What is Java? (Popular Perception)

Popular Perception/Definition

- Java is an object oriented programming language
- Class based OO language
- High level programming language
- Multi-threaded

- Write once - run anywhere
- Cross platform language
- Platform Independent

- Robust and Secured
- Interpreted language

- It is an open source

Is this claim valid?

Contradictions/Challenges

- **Does Android Phone support Java?**
  - **NO**
  - A Java class doesn't run on Android Phones out of box
  - Although majority android application is written using java language.

- **Does iOS support Java?**
  - **NO**

- **Have you heard the term — "This computer doesn't have Java?"**
  - **We havent installed Java.**
  - **What have we not installed — Java Programming lanugage?**
  - **Do everyone needs to program in Java?**
- **When you try to download "java", what are your actually downloading?**

- Why request for a Java download ended up downloading JRE?
- Is JRE and object oriented programming language?
- Is JRE platform independent
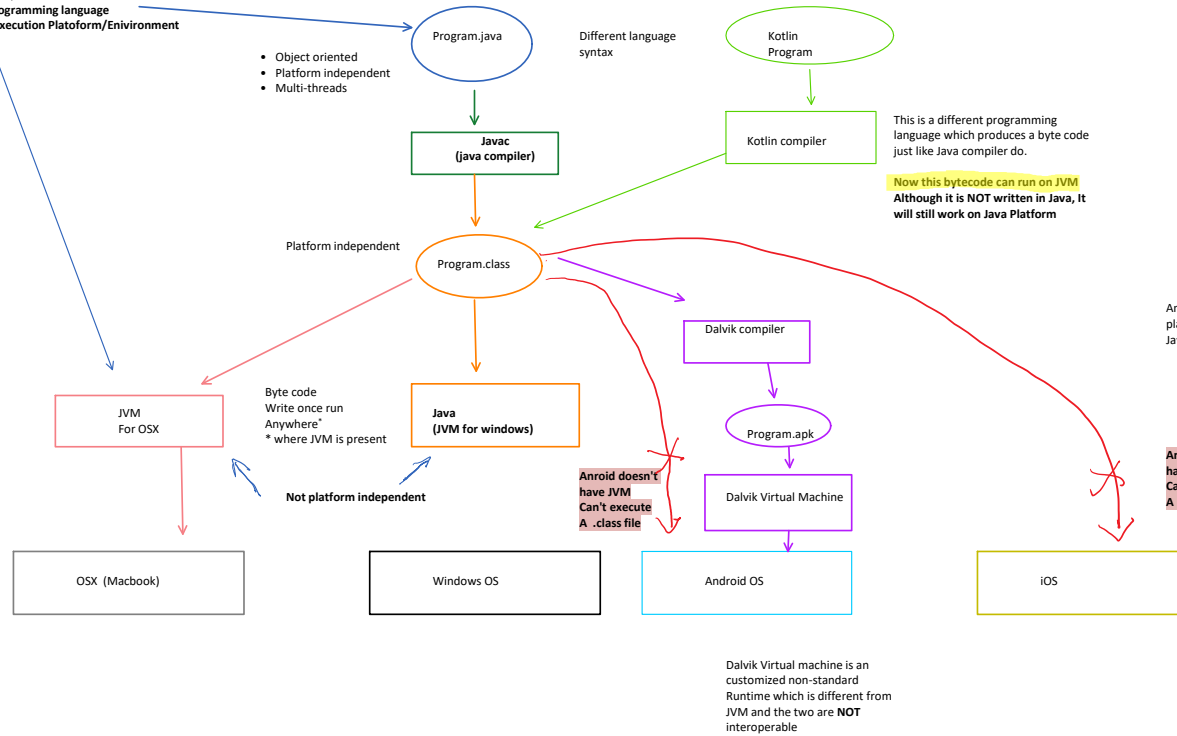- Can you write an object oriented programming language using JRE?

How many Java are there?

In the world of computation **Java** refers to two related but **distinct terms**
1. **Java is a Programming language**
2. **Java is an execution Plataform/Enivironment**

Program.java

- Object oriented
- Platform independent
- Multi-threads

Different language syntax

Kotlin Program

Since the release of Android Studio 3.0 in October 2017, Kotlin is included as an alternative to the standard Java compiler. The Android Kotlin compiler lets the user choose between targeting Java 6 or Java 8 compatible bytecode. Kotlin has been Google's preferred language for Android app development since 7 May 2019.

Javac (java compiler)

Kotlin compiler

This is a different programming language which produces a byte code just like Java compiler do.

Now this bytecode can run on JVM
Although it is NOT written in Java, It will still work on Java Platform

Platform independent

Program.class

Dalvik compiler

Android and IOS doesn't support Java platform and they are not considered Java systems.

JVM For OSX

Byte code
Write once run Anywhere*
* where JVM is present

Java (JVM for windows)

Program.apk

Dalvik Virtual Machine

Anroid doesn't have JVM Can't execute A .class file

Anroid doesn't have JVM Can't execute A .class file

Not platform independent

OSX (Macbook)

Windows OS

Android OS

iOS

Dalvik Virtual machine is an customized non-standard Runtime which is different from JVM and the two are **NOT** interoperable

Java Framework

Program.java

Source code

javac

compiler

Program.class

Java

- Required by users who plan to run Java based softwares in their system.
- These people are not developing Java applications.

JDK
a.k.a

JAVA SE

Java Foundation Class Libraries

JVM`
(Java Virtual Mechine

- JVM is the interpreter here
- JRE is **not platform independent but designed for specific OS**
- **JRE makes user code (bytecode) platform independent**

Java SE/JDK

- Needed to write and compile Java application.
- Includes JRE as a subset
- Includes other developer tools such as
  ○ Documentation tool
  ○ Other tools related to compilation and deployment

Operating System
Linux/OSX/Windows

Java Environments based on Use cases

Java desktop application user
- Needs to install JRE
- The product will include additional library

Server needs to install
JRE+ Web Runtime (like web server)

Just needs standard browser.
Doesn't require to install anything related to java
- NO JRE
- NO other software

