

1 dive in A Quick Dip

Breaking the Surface

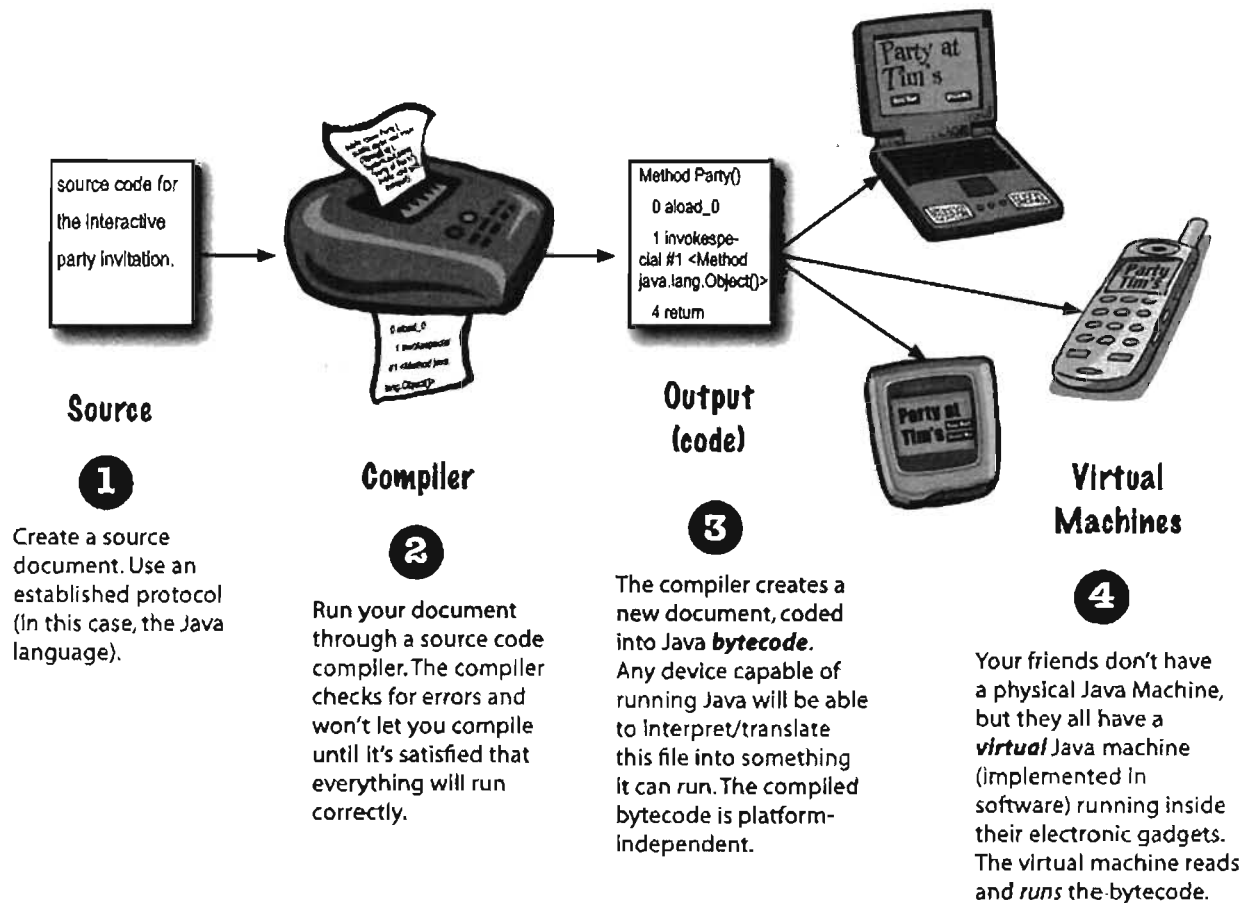


Java takes you to new places. From its humble release to the public as the (wimpy) version 1.02, Java seduced programmers with its friendly syntax, object-oriented features, memory management, and best of all—the promise of portability. The lure of **write-once/run-anywhere** is just too strong. A devoted following exploded, as programmers fought against bugs, limitations, and, oh yeah, the fact that it was dog slow. But that was ages ago. If you're just starting in Java, **you're lucky**. Some of us had to walk five miles in the snow, uphill both ways (barefoot), to get even the most trivial applet to work. But *you*, why, *you* get to ride the **sleeker, faster, much more powerful** Java of today.



The Way Java Works

The goal is to write one application (in this example, an interactive party invitation) and have it work on whatever device your friends have.



What you'll do in Java

You'll type a source code file, compile it using the `javac` compiler, then run the compiled bytecode on a Java virtual machine.

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

class Party {
    public void buildInvite() {
        Frame f = new Frame();
        Label l = new Label("Party at Tim's");
        Button b = new Button("You bet");
        Button c = new Button("Shoot me");
        Panel p = new Panel();
        p.add(l);
        p.add(b);
        p.add(c);
    } // more code here...
}
```

Source

1

Type your source code.

Save as: ***Party.java***

```
File Edit Window Help Plead
%javac Party.java
```

Compiler

2

Compile the ***Party.java*** file by running `javac` (the compiler application). If you don't have errors, you'll get a second document named ***Party.class***

The compiler-generated ***Party.class*** file is made up of *bytecodes*.

