Software Development Methods – Java – Part 1

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Hello, World!

The Java platform

Data types

Operators

Control structures

Hello, World!

HelloWorld.java

```java
public class HelloWorld {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
       System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
}
```

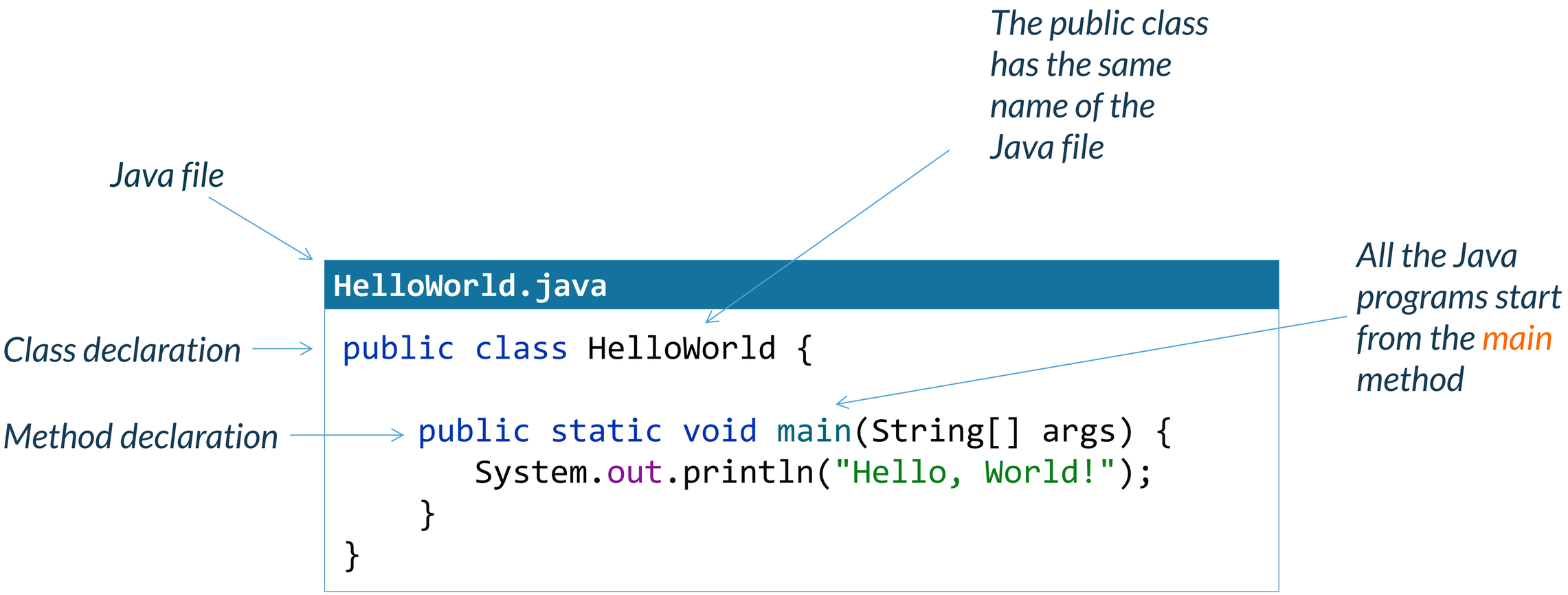
Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs

```
$ java HelloWorld.java
Hello world!
```

Compile and Run

```
$ javac HelloWorld.java
$ ls
HelloWorld.class  HelloWorld.java
$ java HelloWorld
Hello world!
```

Hello, World! – Analysis of the program



Hello, World! - Compilation

The java compiler javac takes a list of source Java files and it compiles the corresponding class files

A class file is compiled for each class defined in the source files

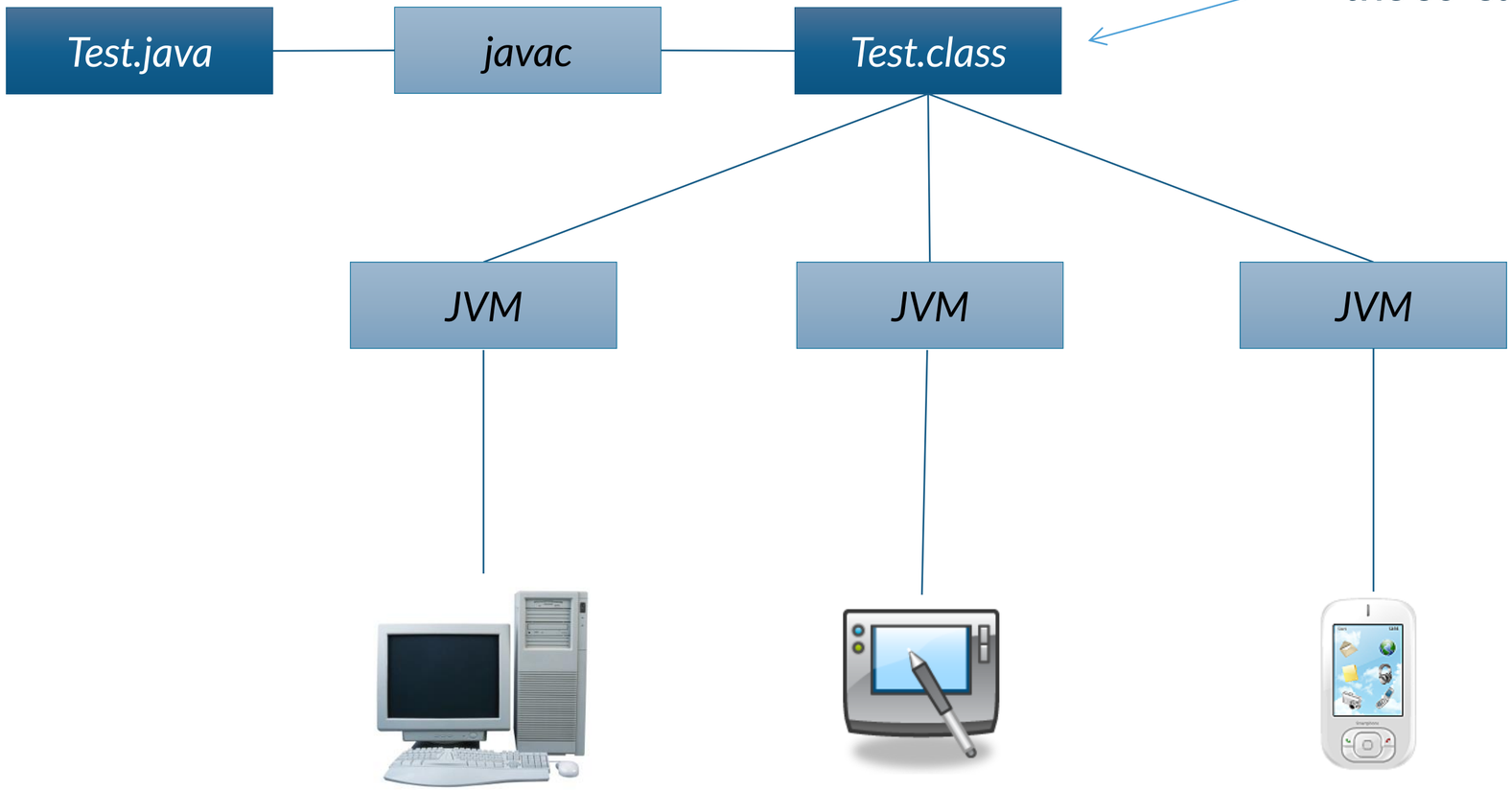
```
$ javac HelloWorld.java
$ ls
HelloWorld.class  HelloWorld.java
$ java HelloWorld
Hello, World!
```