Webapp user

Java Desktop API

Java Web API

JDK

contains

JAVA Runtime Environment

Contains JVM
Foundation class libraries
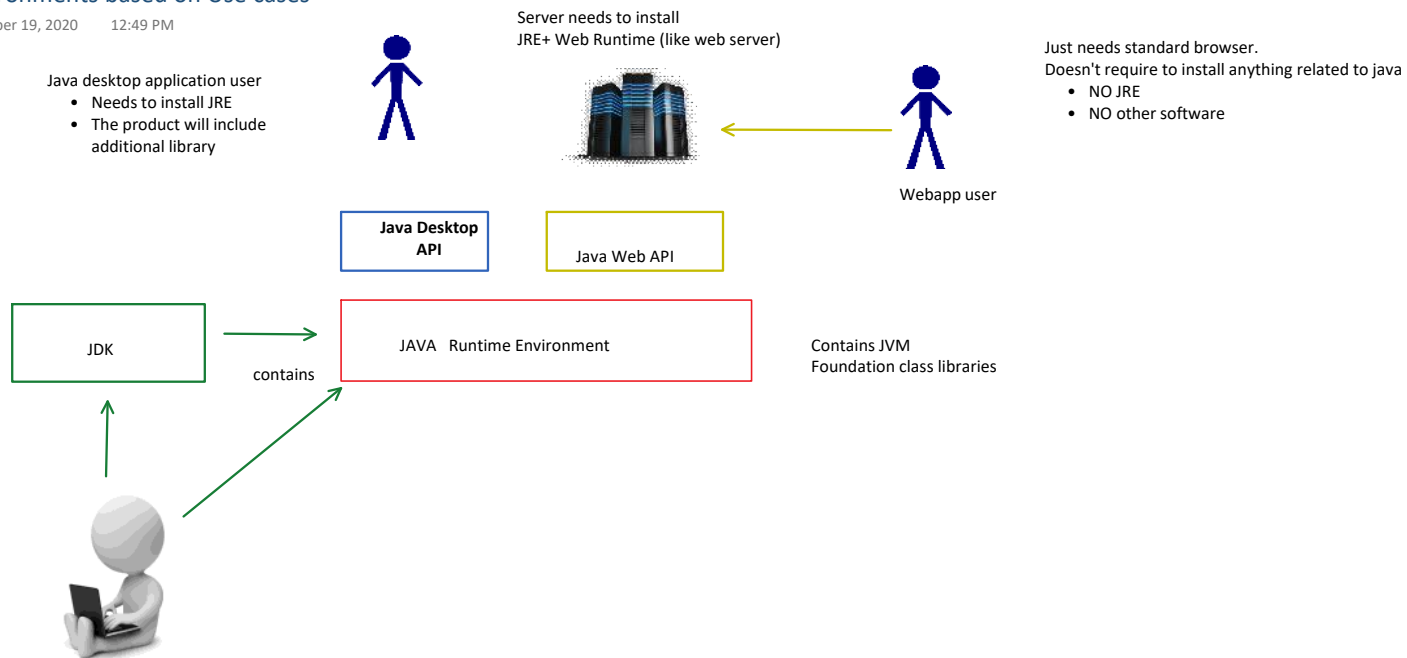
Compiling and Running Java code

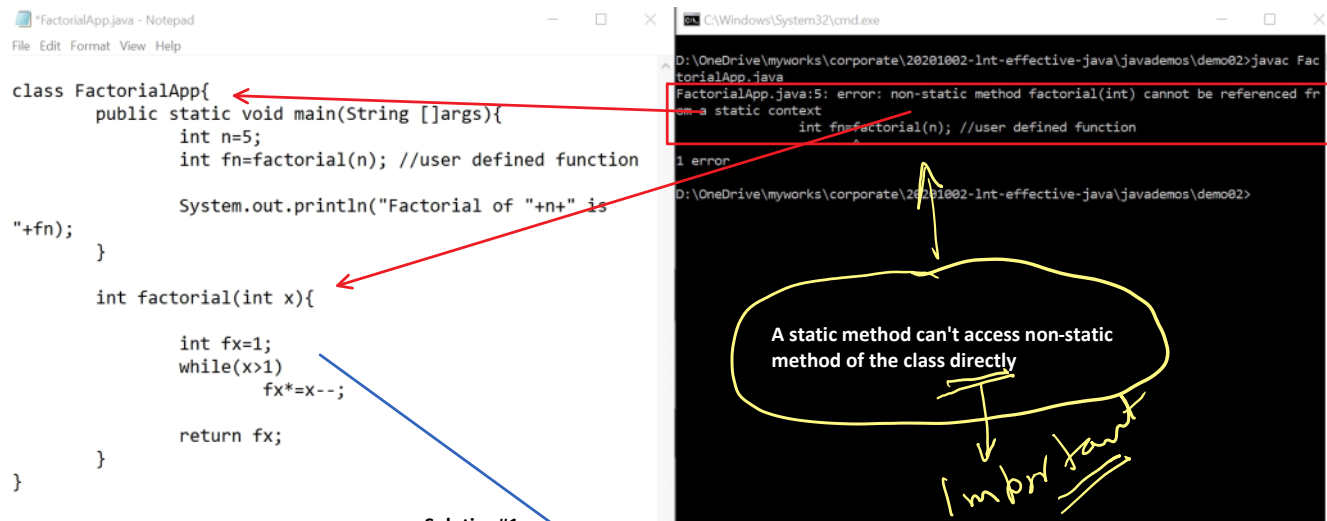Monday, October 19, 2020   1:16 PM
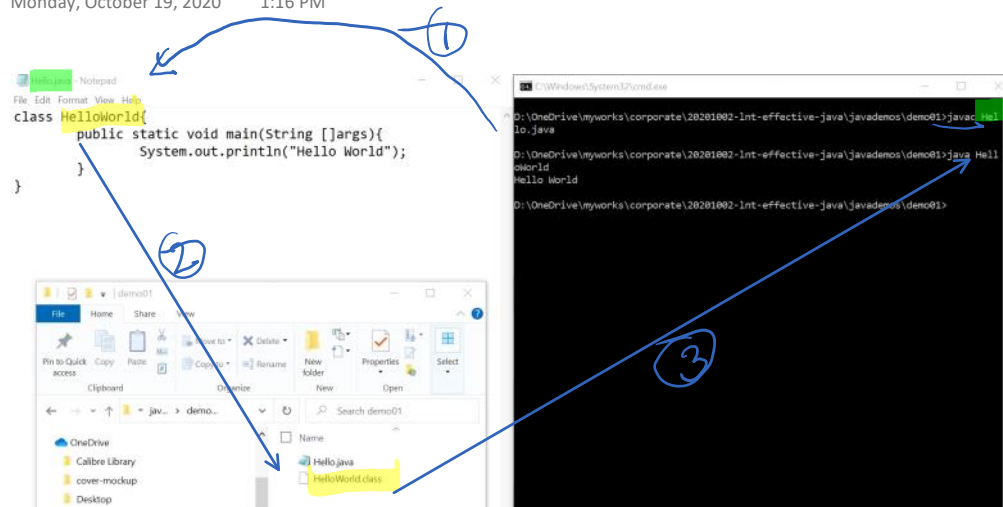
1. You compile a source file
   `c:>` `javac Hello.java`
   1. The byte code name is same as that of Class present in source code and not same as the .java file name
   2. You run the byte code using java command

   `c:>` `java HelloWorld`

Static context

Monday, October 19, 2020   1:33 PM


```
class FactorialApp{
        public static void main(String []args){
                int n=5;
                int fn=factorial(n); //user defined function

                System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" is
"+fn);
        }

        int factorial(int x){

                int fx=1;
                while(x>1)
                        fx*=x--;

                return fx;
        }
}
```

Solution#1

A static method can't access non-static method of the class directly

Solution
- There are multiple way to solve this problem
- We will choose different solutions depending on the context
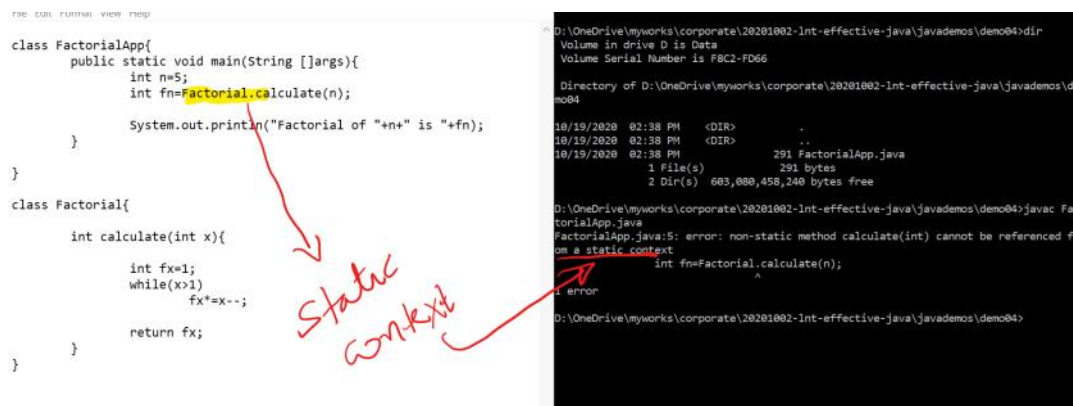
Solution 1
- Make factorial function static

```
static  int factorial(int x){

        int fx=1;
        while(x>1)
                fx*=x--;

        return fx;
}
```

