

# Java Workshop

## Goals

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- \_\_\_ Step 1: Research what IDE to install and complete the prelab by installing and configuring an IDE
- \_\_\_ Step 2: Experience using an IDE and tools it provides like the debugger, compilation, and Git integration
- \_\_\_ Step 3: Become familiar with the general Java vocabulary and idiomatic practices
- \_\_\_ Step 4: Start the lab with 10 minutes from the Linux and Vim manual
- \_\_\_ Step 5: Experience implementing Java software starting with basic concepts like:
  - A. I/O
  - B. Primitive types
  - C. Functionality of main
  - D. Instantiating class objects
  - E. Inheritance
  - F. Recursion
- \_\_\_ Step 6: Once everything is completed, move on to the optional advanced topics of:
  - A. Using Java collections and iterators and creating your own generic types
  - B. Useful usage of static and initialization blocks
  - C. Interfaces versus Abstract Classes and psuedo-multiple inheritance

## IMPORTANT

**If possible bring your own laptop to these labs so you can learn to install and work with an IDE. A couple of popular IDEs for Java development are IntelliJ and Eclipse. Use IntelliJ if you want IDE help from the TCSS. Some of IntelliJ's qualities include its robust ecosystem, intuitive interface, and reliability.**

# Background One — The Fundamentals

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## What is Java?

Java is a platform independent object oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. It is commonly used for client-server web applications and is one of the most widely used programming languages. The primary appeal of using Java is that a compiled Java program works on any computer architecture that runs a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). This idea of portability through limited dependencies is the primary ethos of the language but other core values include security, simplicity, and performance.

Java is more completely described as the Java Development Kit (JDK), a software platform made up of various components such as the compiler, debugger, and Java Runtime Environment (JRE). The JRE is a piece of software that contains everything needed to run a compiled Java program (called a Java Bytecode - similar to a C++ binary) including the Java libraries, the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), and deployment tools. The JVM is a virtual CPU that can be installed on a multitude of platforms. This is how Java achieves platform agnosticism.

Another benefit of the Java runtime is that it takes care of memory management through a process called garbage collection (GC). This provides the developer the opportunity to focus on other aspects of program design and can prevent issues like memory leaks and memory based security exploits. GC comes at the cost of memory consumption and inconsistent performance but for many applications these costs are negligible.

There are some drawbacks of large runtimes like the JRE. The most noteworthy being inconsistent performance. It is difficult to know when the GC will run and if you are developing performance critical code, think airplanes or stoplights, then Java might not be the tool for you. Java uses an incremental GC system so these inconsistencies are often negligible. Another issue is long start up time. The runtime is so large it takes a minute to get going. This issue has been quite the challenge for developers at Oracle to address. When you start using IntelliJ, you will understand this issue and avoid closing the IDE at all costs. Lastly, if there is a bug in the runtime there is very little you can do to fix your software. Although, given the incredible complexity of modern compilers, similar issues exist within languages that don't provide runtimes.

## Why use an IDE now?

IDE's are incredibly useful for developing large projects by providing tools like graphical debuggers, program frameworks, continuous integration systems, and static or dynamic analysis. It is important to start getting used to different development environments that you may encounter throughout your education and careers. Check out the nearly 4000 plugins available for IntelliJ from their plugin repository and you will likely find something that will contribute to your workflow. One plugin that is particularly useful is the Vim plugin, which updates the key bindings and provides the same multi-mode interface. It even allows you to source a vimrc for further customization.

## Vocabulary

Java developers use some different vocabulary that is worth being aware of:

- Member: A Method or a Field of a class.
- Methods: Are functions of a class. If you use the words "member function" to a Java developer they might laugh at you.
- Fields: A piece of data in a class (like an int or a String). These are sometimes called variables as well but a variable also refers to local data where a field refers to a class member.

- Reference: It's a fancy pointer. It is very different from a C++ reference and much closer to a C++ pointer. (a C++ reference is immutable and CANNOT be null)
- final: A Java keyword that designates something cannot be changed. A final class cannot be derived from, a final variable is like a C++ const variable, and a final method cannot be overridden.
- static: A Java keyword that is the same as C++ but is worth noting. A static field is shared by all instances of the class and a static method is called using the class itself, not an instance of the class. Static methods can be invoked even when no objects of that class have been instantiated and can only operate on static fields. Static methods and variables are also often called class methods and class variables.
- super: A Java keyword to access members of a class's parent.
- Supertype (of type A): Any class or interface above A in the inheritance tree.
- this: A Java keyword to represent the instance of the class in which it appears. Although Java does not require, it is idiomatic in Java to use this.member whenever you are accessing members within a class.
- extends: A Java keyword to declare that a class is a subclass of another.
- interface: A Java keyword used to define a collection of methods and constant values. Similar to an abstract base class with some subtle differences. Interfaces can be used as types and are heavily utilized in the Java Collections.

