

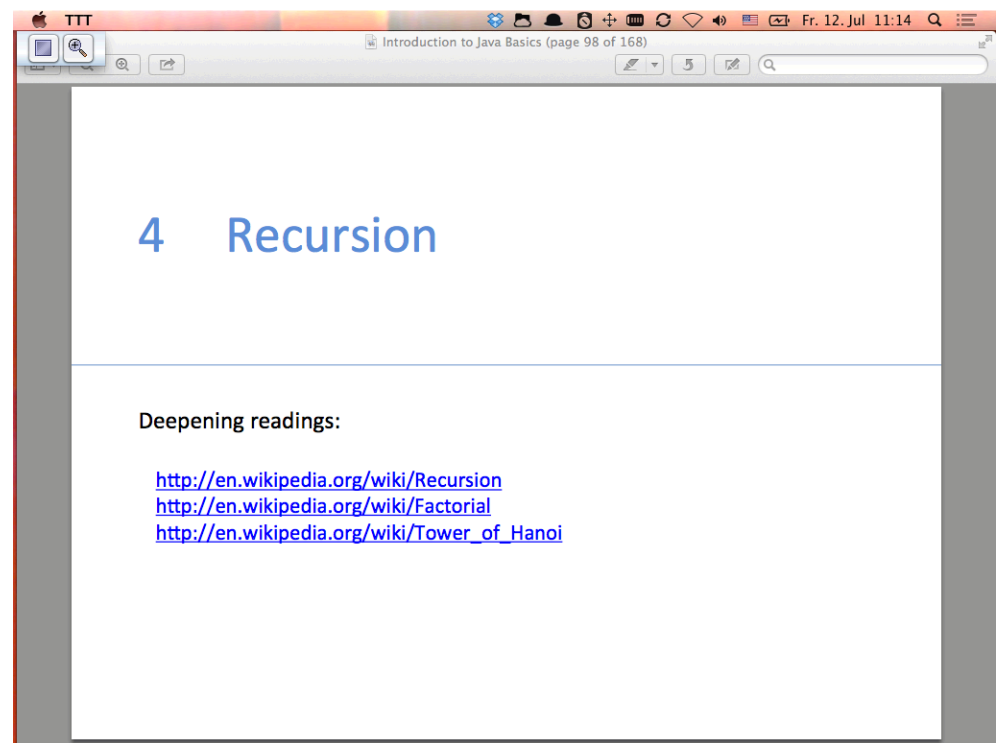
Script generated by TTT

Title: Lehmann: Uebung_Einf_HF (12.07.2013)

Date: Fri Jul 12 11:14:59 CEST 2013

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Pages: 89

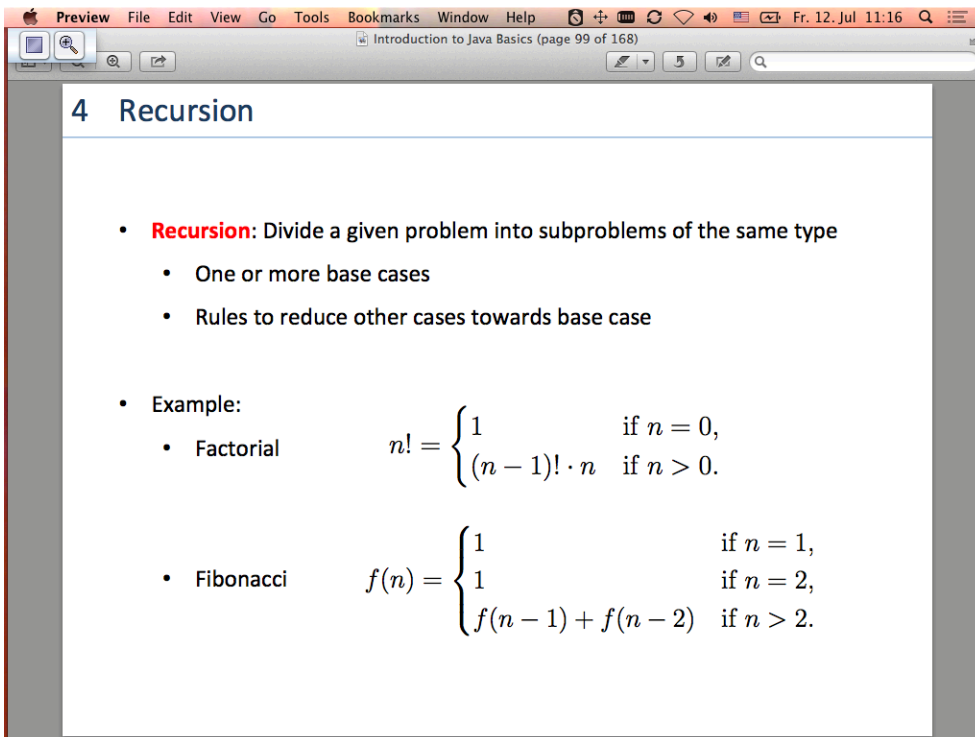


Introduction to Java Basics (page 98 of 168)

4 Recursion

Deepening readings:

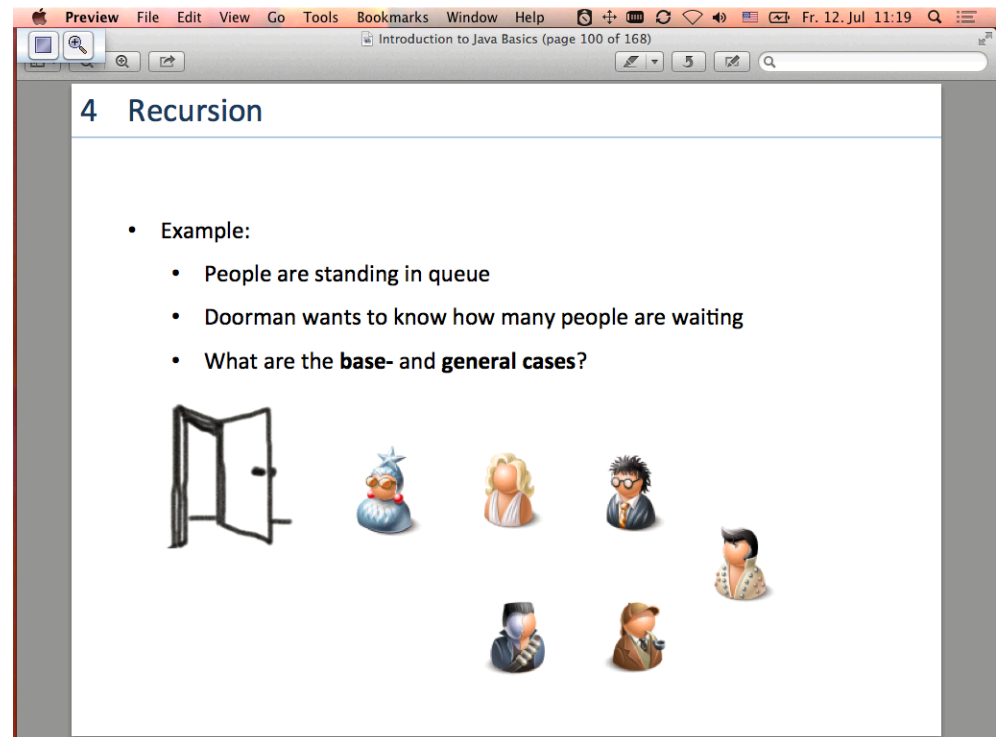
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recursion>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factorial>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_of_Hanoi



Introduction to Java Basics (page 99 of 168)

4 Recursion


- **Recursion:** Divide a given problem into subproblems of the same type
 - One or more base cases
 - Rules to reduce other cases towards base case
- Example:
 - Factorial
$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0, \\ (n-1)! \cdot n & \text{if } n > 0. \end{cases}$$
 - Fibonacci
$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1, \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 2, \\ f(n-1) + f(n-2) & \text{if } n > 2. \end{cases}$$



Introduction to Java Basics (page 100 of 168)

4 Recursion

- Example:
 - People are standing in queue
 - Doorman wants to know how many people are waiting
 - What are the **base-** and **general cases?**



4 Recursion

- Example:
 - People are standing in queue
 - Doorman wants to know how many people are waiting
 - What are the **base-** and **general cases**?

```

1 public class Factorial {
2
3     /**
4      * The iterative way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
5      */
6     public static long factorialIterative(int n) {
7         long result = 1;
8         for (int i = n; i > 1; i--) {
9             result = result * i;
10        }
11        return result;
12    }
13
14    /**
15     * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16     */
17    // public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18    // }
19
20
21
22    public static void main(String[] args) {
23        System.out.println( factorialIterative(5) );
24        // System.out.println( factorialRecursive(5) );
25    }
26
27 }
28
  
