

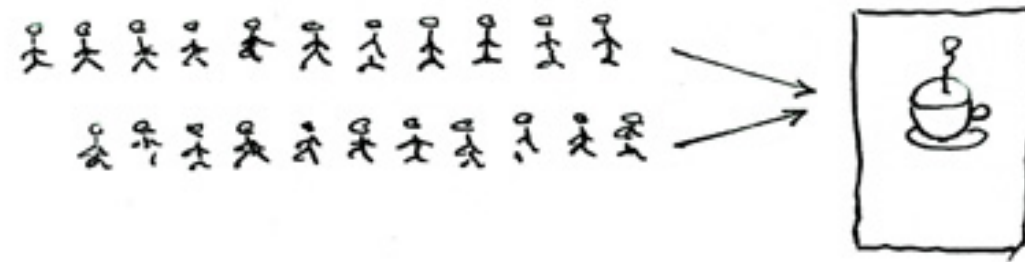
# Tutorial 1

# **Objective**

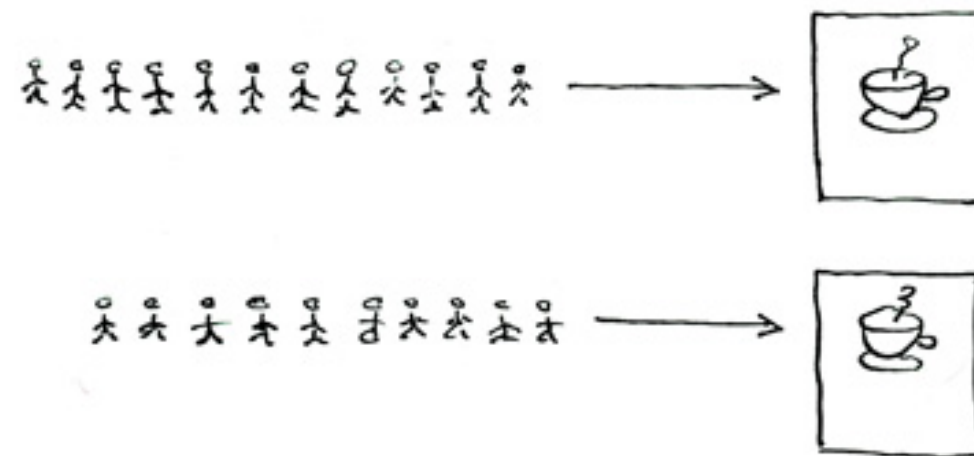
**Synchronization mechanism on Concurrent  
Programming using Java**

