

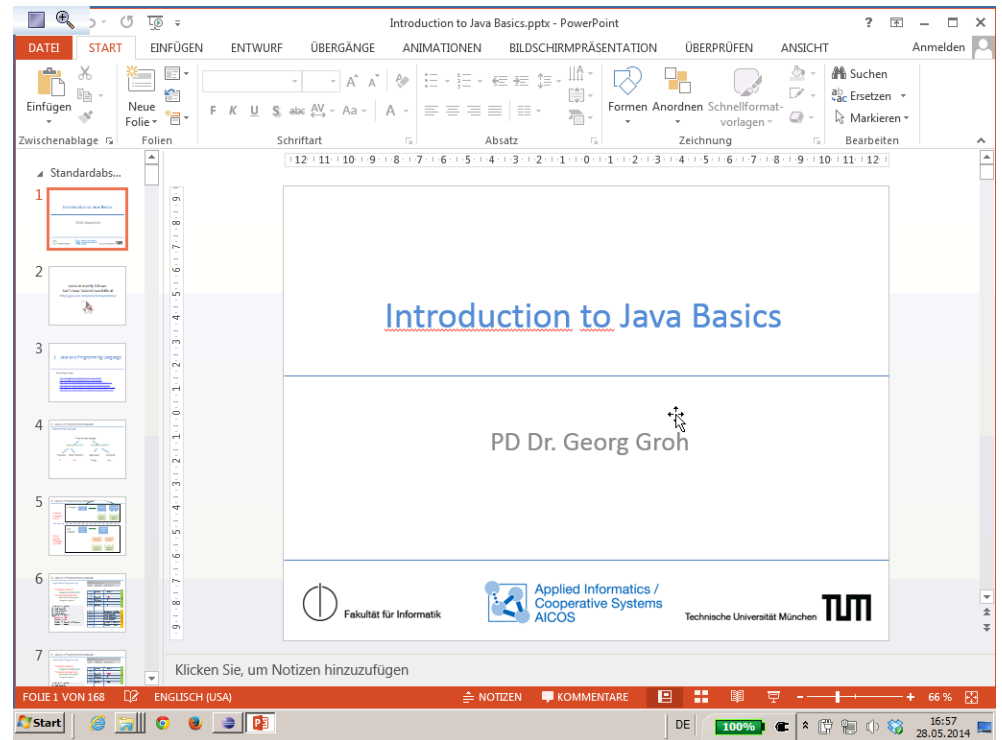
Script generated by TTT

Title: groh: profile1 (28.05.2014)

Date: Wed May 28 16:57:52 CEST 2014

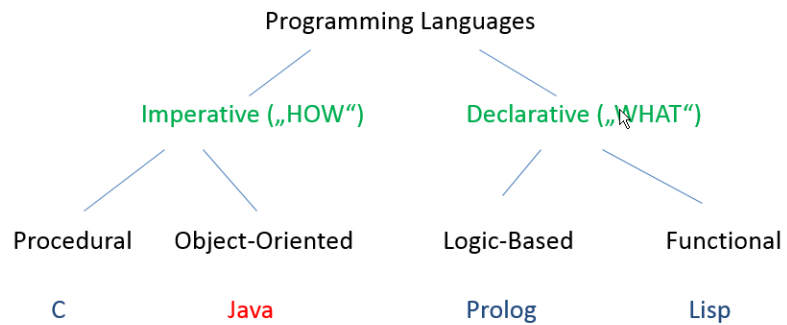
Duration: 90:22 min

Pages: 121

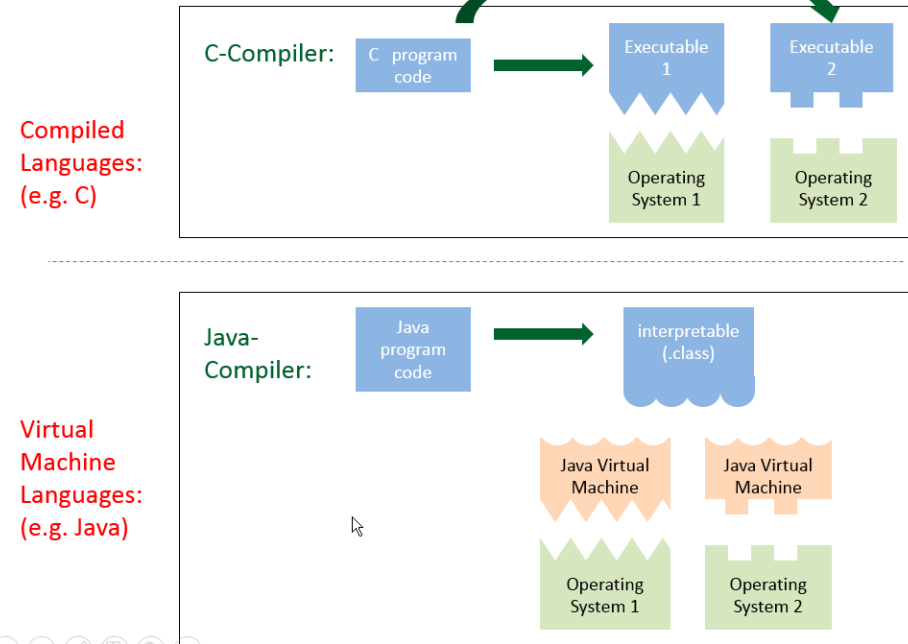


Java as a Programming Language

Programming Languages



Java as a Programming Language



Imperative Programming

- Imperative program: Sequence of statements
- Instructions change state (especially memory) of computer system

```

control flow ↓
boolean plato;
int horst;
int heiner;
int fritz;
plato = false;
horst = 101;
heiner = 2;
frtiz = horst + heiner;
horst = 2000;
    
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
		⋮
1123	plato	false
1124		
1125	horst	101
1126	heiner	0
1127		
1128	fritz	0
		⋮
4027		boolean plato;
4028		int horst;
4029		int heiner;
4030		int fritz;
4029		plato = false;
4030		horst = 101;
		⋮



Imperative Programming

- Imperative program: Sequence of statements
- Instructions change state (especially memory) of computer system

```

control flow ↓
boolean plato;
int horst;
int heiner;
int fritz;
plato = false;
horst = 101;
heiner = 2;
frtiz = horst + heiner;
horst = 2000;
    
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
		⋮
1123	plato	false
1124		
1125	horst	101
1126	heiner	0
1127		
1128	fritz	0
		⋮
4027		boolean plato;
4028		int horst;
4029		int heiner;
4030		int fritz;
4029		plato = false;
4030		horst = 101;
		⋮



Procedural Programming

- Group sequences of instructions into named „procedures“ („functions“, „methods“, „sub-routines“ etc.)

```

int doSelfSumSquare(int someNumber){
    int a;
    a = someNumber + someNumber;
    a = a * a;
    return a;
}
    
```

$$f(x) = (x + x)^2$$

- Advantages
 - no copying of instruction sequences
 - better testing
 - modularity (e.g. code change inside function doesn't affect caller)
 - code re-use
 - etc.



Procedural Programming

- Group sequences of instructions into named „procedures“ („functions“, „methods“, „sub-routines“ etc.)

```

int doSelfSumSquare(int someNumber){
    int a;
    a = someNumber + someNumber;
    a = a * a;
    return a;
}
    
```

$$f(x) = (x + x)^2$$

- Advantages
 - no copying of instruction sequences
 - better testing
 - modularity (e.g. code change inside function doesn't affect caller)
 - code re-use
 - etc.



```
int horst;  
int heiner;  
horst = 101;  
heiner = 2;  
heiner = doSelfSumSquare(horst);  
heiner = doSelfSumSquare(117);  
horst = horst + 2;
```

⋮

```
int doSelfSumSquare(int someNumber){  
    int a;  
    a = someNumber + someNumber;  
    a = a * a;  
    return a;  
}
```

- In the example: **Control flow** is transferred to function, back to main program, back to function and back to main program



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- **Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- **Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- **Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- **Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- **Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- **Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „fields“ ; behaviour „methods“

- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Datenbanken

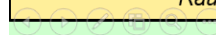
PersNr	Name	Rang	Raum
2125	Sokrates	C4	226
2126	Russel	C4	232
2127	Kopernikus	C3	310
2133	Popper	C3	52
2134	Augustinus	C3	309
2136	Curie	C4	36
2137	Kant	C4	7

Java

```
public class SomeCode {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Professor prof2125 = new Professor("Sokrates", "C4", 226);  
        Professor russelTheOldLad = new Professor("Russel", "C4", 232);  
        Professor kopilWanni = new Professor("Kopernikus", "C3", 310);  
        Professor etuwegghf678 = new Professor("Popper", "C3", 52);  
        Professor gustl = new Professor("Augustinus", "C3", 309);  
        Professor oldMary = new Professor("Curie", "C4", 36);  
        Professor prof_2144 = new Professor("Kant", "C4", 7);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Professor {  
    public String name;  
    public String rang;  
    public int raum;  
  
    public Professor(String name, String rang, int raum){  
        this.name = name;  
        this.rang = rang;  
        this.raum = raum;  
    }  
  
    public void teach(){  
        System.out.println("... now teaching something :-");  
    }  
}
```

```
Professoren: {[ PersNr: integer  
                Name: varchar(40),  
                Rang: char(3),  
                Raum: integer ]}
```



Datenbanken Java

Professoren			
PersNr	Name	Rang	Raum
2125	Sokrates	C4	226
2126	Russel	C4	232
2127	Kopernikus	C3	310
2133	Popper	C3	52
2134	Augustinus	C3	309
2136	Curie	C4	36
2137	Kant	C4	7

Professoren: { { PersNr: integer, Name: varchar(40), Rang: char(3), Raum: integer } }

```

public class SomeCode {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Professor prof2125 = new Professor("Sokrates", "C4", 226);
        Professor russelTheOldLad = new Professor("Russel", "C4", 232);
        Professor kopiWopi = new Professor("Kopernikus", "C3", 310);
        Professor gtuegghf678 = new Professor("Popper", "C3", 52);
        Professor gustl = new Professor("Augustinus", "C3", 309);
        Professor oldMary = new Professor("Curie", "C4", 36);
        Professor prof_2144 = new Professor("Kant", "C4", 7);
        ...
    }
}

public class Professor {
    public String name;
    public String rang;
    public int raum;

    public Professor(String name, String rang, int raum){
        this.name = name;
        this.rang = rang;
        this.raum = raum;
    }

    public void teach(){
        System.out.println("... now teaching something :-");
    }
}

```

Datenbanken Java

Professoren			
PersNr	Name	Rang	Raum
2125	Sokrates	C4	226
2126	Russel	C4	232
2127	Kopernikus	C3	310
2133	Popper	C3	52
2134	Augustinus	C3	309
2136	Curie	C4	36
2137	Kant	C4	7

Professoren: { { PersNr: integer, Name: varchar(40), Rang: char(3), Raum: integer } }

```

public class SomeCode {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Professor prof2125 = new Professor("Sokrates", "C4", 226);
        Professor russelTheOldLad = new Professor("Russel", "C4", 232);
        Professor kopiWopi = new Professor("Kopernikus", "C3", 310);
        Professor gtuegghf678 = new Professor("Popper", "C3", 52);
        Professor gustl = new Professor("Augustinus", "C3", 309);
        Professor oldMary = new Professor("Curie", "C4", 36);
        Professor prof_2144 = new Professor("Kant", "C4", 7);
        ...
    }
}

public class Professor {
    public String name;
    public String rang;
    public int raum;

    public Professor(String name, String rang, int raum){
        this.name = name;
        this.rang = rang;
        this.raum = raum;
    }

    public void teach(){
        System.out.println("... now teaching something :-");
    }
}

```

???

Java as a Programming Language

```

class Bicycle {
    int cadence = 0;
    int speed = 0;
    int gear = 1;

    void changeCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
    }

    void changeGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
    }

    void speedUp(int increment) {
        speed = speed + increment;
    }

    void applyBrakes(int decrement) {
        speed = speed - decrement;
    }
}

```

fields (state)

methods (behaviour)

class

Source: [JTutorial]

Java as a Programming Language

```

class Bicycle {
    int cadence = 0;
    int speed = 0;
    int gear = 1;

    void changeCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
    }

    void changeGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
    }

    void speedUp(int increment) {
        speed = speed + increment;
    }

    void applyBrakes(int decrement) {
        speed = speed - decrement;
    }
}

```

fields (state)

methods (behaviour)

class

Source: [JTutorial]

Java as a Programming Language

```
class BicycleDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Create two different Bicycle objects  
        Bicycle bike1 = new Bicycle();  
        Bicycle bike2 = new Bicycle();  
  
        // Invoke methods on these objects  
        bike1.changeCadence(50);  
        bike1.speedUp(10);  
        bike1.changeGear(2);  
  
        bike2.changeCadence(50);  
        bike2.speedUp(10);  
        bike2.changeGear(2);  
        bike2.changeCadence(40);  
        bike2.speedUp(10);  
        bike2.changeGear(3);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Bicycle {  
    int cadence = 0;  
    int speed = 0;  
    int gear = 1;  
  
    void changeCadence(int newValue) {  
        cadence = newValue;  
    }  
  
    void changeGear(int newValue) {  
        gear = newValue;  
    }  
  
    void speedUp(int increment) {  
        speed = speed + increment;  
    }  
  
    void applyBrakes(int decrement) {  
        speed = speed - decrement;  
    }  
}
```

Source: [JTutorial]

Datenbanken Java

```
public class SomeCode {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Professor prof2125 = new Professor("Sokrates", "C4", 226);  
        Professor russelTheOldLad = new Professor("Russel", "C4", 232);  
        Professor kopiWopi = new Professor("Kopernikus", "C3", 310);  
        Professor gtuwegghf678 = new Professor("Popper", "C3", 52);  
        Professor gustl = new Professor("Augustinus", "C3", 309);  
        Professor oldMary = new Professor("Curie", "C4", 36);  
        Professor prof_2144 = new Professor("Kant", "C4", 7);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Professoren			
PersNr	Name	Rang	Raum
2125	Sokrates	C4	226
2126	Russel	C4	232
2127	Kopernikus	C3	310
2133	Popper	C3	52
2134	Augustinus	C3	309
2136	Curie	C4	36
2137	Kant	C4	7

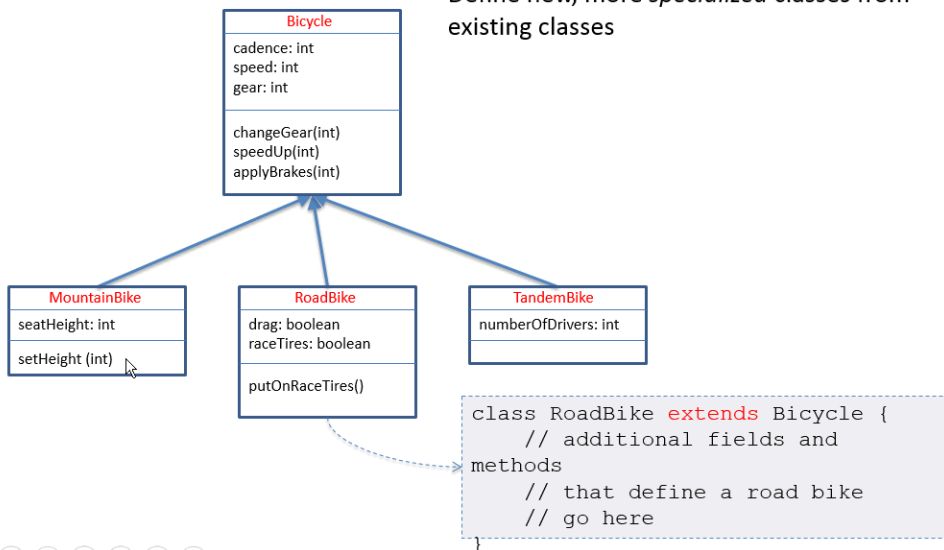
```
Professoren: {[ PersNr: integer,  
                Name: varchar(40),  
                Rang: char(3),  
                Raum: integer ]}
```

```
public class Professor {  
    public String name;  
    public String rang;  
    public int raum;  
  
    public Professor(String name, String rang, int raum){  
        this.name = name;  
        this.rang = rang;  
        this.raum = raum;  
    }  
  
    public void teach(){  
        System.out.println("... now teaching :-");  
    }  
}
```

Java as a Programming Language

Inheritance

Inheritance:
Define new, more *specialized* classes from existing classes

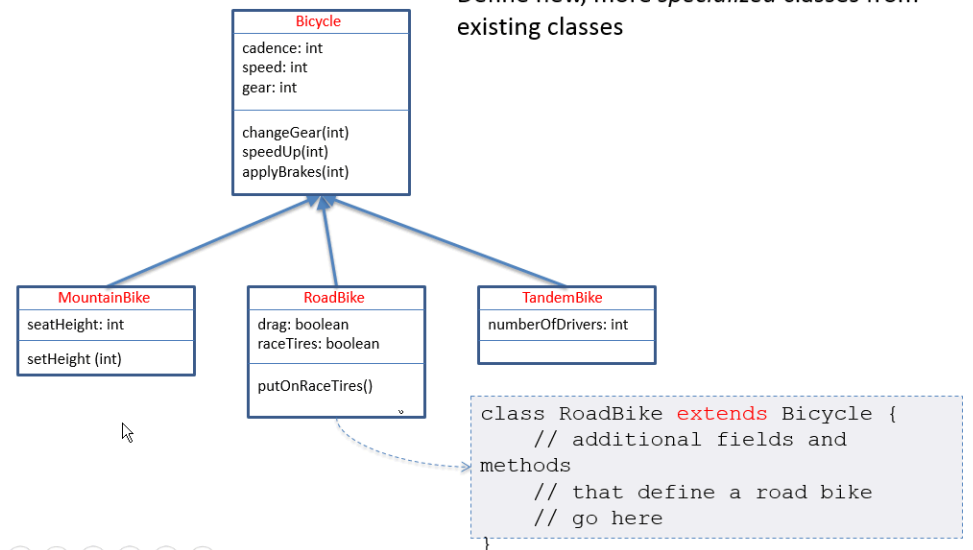


Navigation icons

Java as a Programming Language

Inheritance

Inheritance:
Define new, more *specialized* classes from existing classes



Navigation icons

```
class BicycleDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Create two different Bicycle objects
        Bicycle bike1 = new Bicycle();
        Bicycle bike2 = new Bicycle();

        // Invoke methods on these objects
        bike1.changeCadence(50);
        bike1.speedUp(10);
        bike1.changeGear(2);

        bike2.changeCadence(50);
        bike2.speedUp(10);
        bike2.changeGear(2);
        bike2.changeCadence(40);
        bike2.speedUp(10);
        bike2.changeGear(3);
    }
}
```

```
class Bicycle {
    int cadence = 0;
    int speed = 0;
    int gear = 1;

    void changeCadence(int newValue) {
        cadence = newValue;
    }

    void changeGear(int newValue) {
        gear = newValue;
    }

    void speedUp(int increment) {
        speed = speed + increment;
    }

    void applyBrakes(int decrement) {
        speed = speed - decrement;
    }
}
```

Source: [JTutorial]

Interfaces

Interface:

Specify in an abstract way what a class implementing that interface should exhibit as behaviours (create blueprint for blueprints)

```
interface IBicycle {
    void changeCadence(int newValue);

    void changeGear(int newValue);

    void speedUp(int increment);

    void applyBrakes(int decrement);
}
```

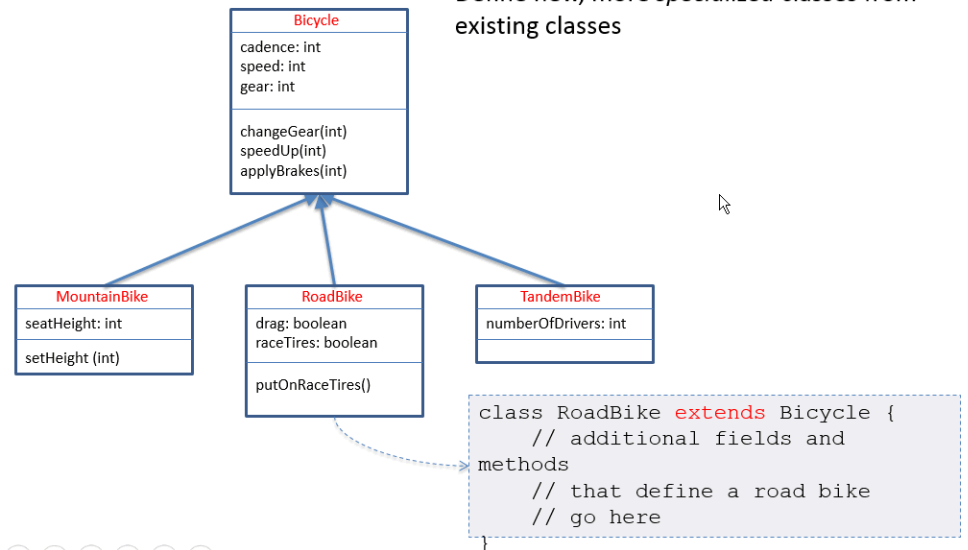
```
class Bicycle implements IBicycle {
    // remainder of this class implemented as before
    // except that above methods must be public
}
```

see: [JTutorial]

Inheritance

Inheritance:

Define new, more *specialized* classes from existing classes



see: [JTutorial]

Interfaces

Interface:

Specify in an abstract way what a class implementing that interface should exhibit as behaviours (create blueprint for blueprints)

```
interface IBicycle {
    void changeCadence(int newValue);

    void changeGear(int newValue);

    void speedUp(int increment);

    void applyBrakes(int decrement);
}
```

```
class Bicycle implements IBicycle {
    // remainder of this class implemented as before
    // except that above methods must be public
}
```

see: [JTutorial]

see: [JTutorial]

Interfaces

Interface:

Specify in an abstract way what a class implementing that interface should exhibit as behaviours (create blueprint for blueprints)

