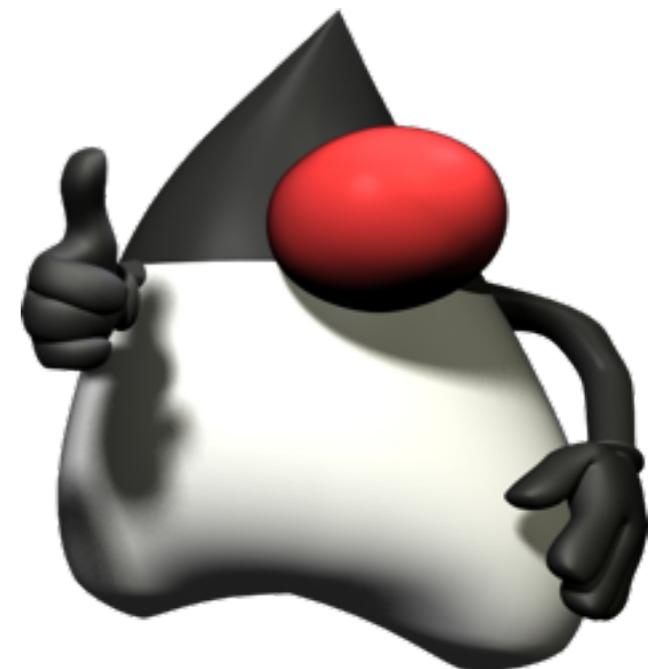


# Introduction to Java

Michelle Brush  
Senior Software Architect  
Cerner Corporation

Duke





# Who I Am



- BS, Computer Science
- 13 years software development
  - Assembly, C, C++, C#, **Java**, JavaScript, Prolog, Python, Ruby, Scheme, SmallTalk, SQL
  - 2 years instruction, curriculum development
  - cofounder, Kansas City **Girl Develop It**

Let's agree to some  
things.

We're all making an  
investment.

# Class Commitments

Me

- No work
- No phone calls, texting, social networking
- Show patience
- Give feedback
- Help you find the answer

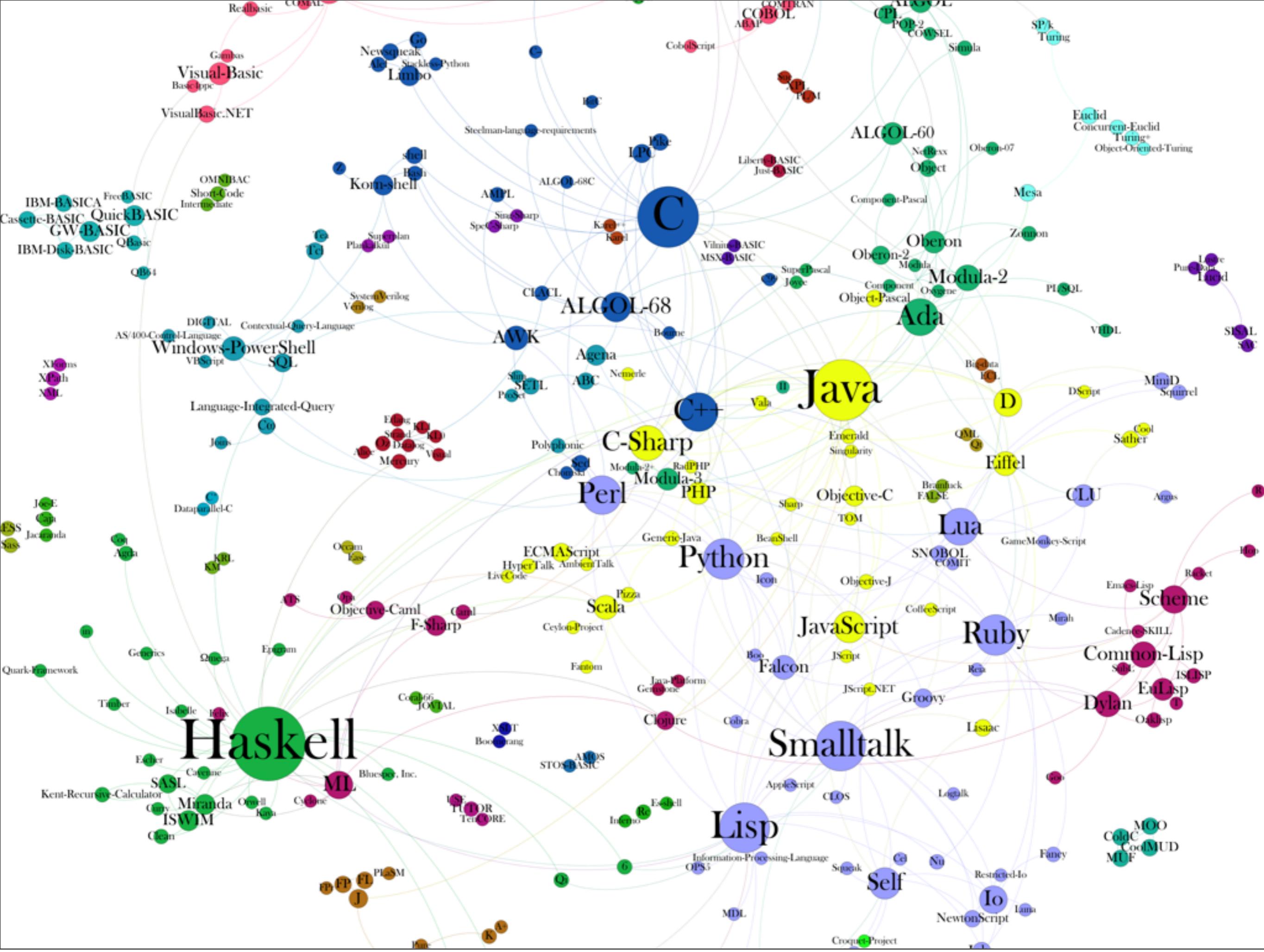
# Class Commitments

You

- No work
- No phone calls, texting, social networking
- No gurus
- Try it!
- Take feedback.

# Different Skill Levels

I know nothing.	This will be some work.
I know a little programming.	Great.
I know one language well.	This will be easy.
I know a few languages well.	This will be very easy.
I know Java.	You're going to be bored.



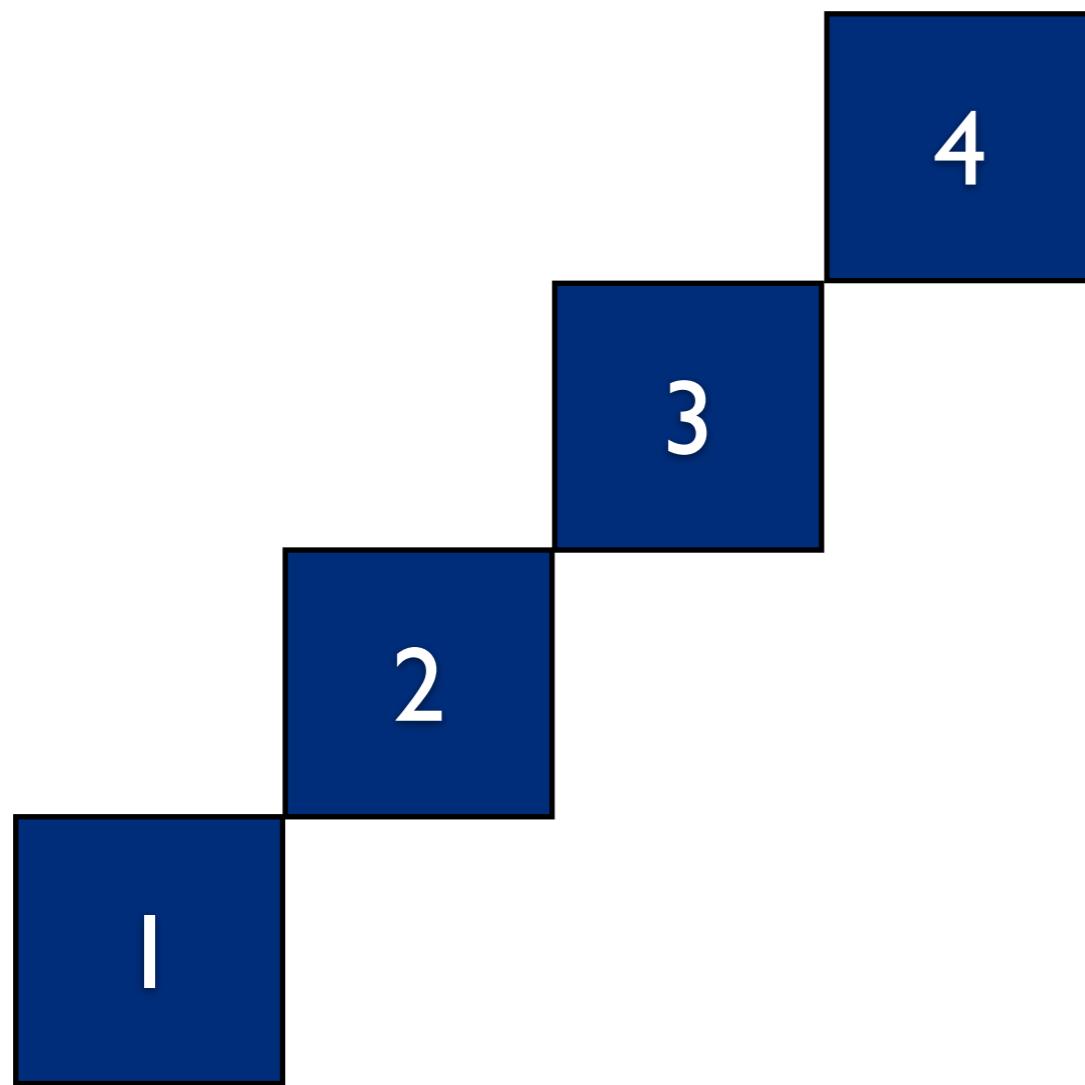
# Programming



Change the way you  
think about things.