# Concurrent vs Parallel

Concurrent = Two Queues One Coffee Machine

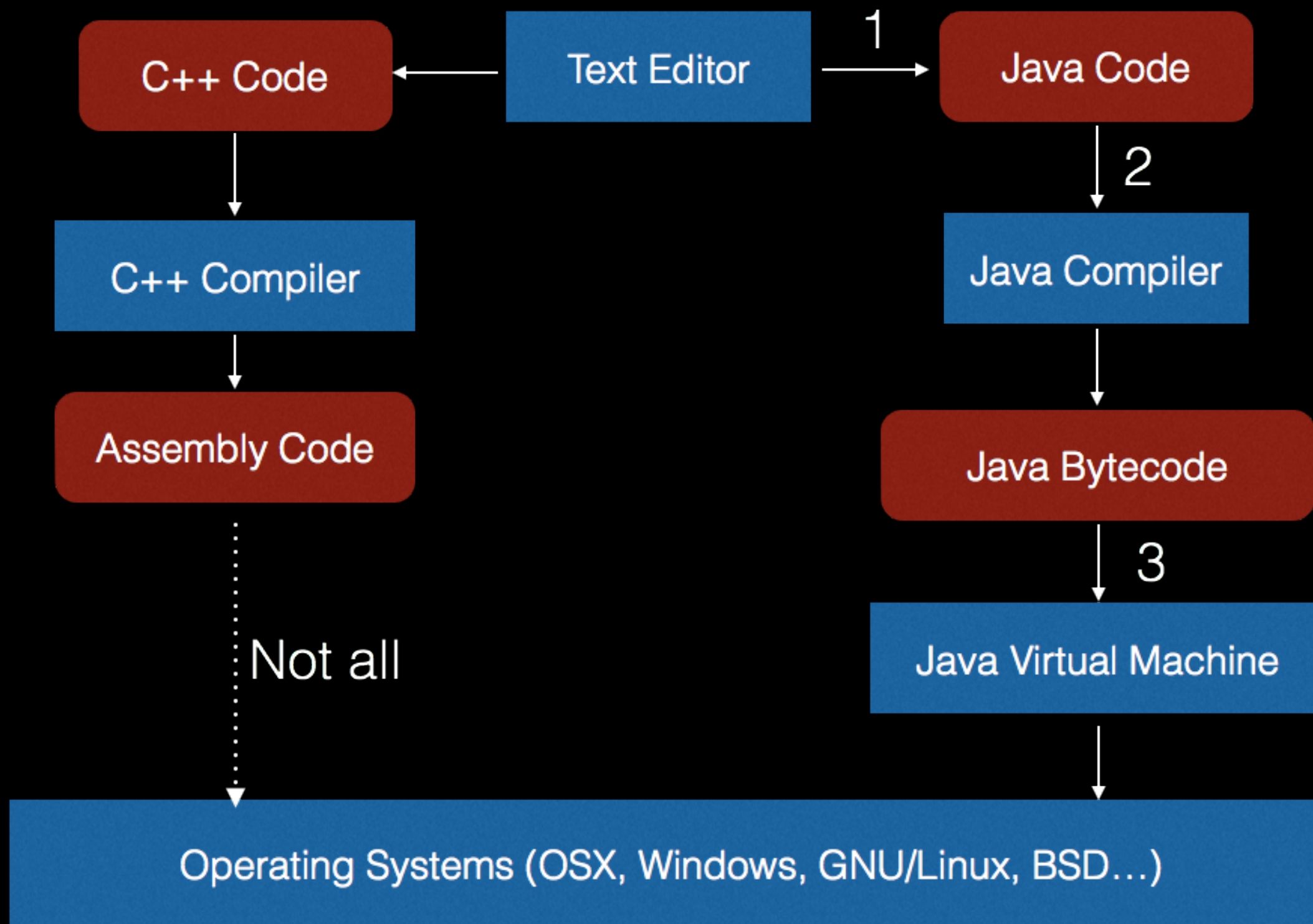


Parallel = Two Queues Two Coffee Machines



# What's Java ?

- Object Oriented Programming Language
- Imperative Language (vs Functional)
- Static & Strong type (vs Dynamic Type)
- Cross platform



# 1. Creating Java source code

- Using a text editor to create HelloWorld.java

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

## 2. Compiling Java Source Code

- Launch terminal
- Run `javac HelloWorld.java` to compile
- Output is `HelloWorld.class`

# 3. Launching Java Application

- Run `java HelloWorld` to run the application
- HelloWorld is a public class which has an entrance
- Application entrance `static void main method`



# Toolkits

- Free to choose operating system (**GNU/Linux, OSX,** Windows)
- IDEs : IntelliJ, Eclipse, Netbean
- Editors: Sublime Text, Vim, Emacs, Atom, ...

**Recommend to do assignment on your own machine**

(Other TAs may require you demo on Lab's machines)

