



Java OOP

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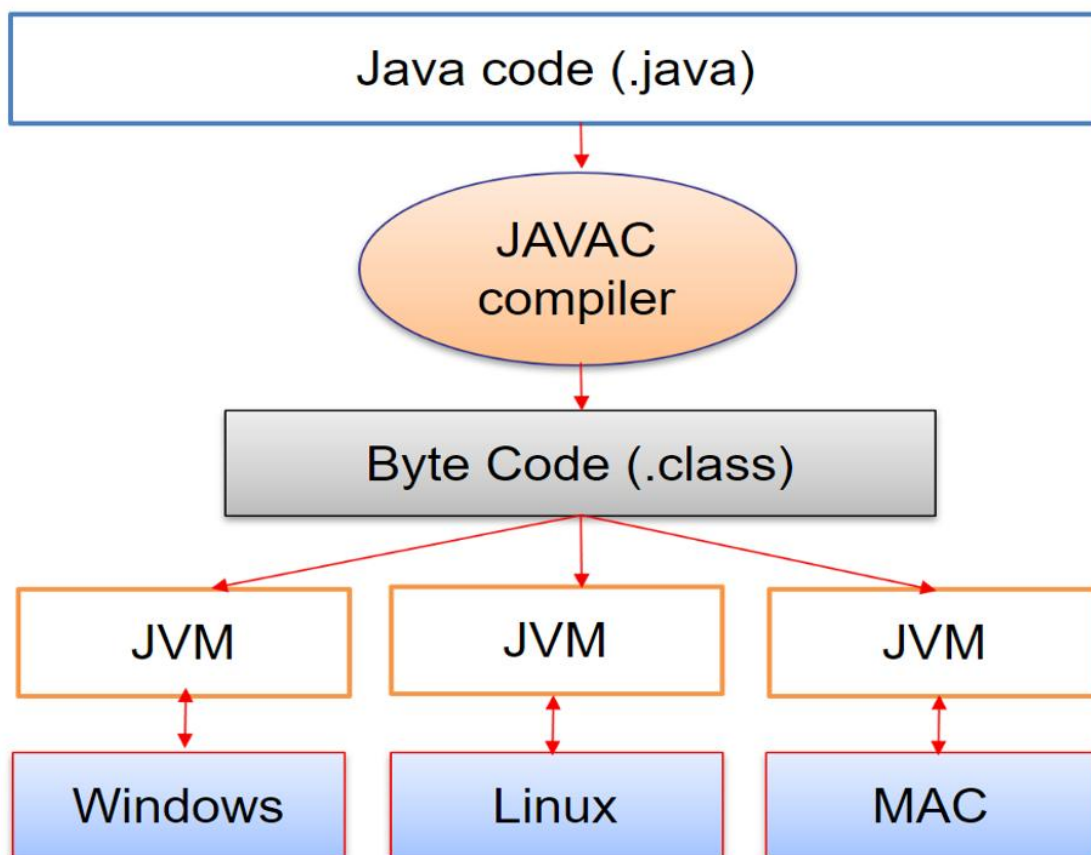
Introduction,
Python to Java

Pini shlomi

Object Oriented Programing

- Data is encapsulated within objects, with properties (attributes) and behaviors (methods).
- OOP concepts enable writing modular, reusable, and maintainable code
 - **Abstraction** - simple things to represent complexity
 - **Encapsulation** - keeping fields within a class **private**, then providing access to those fields via **public** methods.
 - **Inheritance** - share some of the attributes of existing classes.
 - **Polymorphism** - same word to mean different things in different contexts.

How Java is portable?



