# 101: Java

May, 2023

# Objective

- インストール: Eclipse
- Hello world!
- 文法
- Data types
- Operators (演算子)
- Loops (繰り返し処理)
- Condition (条件分岐)
- Array (配列)
- Exception (例外)
- Files and I/O
- Scanner

### Eclipse IDE

- Eclipse IDE
  - https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/

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build plug-ins (Arm and RISC-V) and debug plug-ins (SEGGER...

### MJBK防止策: UTF-8

For example, some Shift-JIS characters include a backslash (0x5C "\") in the second byte, which is used as an escape character in many programming languages.

構		わ		な		()	
8d	<b>5</b> c	82	ed	82	c8	82	a2

A parser lacking support for Shift JIS will recognize 0x5C 0x82 as an invalid escape sequence, and remove it. [3] Therefore, the phrase cause mojibake.

高			墲		7	<b>7</b> (1)	
8d		82	ed	82	с8	82	a2

### Hello world

### javac MyFirstJavaProgram.java java MyFirstJavaProgram

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   printf("Hello, world!\n");
   return 0;
}
```



```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    std::cout << "Hello world!\n";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



print("Hello world")



## Object-oriented programming (OOP)

Objects



Class

blueprint/template (e.g. DNA, RNA)

States(属性/状態)

♂/♀、年齡、白柴/胡麻柴/黒柴, etc.

Behaviors(操作/動作)







### 例: class Dog

```
public class Dog {
  String breed;
  int age;
  String color;
  void bark() {
    System.out.println("Wan wan");
  void eat() {
  void sleep() {
```

Keywords: abstract, boolean, break, byte, case, catch, char, class, do, for, if, ...

### Constructors

```
MyClass.java

public class MyClass {
   int num;
   MyClass() {
      num = 100;
   }
}
```

```
public class ConsDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    MyClass t1 = new MyClass();
    MyClass t2 = new MyClass();
    System.out.println(t1.num + " " + t2.num);
  }
}
new objects
```

### Constructors

#### ConsDemo2.java

```
public class ConsDemo2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      MyClass2 t1 = new MyClass2(10);
      MyClass2 t2 = new MyClass2(20);
      System.out.println(t1.x + " " + t2.x);
   }
}
```

- a special method, matches the class name
- does not have a return type (void, int, etc.)
- is called when the object is created
- All Java classes have constructors

```
public class Puppy {
                                 //instance variable, outside any method
 int puppyAge;
 Puppy(String name) {
   // This constructor* has one parameter, name.
   System.out.println("The name is: " + name);
 puppyAge = age;
 public int getAge() {
   System.out.println("Puppy's age is: " + puppyAge);
   return puppyAge;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   // create an object myPuppy
   Puppy myPuppy = new Puppy("Cody");
   myPuppy.setAge(2);
   myPuppy.getAge();
     /* read age again */
   System.out.println("Variable Value: " + myPuppy.puppyAge);
```

### Primitive data types

- byte (8 bit signed integer)
  - $\circ$  byte a = 100;
  - o min: -128 (-2^7), max: 127 (2^7-1)
- short (16 bit signed integer)
  - o short b = 11000;
  - o min: -32,768 (-2^15), max: 32,767 (2^15-1)
- int (32 bit signed integer)
  - o int c = -2000000;
  - o min: -2^31, max: 2^31-1
- long (64 bit signed integer)
  - o min: -2^63, max: 2^63-1

- float (32 bit single precision floating point)
  - o float f = 22.22;
- double (64 bit double precision floating point)
  - double d = 33.4444;
- boolean

default: false

- boolean isAlive = true;
- boolean isDead = false;
- char (single 16 bit Unicode character)
  - o char letterA = 'A';

### Data type conversion (型変換)

```
public void method1(){
  byte a = 18;
  int b = 157;
  long c = 5000000L;
  float f = 3.14f;
  double d = 88.888888888;
  char j = 'j';
      Unicode表
      j: 0x006A (16進数), 106 (10進数)
```