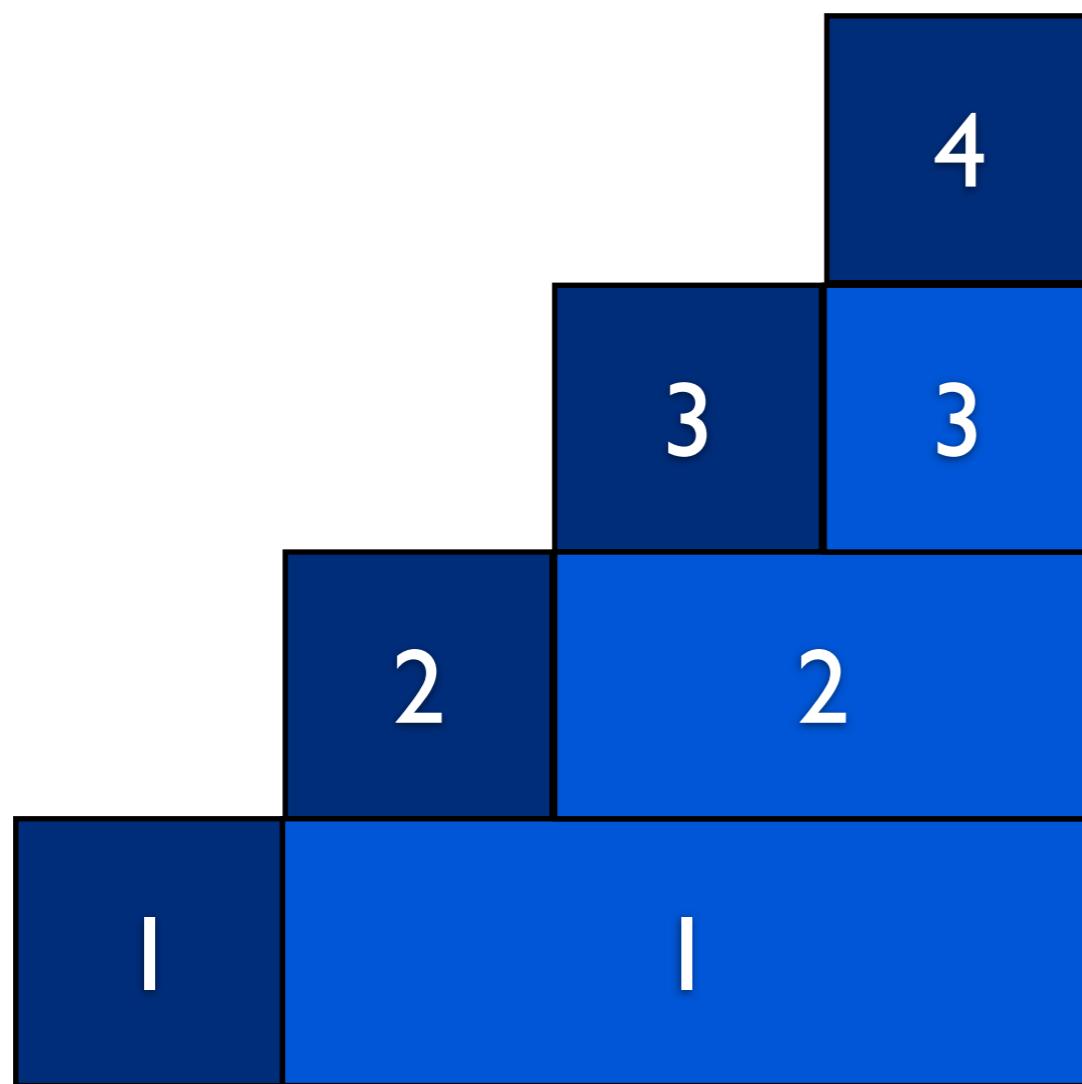
Think like a  
computer.

# Let's talk about math.



1. Counting.
2. Numbers.
3. Comparison
4. Addition
5. Subtraction
6. ...

# Let's talk about math.



1. Counting.
2. Numbers.
3. Comparison
4. Addition
5. Subtraction
6. ...

# Let's talk about math.

## *Base Numbering Systems*

1. **Counting.**
2. **Numbers.**
3. Comparison
4. Addition
5. Subtraction
6. ...

# Base 10 Numbering

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ?

10

$1 \times 10 + 0 \times 1$

11

$1 \times 10 + 1 \times 1$

296

$2 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 6 \times 1$

# Base 10 Numbering

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ?

10

$1 \times 10^1 + 0 \times 10^0$

11

$1 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^0$

296

$2 \times 10^2 + 9 \times 10^1 + 6 \times 10^0$

# Memorization

# Base 2 Numbering

0, 1, ?

$$10 = 2$$

$$1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$11 = 3$$

$$1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$111 = 7$$

$$1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

# Count to 15 in binary.

0 = 0

110 = 6

1100 = 12

1 = 1

111 = 7

1101 = 13

10 = 2

1000 = 8

1110 = 14

11 = 3

1001 = 9

1111 = 15

100 = 4

1010 = 10

Yay!

101 = 5

1011 = 11

In the beginning, you  
are just going to have  
to roll with it.

As long as it's  
temporary.



You can't learn to  
program without  
writing code.

Lots of it.

# Class Structure

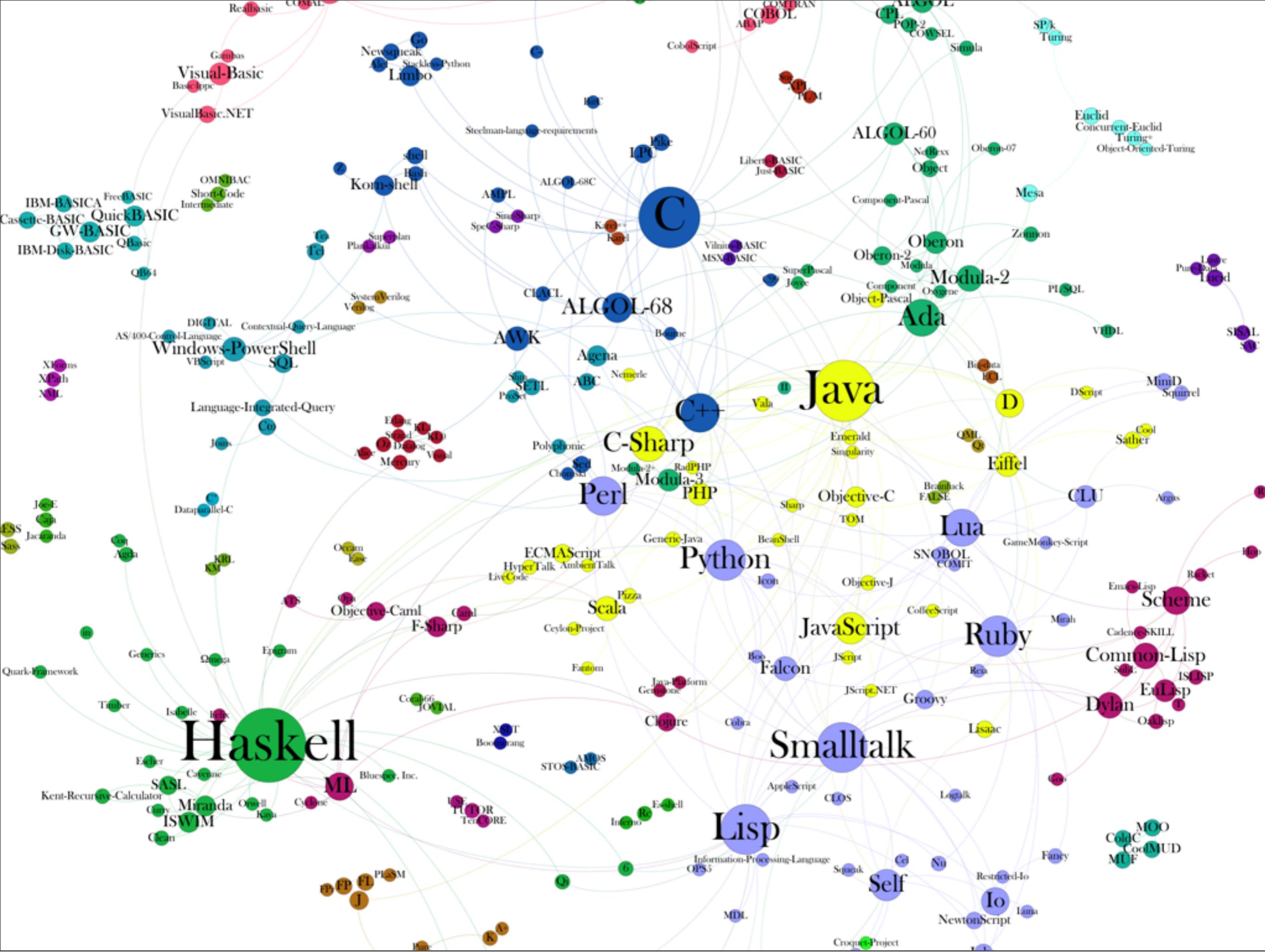
- The Why and What of Java
- Basic Logic
- Object-Oriented Programming
- When Things Go Wrong
- Common Java APIs
- JUnit
- Generics
- Putting It All Together I & II

# Class Structure

- **The Why and What of Java**
- Basic Logic
- Object-Oriented Programming
- When Things Go Wrong
- Common Java APIs
- JUnit
- Generics
- Putting It All Together I & II

# The Why and What of Java

- Write Once, Run Anywhere
- Getting Setup
- Hello World
- Anatomy of the Program



All programming languages are  
just tools to solve a problem.

What are we trying to  
solve with Java?

**Originally: Write Once,  
Run Anywhere**

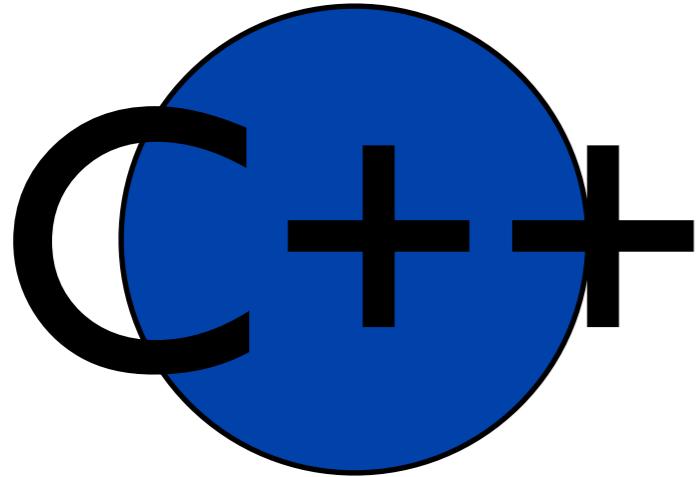




# James Gosling

01010100  
01110010  
01111001  
00100000  
01101001  
01110100  
00100001





# Memory Management

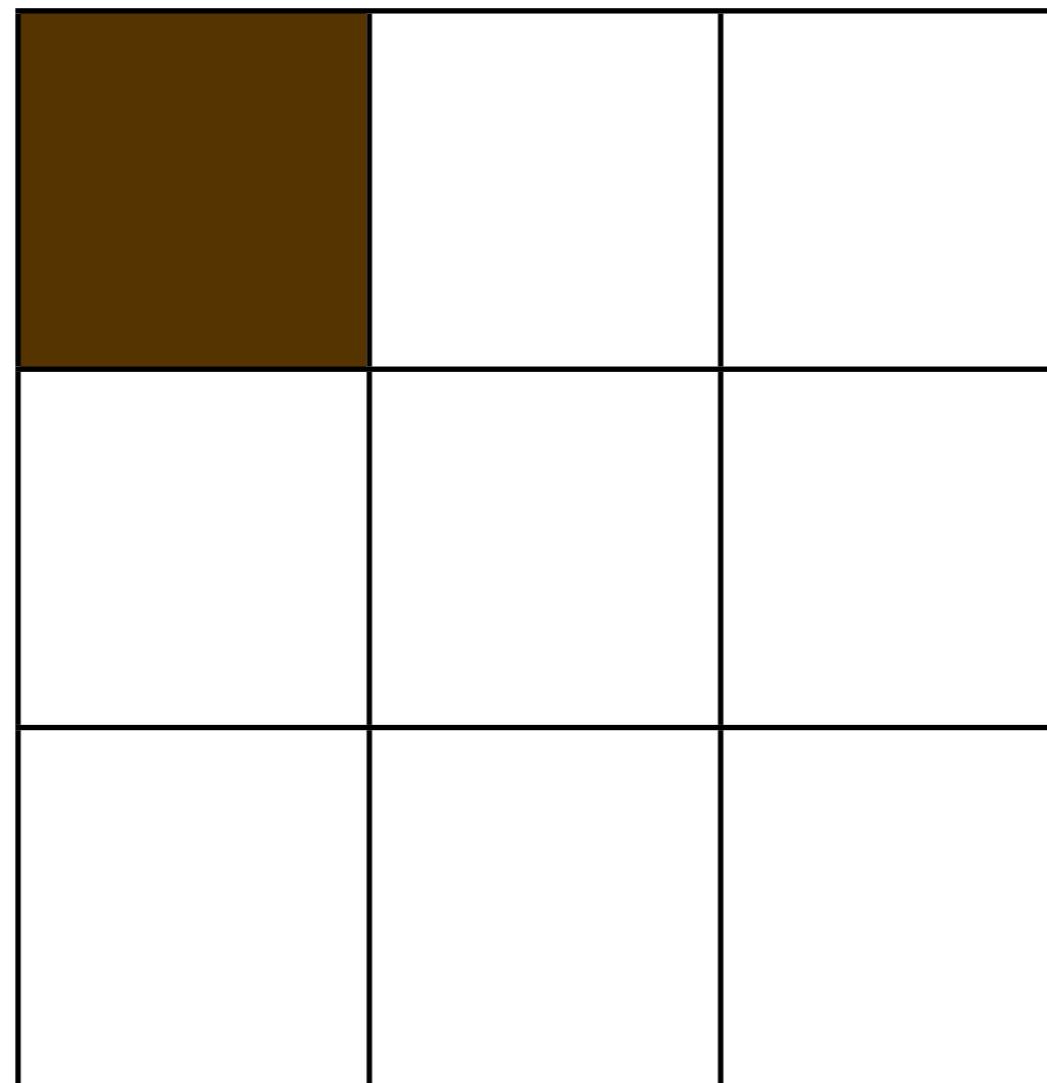
Memory means space.

