1. Work with data TIMESTAMP

Get data from xml as String

Convert String to Data (via formatter)

Convert Data to Long

Make changes from Long related to time

1. Connect remote to another machine

Use library : Jsch add in pom dar posibil excludere jcraft

Most common classes :

ChannelSftp

DefaultSessionFactory

1. Generate xml dinamic

Use library JAXBContext in maven

Se genereaza automat clase pe baza xsd-ului 🡺 mvn clean compile

Pe baza claselor generate se scriu clase cu metodele aferente

Se foloseste MARSHAL pentru a generea XML dynamic

1. Read String value(log) as array

Se splituieste dupa \n\r

Se afla dimennsiunea 🡪 Se genereaza un alt vector

String[] lines = captionLog.split("\r\n");

String[] result = captionLog.split("\r\n", lines.length);

Va cotine toate liniie pana la enter

5 Pentur o variabila X sa o tirmitem “X”

String.*valueOf*(X)

1. MAVEN : mvn clean compile : trage resurse si le compileaza
2. MAVEN : mvn clean install : mvn clean compile + rularea jarurilor create ( sau a proiectului)
3. MAVEN : mvn clean test : ruleaza testele ( test ng sau cucumber)

6. Un string transformat in array

String a = “aaa,sss,sdsd,fff,dddd,ddsds”

a.split(“,”)[0]🡺”aaa”

a.split(“,”)[1]🡺”sss”

7.Dintr-un string variabil sa intoarcem un anume subtring

String a = "d-0001234";

String c = a.substring(5); 🡪 c = 001234

Dar stringul “a” fiind variabil 🡪 valoare “5” va fi dinamica

In consecinta folosim :

String b = a.substring(a.lastIndexOf("-")+1); 🡪 c = 0001234

8.Dintr-un string variabil extragem ultimul character si comparam

Integer x = a.length();  
String y = a.substring(x-1,x);  
System.*out*.println(" ultimul caracter " + y); 🡺 comparare de stringuri

Mai elegant

Character xxx = a.charAt(a.length()-1);  
 System.*out*.println("sa vedem " + xxx);  
 if(xxx=='4'){  
 System.*out*.println("TRUE");  
 }else{  
 System.*out*.println("FALSE");  
 }

9.Integer to String

a = Integer 🡪 transformat in String

String x = String.valueOf(a)

10.String to Integer

String x = “100”

Int y = Integer.parsInt(x)

11. Declare an array integer

Int vector [] = new int[3]; (declarare = alocare memorie)

Declare an array of object

String vector[] = new String [3];

12.Convert String to Array

valuePartialCnp = “1232343453123123” 🡺 [1,2,3,2,3,4,3,4,5,3,1,2,3,1,2,3]

char[] charArray = valuePartialCnp.toCharArray();  
Character[] charObjectArray = ArrayUtils.*toObject*(charArray);

13. Explicatie : this keyword

The this keyword refers to the current object in a method or constructor. The most common use of the this keyword is **to eliminate the confusion between class attributes and parameters with the same name** (because a class attribute is shadowed by a method or constructor parameter). ... Return the current class object.

14. Work with DATA

LocalDate currentdate = LocalDate.*now*();  
String year = String.*valueOf*(currentdate.getYear());