



Programmazione II

Marco Ronchetti





Obiettivi

*Il corso introduce le **tecniche e costrutti della programmazione ad oggetti** come una evoluzione necessaria per affrontare il problema della crescente complessità degli artefatti software.*

*Verrà utilizzato il linguaggio **Java**.
(dopo aver fatto alcuni richiami di C++)*

*Il corso è prevalentemente teorico, ma avrà anche una parte pratica.
vi saranno alcune esercitazioni di **introduzione a tool per l'uso di Java**.*



Impegno

1 credito = 25 ore di studio

6 crediti = 150 ore. In aula: $12 \times 4 = 48$ ore

**⇒ PER OGNI ORA DI LEZIONE IN AULA
OCCORRE STUDIARE (Studio, ripasso, esercizi)
DUE ORE FUORI AULA**



Supporto

Materiale on-line

- copia delle slides*
- registrazione audio-video delle lezioni
(on line - su CD - DVD)*
- discussion board*

Accessibile da <http://latemar.science.unitn.it>

or google for "Marco Ronchetti"



Esame

**Sul sito web trovate il materiale degli anni scorsi,
compresi alcuni testi di esame.**

Esame articolato in due fasi:

- **Primo scritto (40 min,**
 - 7 esercizi di lettura di codice,**
 - 10 domande a risposta multipla,**
 - correzione immediata)**
- **Prova pratica (sviluppo di codice, 3 ore).**



Domande e risposte

ASSEGNAZIONE	DEADLINE	TASK
MARTEDI	MERCOLEDI 23:59	FAI UNA DOMANDA
GIOVEDI	LUNEDI 23:59	RISPONDI A UNA DOMANDA
MARTEDI	MERCOLEDI 23:59	VALUTA UNA RISPOSTA

<http://persistence.disi.unitn.it:9894/t4e>

1 punto per il completamento del 75% delle task

1 punto per il piazzamento nel top 33%



Programmazione industriale

Programming “in the large”

- *Suddivisione del lavoro tra persone/gruppi
(divide et impera)*
- *Mantenibilità
(che succede se voglio cambiare qualcosa tra
un mese/un anno/...)*
- *Robustezza
(che succede se sostituisco una persona?)*



Programmazione industriale

Le risposte:

*Ingegneria del software
(corso del prossimo anno)*

*Buone tecniche di programmazione
(es. commenti up to date)*

*Supporto dal linguaggio:
Object Oriented Programming
(in C++)
(in Java)*

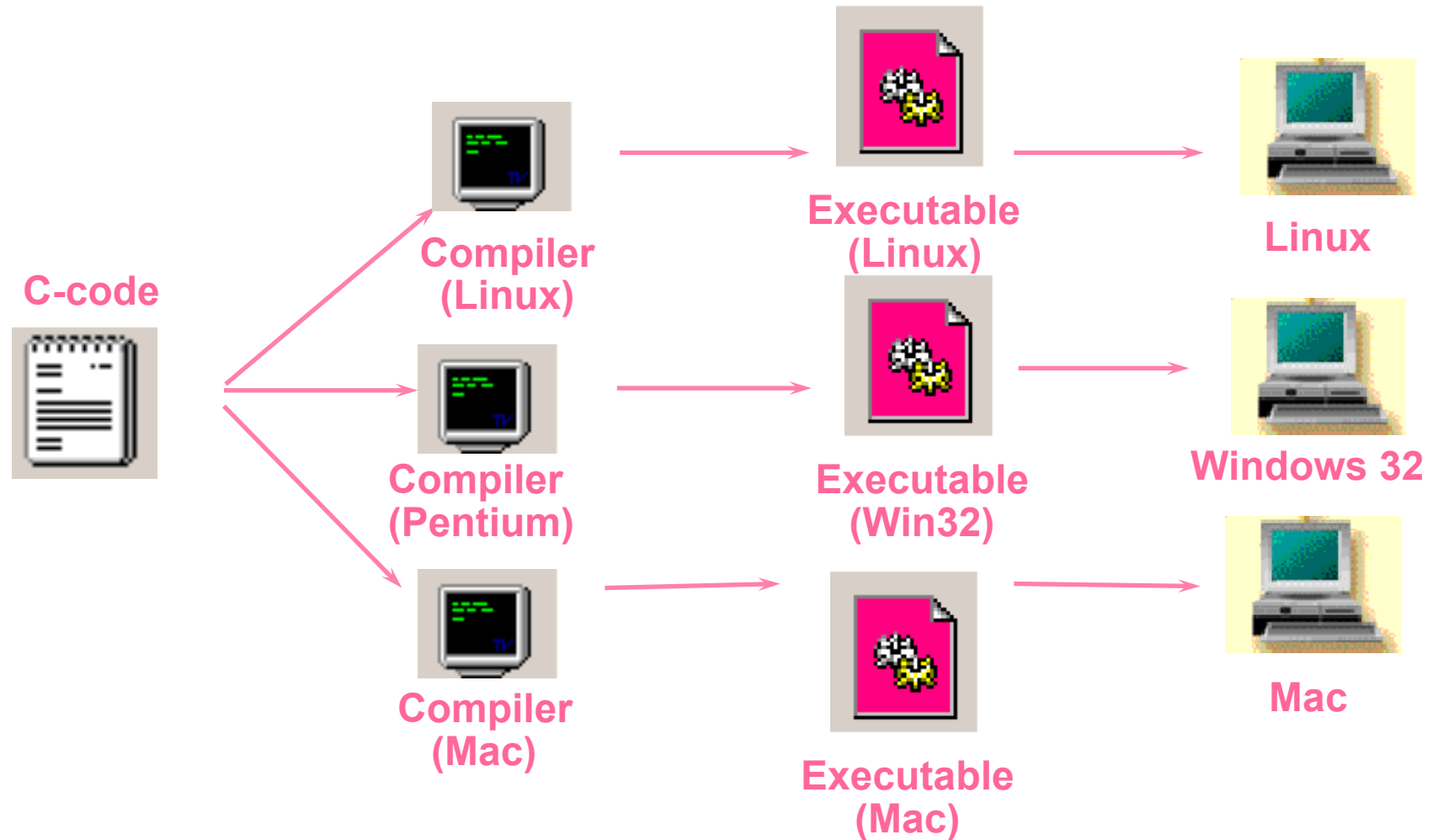


Java

JAVA:

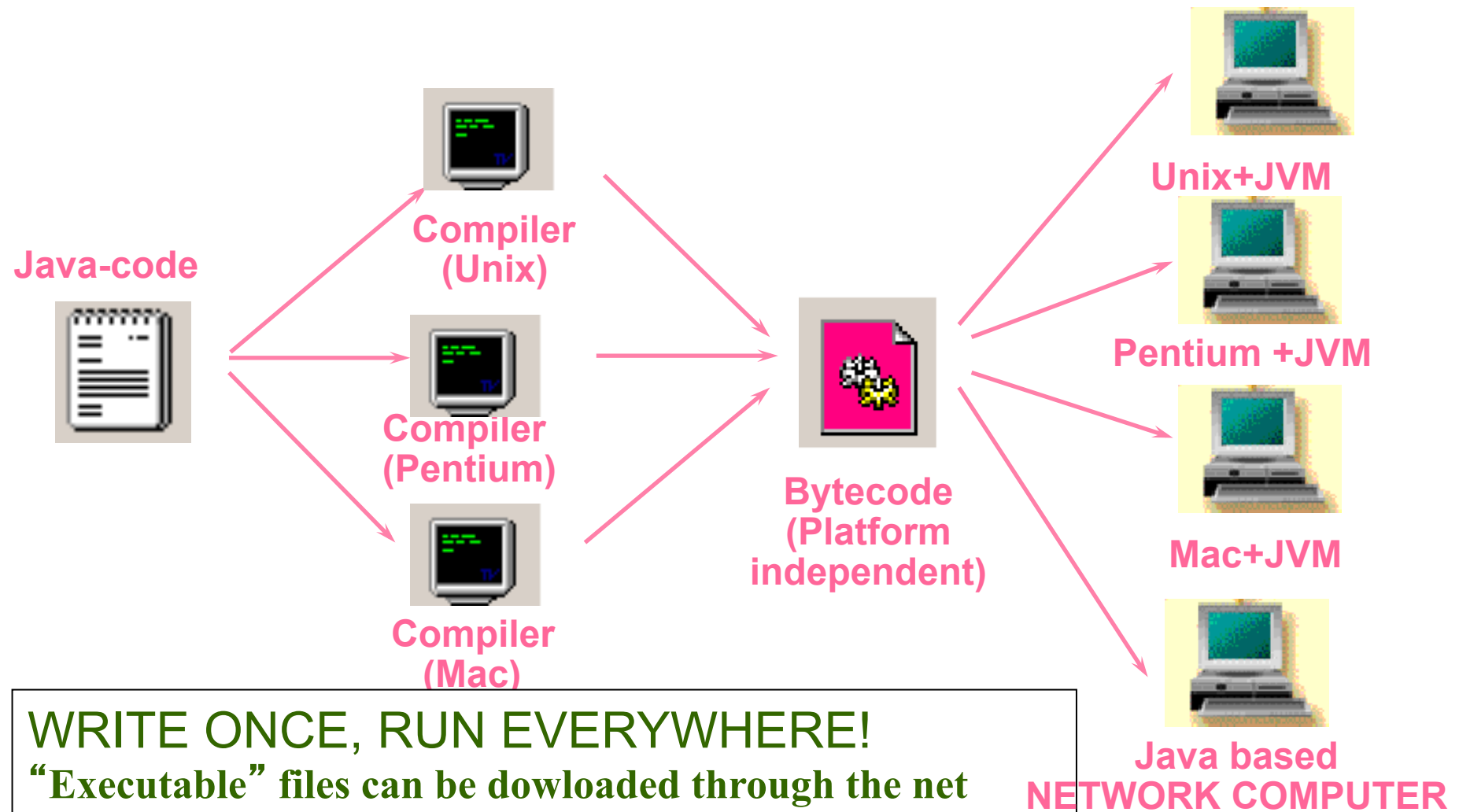
una introduzione

Traditional “portability” (ideal)





Portability of Java programs



WRITE ONCE, RUN EVERYWHERE!