```
Method Party()
  0 aload_0
  1 invokespecial #1 <Method java.lang.Object.>
  4 return

Method void buildInvite()
  0 new #2 <Class java.awt.Frame>
  3 dup
  4 invokespecial #3 <Method java.awt.Frame.>
```

Output (code)

3

Compiled code: ***Party.class***

```
File Edit Window Help Swear
%java Party
Party at Tim's!
You bet Shoot Me
```

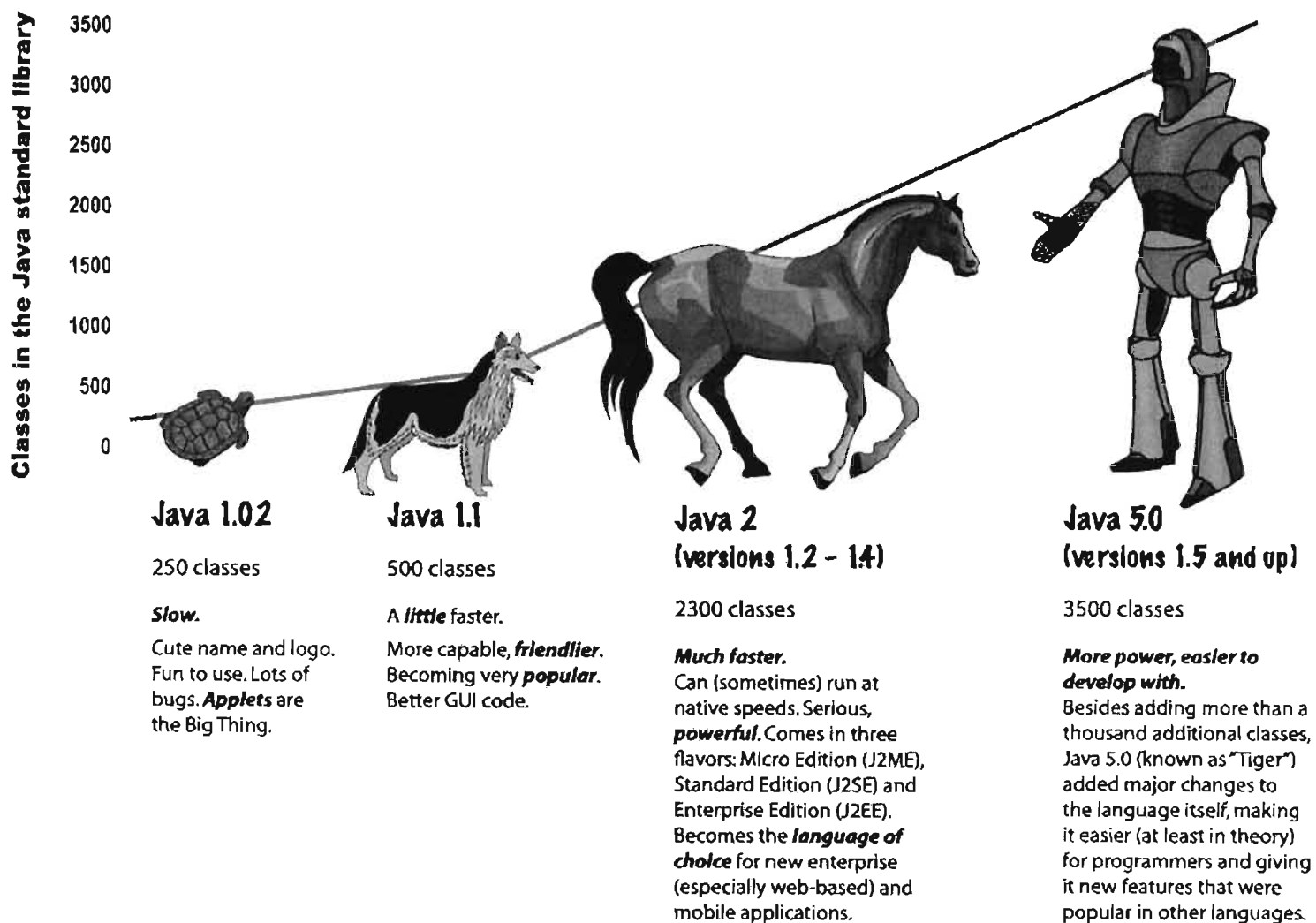
Virtual Machines

4

Run the program by starting the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) with the ***Party.class*** file. The JVM translates the *bytecode* into something the underlying platform understands, and runs your program.

(Note: this is not meant to be a tutorial... you'll be writing real code in a moment, but for now, we just want you to get a feel for how it all fits together.)

A very brief history of Java





Look how easy it is to write Java.

Try to guess what each line of code is doing...
(answers are on the next page).

```
int size = 27;
String name = "Fido";
Dog myDog = new Dog(name, size);
x = size - 5;
if (x < 15) myDog.bark(8);

while (x > 3) {
    myDog.play();
}

int[] numList = {2,4,6,8};
System.out.print("Hello");
System.out.print("Dog: " + name);
String num = "8";
int z = Integer.parseInt(num);

try {
    readTheFile("myFile.txt");
}
catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
    System.out.print("File not found.");
}
```

declare an integer variable named 'size' and give it the value 27

Q: I see Java 2 and Java 5.0, but was there a Java 3 and 4? And why is it Java 5.0 but not Java 2.0?

A: The joys of marketing... when the version of Java shifted from 1.1 to 1.2, the changes to Java were so dramatic that the marketers decided we needed a whole new "name", so they started calling it **Java 2**, even though the actual version of Java was 1.2. But versions 1.3 and 1.4 were still considered **Java 2**. There never was a Java 3 or 4. Beginning with Java version 1.5, the marketers decided

once again that the changes were so dramatic that a new name was needed (and most developers agreed), so they looked at the options. The next number in the name sequence would be "3", but calling Java 1.5 **Java 3** seemed more confusing, so they decided to name it **Java 5.0** to match the "5" in version "1.5".

So, the original Java was versions 1.02 (the first official release) through 1.1 were just "Java". Versions 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 were "Java 2". And beginning with version 1.5, Java is called "Java 5.0". But you'll also see it called "Java 5" (without the ".0") and "Tiger" (its original code-name). We have no idea what will happen with the *next* release...



Look how easy it is to write Java.