Allocate space.

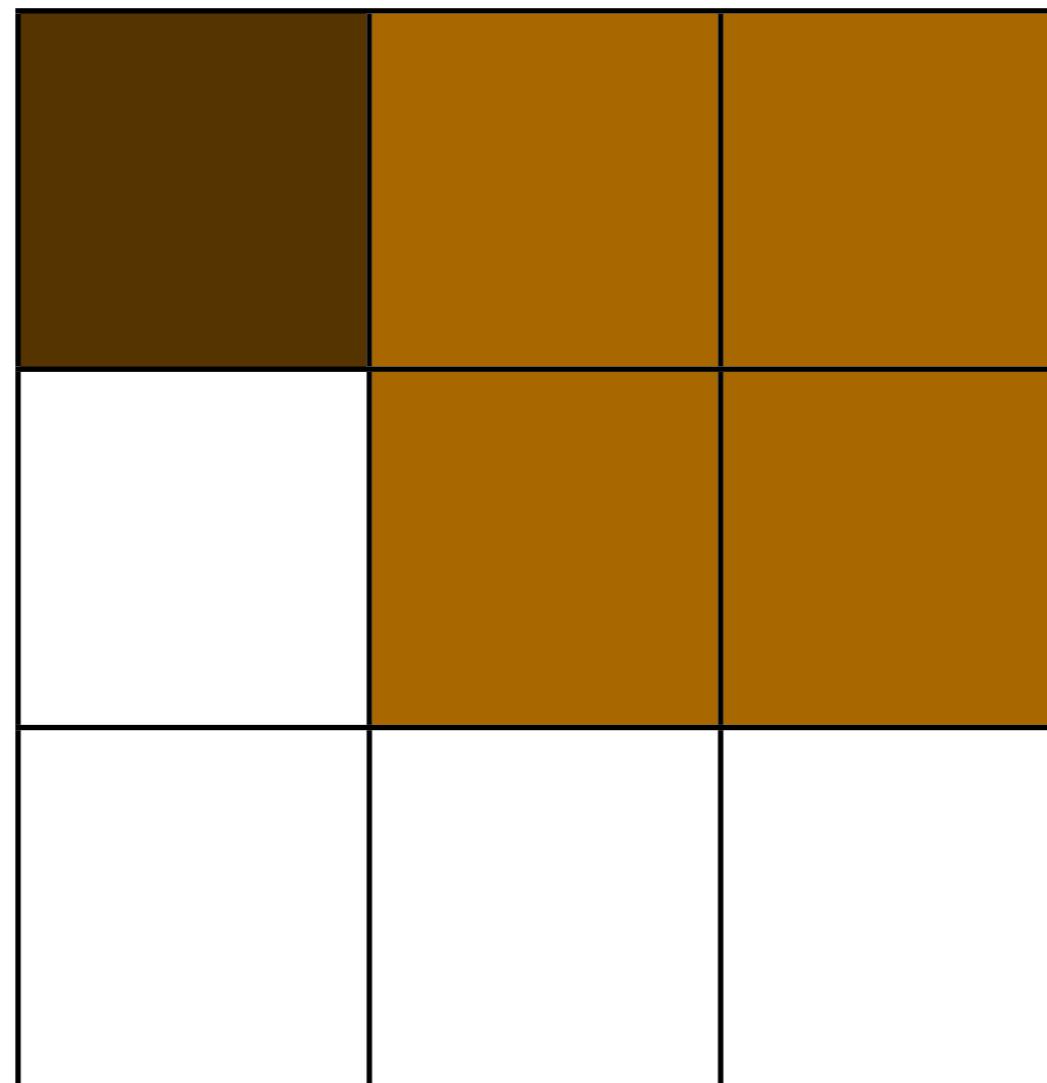
Free space.

Keep track of space.