**“Executable” files can be dowloaded through the net
But... Java version problem... Solve with a Plug-In**



Esecutori di bytecode

Java può essere eseguito:

- come **standalone program**
 - ✓ da interpreti java (o compilatori JIT, o Java Chips)
- come “**applet**”:
 - ✓ da browsers Web:
 - ✓ da applicativi ad hoc:
- come “**add-on module**”:
 - ✓ da server Web
 - ✓ da application server (Enterprise Java Beans)



Java - Introduction

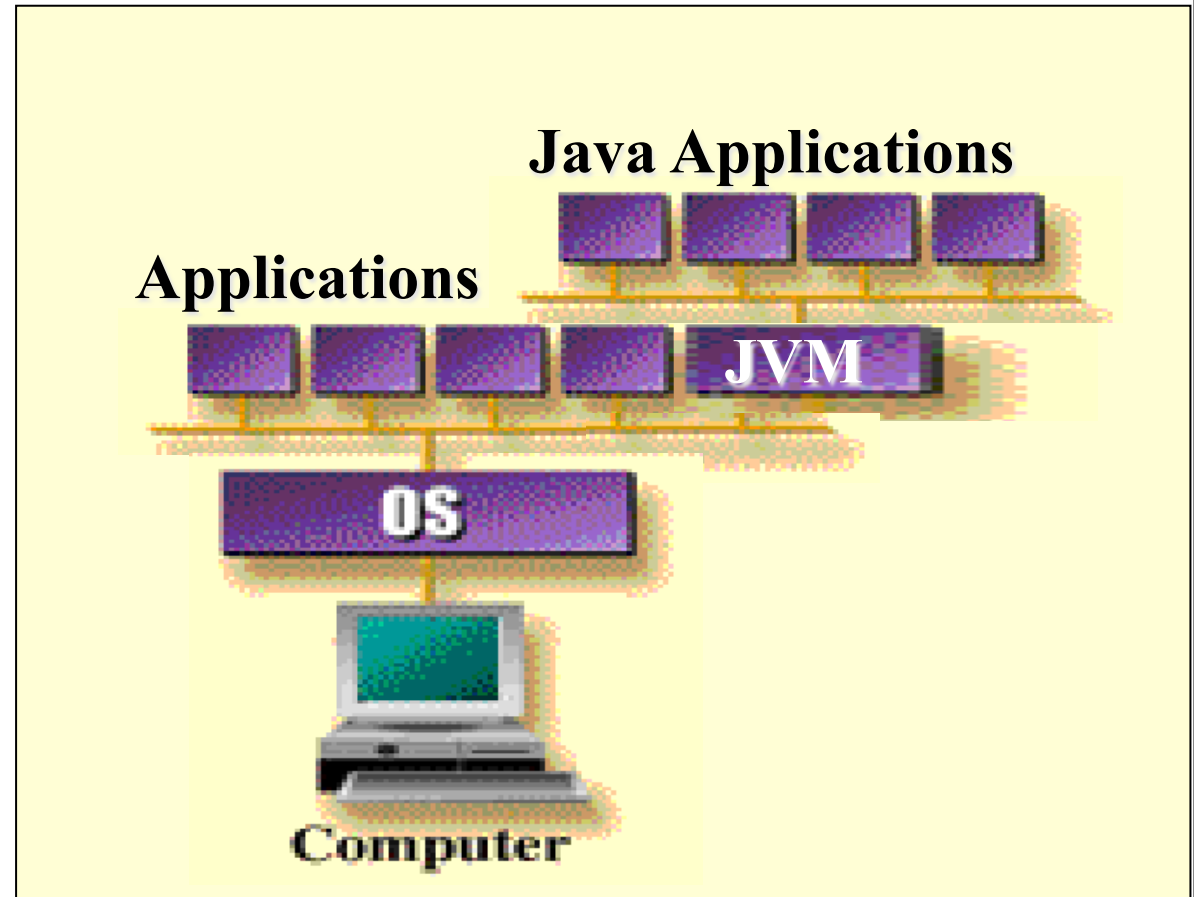
Applications are built
in the frame of the
OPERATING SYSTEM
Which in turn is built over a
particular
HARDWARE