More on static context

```
class FactorialApp{
        public static void main(String []args){
                int n=5;
                int fn=Factorial.calculate(n);

                System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" is "+fn);
        }

}

class Factorial{

        int calculate(int x){

                int fx=1;
                while(x>1)
                        fx*=x--;

                return fx;
        }
}
```

Static context

A Class name is a static context. You can call only static methods using Class reference and not non-static methods

Working with a non-static context

To work with a non-static method, we need an object of the class to

Working with a non-static context

To work with a non-static method, we need an object of the class to refer and use the method.


```
class FactorialApp{
        public static void main(String []args){
                int n=5;

                //step#1:get object of the class
                Factorial fact=new Factorial();

                //step#2: call method using the object
                int fn=fact.calculate(n);

                System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" is "+fn);
        }
}

class Factorial{

        int calculate(int x){

                int fx=1;
                while(x>1)
                        fx*=x--;

                return fx;
        }
}
```

Non Static → instance of object level Method

```
D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04>dir
 Volume in drive D is Data
 Volume Serial Number is F8C2-FD66

 Directory of D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04

10/19/2020  02:38 PM    <DIR>          .
10/19/2020  02:38 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/19/2020  02:44 PM               370 FactorialApp.java
               1 File(s)            370 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  603,080,458,240 bytes free

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04>javac FactorialApp.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04>java FactorialApp
Factorial of 5 is 120

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04>dir
 Volume in drive D is Data
 Volume Serial Number is F8C2-FD66

 Directory of D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04

10/19/2020  02:45 PM    <DIR>          .
10/19/2020  02:45 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/19/2020  02:45 PM               312 Factorial.class
10/19/2020  02:45 PM               943 FactorialApp.class
10/19/2020  02:45 PM               399 FactorialApp.java
               3 File(s)          1,654 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  603,080,450,048 bytes free

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo04>
```

Multi Class Java Program

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FactorialApp.java - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```java
class FactorialApp{
        public static void main(String []args){
                int n=5;
                int fn=Factorial.calculate(n);

                System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" is "+fn);
        }
}

class Factorial{

        static  int calculate(int x){

                int fx=1;
                while(x>1)
                        fx*=x--;

                return fx;
        }
}
```

When compiled a separate .class is generated for every class that exists in our system

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo03>dir
 Volume in drive D is Data
 Volume Serial Number is F8C2-FD66

 Directory of D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\de
mo03

10/19/2020  02:34 PM    <DIR>          .
10/19/2020  02:34 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/19/2020  02:34 PM               291 FactorialApp.java
               1 File(s)            291 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  603,080,462,336 bytes free

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo03>javac Fac
torialApp.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo03>java Fact
orialApp
Factorial of 5 is 120

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo03>dir
 Volume in drive D is Data
 Volume Serial Number is F8C2-FD66

 Directory of D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\de
mo03

10/19/2020  02:35 PM    <DIR>          .
10/19/2020  02:35 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/19/2020  02:35 PM               312 Factorial.class
10/19/2020  02:35 PM               925 FactorialApp.class
10/19/2020  02:34 PM               291 FactorialApp.java
               3 File(s)          1,528 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  603,080,458,240 bytes free

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo03>
```
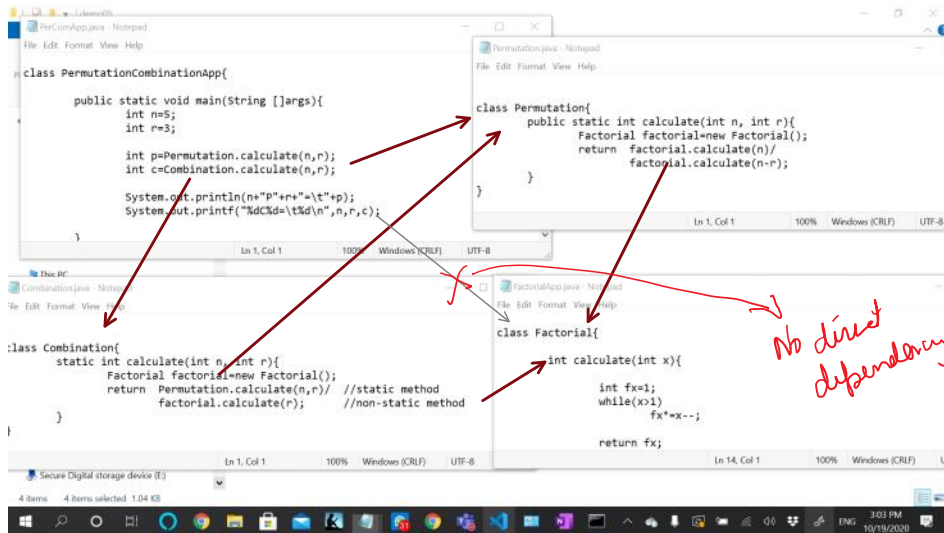
Class Dependencies

- Unlike c/c++ (or event javascript or python)
You don't need any kind of include of classes before you can use.
  - An .class present in the current folder can be accessed directly.

How to compile a project with multiple files

Method #1 compile all files using * wildcard

```
c:> javac *.java
```

Method #2 compile the startup file — the one that contains main()

The steps would be as follows

1. It will try to compile PerComApp.java to create class PermutationCombinationApp.class.
   - While compiling it needs to use Permutation class
2. Javac searches for a file Permutation.class
   - It is not currently present
3. Javac searches for file Permutation.java.
   - It compiles Permutation.java to create Permutation.class
4. While compiling Permutation.class, it realizes it Needs Factorial.class
   - There is no Factorial.class present
5. Since there is not Factorial.class Present, it searches for Factorial.java
   - Factorial.java is also not present
     - Factorial class is a part of FactorialApp.java file. It is not housed in a file name of its own
   - **At this stage it returns an error message**

if I have both Combination.class and Combination.java file present, which of them will be used by javac?

- If both files are present, then javac would compare their last modification data.
- If .class file is more recent than .java file, that means there has been no change in source code since last compilation, it would simply use the class file.
- If the class file is modified after last compilation, that means we must rebuild class file
  - It would recompile the java file

Recommendation!

- We should create one class per java file
- A class should be housed in a java file of same name
- This will help Java compiler automatically compile your java file if required.

