

Estructura de datos y algoritmos

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Que es java?

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Que es java?

- Desarrollado por Sun Microsystems
- Lanzado en 1995
- Actualmente propiedad de Oracle
- Open Source



Que es java?

- Lenguaje compilado a bytecode
(corre encima de la jvm)
- Fuertemente orientado a objetos
- Sintaxis similar a C++
- Multiplataforma



Domina todos lenguajes de programación estudiando en EDteam

ed.team/cursos



MAJOR COMPANIES THAT USE



Hello world

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "Main.java" containing the number "1". To the right of the code editor are several toolbars and buttons. The top toolbar includes a "+" button for creating new files, the title "Java Hello World", a "NEW" button, a "JAVA" dropdown menu, a pink "RUN ▶" button, and a three-dot menu icon. Below the toolbar, there are two input fields: "STDIN" and "Input for the program (Optional)". Underneath these fields is a large text area labeled "Output:" which contains the text "Click on RUN button to see the output".

Tipo dato	Tamaño	Descripción
byte	1 byte	números del -128 al 127
short	2 bytes	-32,768 al 32,767
int	4 bytes	-2,147,483,648 al 2,147,483,647
long	8 bytes	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 al 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
float	4 bytes	números racionales, hasta 7 dígitos decimales
double	8 bytes	hasta 15 dígitos decimales
boolean	1 bit (?)	true o false
char	2 bytes	un único carácter

especificación tamaños

Operadores aritméticos

Operator	Name	Description	Example
+	Addition	Adds together two values	x + y
-	Subtraction	Subtracts one value from another	x - y
*	Multiplication	Multiplies two values	x * y
/	Division	Divides one value by another	x / y
%	Modulus	Returns the division remainder	x % y
++	Increment	Increases the value of a variable by 1	++x
--	Decrement	Decreases the value of a variable by 1	--x

Operadores de asignación

Operator	Example	Same As
=	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/=	x /= 3	x = x / 3
%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3

Operadores de comparación

Operator	Name	Example
<code>==</code>	Equal to	<code>x == y</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal	<code>x != y</code>
<code>></code>	Greater than	<code>x > y</code>
<code><</code>	Less than	<code>x < y</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>x >= y</code>
<code><=</code>	Less than or equal to	<code>x <= y</code>

Operadores lógicos

Operator	Name	Description	Example
&&	Logical and	true if both statements are true	<code>x < 5 && x < 10</code>
	Logical or	true if one of the statements is true	<code>x < 5 x < 4</code>
!	Logical not	Reverse the result	<code>!(x < 5 && x < 10)</code>

I/O: Input/Output en java

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes tabs for "lo.java" and "+", a file identifier "427p45t7h", and buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu. The code area contains a single line of code: "1". To the right, under the "STDIN" heading, is the input "2 3". Below that, under the "Output:" heading, is the program's output: "Ingrresa dos ints:", "el primer numero es: 2", "el segundo numero es: 3", and "La suma de los numeros es: 5".

```
1
2 3
Output:
Ingrresa dos ints:
el primer numero es: 2
el segundo numero es: 3
La suma de los numeros es: 5
```

Scanner class

La clase `Scanner` se utiliza para obtener la entrada del usuario, y es parte del paquete `java.util`.

Method	Description
<code>nextBoolean()</code>	Reads a <code>boolean</code> value from the user
<code>nextByte()</code>	Reads a <code>byte</code> value from the user
<code>nextDouble()</code>	Reads a <code>double</code> value from the user
<code>nextFloat()</code>	Reads a <code>float</code> value from the user
<code>nextInt()</code>	Reads a <code>int</code> value from the user
<code>nextLine()</code>	Reads a <code>String</code> value from the user
<code>nextLong()</code>	Reads a <code>long</code> value from the user