Java - Introduction

Java defines a
HW-OS neutral
**SOFTWARE
LAYER**
on top of which
its code runs





The Java Virtual Machine

The Software Layer is called

Java Virtual Machine

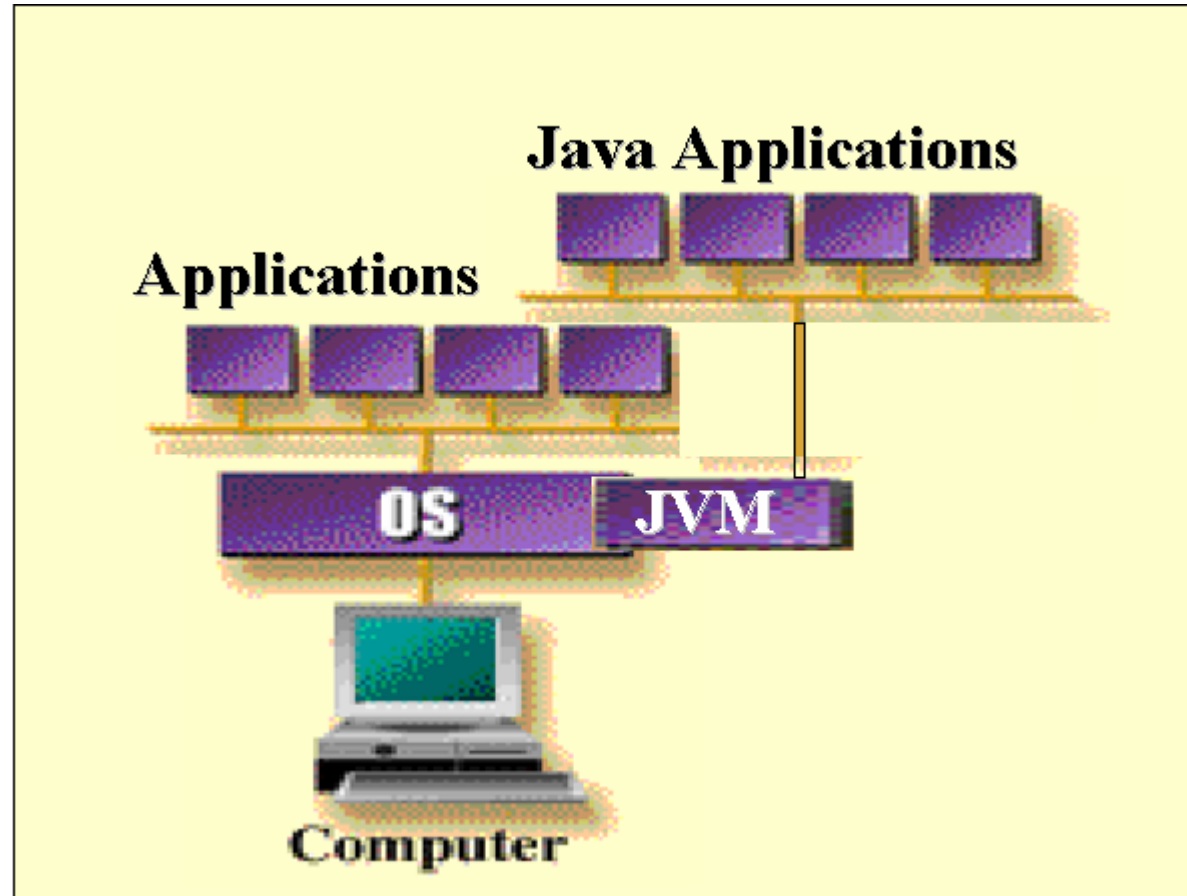
It is a (smart) *interpreter* of an assembly-like language called

ByteCode



Java - Introduction

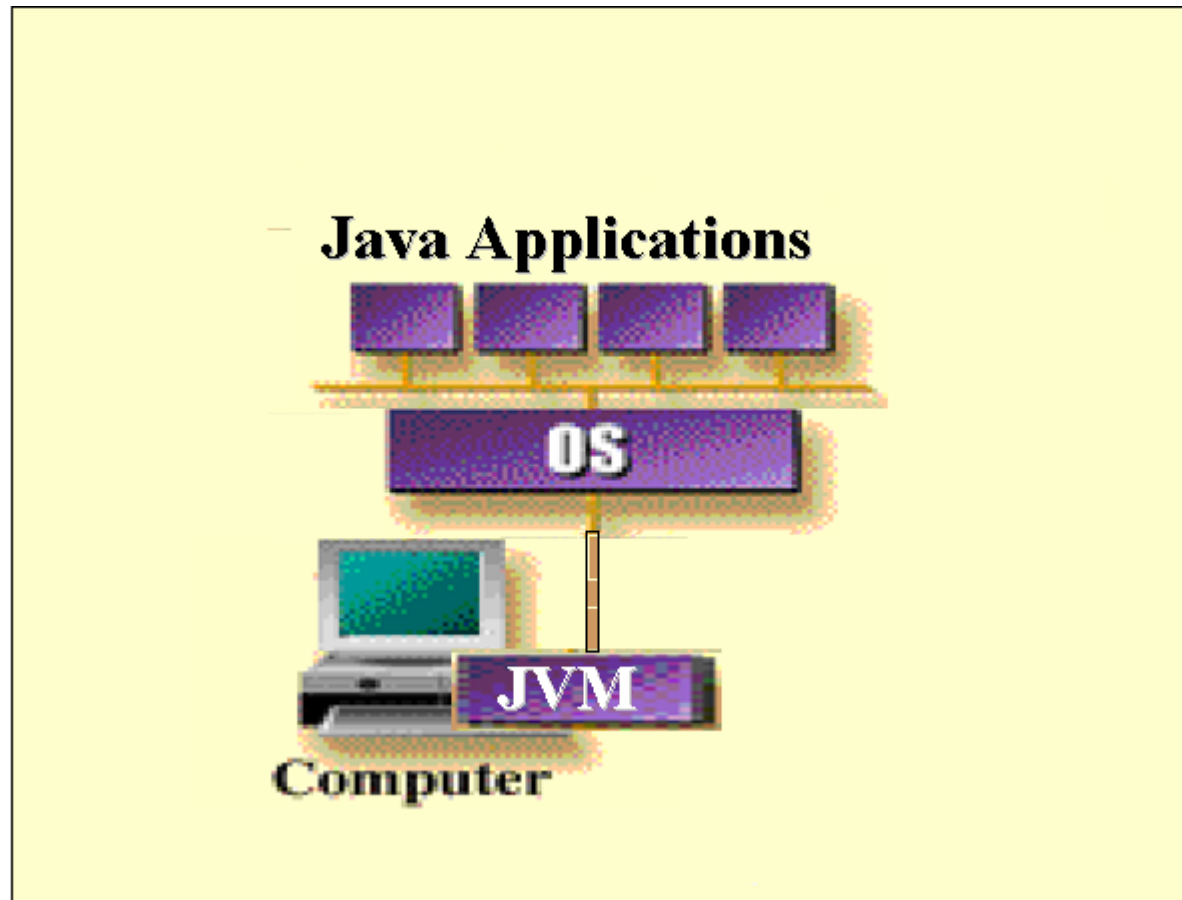
In principle
the JVM
could be a
SW component
ff the OS





Java - Introduction

In principle
the JVM
could be
embedded in
the
Hardware!





