Primitives and References

Primitive Data Types

• Primitive data types

type	desc.	Default value (for fields)
byte	8-bit signed two's complement integer	0
short	16-bit signed two's complement integer	0
int	32-bit signed two's complement integer	0
long	64-bit signed two's complement integer; 256L	0L
float	single-precision 32-bit IEEE 754 floating point; 3.14f	0.0f
double	double-precision 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point; 3.14d	0.0d
boolean	true Or false	false
char	16-bit Unicode character (UTF-16); '\u0000' ~ '\uffff'	'\u0000'

- Strings: String greeting = "Hello world!";
 - Default value: null

Integer Literals

- Decimal: base 10
 - int decVal = 26;
- Hexadecimal: base 16
 - int hexVal = 0x1a;
- Binary: base 2
 - int binVal = 0b11010;

Floating-Point Literals

- Single-precision
 - float f1 = 123.4f;
 - float f2 = 1.234e2f;
 - float f3 = (float)123.4;
- Double-precision
 - double d1 = 123.4d;
 - double d2 = 1.234e2d;
 - double d3 = 123.4;
 - double d4 = 1.234e2;

Character & String Literals

Character

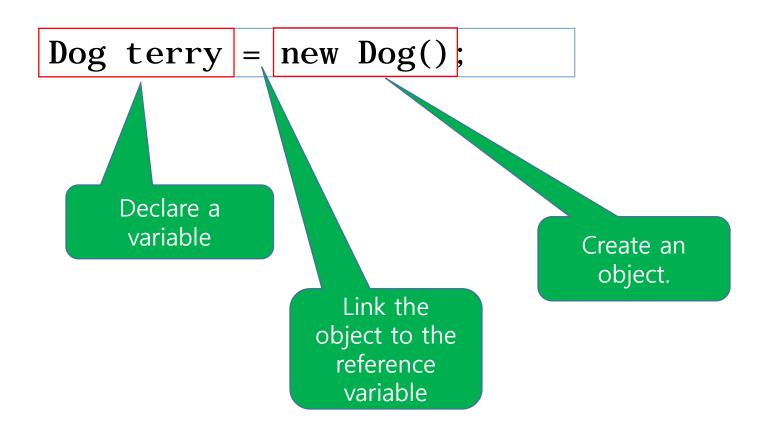
- char C_with_circumflex = '₩u0108'; // Ĉ
- char c = 'c';

• String

escape sequence	meaning	escape sequence	meaning
\b	(backspace)	\"	" (double quote)
\t	(tab)	\'	' (quote)
\n	(newline)	\\	₩ (backslash)
\f	(form feed)		
\r	(carriage return)		

Class & Object

[class] Dog : class a dog : object (instance of Dog) [class name] Dog [instance variables] size breed The *size* of <u>a dog</u> is big. knows name state A dog barks. [methods] bark() does behavior



• There is no object variable in Java.

```
• Dog c_terry; // in C++
```

• In Java, there are only object reference variables

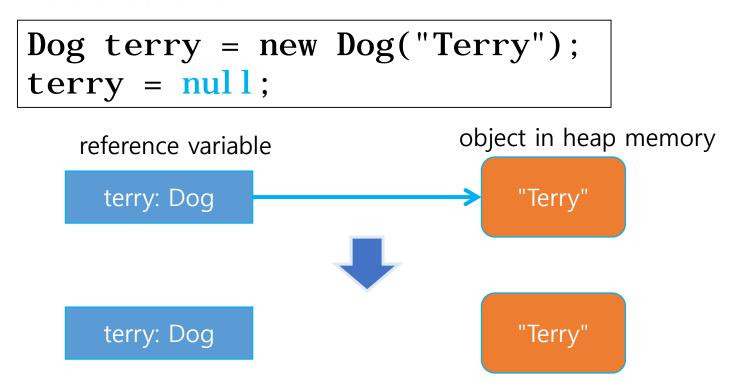
```
    Dog java_terry = new Dog(); // in Java
    Dog *c_pterry = new Dog(); // in C++
```

- references in Java != references in C++
 - References in Java are equivalent to pointers in C++.

```
Dog terry = new Dog("Terry");
Dog baal = new Dog("Baal");
Dog theDog = terry;
theDog = baal;
if (theDog == terry) {
   // The dog is Terry.
} else if (theDog == baal) {
   // The dog is Baal.
```

```
Dog terry = new Dog("Terry");
Dog missingDog = new Dog("Terry");
if (terry == missingDog) {
   // Terry is the dog I'm looking for.
 else {
   // They are different.
```

• null reference value.



Life on the heap in Java

- Garbage Collector (GC)
 - deletes unreferenced objects.

Array (1)

```
int[] heights = new int[3];
heights[0] = 3; heights[1] = 2; heights[2] = 4;
for (int i = 0; i < heights.length; <math>i++) {
   System. out. println(heights[i]);
}
String[] names = {"Harry", new String("Mark"), "Happy"};
for (String name: names) {
   System. out. println(name);
}
int[] anotherHeights = heights; // Arrays are objects.
```

Array (2)

```
Dog[] pets = new Dog[7];

pets[0] = new Dog();
pets[1] = new Dog();
pets[2] = new Dog();
pets[3] = new Dog();
pets[4] = new Dog();
pets[5] = new Dog();
pets[6] = new Dog();
```

```
Dog[] pets = { new Dog(), new Dog(), new Dog(), new Dog(), new Dog(), new Dog(), new Dog() };
```

- Kathy Sierra and Bert Bates, *Head First Java*, O'Reilly, 2005.
- The Java Tutorials: Primitive Data Types
 - http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.ht
 ml
- The Java 7 SE API Specification: String
 - http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html

Q&A

class Object

• In java, all classes implicitly extend *Object*.

```
Object
#clone(): Object
#finalize():
+equals(obj: Object): boolean
+getClass(): Class<?>
+hashCode(): int
+notify():
+notifyAll():
+toString(): String
+wait():
+wait(timeout: long):
+wait(timeout: long, nanos: int):
```