

# Introducción al lenguaje de programación JAVA

**Escuela Superior de Cómputo**

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# Definición de una Clase en Java (sintaxis)

Cuenta
-numero: Long
-titular: String
-saldo: Float
-interésAnual: Real
+ingreso (cantidad: Integer)
+reintegro (cantidad: Integer)
+ingresosInteresMes ()
+enRojos (): Boolean
+leerSaldo (): Integer

```
class Cuenta {  
    private long numero;  
    private String titular;  
    private float saldo;  
    private float interesAnual;  
  
    public void ingreso (float cantidad) {  
        saldo += cantidad;  
    }  
  
    public void reintegro (float cantidad) {  
        saldo -= cantidad;  
    }  
  
    public void ingresoInteresMes () {  
        saldo += interesAnual * saldo / 1200;  
    }  
  
    public boolean enRojos () { return saldo < 0; }  
    public float leerSaldo () { return saldo; }  
}
```

# Constructores en Java

```
class Login {  
    protected String username;  
  
    public Login() {  
        username = "PPEREZ";  
    }  
  
    public Login(String username) {  
        this.username = username;  
    }  
}
```

# Getter y setter en Java

```
class Login {  
    protected String username;  
    public Login() {}  
    public Login(String username) {  
        this.username = username;  
    }  
    public String getUsername() {  
        return username;  
    }  
    public void setUsername(String username) {  
        this.username = username;  
    }  
}
```

# Métodos en Java

```
class Login {  
  
    private String username;  
    private String password;  
  
    public Login() {  
        username = "PPEREZ";  
        password = "1234";  
    }  
  
    public Login(String username) {  
        this.username = username;  
    }  
  
    public String getUsername() {  
        return username;  
    }  
  
    public void setUsername(String username) {  
        this.username = username;  
    }  
  
    public boolean cambiarPass(String pPassword){  
        if (validaPass(pPassword)) {  
            password = pPassword;  
            return true;  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    private boolean validaPass(String pPassword) {  
        return pPassword.length() > 5;  
    }  
}
```

# Instanciar clase en Java

```
    /*
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Login loLog = new Login();
    loLog.cambiarPass("56789");

    Login loLog2 = new Login("DGUERRERO");
    loLog2.cambiarPass("34567");
```