“the first universal software platform”

Consists of:

The language

Easy!

The Virtual Machine

You don't care!

(Many) class libraries and API

That's the
difficult part!

Java: the platform for “Internet Computing”

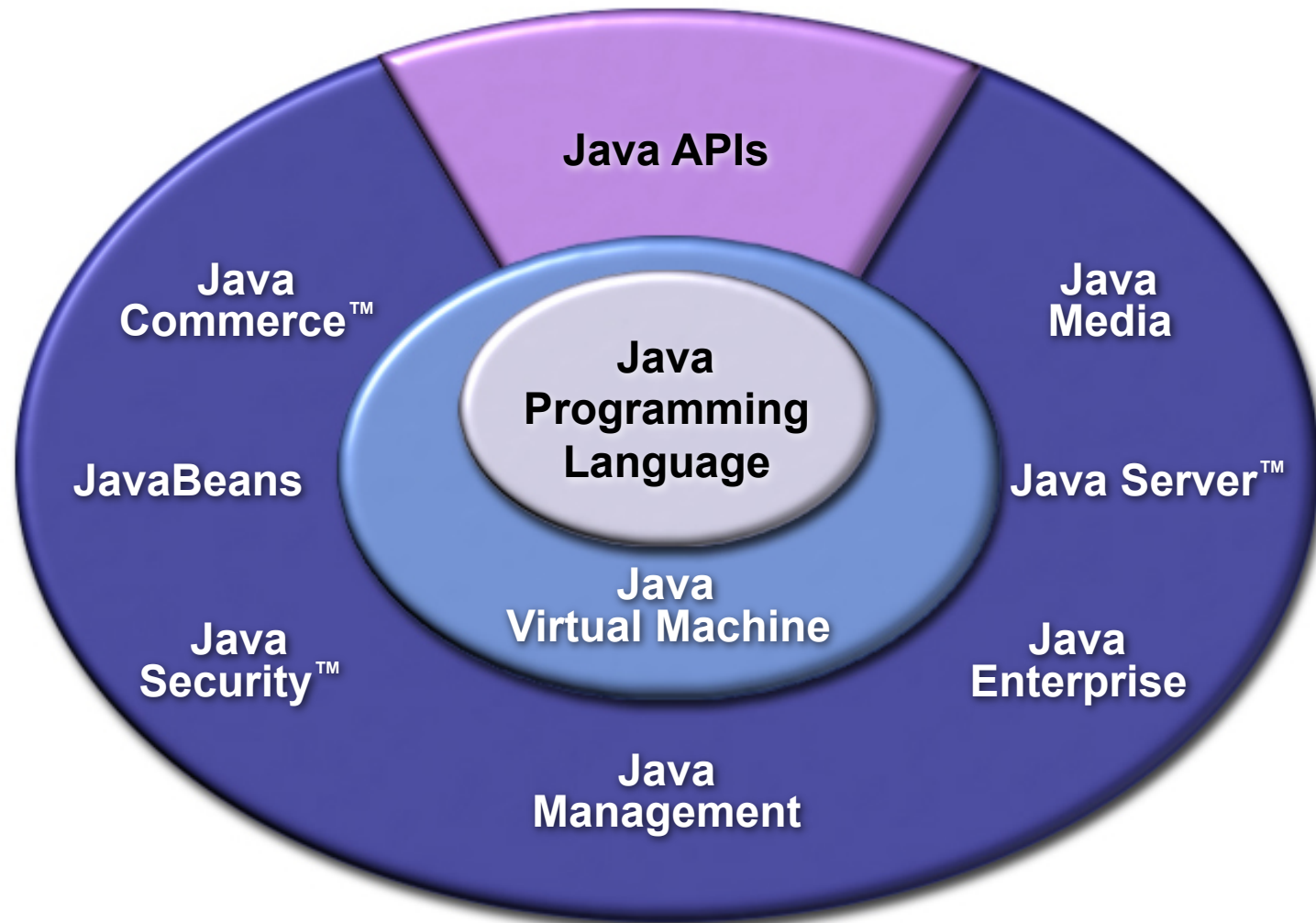
Hardware independent

• Scalable

• Open



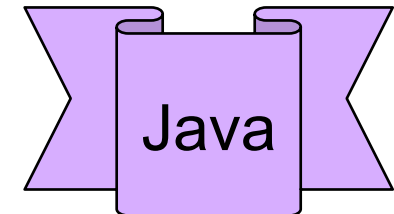
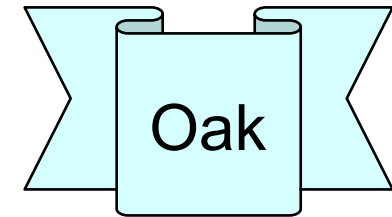
The Java Platform





Storia di Java

- Inizio anni 90: Java nasce come “Oak”
target: **intelligent consumer electronics.**
- Successivamente, nuovo target: **set top box**
- 1994: linguaggio per la “**Web**” (client side)
- 1996: la prospettiva é “**network computing**”



Oggi:

Successi

- **Device-independent GUI**
- **Web on the server side (Servlets, JSP, EJB, XML...)**
- **Android!**



In salsa microsoft...

Visual-J

C#



Applicazioni

Definizione:

Programmi stand-alone scritti in linguaggio Java.

Possono essere eseguiti da una Java Virtual Machine:

- Fisica: un processore il cui assembler e' il bytecode
- Virtuale: un interprete o Just In Time Compiler Java.



