

Andmetüübid Javas

Java on staatiliselt tüübitud keel

- i.k. statically typed
- Staatilise analüüsiga on võimalik osaliselt kontrollida programmi õigsust
- Andmetüübid, meetodite nimed, meetodite argumendid

Staatilise analüüsi puudumine

```
def add(a, b):  
    return a + b  
  
print(add(1, 2))  
  
if flag:  
    print(add(1))
```

Staatiline analüüs

```
String name = "Alice";
```

```
name = 1; // ei kompileeru!
```

```
long l = 1;
```

```
int i = l; // ei kompileeru!
```

Kommentaarid

- `// ja /* ... */`

```
// x = 1;
```

```
/*  
x = 1;  
y = 2;  
z = 3;  
*/
```

boolean

- true/false

```
boolean flag = true;
```

char

```
char c = 'a';
```

```
String s = 'hello'; // ei kompileeru!
```

String

```
String s = "Hello!";
```

```
System.out.println(s.toUpperCase());
```


String

```
String s = ""  
        multi line  
        string"";
```

```
System.out.println(s);
```

```
// multi line  
// string
```

Täisarvud (int)

- 32 bitti
- 2^{32} (~4 miljardit) kombinatsiooni
- väärtused -2 miljardit kuni 2 miljardit

Overflow

```
int i = 1_500_000_000;
```

```
System.out.println(i); // 1500000000
```

```
System.out.println(i + i); // -1294967296
```

Täisarvud (long)

- 64 bitti
- 2^{64} kombinatsiooni

System.*out*.println(Long.*MIN_VALUE*); -9223372036854775808

System.*out*.println(Long.*MAX_VALUE*); 9223372036854775807

Ujuvkoma arvud (float)

- 32 bitti
- 2^{32} (~4 miljardit) kombinatsiooni
- Koosneb kahest osast: mantiss ja eksponent

Ujuvkoma arvud Püütonis

```
print(6 * 0.1)    # 0.60000000000000000001
```

Analoogia

1	2	3	4	10^{-2}
---	---	---	---	-----------

= 12,34

1	2	3	4	10^{-5}
---	---	---	---	-----------

= 0,01234

1	2	3	4	10^2
---	---	---	---	--------

= 123400

Ujuvkoma arvud (float)

System.out.println(Float.MIN_VALUE);	1.4E-45
System.out.println(Float.MAX_VALUE);	3.4028235E38

```
System.out.println(Float.MAX_VALUE == Float.MAX_VALUE - 1);  
// true
```


Ujuvkoma arvud (double)

- 64 bitti

Teisendamine

```
int x = 1;  
int y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(x / y); // 0
```

Casting

```
int i = 0;
```

```
long l = i; // kompileerub
```

```
i = l; // ei kompileeru!
```

Casting (implicit)

- byte -> int -> long -> float -> double

Casting (implicit)

- byte -> int -> long -> float -> double

```
int x = 1234567890;
```

```
float y = x;
```

```
System.out.println(y); // 1.23456794E9
```

Casting (explicit)

```
long l = 0;
```

```
int i = (int) l;
```

Casting (explicit)

```
int x = 1;  
int y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(x / y); // 0
```

```
System.out.println((float) x / y); // 0.5
```

```
System.out.println(Float.valueOf(x) / y); // 0.5
```

Casting (explicit)

```
double x = 1;  
int y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(x / y); // 0
```

```
System.out.println((float) x / y); // 0.5
```

```
System.out.println(Float.valueOf(x) / y); // ei kompileeru!
```


Demo: cast vs valueOf()

Casting

- Kui kuidagi ilma ei saa
- Võtan kompilaatorilt vastutuse ära
- Teen koodi raskemini loetavaks

Väärtuse puudumine

```
String firstName = "Alice";
```

```
String lastName = "Smith";
```

```
int weight = -1;
```

Väärtuse puudumine

```
int age;
```

```
age = 18;
```

```
System.out.println(age); // 18
```

Väärtuse puudumine

```
int age; // ok
```

```
System.out.println(age); // compilation error
```

null (null viit)

- null - väärtus puudub

```
String name = null;
```

```
Person alice = null;
```

```
int x = null; // ei kompileeru!
```

```
Integer i = null; // ok
```

```
Long l = null; // ok
```

Primitiivid vs objektid

```
int age = 18;
```

```
String name = "Alice";
```

Primitiivid vs objektid

```
String name = "Alice";
```

```
Integer age = 18;
```

```
Integer weight = null;
```


Objektid

- Integer, Long, Float, Double, Boolean, Character

Primitiivid vs objektid

```
int x = 1;
```

```
x.hashCode(); // ei kompileeru!
```

```
Integer y = x; // ok - autoboxing.
```

```
System.out.println(y.hashCode());
```

Demo: primitiivid ja jõudlus

Massiiv (array)

```
int[] numbers = {1, 2};
```

```
String[] names = {"Jill", "Jack", "Joe"};
```

```
System.out.println(numbers[0]); // 1
```

```
numbers[1] = 9;
```

```
System.out.println(numbers[3]); // error!
```

Massiiv (array)

```
int[] numbers = {1, 2};
```

```
System.out.println(numbers); // [I@1cd072a9
```

```
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(numbers)); // [1, 2]
```

Massiiv (array)

```
int[] numbers = {1, 2};
```

```
numbers = new int[] {1, 2, 3};
```

Massiiv (array)

```
boolean[][] matrix = new boolean[4][5];
```

```
boolean[][][] cube = new boolean[5][5][5];
```