```

```

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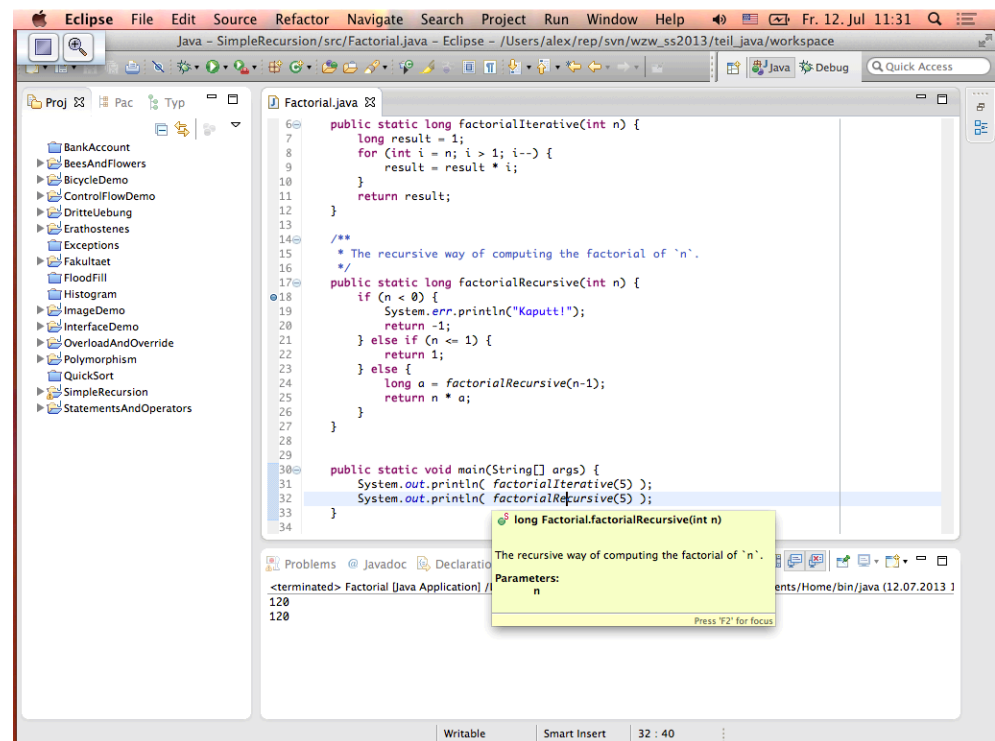
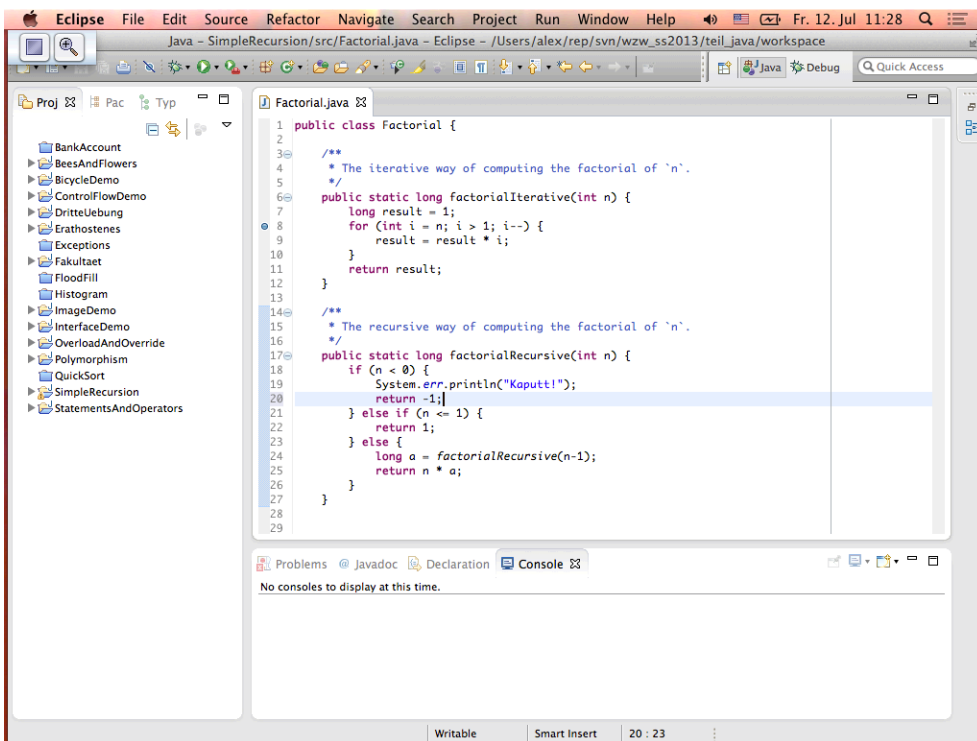
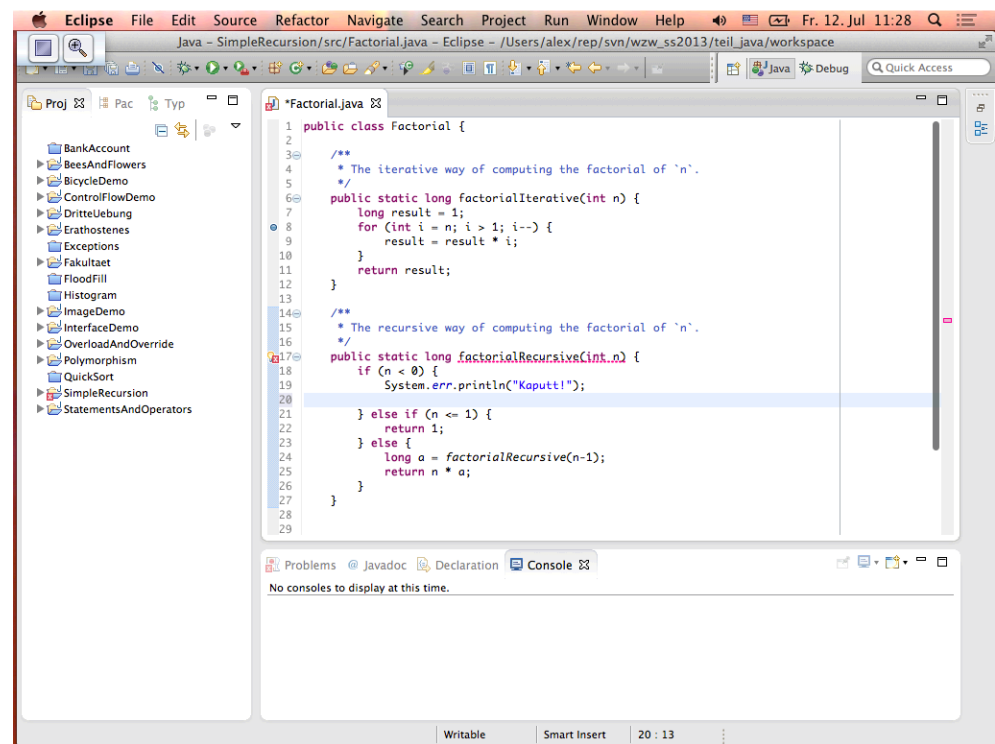
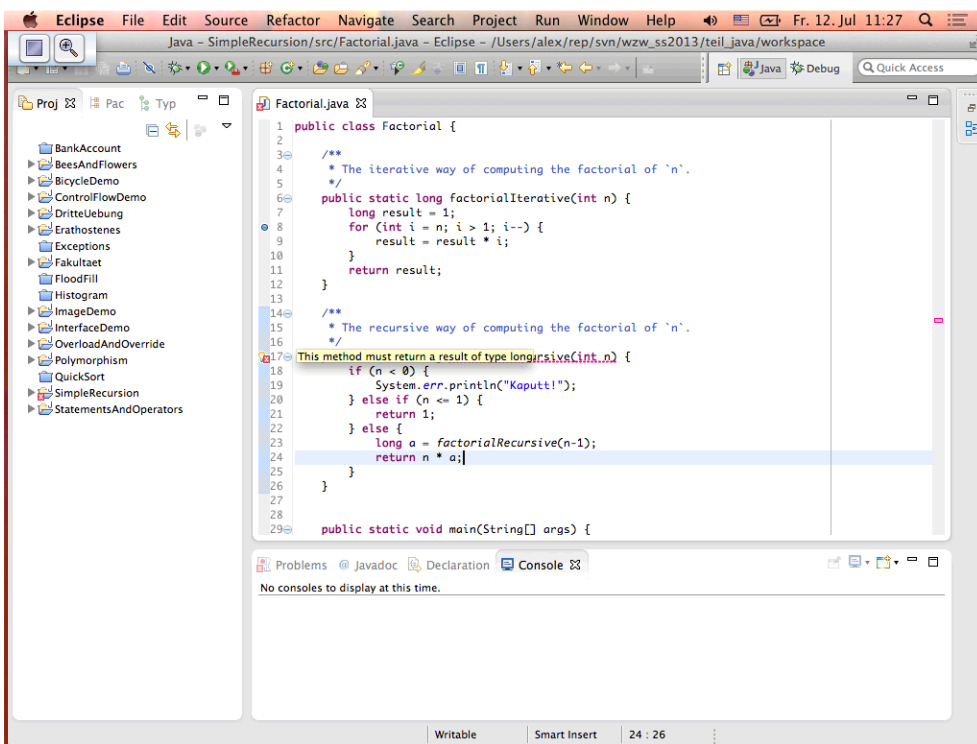
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18        if (n <= 1) {
19            return 1;
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21            factorialRecursive(n-1);
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15     * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16     */
17    public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18        if (n < 0) {
19            System.err.println("Kaputt!");
20        } else if (n <= 1) {
21            return 1;
22        } else {
23            factorialRecursive(n-1);
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19            System.err.println("Kaputt!");
20        } else if (n <= 1) {
21            return 1;
22        } else {
23            long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
24            return a * n;
25        }
26    }
27
28
29    public static void main(String[] args) {
30    }
31 }
```



Eclipse IDE Debug View (11:31):

- Debug Console:** Shows the Factorial application at local host:49326. The thread [main] is suspended at line 18 of Factorial.java.
- Variables:** A table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. The variable 'n' has a value of 5.
- Code Editor:** Shows the recursive factorial function. Line 18 is highlighted: `if (n < 0) {`.
- Outline:** Shows the class structure with methods: `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, and `main(String[]) : void`.
- Console:** Shows the output: `Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)` and the value `120`.

Eclipse IDE Debug View (11:32):

- Debug Console:** Shows the Factorial application at local host:49326. The thread [main] is suspended at line 18 of Factorial.java.
- Variables:** A table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. The variable 'n' has a value of 5.
- Code Editor:** Shows the recursive factorial function. Line 18 is highlighted: `if (n < 0) {`.
- Outline:** Shows the class structure with methods: `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, and `main(String[]) : void`.
- Console:** Shows the output: `Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)` and the value `120`.

Eclipse IDE Debug View (11:33):

- Debug Console:** Shows the Factorial application at local host:49326. The thread [main] is suspended at line 24 of Factorial.java.
- Variables:** A table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. The variable 'n' has a value of 5.
- Code Editor:** Shows the recursive factorial function. Line 24 is highlighted: `long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);`.
- Outline:** Shows the class structure with methods: `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, and `main(String[]) : void`.
- Console:** Shows the output: `Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)` and the value `120`.

Eclipse IDE Debug View (11:34):

- Debug Console:** Shows the Factorial application at local host:49326. The thread [main] is suspended at line 24 of Factorial.java.
- Variables:** A table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. The variable 'n' has a value of 4.
- Code Editor:** Shows the recursive factorial function. Line 24 is highlighted: `long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);`.
- Outline:** Shows the class structure with methods: `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, `factorialRecursive(int) : long`, and `main(String[]) : void`.
- Console:** Shows the output: `Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)` and the value `120`.

Eclipse IDE screenshot showing a debug session for a recursive factorial function. The main thread is suspended at line 18. The variable 'n' has a value of 3. The console shows the output '120'.

Debug Console:

- Factorial [Java Application]
- Factorial at localhost:49326
 - Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 18 in Factorial))
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 18
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.main(String[]) line: 32

Variables:

Name	Value
n	3

Code Snippet:

```

15  * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16  */
17  public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18  if (n < 0) {
19  System.err.println("Kaputt!");
20  return -1;
21  } else if (n <= 1) {
22  return 1;
23  } else {
24  long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
25  return n * a;

```

Console: Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21_jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)
120

Eclipse IDE screenshot showing a debug session for a recursive factorial function. The main thread is suspended at line 18. The variable 'n' has a value of 1. The console shows the output '120'.

Debug Console:

- Factorial [Java Application]
- Factorial at localhost:49326
 - Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 18 in Factorial))
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 18
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.main(String[]) line: 32

Variables:

Name	Value
n	1

Code Snippet:

```

15  * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16  */
17  public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18  if (n < 0) {
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20  return -1;
21  } else if (n <= 1) {
22  return 1;
23  } else {
24  long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
25  return n * a;

```

Console: Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21_jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)
120

Eclipse IDE screenshot showing a debug session for a recursive factorial function. The main thread is suspended at line 24. The variable 'n' has a value of 2. The console shows the output '120'.

Debug Console:

- Factorial [Java Application]
- Factorial at localhost:49326
 - Thread [main] (Suspended)
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.main(String[]) line: 32

Variables:

Name	Value
n	2

Code Snippet:

```

15  * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16  */
17  public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18  if (n < 0) {
19  System.err.println("Kaputt!");
20  return -1;
21  } else if (n <= 1) {
22  return 1;
23  } else {
24  long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
25  return n * a;

```

Console: Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21_jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)
120

Eclipse IDE screenshot showing a debug session for a recursive factorial function. The main thread is suspended at line 25. The variable 'n' has a value of 2 and 'a' has a value of 1. The console shows the output '120'.

Debug Console:

- Factorial [Java Application]
- Factorial at localhost:49326
 - Thread [main] (Suspended)
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 25
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.factorialRecursive(int) line: 24
 - Factorial.main(String[]) line: 32

Variables:

