



Object-Oriented Programming in the Java language



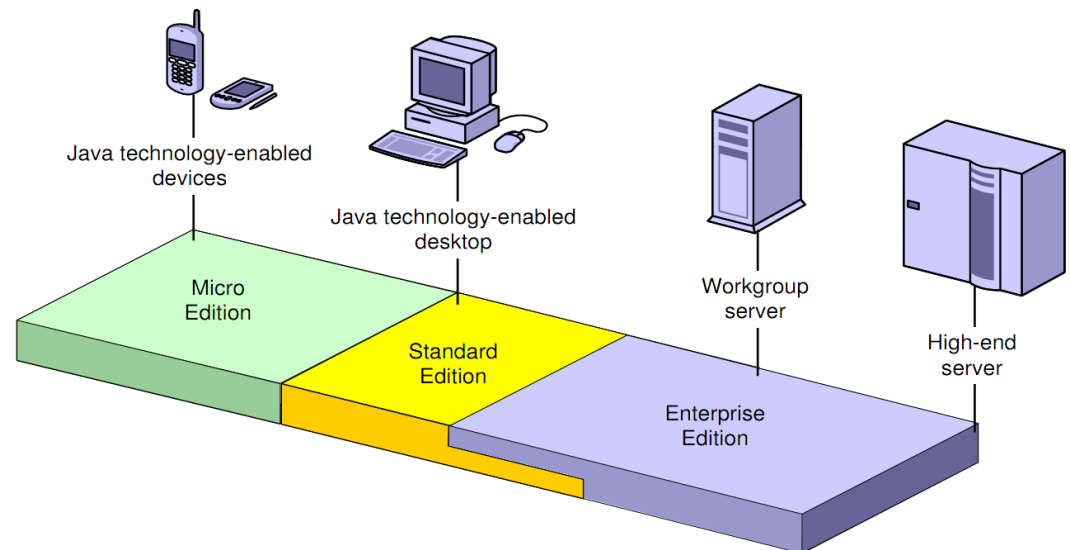
Part 0. Java fundamentals

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<http://www.berkut.mk.ua>



What Java is?