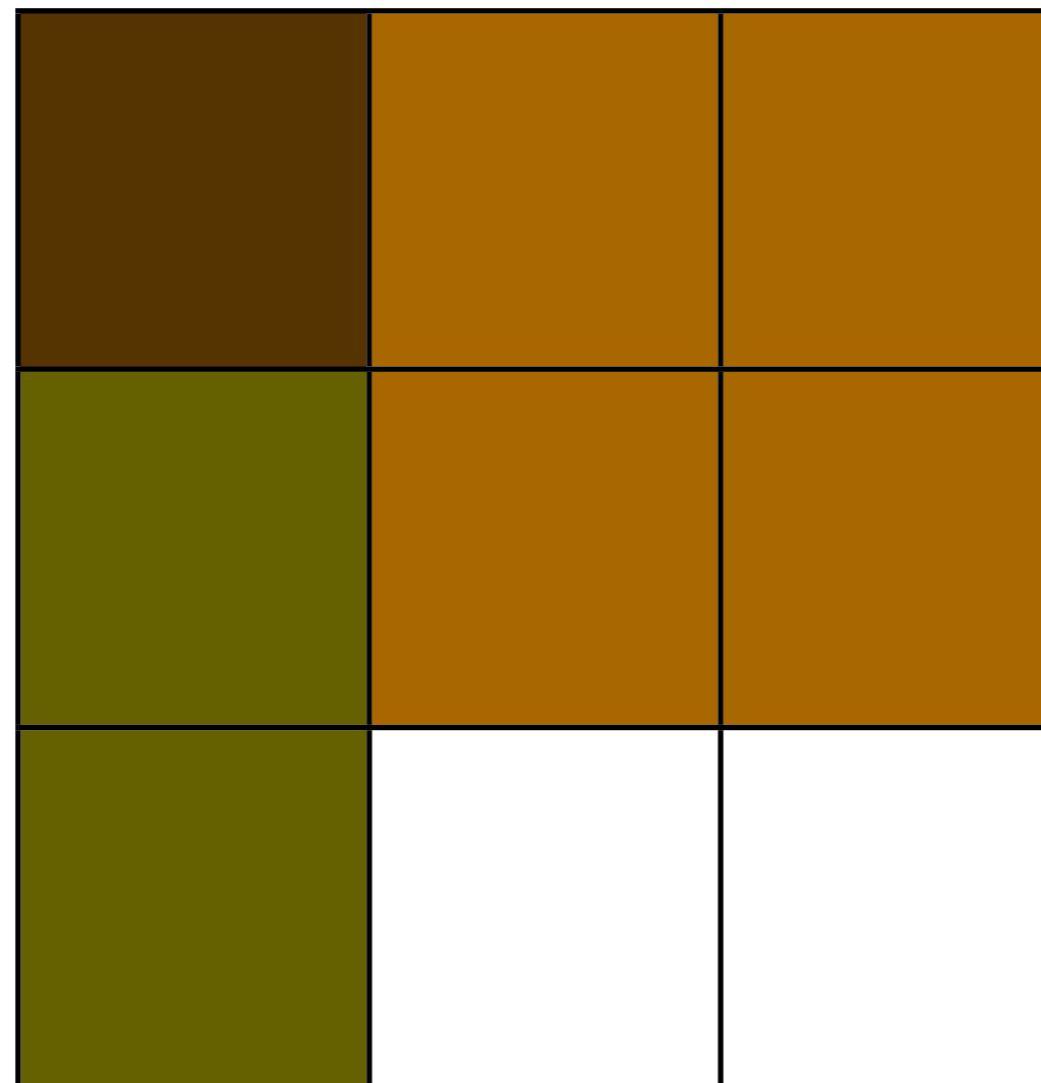
# Analogy: Closet



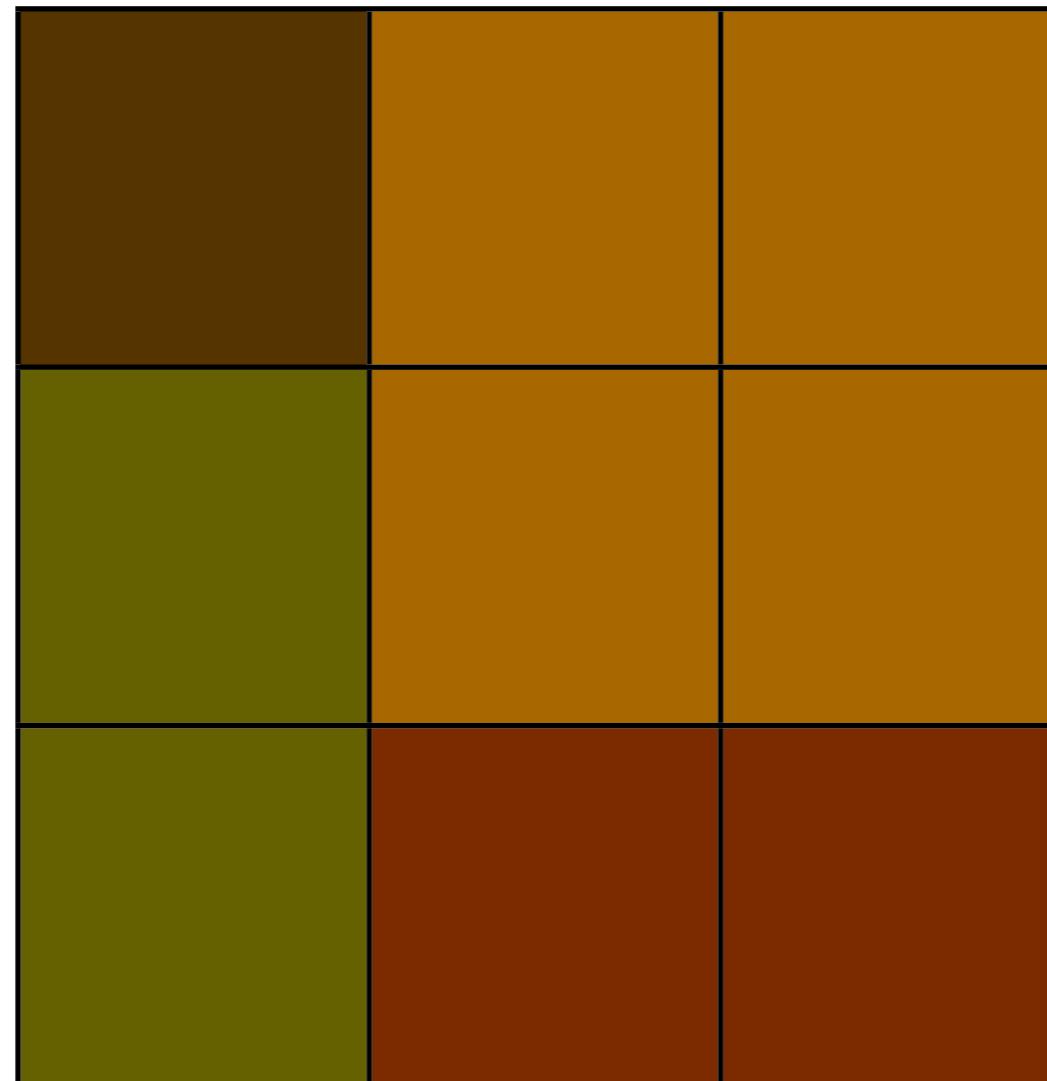
# Analogy: Closet



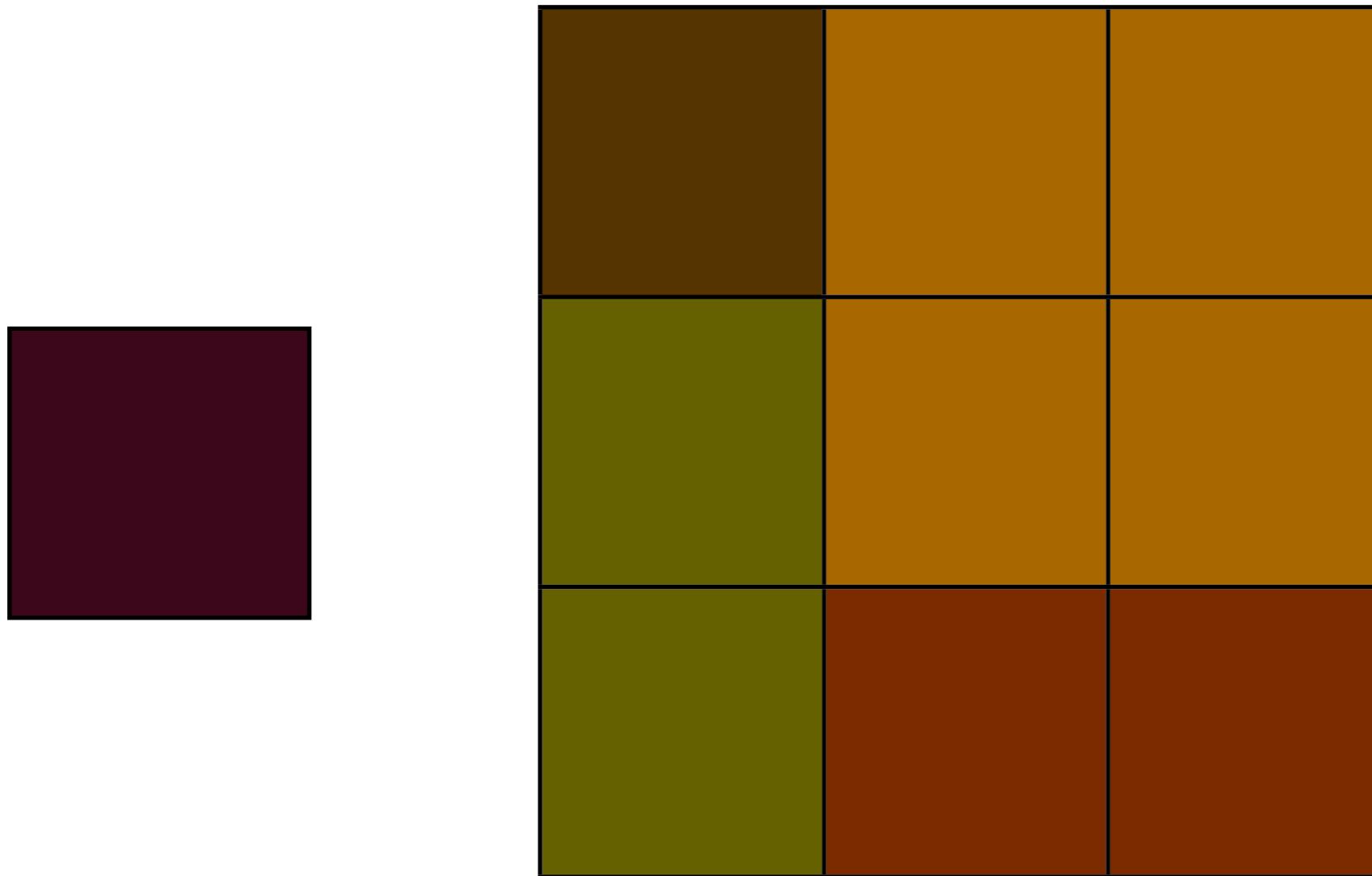
# Analogy: Closet



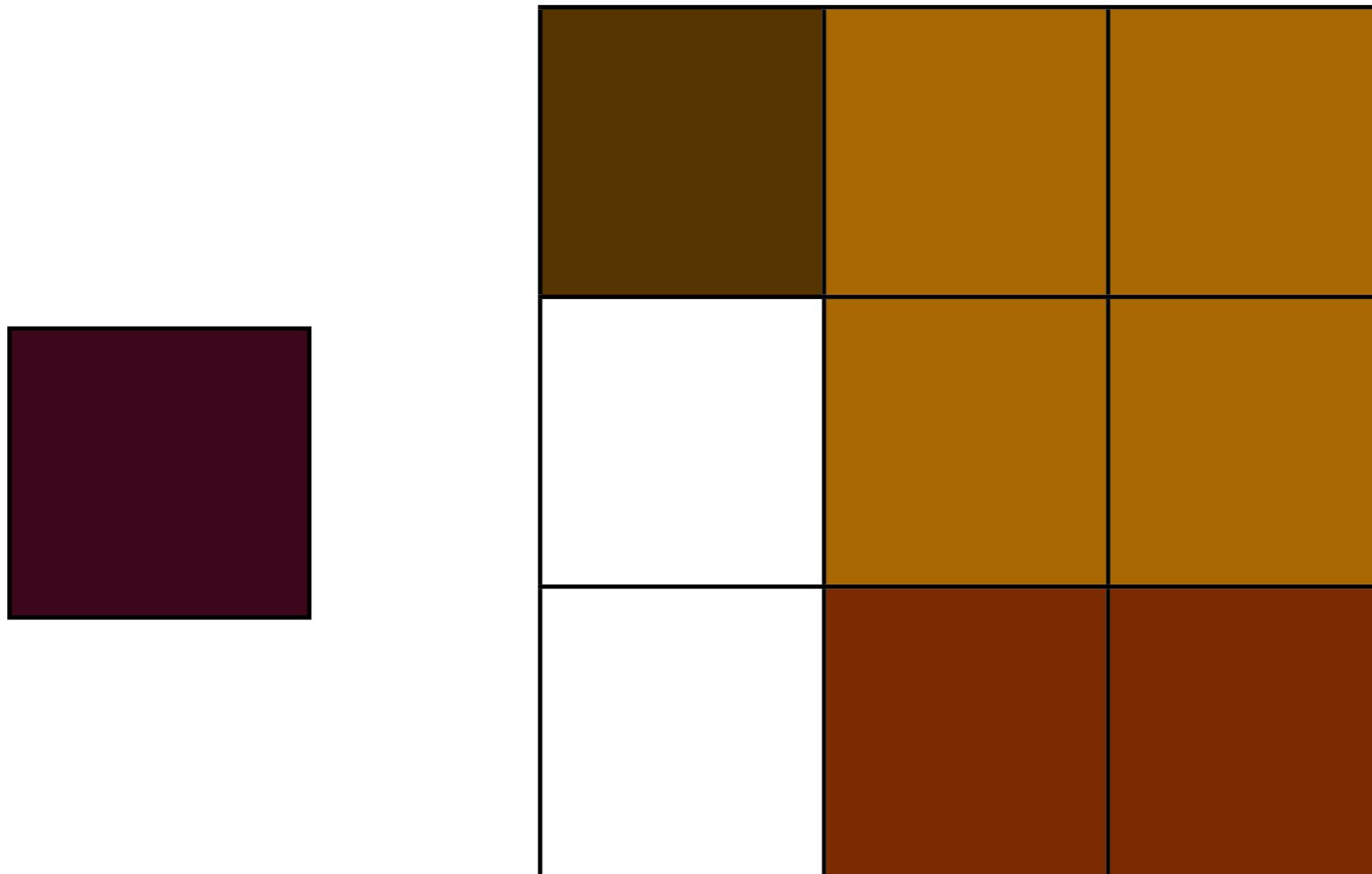
# Analogy: Closet



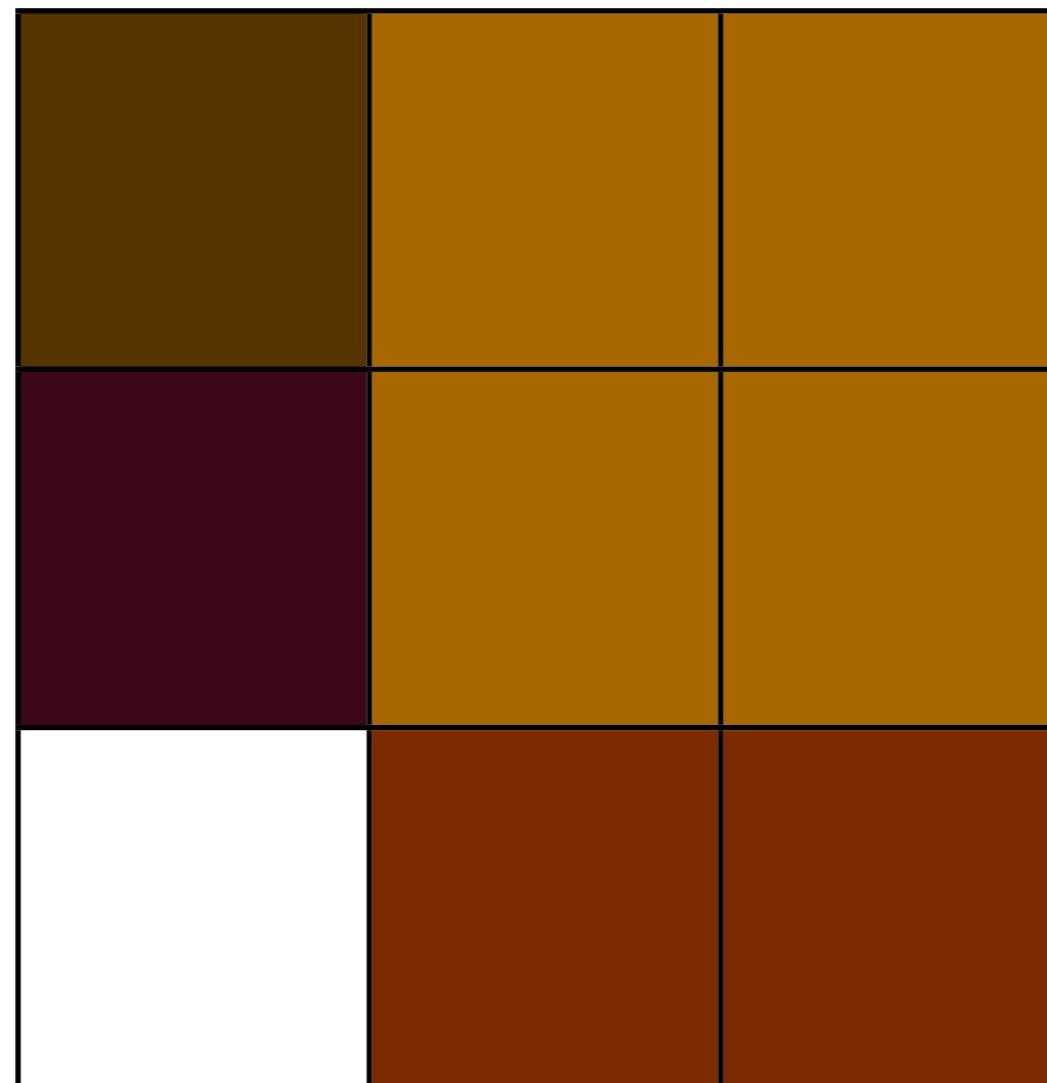
# Analogy: Closet



# Analogy: Closet



# Analogy: Closet



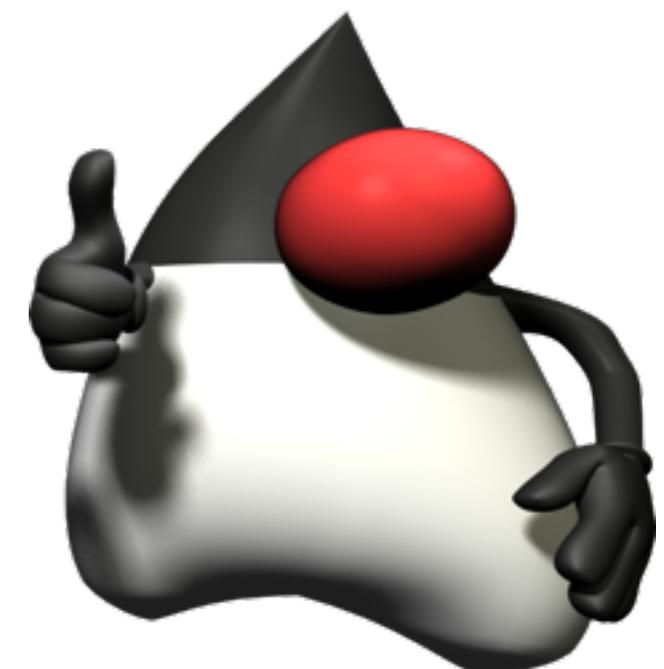
I'd like the computer  
to manage all the space  
for me?



# Garbage Collection

When you need it, the space is there.

When you don't, Java cleans it up -  
eventually.





01010100  
01110010  
01111001  
00100000  
01101001  
01110100  
00100001

I →



← O

# Base 2 Numbering

0, 1, ?

10

$1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$

11

$1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

111

$1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

01010100  
01110010  
01111001  
00100000  
01101001  
01110100  
00100001



```
push    %ebp  
mov     %esp, %ebp  
  
mov     8(%ebp), %eax  
mov     12(%ebp), %ecx  
push    %edx
```

# ASSEMBLY



```
C++  
cout << "Hello World.";
```

```
Python  
print 'Hello World.'
```

```
Ruby  
puts "Hello World."
```