```
interface IBicycle {  
    void changeCadence(int newValue);  
  
    void changeGear(int newValue);  
  
    void speedUp(int increment);  
  
    void applyBrakes(int decrement);  
}
```

```
class Bicycle implements IBicycle {  
    // remainder of this class implemented as before  
    // except that above methods must be public  
}
```

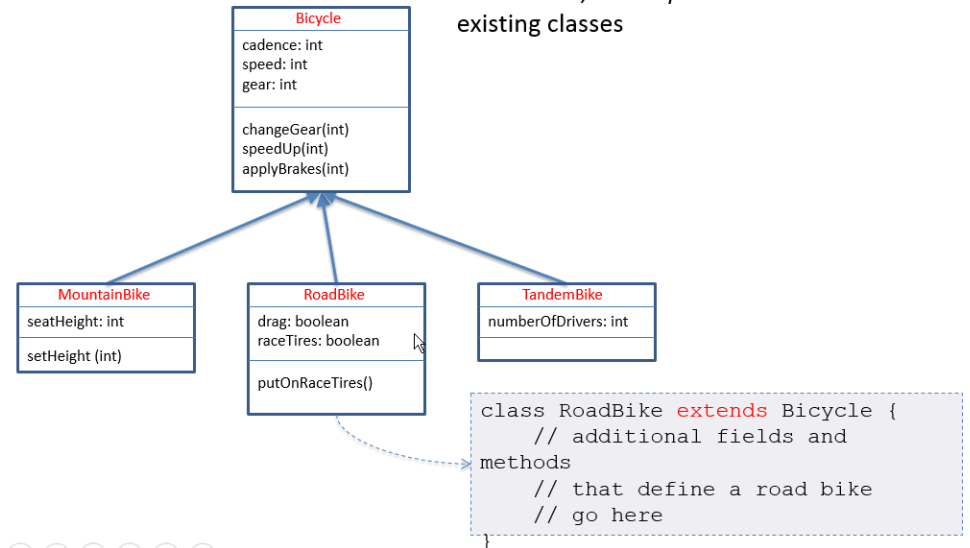


see: [JTutorial]

Inheritance

Inheritance:

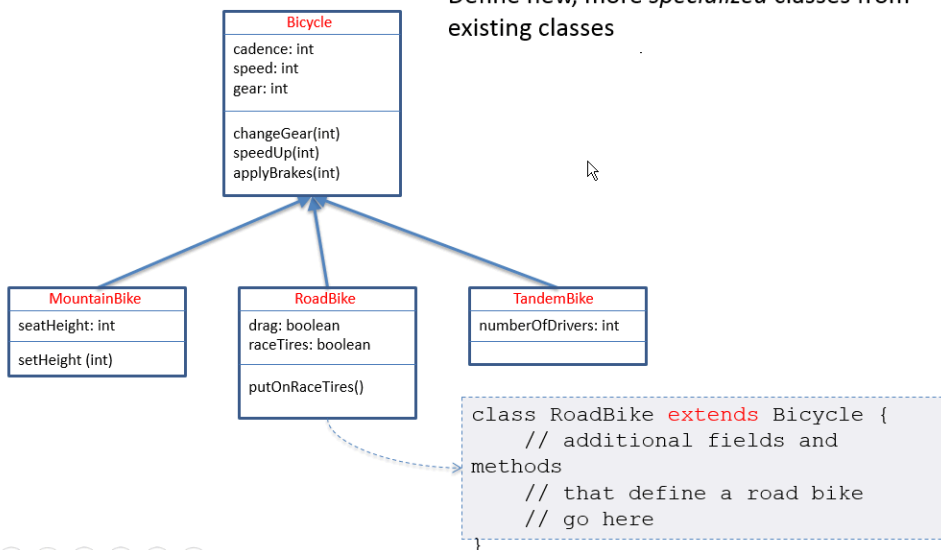
Define new, more *specialized* classes from existing classes



Inheritance

Inheritance:

Define new, more *specialized* classes from existing classes



see: [JTutorial]

Interfaces

Interface:

Specify in an abstract way what a class implementing that interface should exhibit as behaviours (create blueprint for blueprints)

```
interface IBicycle {  
    void changeCadence(int newValue);  
  
    void changeGear(int newValue);  
  
    void speedUp(int increment);  
  
    void applyBrakes(int decrement);  
}
```

```
class Bicycle implements IBicycle {  
    // remainder of this class implemented as before  
    // except that above methods must be public  
}
```



see: [JTutorial]

Interfaces

Interface:

Specify in an abstract way what a class implementing that interface should exhibit as behaviours (create blueprint for blueprints)

```
interface IBicycle {  
    void changeCadence(int newValue);  
  
    void changeGear(int newValue);  
  
    void speedUp(int increment);  
  