## Tips for Success

Use Oracle's documentation. The Java version at time of writing is Java SE 13 with the most recent LTS version being Java 8. You probably downloaded the the SE 13 version of the JDK. The API documentation for SE 13 is found here:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/13/docs/api/index.html>

Oracle's documentation is incredibly detailed and organized. Any question you have about the language can be answered by reading them. In the process of looking for the answer you will learn things about the language and develop skills that are not limited to Java. The tutorials page in the documentation is also full of easy to read and detailed explanations of various topics. Stack Overflow and other tutorial websites can be useful to gather information but be careful to assess the quality. Try using these resources to find where in the documentation to look instead of massaging other's code examples to fit your application.

In extension to the previous piece of advice, consider using the Java collections. Program 5 details that you have to construct some of your own data structures from scratch but you can use the libraries for anything else you would like. I suggest looking at the ArrayList and HashMap classes.

## Using IntelliJ Idea

Using an IDE like IntelliJ is helpful once you have already established strong programming skills; at that point it can be used as a tool for organizing and working on larger projects. It provides suggestions that can be helpful when you aren't familiar with the language or the project. However, these hints are only valuable if you know what the IDE is suggesting and can decide if it is actually what you want to do. IDEs can also take care of "boiler plate" code by importing templates, snippets, and project structures.

Most IDEs have community maintained plugin repositories giving you the ability to extend its functionality. IntelliJ has a particularly large community and ecosystem. It is important to note that JetBrains products are free to students with an academic email while in school. So if you would like the ultimate version and then that is available. Although, community version does everything you need and is free to everyone.

## • Installing IntelliJ Idea

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: Navigate to [www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/](http://www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/) and install the community version for the platform you are using. If you would like to install the enterprise version then fill out the student information so you can get it at no cost.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: Navigate to [oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads](http://oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads) and download and install the JDK for your platform. Make sure to note the installation directory as you may need to tell the IDE where to find this installation.

## • Creating a Project

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: Run IntelliJ and click create new project.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: If the Project SDK dropdown didn't autofill with the location of the installed JDK, click new and navigate to the previous installed folder.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 3: Click next. If you would like IntelliJ to generate a main class and method, check create from template and select the Command Line App option. Click next again.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 4: Name your project, choose where to save it, and finish the wizard.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 5: Expand the left hand side to see the directory tree. The source files are found in `<Project_Name>/com.company/src/`

## • Configurations and Plugins

Like vim, many configurations can be made to make IntelliJ what you need it to be. Open file > settings and take a look what is available. If you are used to vim key bindings, it is recommended that you install the IdeaVim plugin. Navigate to the plugins tab in settings and search for vim. By clicking install, this new environment will be much more familiar.

## • Adding Classes

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: With the source folder or any of its contents selected, classes can be added by going to file > new > Java Class.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: Every class in Java gets its own source file, don't try to add multiple classes to a single file.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 3: Every class can have a Main method if you would like. This can be useful for testing features of a class.

## • Running and Debugging

In the top right corner there are green buttons - a triangle, hammer, and bug.

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: The hammer builds (compiles) the program
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: The triangle runs the program - it also builds automatically if needed
- \_\_\_\_ Step 3: The bug starts the debugger
- \_\_\_\_ Step 4: If you didn't use the Command Line App template, you may need to set the entry point for your program. To do this, run > edit configurations will bring up a dialogue box that lets you specify which class to start from. This class must have a Main function. This is how you can change the entry point for your program for testing class methods.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 5: The debugger offers familiar features like step, next, and continue. To set a breakpoint, click on the line number in your source. A red dot should pop up and will stay there until clicked again.