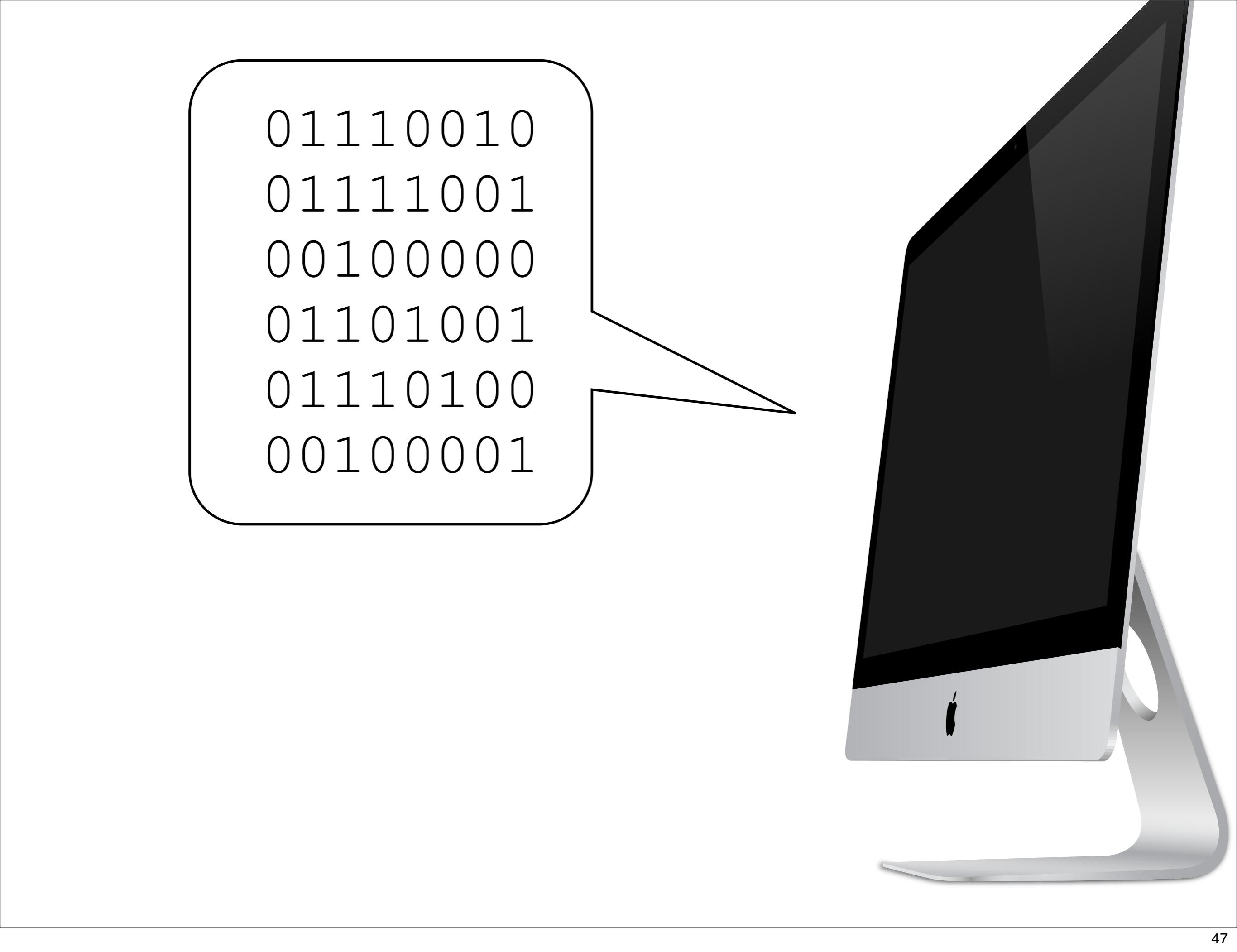
```
Java  
print("Hello World.");
```

## High Level Languages



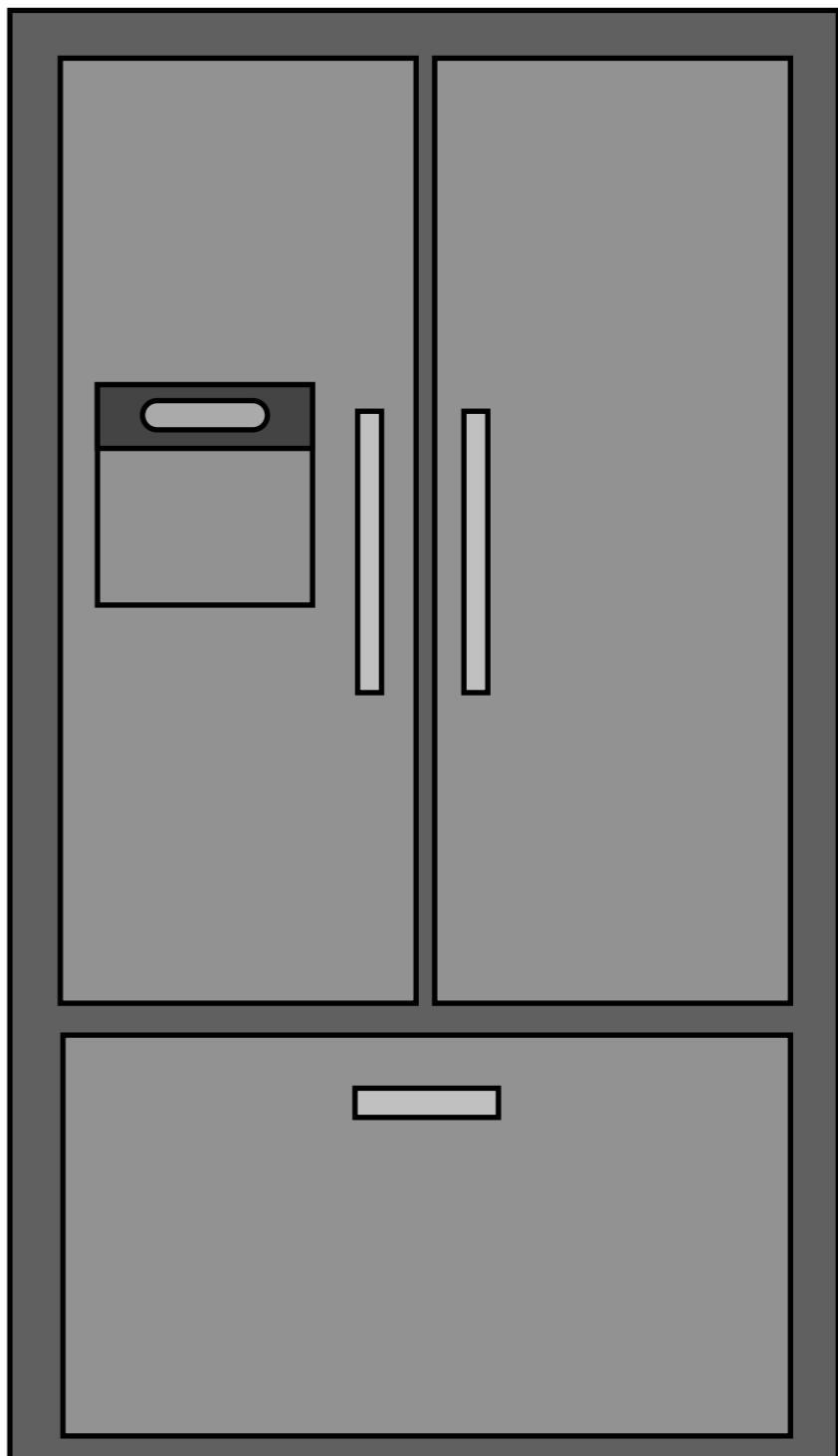


# James Gosling



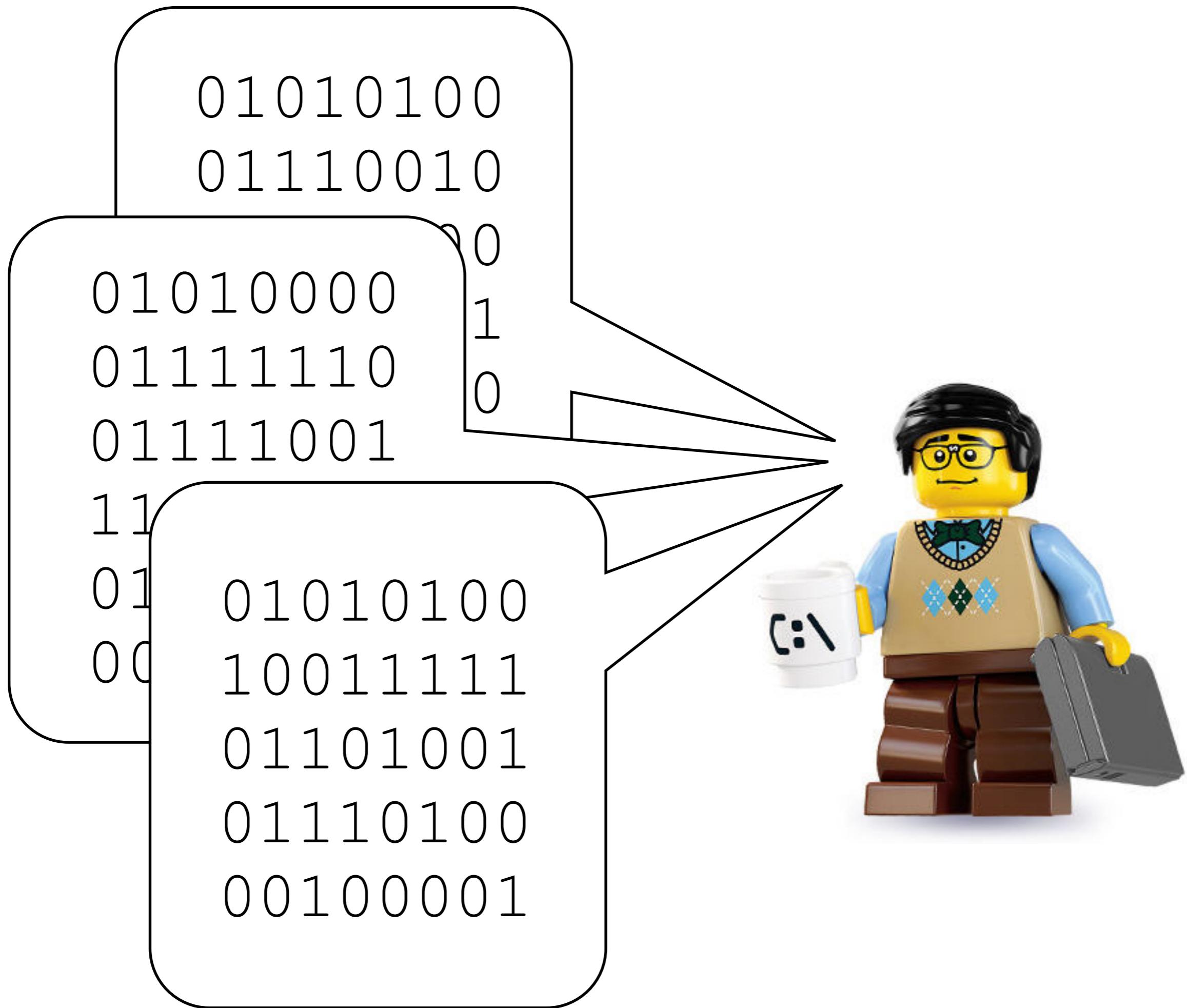
01110010  
01111001  
00100000  
01101001  
01110100  
00100001

01010000  
01111110  
01111001  
11101111  
01100001  
00101101



01010100  
01110010  
01111001  
00100000  
01110100  
00100001





**C++**  
`cout << "Hello World.";`