    void applyBrakes(int decrement);  
}
```

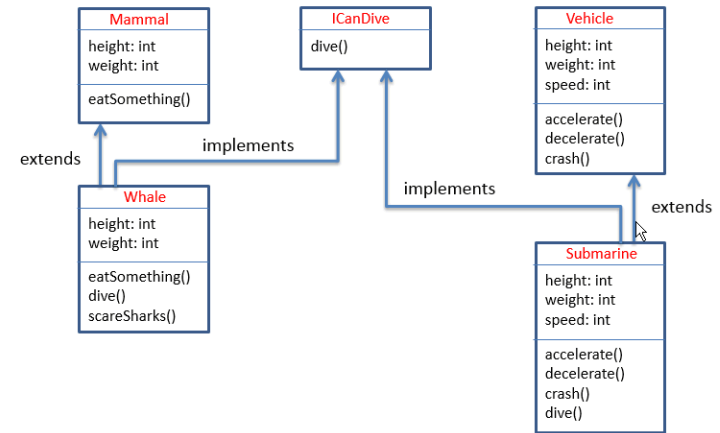
```
class Bicycle implements IBicycle {  
    // remainder of this class implemented as before  
    // except that above methods must be public  
}
```



see: [JTutorial]

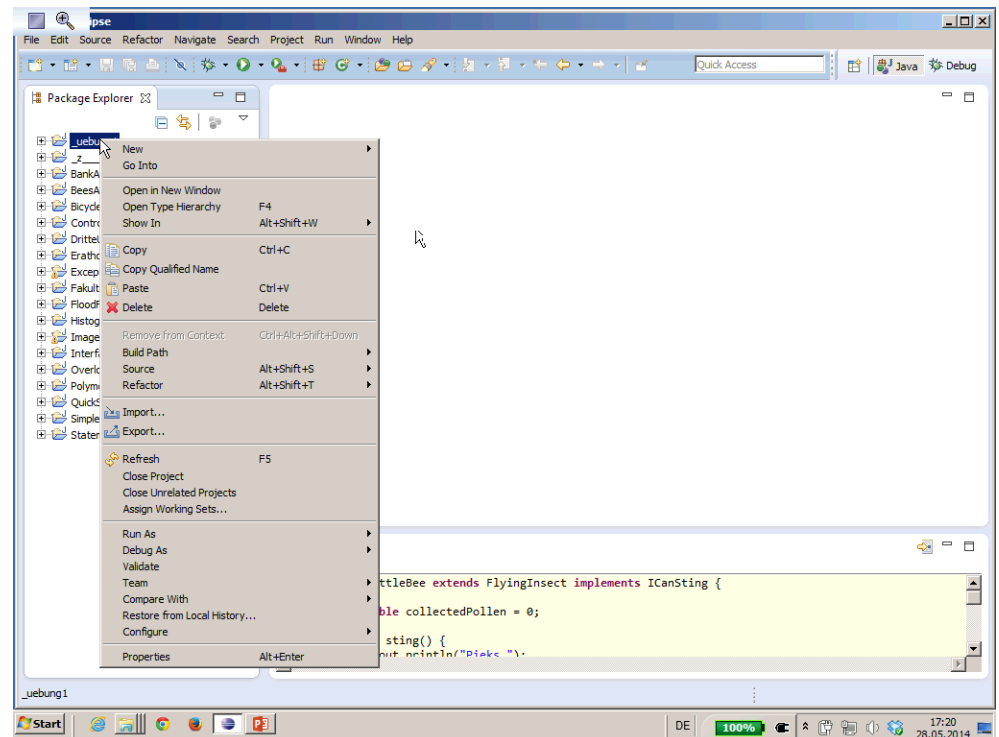
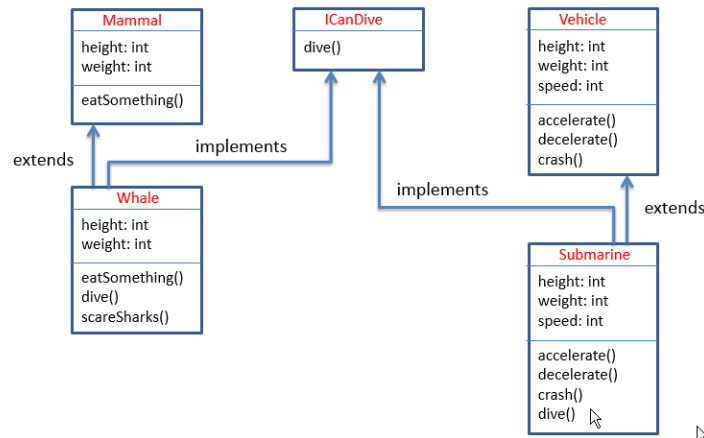
Interfaces

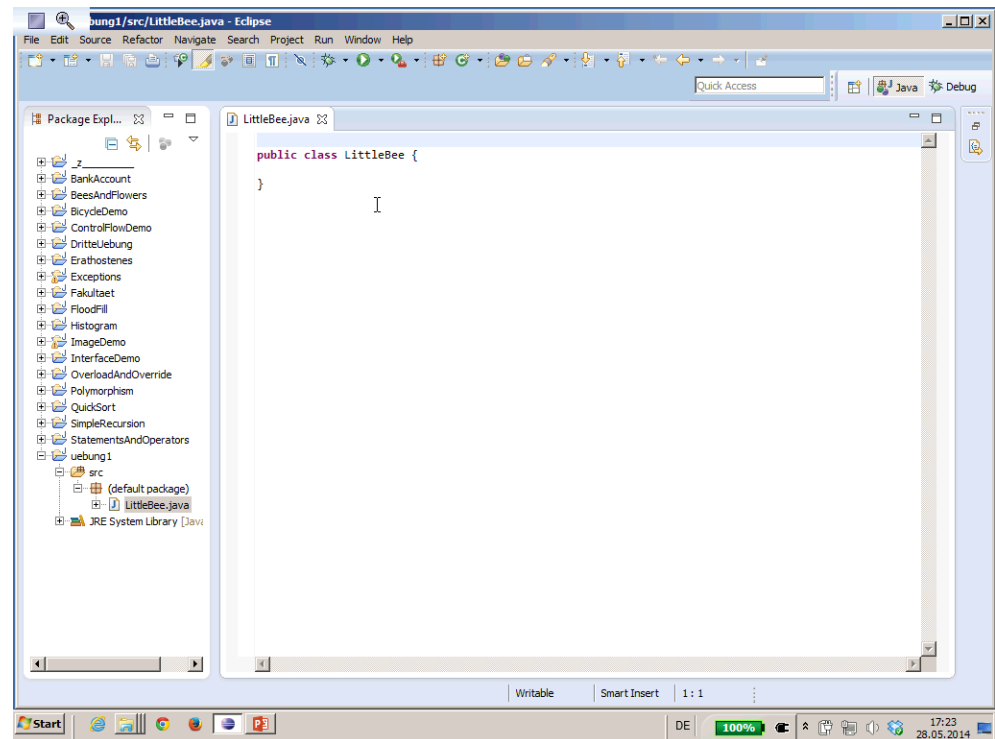
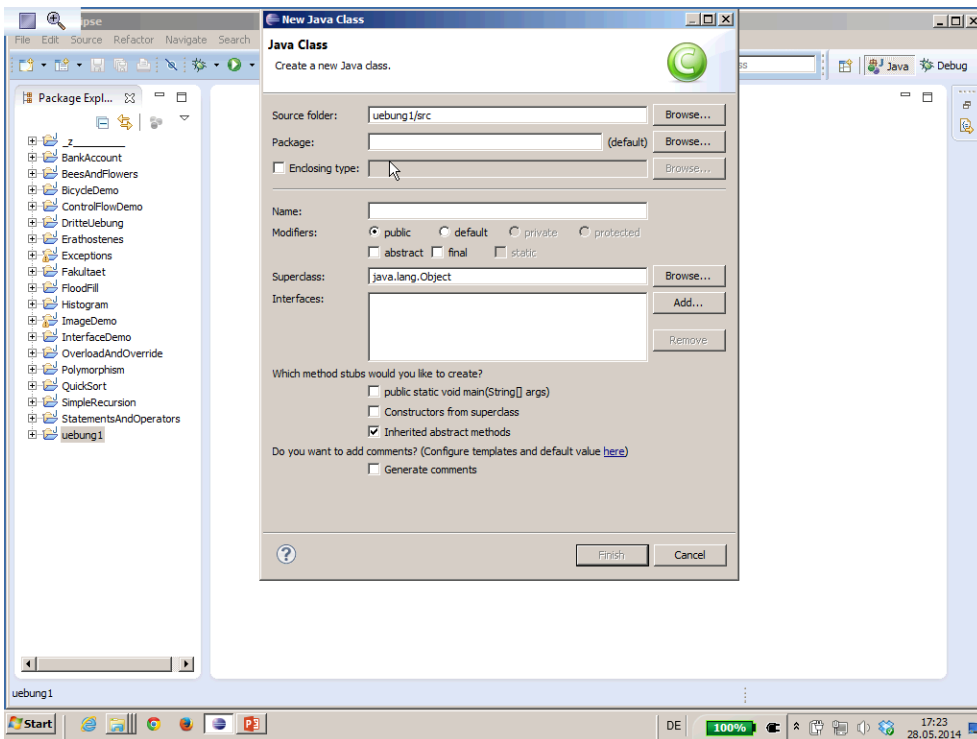
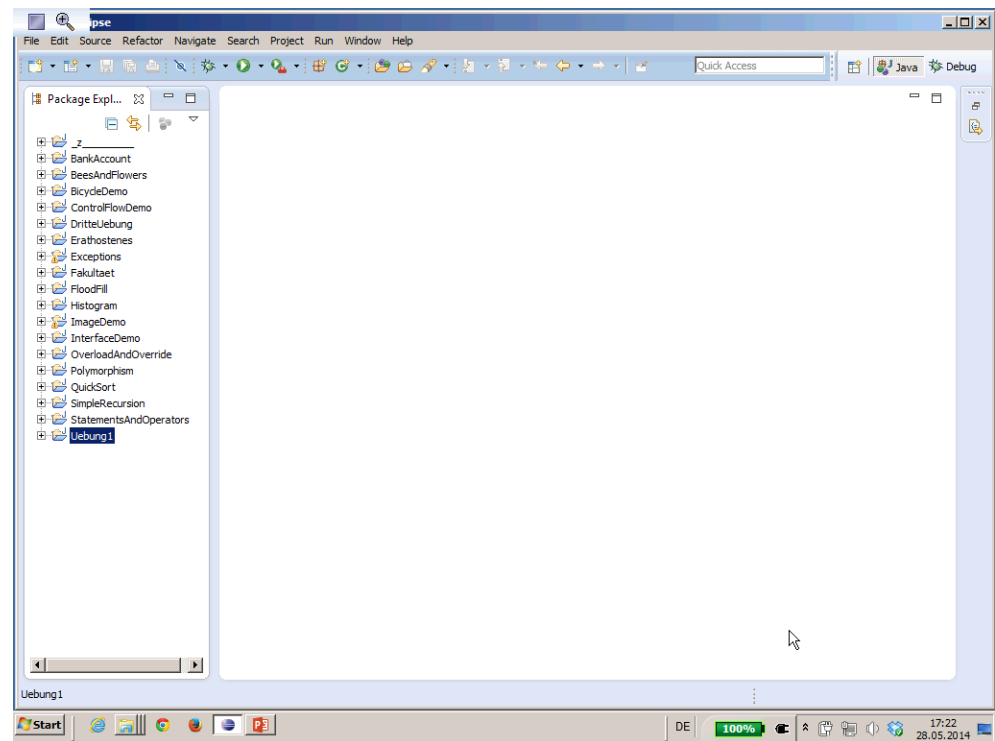
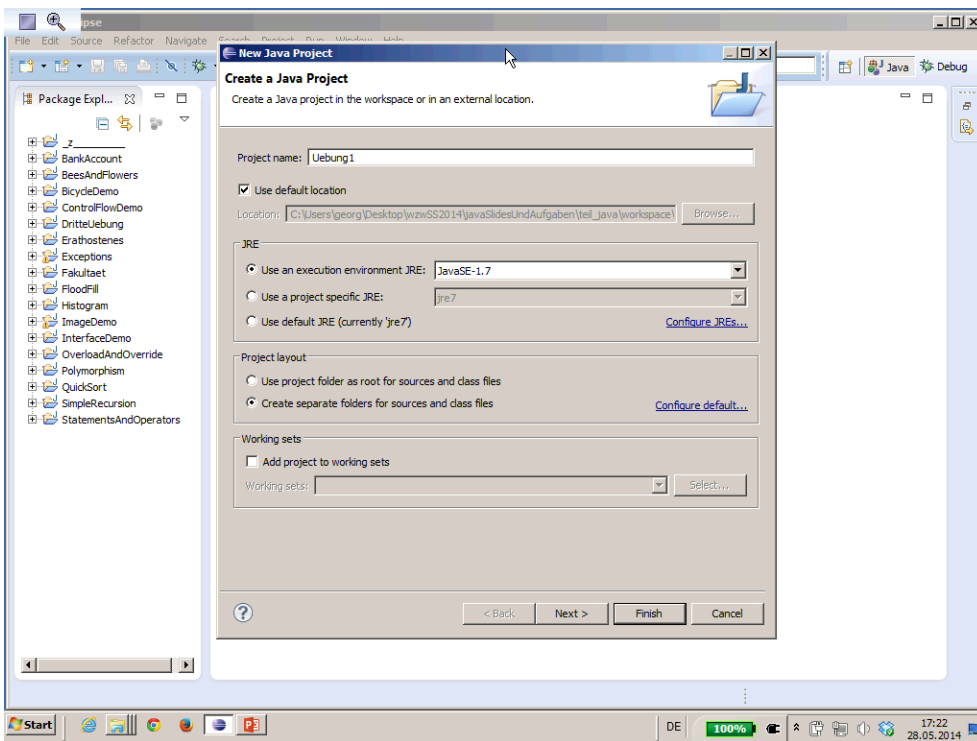
Example:

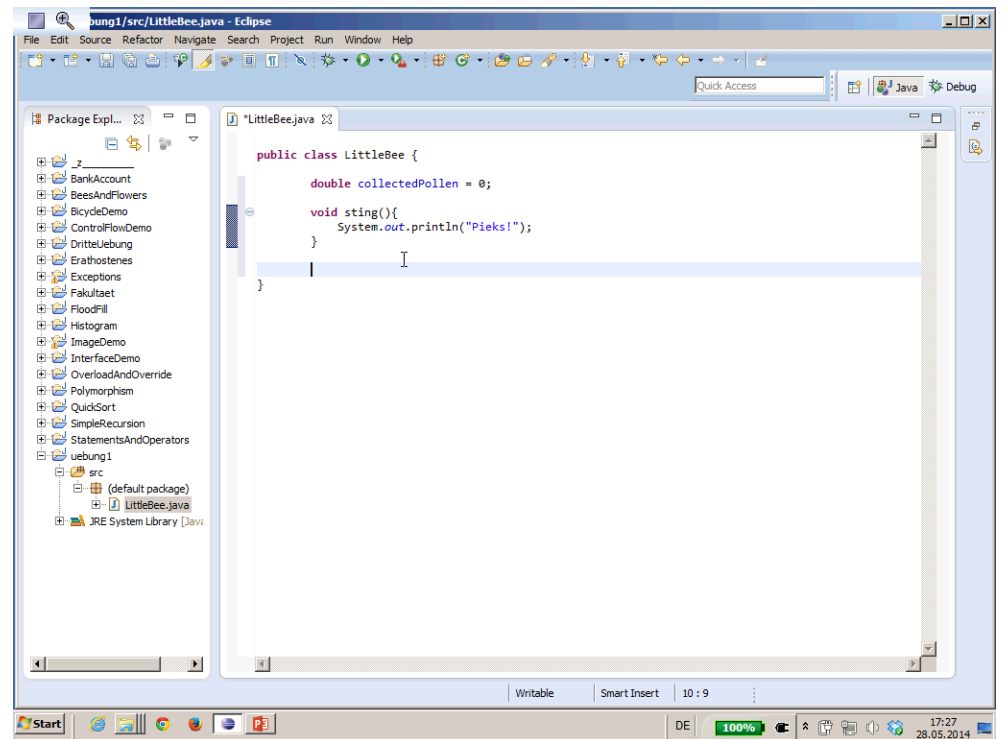