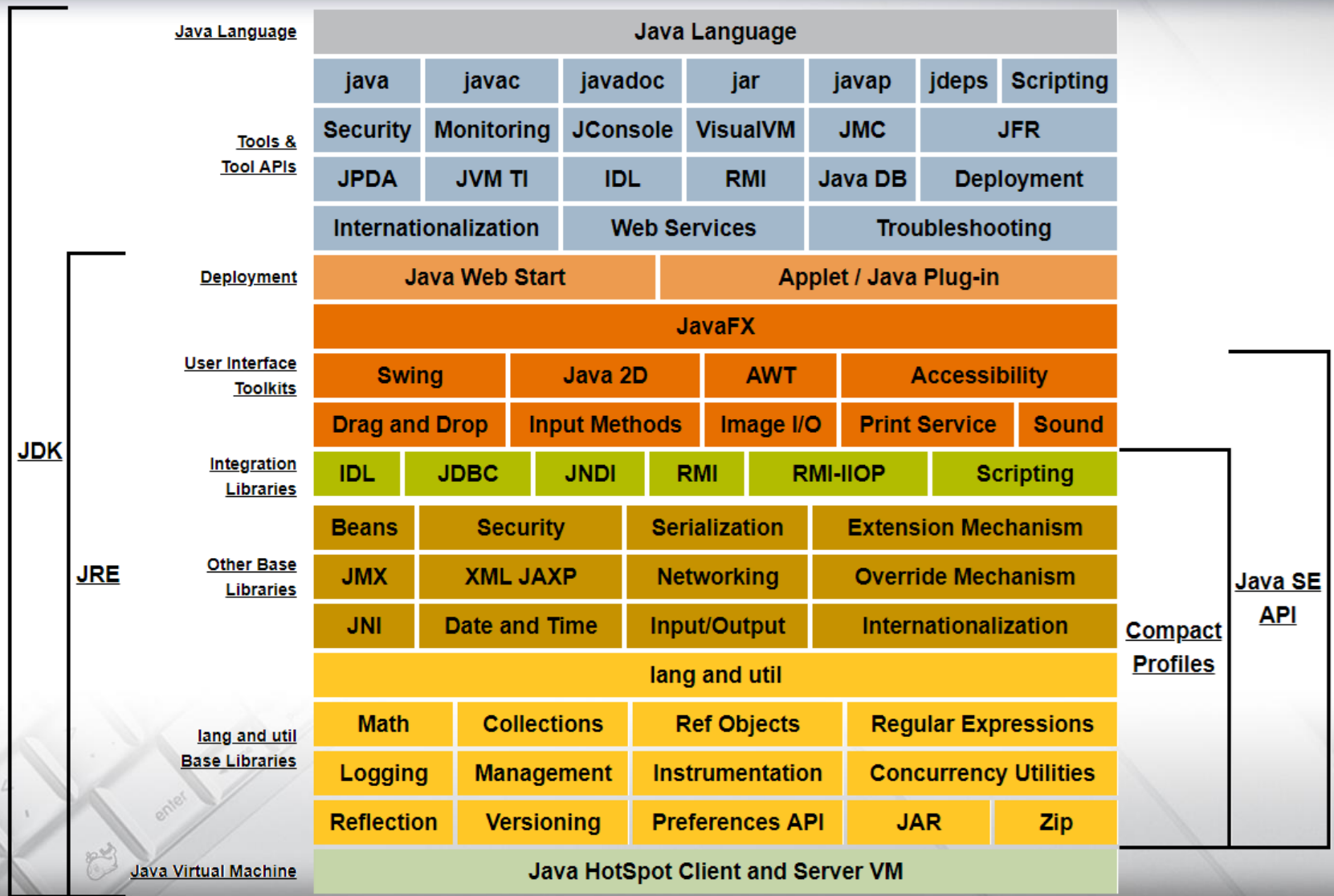
- Programming language
- Platform:
 - Hardware
 - Software OS: Windows, Linux, Solaris, MacOS etc.
- Developer's community
- Technologies



Java Platform

- Developer tools are for any platform.
- Java Virtual Machine, JVM ensures uniformity of the interface with the operating system.
- Portability: «Write once, run everywhere».
- Provided with rich class library JDK (Java Development Kit).
- JRE (Java Runtime Environment) – environment that allows you to run the Java programs

Java SE Technologies



Brief history of Java

- Was created in 1991-1995 by James Gosling group
- First name was “Oak”
 - Renamed to Java, because language Oak was exist.
- Official birthday – May 23, 1995
- Main reason for create
 - The need for platform-free language to embed in appliances
- Possibility of using for WWW