## Reference data types

```
Puppy myPuppy = new Puppy("Cody");

reference variable

default: null
```

### Variable types

```
public class Test {
                                                       public class Test {
  public void puppyAge() {
                                                         public void puppyAge() {
                                                                             //エラー、初期化されてない
    int age = 0;
                                                           int age;
                                                           age = age + 7;
    age = age + 7
    System.out.println("Puppy age is: " + age);
                                                           System.out.println("Puppy age is: " + age);
  public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                         public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test test = new Test();
                                                           Test test = new Test();
    test.puppyAge();
                                                           test.puppyAge();
```

Local variables: declared in methods, constructors

"変数宣言" no modifiers, no default value



```
public class Employee {
  // this instance variable is visible for any child class.
 public String name;
  // salary variable is visible in Employee class only.
 private double salary; -
  // The name variable is assigned in the constructor.
  public Employee (String empName) {
   name = empName;
  // The salary variable is assigned a value.
 public void setSalary(double empSal) {
    salary = empSal;
  // This method prints the employee details.
 public void printEmp() {
    System.out.println("name: " + name);
    System.out.println("salary:" + salary);
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee empOne = new Employee("Rajesh");
    empOne.setSalary(100000);
    empOne.printEmp();
```

#### instance variable

declared outside any method or constructor, inside a class "public" private": modifiers in a static method, should be called using fully qualified name. empOne.name

#### no nested method



```
public class Employee {

// salary variable is a private static variable
private static double salary;

// DEPARTMENT is a constant
public static final String DEPARTMENT = "システム開発部";

public static void main(String[] args) {
    salary = 300000;
    System.out.println(DEPARTMENT + " average salary: " + salary);
    Employee.DEPARTMENT
```

### Modifiers

- Access modifiers
  - (空欄)
  - o public
  - private
  - protected

- Non access modifiers
  - static (method, class)
  - final
  - abstract
  - synchronized\*, volatile\*

```
public class Dog {
   private String birthday;

public String/getBirthday() {
    return this.birthday;
   }

public void setBirthday(String birthday) {
    this.birthday = birthday;
   }
}
```

## Operators

- +
- -
- \*
- /
- %
- ++
- ——

- ==
- !=
- >
- <
- >=
- <=
- &&

- =

### Loops

```
public class TestLoop1 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int x = 10;
   while (x < 20) { // also try x <= 20
     System.out.print("value of x: " + x);
     x++;
     System.out.print("\n"); //手動で改行 escape sequence
```

### Loops

```
public class TestLoop2 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    for(int x = 10; x < 20; x = x + 1) {
        System.out.println("value of x: " + x );
    }
}</pre>
```

### Loops

```
public class TestLoop3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 10;

        do {
            x++;
            System.out.println("value of x: " + x );
        } while(x < 20);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
public class TestLoop4 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 8;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(i);
            i++;
            if (i == 20) {
                System.out.
println("i is 20");
                break;
```

```
public class TestLoop5 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 8;
        for (int i=1; i<10; i++) {
            x++;
            if (x % 3 == 0) {
                continue;
            System.out.println(x + "x%3!=0");
        System.out.println("Value of x: " + x);
```



```
public class TestLoop6 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 8;
        for (int i=1; i<10; i++) {
            num++;
            if (x % 2 == 0) {
                System.out.println("even number: " + x);
            } else {
                System.out.println("odd number: " + x);
```

```
public class TestLoop7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int time = 0;
        for (int i=1; i<=24; i++) {
            if (time < 12) {
                System.out.println("Morning: " + time);
            } else if (time <= 18) {</pre>
                System.out.println("Afternoon: " + time);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Evening: " + time);
            time++;
```

```
public class TestLoop8 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1, y = 2;
        for (int i=1; i<11; i++) {
            if (x < 15) {
                x++;
                if (x != y) {
                    y = y + 2;
            System.out.println("x: " + x + "\ny: " + y + "\n");
```

