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# Application Delivery Fundamentals: Java

Module 3: Language Fundamentals – Parte 2

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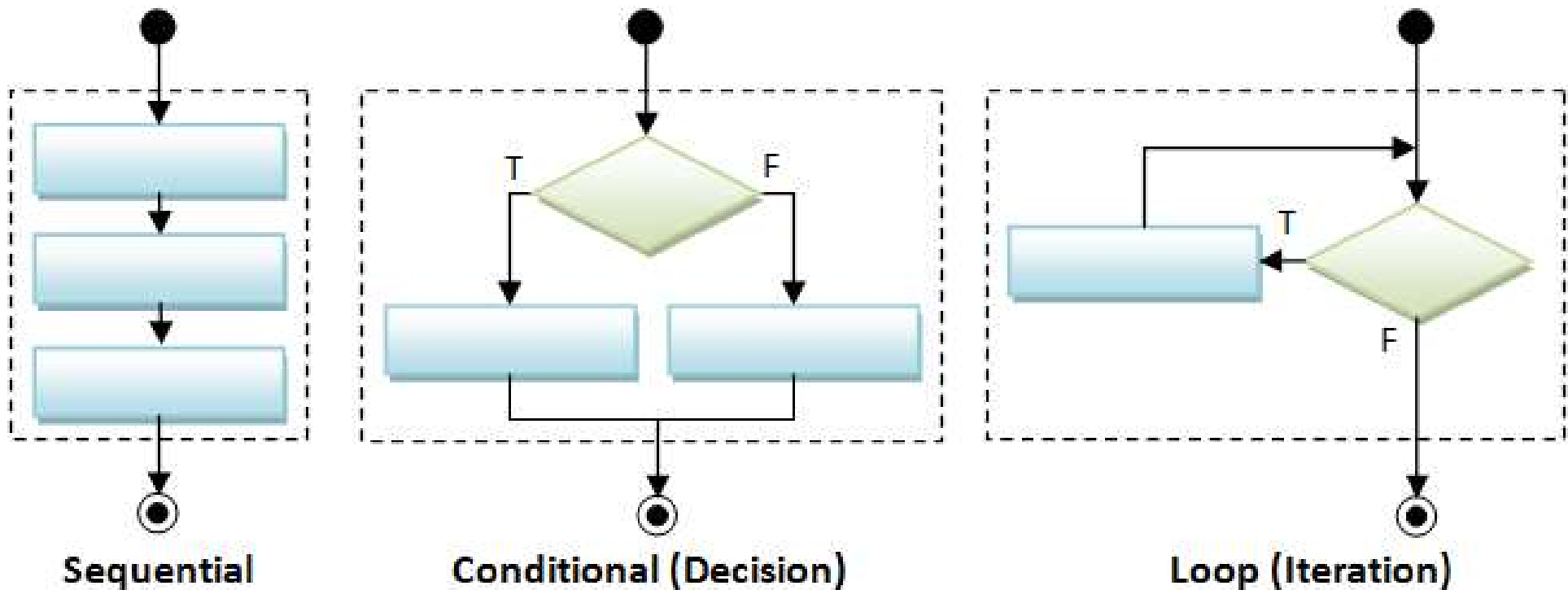


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[illegible]

1

Um '**fluxo**' de programas refere-se à ordem em que as instruções são executadas;



[illegible]

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- ```
Syntax:  if ( condition ) {  
           // statement(s) to be executed If condition is met  
        } else { // ( else statement is optional )  
           // statement(s) to be executed If condition is NOT met  
        }  
  
Example: int x = 1;  
        if ( x > 0 ) {  
            System.out.println( "The value of x is greater than zero" );  
        } else {  
            System.out.println( "The value of x is less than or equal to zero" );  
        }
```



[illegible]

- 
- A woman in a dark business suit is standing and writing on a whiteboard. She is holding a pen in her right hand and a folder in her left. Two men in business suits are seated at a glass table in the foreground, looking at the whiteboard. The man on the left is holding a laptop, and the man on the right is resting his chin on his hand. The room has large windows in the background, letting in bright light.



[illegible]

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- 
- ```
graph TD; Start(( )) --> D1{value1?}; D1 -- T --> B1[block1]; B1 -- break --> End((( ))) ; D1 -- F --> D2{value2?}; D2 -- T --> B2[block2]; B2 -- break --> End ; D2 -- F --> D3{value3?}; D3 -- T --> B3[block3]; B3 -- break --> End ; D3 -. F .-> DB[defaultBlock]; DB --> End ;
```

# Switch-Case