A java program is run invoking the java virtual machine (JVM) on the class containing the main method

Why do we need both java and javac to run a Java program?

The Java platform

The output of the java compiler is not executable code but it is the so-called bytecode



The compiled code is independent of the architecture of the computer

Which Java?

- *The latest Java version is Java 17*
  - *released on 14 September 2021*
- *Java releases follow a 6 months cycle*
- *Java 17 is a Long Term Support (LTS) release*
  - *LTS are planned every 3 years*
- *There are many vendors*
  - *Oracle*
  - *Amazon*
  - *IBM*
  - *openJDK*

JRE or JDK

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

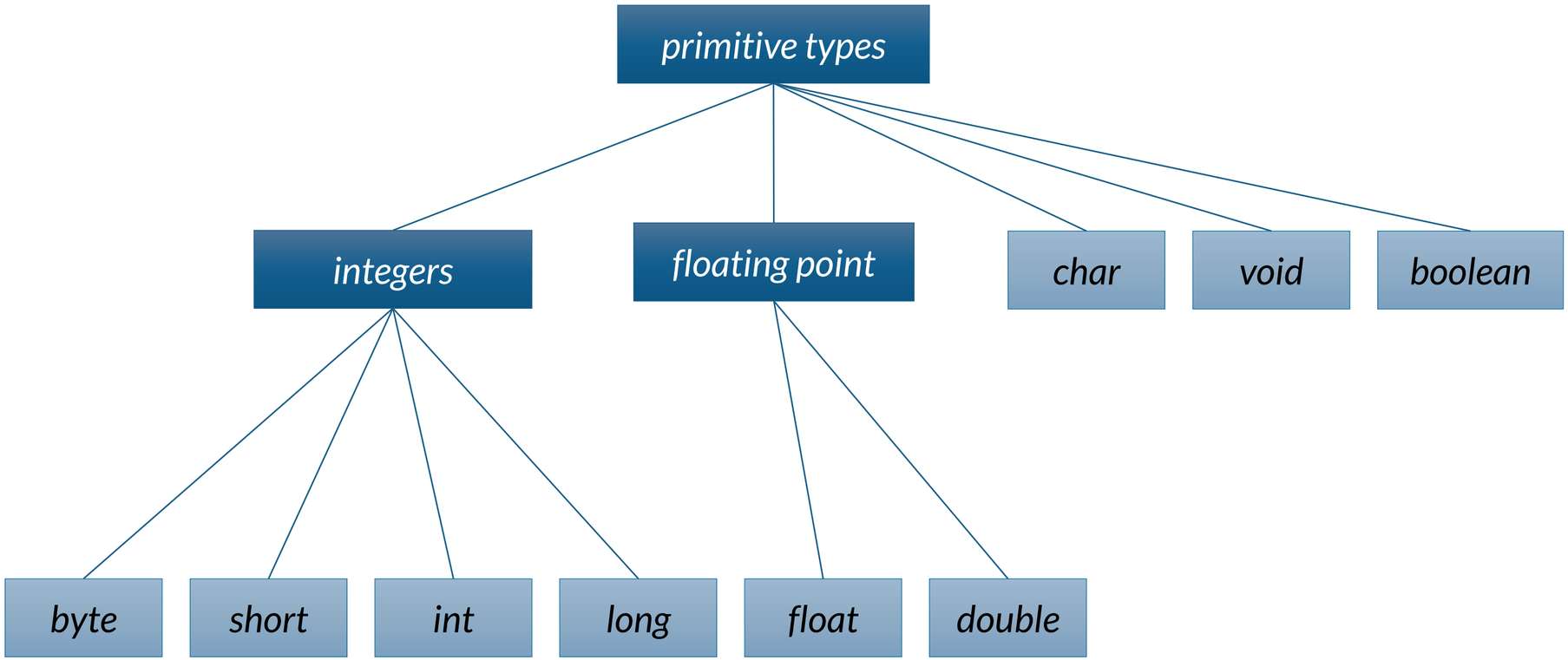
The JRE is the Java distribution that includes the JVM used to run Java programs

Java Development Kit (JDK)

The JDK is the Java distribution that includes the compiler used to compile the Java files, it includes the JRE