Kontrollstruktuurid

If-else

```
if (x == 1) {  
    System.out.println("one");  
}
```

```
if "":  
    print("empty")  
else:  
    print("not empty")
```

If-else

```
if (x == 1) {  
    System.out.println("one");  
} else if (x == 2) {  
    System.out.println("two");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("not one nor two");  
}
```

While

```
int i = 0;  
  
while (i < 10) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
  
    i++; // i += 1  
}
```

For

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

Muutuja skoop

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 10) {
    System.out.println(i);

    i++; // i += 1
}

System.out.println(i); // 10
```

Muutuja skoop

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

```
System.out.println(i); // ei kompileeru!
```

Muutuja skoop

```
if (1 == 1) {  
    int i = 1;  
}
```

```
System.out.println(i); // ei kompileeru!
```

Foreach

```
int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3};
```

```
for (int number : numbers) {  
    System.out.println(number);  
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {  
    System.out.println(numbers[i]);  
}
```


Operaatorid

`==` võrdub

`!=` ei võrdu

`&&` konjunktsioon (nt. `x && y`)

`||` disjunktsioon (nt. `x || y`)

`!` eitus (nt. `!x`)

Demo

- Summa, keskmine

Idea otseteed

- sout + Enter -> System.out.println();
- fori + Enter -> for (int i = 0; i < ; i++) {
- iter + Enter -> for (Integer each : numbers) {
- ctrl + numpad / -> rea kommentaar (// ...)
- ctrl + shift + A -> otsi kõike

Idea otseteed

- ctrl + B -> näita meetodi deklaratsiooni
- ctrl + alt + Left -> navigeeri tagasi

null (null viit)

- null - väärtus puudub

```
Integer i = null;
```

```
Long l = null;
```

```
String s = null;
```

```
int x = null; // ei kompileeru!
```

null

sum("1", "2"); // ei kompileeru!

sum(1); // ei kompileeru!

sum(null, null); // ok

```
public static Integer sum(Integer a, Integer b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

null, kui märgend

```
String firstName = "Alice";
```

```
String lastName = "Smith";
```

```
Integer age = null;
```

null

- Tähistamaks väärtuse puudumist

```
public static Integer minimumElement(int[] integers) {  
    Integer minimumElement = integers[0]; // ei sobi!  
  
    for (...  
        ...  
  
    return minimumElement;
```


null

- Tähistamaks väärtuse puudumist

```
public static Integer minimumElement(int[] integers) {  
    Integer minimumElement = null;  
  
    for (...  
        ...  
  
    return minimumElement;
```

null

- Kui võimalik, võiks null väärtust vältida

Jõudlus: Java vs Püüton

```
double start = System.currentTimeMillis();  
  
for (int i = 0; i < 1e9; i++) {  
}  
  
System.out.println((System.currentTimeMillis() - start) / 1000);  
  
// 1.0
```

Jõudlus: Java vs Püüton

```
import time

start = time.time()

i = 0
while i < 1e7:
    i += 1

print(time.time() - start) # 1.8
```

Arvutüübid kokkuvõte

Tavad Javas (nimetamine)

```
String firstName = "Alice";
```

```
int age = 15;
```

```
public static String getFirstName() {  
    ...  
}
```

```
public static String getLastName()  
{  
    ...  
}
```

Nimetamine

- i, myVariable

Nimetamine

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```


Nimetamine

```
int min = Constants.MINIMUM_INSTALLMENT_AMOUNT;
```

Nimetamine

- `processInvoice(Invoice invoice)`

Nimetamine

- Üllatuste vältimine

Nt. `getItems()` ei tohiks andmeid muuta

Väide

- Kui kõigil programmi osadel (klassid, meetodid, muutujad) on selgelt arusaadavad nimed on programm hästi disainitud.

Koodi täitmise järjekord

```
method3(method1(), method2());
```

```
public static int method1() {  
    System.out.println("2");  
    return 2;  
}
```

```
public static int method2() {  
    System.out.println("1");  
    return 1;  
}
```

```
public static void method3(int x, int y) {  
    System.out.println(x + y);  
}
```

Stack Trace

Nimeruum

Kompileerimine ja nimeruum

Staatiline analüüs

sum("1", "2"); // ei kompileeru!

sum(1); // ei kompileeru!

sum(1, 2); // ei kompileeru!

sum(1L, 2L); // ok

```
public static long sum(long a, long b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

Termin: meetodi signatuur (method signature)

- Meetodi nimi
- Argumentide arv, tüübid ja järjekord

```
public int sum(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

Meetodite ülelaadimine (overload)

```
public int sum(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

```
public long sum(long a, long b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

```
public long sum(long a, long b, long c) {  
    return a + b + c;  
}
```

Autoboxing

```
int primitiveX = 1;
```

```
Integer objectX = primitiveX;
```

```
primitiveX = objectX;
```

Autoboxing

```
Integer x = 1;  
Integer y = 2;
```

```
sum(x, y);
```

```
public static Integer sum(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

Autoboxing

```
int primitiveX = 1;
```

```
Integer objectX = null;
```

```
primitiveX = objectX; // NullPointerException
```

Autoboxing

```
Integer x = 1;  
Integer y = null;
```

```
sum(x, y); // NullPointerException
```

```
public static Integer sum(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

Autoboxing

```
Boolean isFirst = null;
```

```
// ...
```

```
if (isFirst) { // NullPointerException  
    System.out.println("First");  
}
```