Java class is written in Unicode characters

Java compiler convert these Unicode characters into byte code

Java byte code can only be understandable by JVM

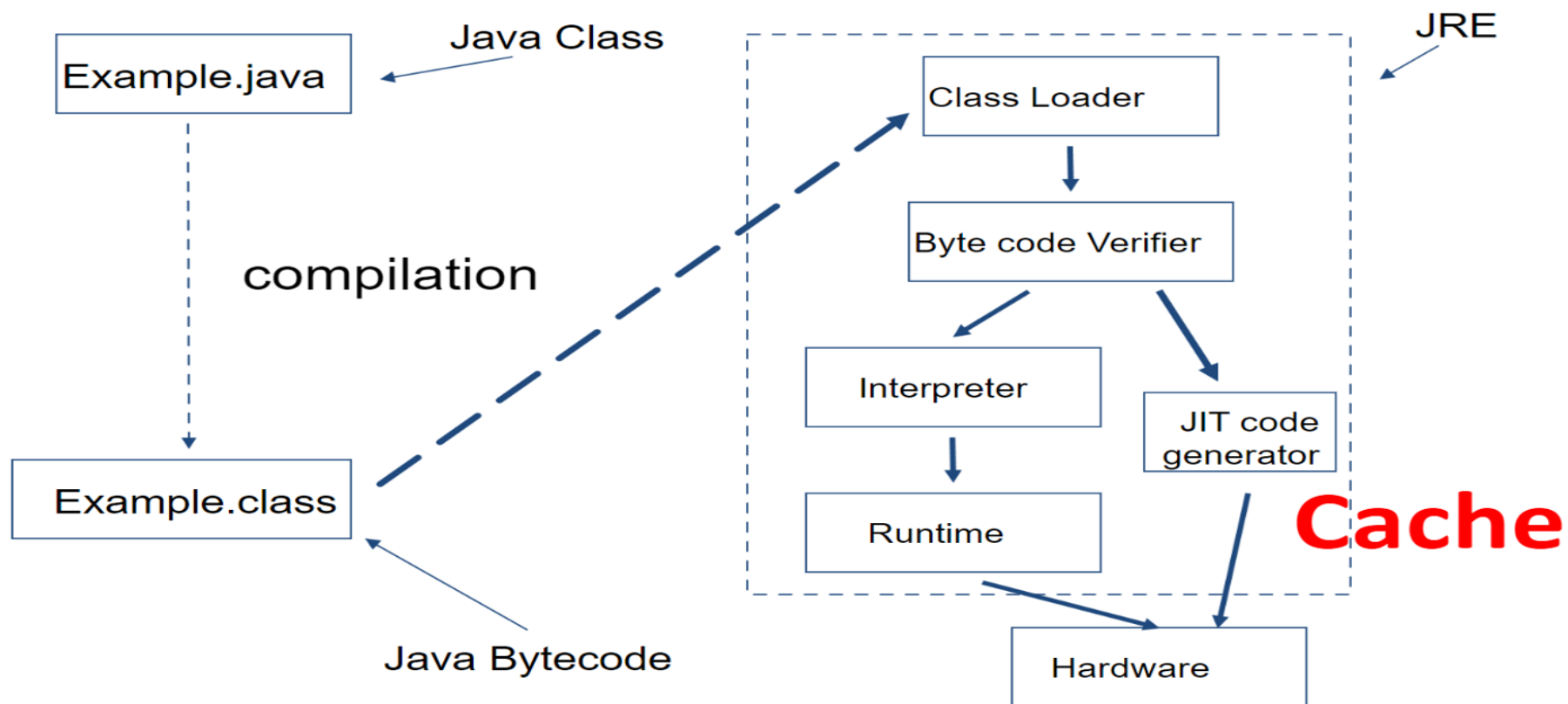
JVM is native code and specific to OS

Java portability

- All java code is cross platform
- Rich set of libraries classes implementation for all platforms
- Compiled once run anywhere
- Primitive have definite size
- Unicode character set, 16-bit superset of ASCII