Prestazioni...

Inferiori al C++...

Tempo di sviluppo:

Inferiore al C++ ...



Hello World (application)

Lo schema MINIMO di ogni applicazione é:

```
class HelloWorld {  
    /* Hello World, my first Java application */  
    public static void main (String args[]) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
        // qui va il resto del programma principale  
    }  
}
```




Hello World (application)

Lo schema CONSIGLIATO di ogni applicazione é:

```
class Applicazione {  
    /* Hello World, my first Java application - second version*/  
    public static void main (String args[]) {  
        Applicazione p= new Applicazione();  
    }  
    Applicazione() {  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
        // qui va il resto del programma principale  
    }  
}
```



Uso di JDK

Compilazione:

`$javac HelloWorld.java`

produce `HelloWorld.class`

(in realtà: un file class per ogni classe contenuta nel sorgente)

Obbligatorio
specificare
l'estensione!

Esecuzione...

`$java HelloWorld`

(la classe indicata deve contenere il main)

Obbligatorio
omettere
l'estensione!



Basic tools



What is
Java 2?
Where is
the JDK?

[http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/
index.html/](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html/)

Java™ Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE™)

The essential Java SDK, tools, runtimes, and APIs for developers writing, deploying, and running applets and applications in the Java programming language.



Advanced development tool

eclipse project
universal tool platform

Eclipse Project



jdt
*java development tools
subproject*

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html/>

<http://www.eclipse.org/>
free



Un buon libro...

Gratis in forma elettronica:
Thinking in Java
Bruce Eckel

<http://www.mindview.net/Books>

In Italiano:
Thinking in Java
Bruce Eckel
Ed. Apogeo
(in libreria)



“The” Tutorials and examples

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/?frontpage-spotlight>

The Java™ Tutorial
 Last update: [October 13, 2000](#)
 Friday the 13th

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If you aren't viewing this on java.sun.com, you might be looking at an obsolete copy.

The Java™ Tutorial

A practical guide for programmers
 with hundreds of complete, working examples

The Tutorial is organized into *trails*--groups of lessons on a particular subject.

Trails Covering the Basics: Published in:
[The Java Tutorial Second Edition](#)

[Your First Cup of Java:](#) Detailed instructions to help you run your first program: *for Win32, for UNIX, for Mac*

[Getting Started](#) [Essential Java Classes](#)
[Learning the Java Language](#) [Custom Networking](#)
[Writing Applets](#) [JDK™ 1.1 -- And Beyond](#)

Trail on Constructing GUIs: Published in:
[The JFC Swing Tutorial](#)

[Creating a GUI with JFC/Swing](#)

Tutorial Books:



More Tutorials and examples

MokaByte
La prima rivista web italiana dedicata a Java®



<http://www.mokabyte.it/>



Facilità

Java è basato sul C, come il C++.

- Java **TOGLIE** al C alcune caratteristiche difficili e pericolose (**puntatori**).
- Java **AGGIUNGE** al C le caratteristiche di un linguaggio object-oriented (**classi, ereditarietà, messaggi**).
- Java **INTRODUCE** una gerarchia di classi predefinite:
AWT, IO, Lang(tipi, Math, Thread), Exeptions, Net,
Utils(Vector, Dictionary, Date...)



Robustezza

La maggior parte degli errori sono legati alla gestione della memoria tramite i **PUNTATORI**:

- puntatori che puntano a locazioni illecite (non allocate)
- puntatori che puntano a locazioni lecite ma sbagliate
 - indirizzi di vettori sbagliati
- memoria allocata e non più rilasciata (memory leaks)

Soluzione di Java:

- **ABOLIZIONE DEI PUNTATORI**
- **GARBAGE COLLECTION**



Differenze tra Java e C++

?(Java == ((C++)- -)++)



Forma di un programma

In Java tutto e' una "classe".

Lo scheletro minimo di un programma e':

```
import ...;  
class myProgram {  
    public static void main (String args[]) {  
        System.out.println("Java is running!");  
    }  
}
```

import <= Include "intelligente"
(senza bisogno di #ifdef)
NON c'è precompilatore!



Tipi di dato primitivi

Type	Contains	Default	Size	Min/Max Value
boolean	true or false	false	1 bit	N.A. / N.A.
char	Unicode char	\u0000	16 bits	\u0000 / \uFFFF
Byte	signed integer	0	8 bits	-128 / 127
short	signed integer	0	16 bits	-32768 / 32767
int	signed integer	0	32 bits	-2147483648 / 2147483647
long	signed integer	0	64 bits	-9223372036854775808 / 9223372036854775807
float	IEEE 754 f.p.	0.0	32 bits	+/-3.40282347E+38 / +/-1.40239846E-45
double	IEEE 754 f.p.	0.0	64 bits	+/-1.79769313486231570E+308 / +/-4.94065645841246544E-324



Literals (costanti)

interi

(sempre int, long se serve)

0777 ottale 0xFF esadecimale 77L long

reali

10.4 1.04E01 double 10.4F 1.04E01F float

boolean

true false

carattere

tutte le escape sequences del C sono riconosciute (`\n` `\t` `\'` `\"` `\\` ...)

Unicode: `\u0022` has exactly the same meaning to the compiler as `"`

stringhe

“questa e’ una stringa”



Arrays

E' possibile definire arrays di tutti i tipi di dati (elementari o classi). In fase di **DEFINIZIONE** non e' necessario specificare la dimensione del vettore.