# Prelab One

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- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: Read the background material for the lab. Follow the instructions found there to install IntelliJ idea and get familiar with the IDE. Do some research and get familiar with the environment so you can spend your lab time learning Java instead of installing and figuring out the IDE.
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: List the data types in Java that are different than C++:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 3: What are the differences between identifiers in Java vs. C++?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 4: Why don't classes in Java have a semicolon afterward?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 5: Are arrays statically or dynamically allocated in Java?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 6: Show how to define a constant integer value equal to 10 in Java:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 7: Show how to create an array of 10 integers in Java:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- \_\_\_\_ Step 8: What is copied when passing an array as an argument to a function?

\_\_\_\_ Step 9: Show how to determine the length of an array in Java:  
Does this tell you the number of items in the array or the capacity of the array?

How do you determine how many items are in the array?

\_\_\_\_ Step 10: When passing a node reference to a function, is it possible to modify the value of that reference in the scope of the calling function?

# Worksheet One — First Steps in Java

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In this worksheet you will go through creating classes, basic input and output, use of primitive types, the string/array/vector class, and control flow.

## Introductory

### • First Steps in the Java Development Environment

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: Open up the IDE and lookup "Create a Class". Name this class Demo1 for your first Java program.

A. How do you create a class?

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Now create a main method to provide an entry point into your program. The syntax to do so is:

```
public class Demo1 {  
  
    /* Send out a welcome message */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        //comments in Java are the same as C++  
        System.out.println("Welcome to CS202's Java Workshop \n" + "Enjoy!");  
    }  
}
```

Whoa! *Public static void main(String[] args)* let's break this down a little.

- A. Public means the this method is accessible from outside the class.
- B. static means the method is owned by the class and not an instance (object). This allows main to be called without ever instantiating an object of the encapsulating class.
- C. main returns void now instead of int. The System object has an "exit status" field that is returned by the Java Virtual Machine when the program terminates.
- D. The array of Strings as an argument is optional but is recommended. This array will contain the arguments provided on the command line (space delineated). Unlike C and C++, the first item in this array is NOT the name of the program.

\_\_\_\_ Step 3: The System object provides an interface to access the output and error streams, the current time, and other useful tools like array copy or exit(). Take a look at Oracle's documentation of this object and see what is available.

\_\_\_\_ Step 4: 'out' is a field of the System object of type PrintStream. System.out.println(to\_print) does exactly what you would expect. Changing println to just print prints without a following new line. PrintStream also provides methods to flush the buffer and check for errors.

\_\_\_\_ Step 5: Compile and run the program in the console window.

- A. Shift F10 or Run — Run Main
- B. Or, use the green "run" arrow from the toolbar by debug

## • Creating Classes and Methods

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: With the exception of a couple differences, loops, conditionals, and primitive data types are the same as C++ with the addition of some syntactical options if you prefer. Some key differences to keep in mind:
- A. boolean is spelled out now
  - B. if statements must evaluate to Truth or False, unlike C++ where zero/NULL would be false and non-zero would be true
  - C. null is now lowercase
- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: Write the following method in the Demo1 class:
- The method will take three integer arguments. The method will display all the numbers, each on their own line, that are divisible by the third argument and inbetween the first two arguments. Remember that you need the scope specifier at the start of every method. Write the function signature below:
- 

- \_\_\_\_ Step 3: Test this class by calling it from main. Make sure it works as expected! Next we will add I/O utility so the user can interact with this method.

## • Creating a Utility Base Class for Generalized I/O

- \_\_\_\_ Step 1: Next we will create a utility base class that any class that needs user input can inherit from.
- A. Create a new class called Utility.
  - B. There are many methods of working with input in Java. We will use a Scanner object. Scanners can be attached to an external data file but Java provides a FileReader class that is worth looking at.
  - C. At the top of this new file for the Utility class import the Scanner utility:
- ```
import java.io.*
import java.util.Scanner
```
- D. Give the Utility class a field for a Scanner reference and write a constructor for the class that initializes it:

```
public class Utility {
    protected Scanner input;
    public Utility() {
        input = new Scanner(System.in);
    }
}
```

- \_\_\_\_ Step 2: Let's move main() outside of the Demo1 class to clean things up a little bit. Do this by creating another class called Main and move the main function to this class. You will have to edit the entry point of your program to your new main() to run your program. (Click Run on the taskbar dropdowns and click Edit Configurations. There you will see where you can change the main class)



# Intermediate

## • String and Scanner Class

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: First take a look at the Scanner and String classes. Go to the docs to see what Scanner methods are available. Some scanner methods that will be useful include:

- A. `input.nextInt();` //returns the next whole number
- B. `input.nextFloat();` //returns the next float
- C. `input.next();` //returns the next single word as a String
- D. `input.nextLine();` //returns the next phrase ending in a newline as a String

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Like in C++, be aware of newlines in the input stream. Use `input.nextLine();` to clear a line from the buffer.