Primitive types

Java provides the following primitive types



Data type ranges

Type	Width	Range
byte	*8*	*-128 to 127*
short	*16*	*-32,768 to 32767*
int	*32*	*-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647*
long	*64*	*-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807*
char	*16*	*0 to 65535*
float	*32*	*1.4e-45 to 3.4e+38*
double	*64*	*4.9e-324 to 1.8e+308*

Variable and constant definition

```
int x;
double d = 0.33;
float f = 0.22F;
char c = 'a';
boolean ready = true;

x = 15;
```

Variables are declared specifying their type and name, and initialized in the point of declaration, or later with the assignment expression

Constants are declared with the word final in front. The specification of the initial value is compulsory

```
final double pi = 3.1415;
final int maxSize = 100_000;
final char lastLetter = 'z';
```

```
var f = 10.0; // a double variable
var i = 50;     // an int variable
```

Only local variables can be declared without an explicitly declared type by using the so-called type inference

Type conversion and casting

Java performs automatic conversions when there is no risk for data to be lost, widening conversion

- *from int to long*
- *from long to double*
- *from float to double*
- *…*

When there is the risk for data to be lost, you must declare the explicit type conversion, narrowing conversion or casting

Conversion	Rules
from integer to integer (e.g., long to int)	*Integer component is reduced modulo the target type size*
from floating point to integer (e.g., double to int)	*Fractional component is truncated* *Integer component is reduced modulo the target type size*
from double to float	*The number is rounded to the closest float, including +Infinity and -Infinity*

Casting

To specify conversions where data can be lost it is necessary to use the cast operator.

TestCast.java

```
public class TestCast {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    int a = 'x';          // 'x' is a character
    long b = 34;           // 34 is an int
    float c = 1002;        // 1002 is an int
    double d = 3.45F;      // 3.45F is a float

    long e = 34;
    int f = (int) e;            // e is a long
    double g = 3.45;
    float h = (float) g;        // g is a double
  }
}
```

Strings

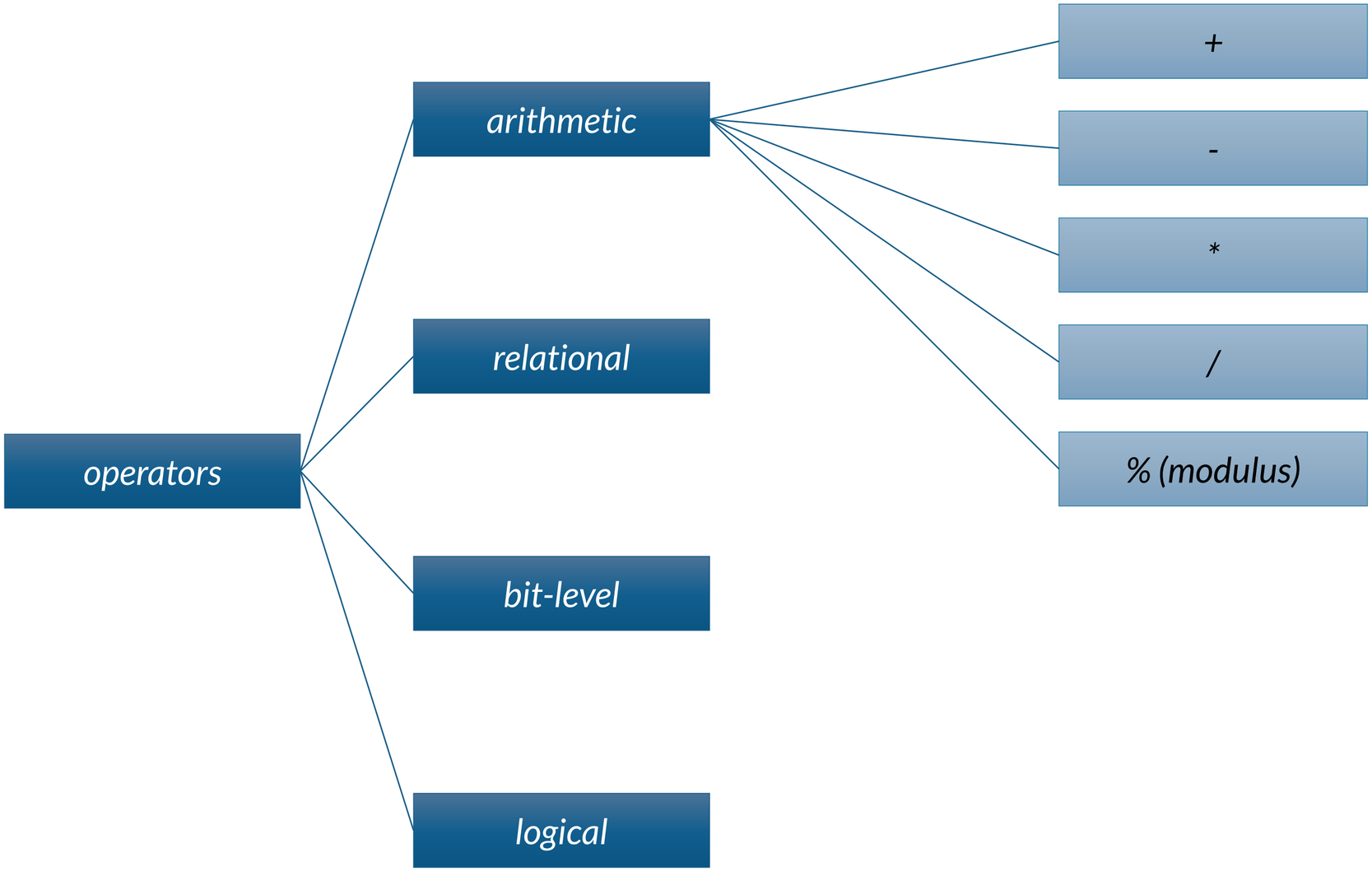
Strings are not a basic type, but defined as a class, more details later!

```
String a = "abc";
```