```
int size = 27;
String name = "Fido";
Dog myDog = new Dog(name, size);
x = size - 5;
if (x < 15) myDog.bark(8);

while (x > 3) {
    myDog.play();
}

int[] numList = {2,4,6,8};
System.out.print("Hello");
System.out.print("Dog: " + name);
String num = "8";
int z = Integer.parseInt(num);

try {
    readTheFile("myFile.txt");
}
catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
    System.out.print("File not found.");
}
```

Don't worry about whether you understand any of this yet!
Everything here is explained in great detail in the book, most within the first 40 pages). If Java resembles a language you've used in the past, some of this will be simple. If not, don't worry about it. We'll get there...

declare an integer variable named 'size' and give it the value 27

declare a string of characters variable named 'name' and give it the value "Fido"

declare a new Dog variable 'myDog' and make the new Dog using 'name' and 'size'

subtract 5 from 27 (value of 'size') and assign it to a variable named 'x'

if x (value of 22) is less than 15, tell the dog to bark 8 times

keep looping as long as x is greater than 3...

tell the dog to play (whatever THAT means to a dog...)

this looks like the end of the loop — everything in { } is done in the loop

declare a list of integers variable 'numList', and put 2,4,6,8 into the list

print out "Hello" — probably at the command-line

print out "Hello Fido" (the value of 'name' is "Fido") at the command-line

declare a character string variable 'num' and give it the value of "8"

convert the string of characters "8" into an actual numeric value 8

try to do something...maybe the thing we're trying isn't guaranteed to work...

read a text file named "myFile.txt" (or at least TRY to read the file...)

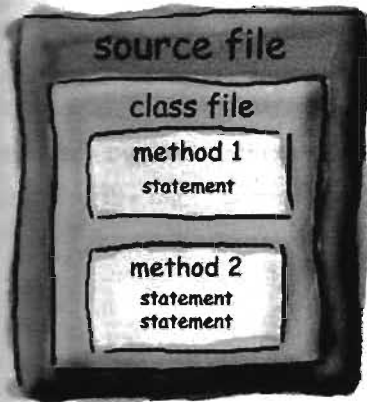
must be the end of the "things to try", so I guess you could try many things...

this must be where you find out if the thing you tried didn't work...

if the thing we tried failed, print "File not found" out at the command-line

looks like everything in the { } is what to do if the 'try' didn't work...

Code structure in Java



Put a class in a source file.

Put methods in a class.

Put statements in a method.

What goes in a source file?

A source code file (with the *.java* extension) holds one *class* definition. The class represents a *piece* of your program, although a very tiny application might need just a single class. The class must go within a pair of curly braces.

```
public class Dog {  
  
}
```

class

What goes in a class?

A class has one or more *methods*. In the Dog class, the *bark* method will hold instructions for how the Dog should bark. Your methods must be declared *inside* a class (in other words, within the curly braces of the class).

```
public class Dog {  
    void bark() {  
  
    }  
}
```

method

What goes in a method?

Within the curly braces of a method, write your instructions for how that method should be performed. Method *code* is basically a set of statements, and for now you can think of a method kind of like a function or procedure.

```
public class Dog {  
    void bark() {  
        statement1;  
        statement2;  
    }  
}
```

statements

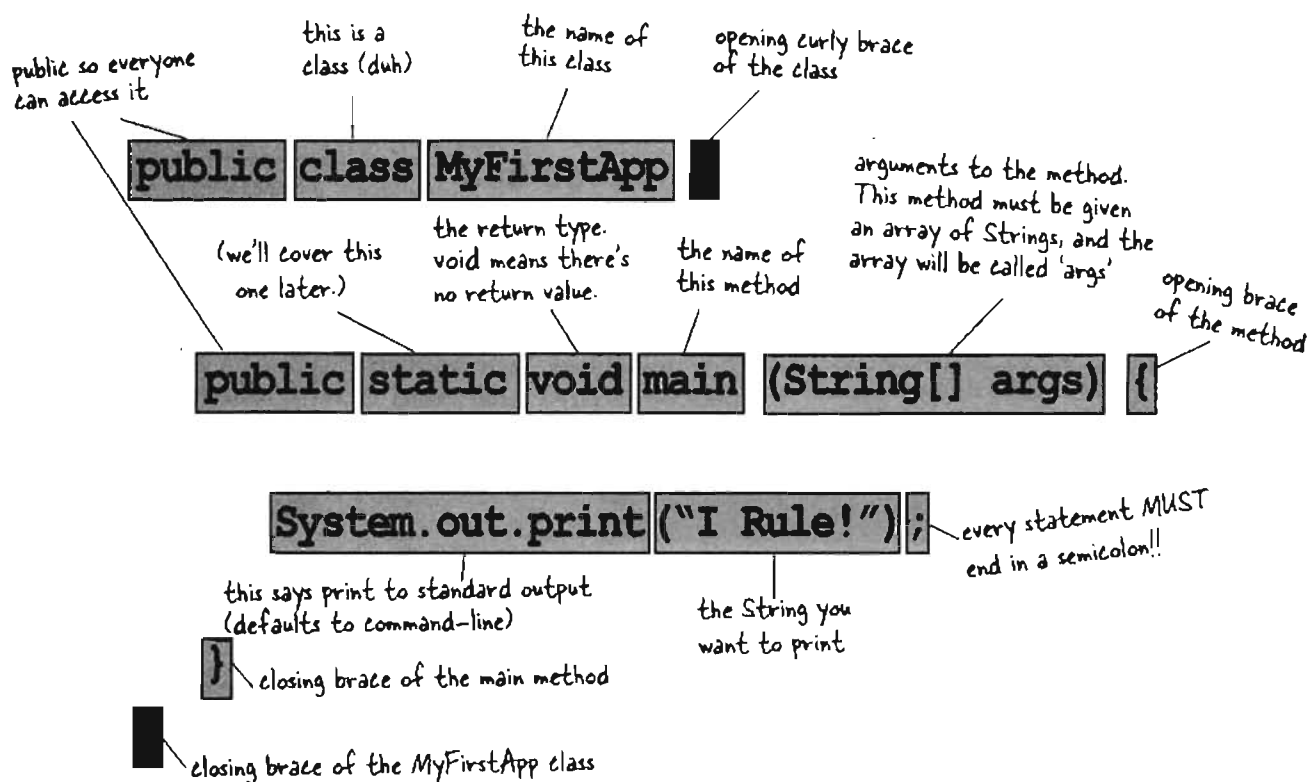
a Java class

Anatomy of a class

When the JVM starts running, it looks for the class you give it at the command line. Then it starts looking for a specially-written method that looks exactly like:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    // your code goes here  
}
```

Next, the JVM runs everything between the curly braces { } of your main method. Every Java application has to have at least one **class**, and at least one **main** method (not one main per *class*, just one main per *application*).



