Java Web开发基础

第2讲: Java语言基础

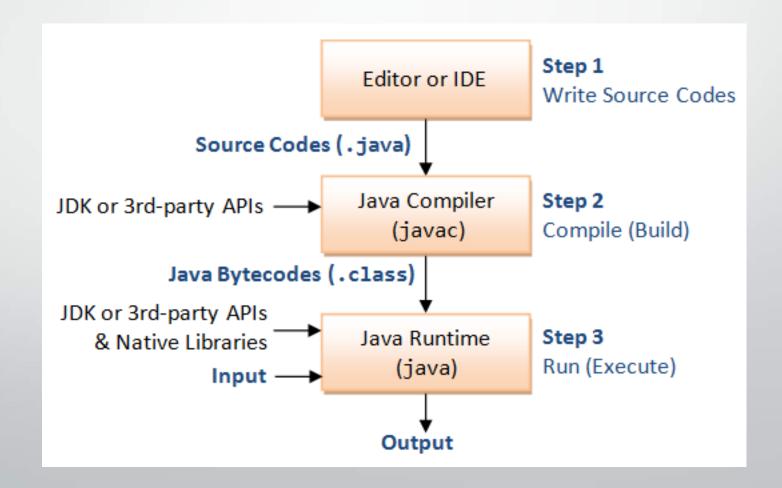
主讲人: 康育哲

本讲内容

- 回顾与巩固
- 数据类型 (Data Types)
- 运算符 (Operators)
- 字符串 (String)
- 逻辑流程控制
- 基本编程技巧
- 输入/输出(Input/Output)
- 方法 (Method)
- 命令行参数(Command-Line Arguments)

- · Java编译流程
- 注释
- 语句&代码块
- 留白&代码格式
- 变量&常量
- 命名
- 运算符
- 表达式

·Java编译流程

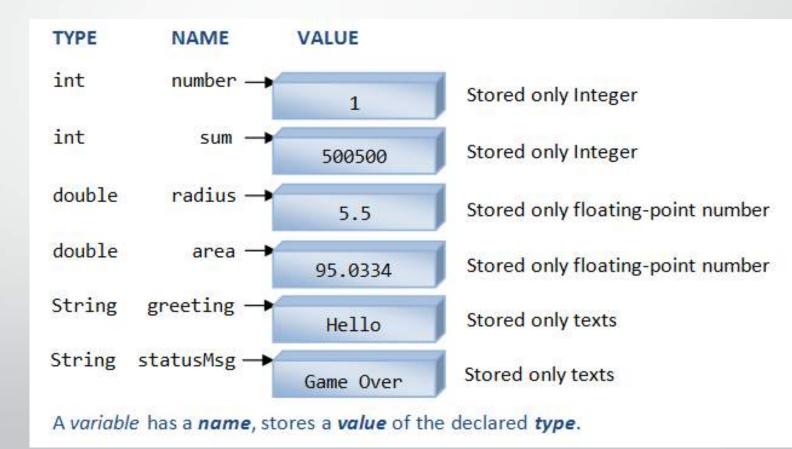


- 注释
 - 单行注释: //...
 - 块注释: /* ... */
- 语句:以;结束
- 代码块: {...}

● 留白&代码格式

```
/*
 * Recommended Java programming style
public class Hello{publ: public class ClassName { // Place the beginning brace at the end of the current line
                                     public static void main(String[] args) { // Indent the body by an extra 3 or 4 spaces for each level
                                        // Use empty line liberally to improve readability
                                        // Sequential statements
                                         statement;
                                         statement;
                                        // Conditional statement
                                        if (test) {
                                            statements;
                                         } else {
                                            statements;
                                        // loop
                                        init;
                                         while (test) {
                                           statements;
                                            update;
                                     // ending brace aligned with the start of the statement
```