Java Runtime Environment

JIT – (Just-In-Time) compiler

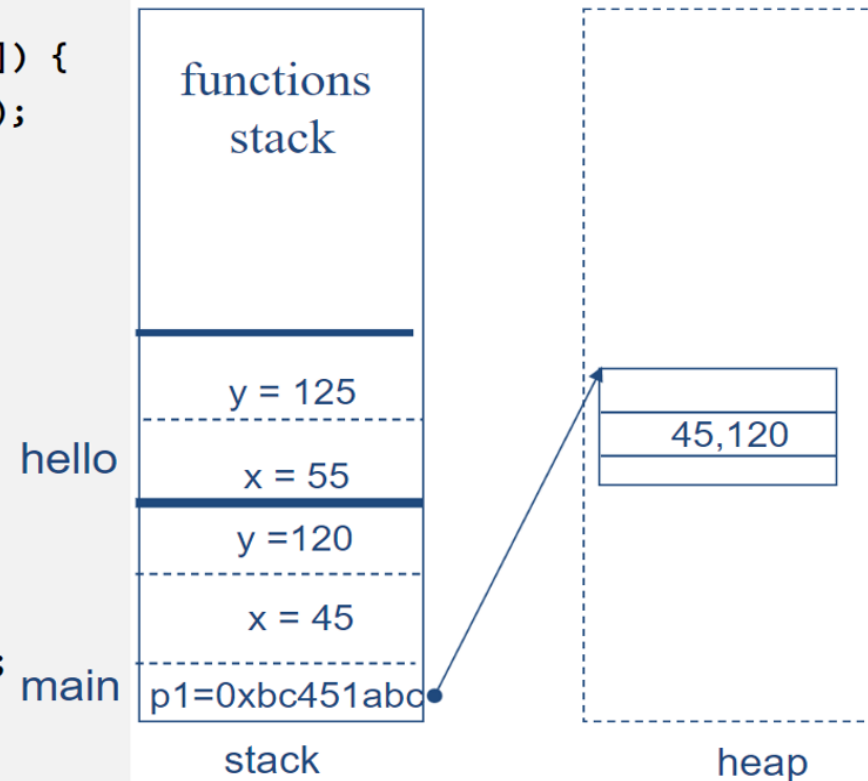


Stack and Heap

- Object data saved in heap memory
- Object reference saved in stack memory

[Visualize code](#)

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Point p1 = new Point(45,120);  
        int x = 45;  
        int y = 120;  
        hello();  
        int z = 500;  
    }  
    public static void hello() {  
        int x = 55;  
        int y = 125;  
        System.out.println("Hello");  
    }  
}
```



Syntax

- All commands must be inside **class**.
- Class name always start with an uppercase first letter
- Case-sensitive
- Class name must be same as filename
- Every program must contain **main** method
- Curly braces **{ }** marks the beginning and the end of a block of code
- Each code statement must end with a semicolon **;**.
- Comments
 - Single-line comments start with two forward slashes **//**.
 - Multi-line comments start with **/*** and ends with ***/**.

Variables

Variables are containers for storing data values.

- Declaring or Creating Variables

`type variableName; Or type variableName = value; => int myNum = 15;`

- Names can contain letters, digits, underscores, and dollar signs
- Names must begin with a letter
- Names should start with a lowercase letter, and cannot contain whitespace
- Names can also begin with \$ and _
- Names are case-sensitive ("myVar" and "myvar" are different variables)
- Java **keywords** cannot be used as names

Java Keywords

abstarct	continue	for	new	switch
assert	default	goto	package	synchronized
boolean	do	if	private	this
break	double	implements	protected	throw
byte	else	import	public	throws
case	enum	instanceof	return	transient
catch	extends	int	short	try
char	final	interface	static	void
class	finally	long	strictfp	volatile
const	float	native	super	while

Primitive Data Types

Data Type	Size	Description
byte	1 byte	Stores whole numbers from -128 to 127
short	2 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -32,768 to 32,767
int	4 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
long	8 bytes	Stores whole numbers from -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
float	4 bytes	Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 6 to 7 decimal digits
double	8 bytes	Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 15 decimal digits
boolean	1 bit	Stores true or false values
char	2 bytes	Stores a single character/letter or ASCII values

Java wrapper classes - immutable

Primitive Data Type	Wrapper Class
byte	Byte
short	Short
int	Integer
long	Long
float	Float
double	Double
boolean	Boolean
char	Character

- **Autoboxing** - conversion primitive to wrapper class.
- **Unboxing** - conversion wrapper class to primitive.

Non-Primitive Data Types

- Called also **reference types** because they refer to objects.

The main difference :

Non-Primitive Data Types	Primitive Data Types
not defined by Java (except for String)	predefined
call methods to perform certain operations	cannot
can be null	has always a value
starts with an uppercase letter.	starts with a lowercase letter

Variable Examples

```
// Integer (whole number)
    int myNum = 5;
// Floating point number
    float myFloatNum = 5.99f;
// Character
    char myLetter = 'D';
// Boolean
    boolean myBool = true;
// String
    String myText = "Hello";
```

Java Type Casting

Widening Casting (**automatically**) - converting a smaller type to a larger type size

byte -> short -> char -> int -> long -> float -> double

Narrowing Casting (**manually**) - converting a larger type to a smaller size type

double -> float -> long -> int -> char -> short -> byte

Output - print () function

- Print everything as strings.
- Prints strings in between double quotes or variables
- Not appends a newline to output.
- To print with a newline, use `println()`.