Don't worry about memorizing anything right now...
this chapter is just to get you started.

In Java, everything goes in a **class**. You'll type your source code file (with a *.java* extension), then compile it into a new class file (with a *.class* extension). When you run your program, you're really running a *class*.

In chapter 2, we go deeper into the whole *class* thing, but for now, all you need to think is, *how do I write Java code so that it will run?* And it all begins with `main()`.

No matter how big your program is (in other words, no matter how many *classes* your program uses), there's got to be a **main()** method to get the ball rolling.



statements, looping, branching

What can you say in the main method?

Once you're inside `main` (or *any* method), the fun begins. You can say all the normal things that you say in most programming languages to *make the computer do something*.

Your code can tell the JVM to:

1 do something

Statements: declarations, assignments, method calls, etc.

```
int x = 3;
String name = "Dirk";
x = x * 17;
System.out.print("x is " + x);
double d = Math.random();
// this is a comment
```

2 do something again and again

Loops: *for* and *while*

```
while (x > 12) {
    x = x - 1;
}

for (int x = 0; x < 10; x = x + 1) {
    System.out.print("x is now " + x);
}
```

3 do something under this condition

Branching: *if/else* tests

```
if (x == 10) {
    System.out.print("x must be 10");
} else {
    System.out.print("x isn't 10");
}

if ((x < 3) & (name.equals("Dirk"))) {
    System.out.println("Gently");
}

System.out.print("this line runs no matter what");
```



Syntax Fun

★ Each statement must end in a semicolon.

```
x = x + 1;
```

★ A single-line comment begins with two forward slashes.

```
x = 22;
// this line disturbs me
```

★ Most white space doesn't matter.

```
x      =      3  ;
```

★ Variables are declared with a **name** and a **type** (you'll learn about all the Java *types* in chapter 3).

```
int weight;
//type: int, name: weight
```

★ Classes and methods must be defined within a pair of curly braces.

```
public void go() {
    // amazing code here
}
```



```
while (moreBalls == true) {
    keepJuggling();
}
```

Looping and looping and...

Java has three standard looping constructs: *while*, *do-while*, and *for*. You'll get the full loop scoop later in the book, but not for awhile, so let's do *while* for now.

The syntax (not to mention logic) is so simple you're probably asleep already. As long as some condition is true, you do everything inside the loop *block*. The loop block is bounded by a pair of curly braces, so whatever you want to repeat needs to be inside that block.

The key to a loop is the *conditional test*. In Java, a conditional test is an expression that results in a *boolean* value—in other words, something that is either *true* or *false*.

If you say something like, "While *iceCreamInTheTub* is *true*, keep scooping", you have a clear boolean test. There either is ice cream in the tub or there isn't. But if you were to say, "While *Bob* keep scooping", you don't have a real test. To make that work, you'd have to change it to something like, "While Bob is snoring..." or "While Bob is *not* wearing plaid..."

Simple boolean tests

You can do a simple boolean test by checking the value of a variable, using a *comparison operator* including:

< (less than)

> (greater than)

= (equality) (yes, that's *two* equals signs)

Notice the difference between the *assignment* operator (a *single* equals sign) and the *equals* operator (*two* equals signs). Lots of programmers accidentally type = when they *want* ==. (But not you.)

```
int x = 4; // assign 4 to x
while (x > 3) {
    // loop code will run because
    // x is greater than 3
    x = x - 1; // or we'd loop forever
}
int z = 27; //
while (z == 17) {
    // loop code will not run because
    // z is not equal to 17
}
```

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Why does everything have to be in a class?

A: Java is an object-oriented (OO) language. It's not like the old days when you had steam-driven compilers and wrote one monolithic source file with a pile of procedures. In chapter 2 you'll learn that a class is a blueprint for an object, and that nearly everything in Java is an object.

Q: Do I have to put a main in every class I write?

A: Nope. A Java program might use dozens of classes (even hundreds), but you might only have *one* with a main method—the one that starts the program running. You might write test classes, though, that have main methods for testing your *other* classes.

Q: In my other language I can do a boolean test on an integer. In Java, can I say something like:

```
int x = 1;
while (x) { }
```

A: No. A *boolean* and an *integer* are not compatible types in Java. Since the result of a conditional test *must* be a boolean, the only variable you can directly test (without using a comparison operator) is a **boolean**. For example, you can say:

```
boolean isHot = true;
while (isHot) { }
```

Example of a while loop

```
public class Loopy {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        System.out.println("Before the Loop");
        while (x < 4) {
            System.out.println("In the loop");
            System.out.println("Value of x is " + x);
            x = x + 1;
        }
        System.out.println("This is after the loop");
    }
}
```

```
% java Loopy
Before the Loop
In the loop
Value of x is 1
In the loop
Value of x is 2
In the loop
Value of x is 3
This is after the loop
```

this is the output
←

BULLET POINTS

- Statements end in a semicolon ;
- Code blocks are defined by a pair of curly braces { }
- Declare an *int* variable with a name and a type: `int x;`
- The **assignment** operator is *one* equals sign =
- The **equals** operator uses *two* equals signs ==
- A *while* loop runs everything within its block (defined by curly braces) as long as the *conditional test* is **true**.
- If the conditional test is **false**, the *while* loop code block won't run, and execution will move down to the code immediately *after* the loop block.
- Put a boolean test inside parentheses:
`while (x == 4) { }`

Conditional branching

In Java, an *if* test is basically the same as the boolean test in a *while* loop – except instead of saying, “*while* there’s still beer...”, you’ll say, “*if* there’s still beer...”

```
class IfTest {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int x = 3;
        if (x == 3) {
            System.out.println("x must be 3");
        }
        System.out.println("This runs no matter what");
    }
}
```

```
% java IfTest
x must be 3
This runs no matter what
```

← code output

The code above executes the line that prints “x must be 3” only if the condition (*x* is equal to 3) is true. Regardless of whether it’s true, though, the line that prints, “This runs no matter what” will run. So depending on the value of *x*, either one statement or two will print out.