Solo al momento della **ALLOCAZIONE** viene richiesto lo spazio desiderato.

```
String[ ] strings; // this variable can refer to any String array  
strings = new String[10]; // one that contains 10 Strings  
strings = new String[20]; // or one that contains 20.
```

```
float f[ ][ ] = new float[5][3]; // array bidimensionale
```

```
char s[]={'+','-','*','/','=','C'}; // array inizializzato in creazione
```



In C++...

```
int a=1;  
if (a=0) a++;  
cout << a;
```



Class String

java.lang

Class String

[java.lang.Object](#)

|

+-java.lang.String

All Implemented Interfaces:

[CharSequence](#), [Comparable](#), [Serializable](#)

public final class **String**

extends [Object](#)

implements [Serializable](#), [Comparable](#), [CharSequence](#)

The `String` class represents character strings. All string literals in Java programs, such as `"abc"`, are implemented as instances of this class.

Strings are constant; their values cannot be changed after they are created. String buffers support mutable strings. Because `String` objects are immutable they can be shared. For example:

```
String str = "abc";
```

is equivalent to:

```
char data[] = {'a', 'b', 'c'};  
String str = new String(data);
```




Class String

Constructor Summary

[String](#)()

Initializes a newly created `String` object so that it represents an empty character sequence.

[String](#)(byte[] bytes)

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified array of bytes using the platform's default charset.

[String](#)(byte[] ascii, int hiByte)

Deprecated. *This method does not properly convert bytes into characters. As of JDK 1.1, the preferred way to do this is via the `String` constructors that take a charset name or that use the platform's default charset.*

[String](#)(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length)

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the platform's default charset.

[String](#)(byte[] ascii, int hiByte, int offset, int count)

Deprecated. *This method does not properly convert bytes into characters. As of JDK 1.1, the preferred way to do this is via the `String` constructors that take a charset name or that use the platform's default charset.*

[String](#)(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length, [String](#) charsetName)

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the specified charset.

[String](#)(byte[] bytes, [String](#) charsetName)

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified array of bytes using the specified charset.

[String](#)(char[] value)

Allocates a new `String` so that it represents the sequence of characters currently contained in the character array argument.

[String](#)(char[] value, int offset, int count)

Allocates a new `String` that contains characters from a subarray of the character array argument.

[String](#)([String](#) original)

Initializes a newly created `String` object so that it represents the same sequence of characters as the argument; in other words, the newly created string is a copy of the argument string.

[String](#)([StringBuffer](#) buffer)

Allocates a new string that contains the sequence of characters currently contained in the string buffer argument.



Class String

Method Summary

char	<code>charAt</code> (int index) Returns the character at the specified index.
int	<code>compareTo</code> (<code>Object</code> o) Compares this String to another Object.
int	<code>compareTo</code> (<code>String</code> anotherString) Compares two strings lexicographically.
int	<code>compareToIgnoreCase</code> (<code>String</code> str) Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences.
<code>String</code>	<code>concat</code> (<code>String</code> str) Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.
boolean	<code>contentEquals</code> (<code>StringBuffer</code> sb) Returns true if and only if this String represents the same sequence of characters as the specified <code>StringBuffer</code> .
static <code>String</code>	<code>copyValueOf</code> (char[] data) Returns a String that represents the character sequence in the array specified.
static <code>String</code>	<code>copyValueOf</code> (char[] data, int offset, int count) Returns a String that represents the character sequence in the array specified.
boolean	<code>endsWith</code> (<code>String</code> suffix) Tests if this string ends with the specified suffix.
boolean	<code>equals</code> (<code>Object</code> anObject) Compares this string to the specified object.
boolean	<code>equalsIgnoreCase</code> (<code>String</code> anotherString) Compares this String to another String, ignoring case considerations.
byte[]	<code>getBytes</code> () Encodes this String into a sequence of bytes using the platform's default charset, storing the result into a new byte array.
void	<code>getBytes</code> (int srcBegin, int srcEnd, byte[] dst, int dstBegin) Deprecated. This method does not properly convert characters into bytes. As of JDK 1.1, the preferred way to do this is via the <code>getBytes()</code> method, which uses the platform's default charset.



Class String

Constructor Summary

[String](#)()

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[String](#)(byte[] bytes, int offset, int length, [String](#) charsetName)

Constructs a new `String` by decoding the specified subarray of bytes using the specified charset.

[String](#)(byte[] bytes, [String](#) charsetName)

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[String](#)(char[] value)

Allocates a new `String` so that it represents the sequence of characters currently contained in the character array argument.

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Allocates a new `String` that contains characters from a subarray of the character array argument.

[String](#)([String](#) original)

Initializes a newly created `String` object so that it represents the same sequence of characters as the argument; in other words, the newly created string is a copy of the argument string.

[String](#)([StringBuffer](#) buffer)

Allocates a new string that contains the sequence of characters currently contained in the string buffer argument.



Class String

Method Detail

length

`public int length()`

Returns the length of this string. The length is equal to the number of 16-bit Unicode characters in the string.

Specified by:

[length](#) in interface [CharSequence](#)

Returns:

the length of the sequence of characters represented by this object.

charAt

`public char charAt(int index)`

Returns the character at the specified index. An index ranges from 0 to `length() - 1`. The first character of the sequence is at index 0, the next at index 1, and so on, as for array indexing.

Specified by:

[charAt](#) in interface [CharSequence](#)

Parameters:

`index` - the index of the character.

Returns:

the character at the specified index of this string. The first character is at index 0.