**Python**  
`print 'Hello World.'`

**Ruby**  
`puts "Hello World."`

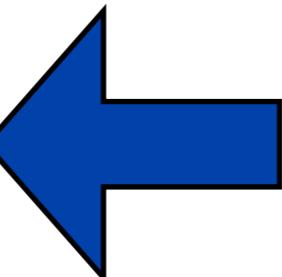
**Java**  
`print("Hello World.");`

## High Level Languages



Compiler

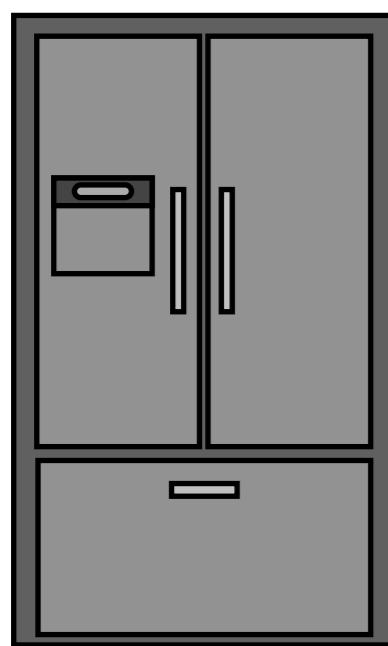
Compiler

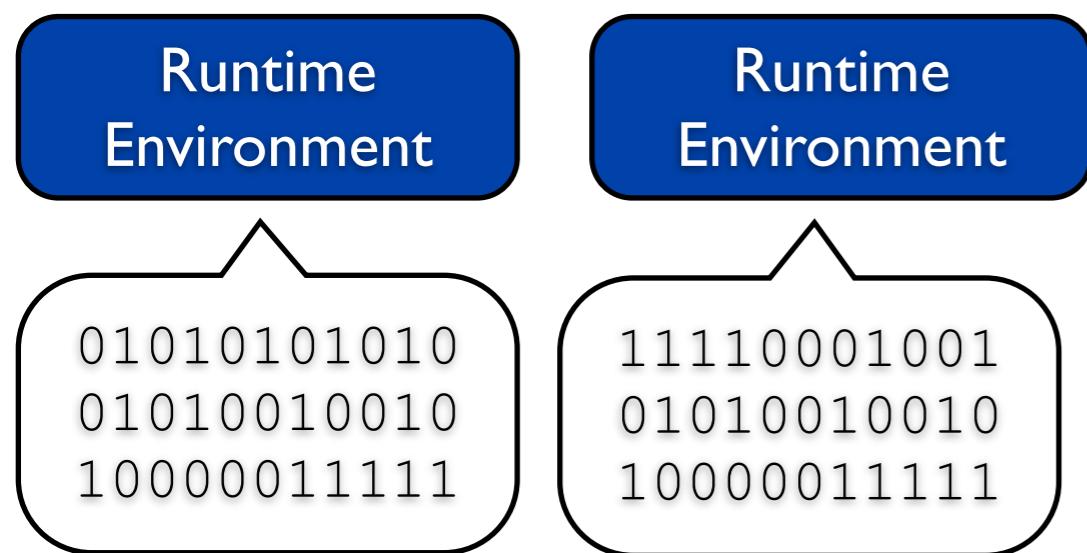
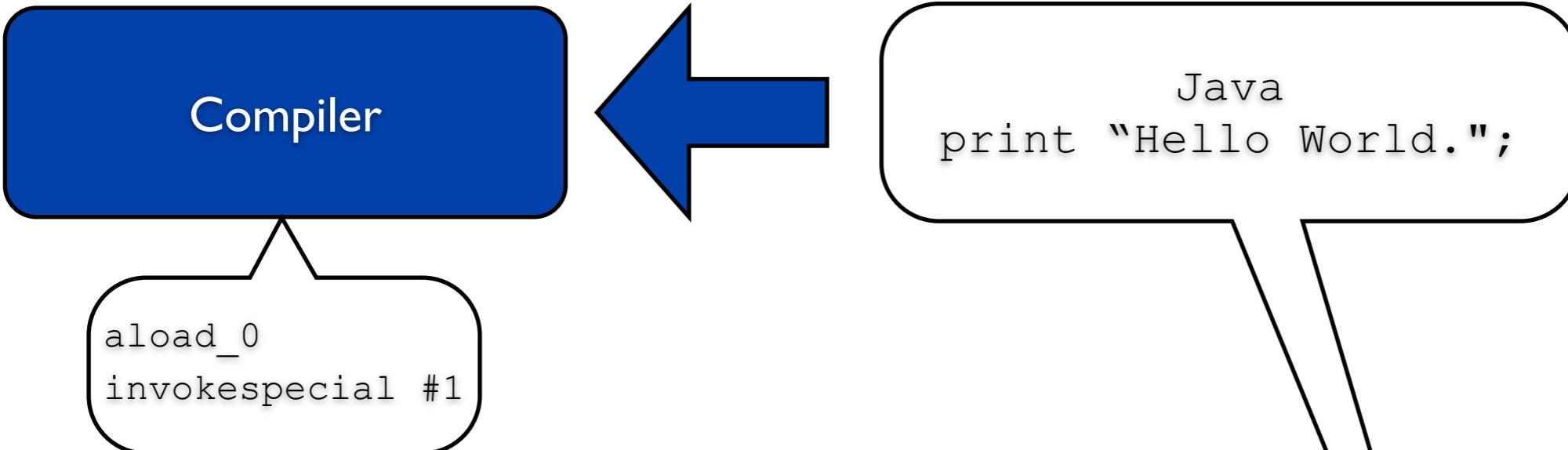


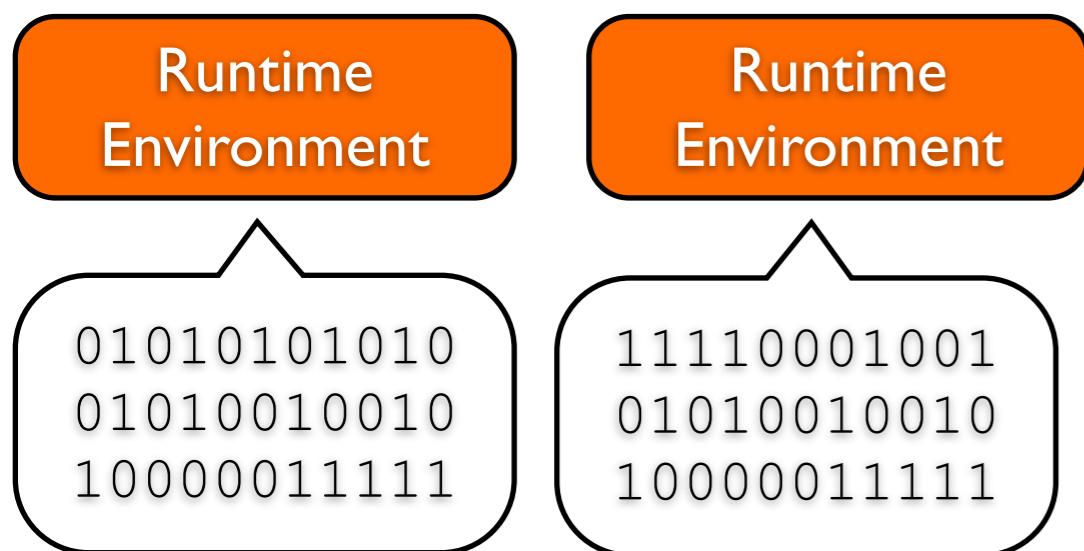
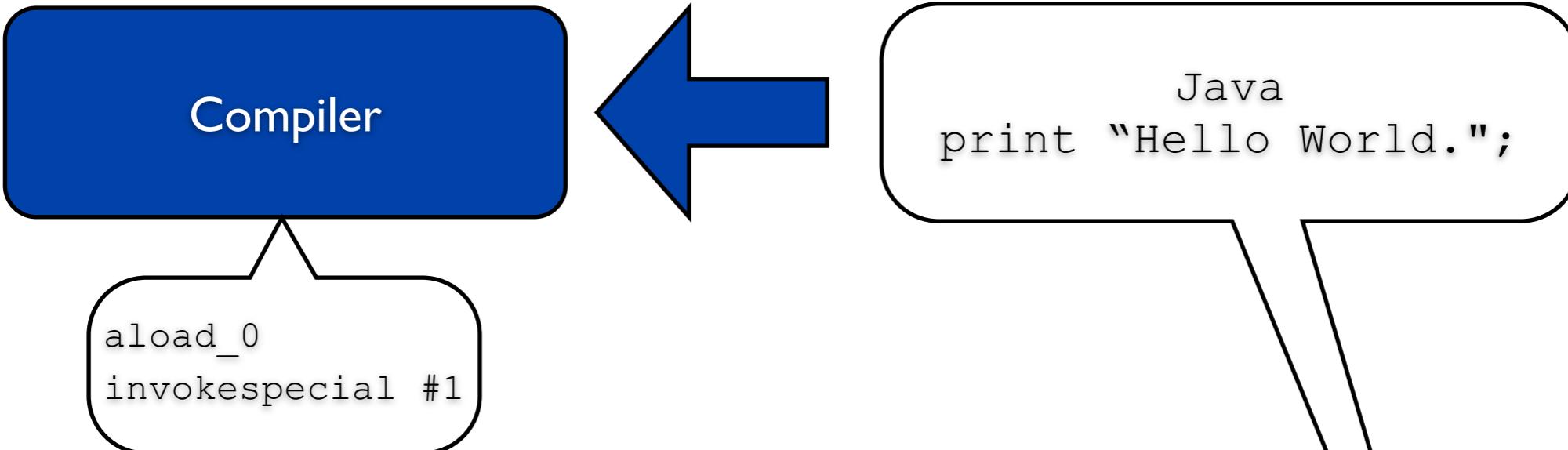
01010101010  
01010010010  
10000011111