But we can add an *else* to the condition, so that we can say something like, “If there’s still beer, keep coding, *else* (otherwise) get more beer, and then continue on...”

```
class IfTest2 {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int x = 2;
        if (x == 3) {
            System.out.println("x must be 3");
        } else {
            System.out.println("x is NOT 3");
        }
        System.out.println("This runs no matter what");
    }
}
```

```
% java IfTest2
x is NOT 3
This runs no matter what
```

← new output

System.out.print vs.

System.out.println

If you’ve been paying attention (of course you have) then you’ve noticed us switching between **print** and **println**.

Did you spot the difference?

System.out.println inserts a newline (think of **println** as **printnewline** while **System.out.print** keeps printing to the *same* line. If you want each thing you print out to be on its own line, use **println**. If you want everything to stick together on one line, use **print**.

Sharpen your pencil

Given the output:

```
% java DooBee
DooBeeDooBeeDo
```

Fill in the missing code:

```
public class DooBee {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        while (x < ____ ) {
            System.out._____("Doo");
            System.out._____("Bee");
            x = x + 1;
        }
        if (x == ____ ) {
            System.out.print("Do");
        }
    }
}
```

Coding a Serious Business Application

Let's put all your new Java skills to good use with something practical. We need a class with a *main()*, an *int* and a *String* variable, a *while* loop, and an *if* test. A little more polish, and you'll be building that business back-end in no time. But *before* you look at the code on this page, think for a moment about how *you* would code that classic children's favorite, "99 bottles of beer."



```
public class BeerSong {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int beerNum = 99;
        String word = "bottles";

        while (beerNum > 0) {

            if (beerNum == 1) {
                word = "bottle"; // singular, as in ONE bottle.
            }

            System.out.println(beerNum + " " + word + " of beer on the wall");
            System.out.println(beerNum + " " + word + " of beer.");
            System.out.println("Take one down.");
            System.out.println("Pass it around.");
            beerNum = beerNum - 1;

            if (beerNum > 0) {
                System.out.println(beerNum + " " + word + " of beer on the wall");
            } else {
                System.out.println("No more bottles of beer on the wall");
            } // end else
        } // end while loop
    } // end main method
} // end class
```

There's still one little flaw in our code. It compiles and runs, but the output isn't 100% perfect. See if you can spot the flaw, and fix it.

Monday morning at Bob's

Bob's alarm clock rings at 8:30 Monday morning, just like every other weekday. But Bob had a wild weekend, and reaches for the SNOOZE button. And that's when the action starts, and the Java-enabled appliances come to life.



Java inside

First, the alarm clock sends a message to the coffee maker* "Hey, the geek's sleeping in again, delay the coffee 12 minutes."

The coffee maker sends a message to the Motorola™ toaster, "Hold the toast, Bob's snoozing."



Java here too

The alarm clock then sends a message to Bob's Nokia Navigator™ cell phone, "Call Bob's 9 o'clock and tell him we're running a little late."



Java toaster

Finally, the alarm clock sends a message to Sam's (Sam is the dog) wireless collar, with the too-familiar signal that means, "Get the paper, but don't expect a walk."



Sam's collar has Java

A few minutes later, the alarm goes off again. And *again* Bob hits SNOOZE and the appliances start chattering. Finally, the alarm rings a third time. But just as Bob reaches for the snooze button, the clock sends the "jump and bark" signal to Sam's collar. Shocked to full consciousness, Bob rises, grateful that his Java skills and a little trip to Radio Shack™ have enhanced the daily routines of his life.

His toast is toasted.



butter here

His coffee steams.

His paper awaits.

Just another wonderful morning in ***The Java-Enabled House.***

You can have a Java-enabled home. Stick with a sensible solution using Java, Ethernet, and Jini technology. Beware of imitations using other so-called "plug and play" (which actually means "plug and play with it for the next three days trying to get it to work") or "portable" platforms. Bob's sister Betty tried one of those *others*, and the results were, well, not very appealing, or safe. Bit of a shame about her dog, too...



Could this story be true? Yes and no. While there *are* versions of Java running in devices including PDAs, cell phones (*especially* cell phones), pagers, rings, smart cards, and more –you might not find a Java toaster or dog collar. But even if you can't find a Java-enabled version of your favorite gadget, you can still run it as if it were a Java device by controlling it through some other interface (say, your laptop) that is running Java. This is known as the Jini *surrogate architecture*. Yes you *can* have that geek dream home.

*IP multicast If you're gonna be all picky about protocol

let's write a program



OK, so the beer song wasn't *really* a serious business application. Still need something practical to show the boss? Check out the Phrase-O-Matic code.

note: when you type this into an editor, let the code do its own word/line-wrapping! Never hit the return key when you're typing a String (a thing between "quotes") or it won't compile. So the hyphens you see on this page are real, and you can type them, but don't hit the return key until AFTER you've closed a String.

Try my new phrase-o-matic and you'll be a slick talker just like the boss or those guys in marketing.

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

1 // make three sets of words to choose from. Add your own!

```
String[] wordListOne = {"24/7", "multi-Tier", "30,000 foot", "B-to-B", "win-win", "front-end", "web-based", "pervasive", "smart", "six-sigma", "critical-path", "dynamic"};
```

```
String[] wordListTwo = {"empowered", "sticky", "value-added", "oriented", "centric", "distributed", "clustered", "branded", "outside-the-box", "positioned", "networked", "focused", "leveraged", "aligned", "targeted", "shared", "cooperative", "accelerated"};
```

```
String[] wordListThree = {"process", "tipping-point", "solution", "architecture", "core competency", "strategy", "mindshare", "portal", "space", "vision", "paradigm", "mission"};
```

2 // find out how many words are in each list

```
int oneLength = wordListOne.length;  
int twoLength = wordListTwo.length;  
int threeLength = wordListThree.length;
```

3 // generate three random numbers

```
int rand1 = (int) (Math.random() * oneLength);  
int rand2 = (int) (Math.random() * twoLength);  
int rand3 = (int) (Math.random() * threeLength);
```

4 // now build a phrase

```
String phrase = wordListOne[rand1] + " " +  
wordListTwo[rand2] + " " + wordListThree[rand3];
```

5 // print out the phrase

```
System.out.println("What we need is a " + phrase);  
}
```


Phrase-O-Matic

How it works.

