下面是20个非常有用的Java程序片段，希望能对你有用。

1. 字符串有整型的相互转换

String a = String.valueOf( 2 ); //integer to numeric string

int i = Integer.parseInt(a); //numeric string to an int

2. 向文件末尾添加内容

BufferedWriter out = null ;

try {

out = new BufferedWriter( new FileWriter(”filename”, true ));

out.write(”aString”);

} catch (IOException e) {

// error processing code

} finally {

if (out != null ) {

out.close();

}

}

3. 得到当前方法的名字

String methodName = Thread.currentThread().getStackTrace()[ 1 ].getMethodName();

4. 转字符串到日期

java.util.Date = java.text.DateFormat.getDateInstance().parse(date String);

或者是：

SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat( "dd.MM.yyyy" );

Date date = format.parse( myString );

5. 使用JDBC链接Oracle

public class OracleJdbcTest

{

String driverClass = "oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver" ;

Connection con;

public void init(FileInputStream fs) throws ClassNotFoundException, SQLException, FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

Properties props = new Properties();

props.load(fs);

String url = props.getProperty( "db.url" );

String userName = props.getProperty( "db.user" );

String password = props.getProperty( "db.password" );

Class.forName(driverClass);

con=DriverManager.getConnection(url, userName, password);

}

public void fetch() throws SQLException, IOException

{

PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement( "select SYSDATE from dual" );

ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();

while (rs.next())

{

// do the thing you do

}

rs.close();

ps.close();

}

public static void main(String[] args)

{

OracleJdbcTest test = new OracleJdbcTest();

test.init();

test.fetch();

}

}

6. 把 Java util.Date 转成 sql.Date

java.util.Date utilDate = new java.util.Date();

java.sql.Date sqlDate = new java.sql.Date(utilDate.getTime());

7. 使用NIO进行快速的文件拷贝

public static void fileCopy( File in, File out )

throws IOException

{

FileChannel inChannel = new FileInputStream( in ).getChannel();

FileChannel outChannel = new FileOutputStream( out ).getChannel();

try

{

//

inChannel.transferTo(0, inChannel.size(), outChannel); // original

-- apparently has trouble copying large files on Windows

// magic number for Windows, 64Mb - 32Kb)

int maxCount = ( 64 \* 1024 \* 1024 ) - ( 32 \* 1024 );

long size = inChannel.size();

long position = 0 ;

while ( position < size )

{

position += inChannel.transferTo( position, maxCount, outChannel );

}

}

finally

{

if ( inChannel != null )

{

inChannel.close();

}

if ( outChannel != null )

{

outChannel.close();

}

}

}

8. 创建图片的缩略图

private void createThumbnail(String filename, int thumbWidth, int thumbHeight, int quality, String outFilename)

throws InterruptedException, FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// load image from filename

Image image = Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getImage(filename);

MediaTracker mediaTracker = new MediaTracker( new Container());

mediaTracker.addImage(image, 0 );

mediaTracker.waitForID( 0 );

// use this to test for errors at this point: System.out.println(mediaTracker.isErrorAny());

// determine thumbnail size from WIDTH and HEIGHT

double thumbRatio = ( double )thumbWidth / ( double )thumbHeight;

int imageWidth = image.getWidth( null );

int imageHeight = image.getHeight( null );

double imageRatio = ( double )imageWidth / ( double )imageHeight;

if (thumbRatio < imageRatio) {

thumbHeight = ( int )(thumbWidth / imageRatio);

} else {

thumbWidth = ( int )(thumbHeight \* imageRatio);

}

// draw original image to thumbnail image object and

// scale it to the new size on-the-fly

BufferedImage thumbImage = new BufferedImage(thumbWidth, thumbHeight, BufferedImage.TYPE\_INT\_RGB);

Graphics2D graphics2D = thumbImage.createGraphics();

graphics2D.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY\_INTERPOLATION, RenderingHints.VALUE\_INTERPOLATION\_BILINEAR);

graphics2D.drawImage(image, 0 , 0 , thumbWidth, thumbHeight, null );

// save thumbnail image to outFilename

BufferedOutputStream out = new BufferedOutputStream( new FileOutputStream(outFilename));

JPEGImageEncoder encoder = JPEGCodec.createJPEGEncoder(out);

JPEGEncodeParam param = encoder.getDefaultJPEGEncodeParam(thumbImage);

quality = Math.max( 0 , Math.min(quality, 100 ));

param.setQuality(( float )quality / 100 .0f, false );

encoder.setJPEGEncodeParam(param);

encoder.encode(thumbImage);

out.close();

}

9. 创建 JSON 格式的数据

请先阅读这篇文章 了解一些细节，

并下面这个JAR 文件：json-rpc-1.0.jar (75 kb)

import org.json.JSONObject;

...

...

JSONObject json = new JSONObject();

json.put( "city" , "Mumbai" );

json.put( "country" , "India" );

...