```
switch (expressão)
{
    case valor1:
        expressão1;
        break;
    case valor2:
        expressão2;
        break;
    default:
        expressão;
}
```

Utilizado para cobrir múltiplas escolhas sobre valores alternativos de variáveis *int*, *byte*, *short*, *long* ou *char*.



- ```

public class SwitchStatement3
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int num = 3;
        switch(num)
        {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("Inside Case 1");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Inside Case 2");
                break;
            case 3:
                System.out.println("Inside Case 3");
                break;
            case 4:
                System.out.println("Inside Case 4");
                break;
            case 5:
                System.out.println("Inside Case 5");
                break;
            default:
                System.out.println("Inside default case");
        }
        System.out.println("After Switch Statement");
    }
}

```

[illegible]

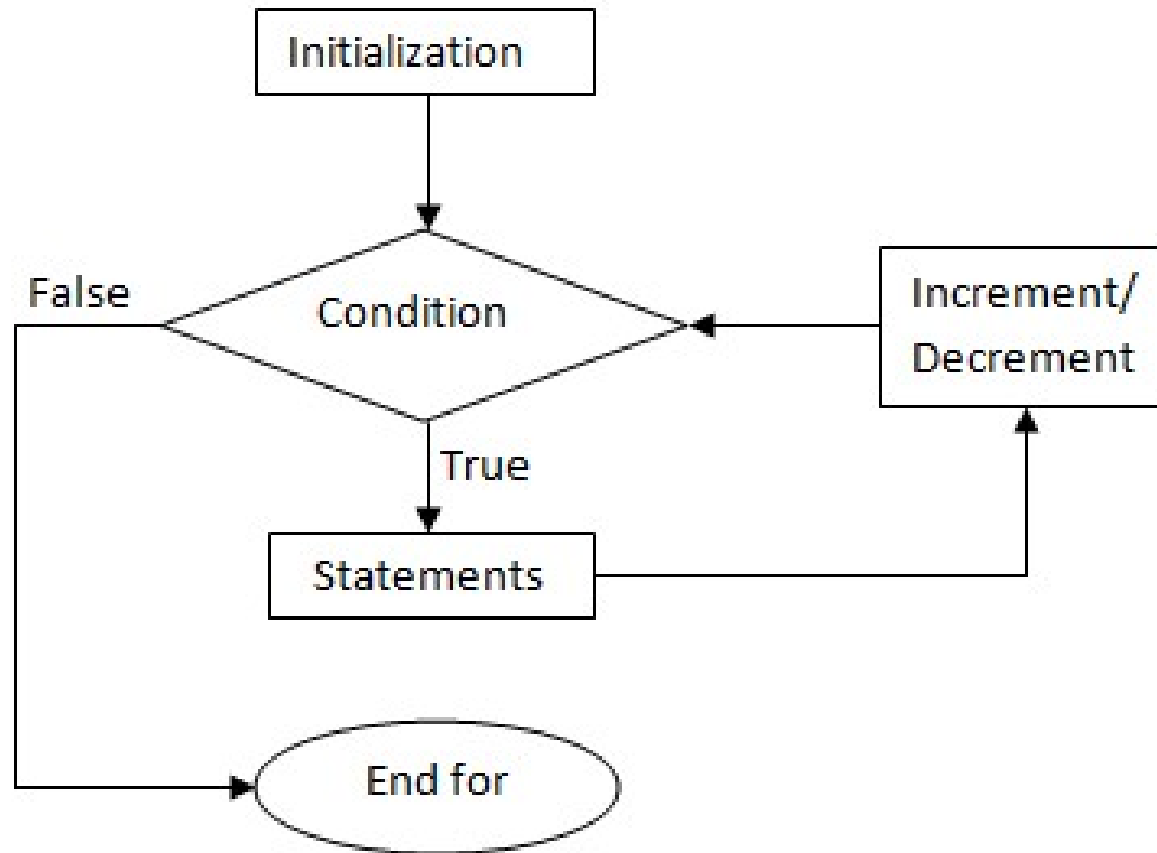
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[illegible]

- 
- ```
graph TD; Start(( )) --> Decision{ }; Decision --> Final((( ))) ; Decision --> Process[ ]; Process --> Decision;
```

# For Loop

- Um loop for executa instruções repetidamente se uma determinada condição for atendida



[illegible]

- Syntaxe

The diagram illustrates the components of a C++ for loop. It shows the following code snippet:

```
for (int j=0; j<10; j++)  
{  
  
}
```

Three labels with arrows point to the corresponding parts of the loop header:

- Initialization expression** points to `int j=0;`
- Test Condition** points to `j<10;`
- Increment expression** points to `j++`



[illegible]

[illegible]

- 
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- ```
Syntax:      for ( E element : collectionOfElement ) {  
              //statements here  
              }
```
- 
- ```
Example:     for ( String str : listString ) {  
              System.out.println ( “The value of str is: “ + str );  
              }
```

[illegible]



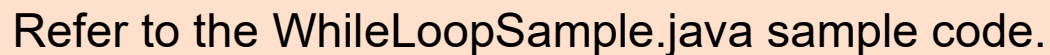
- 
- A woman in a dark business suit is standing and writing on a whiteboard. She is holding a pen in her right hand. Two men in business suits are seated at a glass table in the foreground, looking towards the whiteboard. The man on the left is holding a folder, and the man on the right has his hand to his chin in a thoughtful pose. The office has large windows in the background, letting in bright light.



- 
- A woman in a dark business suit is standing and writing on a flipchart. Two men in business suits are seated at a glass table in the foreground, looking towards the flipchart. The room has large windows in the background.

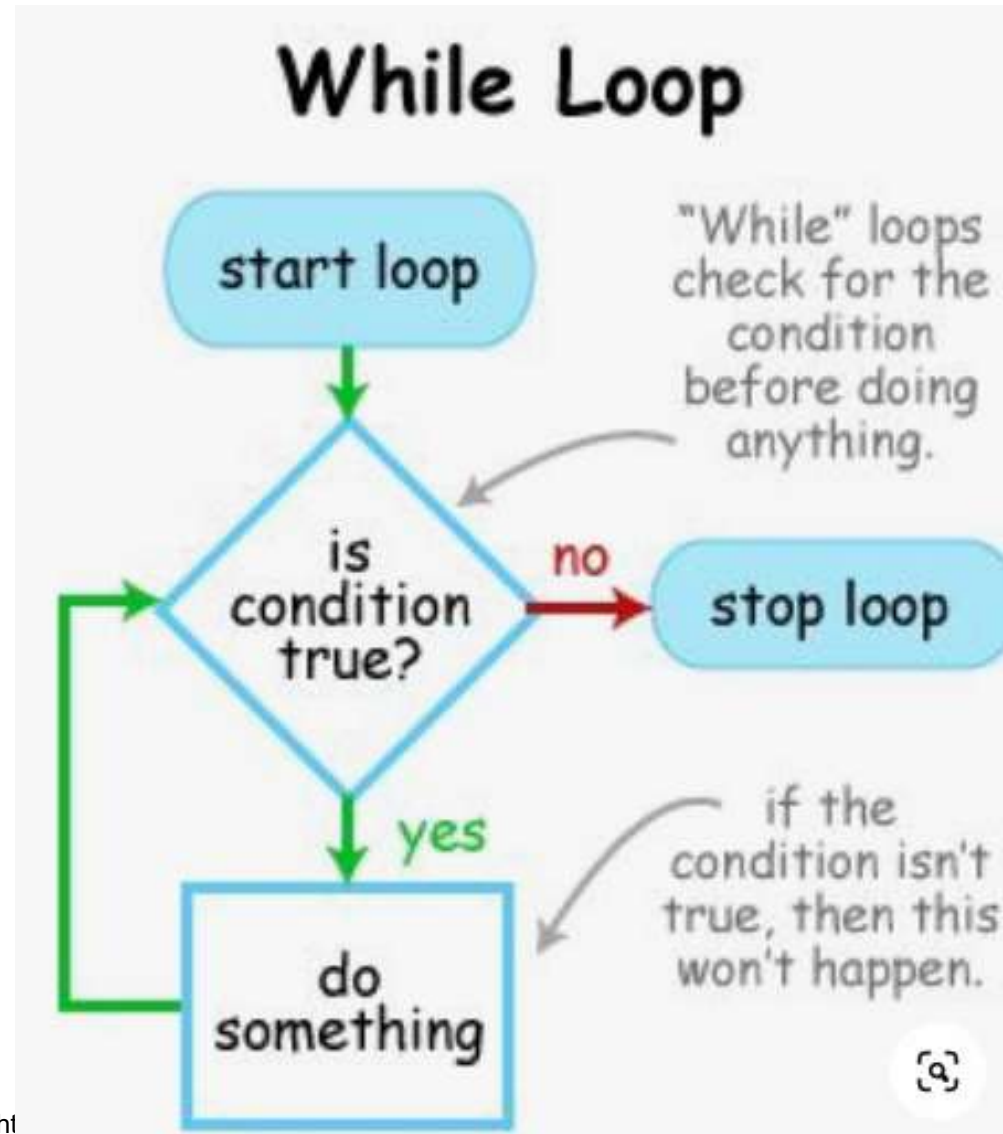
```
for (int i = 0; i < collection.size(); i++) {  
    System.out.println( collection.get(i) );  
}
```

```
Example:      int x = 1;  
                while ( x < 11) {  
                    System.out.println ( “The value of x is: “ + x );  
                }
```