Development of Java: releases

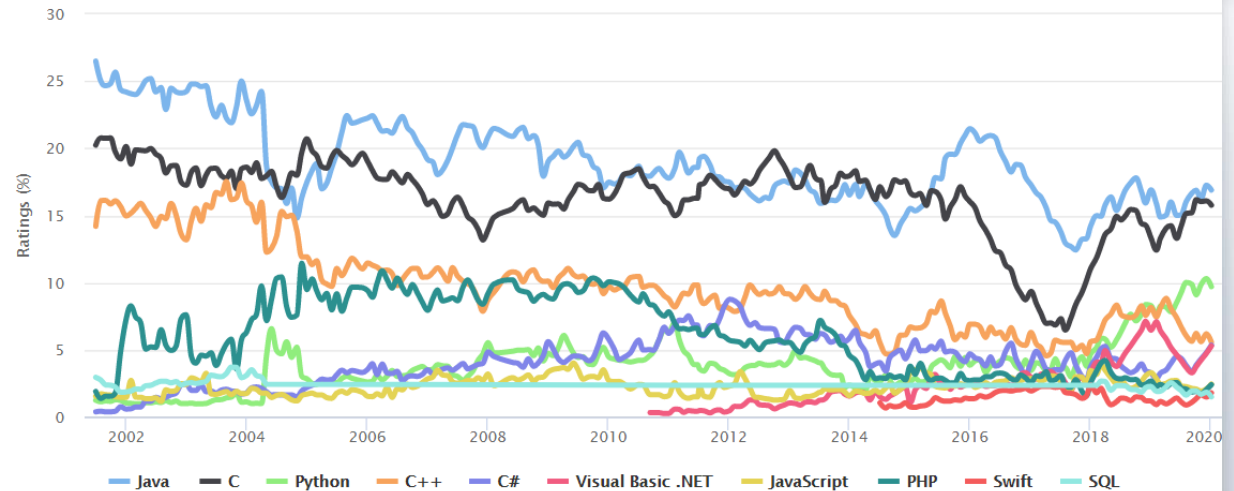
- 1.4.0 Merlin 2002/2/13
- 1.4.1 Hopper 2002/10/16
- 1.4.2 Mantis 2003/5/29
- 5.0 Java SE 5 2004/9/30
- Java SE 6 2006/12/15
- Java SE 7 2011/7/7
- **Java SE 8 2014/3/18**
- Java SE 9 2017/9/27
- Java SE 10 2018/3/20
- **Java SE 11 2018/9/25**
- *Java SE 12 2019/03/19*
- *Java SE 13 2019/09/17*
- *Java SE 14 2020/03/17 (scheduled)*



Tiobe index

TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com



01.18	01.19	Language	Rating	Change
1	1	Java	16.896%	-0.01%
2	2	C	15.773%	+2.44%
4	3	Python	9.704%	+1.41%
3	4	C++	5.574%	-2.58%
7	5	Visual Basic .NET	5.287%	-1.17%
6	6	JavaScript	2.451%	-0.85%
5	7	PHP	2.405%	-0.28%

Java vs C++ differences

- Operator overloading
- Multiply inheritance
- Automated type casting
- Address arithmetic
- Destructors
- ...

All this out!

Google: "java c++ differences"

Portable code in Java

- Programs distribute as class-files or as jar-packages.
- Class-file contains intermediate code (bytecode).
- Bytecode – is set of data and statement sequence for JVM.
- Class-files execute by JVM.
- Class-file structure can be changed with changing of JVM.

Course organisation

- Objectives
- Program
- Tools
- Summarizing
- Term paper



Course objectives

- Learn Java (Kotlin) basics
- Using modern IDE for Java
- Learn of Object-Oriented principles of program design
- Learn of standard libraries