Scanner

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes tabs for "ScannerEx.java" and "+", a file name "427nv54rs", and buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu. The main area has two panes: "STDIN" on the left containing the input "hola" and "Output" on the right displaying the program's response. The code in "ScannerEx.java" is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class ScannerEx {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
6         System.out.print("Ingrese una palabra");
7         String palabra = sc.nextLine();
8         System.out.println("La palabra ingresada es: " + palabra);
9         System.out.print("Ingrese un numero");
10        int numero = sc.nextInt();
11        System.out.println("El numero ingresado es: " + numero);
12        System.out.print("Ingrese un numero flotante");
13        double numeroFlotante = sc.nextDouble();
14        System.out.println("El numero flotante ingresado es: " + numeroFlotante);
15    }
16 }
```

STDIN

hola

Output:

Ingrese una palabra
La palabra ingresada es: hola
Ingrese un numero
El numero ingresado es: 3
Ingrese un numero flotante
El numero flotante ingresado es: 3.14

if, else, while, for

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a file tab labeled "IfElseWhileForExample.java". To its right is a plus sign icon. Further right is a code identifier "427nvkqmd". At the top right, there are several buttons: "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu icon.

The main area consists of two panes. The left pane is titled "STDIN" and contains the input value "17". The right pane is titled "Output" and displays the following text:

```
the number is odd  
numeros pares:  
2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
12  
14  
16
```

Strings

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a file tab labeled "StringExample.java" with a line number "1" above it. To the right of the tabs is a "+" button. The main workspace contains the code "427nu2xbm". At the top right, there are buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu. The output panel on the right has "STDIN" at the top, followed by the input "23". Below that is the heading "Output:" followed by the printed string "H e l l o w o r l".

String methods

Arrays

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes tabs for "ArrayExample.java" and "+", a file identifier "427p4c9xn", and buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu. The main area has a dark background. On the left, a vertical toolbar shows the number "1". The central workspace contains the following code:

```
1
```

The right side of the interface displays the execution environment. It shows "STDIN" and an optional input field containing "Input for the program (Optional)". Below that, it shows "Output:" followed by the value "4".

Métodos

```
[modificador de acceso] [tipo_retorno] nombre_funcion(tipo_1 parametro_1, tipo_2 parametro_2, ...){  
    // instrucciones  
    return valor;  
}
```

Métodos

Main.java Greeter.java + 427p5fbvj NEW JAVA ▾ RUN ► :

1

STDIN

Input for the program (Optional)

Output:

hi!

Clases

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. At the top, there's a header bar with the file name "ClassExample.java", a "+" button, the user ID "427pmavjh", and buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and three vertical dots. The main area has a dark background. On the left, a vertical toolbar has the number "1". The main code area is empty. To the right, there are two sections: "STDIN" which contains the placeholder "Input for the program (Optional)", and "Output:" followed by the text "miauuuu".

Herencia

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "Car.java" with a line number "1". To the right of the code editor are several tabs: "+", "427pqr5m", "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and "...". Below the tabs, there are two sections: "STDIN" and "Output". The "STDIN" section contains the placeholder text "Input for the program (Optional)". The "Output" section displays the following text:
Output:
Tuut, tuut!
Ford 2023 4

Interfaces

Las interfaces en Java son una colección de métodos abstractos y constantes que pueden ser implementados por cualquier clase que las implemente.

Una interfaz define un conjunto de métodos y su firma, pero no proporciona implementaciones de los métodos.

Interfaces

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "Main.java" with a line number "1". To the right of the code editor are several tabs: "+", "427pruj44", "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ►", and "...". Below the tabs, there are two sections: "STDIN" and "Output". The "STDIN" section contains the placeholder text "Input for the program (Optional)". The "Output" section displays the text "The pig says: wee wee" followed by "Zzz".

Generics

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled "Main.java" containing the following code:

```
1 public class Main {
```

On the right, there is a preview area. At the top, it shows the file name "427psdcfw" and has buttons for "NEW", "JAVA ▾", "RUN ▶", and a three-dot menu. Below these buttons, the "STDIN" section contains the placeholder text "Input for the program (Optional)". The "Output:" section shows the number "3".

- `ArrayList`: Implementa un **TDA List** en array manipulando el tamaño de forma dinámica.
- `LinkedList`: Implementa un **TDA List** sobre una lista de nodos.
- `Queue`: Implementa un **TDA FIFO** en una lista de nodos.
- `Stack`: Implementa un **TDA LIFO** en una lista de nodos.
- `Map`: Implementa una estructura **TDA key-value** en un árbol o una tabla hash.
- `Set`: Implementa una estructura **TDA unique value** en un árbol o una tabla hash.