Compilation based on Modification

Name	Status	Date modified	Type	Size
Combination.class	⊘	10/19/2020 3:27 PM	CLASS File	1 KB
PermutationCombinationApp.class	⊘	10/19/2020 3:27 PM	CLASS File	2 KB
Combination.java	⊘	10/19/2020 3:26 PM	JAVA File	1 KB
Factorial.class	⊘	10/19/2020 3:20 PM	CLASS File	1 KB
Permutation.class	⊘	10/19/2020 3:20 PM	CLASS File	1 KB
Permutation.java	⊘	10/19/2020 3:19 PM	JAVA File	1 KB
FactorialApp.java	⊘	10/19/2020 3:18 PM	JAVA File	1 KB
Factorial.java	⊘	10/19/2020 3:17 PM	JAVA File	1 KB
PerComApp.java	⊘	10/19/2020 2:56 PM	JAVA File	1 KB

Combination has changed after its last compile
So it is recompiled along with PerComApp.java

Factorial class has not changed after its
Last modification so it is not recompiled

```
D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo05>javac PerComApp.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo05>
```

This file will always be compiled irrespective of its date
as we are explicitly compiling

Organization Project files in multiple folders

Monday, October 19, 2020   3:32 PM

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe                          —    □    ×
Folder PATH listing for volume Data
Volume serial number is F8C2-FD66
D:.
    FactorialApp.java
    PerComApp.java

    lib
    ├──console
    │      ConsoleWriter.java
    │
    └──maths
           Combination.java
           Factorial.java
           Permutation.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo06>javac PerComApp.java

PerComApp.java:8: error: cannot find symbol
                int p=Permutation.calculate(n,r);
                      ^
  symbol:   variable Permutation
  location: class PermutationCombinationApp
PerComApp.java:9: error: cannot find symbol
                int c=Combination.calculate(n,r);
                      ^
  symbol:   variable Combination
  location: class PermutationCombinationApp
PerComApp.java:11: error: cannot find symbol
                ConsoleWriter writer=new ConsoleWriter();
                ^
  symbol:   class ConsoleWriter
  location: class PermutationCombinationApp
PerComApp.java:11: error: cannot find symbol
                ConsoleWriter writer=new ConsoleWriter();
                                         ^
  symbol:   class ConsoleWriter
```

(Handwritten annotation in red): Docent know where to Search!

Java compiler by default doesn't know where to search for the java/class files if it is not present int current folder.

It doesn't search entire file system for those files

How do I locate .java/.class files

1. **CLASSPATH**
   - We can specify an environment variable called **CLASSPATH** listing all the folders where javac/java should search for .java/.class files
   - Folders should be separted using path separator character that varies from one os to another
     - Windows using semicolon
     - Linux/osx uses colon

   Our class path should look like

   ```
   C:>set classpath=.\lib\console;.\lib\maths;.
   ```

   Current directory

Note
- We have mentioned 3 path here
  - .\lib\console
  - .\lib\maths
  - . (current directory)
- We can't specify just lib
  - We must include right sub directory
- If you are having a classpath, then java/javac doesn't search current directory by default.
  - You must include current directory if you have files in current directory

Java is not searching for .class file in the current folder because current folder is not present in class path

Works correctly with the Right Path Set

Works fine with the right classpath

Note About class path

- Any classpath set at the terminal or the command window is good for current session only and is lost once you close the window.
- Classpath or any environment variable set on a terminal/command window is not available to other terminal or the command window.
- If you need a classpath everyday then you must store it in **system environment variables**
  - ○ **A good place to store classpath for common libraries.**

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe                                                    —    ☐

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19041.508]
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo06>java PermutationCombinationApp
5P3=    60
5C3=    10

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo06>cd \

D:\>java PermutationCombinationApp
5P3=    60
5C3=    10

D:\>
```

Once a classpath is properly set, you can run your application from anywhere in your file system.

Assignment01

Monday, October 19, 2020   4:01 PM

Create A Project called Furniture App with following file structure

```
<project root>
      |
      |—> FurnitureApp.java
      |
      |——> [lib]
             |
             |——>[furnitures]
                    |
                    |——> Chair.java
                    |——> Bed.java

          |——>[data]
                 |
                 |——> List.java
```

FurnitureApp should
1. Craete a list of Furnitures
2. Add Chair and Bed to this list

Write necessary code to compile and run the program

What is a Table?

This?
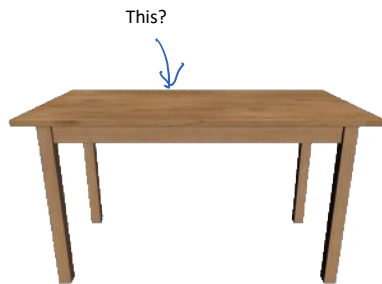
That?

Product	Rate	Stock
Chair	1000	12
Table	5000	7
Bed	20000	4

- In real world a word can have different meanings. Same word (like Table) can represent multiple different and unrelated elements.
- Often in a single project we may need to use one or more such objects
  - Example:
    - A Furntiure Shop sells **Table (Furnitures)**
    - The maintain their stock details in a **Table (Data)**

How do I represent Multiple Objects with same name in same application

Why Multiple Folder Design Doesn't work?

- Java/Javac searches for java classes in **sequential order** in every folder mentioned in the **classpath**
- They stop searching when they find their **first match**
- If a class with same name is present in the two folders, it will always match the first folder mentioned in the list and will never use other option.

If we change the order in classpath, it will get a different Table. But we can't get Both Tables to work in single Application

EXPLORER
Table.java   FurnitureApp.java ×   Table.java ×

javademos > demo08 > FurnitureApp.java > FurnitureApp > main(String[])

```
 9
10        Table table=new Table();
11
12        List list=new List();
13
14        System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",cha
15        System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",bed
16        System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",
17        table, table.price());
18
19
20        System.out.println("list is "+list);
21    }
```

javademos > demo08 > lib > data > Table.java > Table

```
1    class Table{
2        void add(){
3            System.out.println("item added to the list
4        }
5    }
```

No price here (handwritten)

> OPEN EDITORS
> 20201002-LNT-EFFECTIVE-JAVA
> demo06   cl
> demo07
∨ demo08
  ∨ lib
    ∨ data
      List.class
      List.java   U
      Table.java   1, U
      ∨ furnitures
        Bed.class
        Bed.java   U
        Chair.class
        Chair.java   U
        Table.class
        Table.java   U
      build.bat   U
      FurnitureApp.class
      FurnitureApp.java 1, U
      run.bat   U
> OUTLINE
> TIMELINE
> NPM SCRIPTS
> DEPENDENCIES
> JAVA PROJECTS
> MAVEN

PROBLEMS 2   OUTPUT   DEBUG CONSOLE   TERMINAL   2: cmd

```
D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo08>javac -cp .;./lib/data;./lib/furnitures FurnitureApp.java
FurnitureApp.java:17: error: cannot find symbol
        table, table.price());
                     ^
  symbol:   method price()
  location: variable table of type Table
1 error

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo08>
```

(handwritten: ① ② *Ignored*)

How to make it work?

- Create classes with different Names —
  - FurntiureTable
  - DataTable
- This can avoid name conflicts
- **Why this is not a great idea**
  - We may not always be in a position to find a good prefix
  - Sometimes conflict may be between
    - Your Data Table
    - My Data Table
  - Two different developers may be developing a class for same Purpose
    - Prefixing won't be useful here!
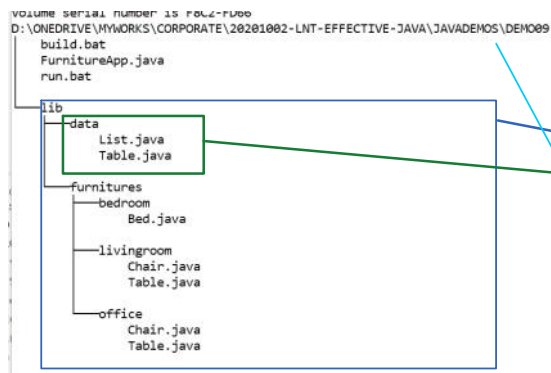
Java Package

- A java package is a logical grouping for your Java classes and packages
- A Package can contain
  - Java files
  - Class files
  - Other Resource (configurations)
  - Sub Packages
- **A package is physically mapped to a folder on the disk.**
- For every package you will have folder