11110001001  
01010010010  
10000011111

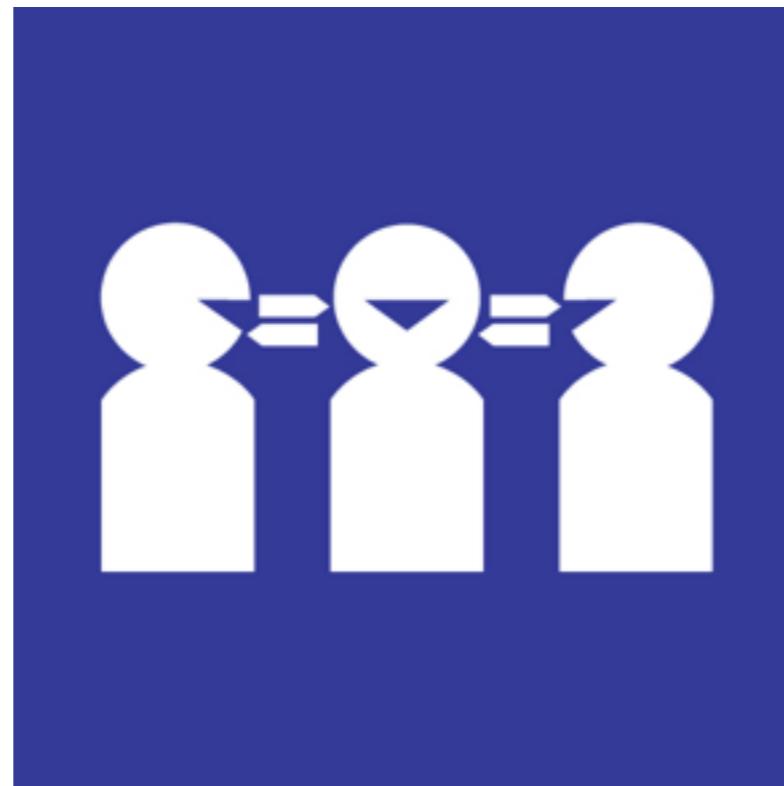
C++  
cout << "Hello World.;"



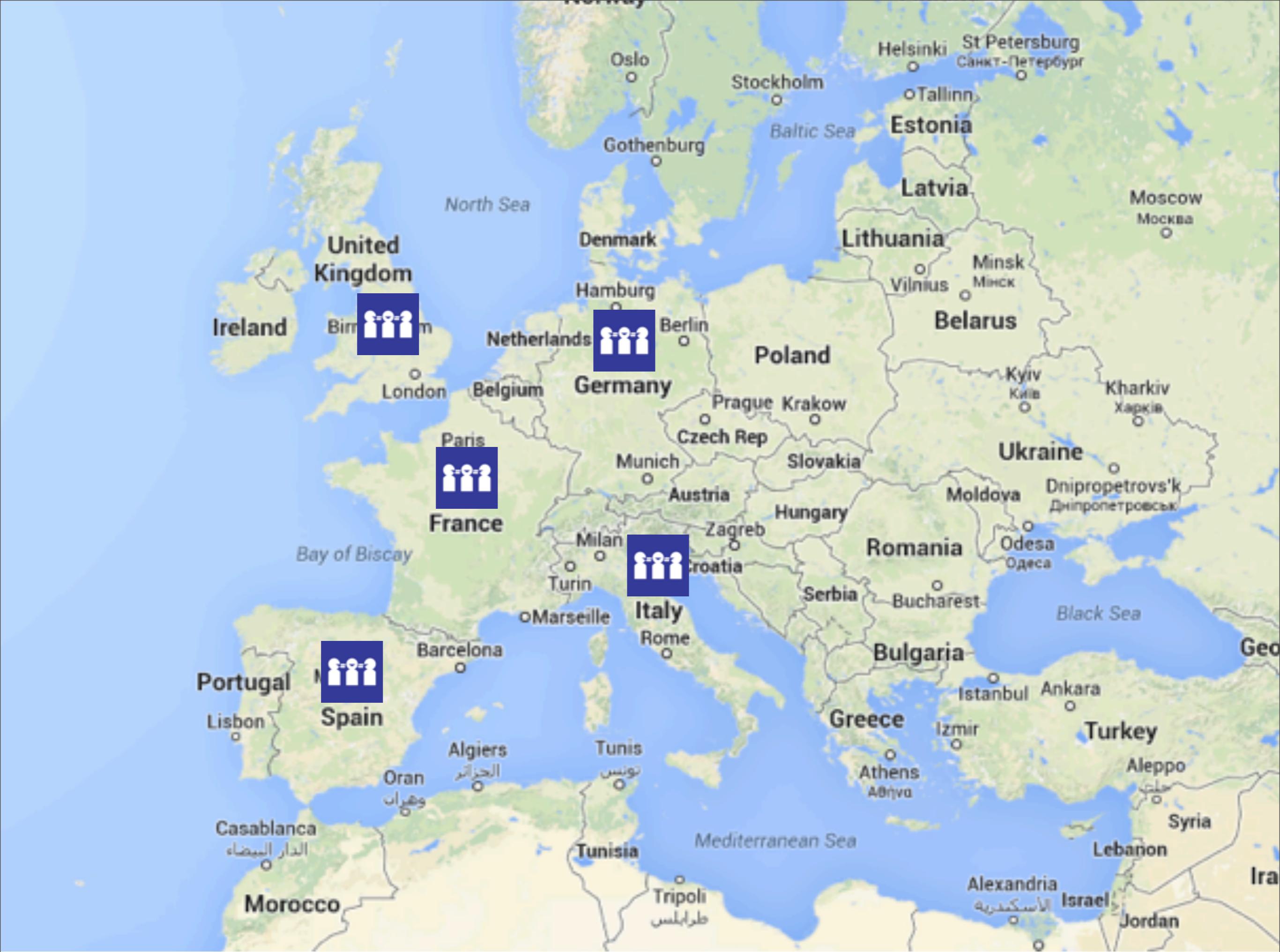




**Wow! That's more  
complicated!**



Interpreter



**Trip Summary**

Kansas City to London  
London to Paris  
Paris to Madrid  
Madrid to Rome  
Rome to Munich

Wed Feb/26/2014

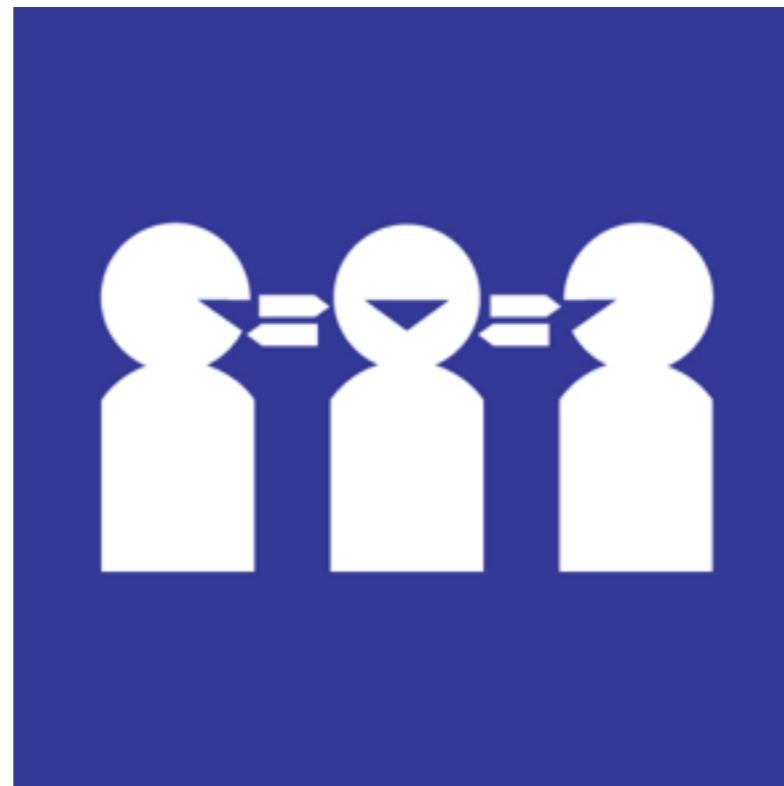
**5 Tickets: Multiple Destinations**

Traveler	Adult	Total
Traveler 1	\$4,785.00	\$4,785.00
Flight	\$4,578.00	
Taxes & Fees	\$207.00	
Traveler 2	\$4,785.00	\$4,785.00
Flight	\$4,578.00	
Taxes & Fees	\$207.00	
Traveler 3	\$4,785.00	\$4,785.00
Flight	\$4,578.00	
Taxes & Fees	\$207.00	
Traveler 4	\$4,785.00	\$4,785.00
Flight	\$4,578.00	
Taxes & Fees	\$207.00	
Traveler 5	\$4,785.00	\$4,785.00
Flight	\$4,578.00	
Taxes & Fees	\$207.00	
Expedia Booking Fee	\$35.00	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$23,960.00</b>	

All prices quoted in US dollars.