- 变量
 - 名称
 - 类型
 - 值
- 常量
 - 关键字: final
 - 赋值一次,不可改变



- 变量和常量的命名
 - 命名规则
 - 字符允许范围: a-z、A-Z、o-g、_、\$
 - 首字符允许范围: a-z、A-Z、_ (\$为系统变量的保留首字符)
 - 不允许与Java关键字同名: class、int、if、else、switch、for、while、true、false、null等
 - 大小写敏感
 - 命名规范
 - 驼峰式 (camel-case)
 - 名词
 - 多个单词组成,连续排列
 - 首单词首字母小写,后续单词首字母大写
 - 示例: fontSize, roomNumber, xMax, yMin, xTopLeft

- 变量和常量的命名
 - 命名技巧
 - 选择意义清晰的名称: e.g. numberOfStudents、result等
 - 不要选择无意义的名称: e.g. xyz、n1等
 - 避免单个字母的名称(循环变量除外)
 - 用复数单词表示复数变量: e.g. Student[] students = new Student[10];

• 运算符

- 赋值运算符: =、+=、-=、*=、/=、%=、++、--
- 算术运算符: +、-、*、/、%
- 逻辑运算符: &&、||、!
- 强制转换运算符: (type)
- 优先级

• 表达式

• 一组运算符 (operator) 和运算数 (operand) 的组合, 能够得到特定类型的单一结果

```
• 示例
```

- · 表达式VS语句
- 特殊: 赋值表达式

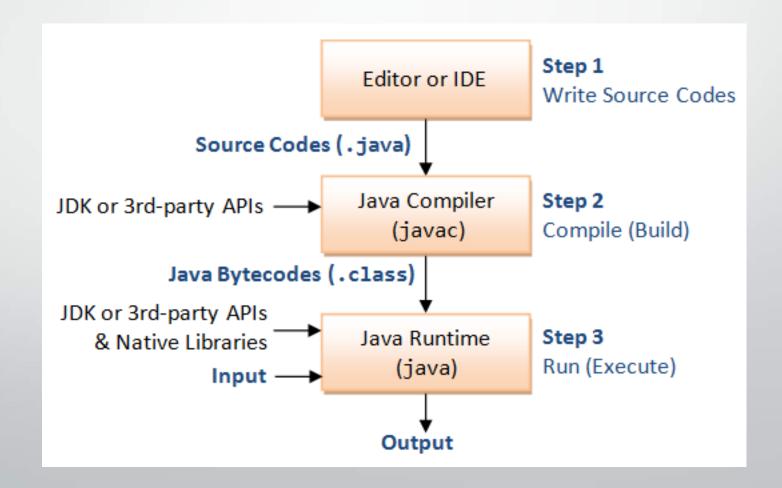
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- 字符串
- 数据类型的选择
- 字面值 (literals)

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- 基本编程技巧
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- 方法 (Method)
- 命令行参数(Command-Line Arguments)
- *位运算

- · Java编译流程
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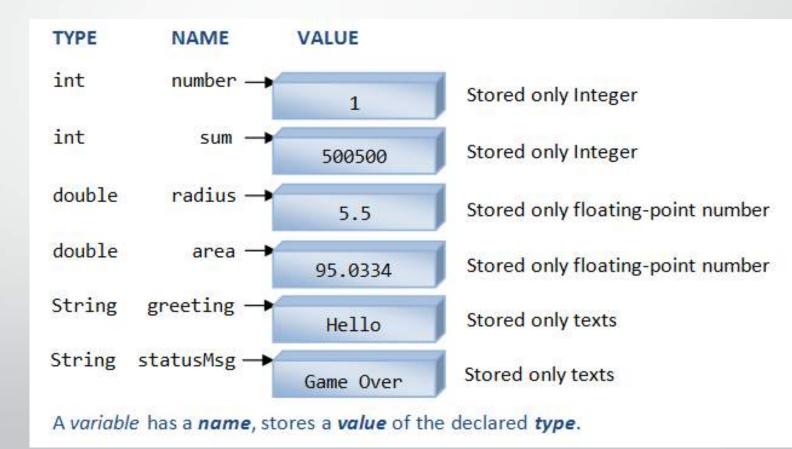


