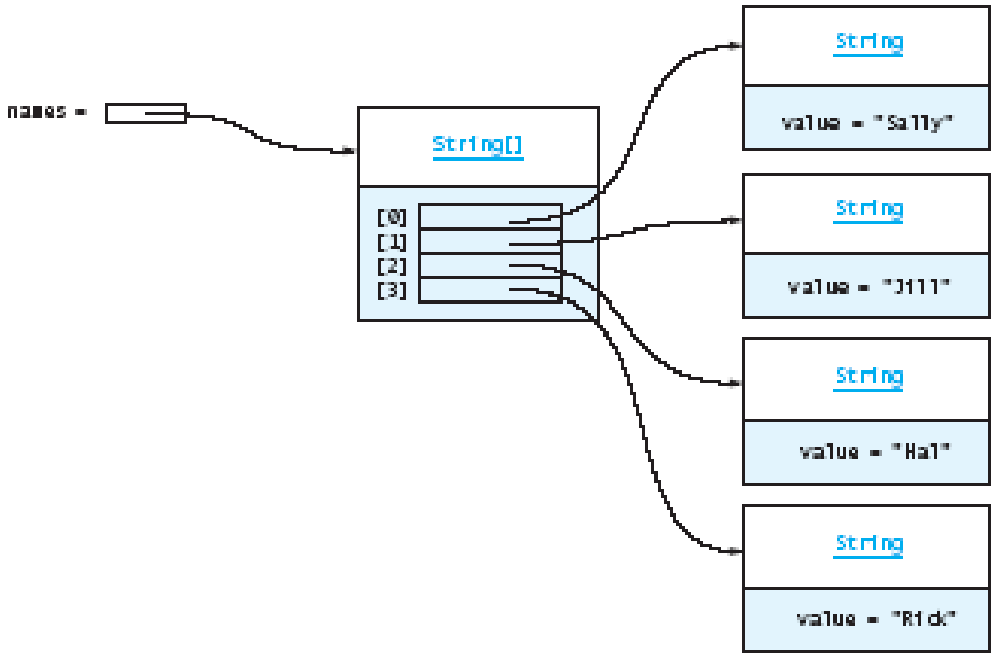


FIGURE A.4
Old and New Strings Referenced by myName

Arrays

- In Java, an array is also an object
- The elements are indexes and are referenced using the form **`arrayvar[subscript]`**



Array Example

```
float grades[] = new float[numStudents];
... grades[student] = something; ...

float total = 0.0;
for (int i = 0; i < grades.length; ++i) {
  total += grades[i];
}
System.out.printf("Average = %6.2f%n",
                  total / numStudents);
```

Input/Output using Streams

- An **`InputStream`** is a sequence of characters representing program input data
- An **`OutputStream`** is a sequence of characters representing program output
- The console keyboard stream is **`System.in`**
- The console window is associated with **`System.out`**

Opening and Using Files: Reading Input

```
import java.io.*;
public static void main (String[] args) {
  // open an input stream   (**exceptions!)
  BufferedReader rdr =
    new BufferedReader(
      new FileReader(args[0]));
  // read a line of input
  String line = rdr.readLine();
  // see if at end of file
  if (line == null) { ... }
```

Opening and Using Files: Reading Input (2)

```
// using input with StringTokenizer
StringTokenizer sTok =
  new StringTokenizer (line);
while (sTok.hasMoreElements()) {
  String token = sTok.nextToken();
  ...;
}
// when done, always close a stream/reader
rdr.close();
```

Alternate Ways to Split a **`String`**

- Use the **`split`** method of **`String`**:

```
String[] = s.split("\\s");
// see class Pattern in java.util.regex
```

- Use a **`StreamTokenizer`** (in `java.io`)

Opening and Using Files: Writing Output

```
// open a print stream   (**exceptions!)
PrintStream ps = new PrintStream(args[0]);
// ways to write output
ps.print("Hello");  // a string
ps.print(i+3);      // an integer
ps.println(" and goodbye."); // with NL
ps.printf("%2d %12d%n", i, 1<<i); // like C
ps.format("%2d %12d%n", i, 1<<i); // same
// closing output streams is very important!
ps.close();
```