

Tutorial 1

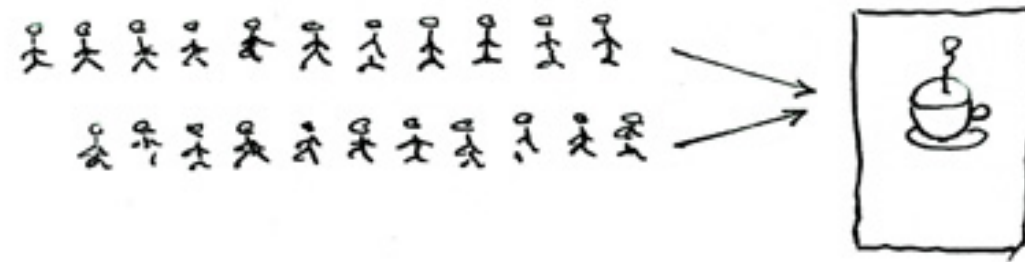
<https://github.com/comp346/W15>

Objective

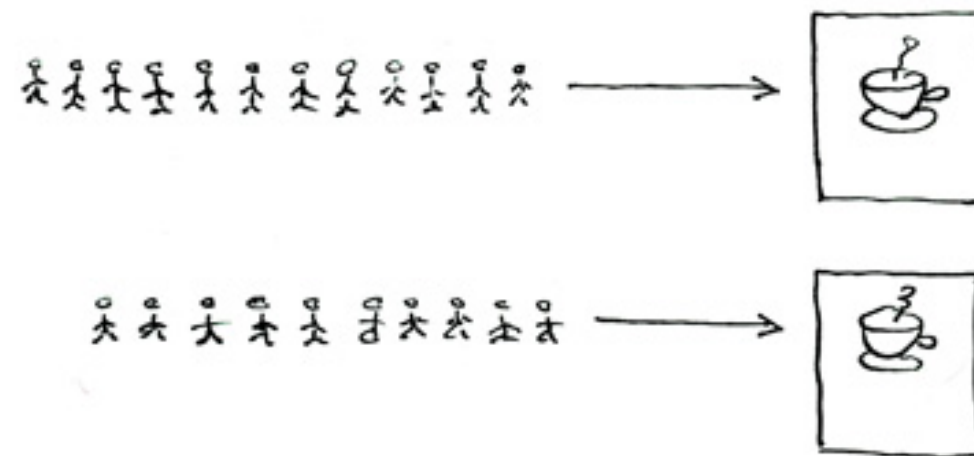
**Synchronization mechanism on Concurrent
Programming using Java**