```
System.out.println("Hello World!");
```

```
System.out.println(3 + 3);
```

```
System.out.println(firstName + " " + lastName);
```


Input

input() function is to read input from the standard input (the keyboard, by default)

It accepts all user input as a **string** and converting them depend the methods.

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter integer number: ");
```

```
int int_num = s.nextInt();
```

```
System.out.println("int number is " + int_num);
```

```
s.close();
```

```
Enter integer number:  
25  
int number is 25
```

Input

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
System.out.println("Enter your name: ");  
String st = s.next();  
  
System.out.println("Enter char: ");  
char ch = s.next().charAt(0);  
  
System.out.println("your name is " + st);  
  
System.out.println("char is " + ch);  
  
s.close();
```

```
Enter your name:  
pini  
Enter char:  
S  
your name is pini  
char is S
```

Arithmetic operators

Operator	Name	Example
+	Addition	$x + y$
-	Subtraction	$x - y$
*	Multiplication	$x * y$
/	Division	x / y
%	Modulus	$x \% y$
++	Increment	$x++$
--	Decrement	$x--$

Assignment operators

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

Comparison Operators

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

Logical Operators

Operator	Name	Example
&&	And	$x \ \&\& \ y$
	Or	$x \ \ y$
!	Not	$!(x > y)$

Condition

```
if (condition) {  
    // block of code to be executed if the  
    // condition is true  
}else {  
    // block of code to be executed if the  
    // condition is false  
}
```

Shorthand If...Else

variable = condition ? expressionTrue : expressionFalse;

```
String result = time < 18 ? "Good day." : "Good evening.";
```


String

- **Immutable** sequences of ordered characters
- Enclosed in double "quotes".

```
String txt = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";  
System.out.println("The length of the txt string is: "  
    + txt.length());
```

```
String txt = "Hello World";  
System.out.println(txt.toUpperCase());  
// Outputs "HELLO WORLD"
```

```
System.out.println(txt.toLowerCase());  
// Outputs "hello world"
```

תרגיל 1 :

ציינו את ההבדלים בתחביר בין Python ל-Java

בתחומים הבאים :

- הצהרת משתנים.
- פלט למסך.
- קריאה של קלט מהמשתמש.

תרגיל 2 :

מהן מחלקות ה-wrapper ב-Java וכיצד הן קשורות לסוגי
הנתונים הפרימיטיביים?

רמז : Unboxing ,Autoboxing



תרגיל 3 :

מהן ארבעת עקרונות ה-OOP וכיצד כל אחד מהם בא לידי ביטוי
ב-Java?

תרגיל 4 :

נתון קטע קוד ב-Python כתבו קוד מקביל ב-java.

```
x = 10
```

```
y = 20
```

```
print(f"Sum: {x + y}")
```



תרגיל 5 :

כתבו תוכנית ב-Java שקולטת מספר מהמשתמש ומדפיסה
אם הוא זוגי או אי-זוגי.

Switch

```
switch(expression) {  
    case x:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    case y:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    default:  
        // code block  
}
```


Traditional Switch

```
switch (errorCode) {  
    case 404, 405:  
        System.out.println("Not found!");  
        System.out.println("Please correct your request.");  
        break;  
    case 418:  
        System.out.println("I am a teapot!");  
        break;  
    case 500:  
        System.out.println("Internal server error!");  
        break;  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Unknown code!");  
}
```

Enhanced Switch

```
switch (errorCode) {  
  case 404, 405 -> {  
    System.out.println("Not found!");  
    System.out.println("Please correct your request.");  
  }  
  case 418 -> System.out.println("I am a teapot!");  
  case 500 -> System.out.println("Internal server error!");  
  default -> System.out.println("Unknown code!");  
}
```

While Loop

```
while (condition) {  
    // code block to be executed  
}
```

```
int i = 0;  
while (i < 5) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
    i++;  
}
```

Do While Loop

Will always be executed **at least once**,
even if the condition is false.