# While Loop

- while() executa instruções repetidamente enquanto uma condição permanece verdadeira



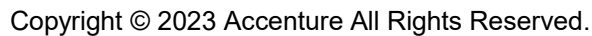
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- 
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[illegible]

# While vs do .. while





[illegible]

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Refer to the `ScannerExample.java` sample code.





# Atividade 1

-



## 2. Usar o scanner.

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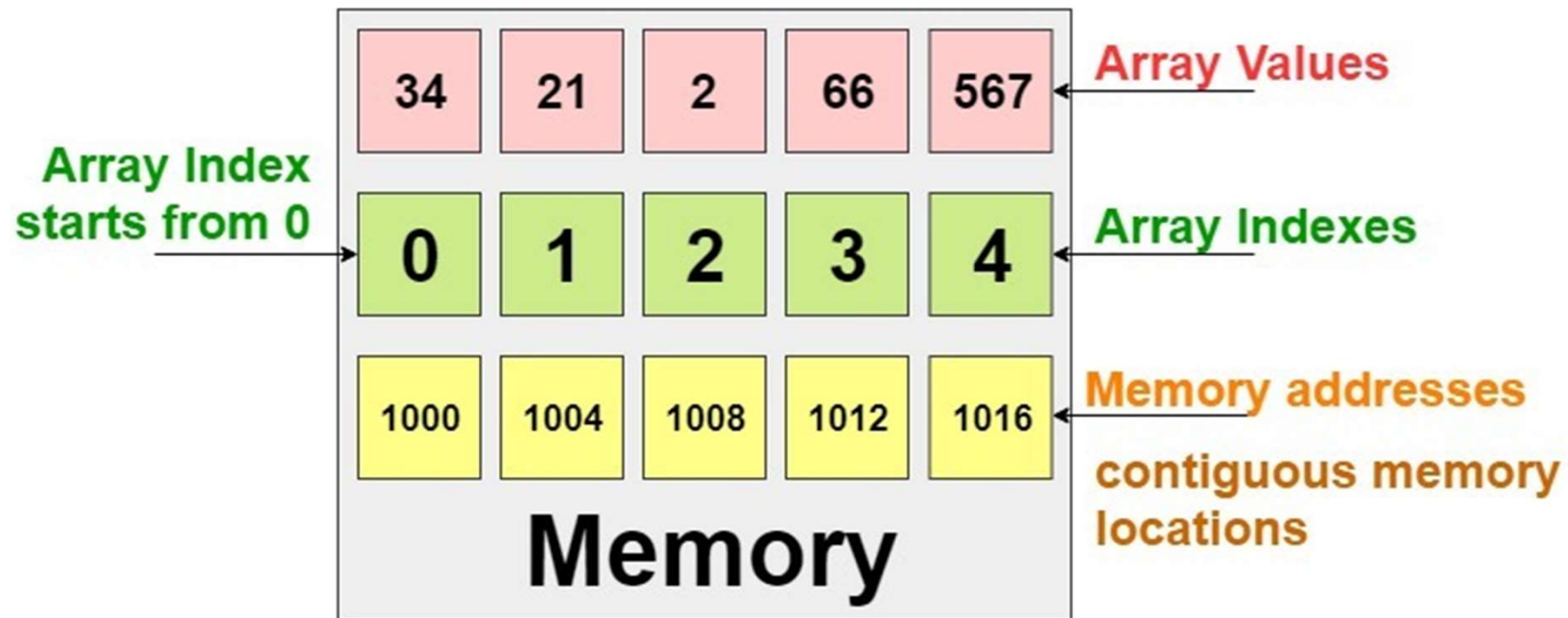
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[illegible]

