

# Java Programming Language SE - 6

## Module 3 : Identifiers, Keywords, and Types

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# Objectives

- Use comments in a source program
- Distinguish between valid and invalid identifiers
- Recognize Java technology keywords
- List the eight primitive types
- Define literal values for numeric and textual types
- Define the terms primitive variable and reference variable



# Objectives

- Declare variables of class type
- Construct an object using new
- Describe default initialization
- Describe the significance of a reference variable
- State the consequences of assigning variables of class type



# Relevance



- Do you know the primitive Java types?
- Can you describe the difference between variables holding primitive values as compared with object references?

# Comments

*The three permissible styles of comment in a Java technology program are:*

*// comment on one line*

*/\* comment on one*

*\* or more lines*

*\*/*

*/\*\* documentation comment*

*\* can also span one or more lines*

*\*/*

# Semicolons, Blocks, and White Space



- A statement is one or more lines of code terminated by a semicolon (;):

```
totals = a + b + c
```

```
+ d + e + f;
```

- A block is a collection of statements bound by opening and closing braces:

```
{
```

```
x = y + 1;
```

```
y = x + 1;
```

```
}
```

# Semicolons, Blocks, and White Space

*A class definition uses a special block:*

```
public class MyDate {  
    private int day;  
    private int month;  
    private int year;  
}
```

# Semicolons, Blocks, and White Space

*You can nest block statements:*

```
while ( i < large ) {  
  a = a + i;  
  // nested block  
  if ( a == max ) {  
    b = b + a;  
    a = 0;  
  }  
  i = i + 1;  
}
```



# Semicolons, Blocks, and White Space

*Any amount of white space is permitted in a Java:*

For example:

```
{int x;x=23*54;}
```

is equivalent to:

```
{
```

```
int x;
```

```
x = 23 * 54;
```

```
}
```

# Identifiers

Identifiers have the following characteristics:

- Are names given to a variable, class, or method
- Can start with a Unicode letter, underscore (\_), or dollar sign (\$)
- Are case-sensitive and have no maximum length
- Examples:

identifier

userName

user\_name

\_sys\_var1

\$change

# Keywords

- abstract continue for new switch
- assert default goto package synchronized
- boolean do if private this
- break double implements protected throw
- byte else import public throws
- case enum instanceof return transient
- catch extends int short try
- char final interface static void
- class finally long strictfp volatile
- const float native super while



# Primitive Types

The Java programming language defines eight primitive types:

- Logical - boolean
- Textual - char
- Integral - byte, short, int, and long
- Floating - double and float



# Java Reference Types

- In Java technology, beyond primitive types all others are reference types.
- A reference variable contains a handle to an object.
  - `Car c = new Car();`
  - C is a reference variable

# Constructing and Initializing Objects



- Calling `new XYZ()` performs the following actions:
  - a. Memory is allocated for the object.
  - b. Explicit attribute initialization is performed.
  - c. A constructor is executed.
  - d. The object reference is returned by the `new` operator.
- The reference to the object is assigned to a variable.
- An example is:

```
MyDate my_birth = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);
```

# Memory Allocation and Layout



- A declaration allocates storage only for a reference:

```
MyDate my_birth = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);
```

my_birth	????
----------	------

- Use the new operator to allocate space for MyDate:

```
MyDate my_birth = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);
```

my_birth	????
day	0
month	0
year	0

# Executing the Constructor

- `MyDate my_birth = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);`

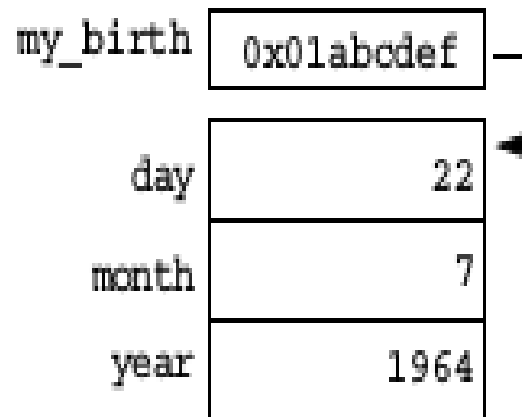
my_birth	????
day	22
month	7
year	1964



# Assigning a Variable

- Assign the newly created object to the reference variable as follows:

`MyDate my_birth = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);`



# Assigning References

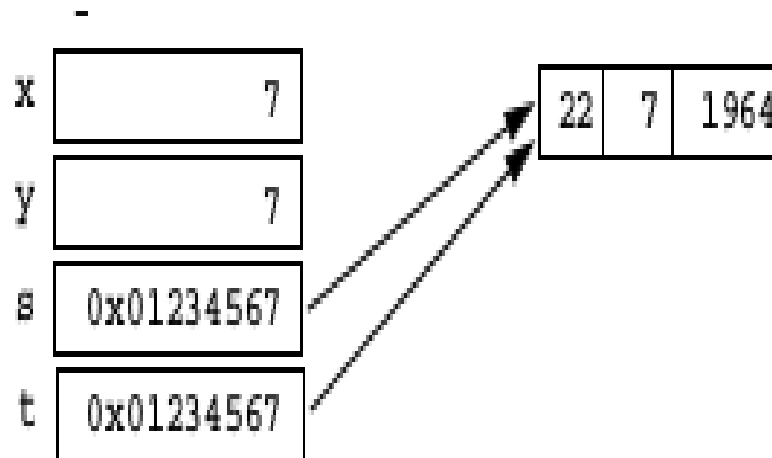
Two variables refer to a single object:

```
int x = 7;
```

```
int y = x;
```

```
MyDate s = new MyDate(22, 7, 1964);
```

```
MyDate t = s;
```



# Pass-by-Value



- In a single virtual machine, the Java programming language only passes arguments by value.
- When an object instance is passed as an argument to a method, the value of the argument is a reference to the object.
- The contents of the object can be changed in the called method, but the original object reference is never changed.

# Pass-by-Value

```
public class PassTest {  
    // Methods to change the current values  
    public static void changeInt(int value) {  
        value = 55;  
    }  
    public static void changeObjectRef(MyDate ref) {  
        ref = new MyDate(1, 1, 2000);  
    }  
    public static void changeObjectAttr(MyDate ref){  
        ref.setDay(4);  
    }  
}
```

# The this Reference

- this keyword can be used to refer current class instance variable.
- this() can be used to invoke current class constructor.
- this keyword can be used to invoke current class method (implicitly)
- this can be passed as an argument in the method call.
- this can be passed as argument in the constructor call.
- this keyword can also be used to return the current class instance.

# Java Programming Language

## Coding Conventions



- Packages:
  - `com.example.domain;`
- Classes, interfaces, and enum types:
  - `SavingsAccount`
- Methods:
  - `GetAccount()`
- Variables:
  - `currentCustomer`
- Constants:
  - `HEAD_COUNT`

# Java Programming Language

## Coding Conventions



- Control structures:

```
if ( condition ) {  
    statement1;  
} else {  
    statement2;  
}
```

- Spacing:

- Use one statement per line.
- Use two or four spaces for indentation.

# Java Programming Language

## Coding Conventions



- Comments:
  - Use `//` to comment inline code.
  - Use `/**` documentation `*/` for class members.



# Stay connected

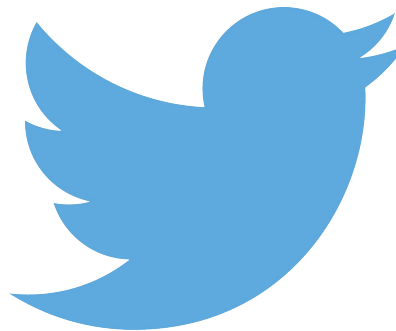


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