Program

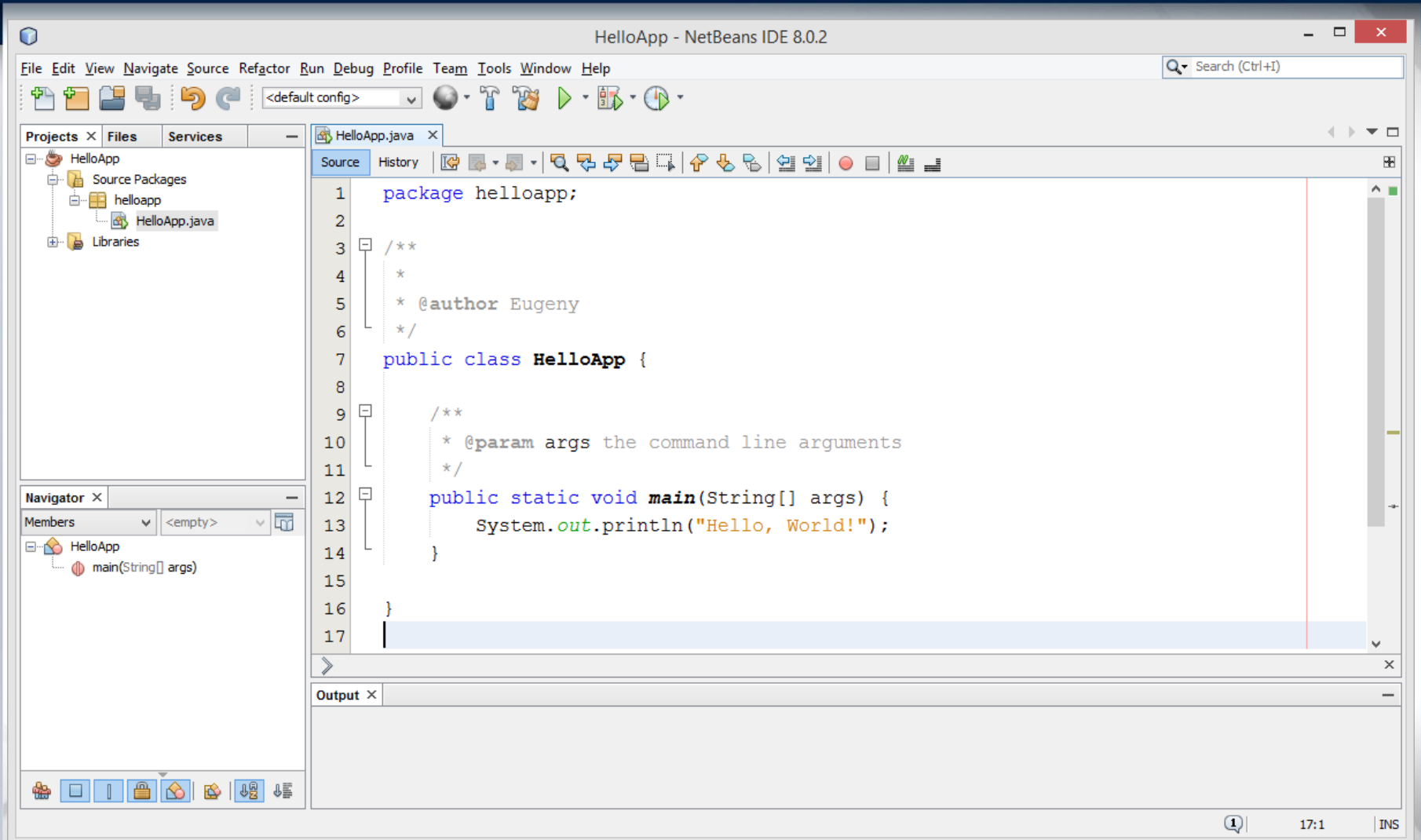
- Installing Java and IDE
- Structure of Java program
- Flow Control in Java
- OOP basics
- Arrays, strings, as Java objects
- Collections and Maps
- Files. Input and Output
- Exceptions and handling exceptions
- New possibilities in Java SE 8/11 (12,13)

- Compiler and SDK:
 - JDK 11: [Oracle JDK OpenJDK](#)
[Liberica JDK](#) (with or without JavaFX)
- IDEs
 - Apache NetBeans 11.2: <http://netbeans.apache.org>
 - JetBrains IntelliJ IDEA 2019.3.x jetbrains.com/idea/
 - Eclipse and other

JDK contains set of tools for create Java Apps.

Утилита	Описание
javac	Java Compiler. Compile source code to intermediate bytecode
java	Bytecode interpreter. Executes class
javadoc	Tool for creating standard documentation JavaDoc
javah	Tool for header creation for C/C++ integration
jar	Tool for create distributing jars for Java programs
javap	Disassembler

NetBeans IDE



The screenshot displays the NetBeans IDE 8.0.2 interface. The main window title is "HelloApp - NetBeans IDE 8.0.2". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Source, Refactor, Run, Debug, Profile, Team, Tools, Window, and Help. A search bar is located in the top right corner with the text "Search (Ctrl+I)".