Name	Value
n	2
a	1

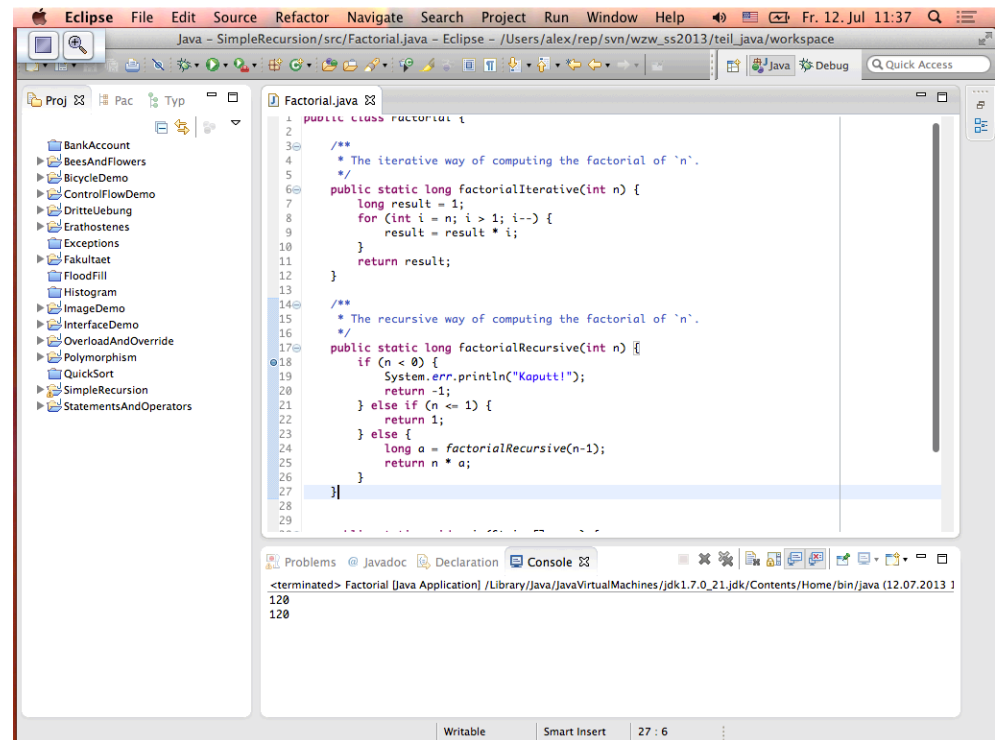
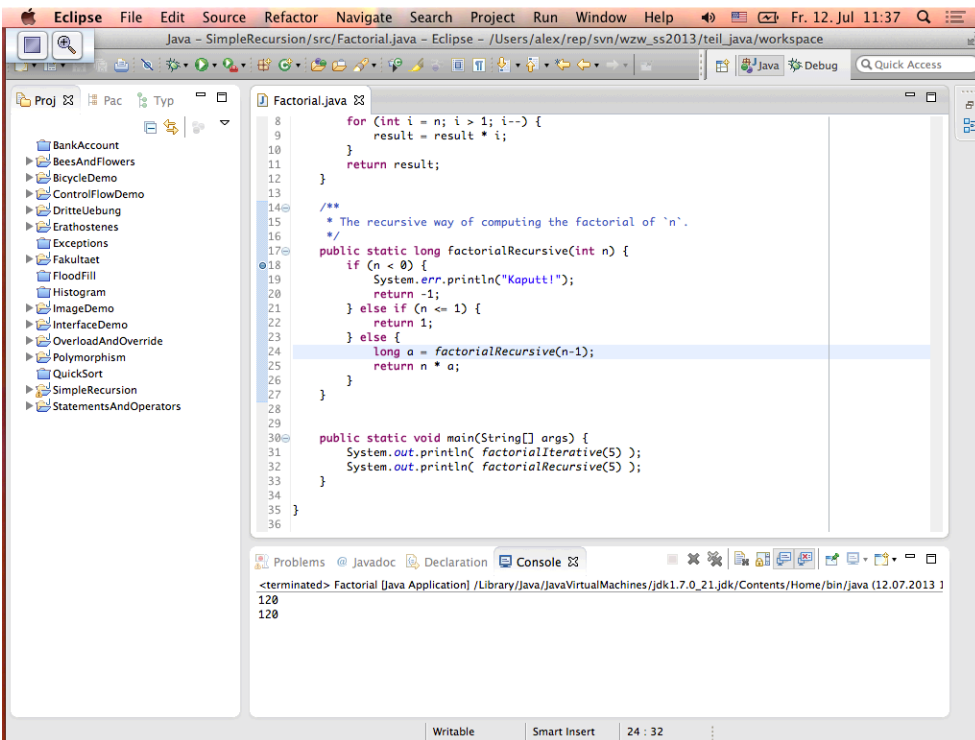
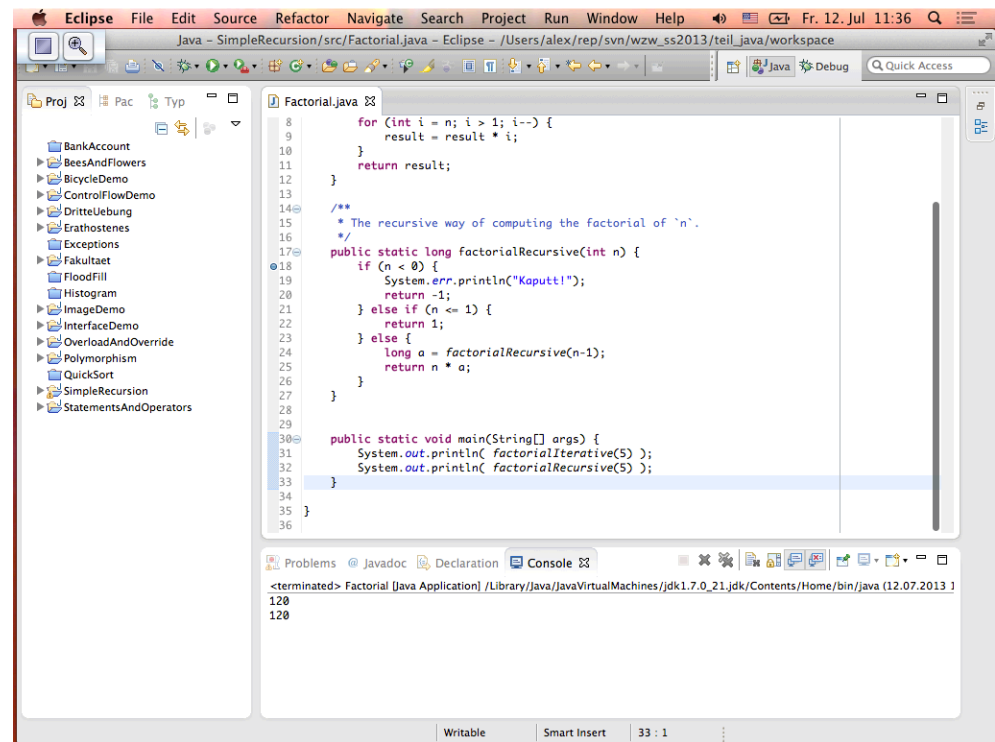
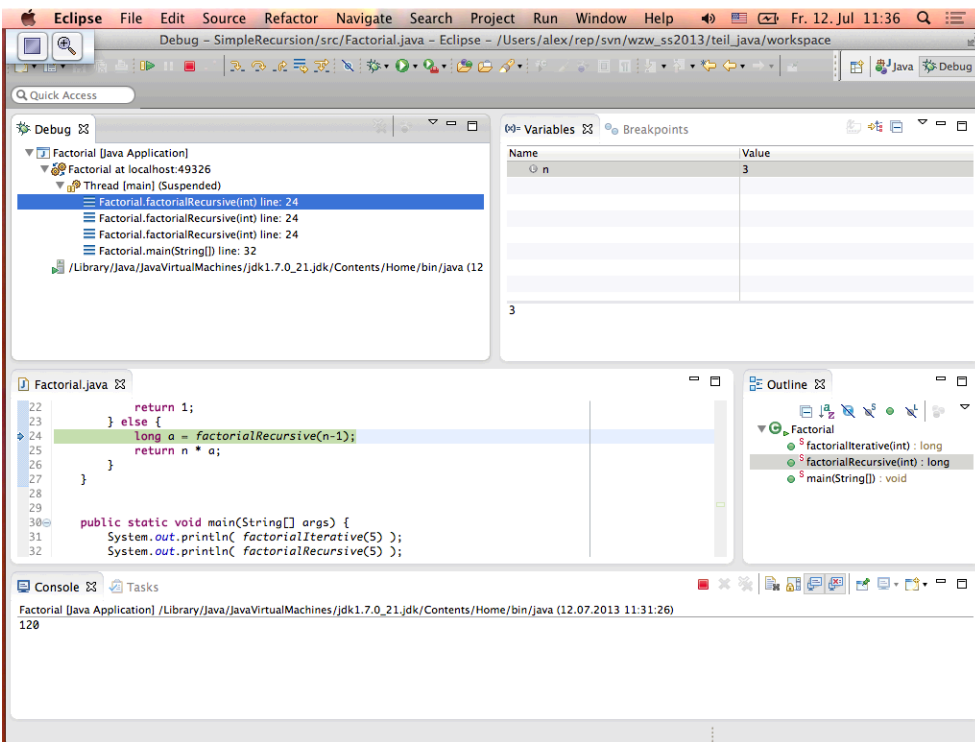
Code Snippet:

```

22  return 1;
23  } else {
24  long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
25  return n * a;
26  }
27  }
28  }
29  }
30  }
31  public static void main(String[] args) {
32  System.out.println( factorialIterative(5) );
   System.out.println( factorialRecursive(5) );

```

Console: Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21_jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 11:31:26)
120



Java - SimpleRecursion/src/Factorial.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

1 public class Factorial {
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3     /**
4      * The iterative way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
5      */
6     public static long factorialIterative(int n) {
7         long result = 1;
8         for (int i = n; i > 1; i--) {
9             result = result * i;
10        }
11        return result;
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14    /**
15     * The recursive way of computing the factorial of 'n'.
16     */
17    public static long factorialRecursive(int n) {
18        if (n < 0) {
19            System.err.println("Kaputt!");
20            return -1;
21        } else if (n <= 1) {
22            return 1;
23        } else {
24            long a = factorialRecursive(n-1);
25            return n * a;
26        }
27    }
28
29 }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

```

<terminated> Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 )
120
120

```

Writable Smart Insert 13 : 6

4 Recursion

Recursive method calls & Stack

- Local variables and parameters stored on **stack**
- For each function call, a corresponding **stack frame** is created

```

long factorial(int n) {
    long temp;
    if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        temp = factorial(n-1);
        return n * temp;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    long result;
    result = factorial(4);
    System.out.println(result);
}

```

...