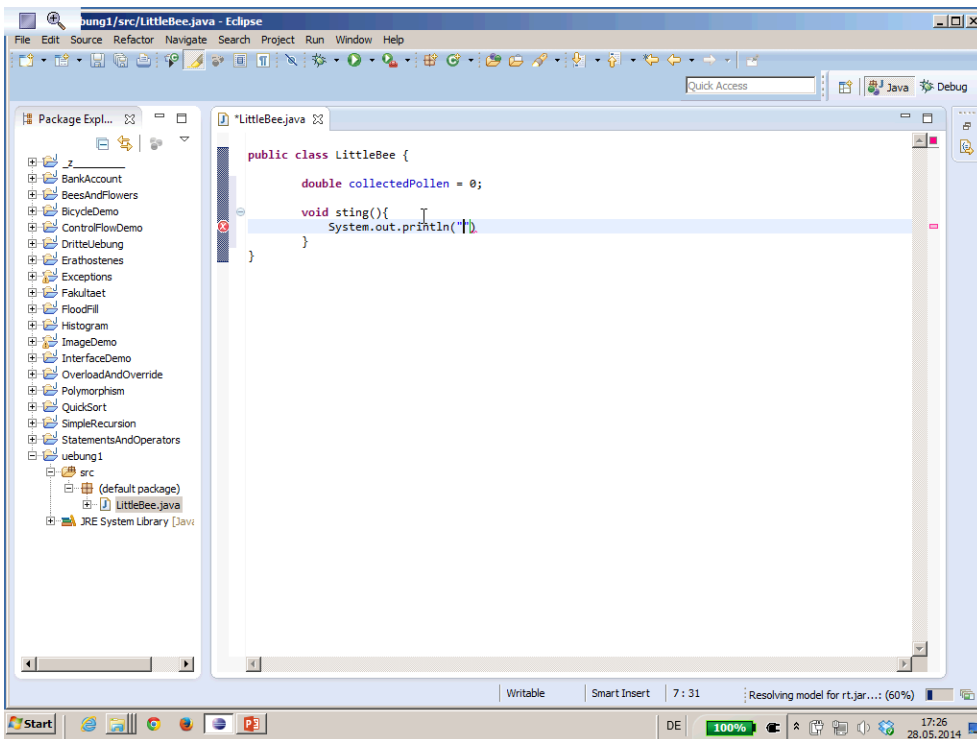
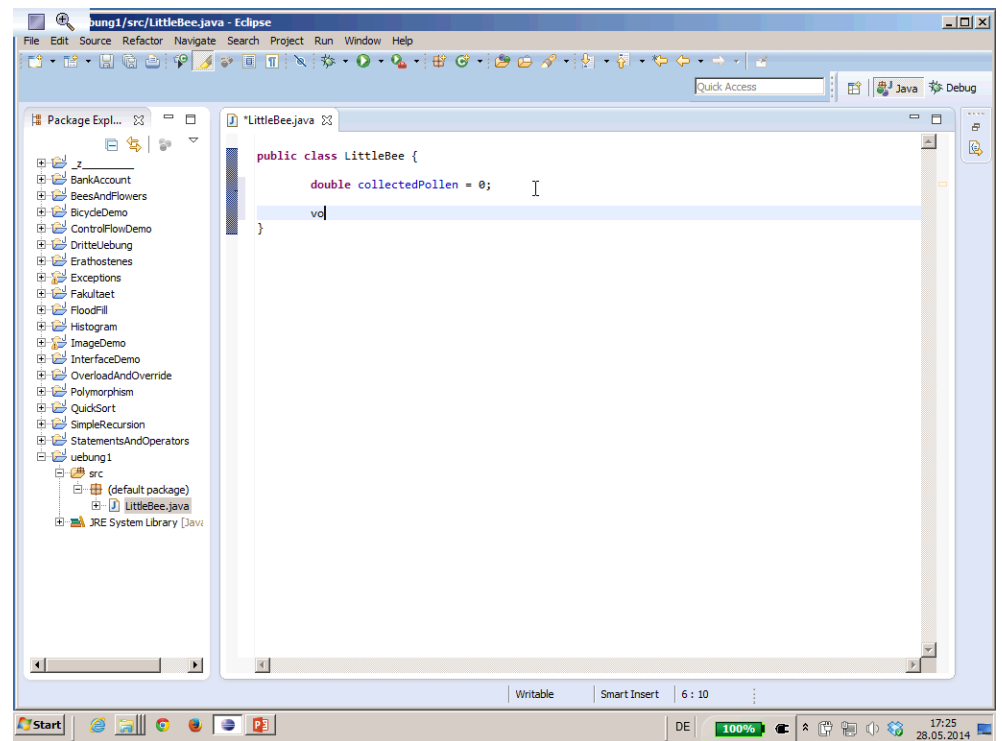
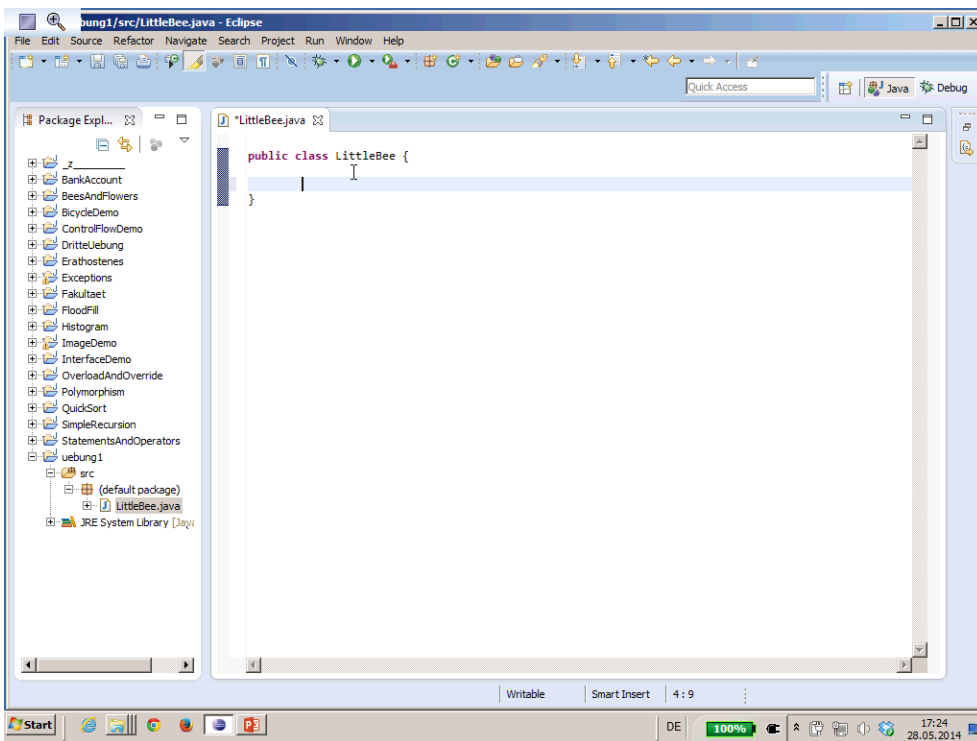


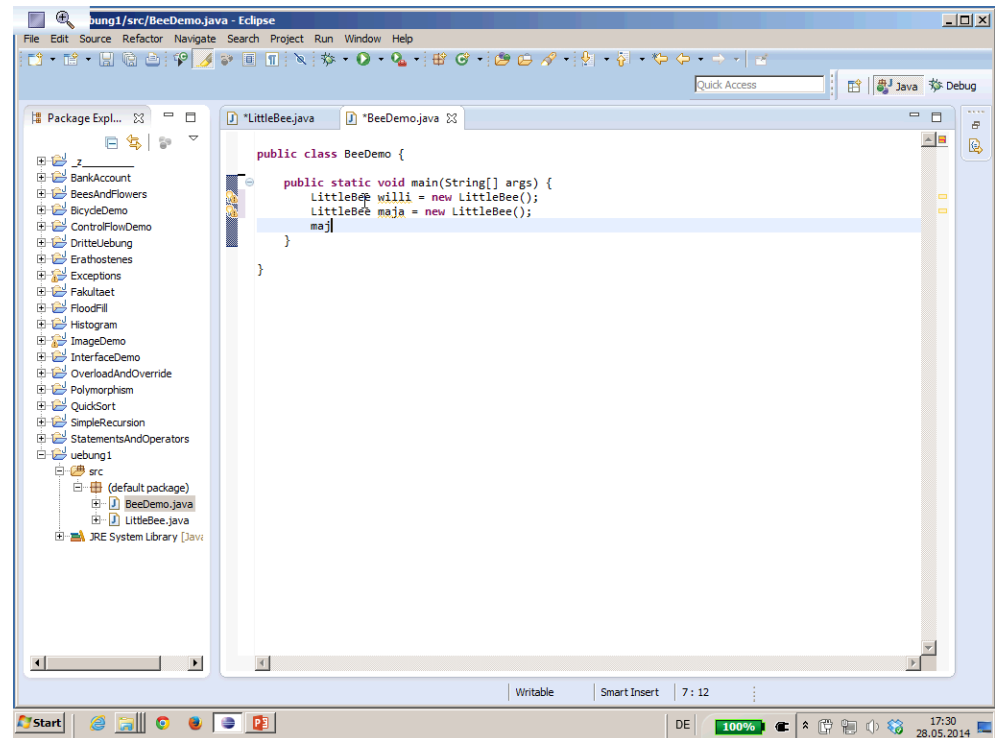
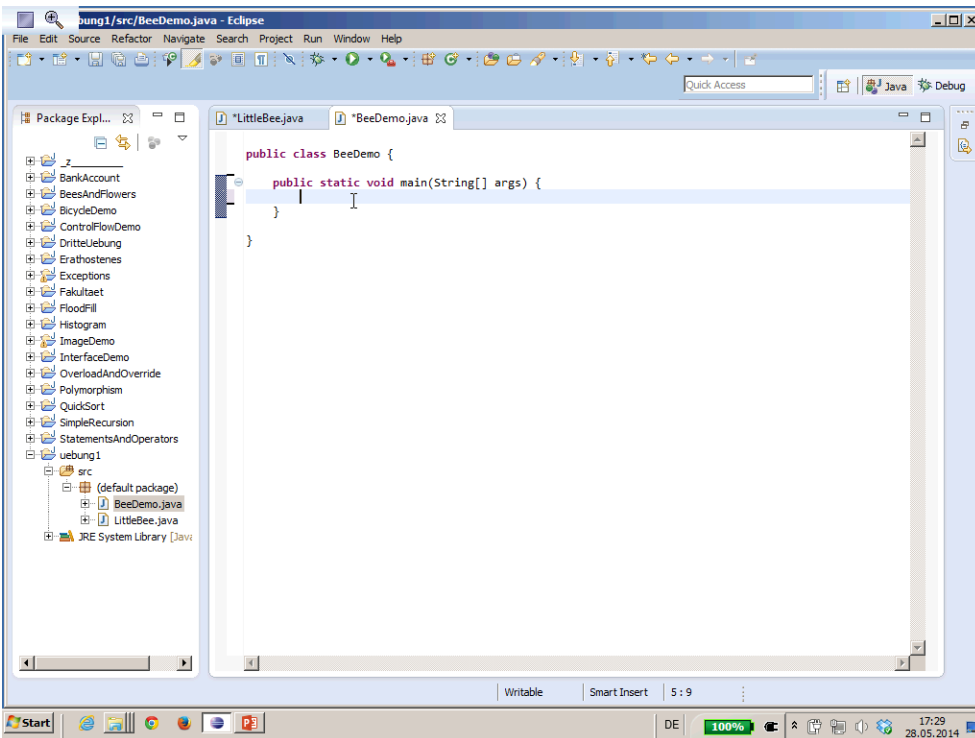
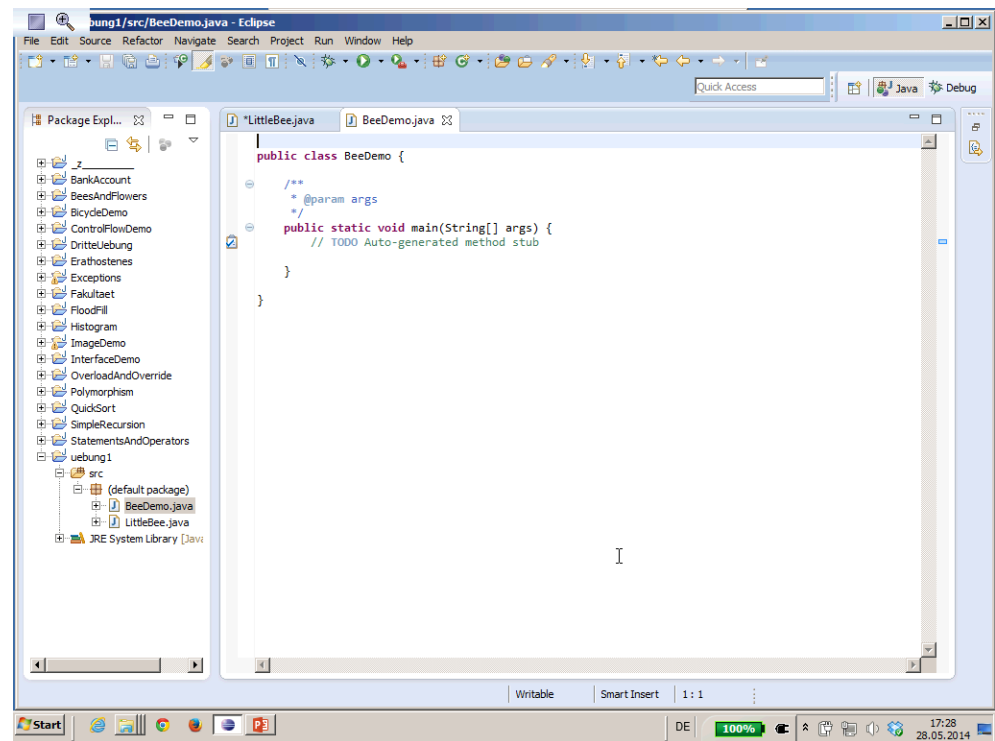
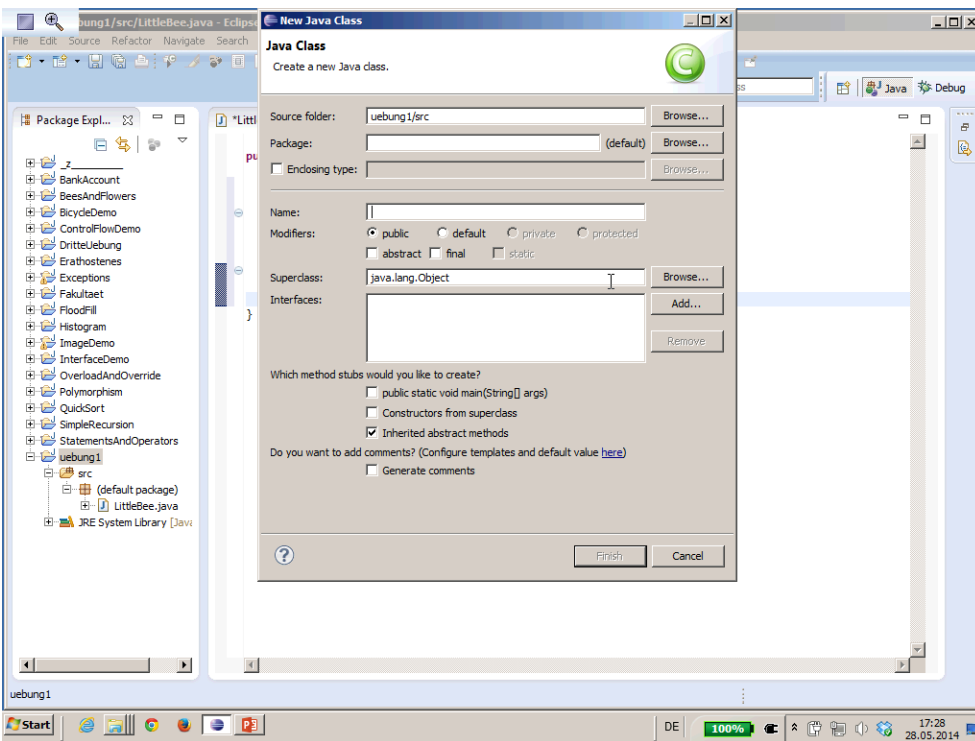
Interfaces

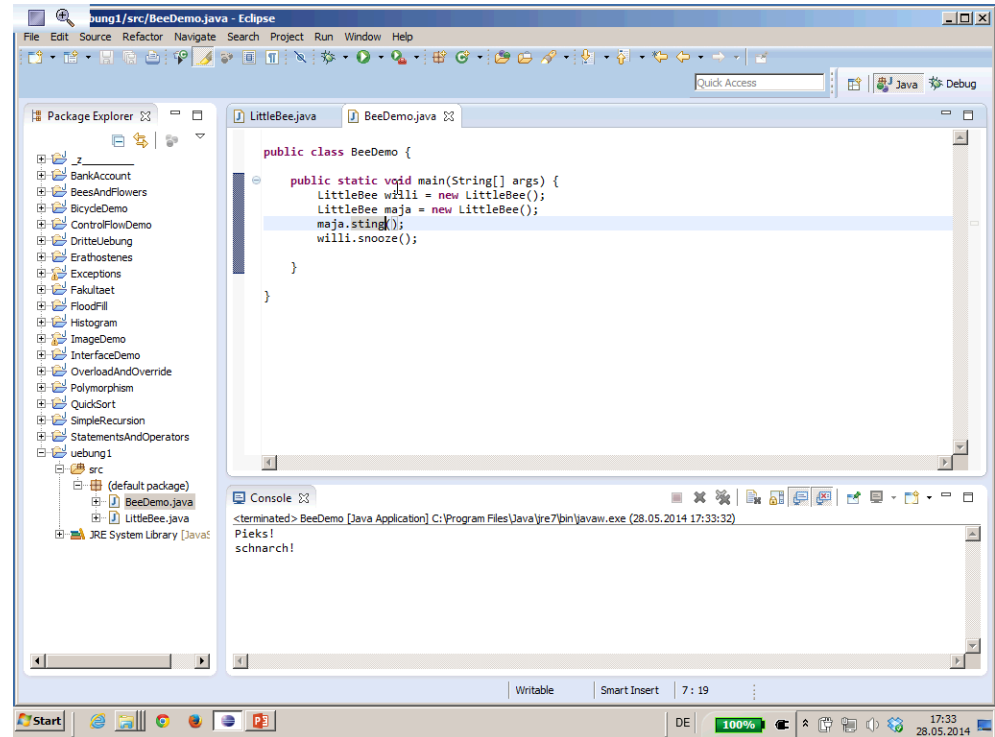
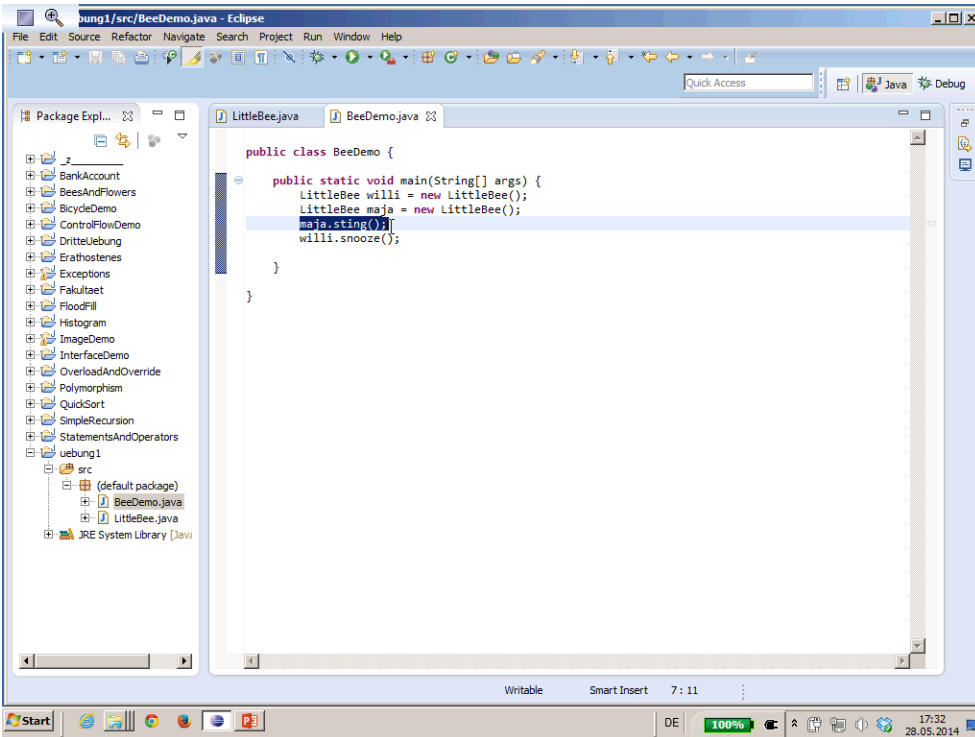
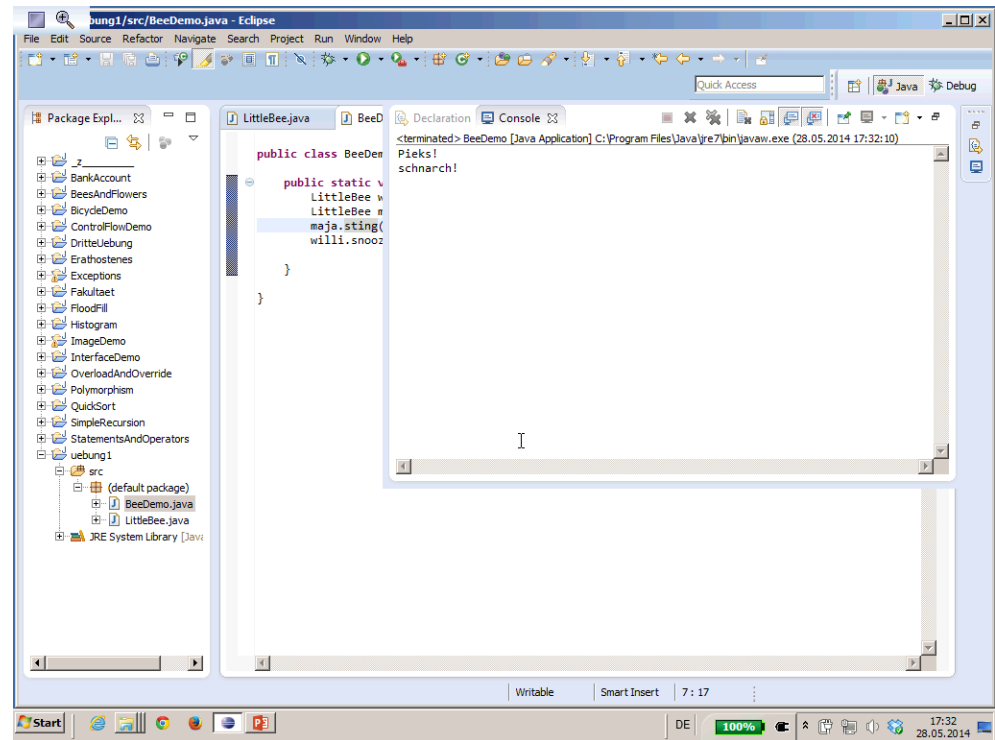
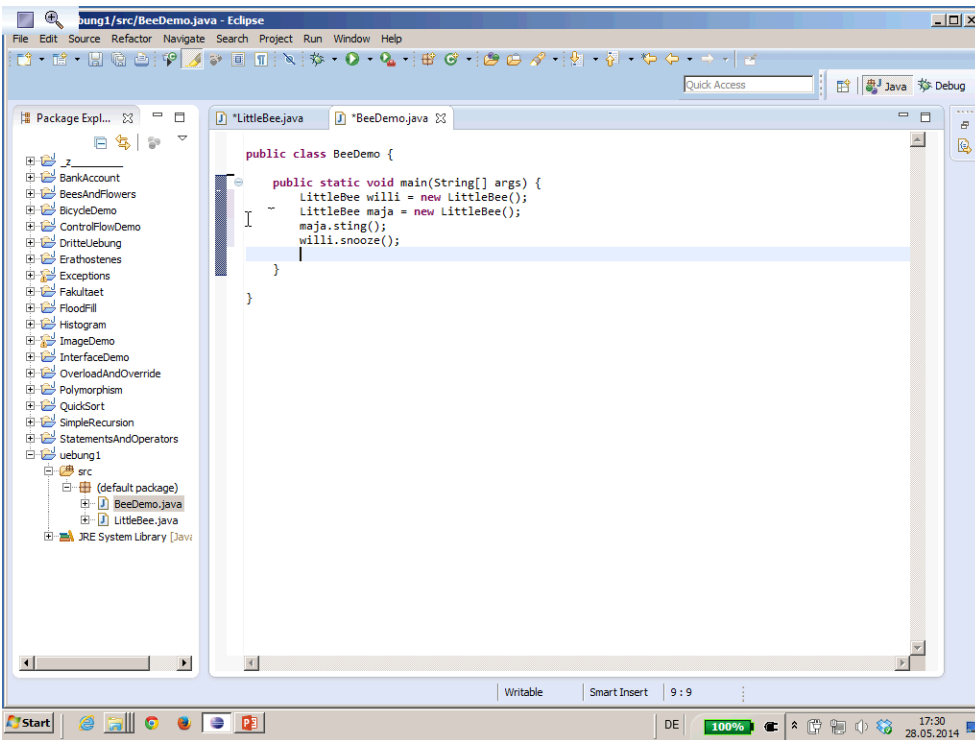
Example:

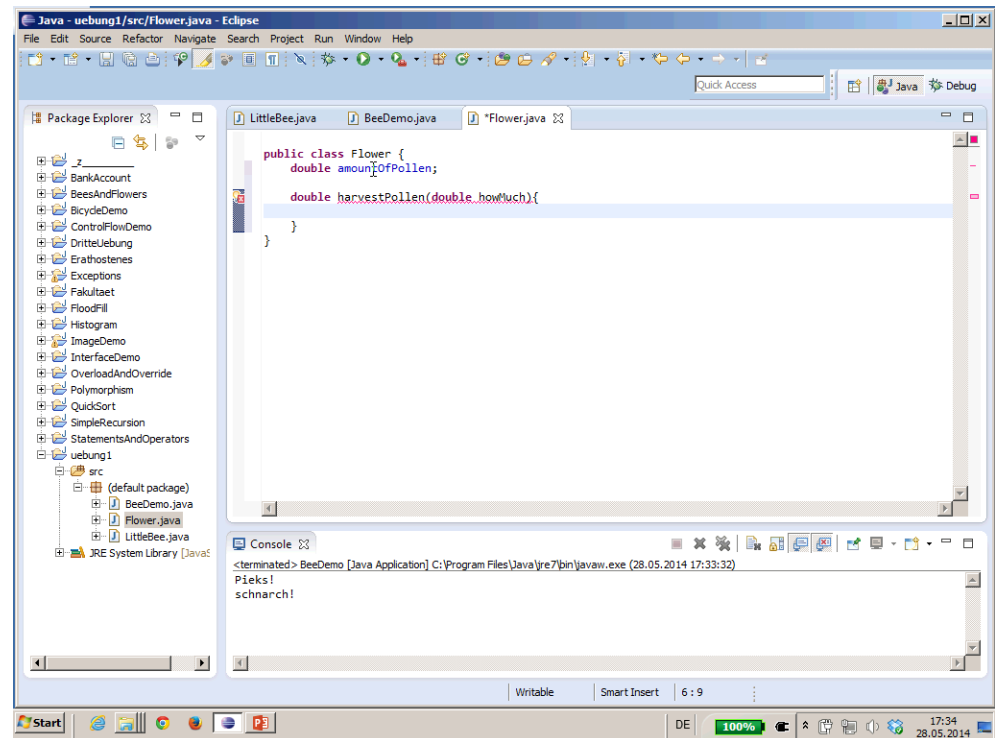
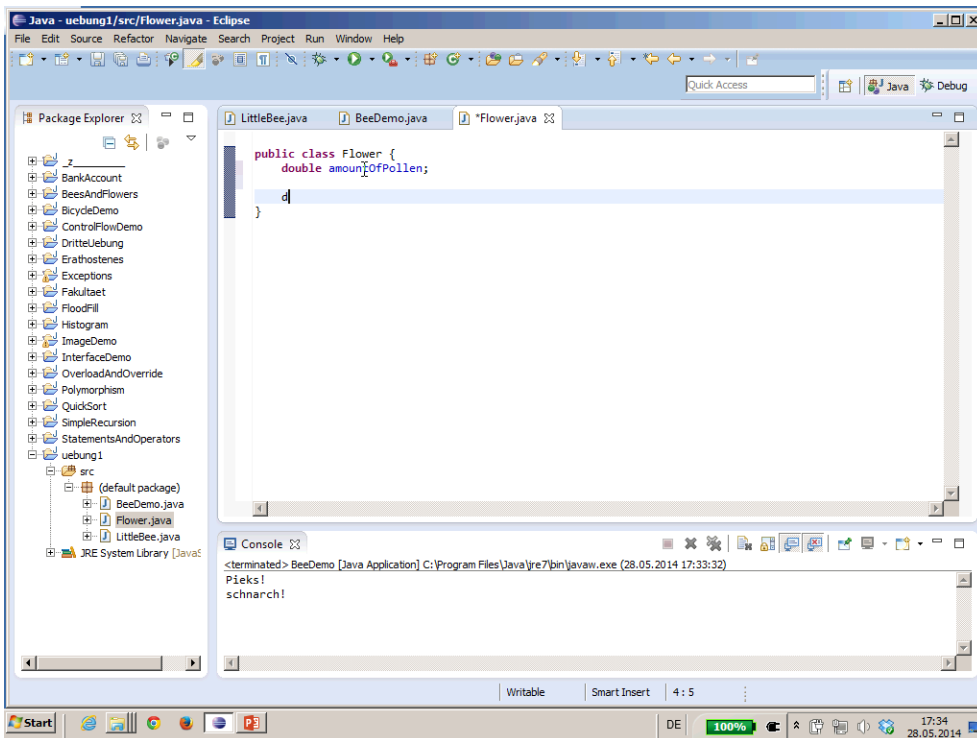
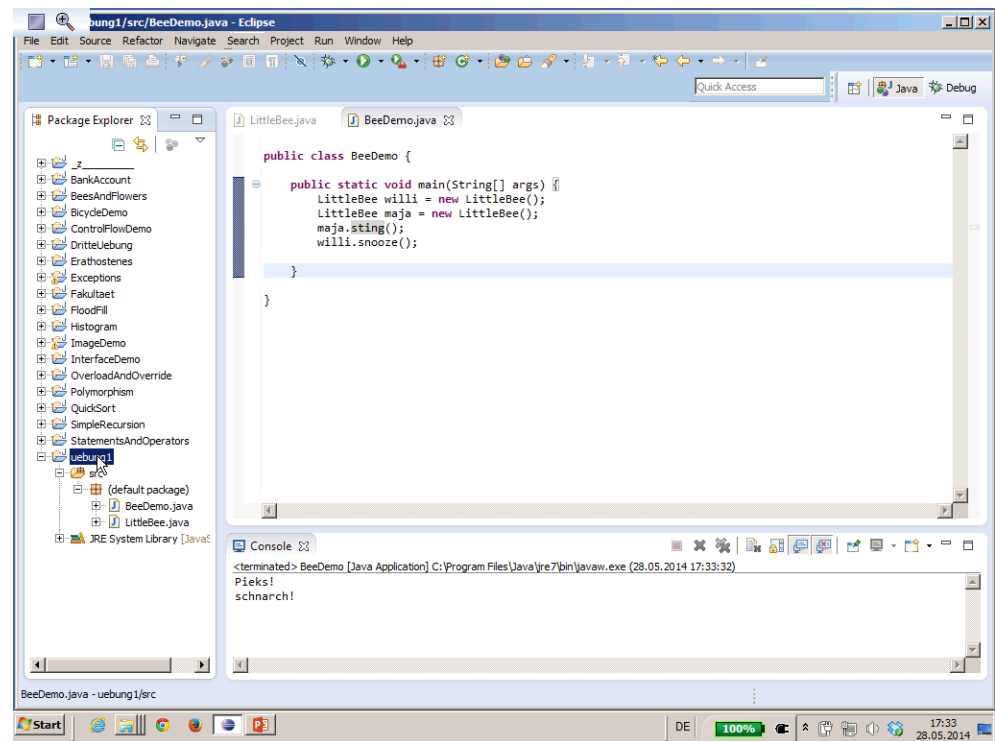