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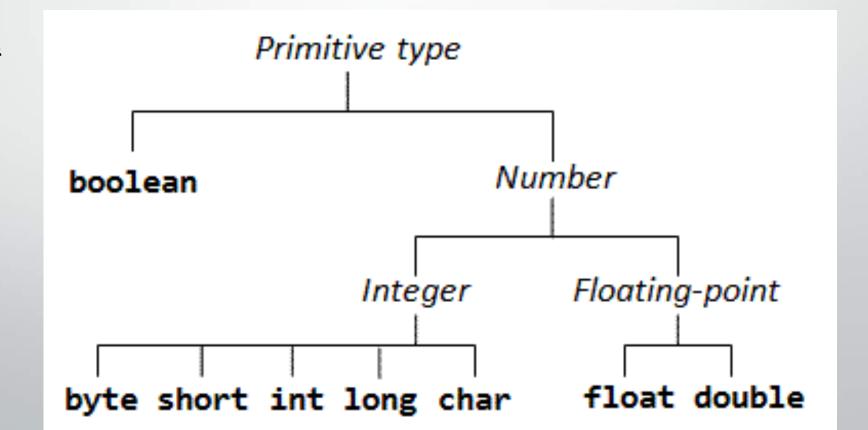
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- 字符串
- 数据类型的选择
- 字面值 (literals)

The size of boolean is not defined in the Java specification, but requires at least one bit.

• 内置类型

TYPE	DESCRIPTION				
byte	Integer	8-bit signed integer The range is $[-2^7, 2^7-1] = [-128, 127]$			
short		16-bit signed integer The range is $[-2^15, 2^15-1] = [-32768, 32767]$			
int		32-bit signed integer The range is [-2^31, 2^31-1] = [-2147483648, 2147483647] (≈9 digits)			
long		64-bit signed integer The range is [-2^63, 2^63-1] = [-9223372036854775808, +9223372036854775807] (≈19 digits)			
float	Floating-Point Number	32-bit single precision floating-point number (\approx 6-7 significant decimal digits, in the range of \pm [\approx 10^-45, \approx 10^38])			
double		64-bit double precision floating-point number (\approx 14-15 significant decimal digits, in the range of \pm [\approx 10^-324, \approx 10^308])			
char	Character Represented in 16-bit Unicode '\u00000' to '\uFFFF'. Can be treated as 16-bit unsigned integers in the range of [0, 65535] in arithmetic operations.				
boolean	Binary Takes a value of either true or false.				

- 内置类型
 - 与类的关系



- 内置类型
 - 获取值域和位长
 - type.MIN_VALUE
 - type.MAX_VALUE
 - type.SIZE

• 字符串

- 由一组字符 (char) 组成的数据,代表文本
- 由于Java字符是Unicode编码,所以字符串默认也是Unicode编码
- 字符串属于类,而不是内置类型

- 数据类型的选择
 - 通常情况下,选择int表示整型数据,选择double表示浮点型数据
 - 除非有足够的理由,否则尽量不用byte、short、long、float
 - 循环变量或计数变量使用int
 - 数据含有小数部分则使用double,没有小数部分则使用int

• 字面值

- 又称字面常量,是一种特殊的常量,直接用其来值表示
- 例: 123, -456, 3.14, -1.2e3, 'a', "Hello"
- 可用于赋值或参与表达式的运算

• 字面值

• 整型

```
int number = -123;
int sum = 1234567890;  // This value is within the range of int
int bigSum = 8234567890;  // ERROR: this value is outside the range of int
long bigNumber = 1234567890123L;  // Suffix 'L' needed
long sum = 123;  // int 123 auto-casts to long 123L
```

- int: 正常形式的八进制、十进制、十六进制整数
- long: 后缀为L或l的整数
- byte & short: 没有特殊后缀,但只能使用值域范围内的值

- 字面值
 - 布尔型: true或false
 - 浮点型
 - double: 后缀为D或d或者不带后缀的实数
 - float:后缀为F或f的实数,必须带后缀

- 字面值
 - 字符:字符型或整型数据
 - 转义字符(escape sequence)