In a nutshell, the program makes three lists of words, then randomly picks one word from each of the three lists; and prints out the result. Don't worry if you don't understand *exactly* what's happening in each line. For gosh sakes, you've got the whole book ahead of you, so relax. This is just a quick look from a 30,000 foot outside-the-box targeted leveraged paradigm.

1. The first step is to create three String arrays – the containers that will hold all the words. Declaring and creating an array is easy; here's a small one:

```
String[] pets = {"Fido", "Zeus", "Bin"};
```

Each word is in quotes (as all good Strings must be) and separated by commas.

2. For each of the three lists (arrays), the goal is to pick a random word, so we have to know how many words are in each list. If there are 14 words in a list, then we need a random number between 0 and 13 (Java arrays are zero-based, so the first word is at position 0, the second word position 1, and the last word is position 13 in a 14-element array). Quite handily, a Java array is more than happy to tell you its length. You just have to ask. In the pets array, we'd say:

```
int x = pets.length;
```

and x would now hold the value 3.

3. We need three random numbers. Java ships out-of-the-box, off-the-shelf, shrink-wrapped, and core competent with a set of math methods (for now, think of them as functions). The `random()` method returns a random number between 0 and not-quite-1, so we have to multiply it by the number of elements (the array length) in the list we're using. We have to force the result to be an integer (no decimals allowed!) so we put in a cast (you'll get the details in chapter 4). It's the same as if we had any floating point number that we wanted to convert to an integer:

```
int x = (int) 24.6;
```

4. Now we get to build the phrase, by picking a word from each of the three lists, and smooshing them together (also inserting spaces between words). We use the "+" operator, which *concatenates* (we prefer the more technical 'smooshes') the String objects together. To get an element from an array, you give the array the index number (position) of the thing you want using:

```
String s = pets[0]; // s is now the String "Fido"
```

```
s = s + " " + "is a dog"; // s is now "Fido is a dog"
```

5. Finally, we print the phrase to the command-line and... voila! *We're in marketing.*

**what we need
here is a...**

pervasive targeted
process

dynamic outside-
the-box tipping-
point

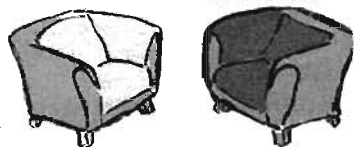
smart distributed
core competency

24/7 empowered
mindshare

30,000 foot win-win
vision

six-sigma net-
worked portal

Fireside Chats



Tonight's Talk: **The compiler and the JVM battle over the question, "Who's more important?"**

The Java Virtual Machine

What, are you kidding? *HELLO*. I *am* Java. I'm the guy who actually makes a program *run*. The compiler just gives you a *file*. That's it. Just a file. You can print it out and use it for wall paper, kindling, lining the bird cage *whatever*, but the file doesn't *do* anything unless I'm there to run it.

And that's another thing, the compiler has no sense of humor. Then again, if *you* had to spend all day checking nit-picky little syntax violations...

I'm not saying you're, like, *completely* useless. But really, what is it that you do? Seriously. I have no idea. A programmer could just write bytecode by hand, and I'd take it. You might be out of a job soon, buddy.

(I rest my case on the humor thing.) But you still didn't answer my question, what *do* you actually do?

The Compiler

I don't appreciate that tone.

Excuse me, but without *me*, what exactly would you run? There's a *reason* Java was designed to use a bytecode compiler, for your information. If Java were a purely interpreted language, where—at runtime—the virtual machine had to translate straight-from-a-text-editor source code, a Java program would run at a ludicrously glacial pace. Java's had a challenging enough time convincing people that it's finally fast and powerful enough for most jobs.

Excuse me, but that's quite an ignorant (not to mention *arrogant*) perspective. While it *is* true that—*theoretically*—you can run any properly formatted bytecode even if it didn't come out of a Java compiler, in practice that's absurd. A programmer writing bytecode by hand is like doing your word processing by writing raw postscript. And I would appreciate it if you would *not* refer to me as "buddy."

The Java Virtual Machine

But some still get through! I can throw `ClassCastException`s and sometimes I get people trying to put the wrong type of thing in an array that was declared to hold something else, and—

OK. Sure. But what about *security*? Look at all the security stuff I do, and you're like, what, checking for *semicolons*? Oooohhh big security risk! Thank goodness for you!

Whatever. I have to do that same stuff *too*, though, just to make sure nobody snuck in after you and changed the bytecode before running it.

Oh, you can count on it. *Buddy*.

The Compiler

Remember that Java is a strongly-typed language, and that means I can't allow variables to hold data of the wrong type. This is a crucial safety feature, and I'm able to stop the vast majority of violations before they ever get to you. And I also—

Excuse me, but I wasn't done. And yes, there *are* some datatype exceptions that can emerge at runtime, but some of those have to be allowed to support one of Java's other important features—dynamic binding. At runtime, a Java program can include new objects that weren't even *known* to the original programmer, so I have to allow a certain amount of flexibility. But my job is to stop anything that would never—*could* never—succeed at runtime. Usually I can tell when something won't work, for example, if a programmer accidentally tried to use a `Button` object as a `Socket` connection, I would detect that and thus protect him from causing harm at runtime.

Excuse me, but I am the first line of defense, as they say. The datatype violations I previously described could wreak havoc in a program if they were allowed to manifest. I am also the one who prevents access violations, such as code trying to invoke a private method, or change a method that – for security reasons – must never be changed. I stop people from touching code they're not meant to see, including code trying to access another class' critical data. It would take hours, perhaps days even, to describe the significance of my work.