- Sintaxe Básica

```
int x[ ] = new int[ ] {34, 21, 2, 66, 567};
```



[illegible]

The diagram shows the declaration `int [ ] array1 = { 5, 17, 350 }`. Annotations include:

- Green arrows pointing from indices 0, 1, and 2 to the values 5, 17, and 350 respectively.
- Orange arrows pointing from descriptive text to parts of the declaration:
  - From "array data type" to `int`.
  - From "the square brackets indicate that it is an array" to `[ ]`.
  - From "array name" to `array1`.
  - From "in braces specified numbers that we assigned in array1" to the opening brace of the initialization list.

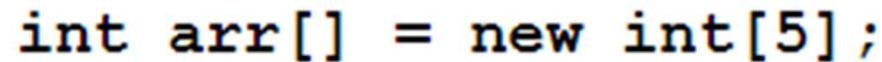
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- NEW



```
int arr[] = {42, 51, 63, 90, 87};
```

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- ## Como criamos um array vazio?

```
1 class Test {
2
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5         int[] array1 = new int[3];
6
7         array1[0]=5;
8         array1[1]=17;
9         array1[2]=350;
10
11         System.out.println(array1[0]);
12         System.out.println(array1[1]);
13         System.out.println(array1[2]);
14     }
15 }
```

[illegible]

- 
- A woman in a dark business suit is standing and writing on a whiteboard. She is holding a marker in her right hand. Two men in business suits are seated at a glass table in the foreground, looking towards the whiteboard. The man on the left is holding a folder, and the man on the right is resting his chin on his hand. The office has large windows in the background, letting in bright light.



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Row 1	a[0][0]	a[0][1]	a[0][2]	a[0][3]
Row 2	a[1][0]	a[1][1]	a[1][2]	a[1][3]
Row 3	a[2][0]	a[2][1]	a[2][2]	a[2][3]

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Row 1	1 a[0][0]	2 a[0][1]	3 a[0][2]	
Row 2	4 a[1][0]	5 a[1][1]	6 a[1][2]	9 a[1][3]
Row 3	7 a[2][0]			