If the expression begins with a string and uses the + operator, then the next argument is converted to a string

```
int cost = 22;
String b = "the cost is " + cost + " euro";
```

Arithmetic operators



Type promotion

byte, *short* and *char* operands are always converted to *int* in arithmetic expressions

If an operand is a long, the whole expression is converted to long

If one operand is a float, the whole expression is converted to float

If one operand is a double, the whole expression is converted to double

```
byte b1 = 3;
byte b2 = 4;
byte b3 = b1 * b2; // Incompatible types
byte b4 = (byte) (b1 * b2);
```

Can you explain this result?

```
double q = 3 / 2; // 1 !!!!
```

Example with arithmetic operators

Arithmetic.java

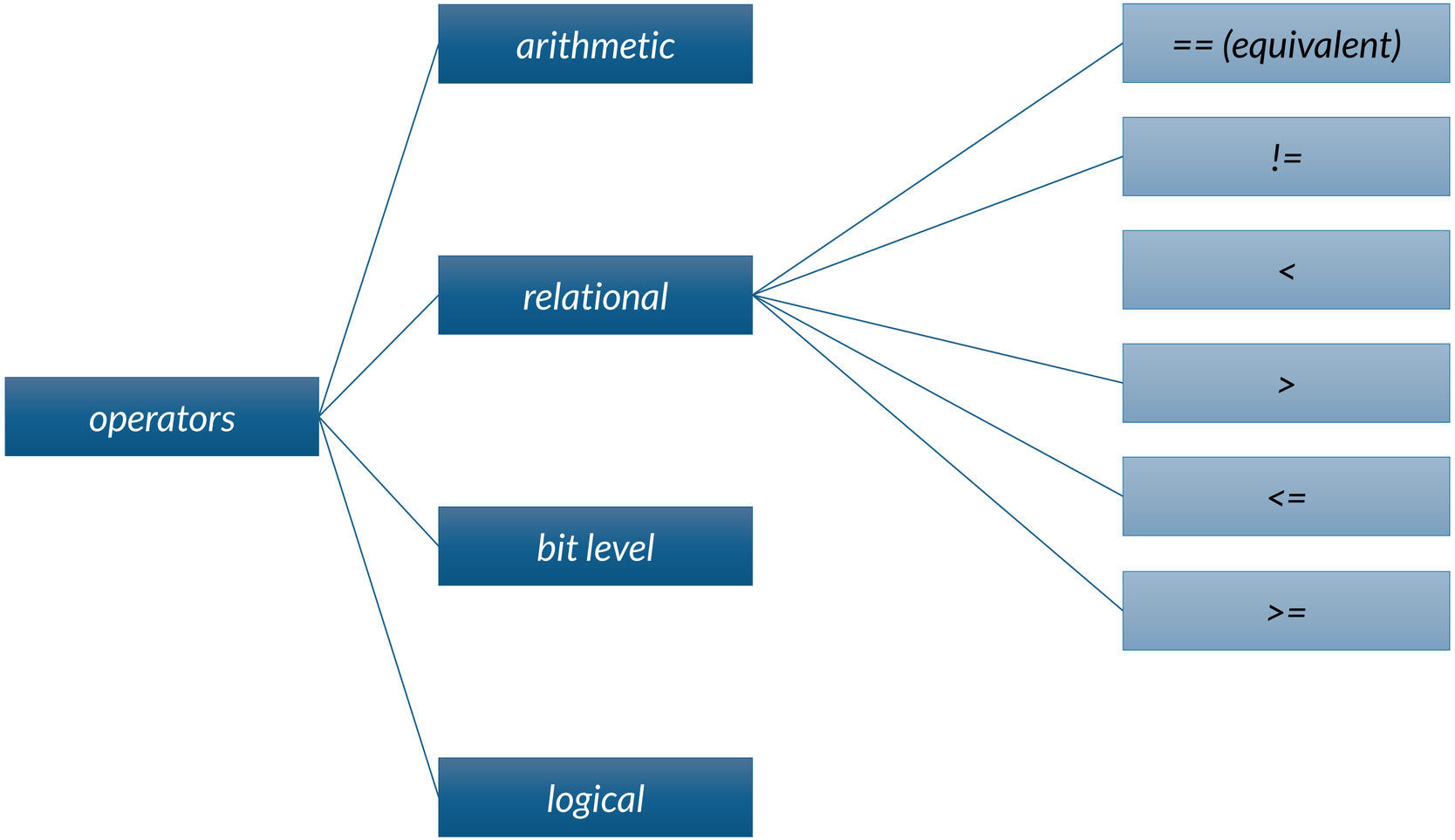
```
public class Arithmetic {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 12;
    x += 5; // x = x + 5
    System.out.println(x);

    int a = 12, b = 12;
    System.out.print(a++);    // printed and then incremented
    System.out.print(a);

    System.out.print(++b);    // incremented and then printed
    System.out.println(b);
  }
}
```

```
$ java Arithmetic
17
12 13 13 13
```