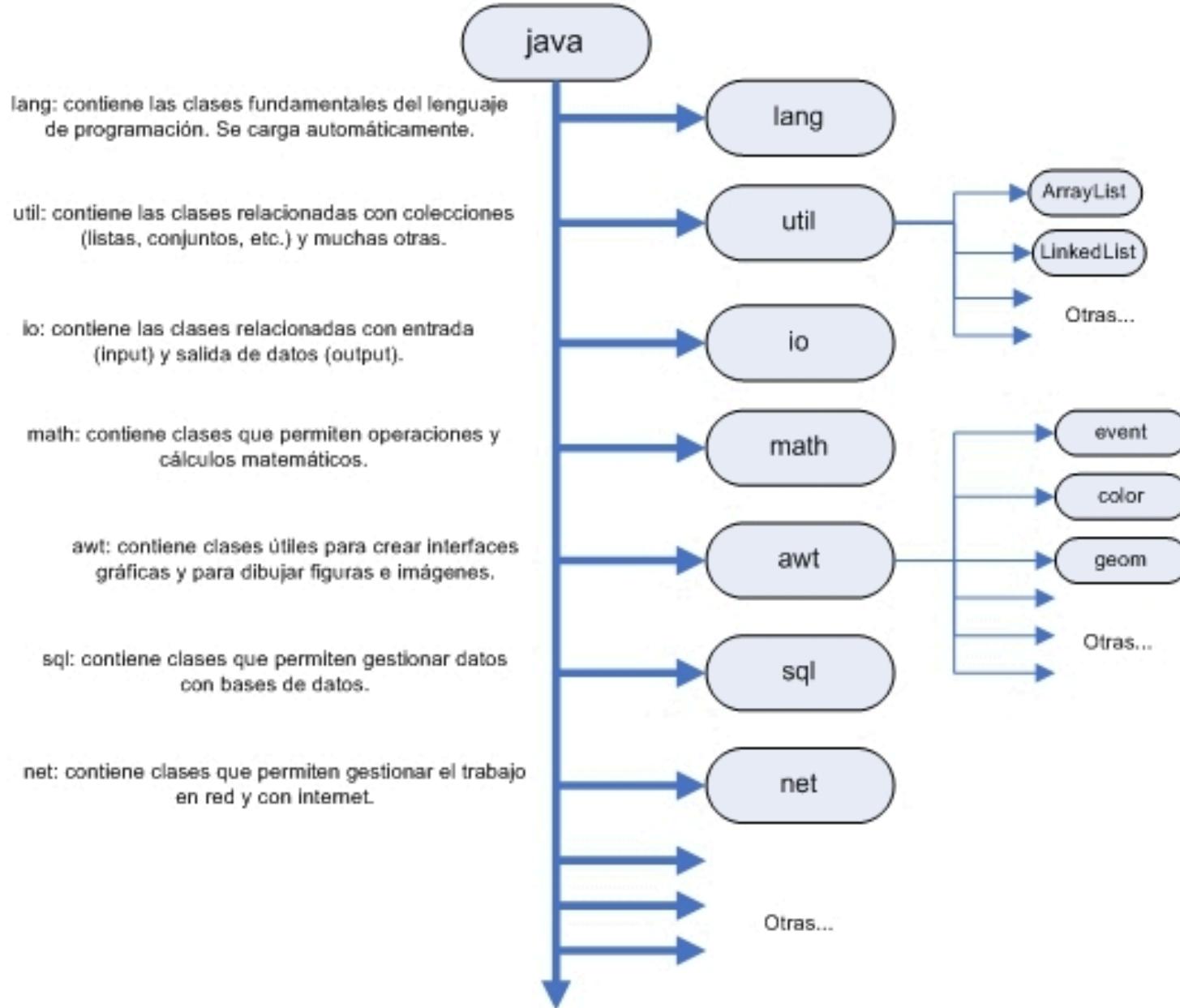
# Lectura de Datos consola Java

- Import del paquete java.util.Scanner.
- Crear instancia de la clase Scanner
- El parámetro del constructor será la consola -> System.in
- Para comenzar a leer, utilizar método next, nextLine, nextInt