Escape Sequence	Description	Unicode in Hex (Decimal)
\n	Newline (or Line-feed)	000AH (10D)
\r	Carriage-return	000DH (13D)
\t	Tab	0009Н (9D)
\"	Double-quote	0022H (34D)
\'	Single-quote	0027H (39D)
\\	Back-slash	005CH (92D)
\u <i>hhhh</i>	Unicode number hhhh (in hex), e.g., \u000a is newline, \u60a8 is 您, \u597d is 好	hhhhH

- 小练习(字符串常量和转义字符)
 - 请在控制台打印出下面这只小羊。

```
|__'
(00)
+======\/
/ || %%% ||
* ||----||
```

运算符

- 算术运算符
- 类型混合运算
- 溢出
- 类型转换运算符
- 复合运算符
- 自增/自减运算符
- 逻辑运算符
- *位运算符

运算符

• 算术运算符

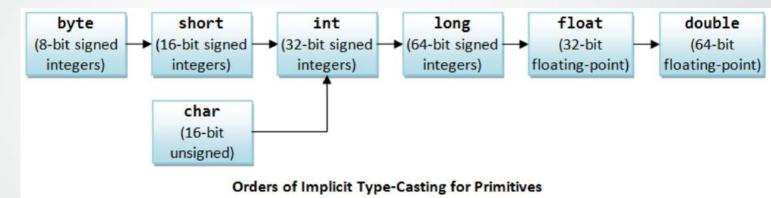
Operator	Description	Usage	Examples
*	Multiplication	expr1 * expr2	$2 * 3 \rightarrow 6$ $3.3 * 1.0 \rightarrow 3.3$
/	Division	expr1 / expr2	$1 / 2 \rightarrow 0$ $1.0 / 2.0 \rightarrow 0.5$
8	Remainder (Modulus)	expr1 % expr2	$5 \% 2 \rightarrow 1$ $-5 \% 2 \rightarrow -1$ $5.5 \% 2.2 \rightarrow 1.1$
+	Addition (or unary positive)	expr1 + expr2 +expr	$1 + 2 \rightarrow 3$ $1.1 + 2.2 \rightarrow 3.3$
-	Subtraction (or unary negate)	expr1 - expr2 -expr	$1 - 2 \rightarrow -1$ $1.1 - 2.2 \rightarrow -1.1$

运算符

- 类型混合运算
 - 同类型运算数的运算结果还是该类型
 - 两个byte型数据的运算结果被提升为int型
 - 对char、byte、short做相反数运算(-),结果被提升为int型
 - 注意点:整型数据做除法结果还是整型,小数部分会被无条件舍弃
 - 不同类型运算数的运算结果被提升为高精度类型
 - 负数和实数求余:辗转相减法
- -5 % 2 **⇒** -3 % 2 **⇒** -1
- 5.5 % 2.2 ⇒ 3.3 % 2.2 ⇒ 1.1

• 溢出

- 运算结果超出数据类型的值域
- · Java编译器和JVM均不检查溢出
- 上溢 (overflow)
- 下溢 (underflow)



- 类型转换
 - 隐式转换
 - 低精度数据赋给高精度类型的变量
 - 不需要类型转换运算符
 - 显式转换
 - 高精度数据赋给低精度类型的变量
 - · 必须要加类型转换运算符(type)

• 复合运算符

Operation	Description	Usage	Example
=	Assignment Assign the value of the LHS to the variable at the RHS	var = expr	x = 5;
+=	Compound addition and assignment	<pre>var += expr same as var = var + expr</pre>	x += 5; same as $x = x + 5$
-=	Compound subtraction and assignment	<pre>var -= expr same as var = var - expr</pre>	x = 5; same as $x = x - 5$
*=	Compound multiplication and assignment	<pre>var *= expr same as var = var * expr</pre>	x *= 5; same as $x = x * 5$
/=	Compound division and assignment	<pre>var /= expr same as var = var / expr</pre>	$x \neq 5$; same as $x = x \neq 5$
%=	Compound remainder (modulus) and assignment	<pre>var %= expr same as var = var % expr</pre>	x % = 5; same as $x = x % 5$