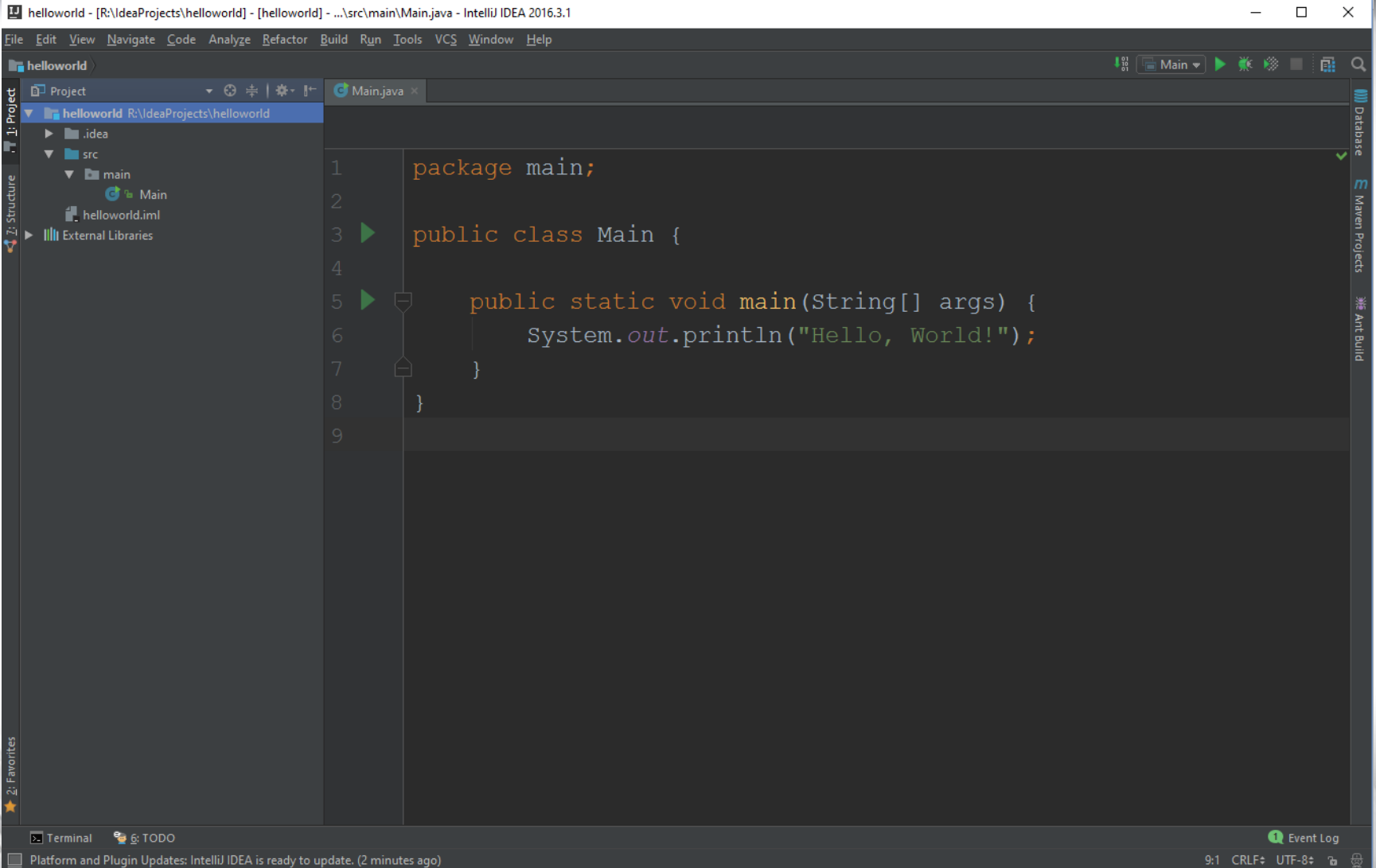
The left sidebar contains the "Projects" view, showing a project named "HelloApp" with sub-entries for "Source Packages", "helloapp", "HelloApp.java", and "Libraries". Below it is the "Navigator" view, showing the "Members" of the "HelloApp" project, which includes a "main(String[] args)" method.