\_\_\_\_ Step 3: While reading in some data from the user let's look at some of the functionality of the String class. The String class has many useful methods. Go to the docs and search String. Navigate to the methods overview section and use it to fill in the return and argument types for the following methods (some may have no arguments):

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ `equals(_____);`
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ `equalsIgnoreCase(_____);`
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ `compareTo(_____);`
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ `compareToIgnoreCase(_____);`
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ `= String + String;`  
Why might you want to use the `concat()` method instead of the overloaded `+` operator?  
(Hint: think efficiency)

- 
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ `length(_____);`
  - G. \_\_\_\_\_ `contains(_____);`
  - H. \_\_\_\_\_ `toArray(_____);`
  - I. \_\_\_\_\_ `toLowerCase(_____);`
  - J. \_\_\_\_\_ `clone(_____);`

# Advanced

## • Classes, Class Fields, Arrays of Objects

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: Create a new class called Person. Give Person private String fields for first/last name, float fields for hourly\_wage/hours\_worked, and int fields for age/dollars/quarters/dimes/nickles/pennies. Write a constructor for Person to set these fields to some defaults. (null for the Strings, 0 for ints and floats)

```
public class Person extends Utility {
    private String first;
    private String last;
    private float hourly_wage;
    private float hours_worked;
    private int age;
    private int quarters;
    ...

    public Person() {
        first = null;
        last = null;
        ...
    }
}
```

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Give the person class a public build() method. Have this method prompt the user to set the values for all the fields. Remember, the scanner methods return the values.

```
this.first = this.input.next();
```

The 'this' keyword isn't required in this context but it is idiomatic Java to use it whenever accessing fields of the current class.

\_\_\_\_ Step 3: Test the build method by creating a person from main() and calling the build function. (from the main class)

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

---

```
    }
```

\_\_\_\_ Step 4: Now add the following methods to the Person class:

- A. display() — displays a Person's details
- B. work(float hours) — adds an ammount to a Person's hours\_ worked field

C. `pay()` — uses the `hours_worked` and `hourly_wage` fields and adds to the `dollars` and `coins` fields.

\_\_\_\_ Step 5: Add an array of `Strings` for performance reports. Set it to null in the constructor. Show how to add this field to the class:

---

And show how to create an array of 5 strings called reports:

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And add a method that adds a performance report for the person by asking the user to input a report. Make sure to take care of the special cases! Here are some tips:

- A. The array object has a `length` field (`array.length`). This is the **CAPACITY** of the array, not the number of items in the array. You have to keep track of that yourself with another variable OR iterate through it searching for null references.
- B. You can copy the content of an array using a for loop OR using the `System` method:  
`System.arraycopy(Object src, int srcPos, Object dest, int destPos, int length);`  
See the docs for more details.

\_\_\_\_ Step 6: Last, create a method in `Person` to help you sort people by their last name. The function should take another person as an argument and return an `int`. Use the `String` method `compareToIgnoreCase(src)` to determine which person comes first.

REMEMBER: Java overloaded the `+` operator for the `String` class but not the `==`, `>`, `<`, `≤`, or `≥` operators. So do not try to check string equality with `==`. Doing so will compare the references to the actual `Strings` themselves.

# Background Two — Recursion and Beyond

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Part two of the Java workshop is mostly practice with recursion in java. Recursion in Java is quite different than recursion in C++ because Java doesn't have pass by reference. Some things to keep in mind are:

- A. Every non-primitive type and arrays of primitives types are Java References. The references are most similar to C++ pointers.
- B. You can only pass these references by value. That means mutating an argument inside of a function only mutates it inside of the scope of that function. It remains unchanged in the calling routine.
- C. Remember that nice recursion trick from C++ where you passed pointers by reference? Now there isn't a nice way to do that.