Note!
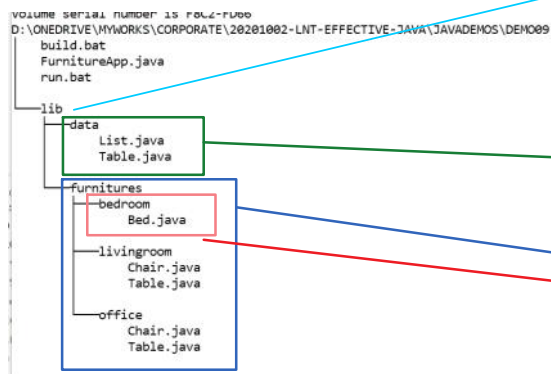- A class which is not part of any specific package is still a part of a global package

Package is not a folder

- Package resides in a folder.
  - If we have a package **xyz** it would be mapped to a folder **xyz**
- **The key difference between a package and a folder**
  - Folder is an OS concept and Java doesn't know about the folder
    i. You reach the folders using OS level environment variable like **classpath**
    ii. Java program internally knows nothing about a folder

  - Package is a java concept mapped to folders.
    - **It is a java programming element and using in Java Program**
  - **We can designate our selected folder as package**
    - **That would be our choice**


```
volume serial number is F8C2-FD66
D:\ONEDRIVE\MYWORKS\CORPORATE\20201002-LNT-EFFECTIVE-JAVA\JAVADEMOS\DEMO09
    build.bat
    FurnitureApp.java
    run.bat
    lib
      data
          List.java
          Table.java
      furnitures
        bedroom
            Bed.java
        livingroom
            Chair.java
            Table.java
        office
            Chair.java
            Table.java
```

Package	Sub Package	Sub Package	Sub Package	Class	Java Name	
lib					**lib**	
	data				**lib.data**	
				List	lib.data.List	
				Table	lib.data.Table	
	furniture				**lib.furntiures**	
		bedroom			**lib.furnitures.bedroom**	
				Bed	lib.furnitures.bedroom.Bed	

Alternative View

```
volume serial number is F8C2-FD66
D:\ONEDRIVE\MYWORKS\CORPORATE\20201002-LNT-EFFECTIVE-JAVA\JAVADEMOS\DEMO09
    build.bat
    FurnitureApp.java
    run.bat
    lib
      data
          List.java
          Table.java
      furnitures
        bedroom
            Bed.java
        livingroom
            Chair.java
            Table.java
        office
            Chair.java
            Table.java
```

- This is just a folder and not a package.
- **This is** where the you package lives.
- **This folder should be present in the classpath**
- Your package folders will not be present in classpath

Package	Sub Package	Sub Package	Class	Java Name	
data				**data**	
			List	data.List	
			Table	data.Table	
furniture				**furntiures**	
	bedroom			**furnitures.bedroom**	
			Bed	furnitures.bedroom.Bed	

How do you mark your package?

- We mark our package and sub package by giving **package** statement on the top of class

- package statement if present **must be the first statement in a file.**
- **There can be only one package statement per file**
- Package must include entire package sub package hierarchy
- If not package is specified it is assumed to be part of a global un-named package
- .class file must be present in folder mentioned as per package hierarchy
- Root of the package should be present in **CLASSPATH**

FurnitureApp.java   List.java ×

demo10 > lib > data > List.java > {} data

```
1    package data;  //we decided that my package starts
2
3    class List{
4        void add(){
5            System.out.println("item added to the list"
6        }
7    }
```

Bed.java ×

demo10 > lib > furnitures > bedroom > Bed.java > Bed

```
1    package furnitures.bedroom;  //Bed is part of fur
2
3    class Bed{
4        public int price(){return 10000;}
5    }
```

Using Package

Tuesday, October 20, 2020   11:35 AM
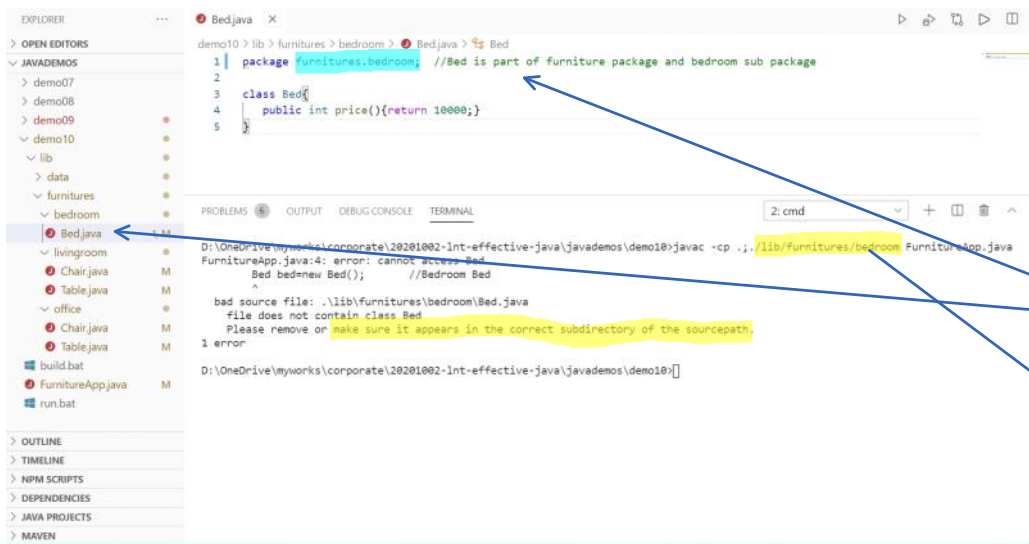
- Compiler is expecting **Bed** to be present in a folder
  - furnitures/bedroom

- **Is it not already present in the right folder?**
  - No.
  - Because we are searching for this folder by going inside this folder.
    - Remember this path is part of **classpath**
    - Javac goes into the folder and searches those folder inside

IMPORTANT!
  - The error is because package name is mentioned in **CLASSPATH**
  - You should never mention package itself in classpath
  - You should mention the Parent folder for package in class path

Referring a class defined inside the package

- Once you have created a class **Bed** inside a package **furnitures.bedroom,**
  - you can't access the class simply as **Bed**
    - There is not Bed present in global package
  - You have to access the class Bed using its package qualified name that is **furnitures.bedroom.Bed**

- Can't access Bed without package qualification
- Here is the right way to use it
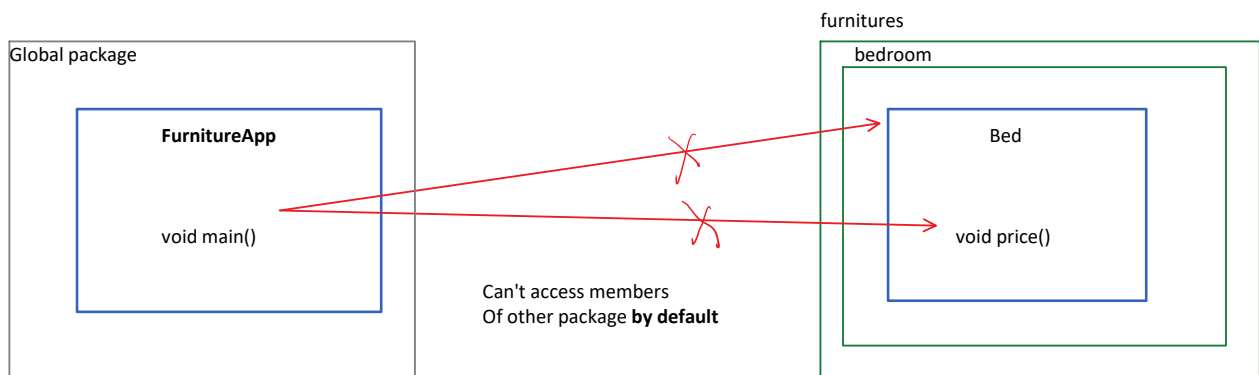
C