String output = json.toString();

...

10. 使用iText JAR生成PDF

阅读这篇文章 了解更多细节

import java.io.File;

import java.io.FileOutputStream;

import java.io.OutputStream;

import java.util.Date;

import com.lowagie.text.Document;

import com.lowagie.text.Paragraph;

import com.lowagie.text.pdf.PdfWriter;

public class GeneratePDF {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

OutputStream file = new FileOutputStream( new File( "C:\\Test.pdf" ));

Document document = new Document();

PdfWriter.getInstance(document, file);

document.open();

document.add( new Paragraph( "Hello Kiran" ));

document.add( new Paragraph( new Date().toString()));

document.close();

file.close();

} catch (Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

11. HTTP 代理设置

阅读这篇 文章 了解更多细节。

System.getProperties().put( "http.proxyHost" , "someProxyURL" );

System.getProperties().put( "http.proxyPort" , "someProxyPort" );

System.getProperties().put( "http.proxyUser" , "someUserName" );

System.getProperties().put( "http.proxyPassword" , "somePassword" );

12. 单实例Singleton 示例

请先阅读这篇文章 了解更多信息

public class SimpleSingleton {

private static SimpleSingleton singleInstance = new SimpleSingleton();

//Marking default constructor private

//to avoid direct instantiation.

private SimpleSingleton() {

}

//Get instance for class SimpleSingleton

public static SimpleSingleton getInstance() {

return singleInstance;

}

}

另一种实现

public enum SimpleSingleton {

INSTANCE;

public void doSomething() {

}

}

//Call the method from Singleton:

SimpleSingleton.INSTANCE.doSomething();

13. 抓屏程序

阅读这篇文章 获得更多信息。

import java.awt.Dimension;

import java.awt.Rectangle;

import java.awt.Robot;

import java.awt.Toolkit;

import java.awt.image.BufferedImage;

import javax.imageio.ImageIO;

import java.io.File;

...

public void captureScreen(String fileName) throws Exception {

Dimension screenSize = Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize();

Rectangle screenRectangle = new Rectangle(screenSize);

Robot robot = new Robot();

BufferedImage image = robot.createScreenCapture(screenRectangle);

ImageIO.write(image, "png" , new File(fileName));

}

...

14. 列出文件和目录

File dir = new File( "directoryName" );

String[] children = dir.list();

if (children == null ) {

// Either dir does not exist or is not a directory

} else {

for ( int i= 0 ; i < children.length; i++) {

// Get filename of file or directory

String filename = children[i];

}

}

// It is also possible to filter the list of returned files.

// This example does not return any files that start with `.'.

FilenameFilter filter = new FilenameFilter() {

public boolean accept(File dir, String name) {

return !name.startsWith( "." );

}

};

children = dir.list(filter);

// The list of files can also be retrieved as File objects

File[] files = dir.listFiles();

// This filter only returns directories

FileFilter fileFilter = new FileFilter() {

public boolean accept(File file) {

return file.isDirectory();

}

};

files = dir.listFiles(fileFilter);

15. 创建ZIP和JAR文件

import java.util.zip.\*;

import java.io.\*;

public class ZipIt {

public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {

if (args.length < 2 ) {

System.err.println( "usage: java ZipIt Zip.zip file1 file2 file3" );

System.exit(- 1 );

}

File zipFile = new File(args[ 0 ]);

if (zipFile.exists()) {

System.err.println( "Zip file already exists, please try another" );

System.exit(- 2 );

}

FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(zipFile);

ZipOutputStream zos = new ZipOutputStream(fos);

int bytesRead;

byte [] buffer = new byte [ 1024 ];

CRC32 crc = new CRC32();

for ( int i= 1 , n=args.length; i < n; i++) {

String name = args[i];

File file = new File(name);

if (!file.exists()) {

System.err.println( "Skipping: " + name);

continue ;

}

BufferedInputStream bis = new BufferedInputStream(

new FileInputStream(file));

crc.reset();

while ((bytesRead = bis.read(buffer)) != - 1 ) {

crc.update(buffer, 0 , bytesRead);

}

bis.close();

// Reset to beginning of input stream

bis = new BufferedInputStream(

new FileInputStream(file));

ZipEntry entry = new ZipEntry(name);

entry.setMethod(ZipEntry.STORED);

entry.setCompressedSize(file.length());

entry.setSize(file.length());

entry.setCrc(crc.getValue());

zos.putNextEntry(entry);

while ((bytesRead = bis.read(buffer)) != - 1 ) {

zos.write(buffer, 0 , bytesRead);

}

bis.close();

}

zos.close();