9	-4	3
5	6	1
2	7	4

**-4 at (0,1)**

-4	9	3
5	6	1
2	7	4

**1 at (1,2)**

-4	1	3
5	6	9
2	7	4

**2 at (2,0)**



# Atividade 3

## O programa JogodaVelha.JAVA:

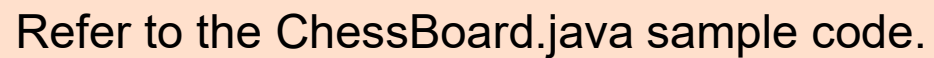
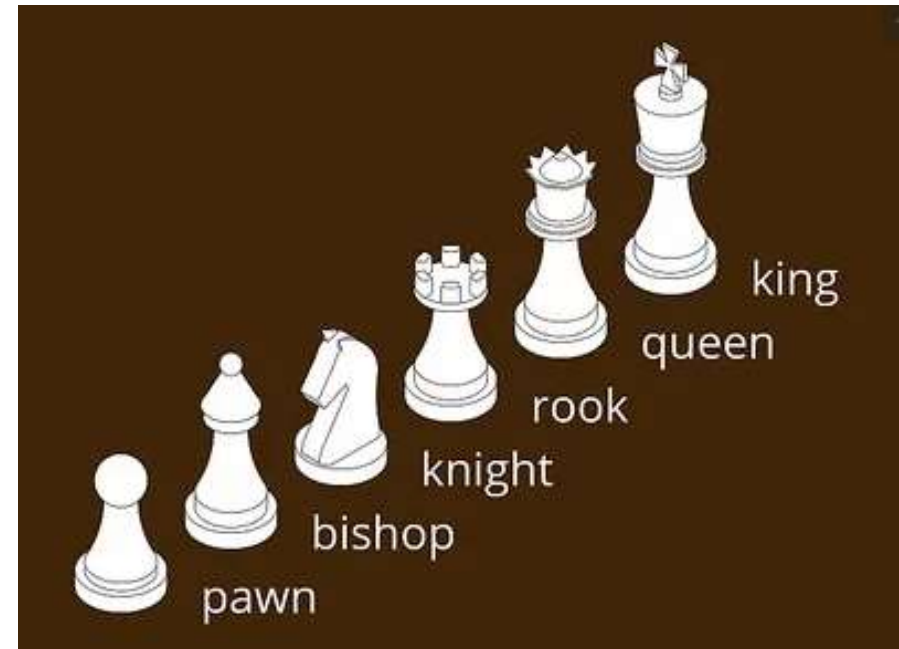
1. Implementar o jogo em JAVA.
2. Usar o scanner.

## • Atividade 4

- ```
console.table(board)
```

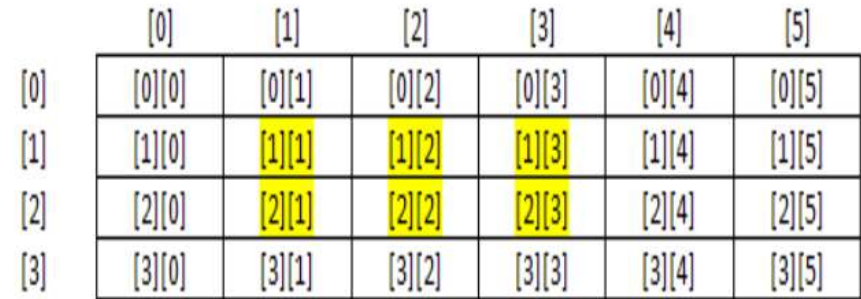
VM1066:1







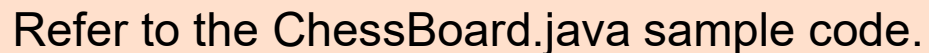
```
board[x][y] origem <- apagar;
```



Refer to the ChessBoard.java sample code.

[illegible]

- 



[illegible]

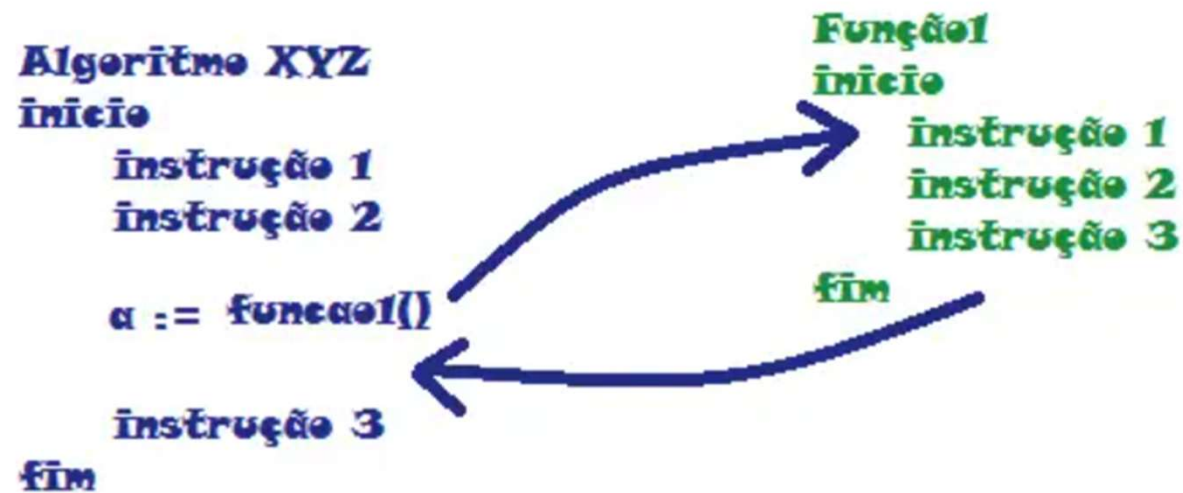
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# Métodos