Of course, but as I indicated previously, if I didn't prevent what amounts to perhaps 99% of the potential problems, you would grind to a halt. And it looks like we're out of time, so we'll have to revisit this in a later chat.

exercise: Code Magnets



Code Magnets

A working Java program is all scrambled up on the fridge. Can you rearrange the code snippets to make a working Java program that produces the output listed below? Some of the curly braces fell on the floor and they were too small to pick up, so feel free to add as many of those as you need!

```
if (x == 1) {  
    System.out.print("d");  
    x = x - 1;  
}
```

```
if (x == 2) {  
    System.out.print("b c");  
}
```

```
class Shuffle1 {  
    public static void main(String [] args) {
```

```
        if (x > 2) {  
            System.out.print("a");  
        }
```

```
        int x = 3;
```

```
        x = x - 1;  
        System.out.print("-");
```

```
        while (x > 0) {
```

```
File Edit Window Help Sleep  
% java Shuffle1  
a-b c-d
```

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BIBLIOTECA





BE the compiler

Each of the Java files on this page represents a complete source file. Your job is to play compiler and determine whether each of these files will compile. If they won't compile, how would you fix them?



A

```
class Exerciselb {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 1;
        while ( x < 10 ) {
            if ( x > 3) {
                System.out.println("big x");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

B

```
public static void main(String [] args) {
    int x = 5;
    while ( x > 1 ) {
        x = x - 1;
        if ( x < 3) {
            System.out.println("small x");
        }
    }
}
```

C

```
class Exerciselb {
    int x = 5;
    while ( x > 1 ) {
        x = x - 1;
        if ( x < 3) {
            System.out.println("small x");
        }
    }
}
```

puzzle: crossword



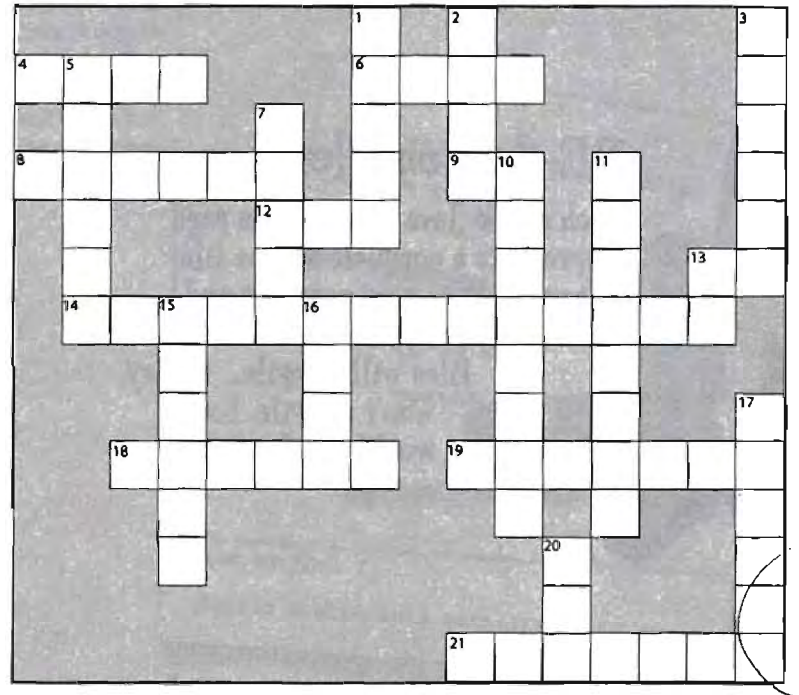
JavaCross 7.0

Let's give your right brain something to do.

It's your standard crossword, but almost all of the solution words are from chapter 1. Just to keep you awake, we also threw in a few (non-Java) words from the high-tech world.

Across

- 4. Command-line invoker
- 6. Back again?
- 8. Can't go both ways
- 9. Acronym for your laptop's power
- 12. number variable type
- 13. Acronym for a chip
- 14. Say something
- 18. Quite a crew of characters
- 19. Announce a new class or method
- 21. What's a prompt good for?



Down

- 1. Not an integer (or ____ your boat)
- 2. Come back empty-handed
- 3. Open house
- 5. 'Things' holders
- 7. Until attitudes improve
- 10. Source code consumer
- 11. Can't pin it down
- 13. Dept. of LAN jockeys
- 15. Shocking modifier
- 16. Just gotta have one
- 17. How to get things done
- 20. Bytecode consumer



A short Java program is listed below. One block of the program is missing. Your challenge is to **match the candidate block of code** (on the left), **with the output** that you'd see if the block were inserted. Not all the lines of output will be used, and some of the lines of output might be used more than once. Draw lines connecting the candidate blocks of code with their matching command-line output. (The answers are at the end of the chapter).

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 0;
        int y = 0;
        while ( x < 5 ) {
            
            System.out.print(x + "" + y + " ");
            x = x + 1;
        }
    }
}
```

candidate code goes here

match each candidate with one of the possible outputs

Candidates:

```
y = x - y;
```

```
y = y + x;
```

```
y = y + 2;
if( y > 4 ) {
    y = y - 1;
}
```

```
x = x + 1;
y = y + x;
```

```
if ( y < 5 ) {
    x = x + 1;
    if ( y < 3 ) {
        x = x - 1;
    }
}
y = y + 2;
```

Possible output:

```
22 46
```

```
11 34 59
```

```
02 14 26 38
```

```
02 14 36 48
```

```
00 11 21 32 42
```

```
11 21 32 42 53
```

```
00 11 23 36 410
```

```
02 14 25 36 47
```

puzzle: Pool Puzzle



Pool Puzzle



Your **job** is to take code snippets from the pool and place them into the blank lines in the code. You may **not** use the same snippet more than once, and you won't need to use all the snippets. Your **goal** is to make a class that will compile and run and produce the output listed. Don't be fooled—this one's harder than it looks.