}

}

16. 解析/读取XML 文件

XML文件

<? xml version = "1.0" ?>

< students >

< student >

< name >John</ name >

< grade >B</ grade >

< age >12</ age >

</ student >

< student >

< name >Mary</ name >

< grade >A</ grade >

< age >11</ age >

</ student >

< student >

< name >Simon</ name >

< grade >A</ grade >

< age >18</ age >

</ student >

</ students >

Java代码

package net.viralpatel.java.xmlparser;

import java.io.File;

import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilder;

import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory;

import org.w3c.dom.Document;

import org.w3c.dom.Element;

import org.w3c.dom.Node;

import org.w3c.dom.NodeList;

public class XMLParser {

public void getAllUserNames(String fileName) {

try {

DocumentBuilderFactory dbf = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();

DocumentBuilder db = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();

File file = new File(fileName);

if (file.exists()) {

Document doc = db.parse(file);

Element docEle = doc.getDocumentElement();

// Print root element of the document

System.out.println( "Root element of the document: "

+ docEle.getNodeName());

NodeList studentList = docEle.getElementsByTagName( "student" );

// Print total student elements in document

System.out

.println( "Total students: " + studentList.getLength());

if (studentList != null && studentList.getLength() > 0 ) {

for ( int i = 0 ; i < studentList.getLength(); i++) {

Node node = studentList.item(i);

if (node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT\_NODE) {

System.out

.println( "=====================" );

Element e = (Element) node;

NodeList nodeList = e.getElementsByTagName( "name" );

System.out.println( "Name: "

+ nodeList.item( 0 ).getChildNodes().item( 0 )

.getNodeValue());

nodeList = e.getElementsByTagName( "grade" );

System.out.println( "Grade: "

+ nodeList.item( 0 ).getChildNodes().item( 0 )

.getNodeValue());

nodeList = e.getElementsByTagName( "age" );

System.out.println( "Age: "

+ nodeList.item( 0 ).getChildNodes().item( 0 )

.getNodeValue());

}

}

} else {

System.exit( 1 );

}

}

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println(e);

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

XMLParser parser = new XMLParser();

parser.getAllUserNames( "c:\\test.xml" );

}

}

17. 把 Array 转换成 Map

import java.util.Map;

import org.apache.commons.lang.ArrayUtils;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[][] countries = { { "United States" , "New York" }, { "United Kingdom" , "London" },

{ "Netherland" , "Amsterdam" }, { "Japan" , "Tokyo" }, { "France" , "Paris" } };

Map countryCapitals = ArrayUtils.toMap(countries);

System.out.println( "Capital of Japan is " + countryCapitals.get( "Japan" ));

System.out.println( "Capital of France is " + countryCapitals.get( "France" ));

}

}

18. 发送邮件

import javax.mail.\*;

import javax.mail.internet.\*;

import java.util.\*;

public void postMail( String recipients[ ], String subject, String message , String from) throws MessagingException

{

boolean debug = false ;

//Set the host smtp address

Properties props = new Properties();

props.put( "mail.smtp.host" , "smtp.example.com" );

// create some properties and get the default Session

Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(props, null );

session.setDebug(debug);

// create a message

Message msg = new MimeMessage(session);

// set the from and to address

InternetAddress addressFrom = new InternetAddress(from);

msg.setFrom(addressFrom);

InternetAddress[] addressTo = new InternetAddress[recipients.length];

for ( int i = 0 ; i < recipients.length; i++)

{

addressTo[i] = new InternetAddress(recipients[i]);

}

msg.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO, addressTo);

// Optional : You can also set your custom headers in the Email if you Want

msg.addHeader( "MyHeaderName" , "myHeaderValue" );

// Setting the Subject and Content Type

msg.setSubject(subject);

msg.setContent(message, "text/plain" );

Transport.send(msg);

}

19. 发送代数据的HTTP 请求

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.net.URL;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

URL my\_url = new URL( "http://coolshell.cn/

" );

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader( new InputStreamReader(my\_url.openStream()));

String strTemp = "" ;

while ( null != (strTemp = br.readLine())){

System.out.println(strTemp);

}

} catch (Exception ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

20. 改变数组的大小

/\*\*

\* Reallocates an array with a new size, and copies the contents

\* of the old array to the new array.

\* @param oldArray the old array, to be reallocated.

\* @param newSize the new array size.

\* @return A new array with the same contents.

\*/

private static Object resizeArray (Object oldArray, int newSize) {

int oldSize = java.lang.reflect.Array.getLength(oldArray);

Class elementType = oldArray.getClass().getComponentType();

Object newArray = java.lang.reflect.Array.newInstance(

elementType,newSize);

int preserveLength = Math.min(oldSize,newSize);

if (preserveLength > 0 )

System.arraycopy (oldArray, 0 ,newArray, 0 ,preserveLength);

return newArray;

}

// Test routine for resizeArray().

public static void main (String[] args) {

int [] a = { 1 , 2 , 3 };

a = ( int [])resizeArray(a, 5 );

a[ 3 ] = 4 ;

a[ 4 ] = 5 ;

for ( int i= 0 ; i<a.length; i++)

System.out.println (a[i]);

}

(全文完)