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# THE ART OF JAVA

Herbert Schildt / James Holmes



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Herbert Schildt, James Holmes



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## **The Art of Java**

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# Preface

by Herbert Schildt

**B**eginning in 1991 at Sun Microsystems, James Gosling, along with Patrick Naughton, Chris Warth, Ed Frank, and Mike Sheridan, began work on a new language that would eventually rock the foundations of programming. Originally called Oak, this new language was renamed Java in 1995—and computing hasn't been the same since.

Java changed the course of programming in two important ways. First, Java incorporated features that facilitated the creation of Internet-enabled applications. Thus, Java was the world's first truly Internet-ready language. Second, Java advanced the state of the art in computer language design. For example, it redefined the object paradigm, streamlined exceptions, fully integrated multithreading into the language, and created a portable object code called bytecode that enabled programs to run on a variety of different platforms.

Java's importance to computing, therefore, lies firmly on two pillars: its built-in support for the Internet, and its advances in computer language design. Either one of these would have made Java a good language, but it is the combination that made Java a great language and ensured its place in computing history.

This book shows some of the reasons why Java is such an extraordinary language.

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## What's Inside

This book is different from most other books on Java. Whereas other books teach the basics of the language, this book shows how to apply it to some of computing's most interesting, useful, and, at times, mysterious programming tasks. In the process, it displays the power, versatility, and elegance of the Java language. Thus, it is through the *art* of Java that the *artistry* of Java's design is displayed.

As you might expect, several of the applications, such as the download manager in Chapter 4 or the e-mail subsystem in Chapter 5, relate directly to the Internet. However, many of the chapters develop code that illustrates the expressiveness of Java independently of the Internet. For example, the language interpreter in Chapter 3, or the AI-based search routines in Chapter 10, are what we call "pure code" examples. Neither of these applications relies on the Internet or uses a GUI interface. They are the type of code that in the past one might have expected to find written in C++. The ease by which these types of programs can be written in Java demonstrates the versatility and agility of the language.