Throws:

[IndexOutOfBoundsException](#) - if the `index` argument is negative or not less than the length of this string.



String

Per trasformare il contenuto di una stringa in un intero:

```
int Integer.parseInt(String s)
```

Per trasformare il contenuto di una stringa in un float:

```
float Float.parseFloat(String s)
```



I parametri del
main sono inclusi in
un vettore di String

Parametri di ingresso

```
/* sum and average command lines */  
class SumAverage {  
    public static void main (String args[]) {  
        int sum = 0;  
        float avg = 0;  
        for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {  
            sum += Integer.parseInt(args[i]);  
        }  
        System.out.println("Sum is: " + sum);  
        System.out.println("Average is: "  
            + (float)sum / args.length);  
    }  
}
```



Commenti

3 forme di commento:

`/* C style */`

`/* Questo tipo di commento
può proseguire su pi linee */`

`/* NOTA: ATTENZIONE AI /*COMMENTI*/ NIDIFICATI! */`

`// C++ style`

`// Una intera riga commentata`

`a=a+3; // Commento su una linea di codice`

`/documentation */`**

`/**Stile di commento usato da JAVADOC
per la generazione automatica di
documentazione */`



Nomi

I programmi Java includono nomi per identificare alcune entità di programmazione
(**packages, classes, interfaces, methods, variables, statement**)

Nomi validi sono composti da un numero illimitato di lettere e numeri **UNICODE**, iniziare con una lettera.

I nomi non possono essere Java keywords.



Unicode

Java characters, strings, and identifiers are composed of 16-bit Unicode characters. This makes Java programs relatively easy to internationalize for non-English-speaking users.

Most platforms cannot display all 38,885 currently defined Unicode characters

The Unicode character set is compatible with ASCII and the first 256 characters (0x0000 to 0x00FF) are identical to the ISO8859-1 (Latin-1) characters 0x00 to 0xFF.

Unicode `\u` escape sequences are processed before the other escape characters



Operatori

Gruppo Arithmetic

Funzione

comparazione
unitari
algebrici
postfissi

Operatori

=, !=, <, <=, >, >=
+, -
+, -, *, /, %
++, --

Bit

shift
bitwise comparison

<<, >>, >>>
~, &, |, ^

Boolean

relazionali
logici

=, !=
!, &, |, ^, &&, ||

String

concatenazione

+



Operatori

Poiché Java non vi permette di manipolare i puntatori, **non supporta gli operatori di dereferenziazione *, ->, e &.**

**L'operatore sizeof è pleonastico e quindi
soppresso.**



package

Una collezione di classi correlate

```
package myclasses;  
class A {...};  
class B {...};
```

```
import myclasses.A;
```

```
import myclasses.*;
```



Annidamento di package

```
package myclasses;  
class A {...};
```

```
package myclasses;  
class B {...};
```

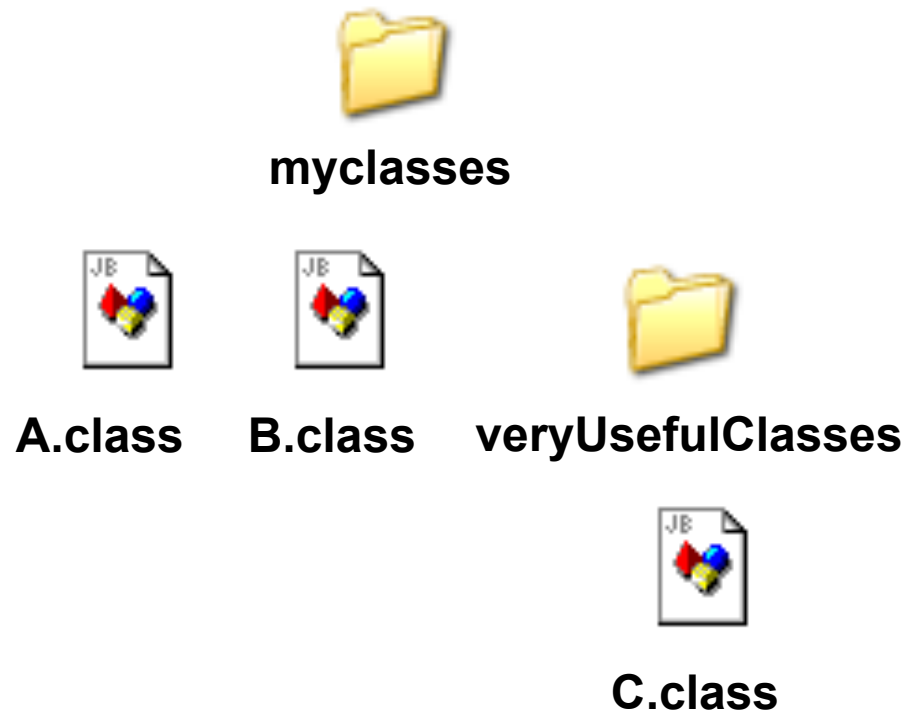
```
package myclasses.veryUsefulClasses;  
class C {...};
```

```
import myclasses.*; // NON importa C!
```

Definizione suggerita di un nome **univoco** per i packages:
È basata sul nome internet (es.: `it.unitn.science.mypackage`)

Annidamento di package

I packages si riflettono in una struttura di directories





Keywords

Le keywords usate attualmente sono

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

Oltre a queste, alcune keywords sono riservate
per usi futuri:

by value cast const future generic goto inner operator
outer rest var