• 自增/自减运算符

Operator	Description	Example
++var	Pre-Increment Increment var, then use the new value of var	y = ++x; same as $x=x+1; y=x;$
var++	Post-Increment Use the old value of <i>var</i> , then increment <i>var</i>	y = x++; same as old $X=x$; $x=x+1$; $y=oldX$;
var	Pre-Decrement Pre-Decrement	y =x; same as $x=x-1; y=x;$
var	Post-Decrement	y = x; same as old $X=x; x=x-1; y=oldX;$

- 逻辑运算符
 - 单一逻辑

Operator	Description	Usage	Example (x=5, y=8)
==	Equal to	expr1 == expr2	$(x == y) \rightarrow false$
!=	Not Equal to	expr1 != expr2	$(x != y) \rightarrow true$
>	Greater than	expr1 > expr2	$(x > y) \rightarrow false$
>=	Greater than or equal to	expr1 >= expr2	$(x \ge 5) \rightarrow true$
<	Less than	expr1 < expr2	$(y < 8) \rightarrow false$
<=	Less than or equal to	expr1 >= expr2	$(y \le 8) \rightarrow true$

- 逻辑运算符
 - 复合逻辑

Operator	Description	Usage
!	Logical NOT	!booleanExpr
^	Logical XOR	booleanExpr1 ^ booleanExpr2
& &	Logical AND	booleanExpr1 && booleanExpr2
11	Logical OR	booleanExpr1 booleanExpr2

- 逻辑运算符
 - 复合逻辑: 真值表 (truth table)

AND (&&)	true	false
true	true	false
false	false	false
OR ()	true	false
OR ()	true true	false true

NOT (!)	true	false
Result	false	true
XOR (^)	true	false
XOR (^) true	true false	false true

字符串

- 拼接操作符: +
 - 字符串之间拼接
 - 字符串与其他类型数据之间拼接

```
"Hello" + "world" → "Helloworld"
"Hi" + ", " + "world" + "!" → "Hi, world!"
```

```
"The number is " + 5 \rightarrow "The number is " + "5" \rightarrow "The number is 5"

"The average is " + average + "!" (suppose average=5.5) \rightarrow "The average is " + "5.5" + "!" \rightarrow "The average is 5.5!"

"How about " + a + b (suppose a=1, b=1) \rightarrow "How about 11"
```

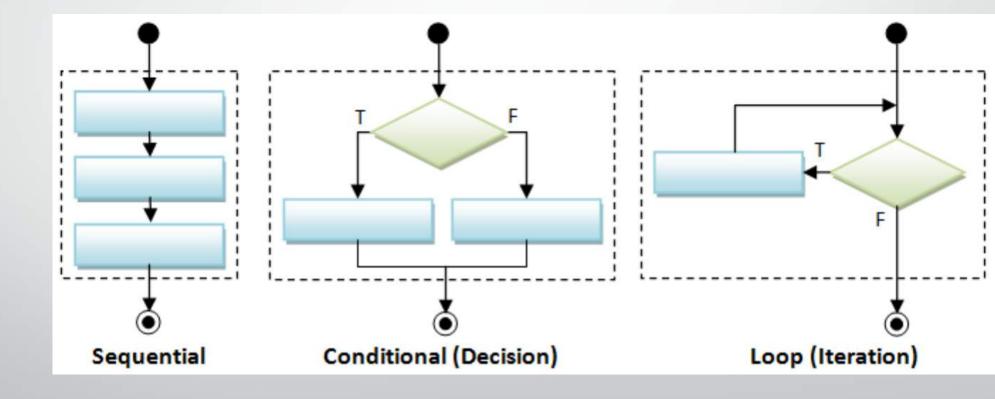
字符串

- 字符串基本运算
 - length(): 取长度
 - charAt(int index): 取字符
 - equals(String anotherStr): 判等
 - equalsIgnoreCase(): 忽略大小写的判等