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long factorial(int n) {
    long temp;
    if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        temp = factorial(n-1);
        return n * temp;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    long result;
    result = factorial(4);
    System.out.println(result);
}

```

0
4
...
0
...

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/Factorial.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

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25            return n * a;
26        }
27    }
28
29 }

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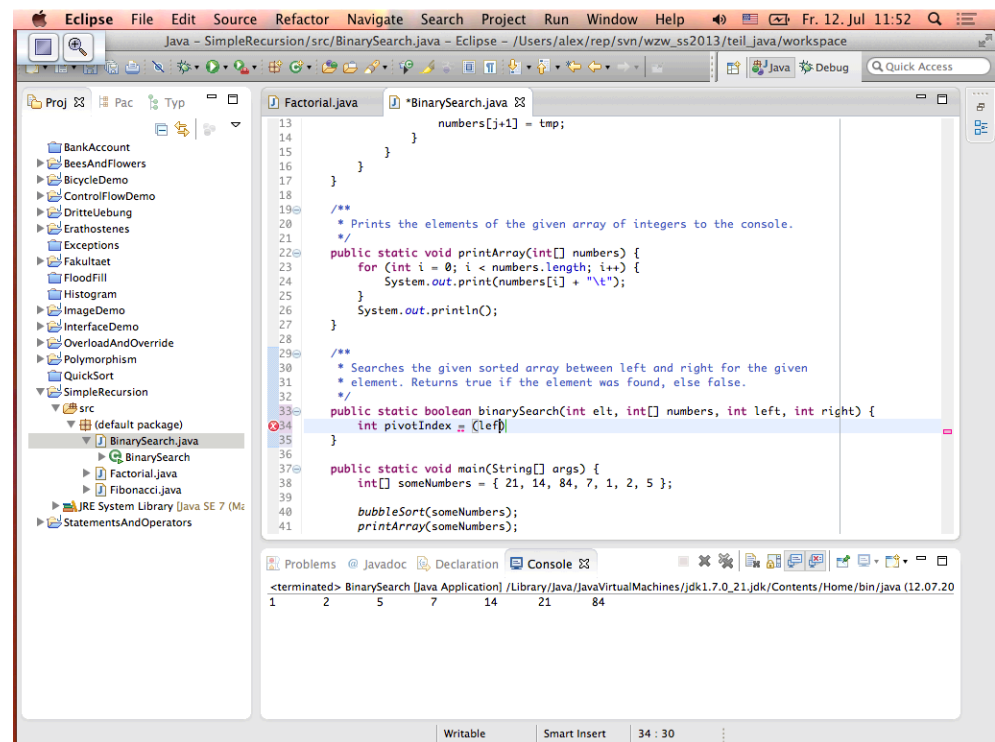
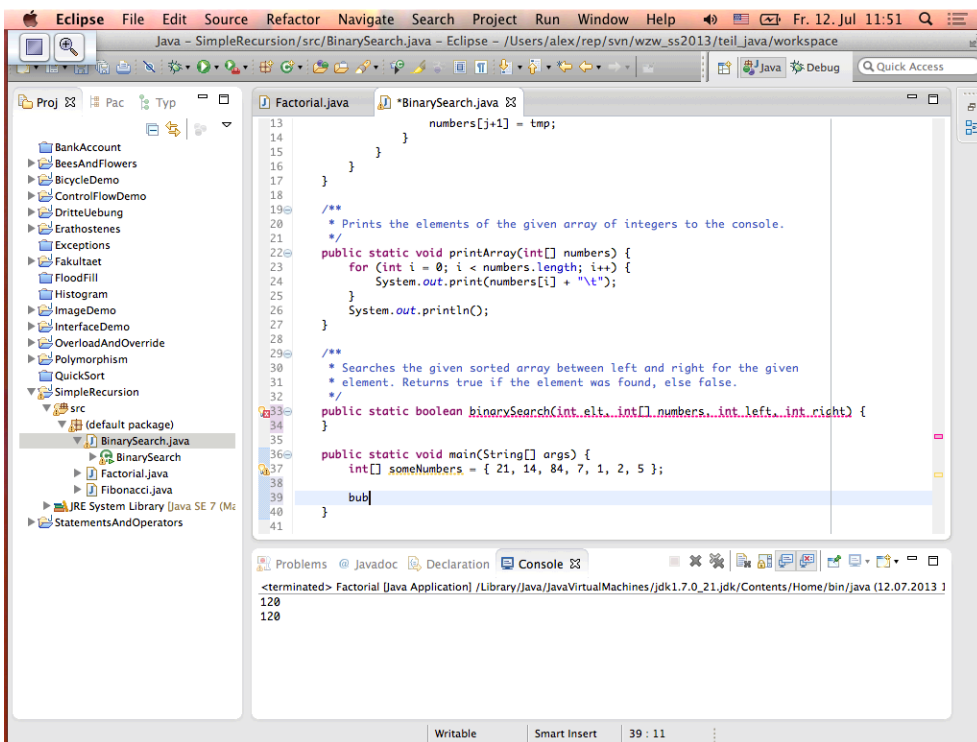
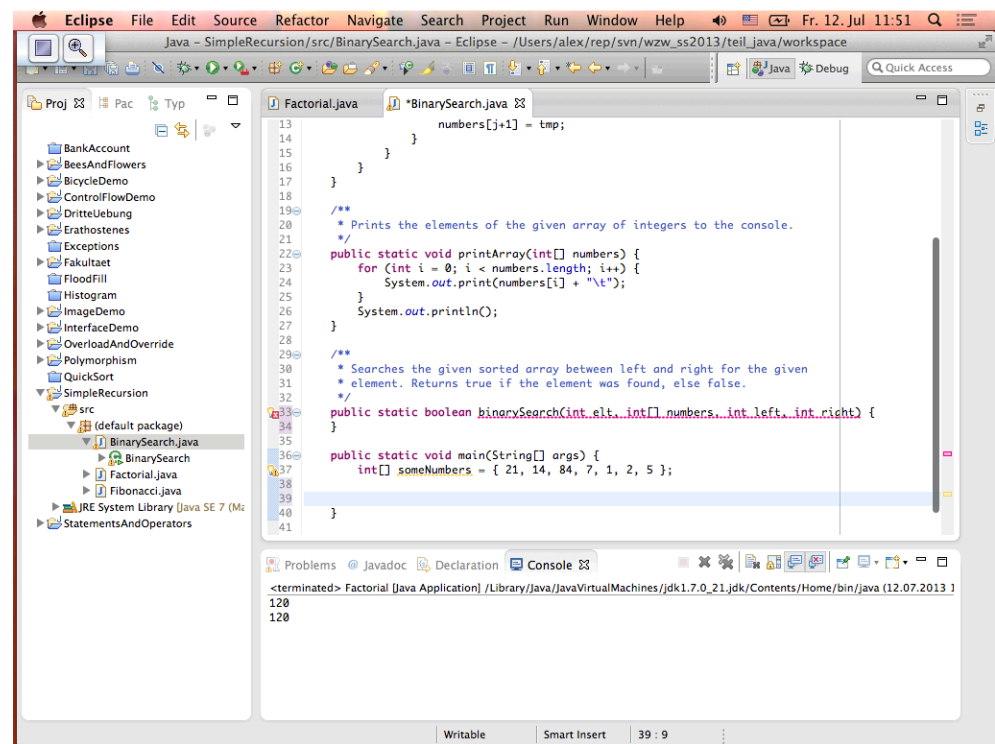
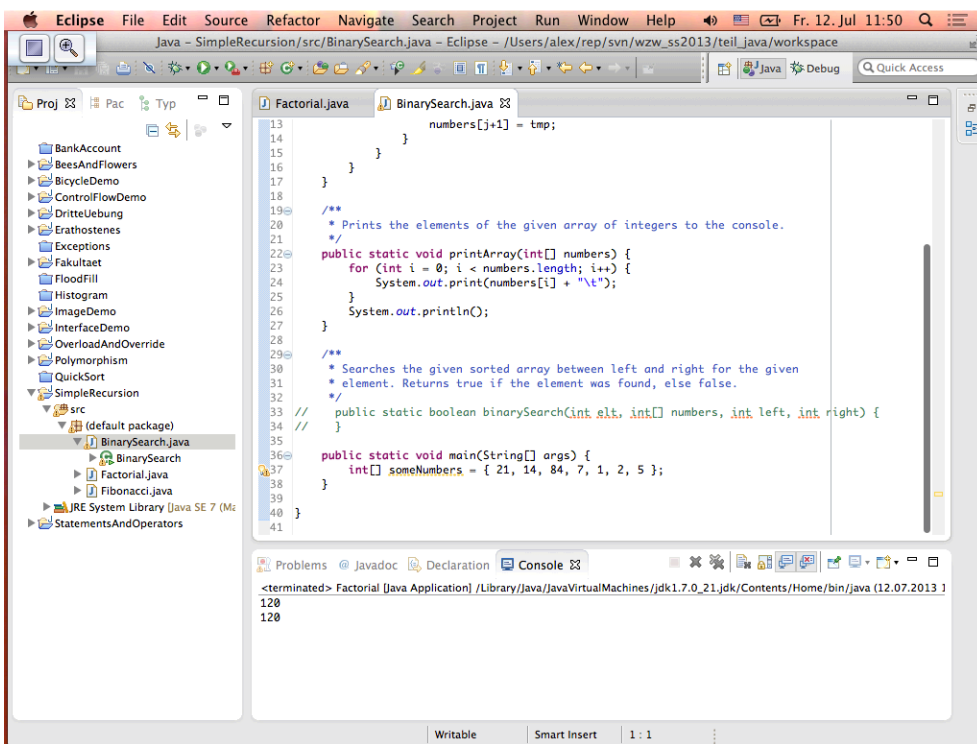
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

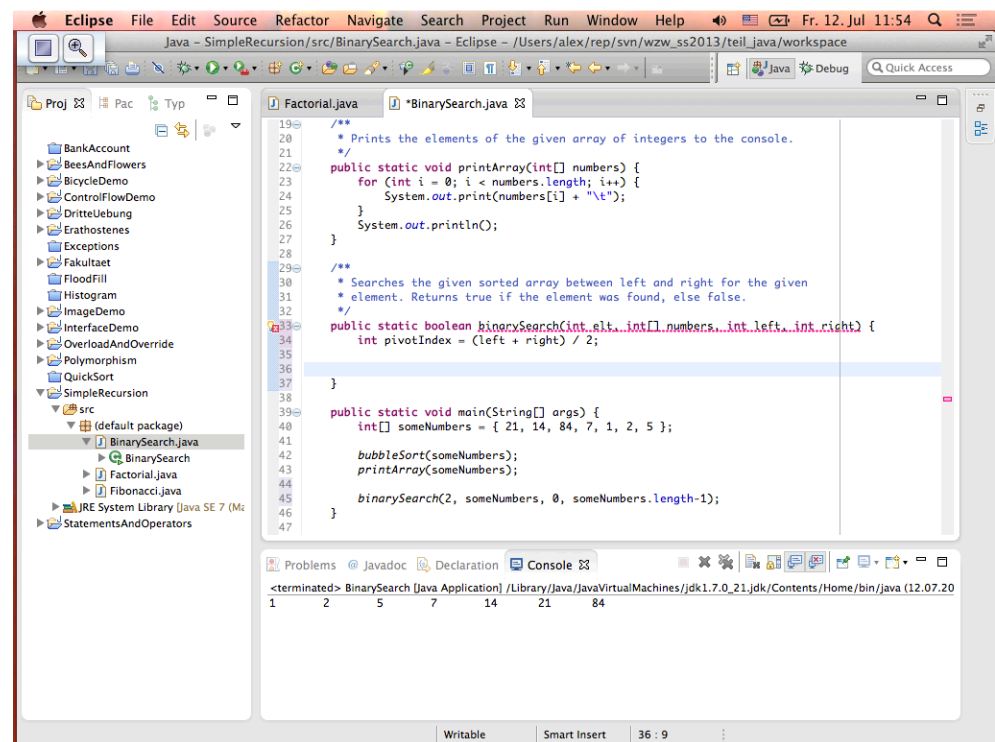
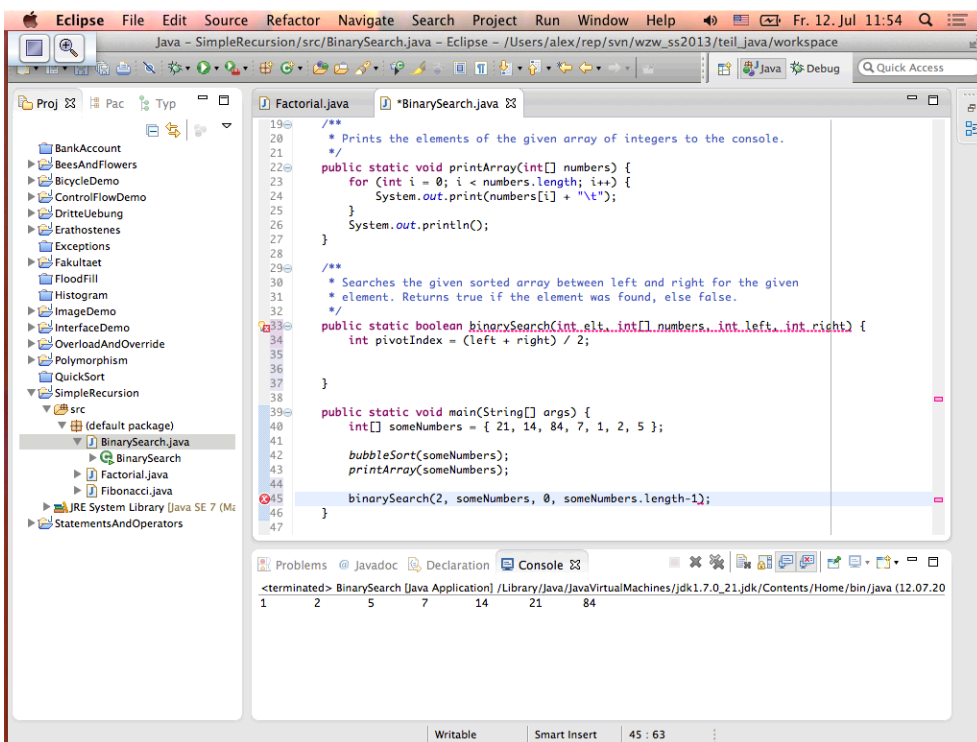
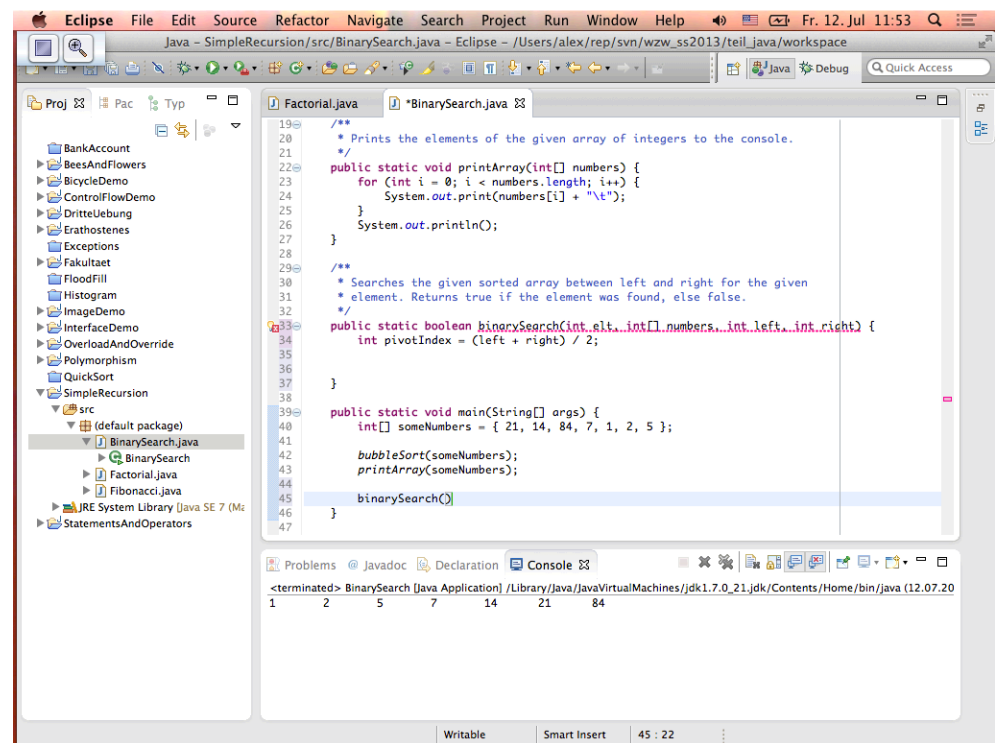
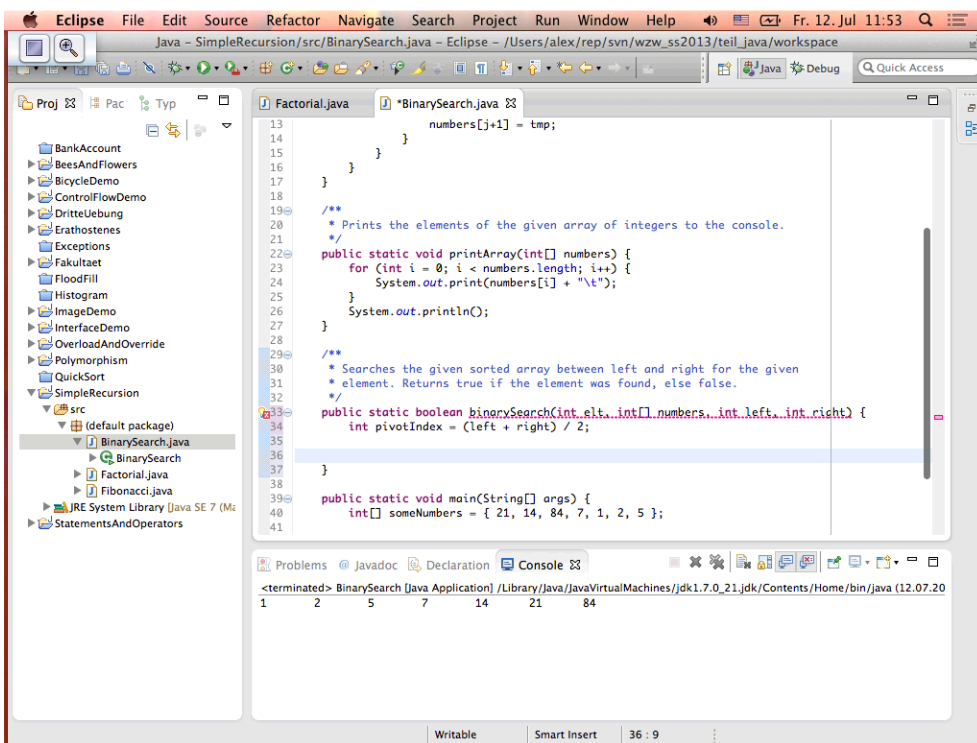
```

