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**Chapter 4 - History**

Started on 1991 by Sun Microsystem – Green Project

New Portable Programming Language that can run on multiple OS without recompiling

Original Name: Oak – Oak Tree outside the windows of developer’s office

First release named Java (1995)

Original Tag: Write Once Run Everywhere

1996 – First JDK 1.0 (Java Development Kit)

1997 – Object Oriented Nature, JavaBeans, JDBC, RMI (Remote Distributed Systems), Reflection

1998 – J2SE 1.2 (Java 2 Standard Edition); Swing GUI, Collections Framework, JIT Compiler,

2000 – J2SE 1.3; Hotspot JVM, JNDI Interface, Sound API, Debugging Architecture

2002 – J2SE 1.4; Regular Expressions, IPv6 Network, Logging API, XML and XSLT, Security and Cryptography, Java Web Start

2004 – J2SE 1.5; Generics (Strongly data type), Enumerations, Variable Arguments, Foreach enhancements

2006 – Java SE 6; Performance JDBC 4.0

2010 – Oracle buys Sun

2011 – J2SE 7; Strings in switch, Try-catch enhancements,

2014 – Lambda expressions, method references, collections, new date/time API, Nashorn JavaScript engine

Android: check Java 6 and Java 7

**Chapter 5 – Principles of Java**

* Simplicity – consistent, never deviates from the way the language is architected
* Object-Oriented – encapsulation, inheritance, polymorphism
* Familiar with C and C++
* Robust and Secure – object which consists of methods/functions and properties/fields for ease of debugging
* High-performance – just as fast as C Language
* Interpreted at runtime rather than run directly as machine code
* Multi-threaded – can do more than one thing at a time
* Dynamic – change datatypes at runtime as long as its compatible
* Interpreted Language
* Compiles to bytecode instead of machine language
* Compiled application is portable between platforms without recompiling
* Class-based
* Run in a protected virtual machine (JVM)

Java Editions

* Java Platform, Standard Editions (SE)
  + Core language and runtime environment
* Java Platform, Enterprise Editions (EE)
  + Standard for building industrial-strength web applications
* Java Platform, Micro Edition (ME)
  + Micro-controllers, sensors, and mobile devices (e.g. simcards on smart phones)

Java SE Runtime Environment (JRE)

* JRE is the runtime environment
* Free and downloadable from Oracle
* Runs Java Applications on desktop, borwser, and server
* Must be updated regularly to keep up to date
* Mobile OS have own runtimes

Java SE Development Kit (JDK)

* Compiles and package Java Applications
* Includes tools for compilation and packaging
  + Java: runtime
  + Javac: compiler
  + Javadoc: docs builder
  + Jar: archive builder

**Chapter 6 – Java syntax and compilation**

* All code is defined in classes
* Classes are defined in source code files with .java extensions
* Javac command compiles Java code into bytecode
* Java runs bytecode files

Package Declaration: domain name in reverse order (com.example.java)

Class Declaration: each source code must have at least one public class

Main Method: console application must have a main method (public static void(String[] args))

Executable Code: code inside the main method

Case Sensitive: must be unique within the scope; firstname, firstName, FIRSTNAME

Whitespace does not affect interpretation of code (spaces, tabs, and line feeds). Collapsed during compilation

Semicolon – ends the statement

Keywords cannot be used by class or other identifiers

Identifiers must start with alpha characters or underscore

Class names starts with uppercase characters – code convention

Methods and variables start with lowercase character – code convention

Constants are all uppercase – code convention

* Public static final String FIRSTNAME = “John”;

**Chapter 7 – Memory Management**

* Java manages memory automatically. No need to allocate and deallocate memory
* JVM has feature of memory management

Stack and Heap Memory

Primitive Variables can be stored on both stack and heap

Complex variables are always stored on heap

Variables within method expires along the method. After the method executes, the variable is then deallocated

If the variable is set to null, the variable is explicitly dereferenced

Garbage Collector runs on its own thread

**Chapter 26 – Boolean values and expressions**

Primitive variables are translated to equivalent strengths.

Boolean starts at false

Local variables must be initialized.

Negation operation - take any value and reverse the value by adding ! mark.

You can also create Boolean values from expressions

**Chapter 27 – Character Values**

Java distinguished character from string

Character is primitive type. String is complex object that contains many characters

Literals for characters are wrapped in single quotes while strings are wrapped in double quotes

Characters with Unicode escape sequence literal can also be declared

Character.toUpperCase

Character is primitive variables and to manipulate it, you can use Character class

**Chapter 28 – Java Operators**

Java syntax is based on C-style (C,C++,C#,JavaScript)

Different types of operators:

* Equality Operators – compare values to each other
  + == equality; compares the actual values in primitive, reference variables compares whether the two variables points to the same object not necessary whether they have the same values
  + != inequality;
  + >, <, >=, <=
  + instanceof – class membership
    - if (s instanceof java.lang.String)
* Assignment Operators – assign values
  + Int intValue = 10;
  + Type and name on left while value on the right
* Mathematical Operators
  + +, -, \*, /, %
  + Increment(++) and decrement(--)
  + intValue += 5; intValue -= 5;
  + Postfix – intValue ++; evalues the value before executing the math
  + Prefix – ++ intValue; executing the math before evaluating the value
* Logical Operators
  + && - and
  + || - or
  + ?: Ternary
    - String s = condition ? trueValue : false;

Comparing String

* Strings cannot be safely compared using the equals or not equals. Rather use equals method in String class

**Chapter 29 – Object Data Types**

Object

* Instance of class
* Non-primitive variables are references to object
  + When creating a variable and point it on an object. The variable is not the object itself but references the object
* Can have multiple references

Instantiation

Instance variable – is not the member of class itself but the instance of the class

String

* Is an object
* Member of String class and member of java.lang
* Example and means the same thing
  + String string1 = new String(“Hello!”);
  + String string1 = “Hello!”;
  + This creates a string variable
* Array of characters
* Immutable
  + Once instantiated and assign, you cannot change it but derefences the object and creates a new object with new value

When appended a number, they’re automatically turned to string during the compilation process

**Chapter 31 – Converting Primitive values to String**

10\_000\_000 – doesn’t affect the compiler read it. Introduced in Java 7.

**Chapter 32 – Building a string from multiple values**

Instead of manually concatenating strings, use StringBuilder which belongs to java.lang package

StringBuilder:

* One object instead of multiple object
* each method called returns reference to String Object
* length(); method of the StringBuilder class that returns the length of the string
* delete(); deletes the content of the initialized StringBuilder
  + has 2 arguments, the starting character and the ending character
  + when the builder object is passed in, the toString() is automatically called

Scanner Class

* Belongs to java.util
* Collects data user provides

**Chapter 33 – Comparing string values**

Strings are immutable – once created, the value can’t change

Interning – finds the original value, finds the match, and interns

When comparing strings, to get the accurate output, use equals or equalsIgnoreCase and not ==

**Chapter 34 – Formatting numeric values as string**

**Chapter 35 – Working with Date and Time**

There are two complete datetime API in Java; Original mid 90’s and Java 8

Enterprise Editions and Java 8 – use Java 8

Android – use older

Date Class

* Belongs to java.util

Old API

* Month starts (0 January -11 December)

New API

* Month starts (1 January – 12 December)

Format method looks for class temporalAccessor – superclass or ancestor of specific class to be used