字符串

- 字符串与内置类型的互转
 - 字符串转内置类型: parse系列方法
 - 内置类型转字符串: toString系列方法

- 顺序
- 分支
- 循环



分支

- if-else系
 - if
 - if-else
 - if-else if-else

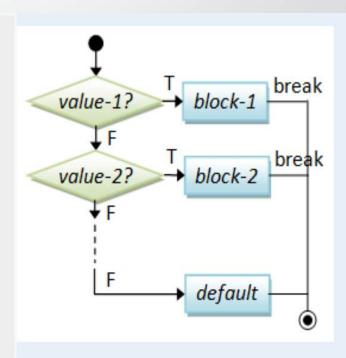
```
Syntax
                                                             Example
                                                                                                                  Flowchart
                                                                                                     test
// if-then
                                       if (mark >= 50) {
if ( booleanExpression ) {
                                         System.out.println("Congratulation!");
   true-block;
                                         System.out.println("Keep it up!");
                                                                                                  true-block
// if-then-else
                                       if (mark >= 50) {
                                                                                                           test
if ( booleanExpression ) {
                                          System.out.println("Congratulation!");
   true-block;
                                          System.out.println("Keep it up!");
                                                                                                 true-block
                                                                                                               false-block
} else {
                                       } else {
   false-block ;
                                          System.out.println("Try Harder!");
// nested-if
                                       if (mark >= 80) {
if ( booleanExpr-1 ) {
                                          System.out.println("A");
   block-1;
                                       } else if (mark >= 70) {
                                                                                                  test-1
} else if ( booleanExpr-2 ) {
                                          System.out.println("B");
                                                                                                   TI
   block-2;
                                       } else if (mark >= 60) {
                                                                                                               test-2
} else if ( booleanExpr-3 ) {
                                          System.out.println("C");
                                                                                                  block-1
   block-3;
                                       } else if (mark >= 50) {
} else if ( booleanExpr-4 ) {
                                          System.out.println("D");
                                                                                                               block-2
                                                                                                                             elseBlock
                                       } else {
   . . . . . .
                                          System.out.println("F");
} else {
   elseBlock ;
```

• 分支

• switch-case系

```
// switch-case-default
switch ( selector ) {
    case value-1:
        block-1; break;
    case value-2:
        block-2; break;
    case value-3:
        block-3; break;
    .....
    case value-n:
        block-n; break;
    default:
        default-block;
}
```

```
char oper; int num1, num2, result;
.....
switch (oper) {
   case '+':
      result = num1 + num2; break;
   case '-':
      result = num1 - num2; break;
   case '*':
      result = num1 * num2; break;
   case '/':
      result = num1 / num2; break;
   default:
      System.err.println("Unknown operator);
}
```



• 分支

• ?系

Syntax	Example
booleanExpr ? trueExpr : falseExpr	<pre>System.out.println((mark >= 50) ? "PASS" : "FAIL"); max = (a > b) ? a : b; // RHS returns a or b abs = (a > 0) ? a : -a; // RHS returns a or -a</pre>

- 小练习 (分支)
 - 逢七必过:从1打印到100,出现7的数字或7的倍数,一律打印成PASS。

- 循环
 - while 系
 - while
 - do-while
 - for系
 - for(;;)
 - for(:)

```
Example
                                                                                                                    Flowchart
                    Syntax
                                                 // Sum from 1 to 1000
                                                                                                       initialization
// for-loop
for (initialization; test; post-processing) {
                                                 int sum = 0;
   body;
                                                 for (int number = 1; number <= 1000; ++number) {
                                                     sum += number;
                                                                                                                       body → post-proc
                                                                                                           test
// while-do loop
                                                 int sum = 0, number = 1;
while ( test ) {
                                                 while (number <= 1000) {
   body;
                                                    sum += number;
                                                                                                           test
                                                                                                                    → body
                                                     ++number;
// do-while loop
                                                 int sum = 0, number = 1;
                                                                                                           body
                                                 do {
do {
   body;
                                                     sum += number;
                                                     ++number;
                                                                                                           test
while ( test ) ;
                                                  } while (number <= 1000);
```

• 循环

- while与do-while的区别: do-while至少执行一次
- for(:)存在的意义: 便于轮询数据集合
- · 跳出循环: break
- 跳入下一次循环: continue
- 循环嵌套