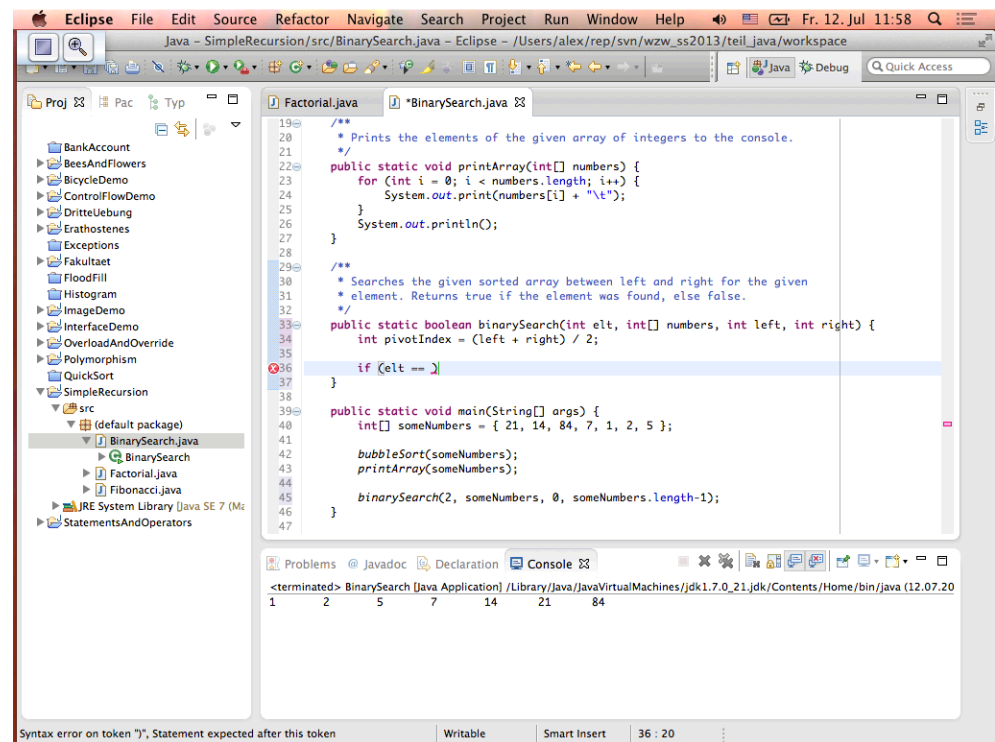
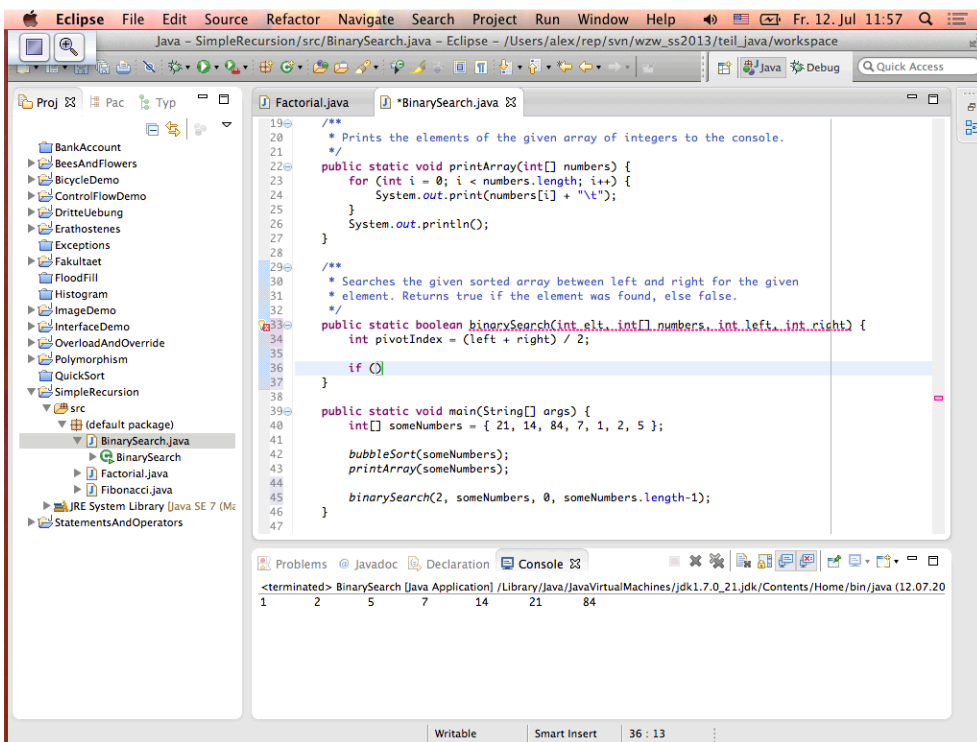
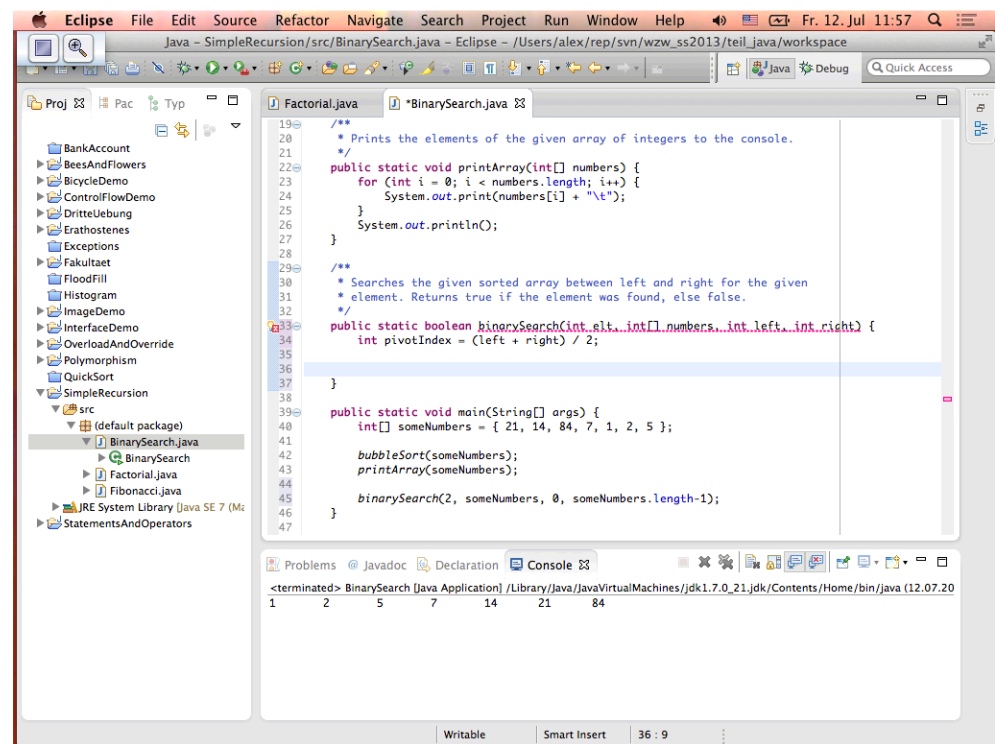
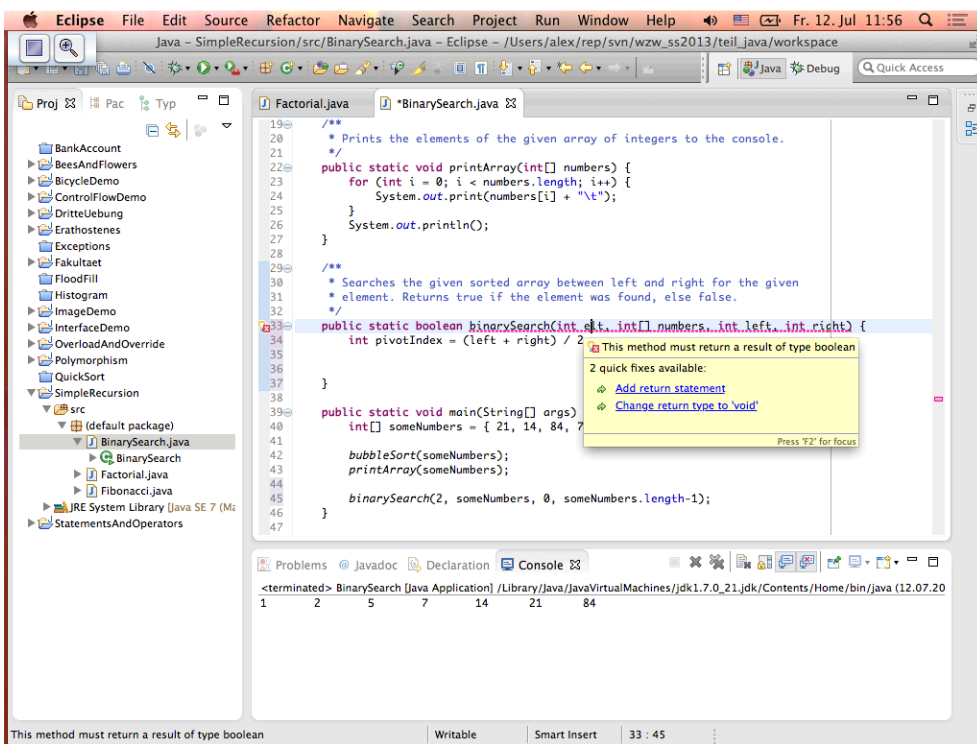
<terminated> Factorial [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.2013 )
120
120