Output

```
File Edit Window Help Cheat
%java PoolPuzzleOne
a noise
annoys
an oyster
```

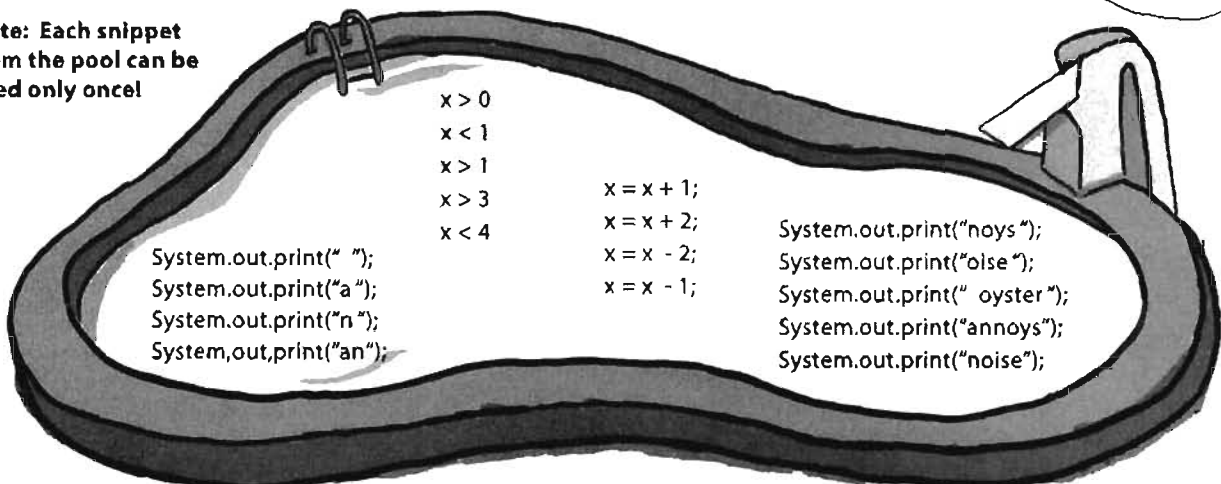
```
class PoolPuzzleOne {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 0;

        while ( _____ ) {

            _____
            if ( x < 1 ) {
                _____
            }
            _____

            if ( _____ ) {
                _____
            }
            _____
            if ( x == 1 ) {
                _____
            }
            if ( _____ ) {
                _____
            }
            _____
            System.out.println("");
            _____
        }
    }
}
```

Note: Each snippet from the pool can be used only once!



x > 0
x < 1
x > 1
x > 3
x < 4

x = x + 1;
x = x + 2;
x = x - 2;
x = x - 1;

System.out.print(" ");
System.out.print("a ");
System.out.print("n");
System.out.print("an");

System.out.print("noys");
System.out.print("oise");
System.out.print(" oyster");
System.out.print("annoys");
System.out.print("noise");



Exercise Solutions

Code Magnets:

```
class Shuffle1 {
    public static void main(String [] args) {

        int x = 3;
        while (x > 0) {

            if (x > 2) {
                System.out.print("a");
            }

            x = x - 1;
            System.out.print("-");

            if (x == 2) {
                System.out.print("b c");
            }

            if (x == 1) {
                System.out.print("d");
                x = x - 1;
            }

        }

    }
}
```

```
File Edit Window Help Post
java Shuffle1
a-b c-d
```

dive In A Quick Dip

```
class Exerciselb {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 1;
        while ( x < 10 ) {
            x = x + 1;
            if ( x > 3) {
                System.out.println("big x");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

A

This will compile and run (no output), but without a line added to the program, it would run forever in an infinite 'while' loop!

```
class Foo {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 5;
        while ( x > 1 ) {
            x = x - 1;
            if ( x < 3) {
                System.out.println("small x");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

B

This file won't compile without a **class declaration**, and don't forget the matching curly brace!

```
class Exerciselb {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 5;
        while ( x > 1 ) {
            x = x - 1;
            if ( x < 3) {
                System.out.println("small x");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

C

The 'while' loop code must be inside a method. It can't just be hanging out inside the class.

puzzle answers



```
class PoolPuzzleOne {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 0;

        while ( X < 4 ) {

            System.out.print("a");
            if ( x < 1 ) {
                System.out.print(" ");
            }
            System.out.print("\n");

            if ( X > 1 ) {

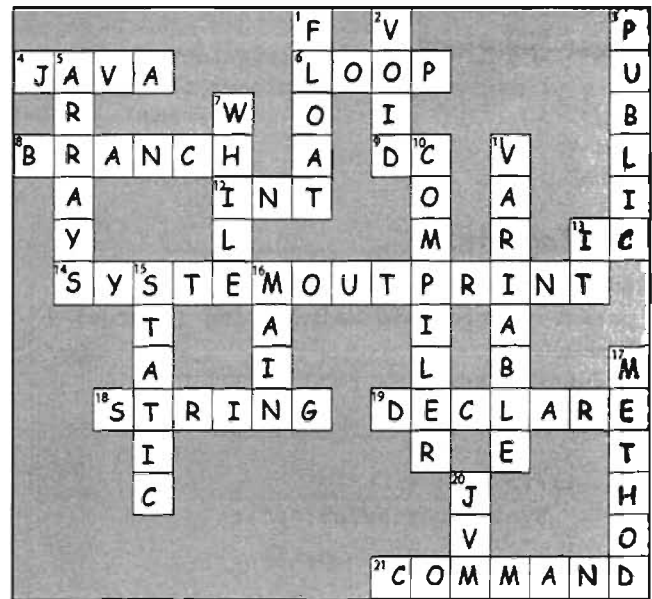
                System.out.print(" oyster");
                x = x + 2;
            }
            if ( x == 1 ) {

                System.out.print("noys");
            }
            if ( X < 1 ) {

                System.out.print("oise");
            }
            System.out.println("");

            X = X + 1;
        }
    }
}
```

```
The Edit Window Help About
%java PoolPuzzleOne
a noise
annoy
an oyster
```



```
class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 0;
        int y = 0;
        while ( x < 5 ) {
            System.out.print(x + " " + y + " ");
            x = x + 1;
        }
    }
}
```

Candidates:

```
y = x - y;
```

```
y = y + x;
```

```
y = y + 2;
if ( y > 4 ) {
    y = y - 1;
}
```

```
x = x + 1;
y = y + x;
```

```
if ( y < 5 ) {
    x = x + 1;
    if ( y < 3 ) {
        x = x - 1;
    }
}
y = y + 2;
```

Possible output:

```
22 46
```

```
11 34 59
```

```
02 14 26 38
```

```
02 14 36 48
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```
00 11 21 32 42
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