# Installation

1. Java Development Kit (Oracle JDK or OpenJDK)
2. IDEs or editors
3. Run HelloWorld by IDE

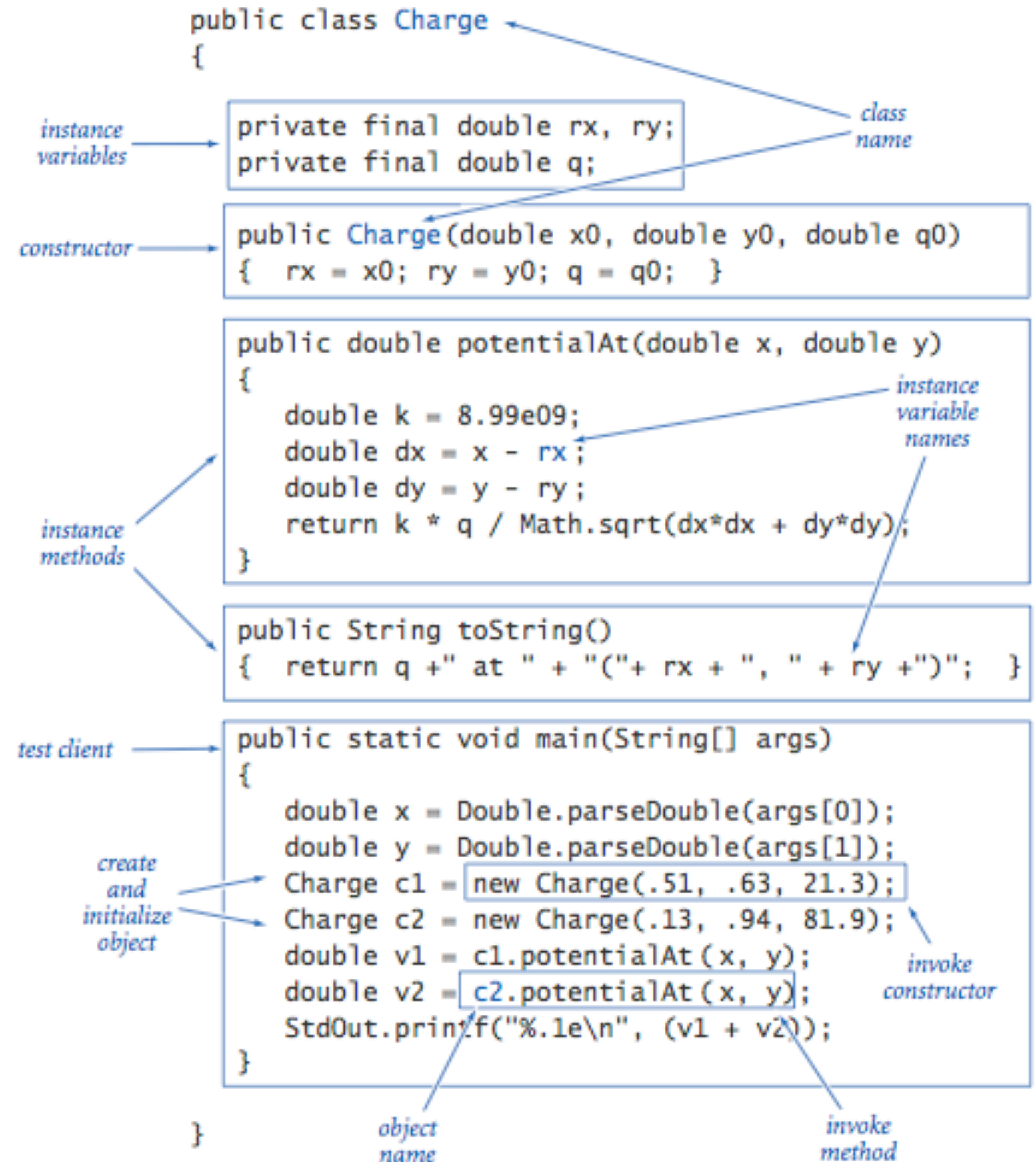
# **Java Quick Started**

# Application structure

- An application includes classes
- A class includes fields and methods
- A method is composited by statements
- An application is started at **main entry**