### Exercise: nested for loop

```
*******

*******

*******

********
```

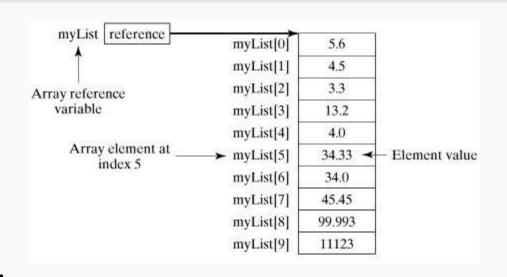
```
for (...) {
   for (...) {
     System.out.print("*");
   }
   ...
}
```

```
public class TestSwitch {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       switch(grade) {
       case 'A':
           System.out.println("Excellent!");
           break;
       case 'B':
       case 'C':
           System.out.println("Well done");
           break;
       case 'D':
           System.out.println("You passed");
       case 'F':
           System.out.println("Better try again");
           break;
       default:
           System.out.println("Invalid grade");
       System.out.println("Your grade is " + grade);
```

### String (文字列)

## Arrays (配列)

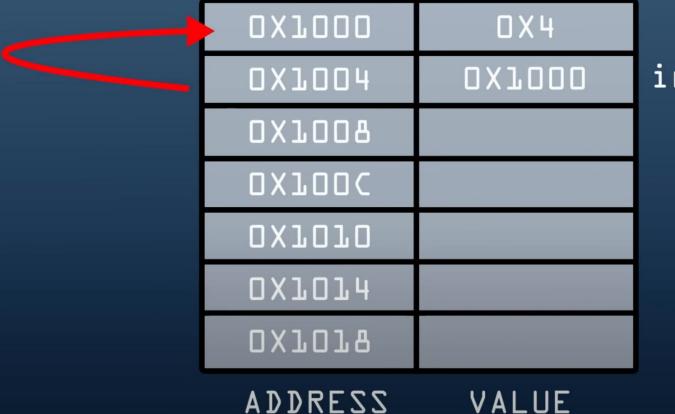
```
String[] args
double[] myList
= \{5.6, 4.5, 3.3, 13.2,
4.0, 34.33, 34.0, 45.45,
99.993, 11123};
int[] myList2 = new int[5];
                 固定
```



## Print the array: TestArray1.java

```
public class TestArray1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      double[] myList = {5.6, 4.5, 3.3, 13.2, 4.0, 34.33, 34.0, 45.45,}
99.993, 11123};
        System.out.println(myList);
$ javac TestArray1.java
$ java TestArray1
[D@7ad041f3
                    reference variable
```

# **MEMORY**



int x = 4; int \*pX = &x;

### Exercise 1. print all array elements 2. sum all elements 3. find max

```
public class TestArray2 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      double[] myList = \{5.6, 4.5, 3.3, 13.2, 4.0, 34.33, 34.0, 45.45, ...\}
99.993, 11123};
      // Print all the array elements
      for (int i = 0; i < myList.length; i++) {</pre>
         System.out.println(myList[i] + " ");
      for () {}
      for () {}
                                    Foreach loop: enhanced for loop
                                    for (double element: myList) {
                                      System.out.println(element + " ");
```

## Sort the array: int, char, and String

```
Arrays.sort(arr); Arrays.sort(arr, 1, 5);
Arrays.sort(arr, Collections.reverseOrder());
```