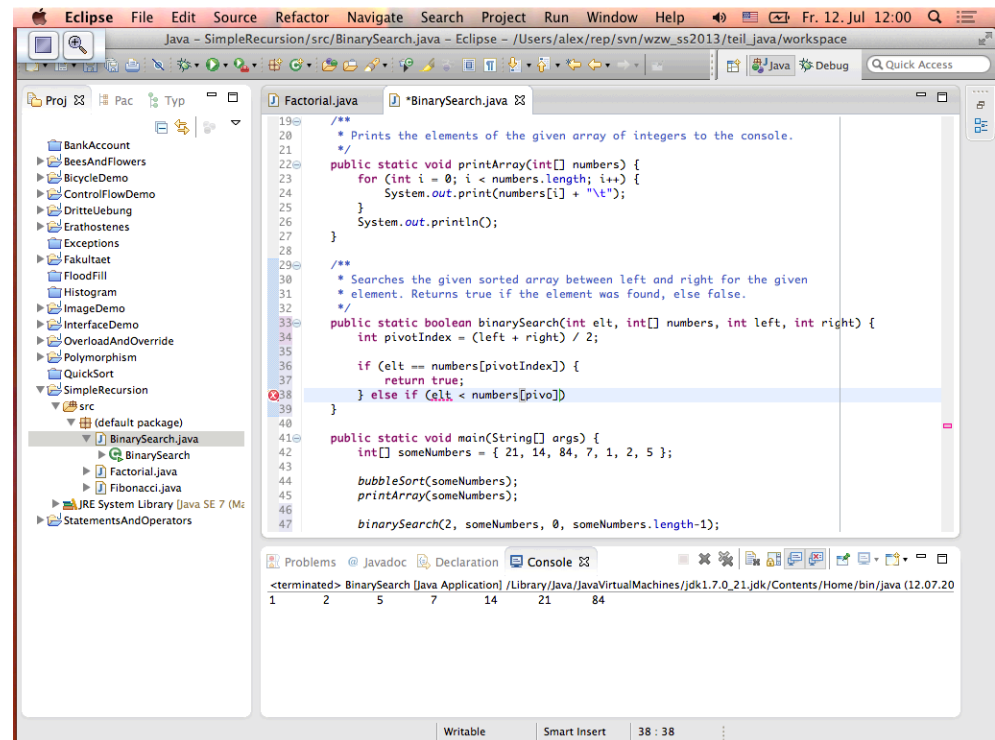
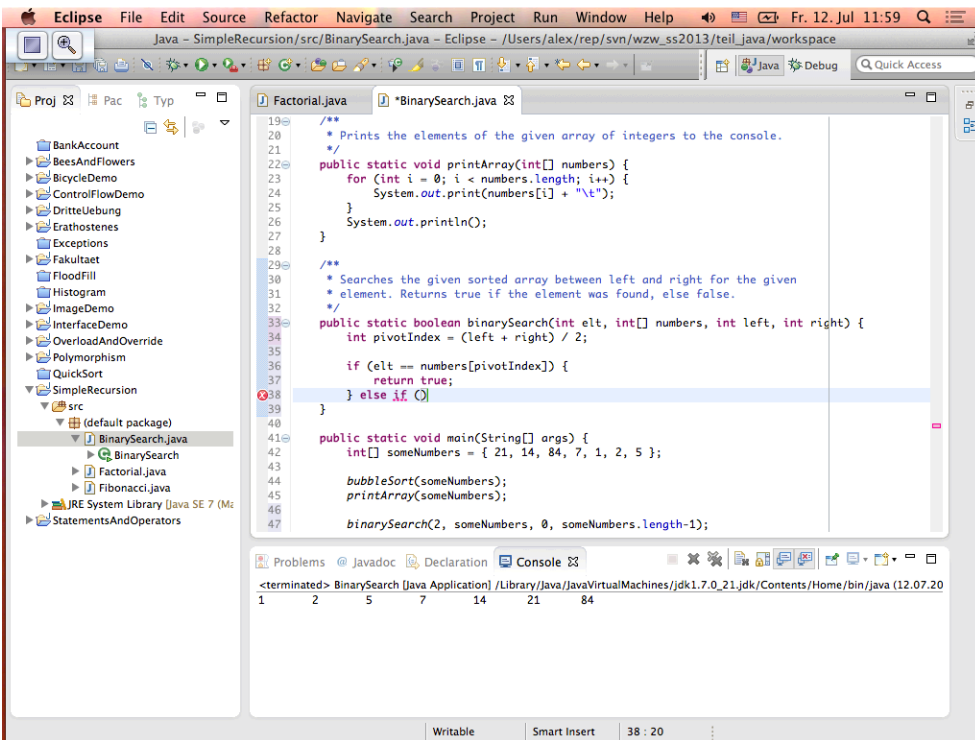
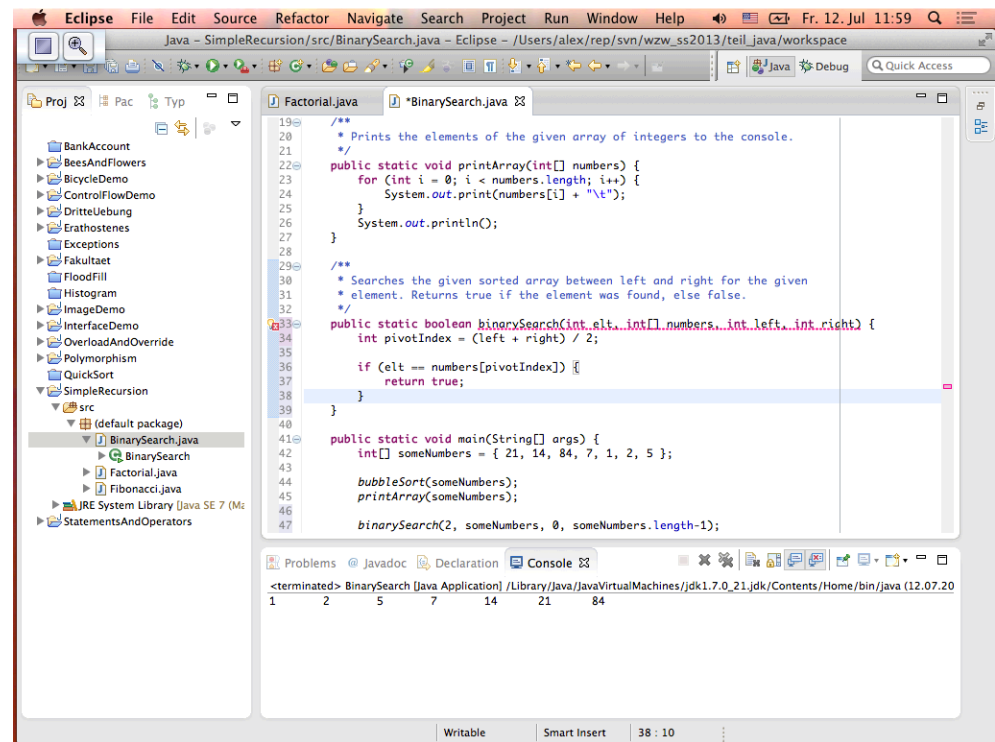
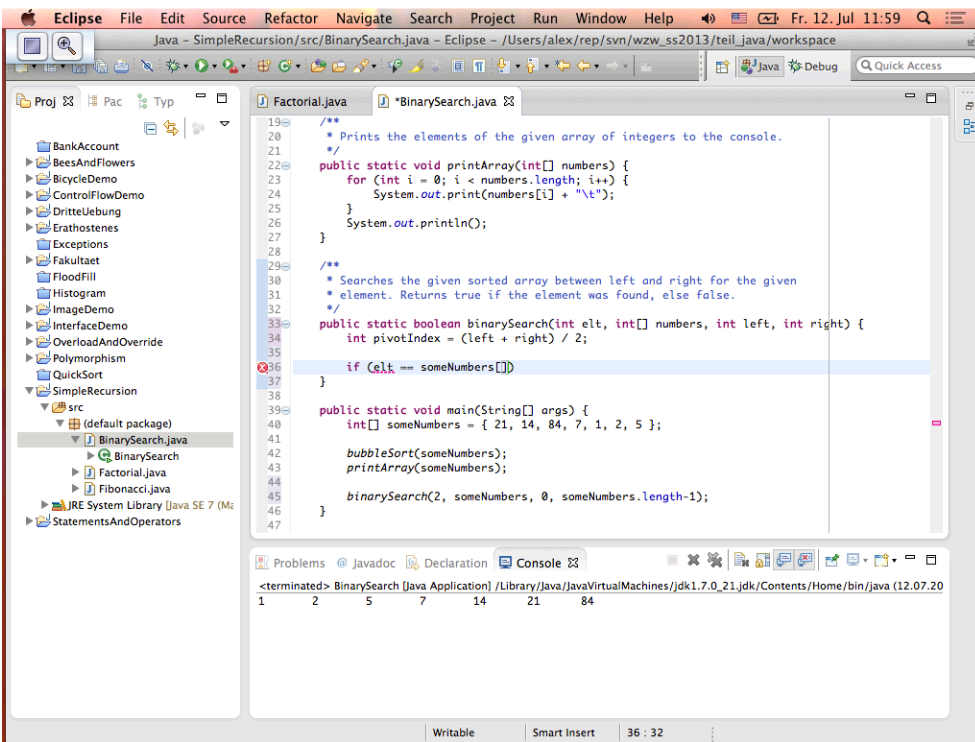
```

Writable Smart Insert 14 : 5









The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `BinarySearch.java` open. The code defines a `printArray` method and a recursive `binarySearch` method. In the `else` branch of `binarySearch`, the recursive call is `binarySearch()`, which is highlighted in blue. The console output shows the array `21 14 84 7 1 2 5` and the search results `1 2 5 7 14 21 84`.

```
19  /**
20  * Prints the elements of the given array of integers to the console.
21  */
22  public static void printArray(int[] numbers) {
23      for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
24          System.out.print(numbers[i] + "\t");
25      }
26      System.out.println();
27  }
28
29  /**
30  * Searches the given sorted array between left and right for the given
31  * element. Returns true if the element was found, else false.
32  */
33  public static boolean binarySearch(int elt, int[] numbers, int left, int right) {
34      int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
35
36      if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
37          return true;
38      } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
39          binarySearch()
40      } else {
41      }
42  }
43
44  public static void main(String[] args) {
45      int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
46  }
47
```

Console output:
-terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20)
1 2 5 7 14 21 84

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `BinarySearch.java` open. The code is identical to the previous screenshot, but the recursive call in the `else` branch is `binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1)`, which is highlighted in blue. The console output is the same as in the previous screenshot.