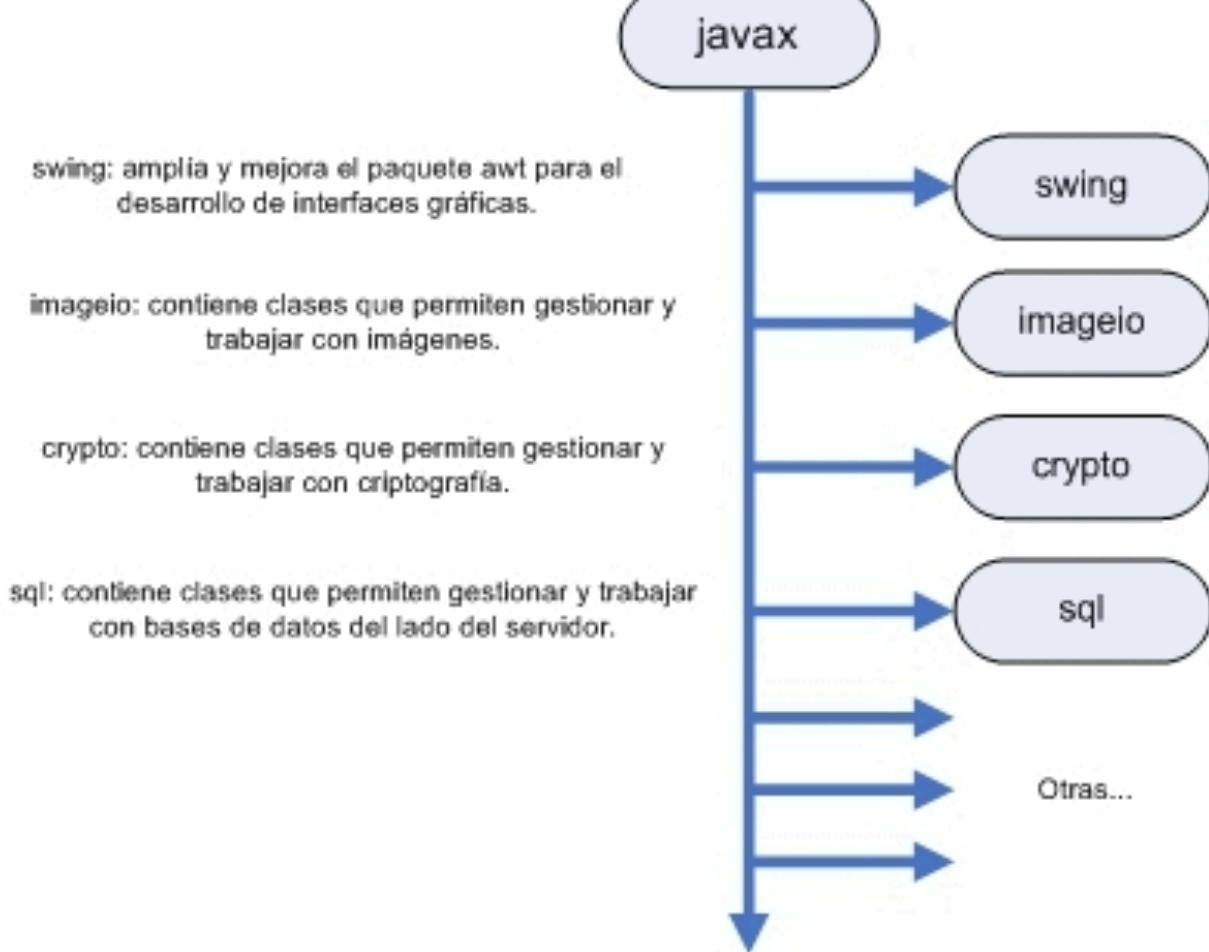
```
public class TestMath {  
    /**  
     * @param args the command line arguments  
     */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String lsEntrada;  
  
        Scanner loLector = new Scanner(System.in);  
        lsEntrada = loLector.nextLine();  
        System.out.println("texto leido: " + lsEntrada);  
        lsEntrada = loLector.next();  
        System.out.println("texto leido: " + lsEntrada);  
    }  
}
```

run:  
Hola Mundo  
texto leido: Hola Mundo  
Hola Mundo  
texto leido: Hola  
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 12 seconds)

# API Java



# API Java



# Documentación de Java

- Ingrese a la siguiente liga para utilizar la documentación de Java

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/>

The screenshot shows the Java™ Platform, Standard Edition 7 API Specification documentation. The left sidebar lists categories like All Classes, Packages, and specific packages such as java.awt and java.awt.event. The main content area displays the title "Java™ Platform, Standard Edition 7 API Specification" and a brief description of the document. Below this is a table titled "Packages" with columns for Package and Description, listing various Java packages with their descriptions.