The central editor window shows the source code for "HelloApp.java". The code is as follows:

```
1 package helloapp;
2
3 /**
4  *
5  * @author Eugeny
6  */
7 public class HelloApp {
8
9     /**
10    * @param args the command line arguments
11    */
12    public static void main(String[] args) {
13        System.out.println("Hello, World!");
14    }
15
16 }
17
```

The bottom of the IDE shows the "Output" window, which is currently empty. The status bar at the bottom right indicates the current cursor position as "17:1" and the mode as "INS".

JetBrains IntelliJ IDEA

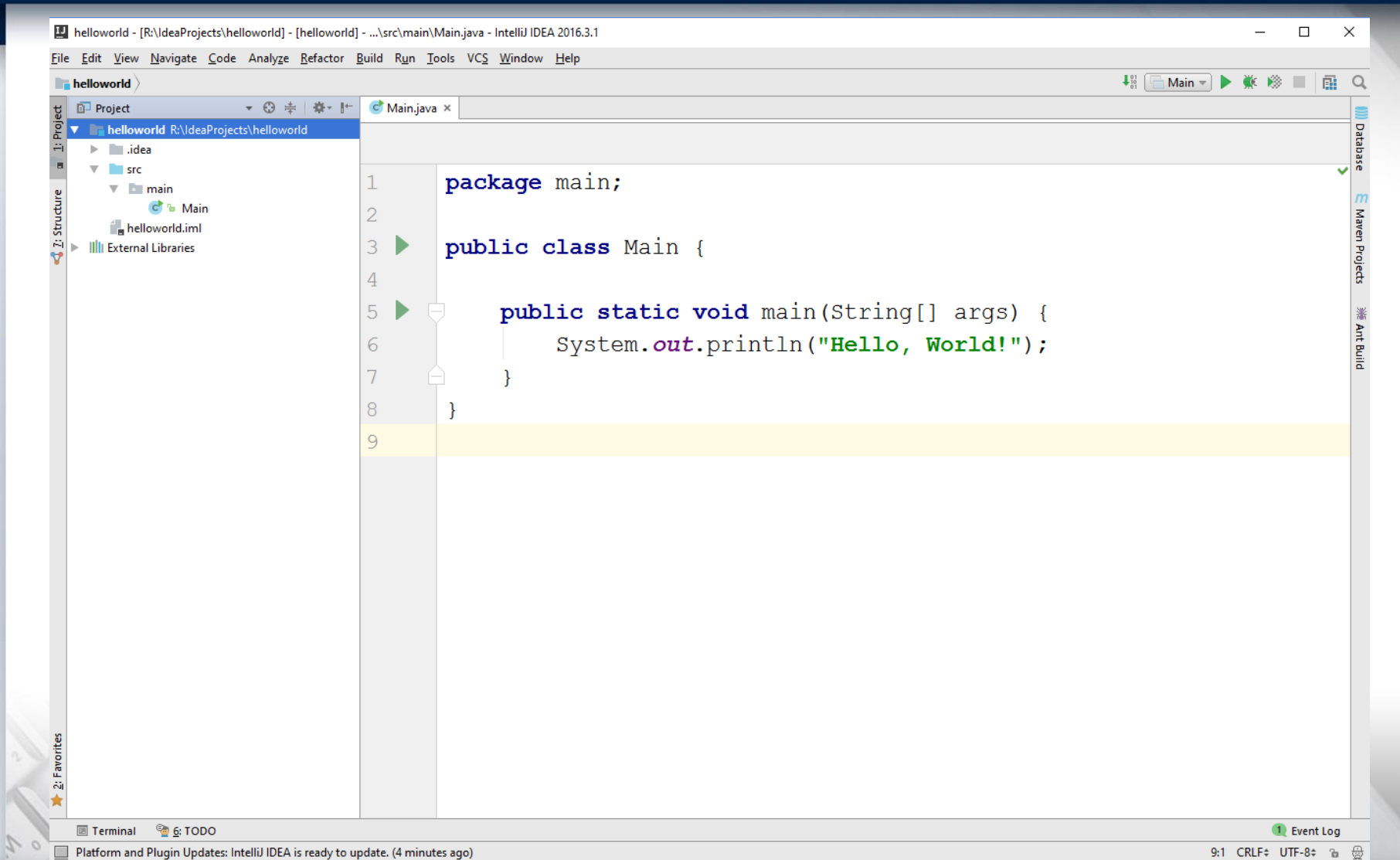


The screenshot displays the IntelliJ IDEA 2016.3.1 interface. The main editor window shows the following Java code:

```
1 package main;
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println("Hello, World!");
7     }
8 }
9
```

The interface includes a Project tool window on the left showing the project structure with folders for .idea, src, and main, and files for Main, helloworld.iml, and External Libraries. The bottom status bar indicates the platform and plugin updates, and the terminal and TODO tabs are visible.

JetBrains IntelliJ IDEA



Keywords

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

Keywords not currently in use:

const goto

New keyword in Java SE 9:

—

Reserved Literals

```
null      true      false  