There are a couple of different ways to handle this issue. One possibility is to create a class that encapsulates the reference. This way, when you mutate the reference, it is changed within the class. This solution is not ideal, as it requires superfluous abstractions and methods. Another option would be to insert the reference into an array of length one. This is similar to creating a pointer to a pointer in C++. This trick may be useful occasionally but is honestly quite kludgy and unnatural. When others read your code they will be confused why your method takes an array when it only makes sense to pass in a single instance of the argument type.

The recommended solution would be to return the modified value back to the calling routine. This way everything gets linked up correctly on the backtrace through the calling stack.

Here is an example of how you could implement remove with this method for a LLL of integers:

```
public void remove(int to_rm) throws EmptyList, NotFound
{
    if(head == null)
        throw new EmptyList();
    this.head = remove(this.head, to_rm);
}

protected Node remove(Node head, int to_rm) throws NotFound
{
    if(head == null)
        throw new NotFound(to_rm);
    if(head.get_data() == to_rm)
        return head.get_next();
    head.set_next(remove(head.get_next(), to_rm));
    return head;
}
```

abstract base class vs interface using collections and std static, initialization blocks  
unnamed functions? closures / lambdas?  
debugger basics?

# Prelab Two

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The prelab for the second part of this workshop is to complete a fully recursive linked list implementation. This will be the class you work with to complete this lab. The first half of this lab focuses on recursive linked list manipulations and the second advanced portion highlights some more advanced Java topics.

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: Here is the C++ code to remove all evens recursively, utilizing pass by reference, returning the new length of the list. (Note: the Node's `get_next()` method returns a reference to a pointer)

```
int remove_even()
{
    if(!head)
        return 0;
    return remove_even(head);
}

int remove_even(node* & head)
{
    if(!head) return 0;

    if(head.get_data() % 2)
        return 1 + remove_even(head.get_next());

    node* to_rm = head;
    head = head.get_next();
    delete to_rm;
    return remove_even(head);
}
```

Modify this C++ to use pass by value by returning what will be head's next.

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Now convert this to Java code:

\_\_\_\_ Step 3: Write a recursive build function in Java that gets each data from the user, asking the user each time if they would like to add another item to the list.

\_\_\_\_ Step 4: Create a Linked List class in Java that fulfils these requirements:

- A. If you are using a Node class, there shouldn't be any public class methods that take a Node as an argument or return a Node.
- B. The data type of the list will be an integer.
- C. Tail reference is optional.
- D. Methods should include:
  - insert - takes an int as an argument
  - remove - takes an int as an argument
  - build - from Step 3 of this prelab
  - display - no arguments
  - clear - empties the list
  - sum - returns the sum of the list
  - avg - returns the average as a float
- E. All of these methods should be implemented recursively. No loops allowed.

# Worksheet Two

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## Introductory

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: Count the number of times the last item appears in the list.

A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_count\_last(\_\_\_\_\_);

B. What is the base case?

C. What work should be done in the wrapper?

D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)

E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Remove all the odd numbers from the list.

A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_remove\_odd(\_\_\_\_\_);

B. What is the base case?

C. What work should be done in the wrapper?

D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)

E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)



## Intermediate

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: Copy the list. The wrapper should take another list class as an argument.

A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_copy(\_\_\_\_\_);

B. What is the base case?

C. What work should be done in the wrapper?

D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)

E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)

\_\_\_\_ Step 2: Remove all but the last two items of a linked list.

A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_remove\_except(\_\_\_\_\_);

B. What is the base case?

C. What work should be done in the wrapper?

D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)

E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)

\_\_\_\_ Step 3: Remove the smallest and largest items of a linked list.

A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_remove\_big\_small(\_\_\_\_\_);

B. What is the base case?

- C. What work should be done in the wrapper?
- D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)
- E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)

\_\_\_\_ Step 4: If the sum of the list is even, copy all the even data. If it is odd, copy all the odd data. Do this in a single traversal.

- A. Recursive prototype:

\_\_\_\_\_copy\_sum\_condition(\_\_\_\_\_);

- B. What is the base case?
- C. What work should be done in the wrapper?
- D. What work should be done before recursive call? (if any)
- E. What work should be done after the recursive call? (if any)

## Advanced

The advanced section of this lab covers some basic information on collections, interfaces, and initialization blocks. These are not required for your programs or exam but could potentially help out with your Java programming assignment.

- Collections
- Interfaces and Multiple Inheritance
- Initialization Blocks

\_\_\_\_ Step 1: placeholder

arraylist collection multiple inheritance using interfaces static, initialization blocks