P96 first complete ,real program.Sink a dot com

P97,the logical relationship of the game-program.

P99,the basic roles for a java project?it is very hard and seem unreal to write the test code before real program,no matter what the book explain ,I still not understand.

Pre code🡪test code🡪real code

For a method ,easy to write a test code.it is just like a function with or without return;how to write a good quality pre-code?

Think🡪logical diagram🡪pseado-code // this is the hard part,and very unfamiliar to me .need a lot of practice.

P101,heard about the “extreme program XP”more than ten yr’s ago it more seem like the foundation of Github ,it is the method to join two or more people’s mind together to look like one-mind,and make work split to very small pieces,so human’s brain can actually remember whole piece ,and allow people ot move on to another when finish a little piece.

So,this will be the future work-environment every coder will have. Better to make the change fast, get to use to it.

P108,I don’t know if the real-company pseado-code like the one in this page,if it is ,people who have learn for several week of program can do it ,or even worse ,AI will do it in few years,does it means there will be no more junior coder?

P116,the enhanced For loop---very useful,

For(int i:int[]){

//itinerate all the int nums in int[],no need to set start -end ,and if int[0],int[5],int[10] I…

// are have the real value like int[2]=null, is it no need to check?

}

P125. Now into the API.P132 the first example is “ArrayList”,it is useful ,I need to learn more about this. Remember these method below:

Add(object)

Addall(sth[]);//add all of the element to this array,if add() mthere will be only ONEelement more;

Add(idx,element)

Remove(idx)

Remove(element);useful ,no need to do loop to find it!!!ha

Contains(element); Boolean,

indexOf(element);useful than contain,it also canuse as contain because of “-1”

size();return int,means the biggest of the arraylist contain 2^32 elements.?

Get(idx):!!!!the arraylist can’t use as int[],like int[i],but arraylist.get(i)!!!!!!!!!!

P147,I think if we can make 3 arraylist() for 3 boat ,and so user can see kill boat 1 ,2,3… that’s easier than original..

P151,talk about the difference between && and & ; || and | ;I don’t know why the & and | still exsits? And != means not equal to , the ! means not ,非!

P155 tell us the original way to use arraylist,and that is why java became more and more strong ,because every update you can add some fascinating class, etc into new version.

P165 now it begins ---inheritance very import and I am not use to it.

Super class(parent class)[more abstract ]

-🡪

subcalss(child class)[more specific] override🡪method ;override==replace,just the same name

instance variables are not overridden!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

P178, if A extends B,means A is a B;like sqrt is a math method; there are IS-A test and HAS-A test here .the return type also need to be same,so it will be much safer to use void method ?

P185 ,polymorphism; example in the book : Animal tom=new Dog(); looks just like: List<> list= new ArrayList<>(); so the arraylist is a subclass of List class.

P186 ,more clear example , all Animal() ,but use as the subclass method.

Like Animal tom=new Dog(); when you use tom.makenoise(),it will be return BARK or wang wang wang…

P187, example ,when you use v,giveshot(d) ,t looks like🡪 super vet method giveshot,and inside giveshot method ,it has a.makenoise, 🡪a==dog.makenoise.

Do not think who inside who ,like dog is animal ,inside animal call dog ,just think A call B ,just there is the relationship between them,that will be save a lot of time.---only for me also as recursion…

P191 overloading : method have the same name (same as override);but different argument

Like :public void may(){};

@overloading public void may(int a,int b){};