Package and Scopes

- By default, all elements inside a package (class, class fields, class methods) have a **package scope.**
- They are accessible by members of the same package but not outside the package
- When we write program without package, all classes are part of same global package and can access each other and their method without any problem


```
demo09 > ❶ FurnitureApp.java > ⬡ FurnitureApp > ⬡ main(String[])
   4        public static void main(String []args){
   5
   6            Chair chair=new Chair();   //Living room chair
   7
   8            Bed bed=new Bed();         //Bedroom Bed
   9
  10            Table table=new Table(); //living room table
  11
  12            List list=new List();
  13
  14            System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",chair, chai
  15            System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",bed, bed.pr
  16            System.out.printf("The price of %s is %d\n",
  17            table, table.price());
  18
  19
  20            System.out.println("list is "+list);
  21        }
  22    }
```

```
demo09 > lib > furnitures > bedroom > ❶ Bed.java > ...
   1    ^
   2
   3    class Bed{
   4        public int price(){return 10000;}
   5    }
```

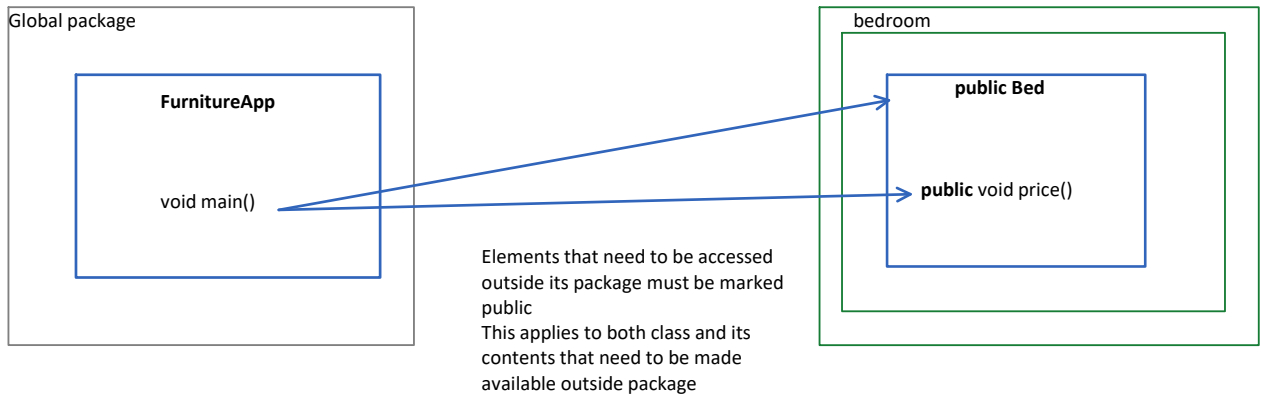Can Access members of same package
In this case global package

When Using Package

furnitures

Global package

FurnitureApp

void main()

bedroom

Bed

void price()

Can't access members
Of other package **by default**

Scope: public

When Using Package

furnitures

Global package

FurnitureApp

void main()

bedroom

public Bed

public void price()

Elements that need to be accessed
outside its package must be marked
public
This applies to both class and its
contents that need to be made
available outside package

Important!
- We don't need all classes and class contents to be directly
  accessible from outside
- Example
  - You car needs an engine
  - Engine need to be directly accessed by the driver
  - You access car using few public elements like
    - Steering
    - Gear
    - Clutch, Break, Acclereator Paddles
  - This public components internally use other
    components which are not directly used by drivers
- We can make
  - public class Steering{}
  - class Engine {} <— no scope is package scope

Assignment02

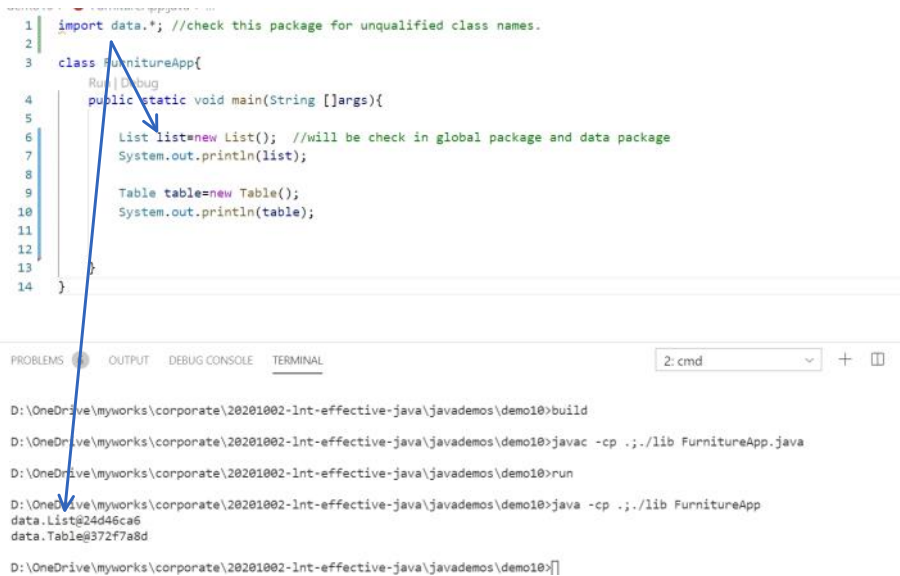Tuesday, October 20, 2020   12:11 PM

Complete the furniture shop app by
- Adding the right packages
- Use all the classes from all the package in the main function
- Update build and run script
- Build your project
- Run your project
- Take a screen shot of running code
- Update everything **Assignment02 folder**

Package Import

import packagename.*; or import an entire package

- It imports all the packages from the given package
- When you use an unqualified name it searches for this name in
    - Global package
    - Imported package
- **NOTE**
    - **import packagename.*** imports only current package and its classes
        - It **doesn't import** subpackages
        - **import furnitures.*** will not import subpackages or their classes like furnitures.bedroom.bed
        - You must import
            - **import furnitures.bedroom.*;**

```
 1   import data.*; //check this package for unqualified class names.
 2
 3   class FurnitureApp{
         Run | Debug
 4       public static void main(String []args){
 5
 6           List list=new List();  //will be check in global package and data package
 7           System.out.println(list);
 8
 9           Table table=new Table();
10           System.out.println(table);
11
12
13       }
14   }
```

```
PROBLEMS    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL                          2: cmd          +  ⬚

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo10>build

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo10>javac -cp .;./lib FurnitureApp.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo10>run

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo10>java -cp .;./lib FurnitureApp
data.List@24d46ca6
data.Table@372f7a8d

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo10>
```

Problem with the wildcard (*) import

```
FurnitureApp.java ×

demo10 > FurnitureApp.java > FurnitureApp > main(String[])
   1  import data.*; //check this package for unqualified class names.
   2  import furnitures.bedroom.*;
   3  import furnitures.livingroom.* ;
   4
   5  class FurnitureApp{
         Run | Debug
   6      public static void main(String []args){
   7
   8          List list=new List();  //will be check in global package and data package
   9          System.out.println(list);
  10
  11          Table table=new Table();  //CONFLICT: which Table?
  12          System.out.println(table);
  13
  14          Bed bed=new Bed();      //no conflict
  15          System.out.println(bed);
  16
  17          Chair chair=new Chair(); //no conflict mode
  18          System.out.println(chair);
```