Relational operators



Example with relational operators

TestBoolean.java

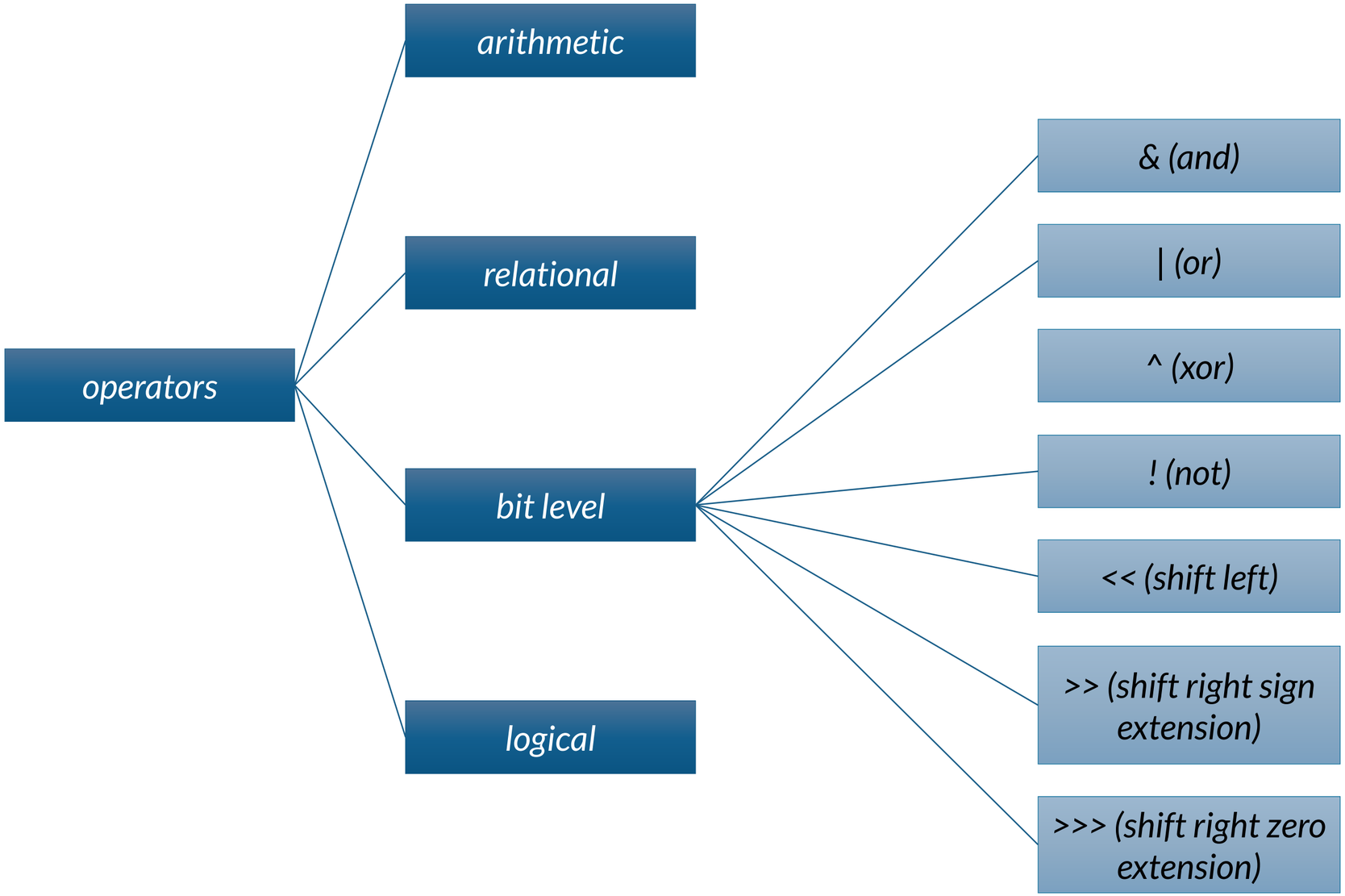
```
public class TestBoolean {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 12, y = 33;

    System.out.println(x < y);
    System.out.println(x != y - 21);

    boolean test = x >= 10;
    System.out.println(test);
  }
}
```

```
$ java TestBoolean
true
false
true
```

Bit level operators



Example with bit-level operators

Bits.java

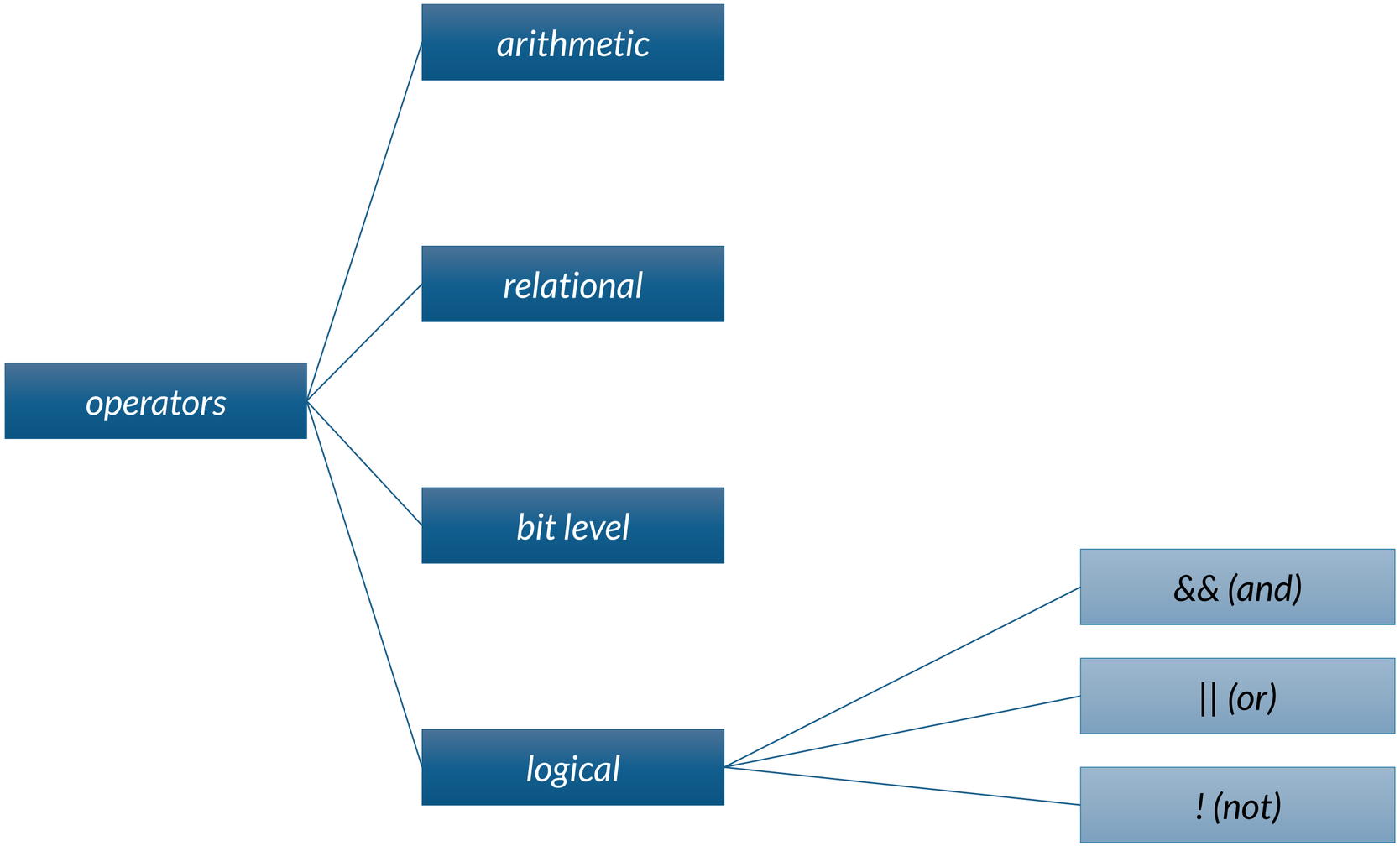
```
public class Bits {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 0b00000000000000000000000000010110;
    int y = 0b00000000000000000000000000110011;

    System.out.println(x & y);                  // 00000000000000000000000000010010
    System.out.println(x | y);                  // 00000000000000000000000000110111
    System.out.println(x ^ y);                  // 00000000000000000000000000100101
    System.out.println(~x);                     // 11111111111111111111111111101001

    x = 0b00000000000000000000000000001001; // 9
    System.out.println(x >> 3);                 // 00000000000000000000000000000001
    System.out.println(x >>>3);                 // 00000000000000000000000000000001

    x = -9;                                     // 11111111111111111111111111110111
    System.out.println(x >> 3);                 // 11111111111111111111111111111110
    System.out.println(x >>>3);                 // 00011111111111111111111111111110
  }
}
```

