



**CMPSC 4143 - Topics in Contemporary
Programming Languages**

L1- Java Intro, SDK, Fundamentals



Images and text taken from textbook unless otherwise noted.

Simple

Object-Oriented

Distributed

Robust

Secure

Architecture-Neutral

Portable

Interpreted

High-Performance Multithreaded

Dynamic

Sun engineers, led by Patrick Naughton and James Gosling in 1991 – Green team-<https://www.javatpoint.com/history-of-java>

First Version of Java 1.0 – 1996

J2SE 5.0 (30th Sep 2004)

Java SE 6 (11th Dec 2006)

Java SE 7 (28th July 2011)

Java SE 8 (18th Mar 2014)

Java SE 9 - Java SE 16 (Mar 2021)

Java SE 17 (September 2021)

Evolution of Java



Table 1.1 Evolution of the Java Language

Version	Year	New Language Features	Number of Classes and Interfaces
1.0	1996	The language itself	211
1.1	1997	Inner classes	477
1.2	1998	The <code>strictfp</code> modifier	1,524
1.3	2000	None	1,840
1.4	2002	Assertions	2,723
5.0	2004	Generic classes, “for each” loop, varargs, autoboxing, metadata, enumerations, static import	3,279
6	2006	None	3,793
7	2011	Switch with strings, diamond operator, binary literals, exception handling enhancements	4,024
8	2014	Lambda expressions, interfaces with default methods, stream and date/time libraries	4,240

Extension of HTML

I use XML, I don't need Java

JavaScript is simpler version of Java

Java Jargons



Table 2.1 Java Jargon

Name	Acronym	Explanation
Java Development Kit	JDK	The software for programmers who want to write Java programs
Java Runtime Environment	JRE	The software for consumers who want to run Java programs
Server JRE	—	The software for running Java programs on servers
Standard Edition	SE	The Java platform for use on desktops and simple server applications
Enterprise Edition	EE	The Java platform for complex server applications
Micro Edition	ME	The Java platform for use on cell phones and other small devices
Java FX	—	An alternate toolkit for graphical user interfaces that is included in Oracle's Java SE distribution
OpenJDK	—	A free and open source implementation of Java SE. It does not include browser integration or JavaFX.
Java 2	J2	An outdated term that described Java versions from 1998 until 2006
Software Development Kit	SDK	An outdated term that described the JDK from 1998 until 2006
Update	u	Oracle's term for a bug fix release
NetBeans	—	Oracle's integrated development environment

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<https://www.java.com/en/download/>

<https://code.visualstudio.com/>

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/java/java-tutorial>

- Simple Program
- Comments
- Data Types
- Variables
- Operators
- Strings
- Array

```
Public class HelloWorld{  
    Public static void main(String [] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World")  
    }  
}
```

- Case sensitive
- Naming convention: CamelCase
- Filename : HelloWorld.java
- Object.method: System.out.println("Hello World")

- Three types of commenting
 - //
 - /**/
 - /** */

```
/**  
 * This is the program to say hello to the world  
 * @version used:  
 * @author Jon Doe  
 */  
Public class HelloWorld{  
    Public static void main(String [] args){  
        System.out.println("Hello World")  
    }  
}
```

- Integers: int (4), short (2), long (8), byte(1)
- Floating Points: float (4), double (8)
- 3 floating point values: +INF, -INF, NaN
- Chars: \b, \t, \n, \r, \", \', \\
- Boolean: true, false

Each variable has a type

```
double salary;  
int vacationDays;  
long earthPopulation;  
boolean done;
```

Variable initialization



```
double salary;  
System.out.println(salary);  
// Error: variable not initialized  
  
int vacationDays;  
vacationDays = 12;  
  
int vacationDays = 12;
```

Constant Variable



```
Public class HelloWorld{
    Public static void main(String [] args){
        final double PI = 3.1415926535
        System.out.println("Hello World")
    }
}

Public class HelloWorld{
    public static final double PI = 3.1415926535
    Public static void main(String [] args){
        System.out.println("Hello World")
    }
}
```

+ - * /

Integer division when both arguments are integer
Otherwise floating point division

```
int a= 10;  
int b= 2;  
int c= 2.5;
```

```
int d = a/b;  
int e = a/c;
```

```
String e = "";
String greeting = "Hello";
```

Substring

```
String s = greeting.substring(0, 3);
//Hel
```

Strings are Immutable

```
String s = greeting.substring(0, 3) + "p!";
//Help
```

Concatenation

```
String a ="Hello";
String b ="World";
String c =a + b;
//Hello World
```

```
int a = 1;  
int b = 2;  
int c = a+b;  
// 3
```

```
int a = '1';  
int b = '2';  
int c = a+b;  
//12
```