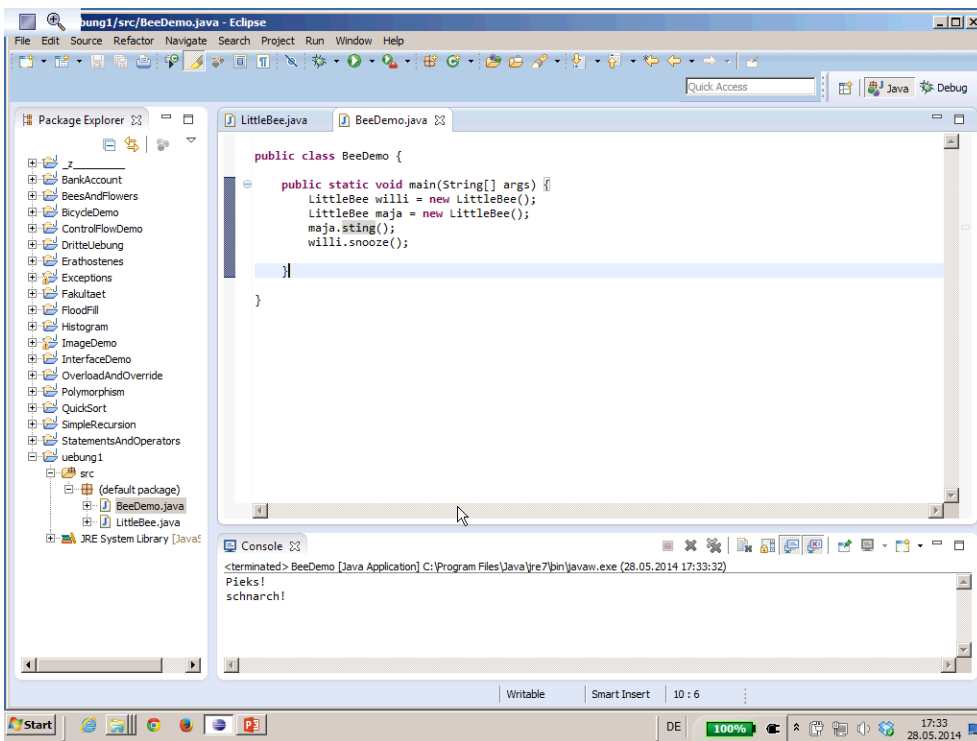


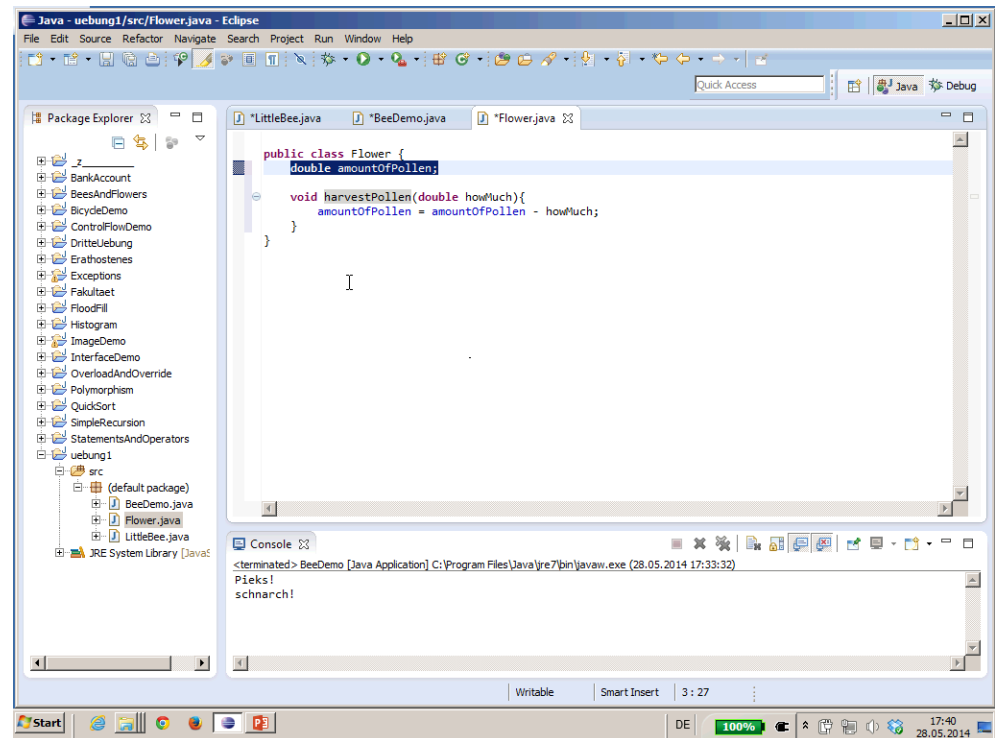
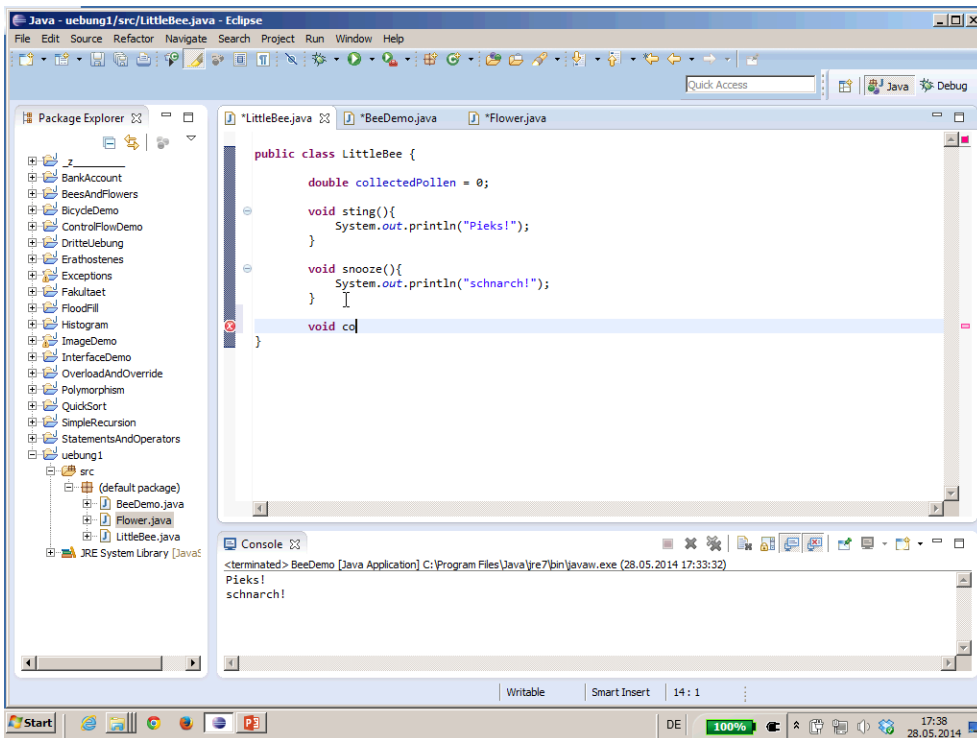
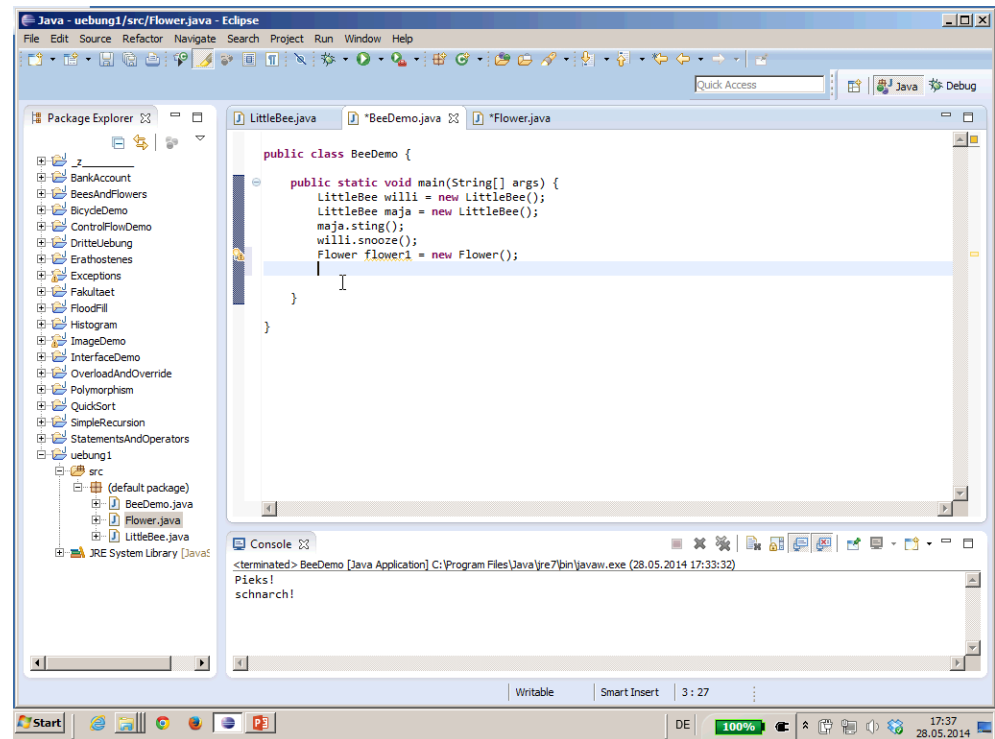
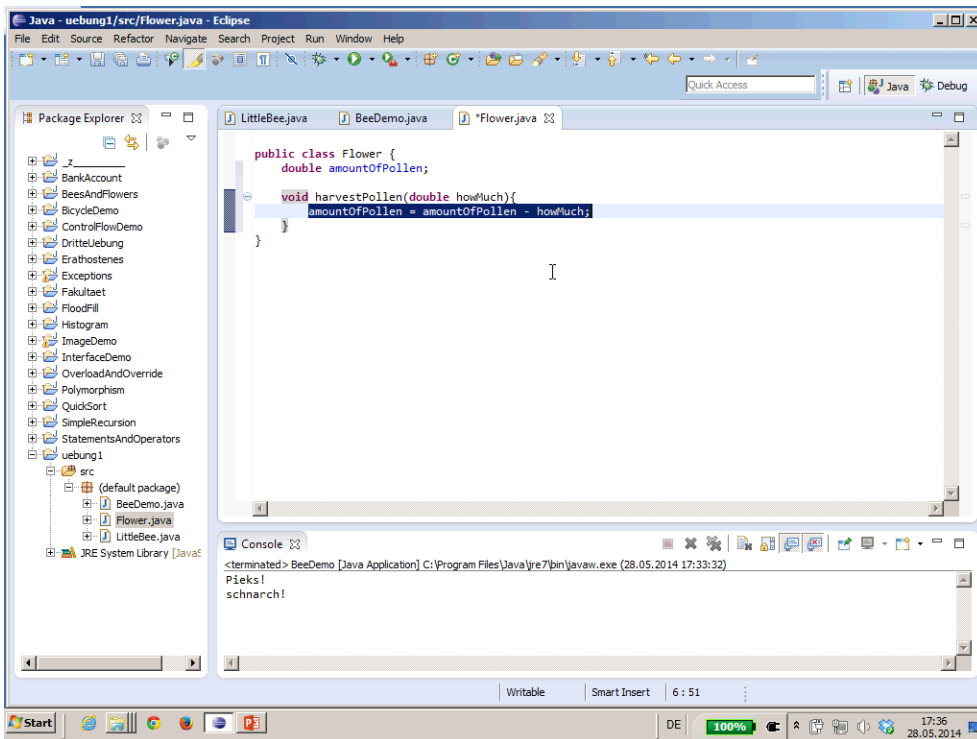


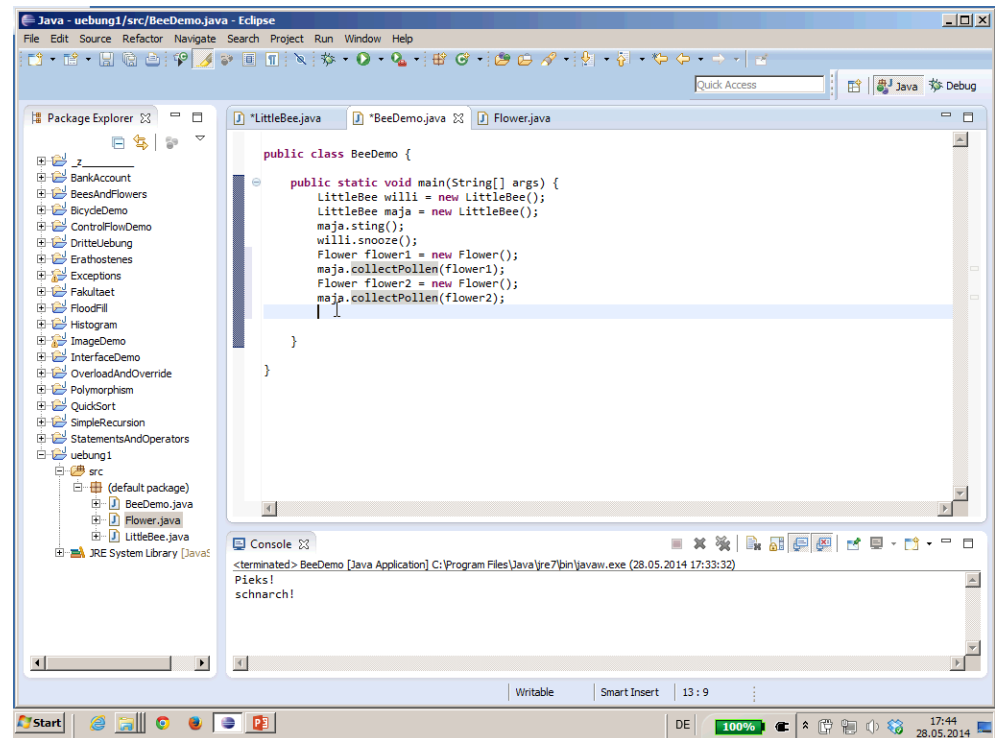
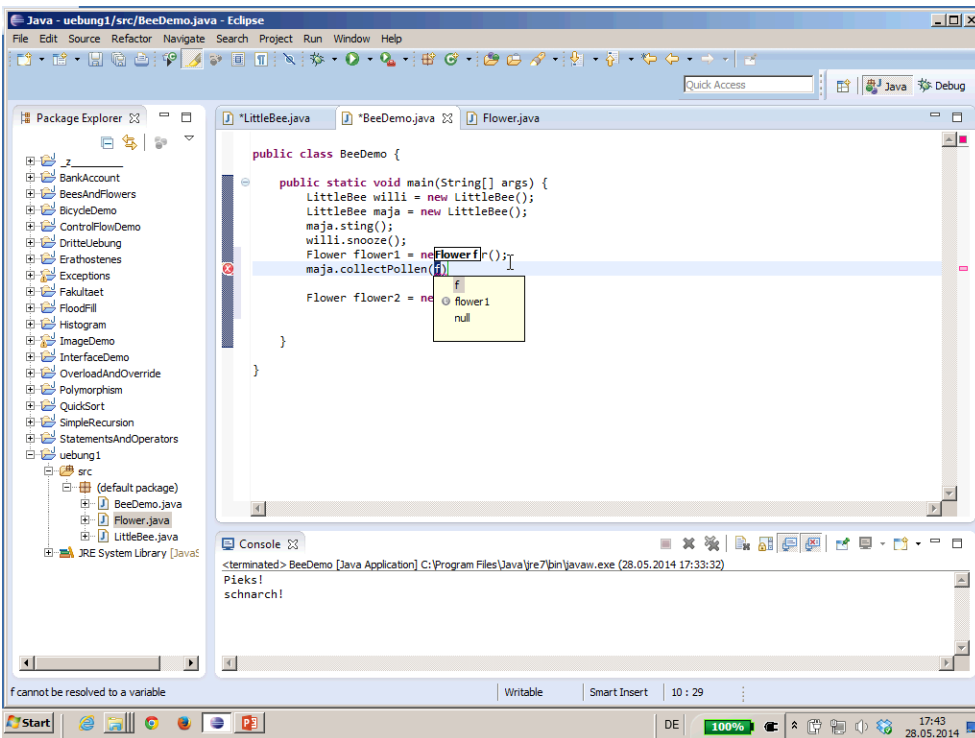
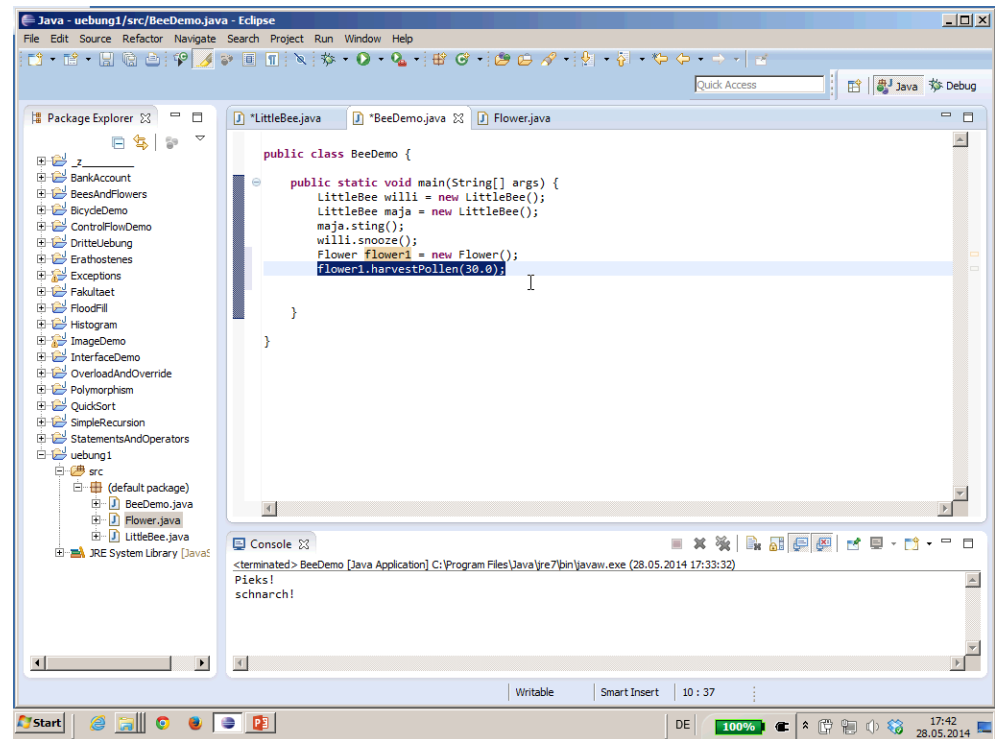
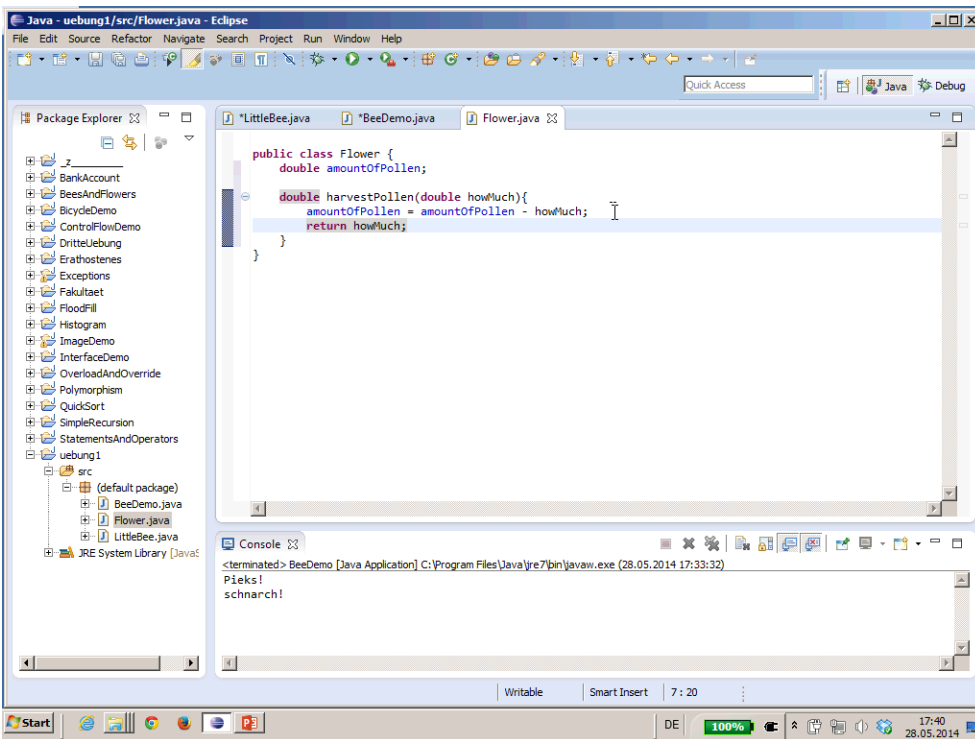


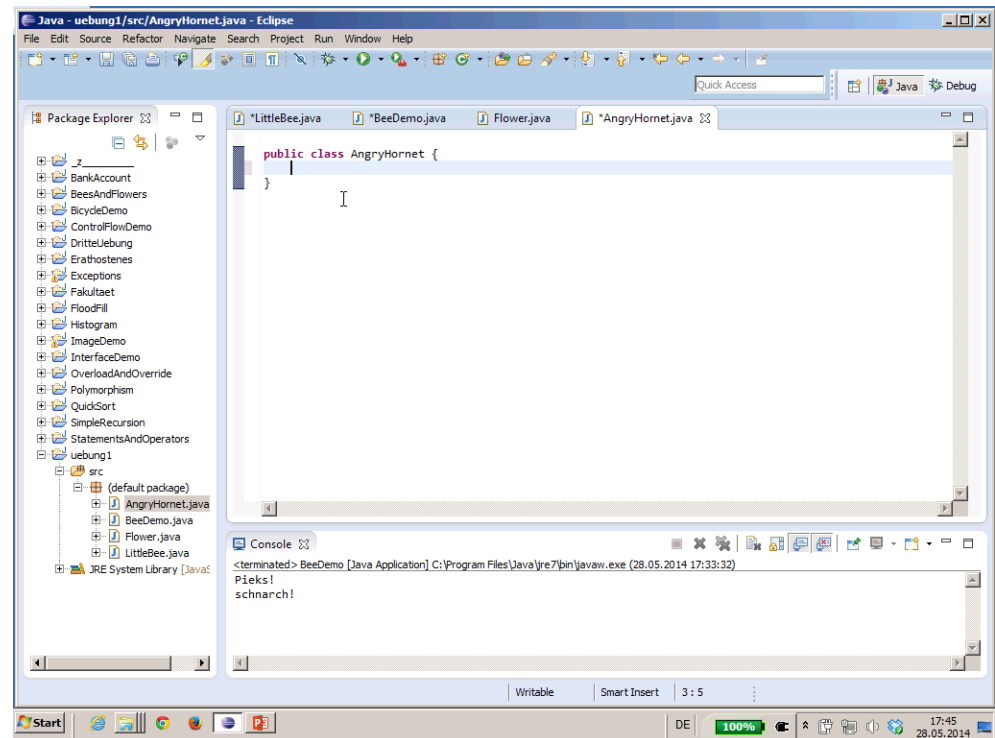
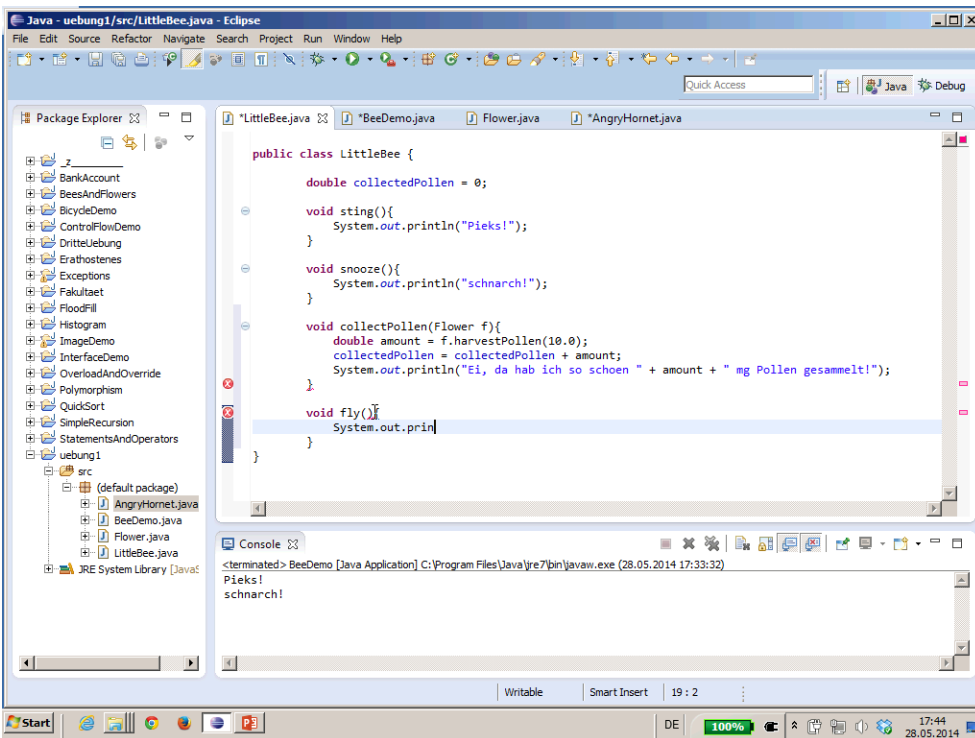
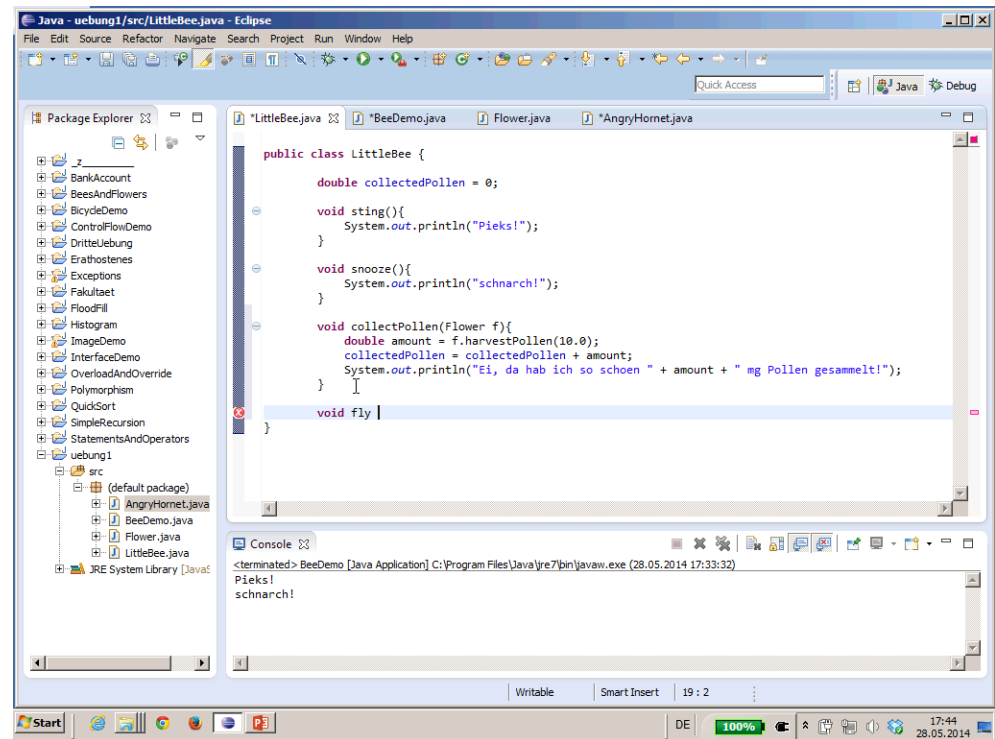
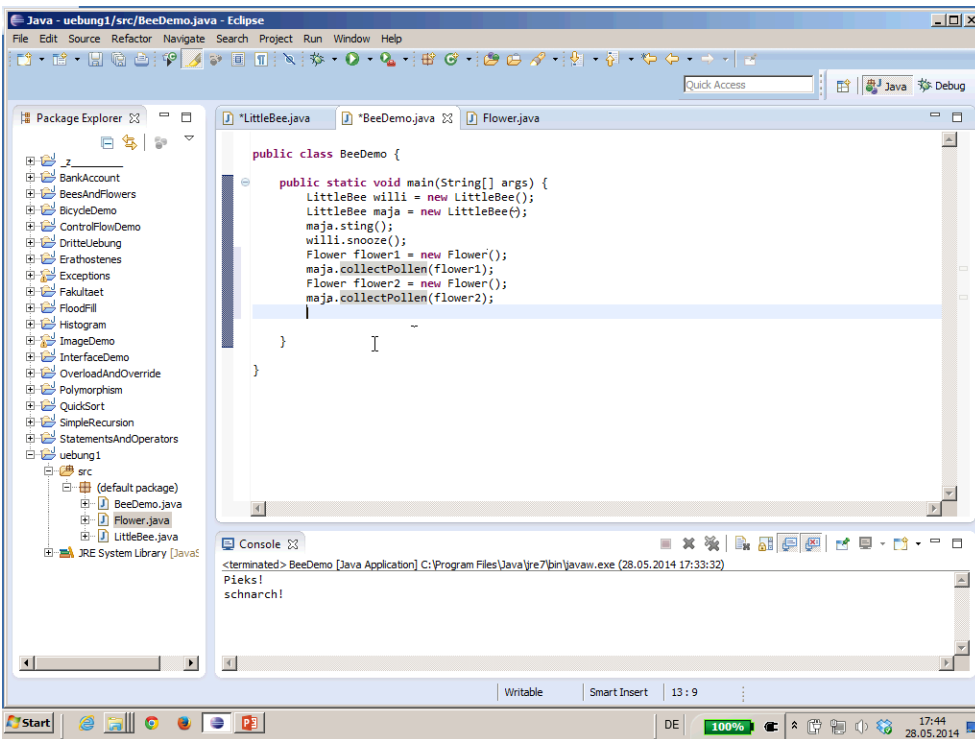