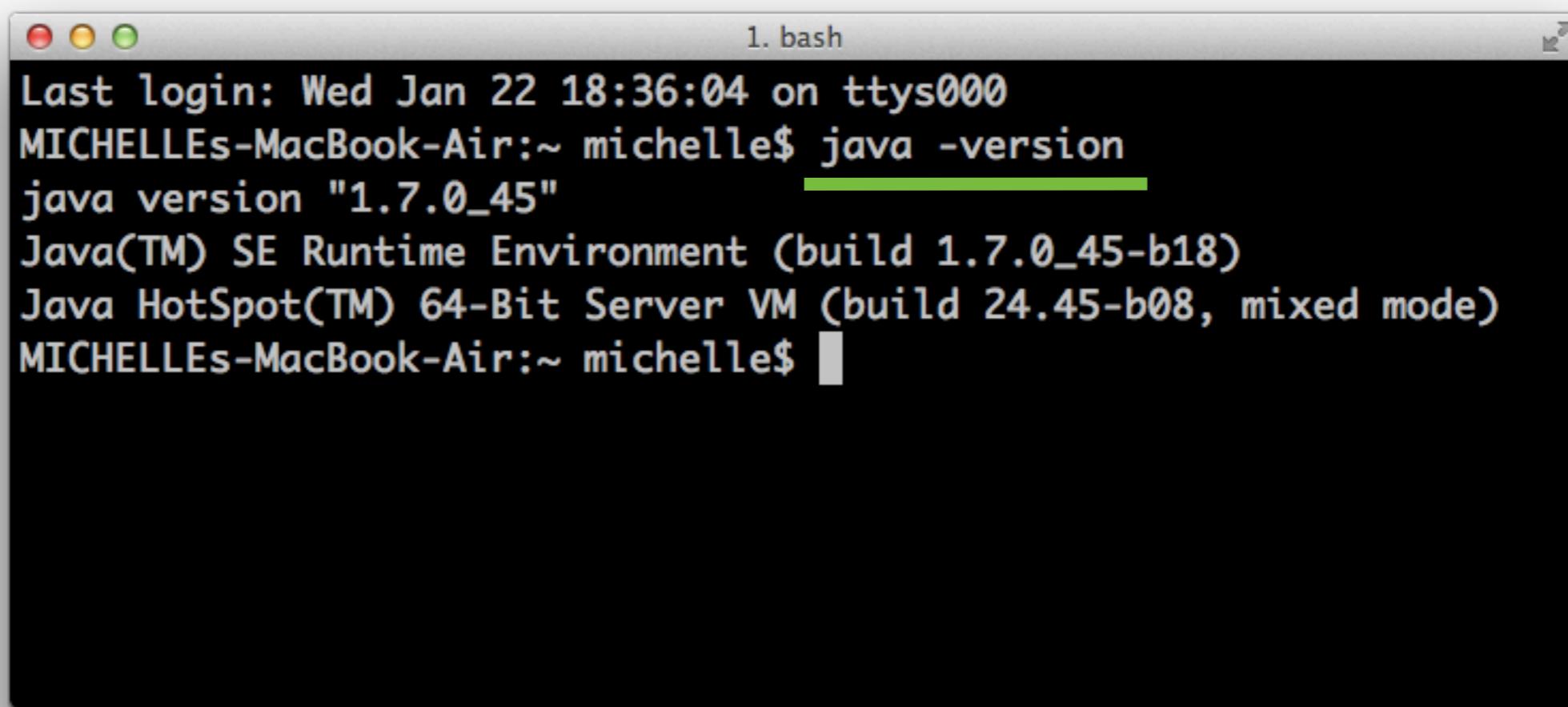
**Best Price Guarantee**  
Congratulations! You're getting the lowest possible rate. We guarantee it.

**WANTED: Spanish  
interpreter**



## Runtime Environment Virtual Machine

# finding the runtime environment



```
Last login: Wed Jan 22 18:36:04 on ttys000
MICHELLEs-MacBook-Air:~ michelle$ java -version
java version "1.7.0_45"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.7.0_45-b18)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 24.45-b08, mixed mode)
MICHELLEs-MacBook-Air:~ michelle$
```

**Why do you want to  
learn Java?**

# Why is Java popular?



# Community

Support  
Libraries

Best Practices

Resources

Conferences

Tools

like IDEs...

# IDE

- **I**nteractive
- **D**evelopment
- **E**nvironment



# Let's get you setup.

- JDK
- IntelliJ IDEA
- Project Skeleton

# Downloads

- JDK 7
  - <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html>
- Interactive Development Environment:  
IntelliJ IDEA
  - <http://www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/>

# Java JDK & JRE

## DEMO

java

javac

javap

# Hello World

In a file called *hello.java*

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

# Hello World

Very Important

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

# Hello World

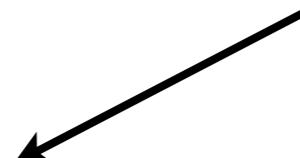
Object-Oriented

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

# Hello World

Sees the world as a bunch of objects that do things.

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



# Hello World

Objects that all do the same things are described by their category. It has a name.

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

# Hello World

Function or Method

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



# Hello World

Behavior we've named.

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



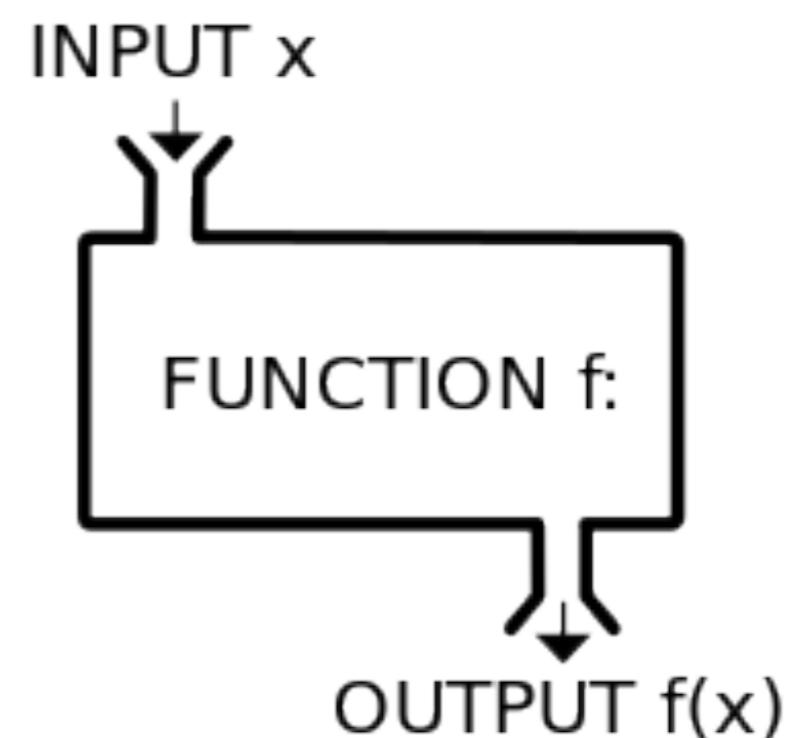
# Algebra

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$



# Hello World

## Function or Method

```
class hello {  
    public static void f (String[] x)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Hello World.");  
    }  
}
```



# Hello World

```
return type  
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Hello World.");  
    }  
}
```



# Hello World

What type of data are  
we giving back?

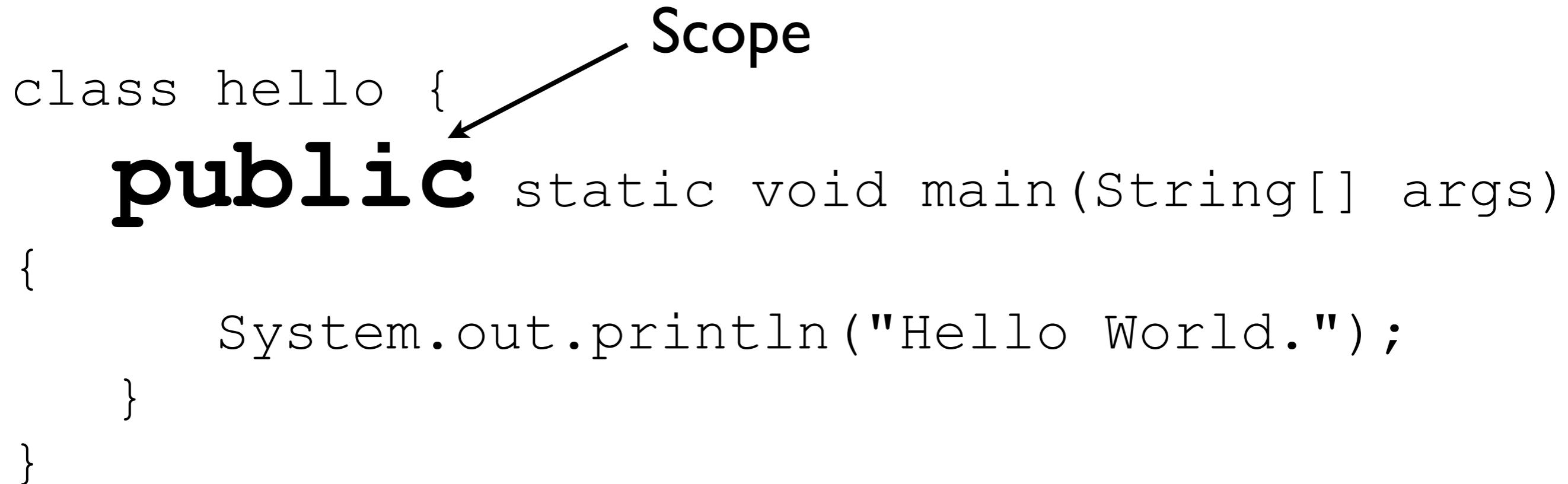
```
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Hello World.");  
    }  
}
```



# Hello World

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

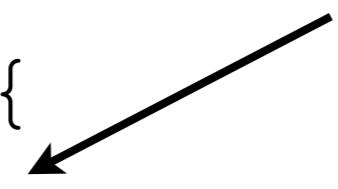
**Scope**



# Hello World

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

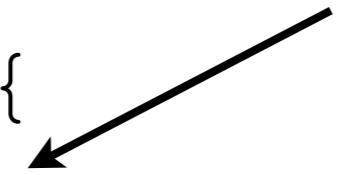
**lifetime or visibility**



# Hello World

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

visibility: everyone can  
see this.



# Visibility

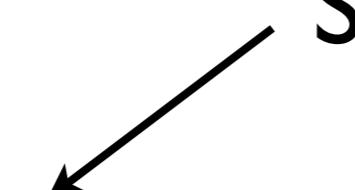
What keyword  
do you think I'd  
use if I wanted to  
hide something?

**Private**

# Hello World

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

Scope



# Hello World

```
lifetime: this exists  
forever  
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Hello World.");  
    }  
}
```

# Hello World

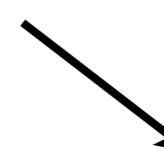
```
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[]  
        args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World.");  
    }  
}
```

arguments or  
parameters → **String[]**

# Hello World

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

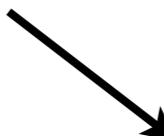
data you provide a  
function



# Hello World

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

Type



# What's a String?

- It's a type.  
“Happy”
- It's also a class.  
“Monkey!”
- It's a sequence of  
characters.  
“This is a String.”
- It is enclosed in quotes:  
“”  
“@#! is a String.”
- “A”  
“”

# Hello World

What “type” of thing is  
this?

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

# Hello World

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

name  
↓  
**args**)

I have a **function**, that **everyone can see**, that **lives as long as this class** lives, that **doesn't return anything**, whose **name is main**, and **it takes some sequences of characters** as input and **calls them “args”**.

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



# Hello World

function or method  
invocation

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



# Hello World

We're calling a function.

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



# Hello World

Parameter value.

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



# Hello World

We're sending data to  
the `println` function.

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

# Hello World

Let's change it and see  
what happens.

```
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Java!");  
    }  
}
```



# Hello World

What about all the {} ?

```
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Java!");  
    }  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the scope of curly braces {} in a Java code snippet. It features a diamond-shaped frame formed by four black arrows pointing inward from the top, bottom, left, and right towards a central point. Inside this diamond, the Java code is displayed. The outer brace {}, which encloses the entire class definition, is located at the bottom left. The inner brace {}, which encloses the main method, is located within the main method's body. The code itself is written in a monospaced font.

# Hello World

```
{  
    ...  
}
```

**Block:**  
An encapsulated  
section of code.

# Hello World

```
class hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Java!");  
    }  
}
```

What about the ;?



# Terms - Activity



# Pair Programming

- 2 people
- 1 problem
- 1 computer



## TO DO:

1. Set up your computer.
  2. Find your partner.
  3. Write Hello World.
- 

In a file called *hello.java*

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

# Ongoing Project



**What do we need?**

project skeleton  
set of user stories