Package	Description
java.applet	Provides the classes necessary to create an applet and the classes an applet uses to communicate with its applet context.
java.awt	Contains all of the classes for creating user interfaces and for painting graphics and images.
java.awt.color	Provides classes for color spaces.
java.awt.datatransfer	Provides interfaces and classes for transferring data between and within applications.
java.awt.dnd	Drag and Drop is a direct manipulation gesture found in many Graphical User Interface systems that provides a mechanism to transfer information between two entities logically associated with presentation elements in the GUI.
java.awt.event	Provides interfaces and classes for dealing with different types of events fired by AWT components.
java.awt.font	Provides classes and interface relating to fonts.
java.awt.geom	Provides the Java 2D classes for defining and performing operations on objects related to two-dimensional geometry.
java.awt.im	Provides classes and interfaces for the input method framework.
java.awt.im.spi	Provides interfaces that enable the development of input methods that can be used with any Java runtime environment.
java.awt.image	Provides classes for creating and modifying images.
java.awt.image.renderable	Provides classes and interfaces for producing rendering-independent images.
java.awt.print	Provides classes and interfaces for a general printing API.
java.beans	Contains classes related to developing beans – components based on the JavaBeans™ architecture.
java.beans.beancontext	Provides classes and interfaces relating to bean context.
java.io	Provides for system input and output through data streams, serialization and the file system.
java.lang	Provides classes that are fundamental to the design of the Java programming language.
java.lang.annotation	Provides library support for the Java programming language annotation facility.
java.lang.instrument	Provides services that allow Java programming language agents to instrument programs running on the JVM.

# Clase String

## Constructors

### Constructor and Description

`String()`

Initializes a newly created `String` object so that it represents an empty character sequence.

`String(byte[] bytes)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified array of bytes using the platform's default charset.

`String(byte[] bytes, Charset charset)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified array of bytes using the specified `charset`.

`String(byte[] ascii, int hibyte)`

**Deprecated.**

*This method does not properly convert bytes into characters. As of JDK 1.1, the preferred way to do this is via the `String` constructors that take a `Charset`, `charset name`, or that use the platform's default charset.*

`String(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the platform's default charset.

`String(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length, Charset charset)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the specified `charset`.

`String(byte[] ascii, int hibyte, int offset, int count)`

**Deprecated.**

*This method does not properly convert bytes into characters. As of JDK 1.1, the preferred way to do this is via the `String` constructors that take a `Charset`, `charset name`, or that use the platform's default charset.*

`String(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length, String charsetName)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the specified `charset`.

`String(byte[] bytes, String charsetName)`

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified array of bytes using the specified `charset`.

`String(char[] value)`

Allocates a new `String` so that it represents the sequence of characters currently contained in the character array argument.

`String(char[] value, int offset, int count)`

Allocates a new `String` that contains characters from a subarray of the character array argument.

`String(int[] codePoints, int offset, int count)`

Allocates a new `String` that contains characters from a subarray of the `Unicode code point` array argument.

`String(String original)`

Initializes a newly created `String` object so that it represents the same sequence of characters as the argument; in other words, the newly created string is a copy of the argument string.

`String(StringBuffer buffer)`

Allocates a new string that contains the sequence of characters currently contained in the string buffer argument.

`String(StringBuilder builder)`

Allocates a new string that contains the sequence of characters currently contained in the string builder argument.

# Clase String

## Methods

Modifier and Type	Method and Description
char	<code>charAt(int index)</code> Returns the char value at the specified index.
int	<code>codePointAt(int index)</code> Returns the character (Unicode code point) at the specified index.
int	<code>codePointBefore(int index)</code> Returns the character (Unicode code point) before the specified index.
int	<code>codePointCount(int beginIndex, int endIndex)</code> Returns the number of Unicode code points in the specified text range of this String.
int	<code>compareTo(String anotherString)</code> Compares two strings lexicographically.
int	<code>compareToIgnoreCase(String str)</code> Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences.
String	<code>concat(String str)</code> Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.
boolean	<code>contains(CharSequence s)</code> Returns true if and only if this string contains the specified sequence of char values.
boolean	<code>contentEquals(CharSequence cs)</code> Compares this string to the specified CharSequence.
boolean	<code>contentEquals(StringBuffer sb)</code> Compares this string to the specified StringBuffer.
static String	<code>copyValueOf(char[] data)</code> Returns a String that represents the character sequence in the array specified.
static String	<code>copyValueOf(char[] data, int offset, int count)</code> Returns a String that represents the character sequence in the array specified.
boolean	<code>endsWith(String suffix)</code> Tests if this string ends with the specified suffix.
boolean	<code>equals(Object anObject)</code> Compares this string to the specified object.
boolean	<code>equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)</code> Compares this String to another String, ignoring case considerations.
static String	<code>format(Locale l, String format, Object... args)</code> Returns a formatted string using the specified locale, format string, and arguments.
static String	<code>format(String format, Object... args)</code> Returns a formatted string using the specified format string and arguments.
byte[]	<code>getBytes()</code>