(handwritten annotation: "Which Table" with arrow pointing to imports)

(handwritten annotation: "No Conflict Case" with arrow)

```
PROBLEMS  6    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL                        2: cmd

FurnitureApp.java:11: error: reference to Table is ambiguous
        Table table=new Table();
              ^
    both class furnitures.livingroom.Table in furnitures.livingroom and class data.Table in data match
FurnitureApp.java:11: error: reference to Table is ambiguous
        Table table=new Table();
              ^
    both class furnitures.livingroom.Table in furnitures.livingroom and class data.Table in data match
2 errors
```

Recommendation

Avoid wildcard imports

Single class Import (Selective Import)

- Selecting import imports a single class at a time
- They can override wild card import
- If single class import is specified it will be preferred to resolve conflicts coming from wild card import

```
FurnitureApp.java ×

demo10 > FurnitureApp.java > ...
   1  import data.*; //check this package for unqualified class names.
   2  import furnitures.bedroom.*;
   3  import furnitures.livingroom.* ;
   4  //avoiding wild card conflicts
   5  import data.Table;  //unqualified Table means Data.Table
   6
   7  class FurnitureApp{
         Run | Debug
   8      public static void main(String []args){
   9
  10          List list=new List();  //will be check in global package and data package
  11          System.out.println(list);
  12
  13          Table table=new Table();  //data.Table
  14          System.out.println(table);
  15
  16          Bed bed=new Bed();      //no conflict
  17          System.out.println(bed);
  18
  19          Chair chair=new Chair(); //furnitures.livingroom.Chair
  20          System.out.println(chair);
  21
  22          //How do I resolve furnitures.livingroom.Table
  23          //by using fully qualified paths
  24          furnitures.livingroom.Table table2=new furnitures.livingroom.Table();
  25          System.out.println(table2);
  26
  27          //same goes for office furnitures
  28
  29      }
```

(handwritten annotation: "overrides name conflict" with arrow)

(handwritten annotation: "Must have fully qualified name for a second conflict Class" with arrow)
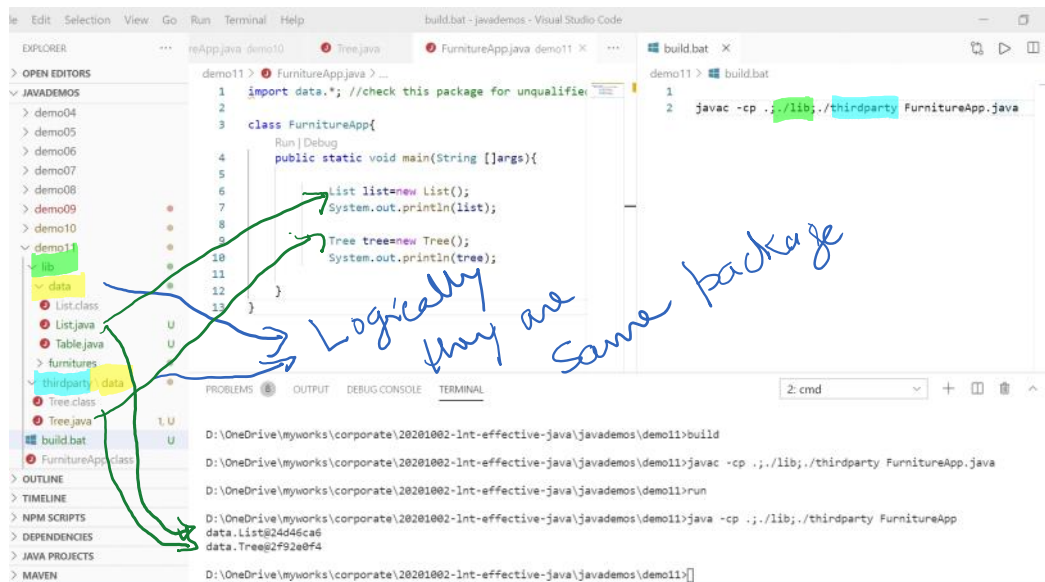
A Good Package Name?

Tuesday, October 20, 2020   1:11 PM

A Package Name Avoid class name conflict. What if Package Name Conflict?

- What if two developer choose to create same package **data**
- **Is it likely?**
  - **YES.**

How to resolve package name conflicts?

- **Package name doesn't conflict. They merge!**

- Package with same in different physical paths are considered to be same package.
- There names don't conflict.
- The content of two packages are treated as part of same package

What is the probability that two different developers would end up creating a package called **data** and have a class inside this package called **List?**

- It is very likely.
- List is a popular element in programming (and real world)
- A List is most likely be present in a package which would be called
  - data
  - collection
  - Datastructure
- Because these names are few, it is highly likely that many developers would use the same packages to house same classes

What happens if two different package with same name exists in the class path
- They merge as one package

What happens if these two different package has class with same name?

- The class name conflicts
- There is no resolution to this problem
  - Java has no solution to this problem
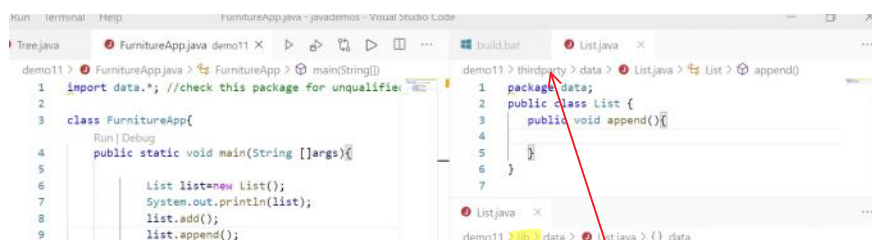
- Due to classpath order

```
4        public static void main(String []args){
5
6            List list=new List();
7            System.out.println(list);
8            list.add();
9            list.append();
10           Tree tree=new Tree();
11           System.out.println(tree);
12
13       }
14   }
```

```
5    |  }
6    }
7
```

List.java   ×

demo11 > lib > data > ● List.java > {} data
```
1    package data;   //we decided that my package starts
2
3    public class List{
4        public void add(){
5            System.out.println("item added to the list'
6        }
7    }
```

- Due to classpath order, javac/java never sees the second class with conflicting name
- Since Java does see it and doesn't complain for it, there is no way to resolve it

PROBLEMS 10   OUTPUT   DEBUG CONSOLE   TERMINAL

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo11>build

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo11>javac -cp .;./lib;./thirdparty FurnitureApp.java
FurnitureApp.java:9: error: cannot find symbol
        list.append();
            ^
  symbol: method append()
  location: variable list of type List
1 error

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo11>

Conventional Solution

- Make sure your package name is unique
- Generally we never create a one level package (eg. Data)
- We create nested package
- The root package should be an identity/branding package
  - E.g.
    - vivek.data   <— data belongs to vivek
    - santosh.data <— data belongs to santosh

Recommendations

- Make sure your identity pacakge (root package) is unique
- One way to ensure is to use copyrighted names as identity
  - Your name is not copyrighted
- Company Name is copyrighted
- We generally use our domain name as package name (in reverse order)
  - Example
    - in.conceptarchitect.data
    - com.ltts.projedt19.data
    - com.ltts.commons.data
    - in.conceptarchitect.furnitures.office

- A package may include project name or department name as sub package in case or large organization

Problem!