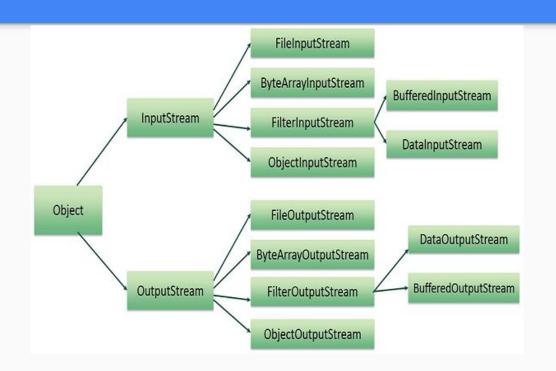
Exercise: sort an int array without using .sort()

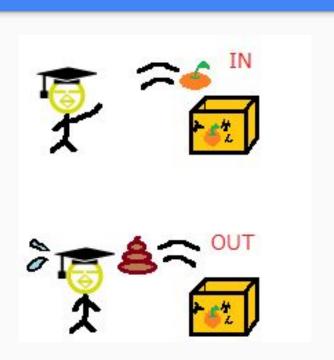
## Exceptions

```
jing@jing-ThinkPad-E490:~/Documents$ nano TestArray1.java
jing@jing-ThinkPad-E490:~/Documents$ javac TestArray1.java
jing@jing-ThinkPad-E490:~/Documents$ java TestArray1
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 100 o
ut of bounds for length 6
    at TestArray1.main(TestArray1.java:4)
jing@jing-ThinkPad-E490:~/Documents$
```

More on that later

# Files and I/O





```
CopyFile1.java
                                                     input.txt
import java.io.*;
                                                     Tesuto
public class CopyFile1 {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                                                                         byte stream
     FileInputStream in = null;
                                                                         1 byte (8 bit)
                                         //初期化
     FileOutputStream out = null;
      try {
        in = new FileInputStream("input.txt");
                                                    (1)
        out = new FileOutputStream("output.txt");
                                                     InputStream in = new
        int c;
                                                     FileInputStream("C:/java/input.txt
        while ((c = in.read()) != -1) {
                                                     ");
           out.write(c);
                                                     (2)
      }finally {
                                                     File f = new File("~/input.txt");
                                 end of file
         if (in != null) {
           in.close();
                                                     InputStream in = new
                                                     FileInputStream(f);
         if (out != null) {
           out.close();
```

```
CopyFile2.java
                                                       input.txt
import java.io.*;
                                                       Tesuto
public class CopyFile2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
      FileReader in = null;
      FileWriter out = null;
                                                                     character stream
                                                                     2 bytes (16 bit)
      try {
         in = new FileReader("input.txt");
         out = new FileWriter("output.txt");
         int c;
         while ((c = in.read()) != -1) {
            out.write(c);
      }finally {
         if (in != null) {
            in.close();
         if (out != null) {
            out.close();
```

```
public class ReadConsole {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
      InputStreamReader cin = null;
      try {
         cin = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter characters, 'q' to quit.");
         char c;
         do {
            c = (char) cin.read();
            System.out.print(c);
         } while(c != 'q');
      }finally {
         if (cin != null) {
            cin.close();
```

import java.io.\*;

### Scanner

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ScannerDemo1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String name = sc.nextLine();  // String input
        int age = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Name: "+name);
        System.out.println("Age: "+age);
```

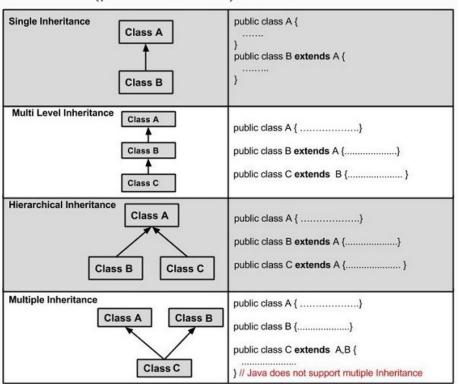
### Exercise: calculate the mean

Scannerクラスを使って、入力された整数値の平均値を求めなさい。