```
19  /**
20  * Prints the elements of the given array of integers to the console.
21  */
22  public static void printArray(int[] numbers) {
23      for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
24          System.out.print(numbers[i] + "\t");
25      }
26      System.out.println();
27  }
28
29  /**
30  * Searches the given sorted array between left and right for the given
31  * element. Returns true if the element was found, else false.
32  */
33  public static boolean binarySearch(int elt, int[] numbers, int left, int right) {
34      int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
35
36      if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
37          return true;
38      } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
39          binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
40      } else {
41      }
42  }
43
44  public static void main(String[] args) {
45      int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
46  }
47
```

Console output:
-terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20)
1 2 5 7 14 21 84

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `BinarySearch.java` open. The code is identical to the previous screenshot, but the recursive call in the `else` branch is `binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1)`, which is highlighted in blue. The console output is the same as in the previous screenshot.

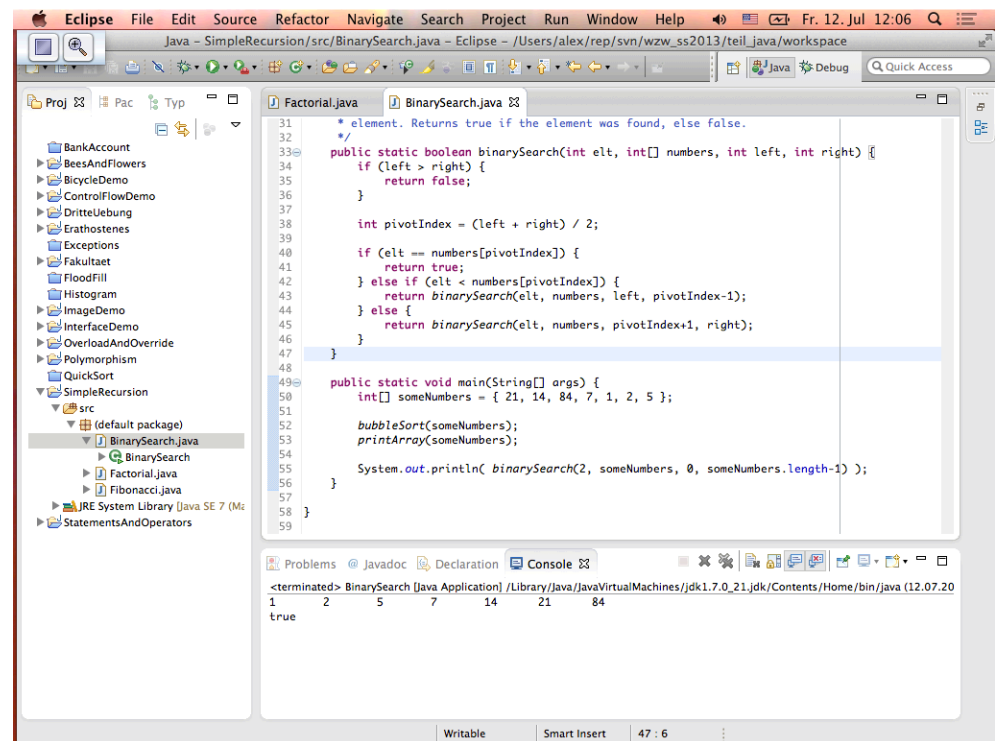
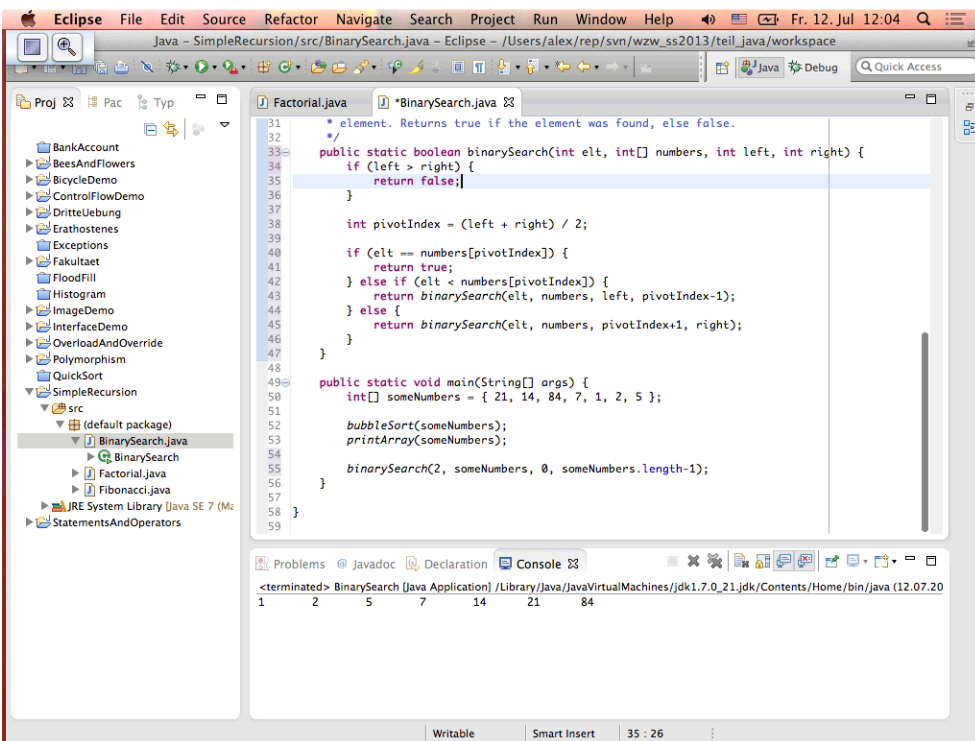
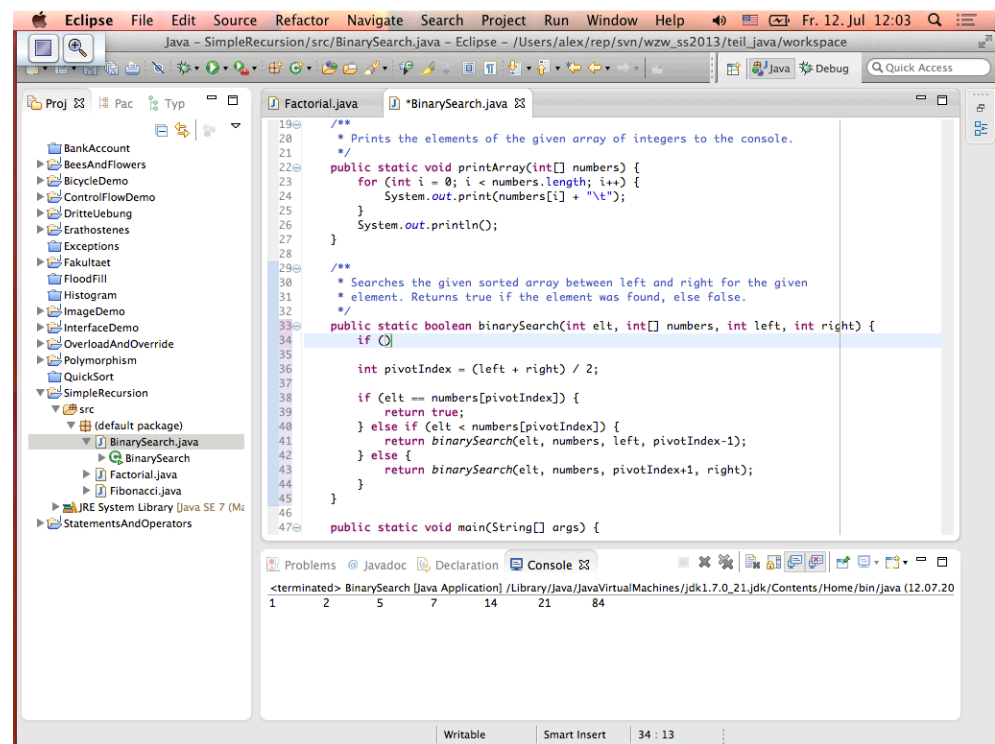
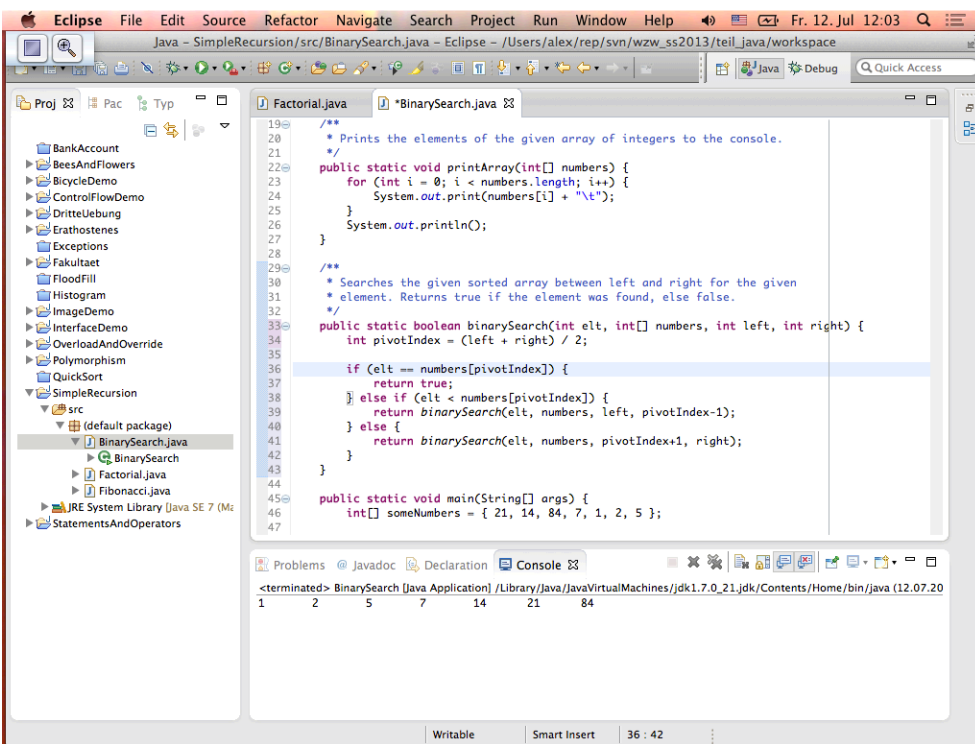
```
19  /**
20  * Prints the elements of the given array of integers to the console.
21  */
22  public static void printArray(int[] numbers) {
23      for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
24          System.out.print(numbers[i] + "\t");
25      }
26      System.out.println();
27  }
28
29  /**
30  * Searches the given sorted array between left and right for the given
31  * element. Returns true if the element was found, else false.
32  */
33  public static boolean binarySearch(int elt, int[] numbers, int left, int right) {
34      int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
35
36      if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
37          return true;
38      } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
39          boolean binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
40      } else {
41      }
42  }
43
44  public static void main(String[] args) {
45      int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
46  }
47
```

Console output:
-terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20)
1 2 5 7 14 21 84

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the file `BinarySearch.java` open. The code is identical to the previous screenshot, but the recursive call in the `else` branch is `return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);`, which is highlighted in blue. The console output is the same as in the previous screenshot.

```
19  /**
20  * Prints the elements of the given array of integers to the console.
21  */
22  public static void printArray(int[] numbers) {
23      for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
24          System.out.print(numbers[i] + "\t");
25      }
26      System.out.println();
27  }
28
29  /**
30  * Searches the given sorted array between left and right for the given
31  * element. Returns true if the element was found, else false.
32  */
33  public static boolean binarySearch(int elt, int[] numbers, int left, int right) {
34      int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
35
36      if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
37          return true;
38      } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
39          return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
40      } else {
41      }
42  }
43
44  public static void main(String[] args) {
45      int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
46  }
47
```

Console output:
-terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20)
1 2 5 7 14 21 84



Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

37
38     int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
39
40     if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
41         return true;
42     } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
43         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47 }
48
49 static |
50
51 public static void main(String[] args) {
52     int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
53
54     bubbleSort(someNumbers);
55     printArray(someNumbers);
56
57     System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
58
59     int i = 1;
60     while (i <= 10) {
61         System.out.println(i);
62         i = i + 1;
63     }
64
65 }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

```

<terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

```

Writable Smart Insert 49 : 12

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

37
38     int pivotIndex = (left + right) / 2;
39
40     if (elt == numbers[pivotIndex]) {
41         return true;
42     } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
43         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47 }
48
49 static void geb1Aus() {}
50
51 public static void main(String[] args) {
52     int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
53
54     bubbleSort(someNumbers);
55     printArray(someNumbers);
56
57     System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
58
59     int i = 1;
60     while (i <= 10) {
61         System.out.println(i);
62         i = i + 1;
63     }
64
65 }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

```

<terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

```

Writable Smart Insert 49 : 28

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

48
49     static void geb1Aus() {
50         System.out.println("1");
51     }
52
53     static void geb2Aus() {
54         geb1Aus();
55         System.out.println("2");
56     }
57
58     static void geb3Aus() {
59         geb2Aus();
60         System.out.println("3");
61     }
62
63     public static void main(String[] args) {
64         int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
65
66         bubbleSort(someNumbers);
67         printArray(someNumbers);
68
69         System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
70
71         int i = 1;
72         while (i <= 10) {
73             System.out.println(i);
74             i = i + 1;
75         }
76
77     }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

```

<terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20
7
8
9
10
1
2
3

```

Writable Smart Insert 59 : 19

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

41         return true;
42     } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
43         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47 }
48
49 static void gebNAus(int n) {
50     if (n > 0) {
51         gebNAus(n-1);
52     }
53 }
54
55 public static void main(String[] args) {
56     int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
57
58     bubbleSort(someNumbers);
59     printArray(someNumbers);
60
61     System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
62
63     int i = 1;
64     while (i <= 10) {
65         System.out.println(i);
66         i = i + 1;
67     }
68
69     geb3Aus();
70 }

```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

```

<terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20
7
8
9
10
1
2
3

```

Writable Smart Insert 50 : 11

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

41     return true;
42     } else if (elt < numbers[pivotIndex]) {
43         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47     }
48     }
49     static void gebNAus(int n) {
50         if (n > 0) {
51             gebNAus();
52             System.out.println(n);
53         }
54     }
55     }
56     public static void main(String[] args) {
57         int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
58         bubbleSort(someNumbers);
59         printArray(someNumbers);
60         System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
61     }
62     int i = 1;
63     while (i <= 10) {
64         System.out.println(i);
65         i = i + 1;
66     }
67     }
68     }
69     }
70     }
71     }

```

Console: <terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20) 7 8 9 10 1 2 3

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

43     return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47     }
48     }
49     static void gebNAus(int n) {
50         if (n > 0) {
51             gebNAus(n-1);
52             System.out.println(n);
53         }
54     }
55     }
56     public static void main(String[] args) {
57         int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
58         bubbleSort(someNumbers);
59         printArray(someNumbers);
60         System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
61     }
62     int i = 1;
63     while (i <= 10) {
64         System.out.println(i);
65         i = i + 1;
66     }
67     }
68     }
69     }
70     }
71     }

```

Console: <terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20) 7 8 9 10 1 2 3

Java - SimpleRecursion/src/BinarySearch.java - Eclipse - /Users/alex/rep/svn/wzw_ss2013/teil_java/workspace

```

43     return binarySearch(elt, numbers, left, pivotIndex-1);
44     } else {
45         return binarySearch(elt, numbers, pivotIndex+1, right);
46     }
47     }
48     }
49     static void gebNAus(int n) {
50         if (n > 0) {
51             gebNAus(n-1);
52             System.out.println(n);
53         }
54     }
55     }
56     public static void main(String[] args) {
57         int[] someNumbers = { 21, 14, 84, 7, 1, 2, 5 };
58         bubbleSort(someNumbers);
59         printArray(someNumbers);
60         System.out.println( binarySearch(2, someNumbers, 0, someNumbers.length-1) );
61     }
62     int i = 1;
63     while (i <= 10) {
64         System.out.println(i);
65         i = i + 1;
66     }
67     }
68     }
69     }
70     }
71     }

```

Console: <terminated> BinarySearch [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.07.20) 7 8 9 10 1 2 3

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- What if something goes wrong? → Program termination?!?! With every error?
→ Obviously not intelligent!
- Mechanism in Java: **Exceptions**
- **Definition** [JTutorial]:
"An *exception* is an event, which occurs during the execution of a program, that disrupts the normal flow of the program's instructions."
- Exceptions are **like balls that are thrown** when **something unusual** occurs. Somebody must **catch the ball and handle the exception** or the program must terminate.

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- Exceptions are **like balls that are thrown** when **something unusual** (an error) occurs. Somebody must **catch the ball and handle the exception** or the program must terminate.

```
graph TD
    M3[method 3  
Cannot handle exception of  
type ExceptionXYZ]
    M2[method 2  
Cannot handle exception of  
type ExceptionXYZ]
    M1[method 1  
Can handle exception of type  
ExceptionXYZ]
    M3 -- calls --> M2
    M2 -- calls --> M1
    M3 -- throws exception --> M2
    M2 -- forwards exception --> M1
    M1 -- catches exception handles it --> M2
```

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- Usual case: Methods **"try"** possibly dangerous code and **"catch"** (handle) correspondingly resulting exceptions themselves

```
try {
    // ...
    FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter("someFileName.txt");
    fileWriter.write('a');
    // ...
} catch (IOException e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (SomeOtherException e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- "finally"** block is always executed, i.e. even if an exception occurs

```
FileWriter fileWriter = null;
try {
    fileWriter = new FileWriter("someFileName.txt");
    fileWriter.write('a');
    // ...
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
} finally {
    // Make sure that the file is closed, no matter whether
    // an exception occurred or not.
    if (fileWriter != null) {
        fileWriter.close();
    }
}
```

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- "finally"** block is always executed, i.e. even if an exception occurs

```
FileWriter fileWriter = null;
try {
    fileWriter = new FileWriter("someFileName.txt");
    fileWriter.write('a');
    // ...
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
} finally {
    // Make sure that the file is closed, no matter whether
    // an exception occurred or not.
    if (fileWriter != null) {
        fileWriter.close();
    }
}
```

Preview File Edit View Go Tools Bookmarks Window Help Fr. 12. Jul 12:21 Introduction to Java Basics (page 133 of 168)

5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- Usual case: Methods "try" possibly dangerous code and "catch" (handle) correspondingly resulting exceptions themselves

```
try {
    // ...
    FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter("someFileName.txt");
    fileWriter.write('a');
    // ...
} catch (IOException e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (SomeOtherException e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Exception handling code goes here
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