var (since JDK 10/11)
```



Examples:

Integer

2000 0 -7

Floating-point

3.14 -3.14 .5 0.5

Character

'a' 'A' '0' ':' '-' ')'

Boolean

true false

String

"abba" "3.14" "for" "a piece of the action"



Integer Literals

Decimal	10235	104L
Octal	01234	
Hexadecimal	0x12F	
Binary	0b101	

Floating-Point

Examples of double Literals

0.0	0.0d	0D		
0.49	.49	.49D		
49.0	49.	49D		
4.9E+1	4.9E+1D	4.9e1d	4900e-2	.49E2

Examples of float Literals

0.0F	0f			
0.49F	.49F			
49.0F	49.F	49F		
4.9E+1F	4900e-2f	.49E2F		

Character Literals

A character literal is quoted in single-quotes (').

All character literals have the primitive data type char.

A Unicode character can always be specified as a four-digit hexadecimal number (i.e., 16 bits) with the prefix `\u`.

Character Literals examples

' '	' \u0020 '	Space	' a '	' \u0061 '	a
' 0 '	' \u0030 '	0	' b '	' \u0062 '	b
' 1 '	' \u0031 '	1	' z '	' \u007a '	z
' 9 '	' \u0039 '	9	' Ñ '	' \u0084 '	Ñ
' A '	' \u0041 '	A	' å '	' \u008c '	å
' B '	' \u0042 '	B	' ß '	' \u00a7 '	ß
' Z '	' \u005a '	Z			

String Literals

Examples:

"Here comes a tab.\t And here comes another one\u0009!"

"What's on the menu?"

"\"String literals are double-quoted.\""

"Left!\nRight!"

"Don't split me up!"



White Spaces

A white space is a sequence of spaces, tabs, form feeds, and line terminator characters in a Java source file.