```
Hint: boolean Scanner.hasNextInt()
  boolean Scanner.hasNextLine()
  void Scanner.close()
```

#### Inheritance: extends

 the subclass (child class) inherits methods and fields from the superclass (parent class)





```
class Calculation {
    public int addition(int x, int y) {
        return x + y;
    public int subtraction(int x, int y) {
        return x - y;
public class My Calculation extends Calculation {
    public int multiplication(int x, int y) {
        return x * y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a = 20, b = 10;
        My Calculation demo = new My Calculation();
        System.out.println(demo.addition(a, b));
        System.out.println(demo.subtraction(a, b));
        System.out.println(demo.multiplication(a, b));
```

```
int num = 20;
   public void display() { System.out.println("This is the superclass"); }
public class Sub class extends Super class {
   int num = 10;
   public void display() {System.out.println("This is the subclass"); }
   public void my method() {
      sub.display();
      super.display();
      System.out.println("sub class:"+ sub.num);
      System.out.println("super class:"+ super.num);
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Sub class obj = new Sub class();
      obj.my method();
```

class Super class {

```
class Animal {
class Mammal extends Animal {
class Reptile extends Animal {
public class Dog extends Mammal {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Animal a = new Animal();
        Mammal m = new Mammal();
        Dog d = new Dog();
        System.out.println(m instanceof Animal);
                                                         "Dog IS-A mammal"
        System.out.println(d instanceof Mammal);
        System.out.println(d instanceof Animal);
```

#### Abstract

class SuperMarket extends Store {

class FastFoodStore extends Store {

System.out.println("食券");

System.out.println("Suica and Paypay");

void payment() {

void payment() {

#### abstract methods must be overridden abstract class Store { public class Shopping { abstract void payment(); public static void main(String[] args) { ConvenienceStore store1 = new ConvenienceStore(); class ConvenienceStore extends Store { SuperMarket store2 = new SuperMarket(); FastFoodStore store3 = new void payment() { FastFoodStore(); System.out.println("Credit card");

store1.payment(); store2.payment(); store3.payment();

```
abstract class Bike{
   Bike(){System.out.println("bike is created");} // constructor
   abstract void run();
   void changeGear(){System.out.println("gear changed");}
}
class Honda extends Bike{
   void run(){System.out.println("Honda running safely..");}
}
class TestAbstraction2{
   public static void main(String[] args){
```

Bike obj = new Honda();

obj.changeGear();

obj.run();

```
/* File name : RunEncap.java */
/* File name : Employee.java */
public class Employee {
                                                  public class RunEncap {
 private String name;
                                // 社員番号
 private String idNum;
                                                     public static void main(String[] args) {
 private int age;
                                                        Employee encap = new Employee();
                                                        encap.setName("James");
  public String getName() {
                                                        encap.setAge(20);
                                                        encap.setIdNum("ME12343");
    return name;
                                                        System.out.print("Name: " + encap.getName() + "
 public String getidNum() {
                                                  Age: " + encap.getAge());
    return idNum;
  public int getAge() {
    return age;
  public void setAge(int newAge) {
    age = newAge;
 public void setName(String newName) {
    name = newName;
 public void setIdNum(String newId) {
    idNum = newId;
```

# Interface (is not a class)

```
public class AirlineA implements ALaw, BLaw{
  public void noLiquid() {...// Ban liquids}
  public void noBattery() {...}
  public void noPets() {...// Ban pets}

  public static void main(String[] args){
    // ...
}
```

```
interface Bank{
  float rateOfInterest();
class UFJ implements Bank{
 public float rateOfInterest() {return 9.15f;}
class Mizuho implements Bank{
 public float rateOfInterest() {return 9.7f;}
class TestInterface2{
  public static void main(String[] args){
   Bank bank1 = new UFJ();
    Bank bank2 = new Mizuho();
    System.out.println("UFJ ROI: " + bank1.rateOfInterest());
    System.out.println("Mizuho ROI: " + bank2.rateOfInterest());
```