Logical operators



Example with logical operators

Logical.java

```
public class Logical {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 12, y = 33;
    double d = 2.45, e = 4.54;

    System.out.println(x < y && d < e);
    System.out.println(!(x < y));

    boolean test = 'a' > 'z';
    System.out.println(test || d - 2.1 > 0);
  }
}
```

```
$ java Logical
true
false
true
```

Please note that there are also logical non-short circuit operators. Investigate about them

The ? operator

Sort of if-then-else that given a conditional expression chooses between two expressions

```
condition ? expression1 : expression2
```

If condition is true, expression1 is evaluated, otherwise expression2 is evaluated.

The ?-expression assumes the result of the evaluated expression.

```
System.out.println(expression ? "It rains" : "It doesn’t rain")
```

Control structures: if

If.java

```
public class If {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    char c = 'x';

    if ((c >= 'a' && c <= 'z') || (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z'))
      System.out.println("letter: " + c);
    else
      if (c >= '0' && c <= '9')
        System.out.println("digit: " + c);
      else {
        System.out.println("the character is: " + c);
        System.out.println("it is not a letter nor a digit");
      }
   }
}
```

```
$ java If
letter: x
```

Control structures: while

While.java

```
public class While {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    final float initialValue = 2.34F;
    final float step = 0.11F;
    final float limit = 4.69F;
    float var = initialValue;

    int counter = 0;
    while (var < limit) {
      var += step;
      counter++;
    }
    System.out.println("Incremented " + counter + " times");
  }
}
```

```
$ java While
Incremented 22 times
```

Control structures: for

For.java

```
public class For {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    final float initialValue = 2.34F;
    final float step = 0.11F;
    final float limit = 4.69F;
    int counter = 0;

    for (float var = initialValue; var < limit; var += step)
      counter++;
    System.out.println("Incremented " + counter + " times");
  }
}
```

```
$ java For
Incremented 22 times
```

Control structures: break and continue

BreakContinue.java

```
public class BreakContinue {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    for (int counter = 0; counter < 10; counter++) {

      if (counter % 2 == 1) continue; // start a new iteration if the counter is odd
      if (counter == 8) break; // abandon the loop if the counter is equal to 8

      System.out.println(counter);
    }
    System.out.println("done.");
  }
}
```

```
$ java BreakContinue
0 2 4 6 done.
```

Control structures: switch

Switch.java

```
public class Switch {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    boolean leapYear = true;
    int days = 0;

    for (int month = 1; month <= 12; month++) {
      switch(month) {
        case 1:// months with 31 days
        case 3:
        case 5:
        case 7:
        case 8:
        case 10:
        case 12: days += 31;
          break;
 case 2: // February is a special case
        if (leapYear)
          days += 29;
        else
          days += 28;
        break;
 default: // a month with 30 days
        days += 30;
        break;
      }
    }
    System.out.println(days);
  }
}
```

```
$ java Switch
366
```

The switch-expression must evaluate to byte, short, char, int, enum, or String

Arrays

Arrays can be used to store elements of the same type

```
int[] a;
float[] b;
String[] c;
```

```
int[] a = {13, 56, 2034, 4, 55};
float[] b = {1.23F, 2.1F};
String[] c = {"Java","is","great"};
```

Important: The declaration does not specify a size. However, it can be inferred when initialized

Anther possibility to allocate space for arrays consists in the use of the operator new

```
int i = 3,j = 5;
double[] d;

d = new double[i+j];
```

Arrays

Java arrays are 0-based. The components can be accessed with an integer index with values from 0 to length-1.

```
a[2] = 1000;
```

```
int len = a.length;
```

Every array has a member called length that can be used to get the length of the array

Components of the arrays are initialized with default values

```
int []a = new int[3];
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
  System.out.println(a[i]);
}
```

```
0
0
0
```