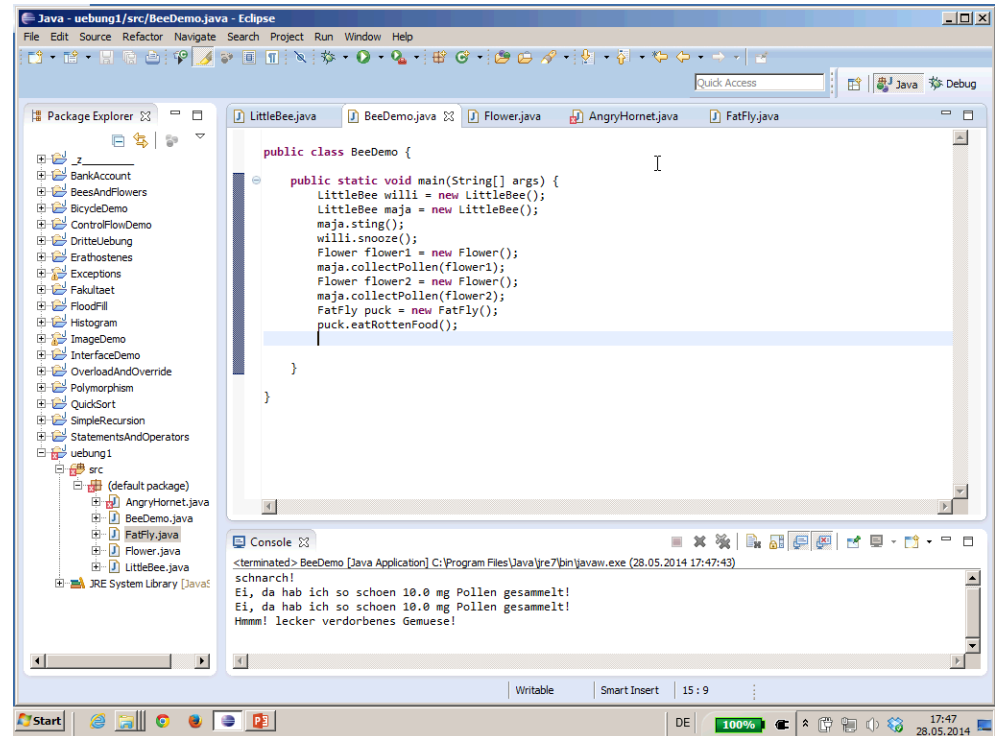
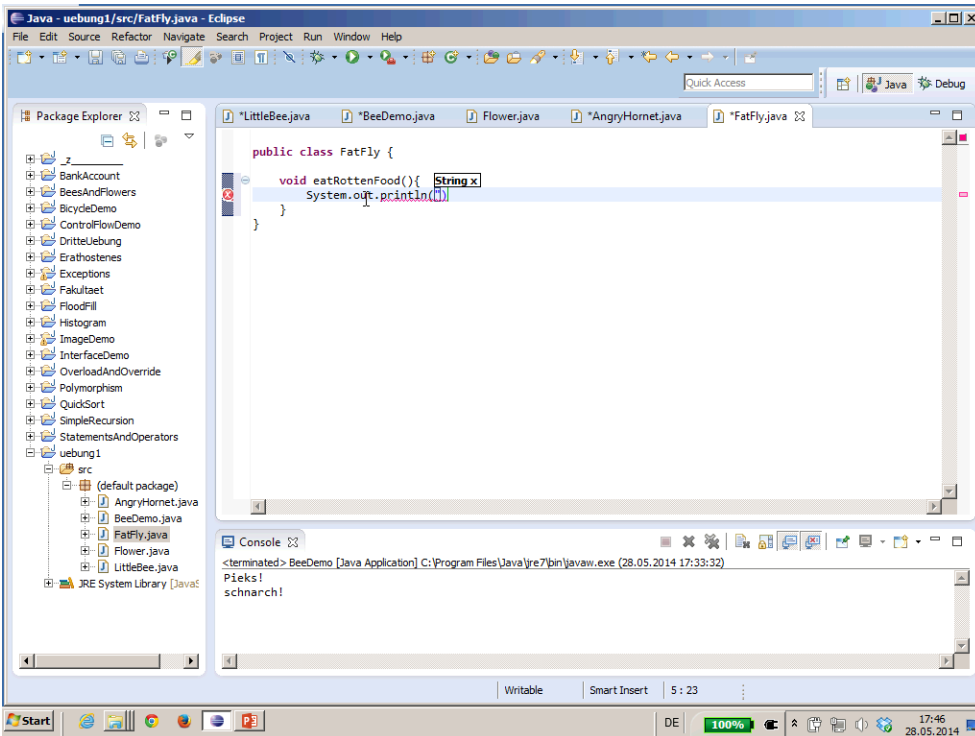
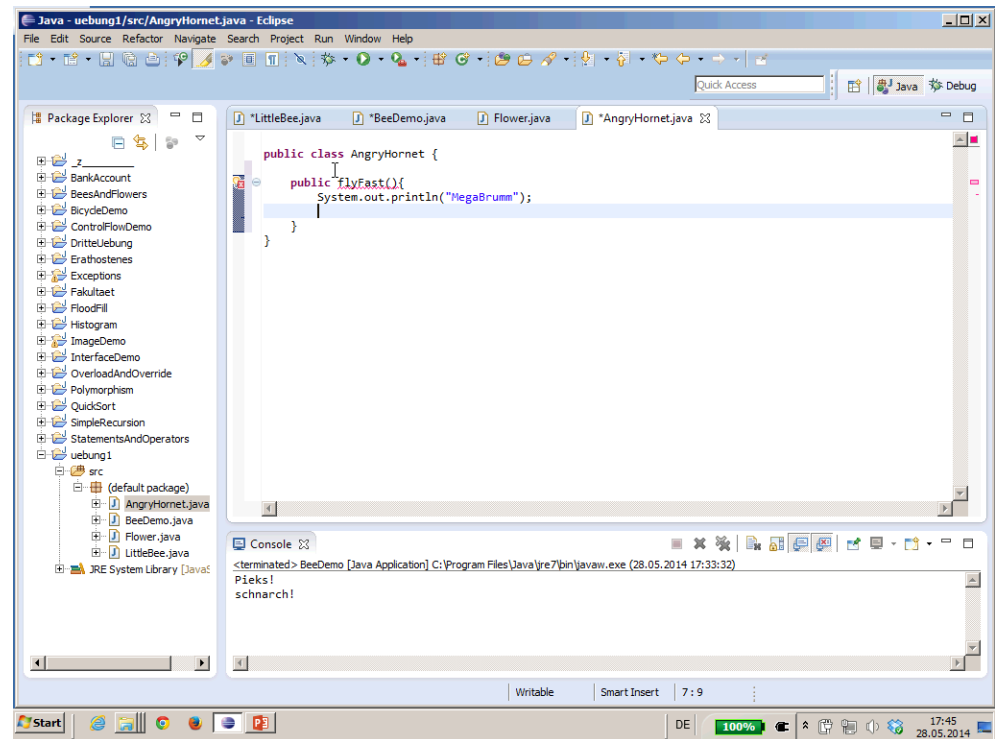
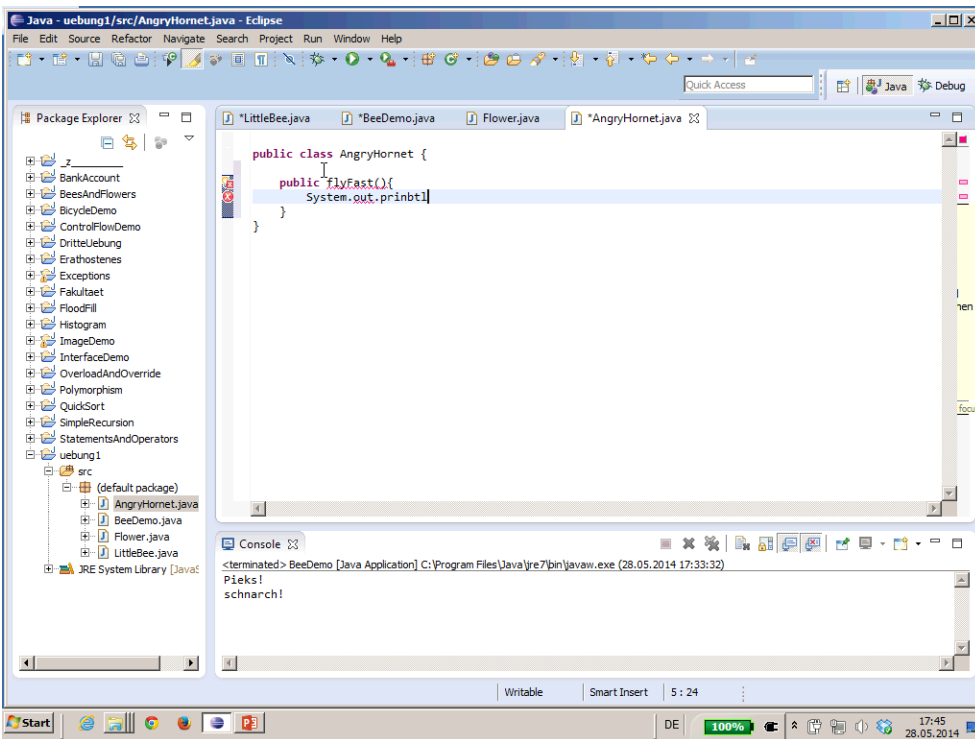


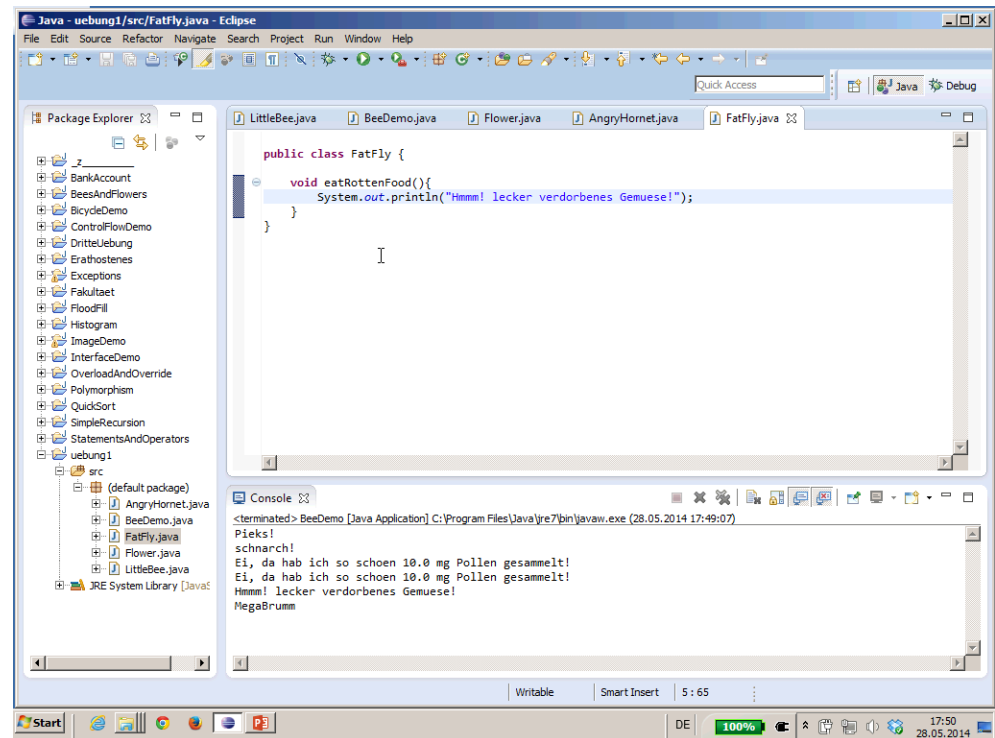
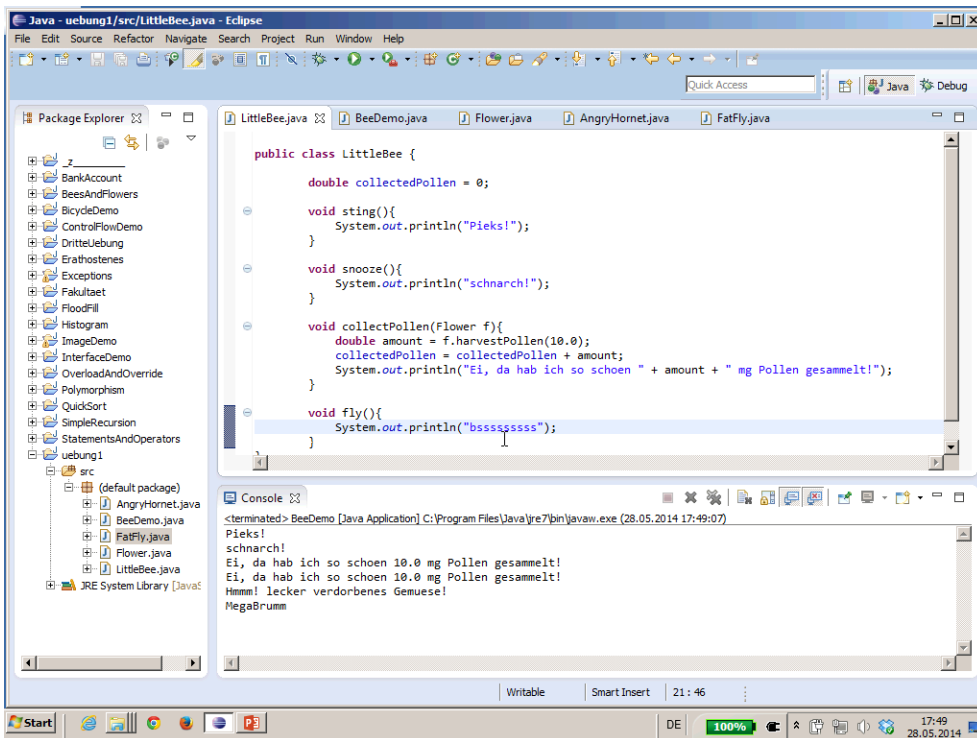
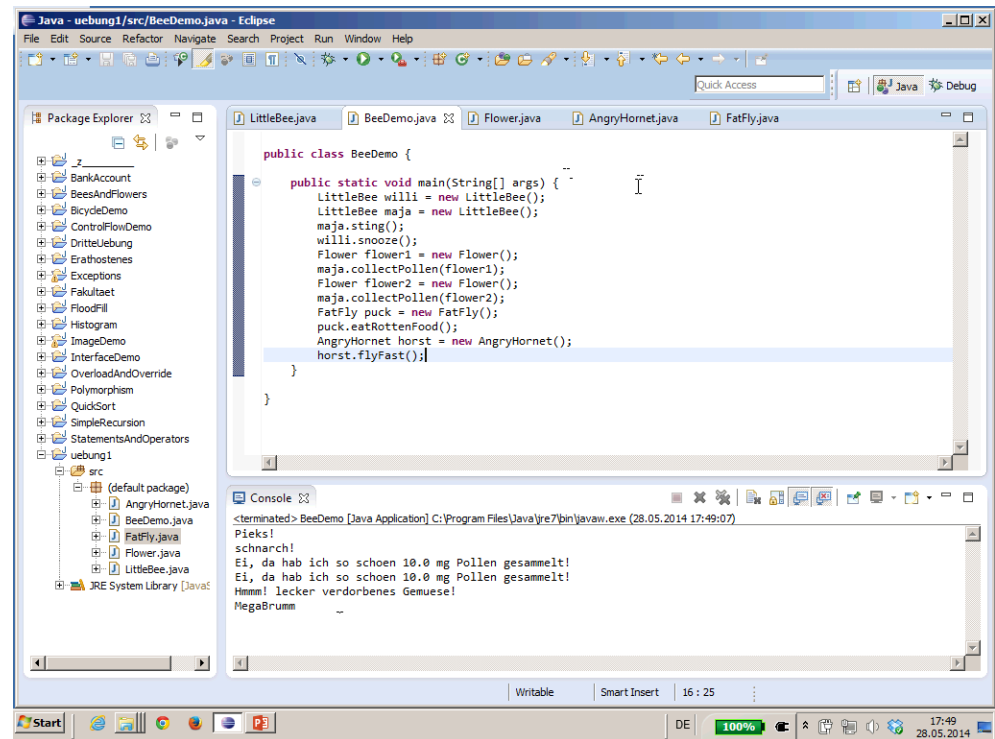
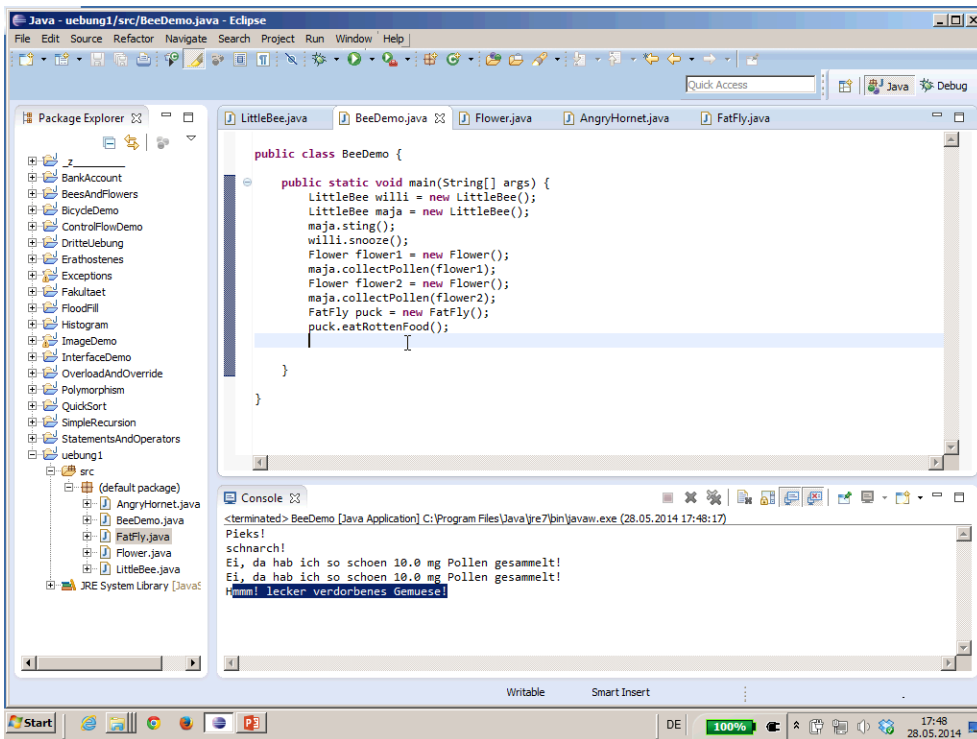


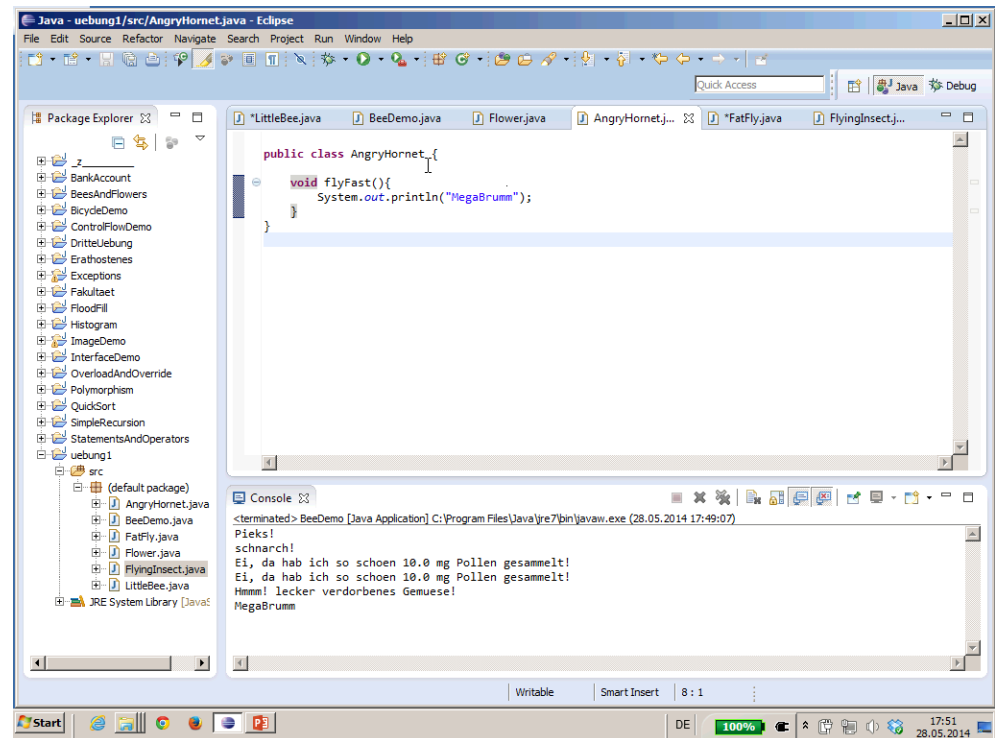
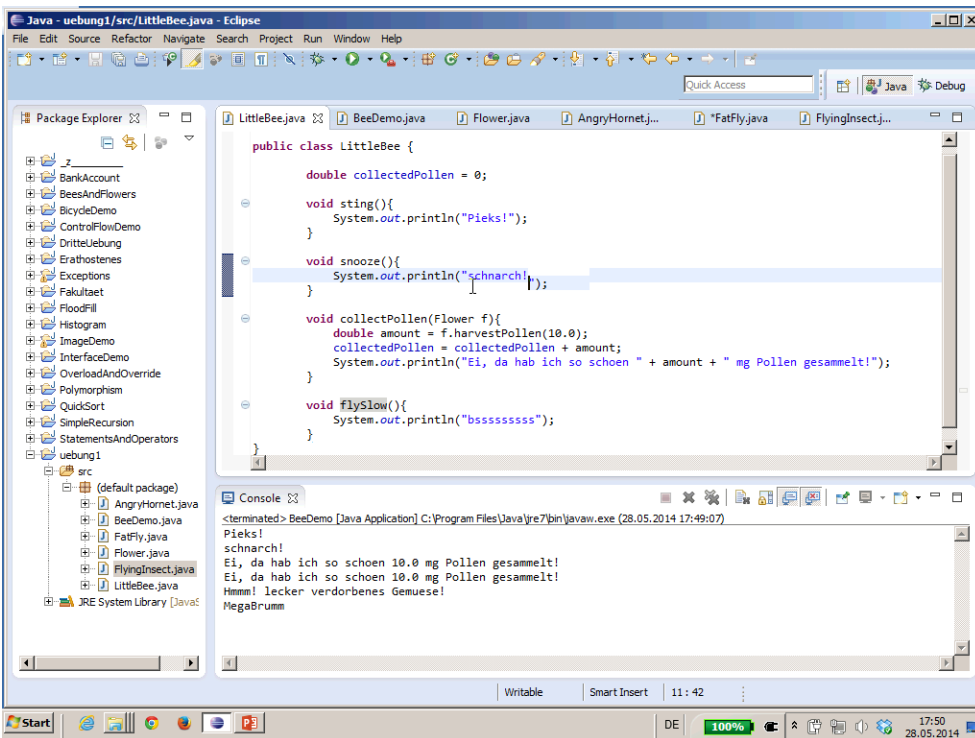
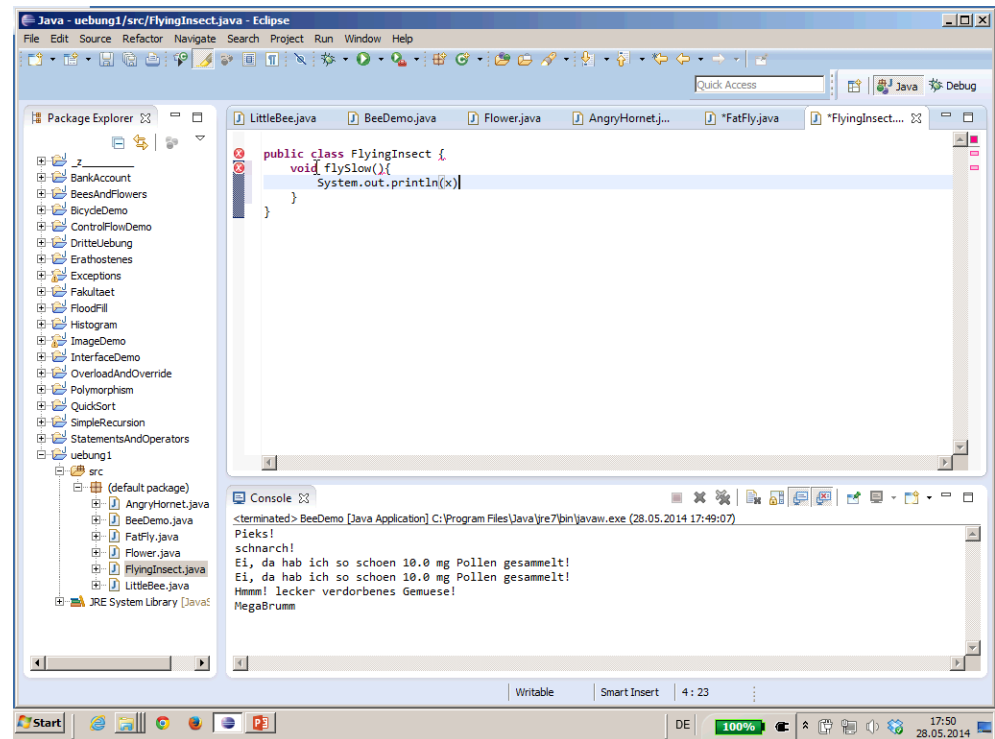
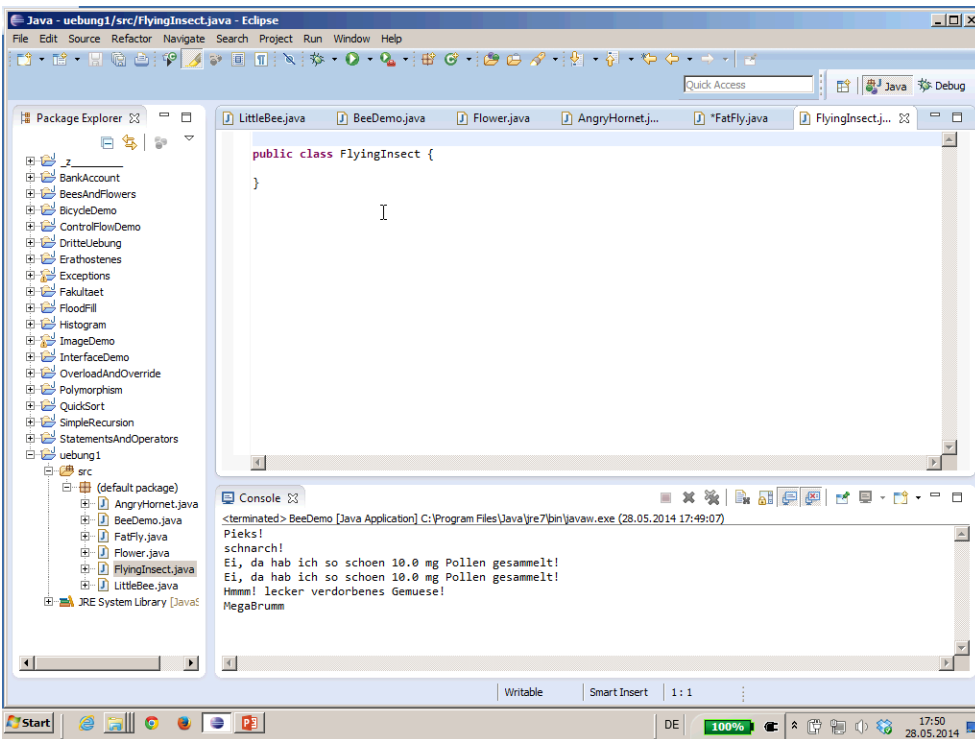


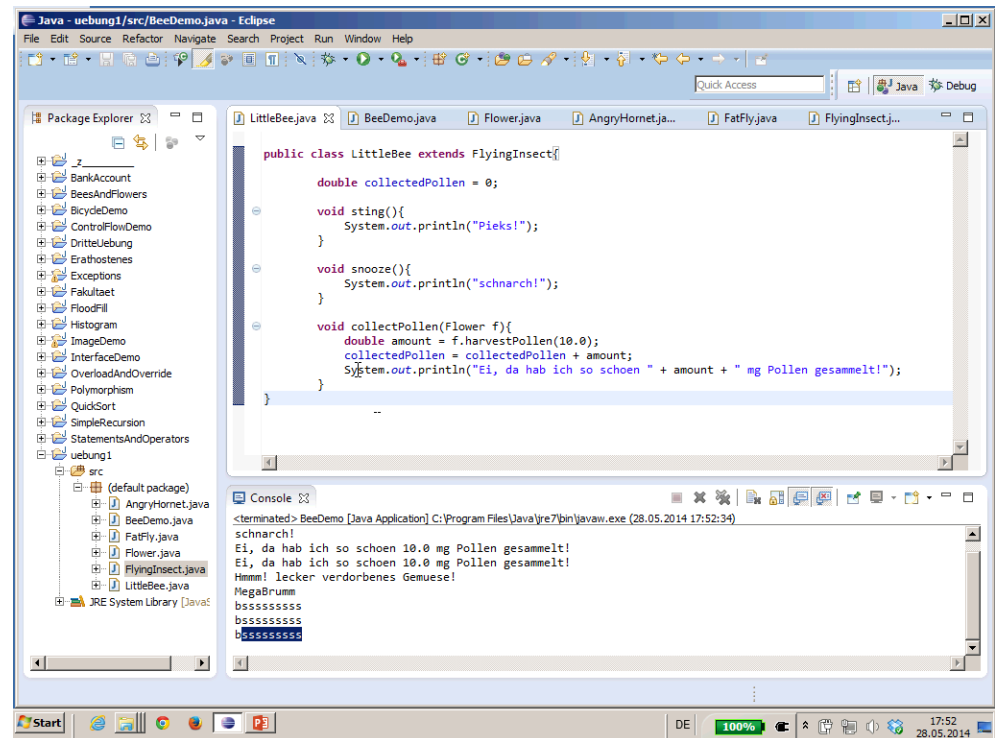
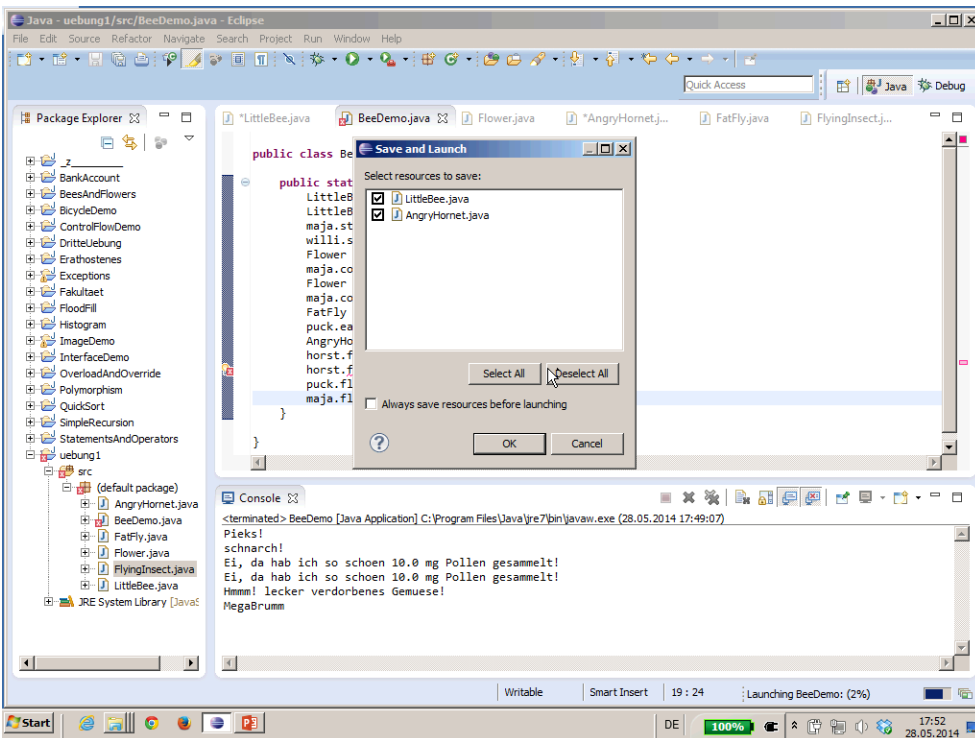