```
int i = 0;  
do {  
    System.out.println(i);  
    i++;  
} while (i < 5);
```

For Loop

```
for (statement 1; statement 2; statement 3) {  
    // code block to be executed  
}
```

Statement 1 : is executed (one time) before the execution of the code block.

Statement 2 : defines the condition for executing the code block.

Statement 3 : is executed (every time) after the code block has been executed.

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

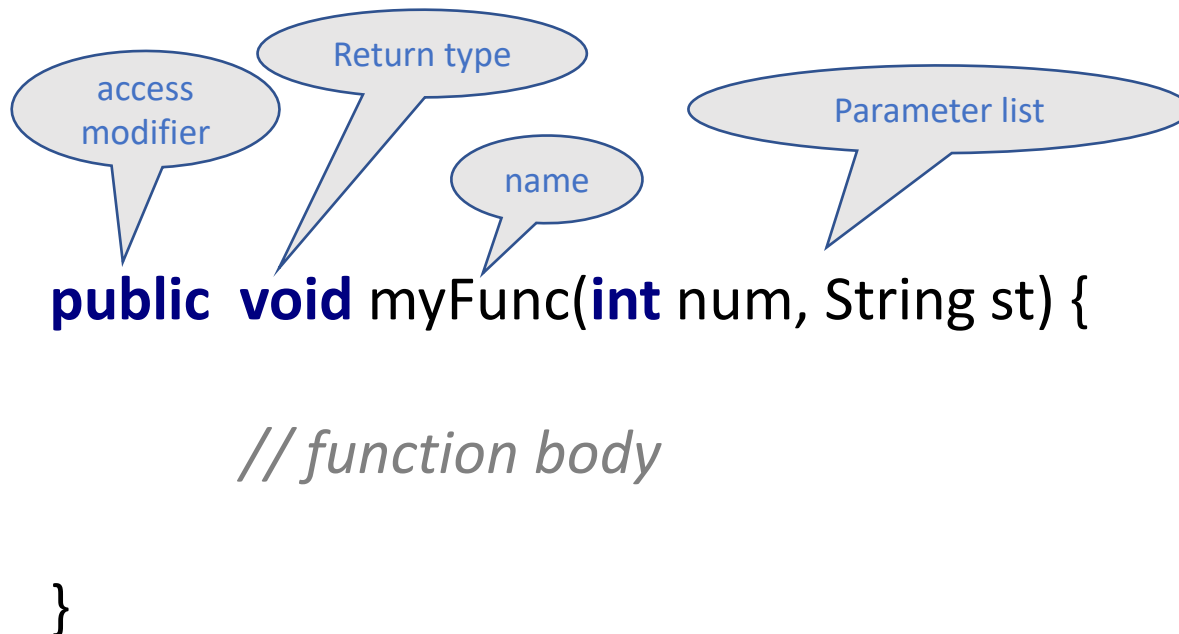
For-Each Loop

```
for (type variableName : collection) {  
    // code block to be executed  
}
```

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
for (String i : cars) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

Function

```
<access-modifier> <return-type> <function-name>(<parameter-list>)  
    throws <exception-list> {  
    // function body  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the components of a function signature using callouts:

- access modifier**: points to `public`
- Return type**: points to `void`
- name**: points to `myFunc`
- Parameter list**: points to `(int num, String st)`

```
public void myFunc(int num, String st) {  
    // function body  
}
```


Function Parameters

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    myMethod("Yael", 35);  
    myMethod("Mor", 28);  
    myMethod("Dan", 31);  
}
```

Calling function
with arguments

Function Parameters

```
static void myMethod(String firstname, int age) {  
    System.out.println(firstname + " is " + age);  
}
```

Yael is 35
Mor is 28
Dan is 31

Function Overloading

Define multiple functions with the **same name** but different parameter lists or types

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int sum1 = add(5, 10);  
    System.out.println("Sum of two integers: " + sum1);  
    int sum2 = add(5, 10, 15);  
    System.out.println("Sum of three integers: " + sum2);  
}  
  
public static int add(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}  
  
public static int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
    return a + b + c;  
}
```

Sum of two integers: 15
Sum of three integers: 30

main Function

- Entry point of Java program
- Name must be 'main'.
- args parameter for command-line arguments
- return type is void