- 循环
 - 循环嵌套示例

基本编程技巧

- 排错
- 。调试
- 测试

基本编程技巧

• 排错

- 编译错误: 非常容易发现, 容易修复, 危害小
- 运行时错误: 容易发现, 容易修复, 编码得当可以把危害降到最低
- 逻辑错误:不容易发现,修复成本较高,危害较大,避免这类错误不仅需要规范的编码,而且需要仔细的设计和严格测试

基本编程技巧

。调试

- 插入print语句:破坏代码结构
- 使用UI调试器:不用修改代码,但对于性能问题查不出来
- 使用profiler等高级工具:不用跟踪代码,便于分析性能问题

输入/输出

- 控制台1/0
- · 文件I/O

输入/输出

- 控制台1/0
 - 格式化输出: printf
 - 常见参数格式
 - %nd: 整型参数, n为所占宽度(可选)
 - %ns:字符串参数,n为所占宽度(可选)
 - %a.bf: 浮点型参数, a为所占宽度(可选), b为精度(可选)
 - 读取输入: Scanner

输入/输出

- · 文件I/O
 - 文件输入Scanner
 - 文件输出Formatter
 - 基本异常处理

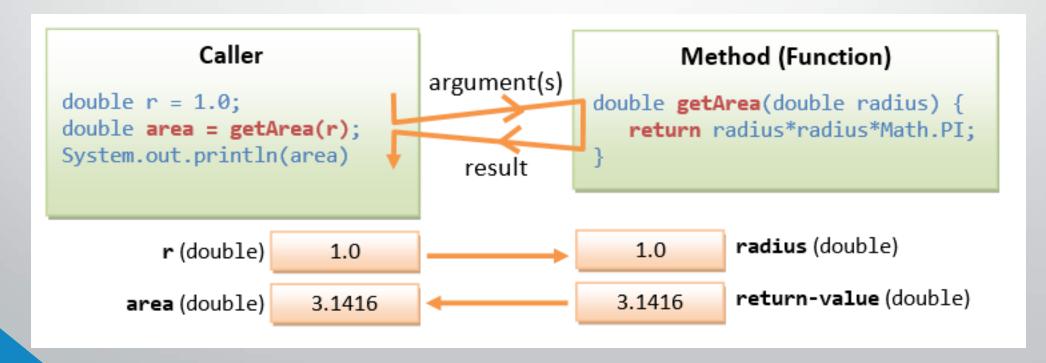
- 本质
- 用途
- 调用逻辑
- 声明格式
- 命名规范
- 多数
- 重载

- 本质: 代码块
- 用途:
 - 细分问题
 - 代码复用
 - 软件复用

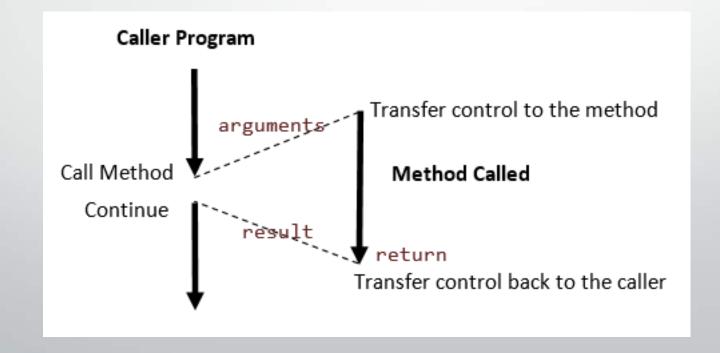
• 调用逻辑

```
public class EgMethodGetArea {
        // The entry main method
        public static void main(String[] args) {
           double r = 1.1, area, area2;
           // Call (Invoke) method getArea()
           area = getArea(r);
           System.out.println("area is " + area);
           // Call method getArea() again
           area2 = getArea(2.2);
10
           System.out.println("area 2 is " + area2);
11
           // Call method getArea() one more time
12
           System.out.println("area 3 is " + getArea(3.3));
13
14
15
        // Method getArea() Eefinition.
16
        // Compute and return the area (in double) of circle given its radius (in double).
17
        public static double getArea(double radius) {
18
           return radius * radius * Math.PI;
19
20
```