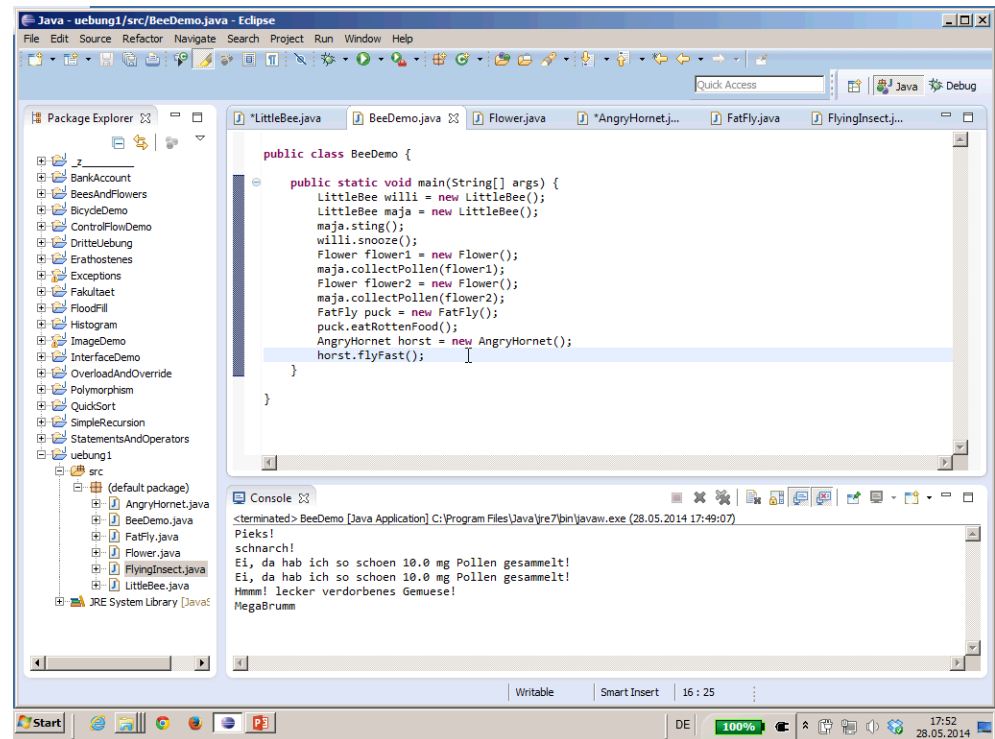
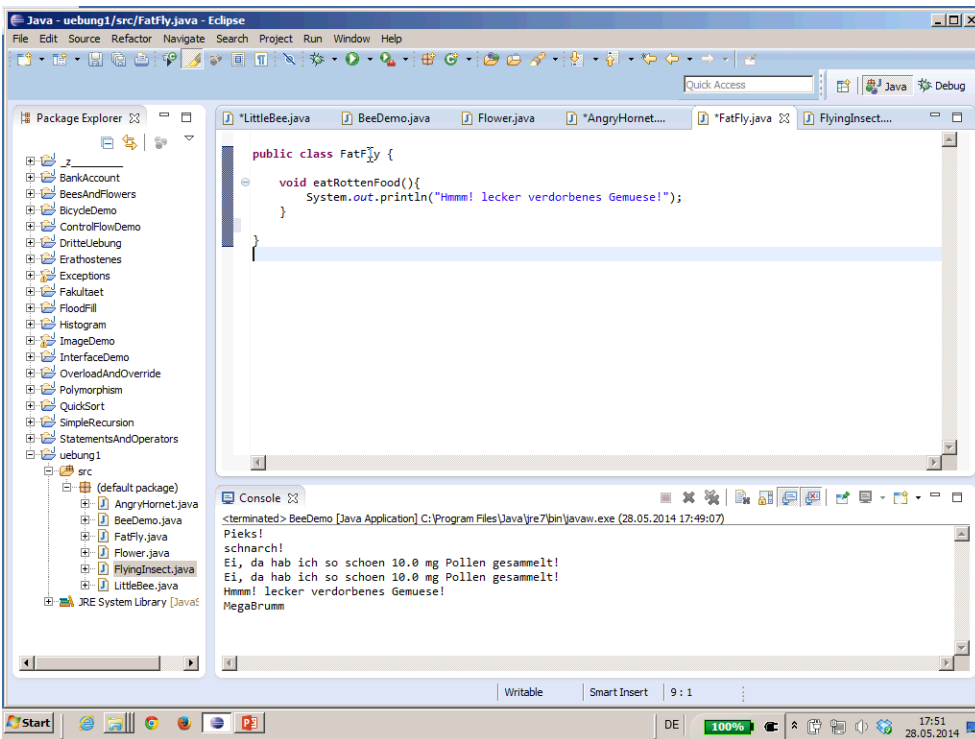


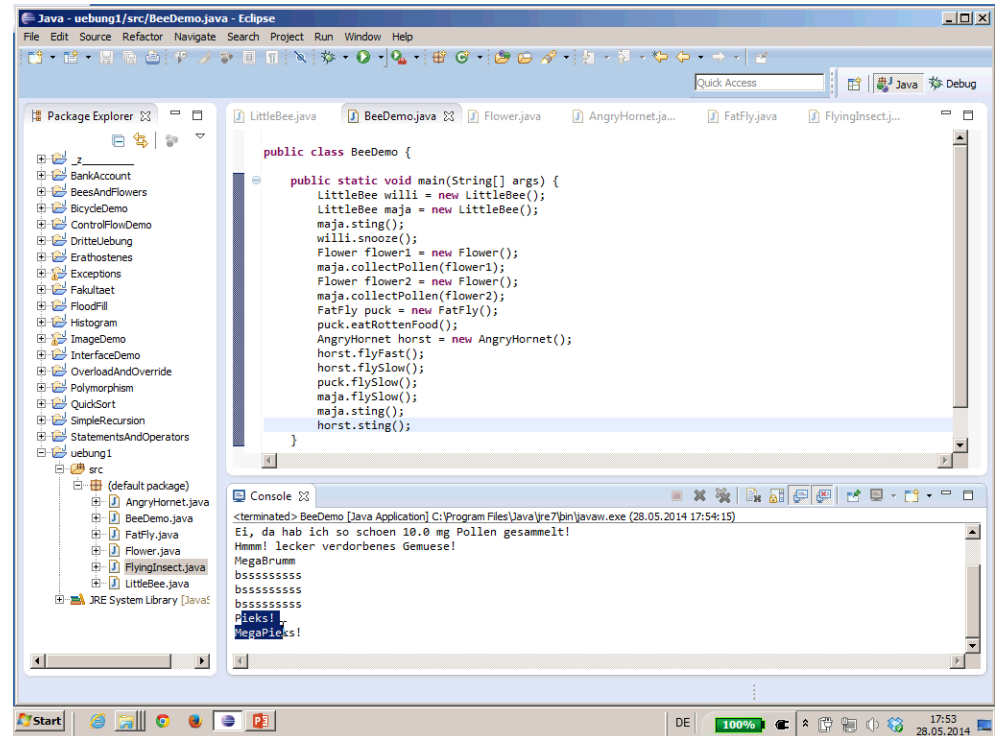
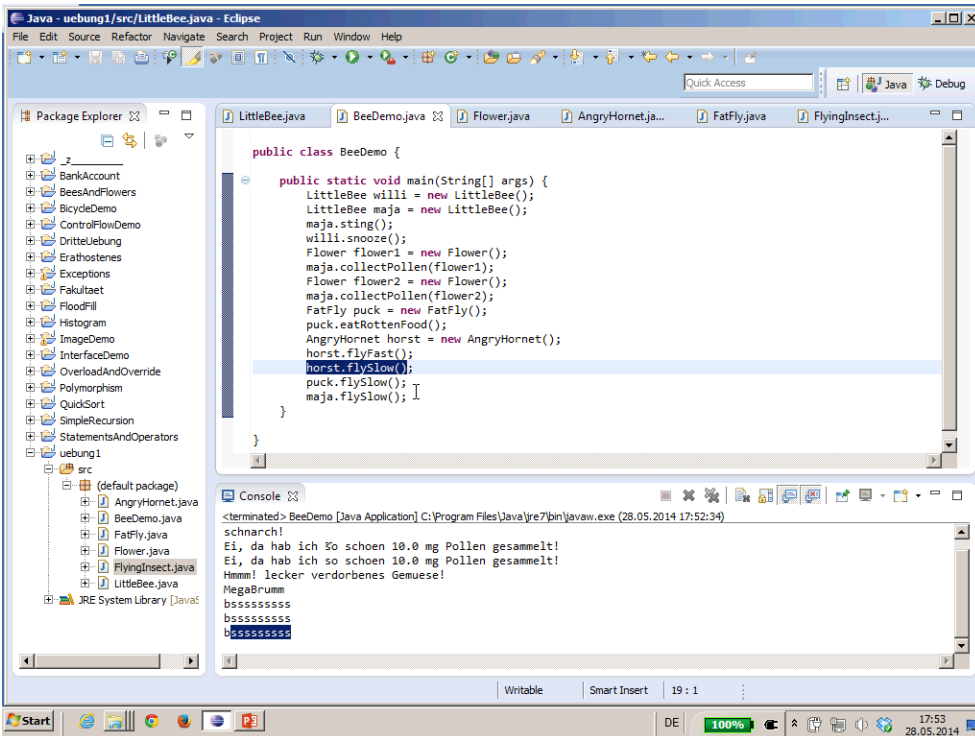
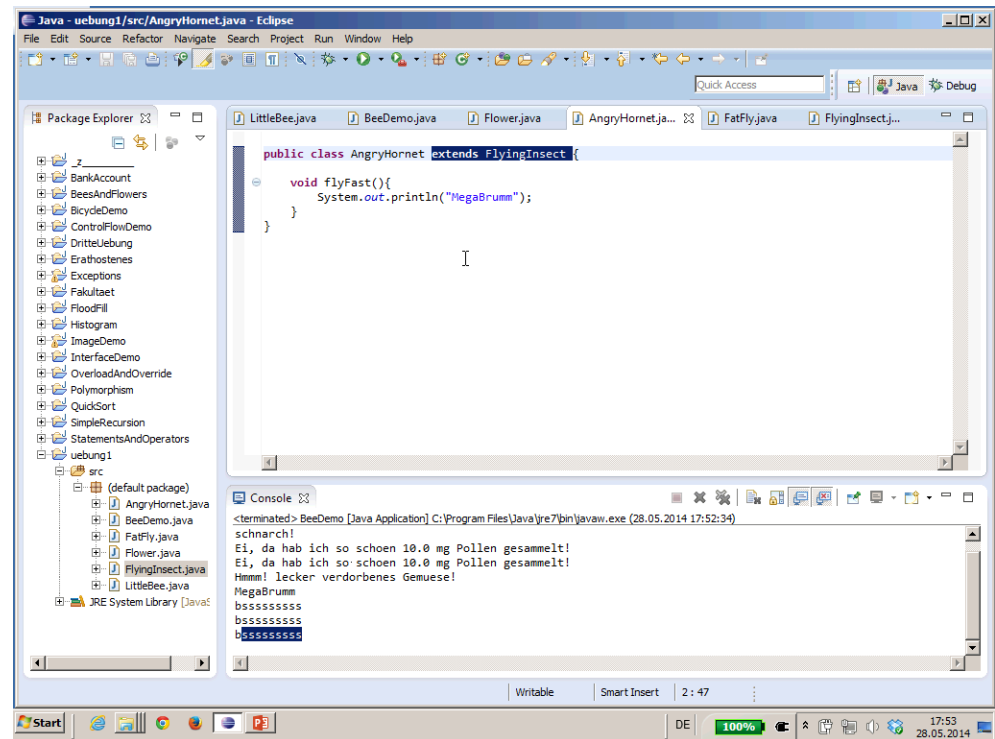
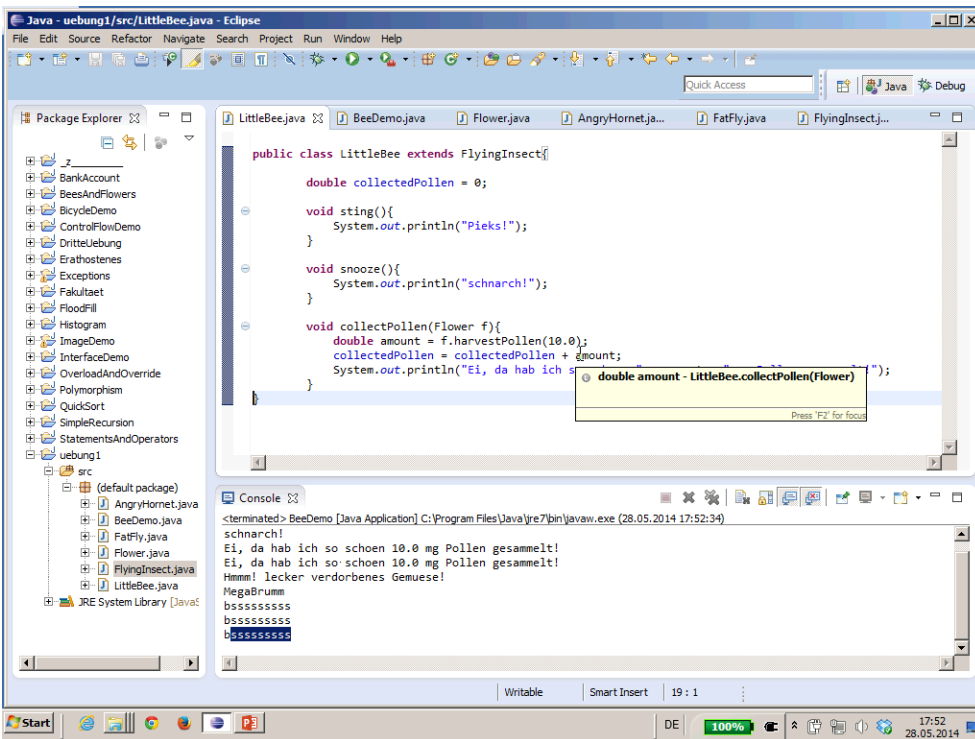


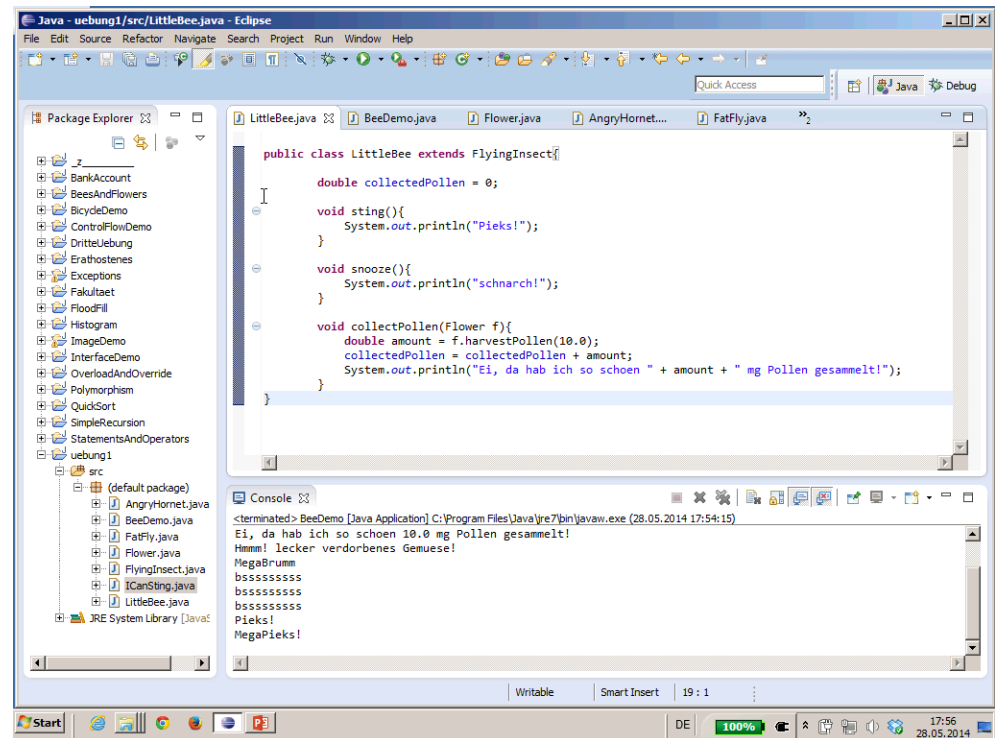
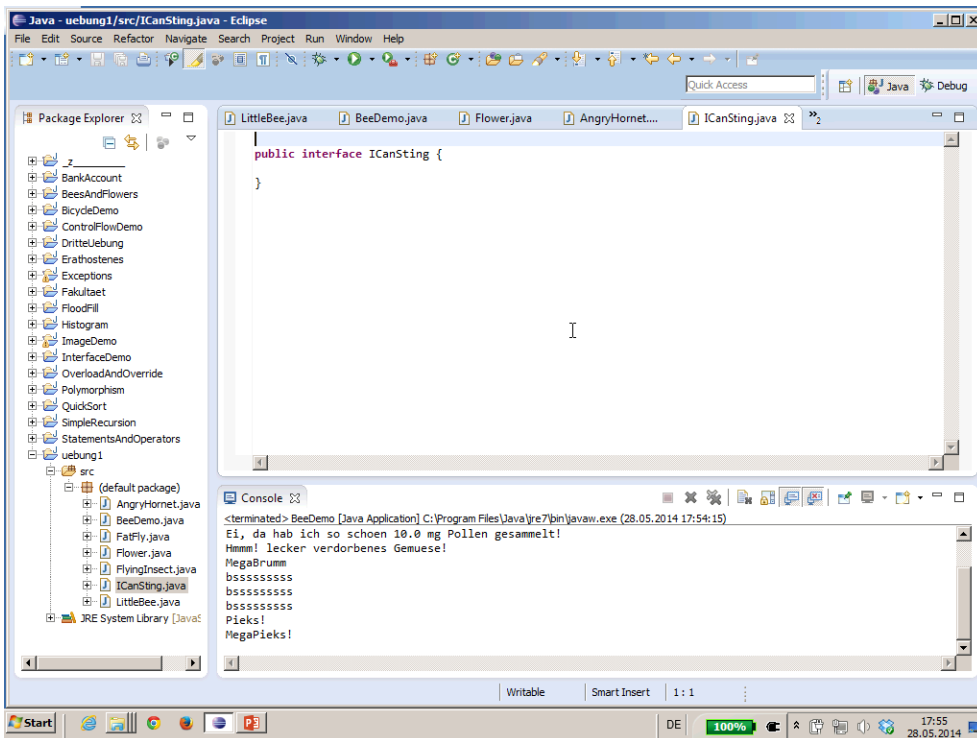
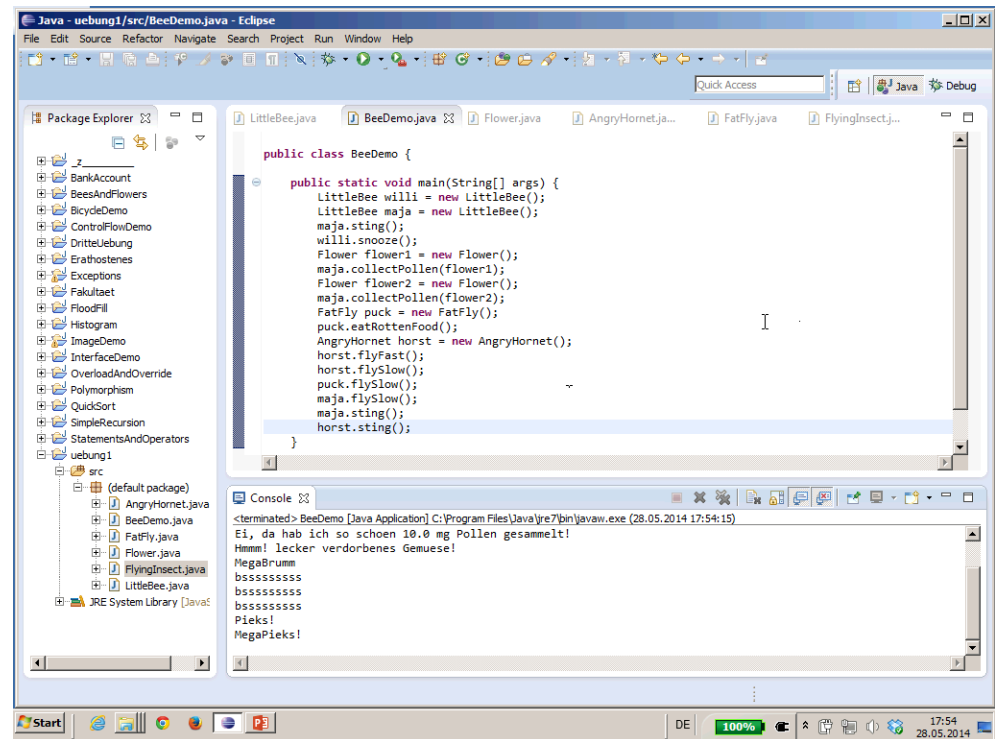
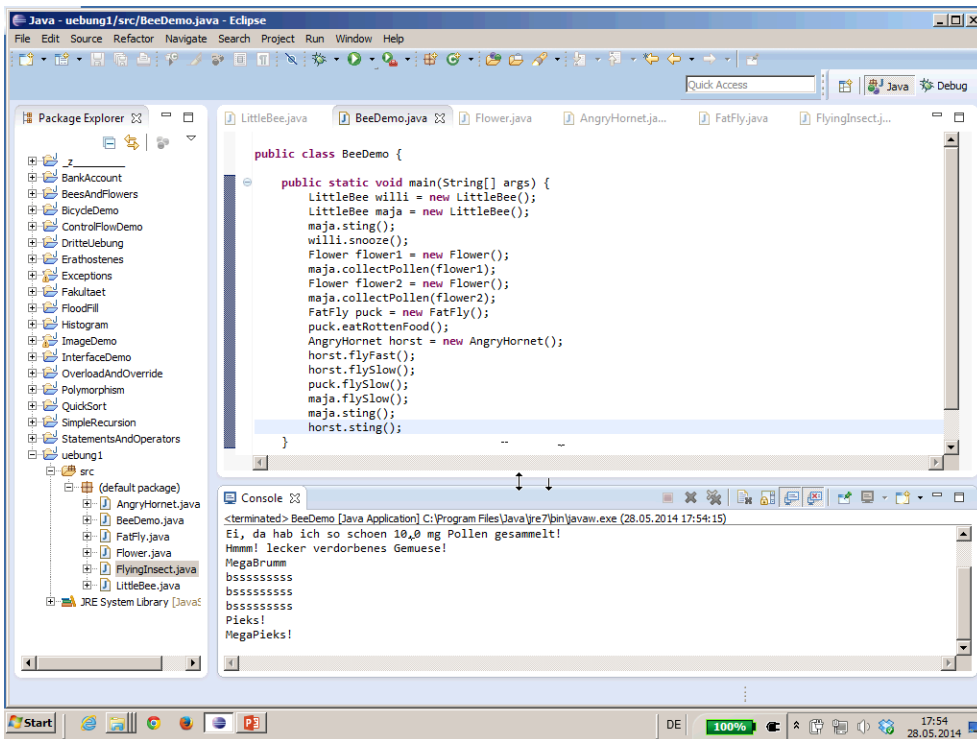


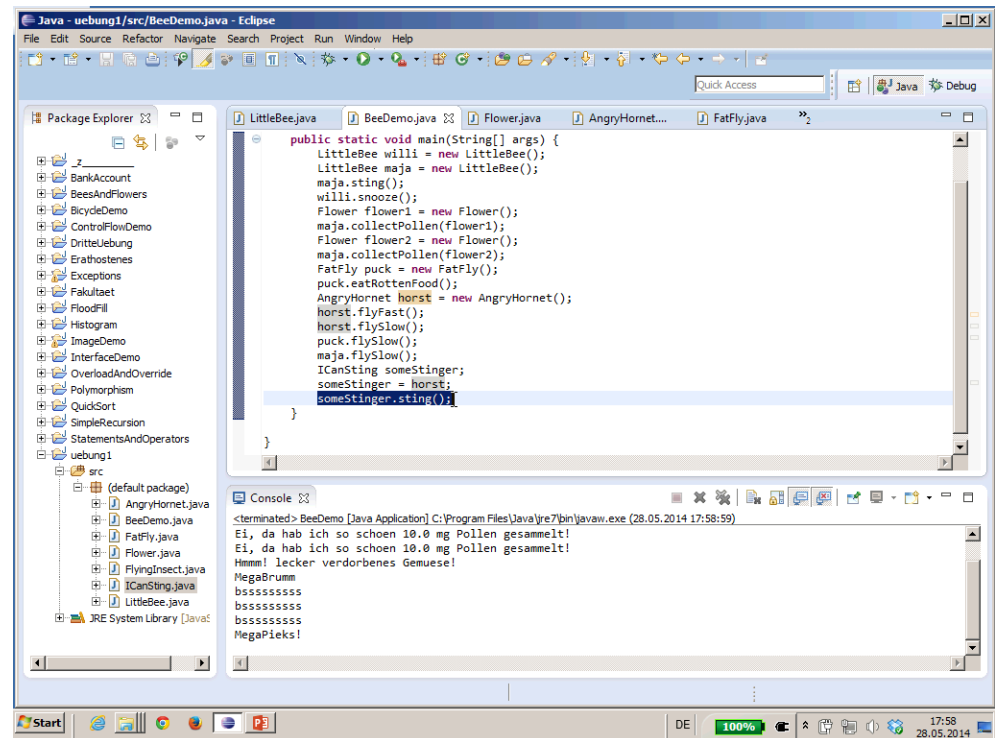
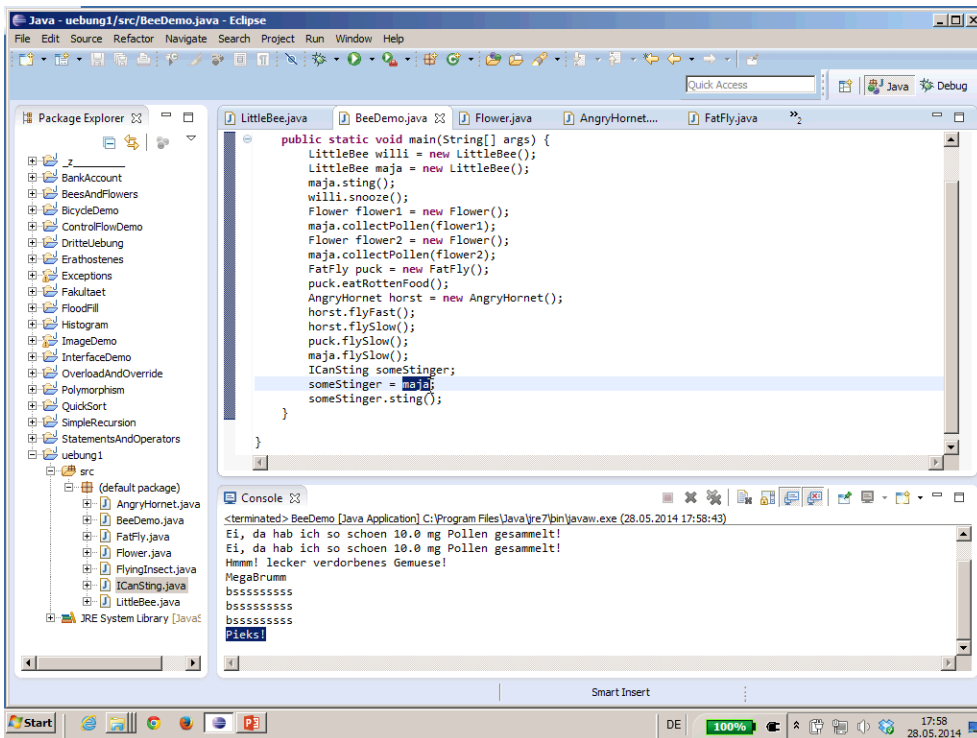
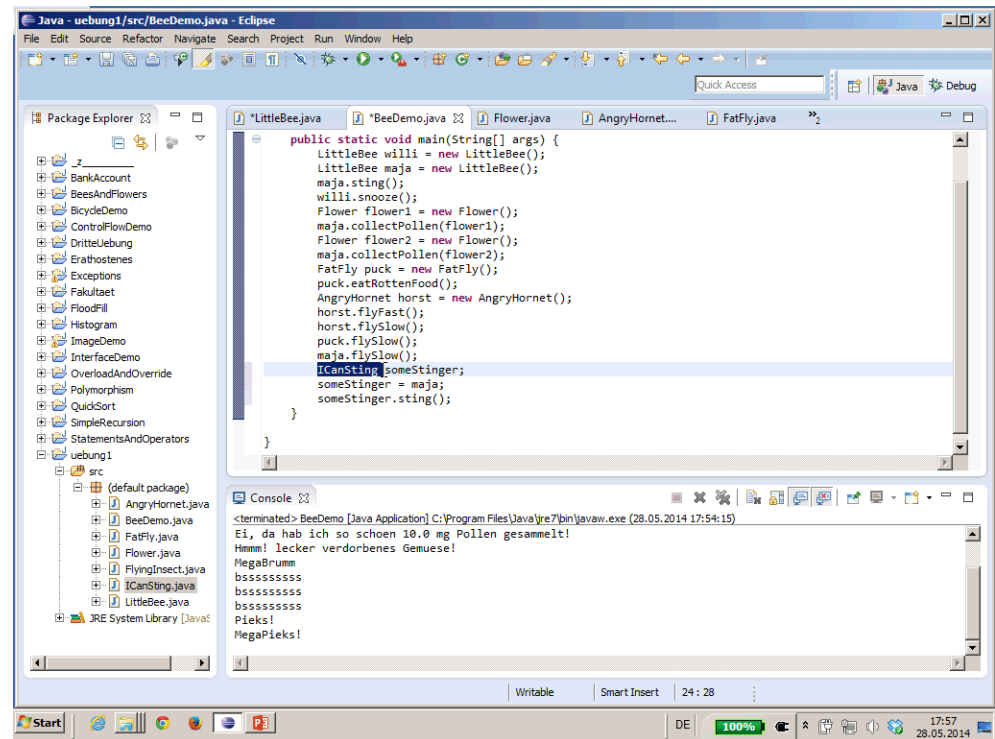
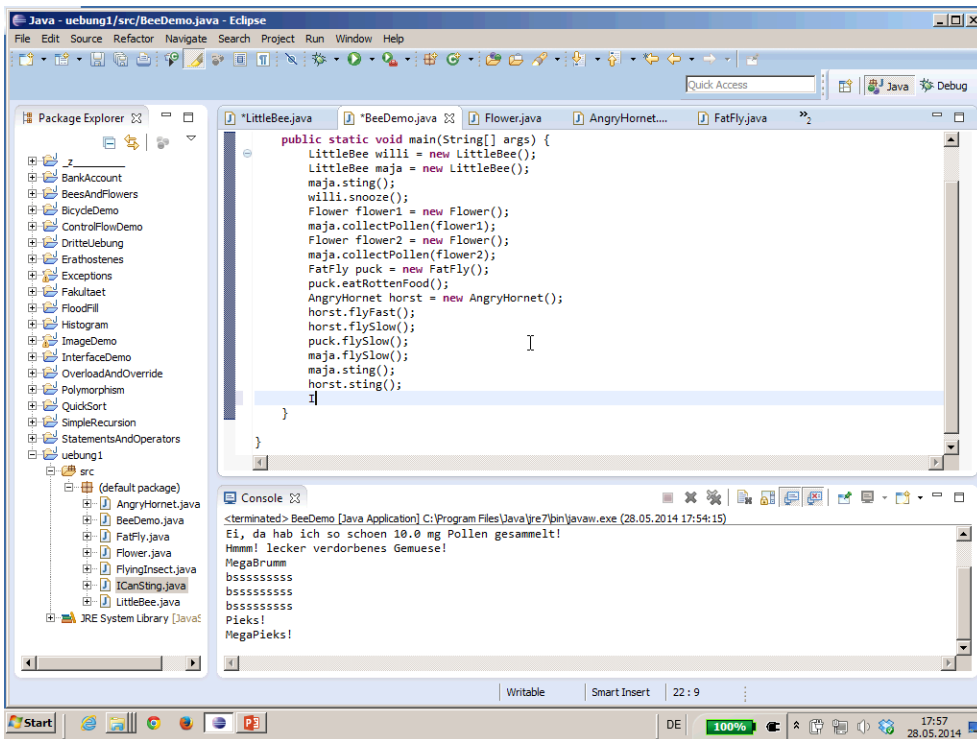