Line terminators can be:

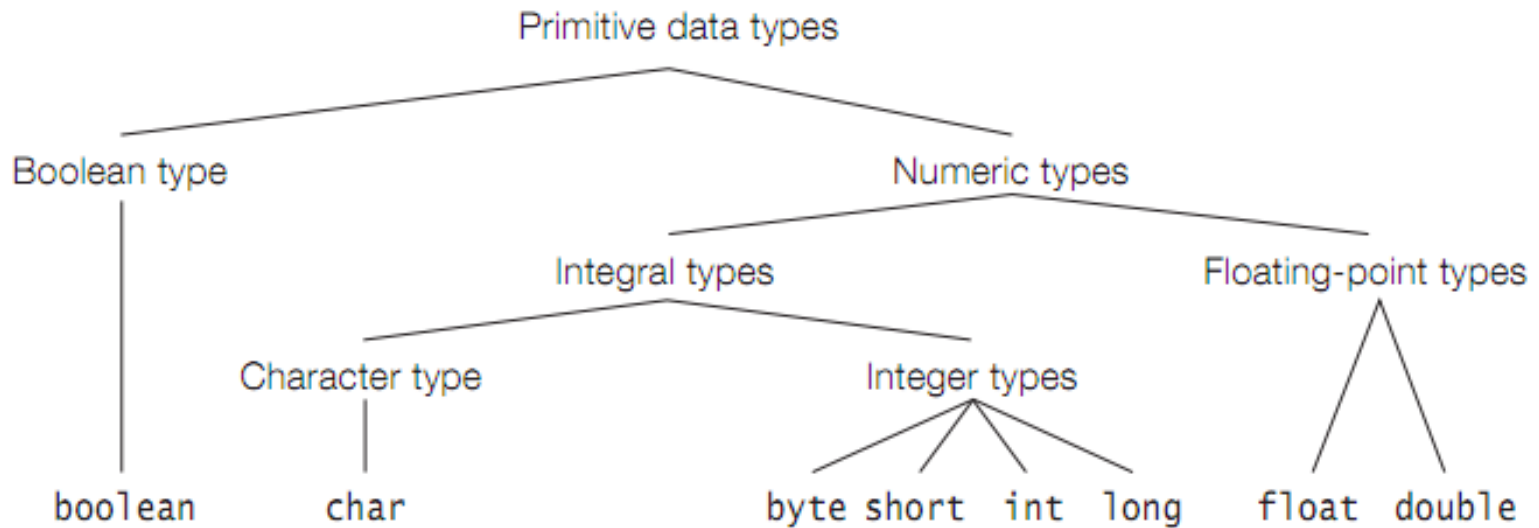
- newline,
- carriage return,
- carriage return - newline sequence.

Comments

- Single-Line Comment `//`
- Multiple-Line Comment `/* */`
- Documentation Comment `/** */`



Primitive Data Types



Integer Types

<u>type</u>	<u>size</u>	<u>min value</u>	<u>max value</u>
byte	8	-2^7 (-128)	2^7-1 (+127)
short	16	-2^{15} (-32768)	$2^{15}-1$ (+32767)
int	32	-2^{31} (-2147483648)	$2^{31}-1$ (+2147483647)
long	64	-2^{63}	$2^{63}-1$
		(-9223372036854775808L) (9223372036854775807L)	

The char Type

<u>type</u>	<u>size</u>	<u>min value</u>	<u>max value</u>
char	16	0x0 (\u0000)	0xffff (\uffff)



The Floating-Point Types

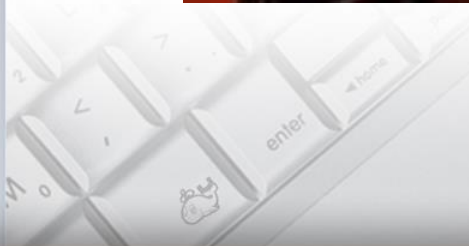
<u>type</u>	<u>size</u>	<u>min value</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>max value</u>
float	32	1.401298464324817E-45f		3.402823476638528860e+38f
double	64	4.94065645841246544e-324		1.79769313486231570e+308





НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КОРАБЛЕБУДУВАННЯ
ІМЕНІ АДМІРАЛА МАКАРОВА

Example





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Questions?

