

Built-In API Classes in Java

- Java provides **ready-to-use** classes:
 - Organized inside Packages like:
java.util.Scanner, **java.util.List**, etc.
- Using static class members:

```
LocalDateTime today = LocalDateTime.now();  
double cosine = Math.cos(Math.PI);
```

- Using non-static Java classes:

```
Random rnd = new Random();  
int randomNumber = rnd.nextInt(99);
```

Solution: Randomize Words

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
String[] words = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
Random rnd = new Random();
for (int pos1 = 0; pos1 < words.length; pos1++) {
    int pos2 = rnd.nextInt(words.length);
    //TODO: Swap words[pos1] with words[pos2]
}
System.out.println(String.join(
    System.lineSeparator(), words));
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1319/>

Solution: Big Factorial

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
...
int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
BigInteger f = new BigInteger(String.valueOf(1));
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    f = f.multiply(BigInteger
        .valueOf(Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(i))));
}
System.out.println(f);
```

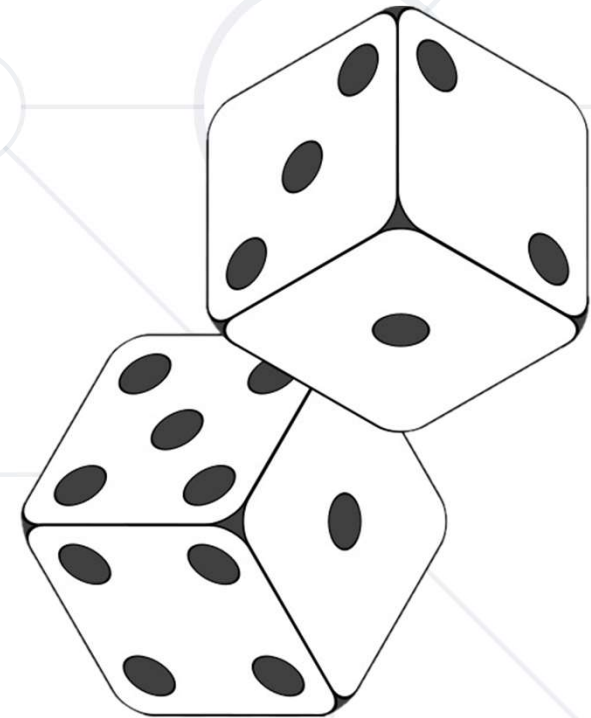
Use the
`java.math.BigInteger`

N!

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1319/>

- Store executable code (algorithm)

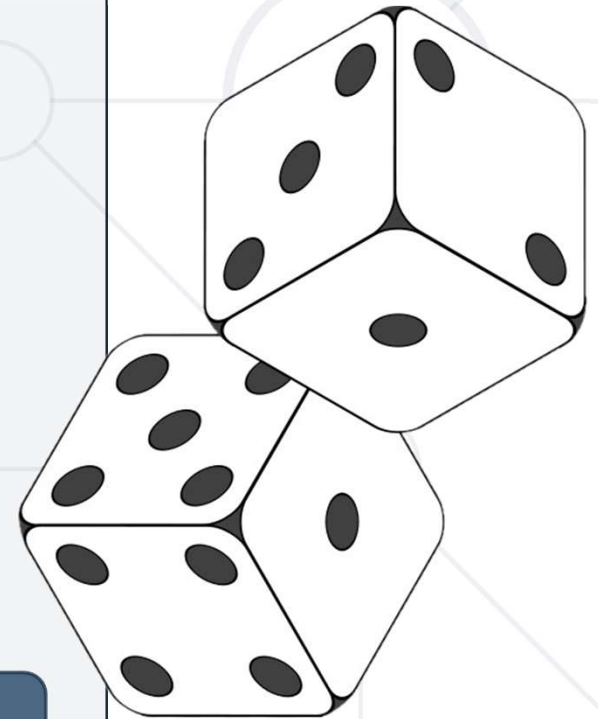
```
class Dice {  
    public int sides;  
    public int roll() {  
        Random rnd = new Random();  
        int sides = rnd.nextInt(this.sides + 1);  
        return sides;  
    }  
}
```



Getters and Setters

```
class Dice {  
    . . .  
    public int getSides() { return this.sides; }  
    public void setSides(int sides) {  
        this.sides = sides;  
    }  
    public String getType() { return this.type; }  
    public void setType(String type) {  
        this.type = type;  
    }  
}
```

Getters & Setters

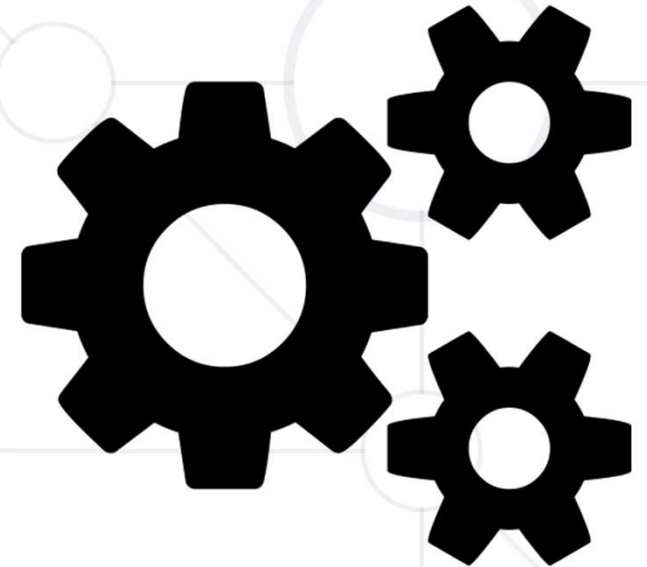


- Special methods, executed during object creation

```
class Dice {  
    public int sides;  
    public Dice() {  
        this.sides = 6;  
    }  
}
```

Overloading default
constructor

Constructor name is
the same as the name
of the class



Constructors (2)

- You can have multiple constructors in the same class

```
class Dice {  
    public int sides;  
    public Dice() { }  
    public Dice(int sides) {  
        this.sides = sides;  
    }  
}
```

```
class StartUp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Dice dice1 = new Dice();  
        Dice dice2 = new Dice(7);  
    }  
}
```

Solution: Students (1)

```
public Student(String firstName, String lastName,  
                int age, String city){  
    this.firstName = firstName;  
    this.lastName = lastName;  
    this.age = age;  
    this.city = city;  
    // TODO: Implement Getters and Setters  
}
```


Solution: Students (2)

```
List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();
String line;
while (!line.equals("end")) {
    // TODO: Extract firstName, lastName, age, city from the input
    Student existingStudent = getStudent(students, firstName, lastName);
    if(existingStudent != null) {
        existingStudent.setAge(age);
        existingStudent.setCity(city);
    } else {
        Student student = new Student(firstName, lastName, age, city);
        students.add(student);
    }

    line = sc.nextLine();
}
```

Solution: Students (3)

```
static Student getStudent(List<Student> students, String firstName,  
                           String lastName) {  
    for (Student student : students){  
        if(student.getFirstName().equals(firstName)  
            && student.getLastName().equals(lastName))  
            return student;  
    }  
  
    return null;  
}
```