• 调用逻辑



• 调用逻辑



```
public static returnValueType methodName ( arg-1-type arg-1, arg-2-type arg-2,... ) {
   body;
}
```

- 返回值:可以为某数据类型或空
- 参数:可以是固定参数或可变参数
- 命名规范

• 声明格式

- 动词或动词词组,如getArea()、setPrice()、remove()等
- 驼峰式命名

- 参数
 - 形式参数: 函数签名中的参数
 - 如: double getArea(double radius)
 - 实际参数: 函数调用时传入的参数
 - 如: area1=getArea(r)

• 参数

- 固定参数:参数数量固定
- 可变参数:参数数量不固定

```
public class VararqsTest {
       // A method which takes a variable number of arguments (varargs)
       public static void doSomething(String... strs) {
           System.out.print("Arguments are: ");
           for (String str : strs) {
              System.out.print(str + ", ");
           System.out.println();
11
        // A method which takes exactly two arguments
12
        public static void doSomething(String s1, String s2) {
           System.out.println("Overloaded version with 2 args: " + s1 + ", " + s2);
13
14
15
        // Cannot overload with this method - crash with varargs version
16
       // public static void doSomething(String[] strs)
17
18
19
        // Test main() method
20
        // Can also use String... instead of String[]
        public static void main(String... args) {
21
22
           doSomething("Hello", "world", "again", "and", "again");
23
           doSomething ("Hello", "world");
24
25
           String[] strs = {"apple", "orange"};
26
           doSomething(strs); // invoke varargs version
27
28
```

• 重载

- 方法名相同,参数定义不同
- 编译器能自动识别应该调用的方法版本
- 参数可以被隐式转换

```
/** Testing Method Overloading */
public class EgMethodOverloading {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     System.out.println(average(8, 6));
                                            // invoke version 1
     System.out.println(average(8, 6, 9)); // invoke version 2
     System.out.println(average(8.1, 6.1)); // invoke version 3
     System.out.println(average(8, 6.1));
          // int 8 autocast to double 8.0, invoke version 3
     // average(1, 2, 3, 4) // Compilation Error - no such method
  // Version 1 takes 2 int's
  public static int average(int n1, int n2) {
     System.out.println("version 1");
     return (n1 + n2)/2; // int
  // Version 2 takes 3 int's
  public static int average(int n1, int n2, int n3) {
     System.out.println("version 2");
     return (n1 + n2 + n3)/3; // int
  // Version 3 takes 2 doubles
  public static double average (double n1, double n2) {
     System.out.println("version 3");
     return (n1 + n2)/2.0; // double
```

命令行参数

- ·Java的main方法携带参数args,即为整个程序的命令行参数
- 用法举例

```
java Arithmetic 3 2 +
3+2=5
java Arithmetic 3 2 -
3-2=1
java Arithmetic 3 2 /
3/2=1
```

```
public class Arithmetic {
        public static void main (String[] args) {
           int operand1, operand2;
           char theOperator;
           operand1 = Integer.parseInt(args[0]); // Convert String to int
           operand2 = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
           theOperator = args[2].charAt(0);
                                                  // Consider only 1st character
           System.out.print(args[0] + args[2] + args[1] + "=");
           switch(theOperator) {
10
              case ('+'):
11
                 System.out.println(operand1 + operand2); break;
12
              case ('-'):
13
                 System.out.println(operand1 - operand2); break;
14
              case ('*'):
15
                 System.out.println(operand1 * operand2); break;
16
              case ('/'):
17
                 System.out.println(operand1 / operand2); break;
18
              default:
19
                 System.out.printf("%nError: Invalid operator!");
20
21
22
```

命令行参数

• 小练习

• 位数之和:写程序(Java类命名为SumDigits),计算一个正整数的各位数之和。 程序使用方法和输出示例如下:

java SumDigits 12345

The sum of digits = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15