# Información de un String

- str.length()
- str.startsWith()
- str.endsWith()
- str.indexOf();
- str.compareTo()
- str.substring()
- String.valueOf()

# Convertir un String en número

- Cuando introducimos caracteres en un control de edición a veces es inevitable que aparezcan espacios ya sea al comienzo o al final. Para eliminar estos espacios tenemos la función miembro *trim*

```
String str=" 12 ";
String str1=str.trim();
```

Para convertir un string en número entero, primero quitamos los espacios en blanco al principio y al final y luego, llamamos a la función miembro estática *parseInt* de la clase *Integer* (clase envolvente que describe los números enteros)

```
String str=" 12 ";
int numero=Integer.parseInt(str.trim());
```

Para convertir un string en número decimal (**double**) se requieren dos pasos: convertir el string en un objeto de la clase envolvente *Double*, mediante la función miembro estática *valueOf*, y a continuación convertir el objeto de la clase *Double* en un tipo primitivo **double** mediante la función *doubleValue*

```
String str="12.35 ";
double numero=Double.valueOf(str).doubleValue();
```

Se puede hacer el mismo procedimiento para convertir un string a número entero

```
String str="12"; int numero=Integer.valueOf(str).intValue();
```

# Concatenación

- En ocasiones requerimos una secuencia de caracteres concatenados (una secuencia dentro de otra y seguida la segunda de la primera).
- El método `public String concat(String str)`. Concatena la cadena especificada al final de esta cadena. Si la longitud de la cadena del argumento es 0, entonces este objeto String se devuelve.
- El operador `+` también nos permite concatenar:

```
String cadena = "hola";
```

```
Cadena += "mundo"
```

# EJERCICIO 1.

- Investigar en el API que funciones realizan cada uno de los siguientes métodos:
  - `charAt(int index)`
  - `replace(char old, char new)`
  - `split (String r)`
  - `toUpperCase()`
  - `toLowerCase()`
  - `toString()`

# EJERCICIO 2

- Implemente una función que reciba como parámetros una cadena y el carácter a buscar. Retornar como resultado el número de incidencias del carácter
- Ejemplo:

**Entrada:**

```
String cadena = "Pepe pecas pica papas con un pico";
```

```
char carácter = 'p';
```

**Salida**

```
int numIncidencias; // numIncidencias = 7
```

# EJERCICIO 3

- Implemente una función para generar el RFC (sin homoclave) de una persona. La función recibirá como parámetros: nombre, apellido paterno, apellido materno, fecha de nacimiento.
- Ejemplo:

**Entrada:**

```
String nombre = "Daniela";  
String paterno = "Guerrero";  
String materno = "Alvarez"  
String fecha = "1984/01/23";
```

**Salida**

```
string RFC; // GUAD840123
```

# Ejercicio 4

1. Agregar un método a la clase Login de nombre acción que evalúe una letra y ejecute los siguientes métodos.
  - C – Cambiar Password
  - A – Autenticar Password
  - R – Revisar que dentro del password no esté escrito el nombre de usuario
2. Agregar el método AutenticaPassword que devuelva un booleano que compare un texto ingresado con el password de la instancia.
3. Agregar el método RevisaPassword que devuelva un booleano que valide que el password no tenga el nombre de usuario.
4. Crear una instancia de Login que evalúe las acciones mediante una instancia de Scanner hasta que el usuario ingrese la letra S