- What is the probability that two vivek will create a package called data and have a class inside called List?
  - High Probality
  - Human names are quite common
    - Not a great choice for avoiding name conflict
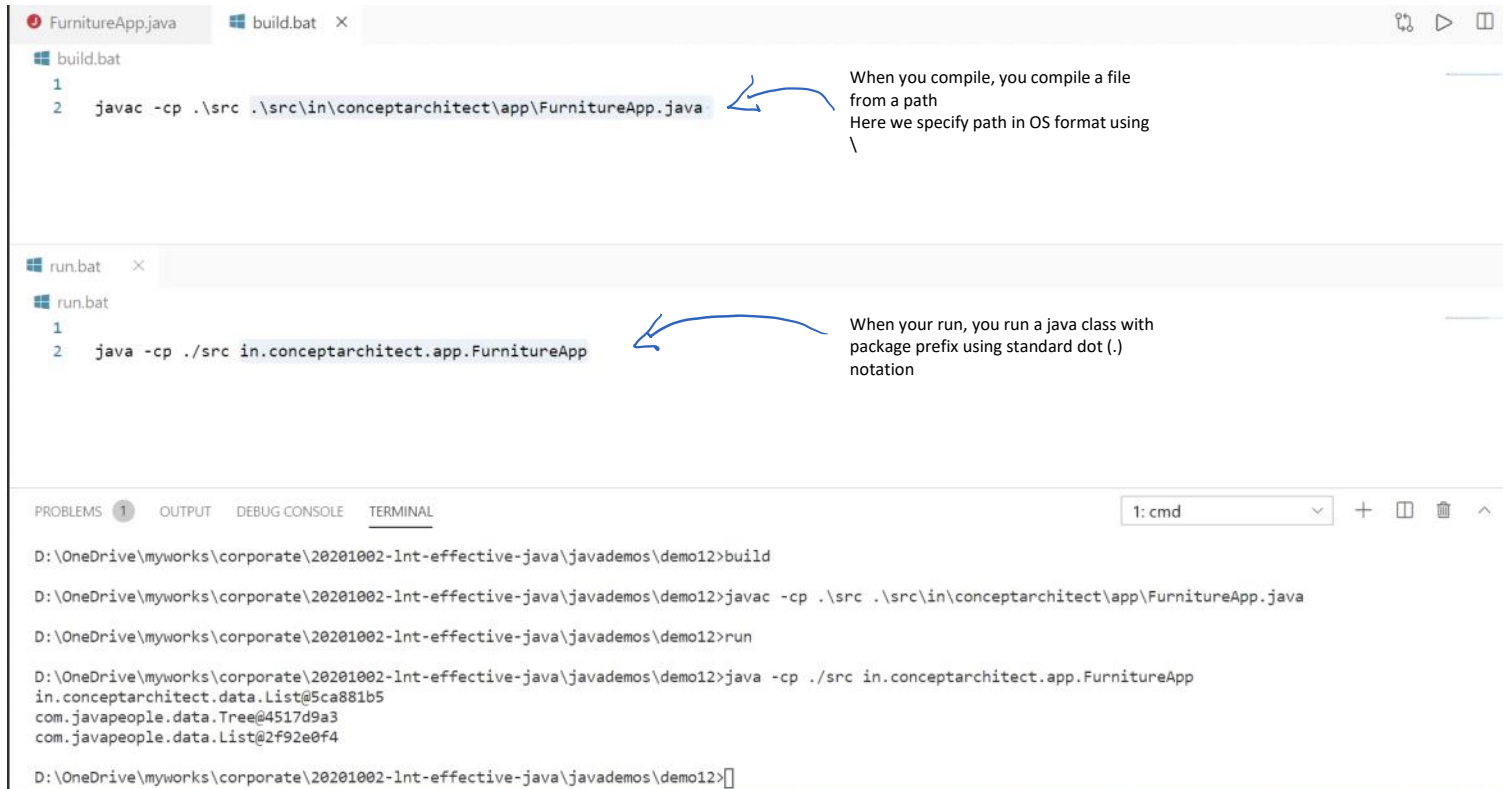
Assignment03

Tuesday, October 20, 2020   1:40 PM

- Start with demo11
- Create your brand:
  - You may use
    - in.surname.name as your package
- Add identity spaces for **lib packages** as **your brand package**
- Add identity package **com.javapeople** as identity to the thirdparty library
- Use all the classes created so far
- Create build path and screenshots.

Building Project with nested classes

Tuesday, October 20, 2020   3:19 PM

```
FurnitureApp.java    build.bat  ×

build.bat
1
2    javac -cp .\src .\src\in\conceptarchitect\app\FurnitureApp.java
```

When you compile, you compile a file from a path
Here we specify path in OS format using
\

```
run.bat  ×

run.bat
1
2    java -cp ./src in.conceptarchitect.app.FurnitureApp
```

When your run, you run a java class with package prefix using standard dot (.) notation

```
PROBLEMS  1    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL                          1: cmd

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>build

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>javac -cp .\src .\src\in\conceptarchitect\app\FurnitureApp.java

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>run

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>java -cp ./src in.conceptarchitect.app.FurnitureApp
in.conceptarchitect.data.List@5ca881b5
com.javapeople.data.Tree@4517d9a3
com.javapeople.data.List@2f92e0f4

D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-1nt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>[]
```

Organizing your code for Deployment

Tuesday, October 20, 2020   3:21 PM

```
D:\OneDrive\myworks\corporate\20201002-lnt-effective-java\javademos\demo12>tree/f
Folder PATH listing for volume Data
Volume serial number is F8C2-FD66
D:.
│   build.bat
│   run.bat
│
└───src
    ├───com
    │   └───javapeople
    │       └───data
    │               List.class
    │               List.java
    │               Tree.class
    │               Tree.java
    │
    └───in
        └───conceptarchitect
            ├───app
            │       FurnitureApp.class
            │       FurnitureApp.java
            │
            ├───data
            │       List.class
            │       List.java
            │       Table.java
            │
            └───furnitures
                ├───bedroom
                │       Bed.java
                │
                ├───livingroom
                │       Chair.java
                │       Table.java
                │
                └───office
                        Chair.java
                        Table.java
```

- **Source file and .class files are present in same folder**
- **Source file is generally not required to run the code**
- **You may not distribute or share your source code with client. You will give only .class file**
- **As a developer we keep deleting older version of class files.**
- **Keeping them separate would be great for application design.**

Solution

1. Keep all source files in **src** folder
2. Keep all class files in **classes** folder

Javac -d switch

- You can specify -d switch on javac to specify the folder in which you will store the class files
- In case of packages it will automatically create the package sub foders

```
├───classes
│   ├───com
│   │   └───javapeople
│   │       └───data
│   │               List.class
│   │               Tree.class
│   │
│   └───in
│       └───conceptarchitect
│           ├───app
│           │       FurnitureApp.class
│           │
│           ├───data
│           │       List.class
│           │
│           └───furnitures
│               └───bedroom
│                       Bed.class
│
└───src
    ├───com
    │   └───javapeople
    │       └───data
    │               List.java
    │               Tree.java
    │
    └───in
        └───conceptarchitect
            ├───app
            │       FurnitureApp.java
            │
            ├───data
            │       List.java
            │       Table.java
            │
            └───furnitures
                ├───bedroom
                │       Bed.java
                │
                ├───livingroom
                        Chair.java
                        Table.java
```

1. Classes are organized and stored separtely
2. Only those classes required by the client is compiled
3. You can distribute the classes folder and not source folder
4. You can delete all classes at once by deleting the classes folder

```
    │      Chair.java
    │      Table.java
    │
    └──office
            Chair.java
            Table.java
```