Arrays

Arrays.java

```java
public class Arrays {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] a = {2, 4, 3, 1};

    // compute the summation of the elements of a
    int sum = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) sum += a[i];

    // create an array of the size computed before
    float[] d = new float[sum];
    for (int i = 0; i < d.length; i++) d[i] = 1.0F / (i+1);

     // print values in odd positions
    for (int i = 1; i < d.length; i += 2)
      System.out.println("d[" + i + "]=" + d[i]);
  }
}
```

```
$ java Arrays
d[1]=0.5
d[3]=0.25
d[5]=0.16666667
d[7]=0.125
d[9]=0.1
```

The for-each iteration

ForEach.java

```
public class ForEach {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] a = {2,4,3,1};

    // compute the summation of the elements of a
    int sum = 0;
    for (int x : a) sum += x;

    // create an array of the size computed before
    float[] d = new float[sum];
    for (int i = 0; i < d.length; i++) d[i] = 1.0F / (i+1);

     // print all values (note the use of type inference!!)
    for (var f : d)
      System.out.println(f);
  }
}
```

Assignment

Implement a Calculator class to perform arithmetic operations.

```
$ java Calculator 6 + 4.1
10.1
$ java Calculator 3.6 / -2
-1.8
$ java Calculator 8.5 * 9
76.5
$ java Calculator -3.14
-3.14
```

I let you discover how to convert strings to numbers

Enhance the calculator so that it can handle concatenated operations

```
$ java Calculator 6 + 4.1 * 3
10.1
30.3
$ java Calculator 3.6 / 2 + -0.3 / .5
1.8
1.5
3
```

The Java specification

The Java Language and Virtual Machine Specification are available here
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/

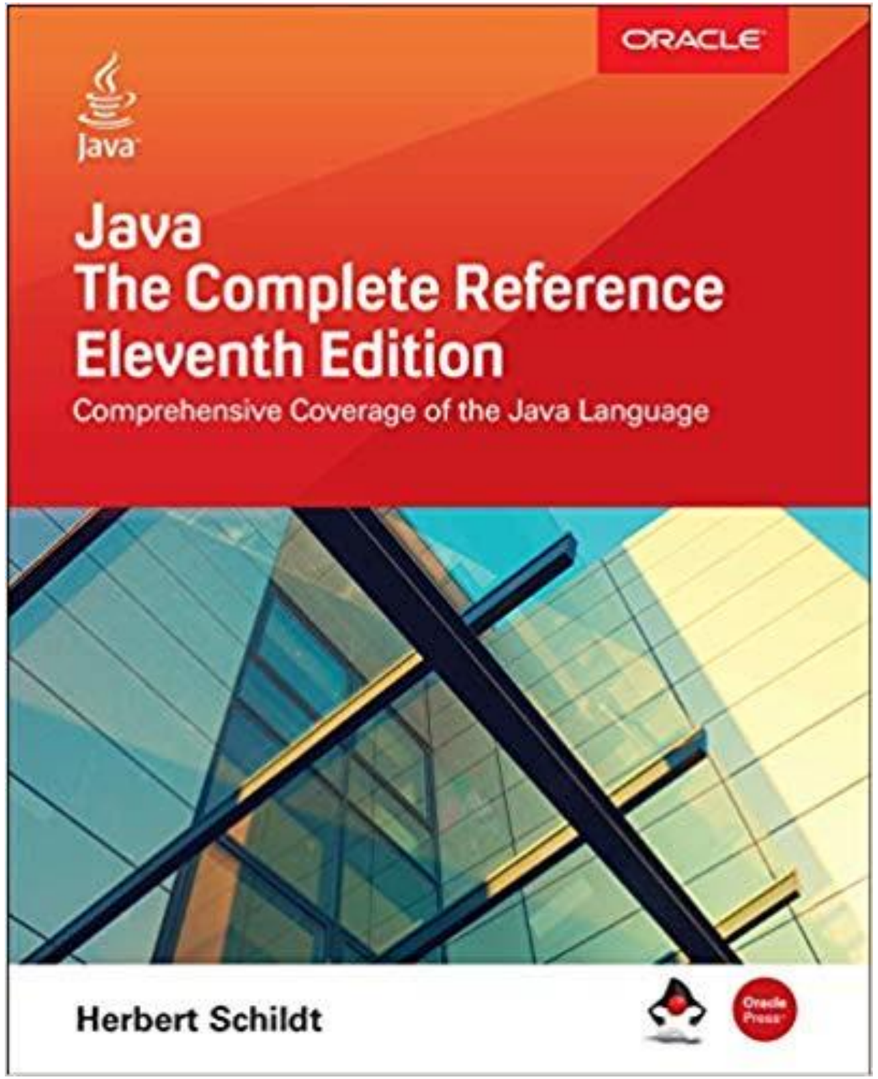
The API documentation is available here
https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/index.html

The Java language evolution is driven by the Java Community Process (JCP)
https://www.jcp.org/en/home/index

The JCP is the mechanism for developing standard technical specifications for Java technology. Anyone can register for the site and participate in reviewing and providing feedback for the Java Specification Requests (JSRs), and anyone can sign up to become a JCP Member and then participate on the Expert Group of a JSR or even submit their own JSR Proposals.

A more informal place to discuss the new features of Java is the JDK Enhancement Proposals (JEP)
https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/0