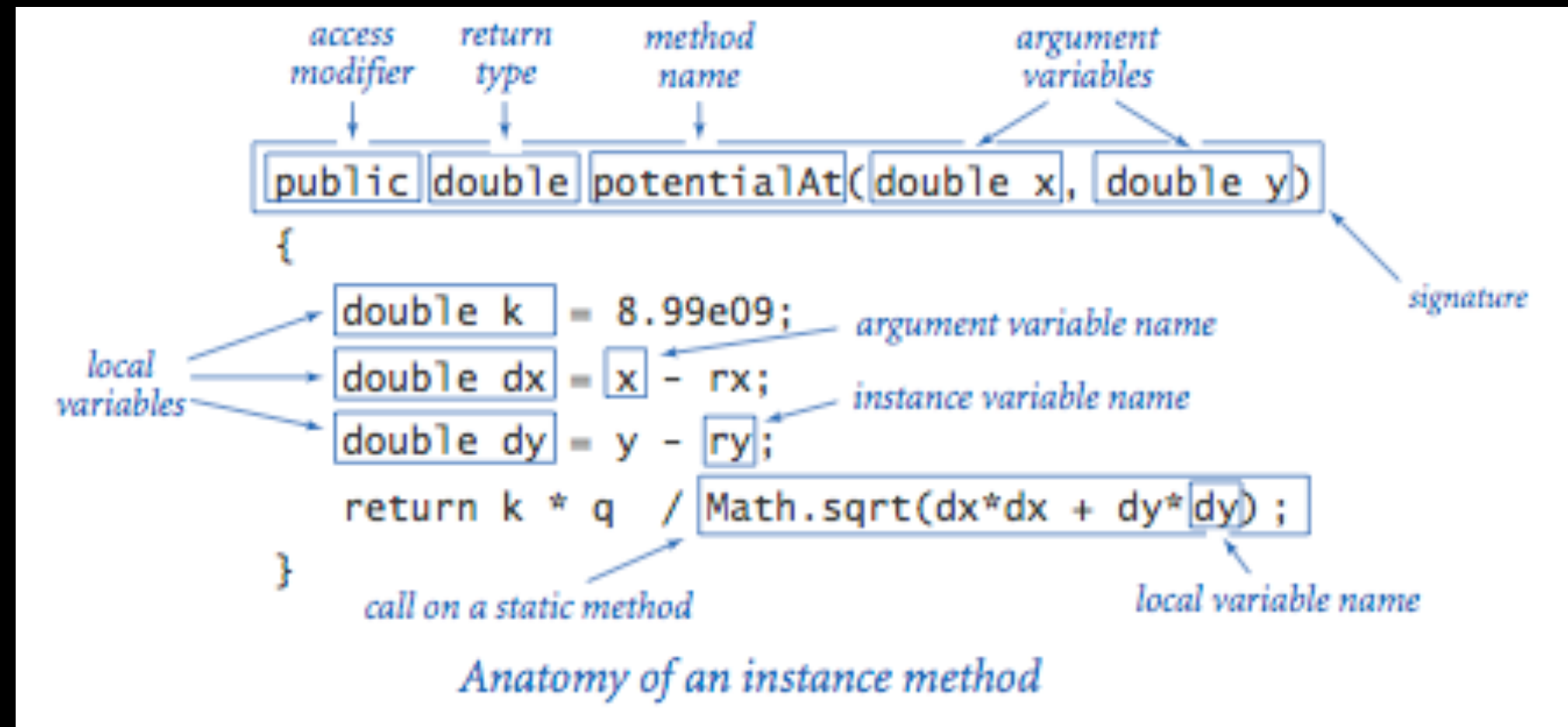
# Class

- Fields are properties of instance
- Methods are behaviours
- Constructors are used to initialize instances
- Static vs Instance



# Method

- **Signature:** Method Type, Name, Return Type, Arguments
- **Body:** Statements



# Constructor

Special method to initialize instance of class

```
class Student {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
    public Student(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

# Statements

- Declaration
- Assignment
- Conditional statements (if and switch)
- Invoking
- Loop statements (for, while, do while)
- Return statement



# Builtin Types

<i>type</i>	<i>set of values</i>	<i>common operators</i>	<i>sample literal values</i>
int	integers	+ - * / %	99 -12 2147483647
double	floating-point numbers	+ - * /	3.14 -2.5 6.022e23
boolean	boolean values	&&    !	true false
char	characters		'A' '1' '%' '\n'
String	sequences of characters	+	"AB" Hello" "2.5"

# Declaration & Assignment

```
int x;  
int y = 10;  
String name = "Concordia University";  
Student st = new Student(123, "Name"); //Create student with name and id
```

# Conditional Statement

```
if (x < 10) {
```

```
}else {
```

```
}
```

```
//Comment line
```

```
if (x == 10) {
```

```
}
```

# Selection Statement

```
switch(day) {  
    case 0: System.out.println("Sun"); break;  
    case 1: System.out.println("Mon"); break;  
}
```

# Loop Statements

```
for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
  
}
```

```
while(i < N) {  
    i += 1;  
}
```

# Return Statement

- Stops execution of method
- Returns value

```
public double maxWithoutElse(double d1, double d2) {  
    if(d1 < d2) {  
        return d2;  
    }  
    return d1;  
}
```

# Assembling

```
class Mathematician {  
    //Property  
    private String name;  
  
    //Constructor  
    public Mathematician(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    //Instance method  
    public int calculateFactorial(int n) {  
        int result = 1;  
        for(int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {  
            result *= i;  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```

# Invoking it

```
class MyApp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int n = 5;  
        Mathematician m = new Mathematician("Anonymous");  
        int factorial = m.calculateFactorial(n);  
        System.out.println("Mathematician says: " + n + "! = " + factorial);  
    }  
}
```



# Arrays

```
String[] weekend = { "Saturday", "Sunday" };  
int[] grades = {1, 2, ,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};  
int g1 = grades[0];
```

- Indexing starts from **0**
- Multiple dimension array

# Sources

1. <http://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/11cheatsheet/images/built-in.png>
2. <http://joearms.github.io/images/conandpar.jpg>