Concurrent vs Parallel

Concurrent = Two Queues One Coffee Machine

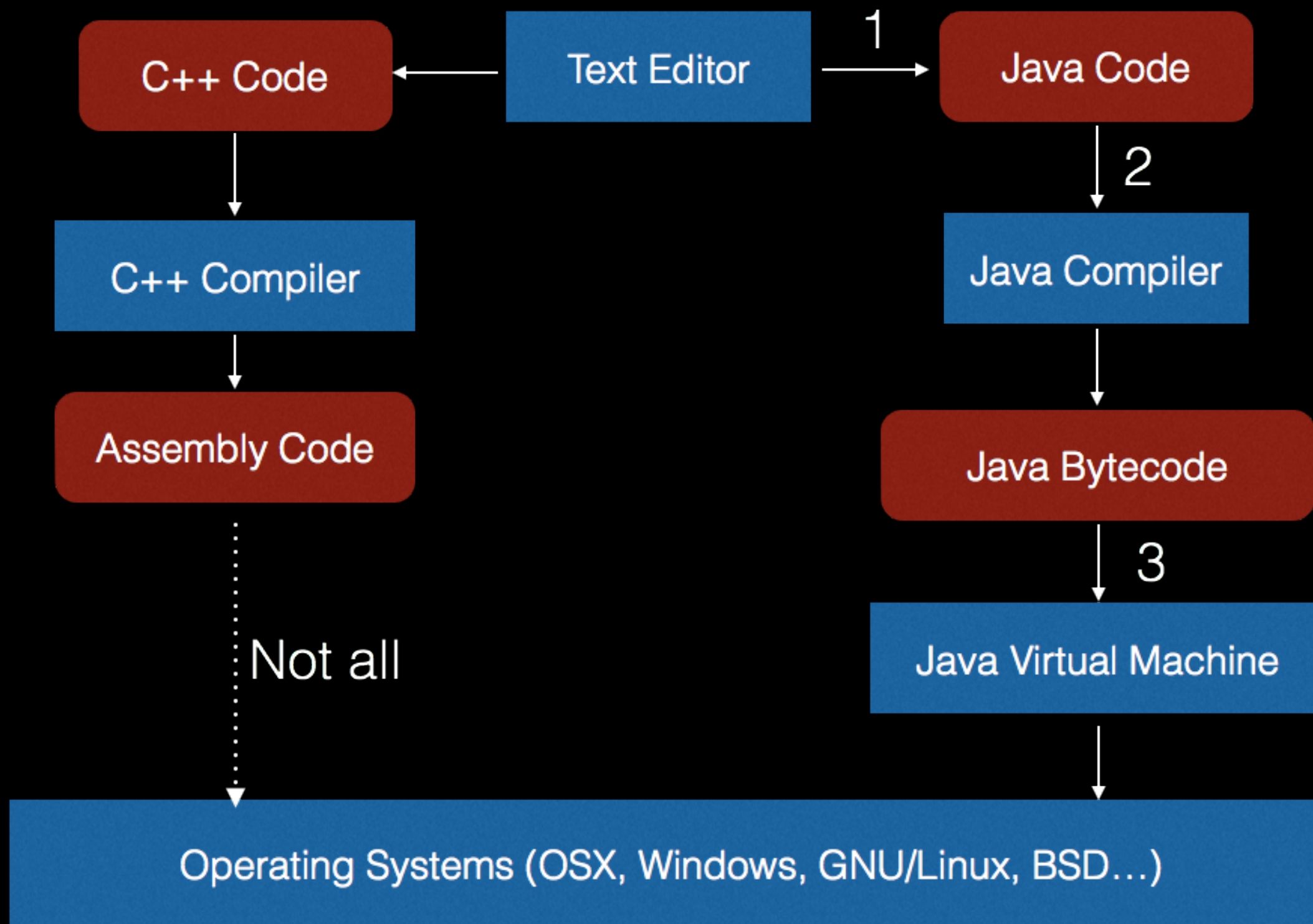


Parallel = Two Queues Two Coffee Machines



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