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    // Method body  
}
```



תרגיל 6:

כתבו פונקציה ב-Java שקולטת מספר שלם מהמשתמש ומדפיסה את חישוב העצרת שלו.



תרגיל 7:

כתבו תוכנית ובה תפריט של 5 אפשרויות וכן אפשרות נוספת ליציאה, בכל אפשרות הפעילו פונקציה אחרת ובה הדפיסו את מספר האפשרות שהשתמש בחר ואם בחר לצאת הדפיסו "להתראות".

קלטו מהשתמש את האפשרות והציגו בהתאם את התוצאה על המסך.

Array

Store multiple values in a single variable

Declaration:

```
type [] varibName;
```

```
int[] arr1;
```

```
arr1 = new int[4];
```

```
int[] arr2 = {1,2,3};
```

Array

- Access the Elements of an Array

Array indexes start with 0

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
System.out.println(cars[0]); // Outputs Volvo
```

- Change an Array Element

```
cars[0] = "Opel";  
System.out.println(cars[0]); // Now outputs Opel instead of Volvo
```

- Array Length

```
System.out.println(cars.length); // Outputs 4
```

Array

- Arrays Loop with for

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};
for (int i = 0; i < cars.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(cars[i]);
}
```

- Arrays Loop with for-each

```
for (String car : cars) {
    System.out.println(car);
}
```


Multi-Dimensional Arrays

```
int[][] myNumbers = { {1, 2, 3, 4}, {5, 6, 7} };  
System.out.println(myNumbers[1][2]); // Outputs 7  
myNumbers[1][2] = 9;  
System.out.println(myNumbers[1][2]); // Outputs 9 instead of 7  
  
for (int i = 0; i < myNumbers.length; ++i) {  
    for(int j = 0; j < myNumbers[i].length; ++j) {  
        System.out.println(myNumbers[i][j]);  
    }  
}
```

Package

- Used for organizing classes into namespaces.
- provide a way to group related classes together.
- provide access control mechanisms through their visibility modifiers (public, protected, package-private, private).
- Classes within the same package can access each other's members with default (package-private) or no visibility modifiers.

```
package com.example.app;
```

```
public class Main {  
    // class definition  
}
```

Package

Summary of Access modifier.

Access Modifier	Visibility within the Package	Visibility outside the Package	Visibility within Subclasses	Example
public	Visible	Visible	Visible	public class MyClass { ... }
protected	Visible	Not Visible	Visible	protected void myMethod() { ... }
Package-private	Visible	Not Visible	Not Visible	void myMethod() { ... }
private	Not Visible	Not Visible	Not Visible	private int myField;

Package - Example

```
package com.example.superclass;
public class Superclass {
    protected void superClassMethod() {
        System.out.println("Superclass method");
    }
}

package com.example.subclass;
public class Subclass extends Superclass {
    public void subclassMethod() {
        System.out.println("Subclass method");
        superClassMethod(); // Accessing protected method from superclass
    }
}
```

תרגיל 8 :

כתוב את הפונקציה `getMinToStart()` המקבלת מערך `numbers` של מספרים שלמים. הפונקציה תשנה את סדר איברי המערך `numbers` כך שבסוף ריצתה, `numbers[0]` יכיל את המספר הקטן ביותר מבין המספרים ב-`numbers`. הסדר של שאר המספרים במערך אינו משמעותי.

דוגמאות:

עבור המערך `numbers = [-3,5,-2,1,-7,8,9,3]`,

פלט אפשרי הוא `[-7,-3,5,-2,1,3,8,9]`.

עבור המערך `numbers = [7,9,2,0,0,1]`,

פלט אפשרי הוא `[0,7,9,2,0,1]`.

תרגיל 9 :

כתוב פונקציה המקבלת מערך של מספרים שלמים חיוביים ושלייליים.
כל איבר במערך ייוצג ע"י שורה בציור, ויוצגו כוכביות כערך האיבר:

The array is: [0, -6, -4, 9, 8]

```
|  
*****|  
  ****|  
    |*****|  
    |*****|
```

The array is: [8, 4, -3, -3, -6]

```
|*****|  
|****|  
  ***|  
  ***|  
*****|
```

The array is: [-3, -3, -9, 9, 8]

```
***|  
***|  
*****|  
    |*****|  
    |*****|
```

- אם הערך שלילי הכוכביות יוצגו משמאל לנקודת המרכז, בצמוד לקו האמצע

- אם הערך חיובי הכוכביות יוצגו מימין לנקודת המרכז, בצמוד לקו האמצע

- אם הערך הוא 0 לא יוצגו כוכביות