```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    LittleBee willi = new LittleBee();
    LittleBee maja = new LittleBee();
    maja.sting();
    willi.snooze();
    Flower flower1 = new Flower();
    maja.collectPollen(flower1);
    Flower flower2 = new Flower();
    maja.collectPollen(flower2);
    FatFly puck = new FatFly();
    puck.eatRottenFood();
    AngryHornet horst = new AngryHornet();
    horst.flyFast();
    horst.flySlow();
    puck.flySlow();
    maja.flySlow();
    ICanSting someStinger;
    someStinger = horst;
    someStinger.sting();
}

```

Console output:

```

<terminated> BeeDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (28.05.2014 17:58:59)
Ei, da hab ich so schoen 10.0 mg Pollen gesammelt!
Ei, da hab ich so schoen 10.0 mg Pollen gesammelt!
Hmmm! lecker verdorbenes Gemuese!
MegaBrumm
bsssssssss
bsssssssss
bsssssssss
MegaPieks!

```

```

public class BeeDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LittleBee willi = new LittleBee();
        LittleBee maja = new LittleBee();
        maja.sting();
        willi.snooze();
        Flower flower1 = new Flower();
        maja.collectPollen(flower1);
        Flower flower2 = new Flower();
        maja.collectPollen(flower2);
        FatFly puck = new FatFly();
        puck.eatRottenFood();
        AngryHornet horst = new AngryHornet();
        horst.flyFast();
        horst.flySlow();
        puck.flySlow();
        maja.flySlow();
        ICanSting someStinger;
        someStinger = horst;
        someStinger.sting();
    }
}

```

Console output:

```

<terminated> BeeDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (28.05.2014 17:58:59)
Ei, da hab ich so schoen 10.0 mg Pollen gesammelt!
Ei, da hab ich so schoen 10.0 mg Pollen gesammelt!
Hmmm! lecker verdorbenes Gemuese!
MegaBrumm
bsssssssss

```

2 Language Basics

Deepening readings:

- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/opsummary.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/expressions.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html>

2 Language Basics

Deepening readings:

- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/opsummary.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/expressions.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html>

2 Language Basics

Deepening readings:

- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/opsummary.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/expressions.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html>

2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- Variables have a type
 - Primitive type
 - Reference type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	<code>int a;</code>	<code>a = 117;</code>	<code>a = b + 42;</code>	<code>a == b;</code>
Reference	<code>class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }</code>	<code>Student heiner;</code>	<code>heiner = new Student();</code>	<code>heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();</code>	<code>heiner.equals(sabine);</code>

2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- Variables have a type
 - Primitive type
 - Reference type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	<code>int a;</code>	<code>a = 117;</code>	<code>a = b + 42;</code>	<code>a == b;</code>
Reference	<code>class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }</code>	<code>Student heiner;</code>	<code>heiner = new Student();</code>	<code>heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();</code>	<code>heiner.equals(sabine);</code>

2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- Variables have a type
 - Primitive type
 - Reference type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	<code>int a;</code>	<code>a = 117;</code>	<code>a = b + 42;</code>	<code>a == b;</code>
Reference	<code>class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }</code>	<code>Student heiner;</code>	<code>heiner = new Student();</code>	<code>heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();</code>	<code>heiner.equals(sabine);</code>

2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- **Variables** have a **type**
 - **Primitive** type
 - **Reference** type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	int a;	a = 117;	a = b + 42;	a == b;
Reference	class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }	Student heiner;	heiner = new Student();	heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();	heiner.equals(sabine);



2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- **Variables** have a **type**
 - **Primitive** type
 - **Reference** type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	int a;	a = 117;	a = b + 42;	a == b;
Reference	class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }	Student heiner;	heiner = new Student();	heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();	heiner.equals(sabine);



2 Language Basics – Variables

Variables

- **Variables** have a **type**
 - **Primitive** type
 - **Reference** type

	Definition	Declaration	Instantiation	Manipulation	Equality
Primitive	predefined	int a;	a = 117;	a = b + 42;	a == b;
Reference	class Student { // Fields and // methods ... }	Student heiner;	heiner = new Student();	heiner.age = 21; heiner.yawn();	heiner.equals(sabine);



2 Language Basics – Variables

- **Variables** have a **type**
 - **Primitive** type

```
int horst = 101;
long heiner;
heiner = 235638465837465845;
```

- **Reference** type

```
Bicycle bike1 = new Bicycle();
bike1.gear = 3;

MountainBike bike2 = new MountainBike();
```



memory (simplified model)		
cell nr.	cell name	cell content
1123	horst	101
1124	heiner	235638465
1125		837465845
...
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1330	bike2.cadence	0
1331	bike2.speed	0
1332	bike2.gear	1
1333	bike2.seatHeight	15
...
4027		void changeCadence (int newValue) {
4028		cadence = newValue;
4029		}
...
4035		int horst = 101;

data

instructions

2 Language Basics – Variables

- More examples:

```
byte flags = 63;
short bbb = 10133;
int heiner = 234103234;
long dng = -83628735682345;
float fff = 5464.00345f;
float ggg = -345545.34534E-12f;
double sss = 3245343455.555E67d;
```

byte typically used for bit-patterns

$= -345545.34534 * 10^{-12}$ (float)

$= 3245343455.555 * 10^{67}$ (double)

```
char ccc = 'm';
char ccc2 = '\n';
```

\n means "new line"

```
boolean isCool = true;
```



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
boolean c;
c = bike1.equals(bike2);
// c == true
c = (bike1 == bike2);
// c == false
```

cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1150>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	1
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data



2 Language Basics – Variables

- Variables have a type

- Primitive type

```
int horst = 101;
long heiner;
heiner =
235638465837465845;
```

- Reference type

```
Bicycle bike1 = new Bicycle();
bike1.gear = 3;

MountainBike bike2 =
new MountainBike();
```



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
boolean c;
c = bike1.equals(bike2);
// c == true
c = (bike1 == bike2);
// c == false
```

cell nr.	cell name	cell content
1123	horst	101
1124	heiner	235638465
1125		837465845
...
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1330	bike2.cadence	0
1331	bike2.speed	0
1332	bike2.gear	1
1333	bike2.seatHeight	15
...
4027		void changeCadence(int newValue) {
4028		cadence = newValue;
4029		}
...
4035		int horst = 101;

data

instructions



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == false
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1150>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	1
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == false
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1150>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	1
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
bike1.gear = 3;
```

```
bike1 = bike2;
```

```
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == true
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1405>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- Reference type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
bike1.gear = 3;
```

```
bike1 = bike2;
```

```
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == true
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1405>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data



2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- **Reference** type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();
```

```
bike1.gear = 3;
```

```
bike1 = bike2;
```

```
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == true
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1405>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data

Introduction to Java Basics.pptx - PowerPoint

DATEI START EINFÜGEN ENTWURF ÜBERGÄNGE ANIMATIONEN BILDSCHIRMPRÄSENTATION ÜBERPRÜFEN ANSICHT Anmelden

Von Ab aktueller Online Benutzerdefinierte Folie vorführen - Bildschirmpräsentation - Bildschirmpräsentation einrichten Bildschirmpräsentation einrichten Folie ausblenden Neue Anzeigedauern testen Anzeigedauern verwenden Bildschirmpräsentation aufzeichnen Mediensteuerelemente anzeigen

Bildschirmpräsentation starten Einrichten

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

2 Language Basics – Variables

Reference Type Variables

- **Reference** type variables "point" to an object of the reference type

```
bike1 = new Bicycle();  
bike2 = new Bicycle();  
  
bike1.gear = 3;  
  
bike1 = bike2;  
  
boolean c;  
c = bike1.equals(bike2);  
// c == true  
c = (bike1 == bike2);  
// c == true
```

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
...
1149	bike1	<1405>
1150	bike1.cadence	0
1151	bike1.speed	0
1152	bike1.gear	3
...
1327	bike2	<1405>
...
1405	bike2.cadence	0
1406	bike2.speed	0
1407	bike2.gear	1
...

data

Klicken Sie, um Notizen hinzuzufügen

Start ENGLISCH (USA) NOTIZEN KOMMENTARE 66% 18:28 28.05.2014