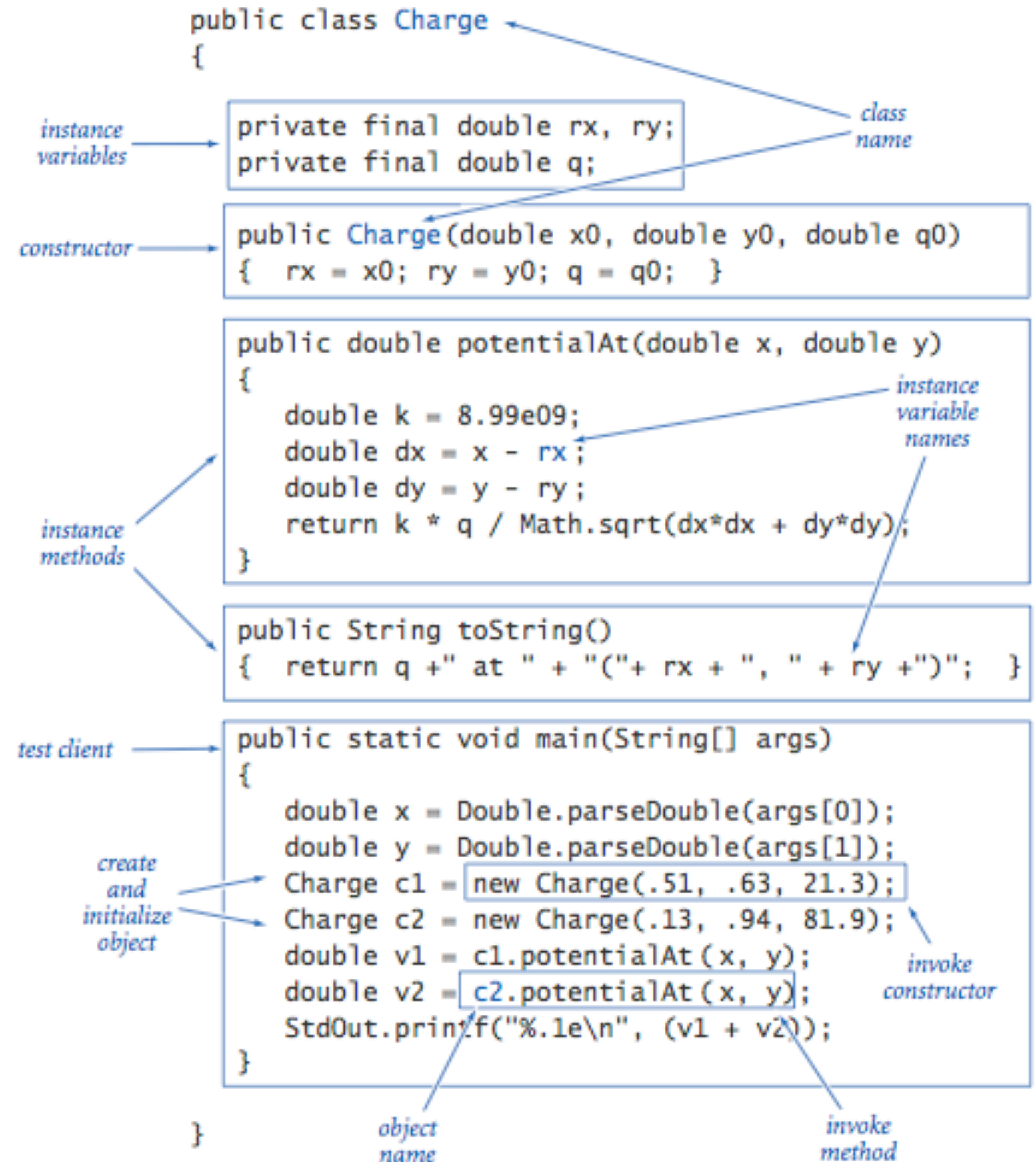
Java Quick Started

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**

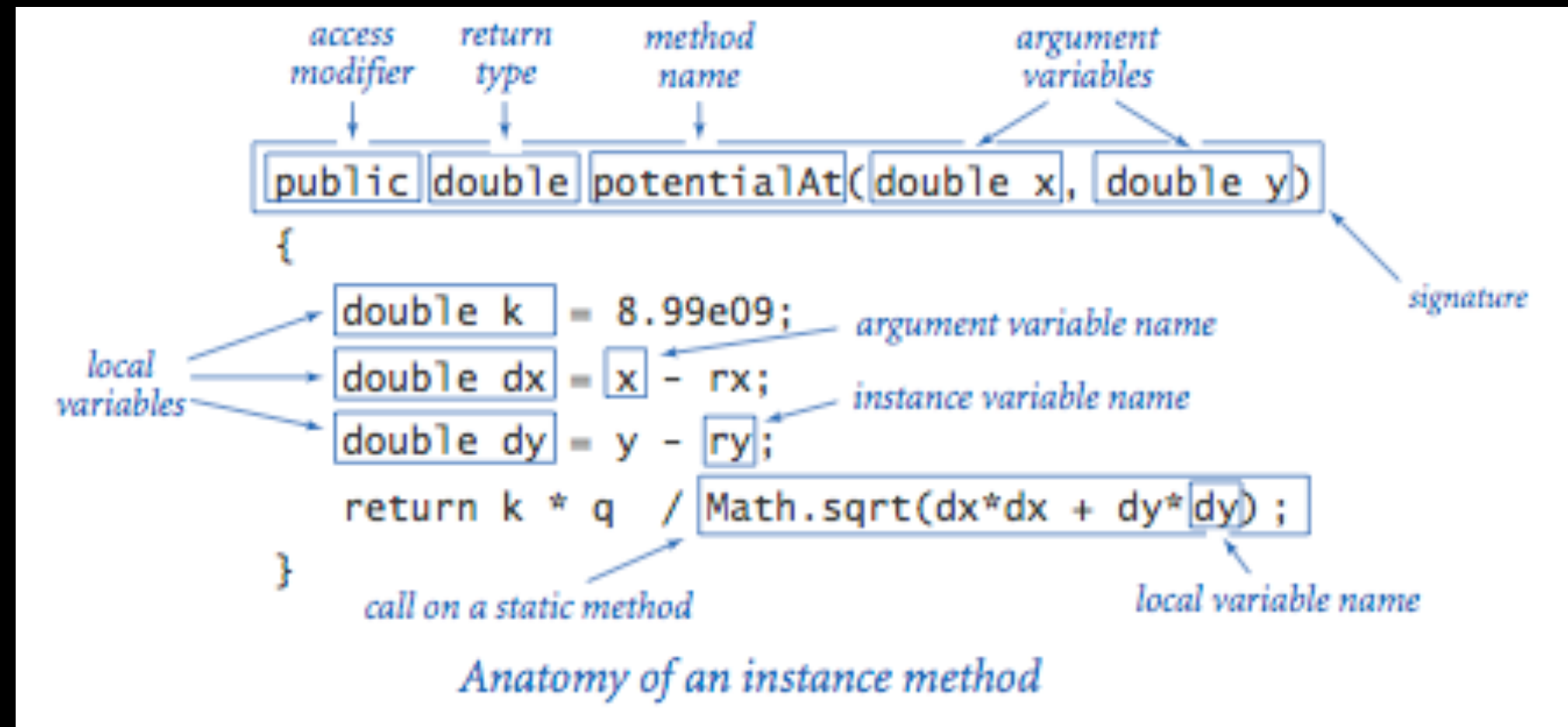
Class

- 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>