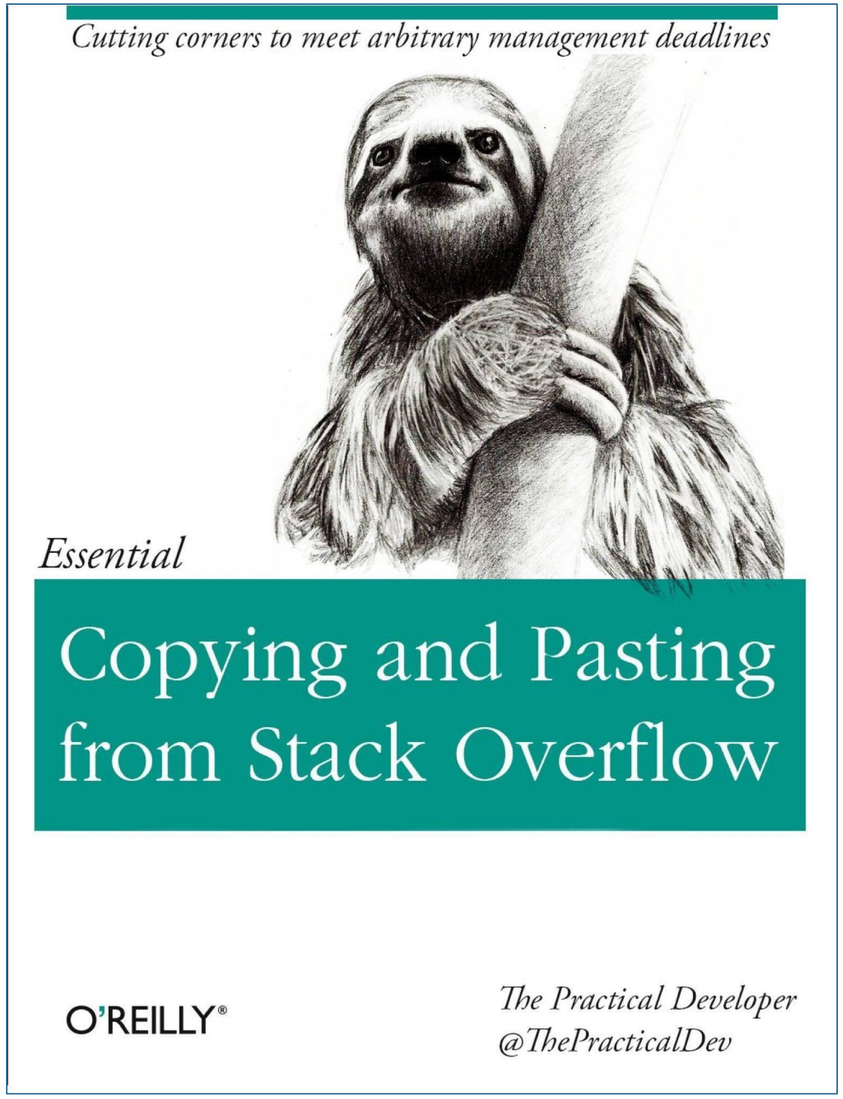
If you need a book reference



The list of good Java books is endless and continuously growing. They are good as introduction to the language at the beginning and as a reference later.

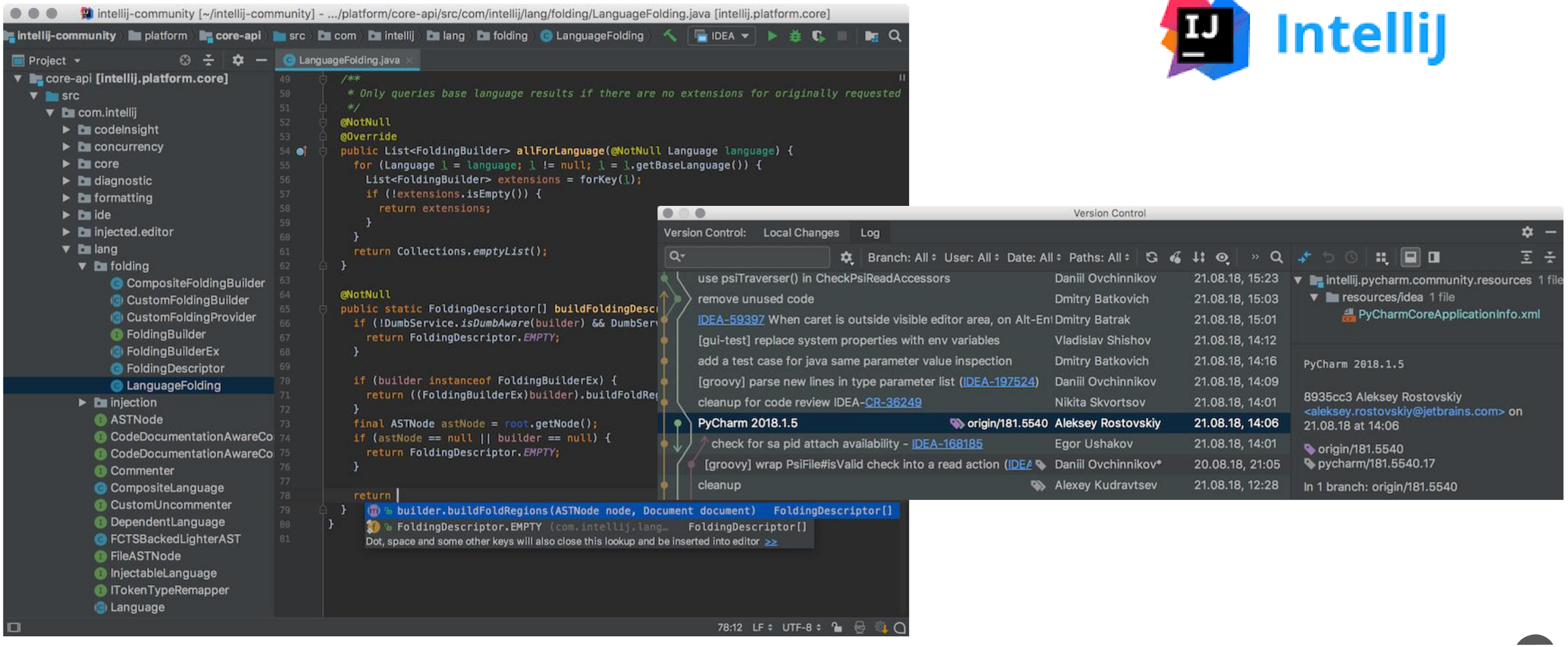
The same information they provide can be found by googling but usually in the web it is more fragmented and less structured.

Don’t buy this book



Or at least don’t copy code that is 12 years old…

Recommended development tool



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Thank you!

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