## Lógica de Programação



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Diagrama de uma calculadora com botões de operação matemática:

- SOMA
- SUBTRAÇÃO
- MULTIPLICAÇÃO
- DIVISÃO

Calcule a expressão:  $10 + 20 - 30 \times 40 \div 50$

No desenvolvimento do código da calculadora vamos precisar criar as 4 funções de acordo com as operações definidas.

# Métodos

```
10
11 public static void main(String[] args) {
12
13     int x = -11;
14     int y = 5;
15
16     int[] nums = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };
17
18     System.out.println("Addition - " + add(x, y));
19     System.out.println("Subtraction - " + subtract(x, y));
20     System.out.println("Multiply - " + multiply(nums));
21     x = 3;
22     y = 0;
23     System.out.println("Divide - " + divide(x, y));
24
25 }

30 private static int add(int x, int y) {
31     int sum = x + y;
32     return sum;
33 }
34
35 private static int subtract(int x, int y) {
36     int diff = 0;
37     if (x > y) {
38         // complete the code
39         diff = x - y;
40     } else {
41         // complete the code
42         diff = y - x;
43     }
44     return diff;
45 }
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of execution between methods. A green circle highlights the opening curly brace of the `main` method. A brown arrow points from the `add(x, y)` call on line 18 to the `add` method definition starting at line 30. Another brown arrow points from the `subtract(x, y)` call on line 19 to the `subtract` method definition starting at line 35. A green arrow points from the `multiply(nums)` call on line 20 to the `multiply` method definition starting at line 40. The closing curly brace of the `main` method on line 25 is also highlighted with a green circle.

[illegible]

- 
- Diagrama de um método Java com comentários explicando suas partes:
- ```

11
12
13
14 public double calculoSoma(double a, double b) {
15
16     return a+b;
17
18 }
19

```
- Comentários e partes do código:
- Visibilidade do Método:** `public`
  - Tipo de Retorno:** `double`
  - Nome do Método:** `calculoSoma`
  - Parâmetro:** `(double a, double b)`
  - Início do corpo do método:** `{`
  - Assinatura do método:** `public double calculoSoma(double a, double b)`
  - Corpo do Método:** `return a+b;`
  - Fim do corpo do método:** `}`



# Method Declaration

## **greet()**

Nenhum parâmetro com um tipo de retorno "nulo". Isso significa que o método não retorna nenhum valor;

```
package sef.module3.sample;
```

```
public class MethodSample {
```

```
    public void greet(){  
        System.out.println("Hello!");  
    }
```

## **greet(String)**

- Você pode passar parâmetros para um método. Essas são consideradas variáveis locais
- Tem o mesmo nome que o método anterior, mas parâmetros diferentes
- Observe um modificador "estático". Isso significa que esse método é um método de classe e pode ser chamado sem uma referência a objeto

```
    public static void greet(String name){  
        System.out.println("Hello " + name +  
        "!");  
    }
```

```
    public int sum(int x, int y) {  
        return x + y;  
    }
```

## **thirdMethod**

This method has a *int* return type. This requires the method to have a 'return' statement that returns an integer value.

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```
public class MethodSample {
```

## Chame um método de instância através de seu objeto

## Chame métodos de classe estaticamente e passe parâmetros

Chame um método de instância que aceite parâmetros e retorne valores

} }

[illegible]

**É uma coleção de uma ou mais instruções que executam uma tarefa específica**

**É uma sequência de objetos ou primitivos, todos do mesmo tipo**



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- 
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