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5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- Other possibility: Let others (callers) handle the problem!
Add **throws** clause to method/constructor definition

```
class InvalidGearException extends Exception {}
class TireExplodedException extends Exception {}

class Bicycle {
    int gear;

    Bicycle(int initialGear) throws InvalidGearException {
        if (initialGear > 0) {
            gear = initialGear;
        } else {
            throw new InvalidGearException();
        }
    }

    void inflateTires() throws TireExplodedException {
        // ...
    }
}
```

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5 Error Handling & Exceptions

Exceptions

- **Checked Exceptions**
 - Subclasses of `java.lang.Exception`
 - *Must* be caught or forwarded where they possibly occur (try/catch or throws)
 - Example: Opening a file (is likely to go wrong)
- **Unchecked ("Runtime") Exceptions**
 - Subclasses of `java.lang.RuntimeException` or `java.lang.Error`
 - *Can* be caught, i.e. no try/catch or throws necessary
 - Example:

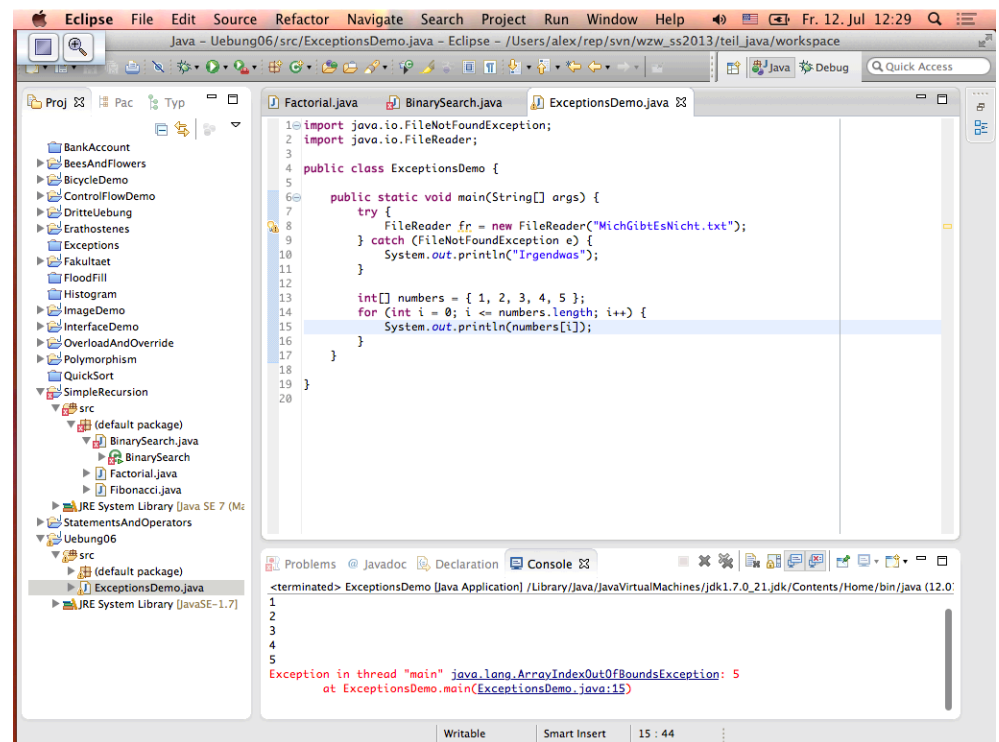
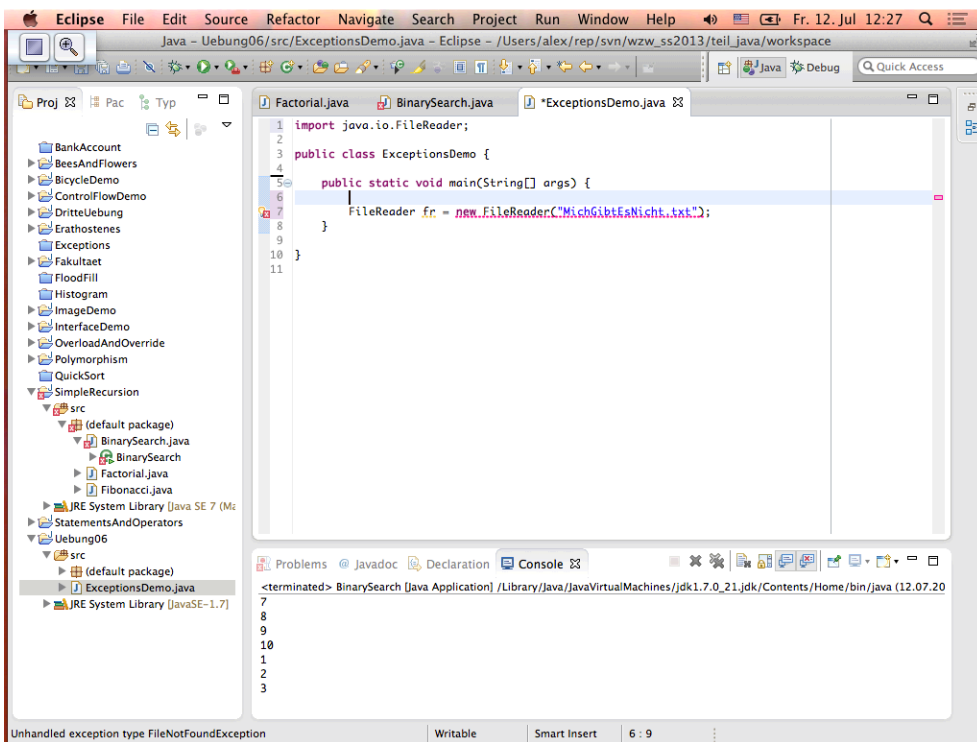
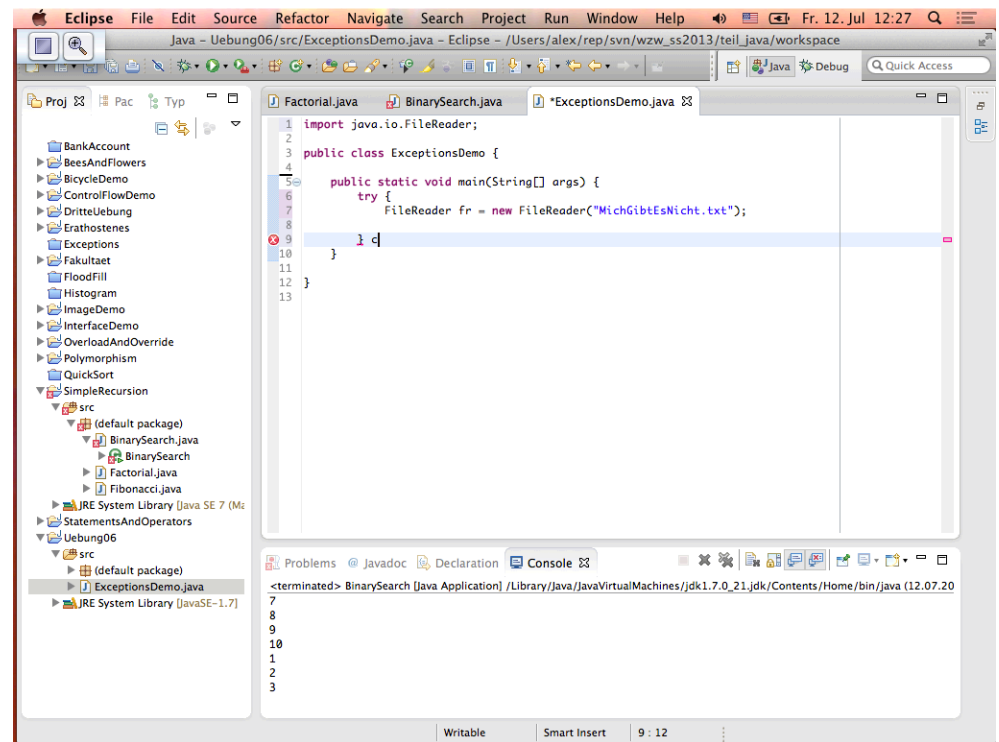
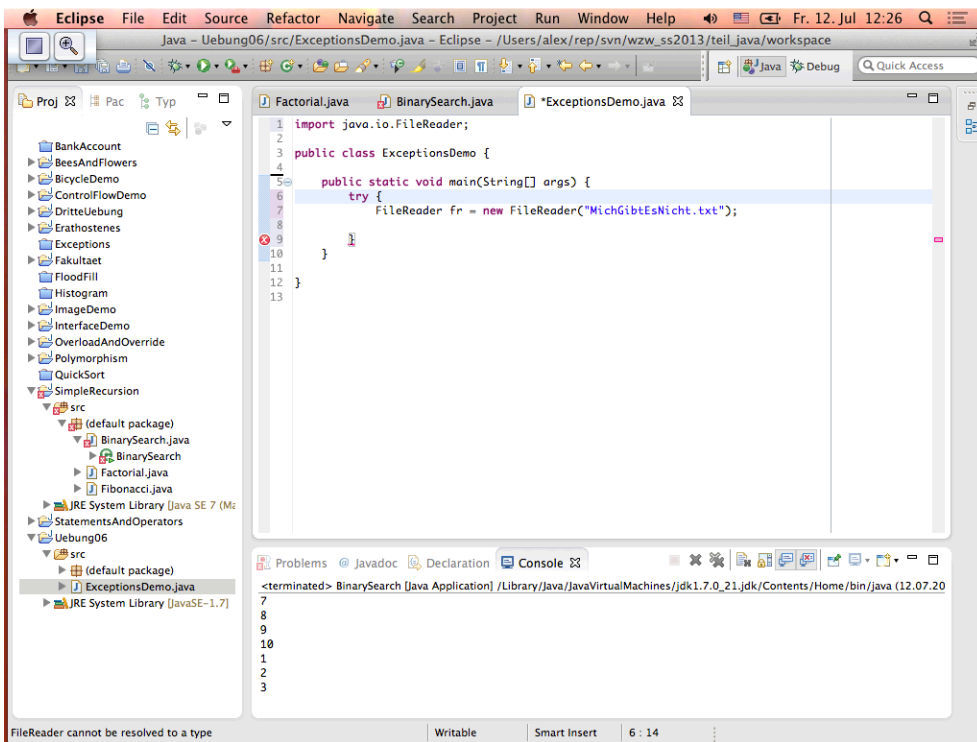
```
static long factorial(int n) {
    if (n < 0) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Check your math!");
    } else if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    }
    return n * factorial(n-1);
}
```

Preview File Edit View Go Tools Bookmarks Window Help Fr. 12. Jul 12:24 Introduction to Java Basics (page 137 of 168)

6 Coding & Naming Conventions

Deepening readings:

- <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/codeconv-138413.html>
- <http://geosoft.no/development/javastyle.html>
- <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/guide/javadoc/index.html>



```

1 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
2 import java.io.FileReader;
3
4 public class ExceptionsDemo {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         try {
8             FileReader fr = new FileReader("MichGibtEsNicht.txt");
9         } catch (FileNotFountException e) {
10             System.out.println("Irgendwas");
11         }
12
13         int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
14         for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
15             System.out.println(numbers[i]);
16         }
17     }
18 }
19
20

```

Console output:

```

<terminated> ExceptionsDemo [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.0:
1
2
3
4
5
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 5
at ExceptionsDemo.main(ExceptionsDemo.java:15)

```

```

1 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
2 import java.io.FileReader;
3
4 public class ExceptionsDemo {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         try {
8             FileReader fr = new FileReader("MichGibtEsNicht.txt");
9         } catch (FileNotFountException e) {
10             System.out.println("Irgendwas");
11         }
12
13         int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
14         for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
15             System.out.println(numbers[i]);
16         }
17     }
18 }
19
20

```

Console output:

```

<terminated> ExceptionsDemo [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.7.0_21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (12.0:
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```

6 Coding & Naming Conventions

Deepening readings:

- <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/codeconv-138413.html>
- <http://geosoft.no/development/javastyle.html>
- <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/guide/javadoc/index.html>

6 Coding & Naming Conventions

- Indentation (4 spaces) and line length (80 characters):**

```

public void initializeMatrix(int[][] someMatrix) {
    for (int i = 0; i < someMatrix.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < someMatrix.length; j++) {
            if (i % 2 == 0) {
                if (i == 2 * j) {
                    someMatrix[i][j] = 7;
                } else {
                    someMatrix[i][j] = 3 * i + 72 * j +
                        (int) Math.floor(i / (j + 1));
                }
            }
        }
    }
    System.out.println("This is the end!");
}

```

Tip: Use IDE/editor with syntax highlighting!

7 Using the Java Class Library

Overview (Java Platform SE 6)

Java™ Platform, Standard Edition 6 API Specification

This document is the API specification for version 6 of the Java™ Platform, Standard Edition.

See: Description

Package	Description
java.applet	Provides the classes necessary to create an applet and the classes an applet uses to communicate with its applet context.
java.awt	Contains all of the classes for creating user interfaces and for painting graphics and images.
java.awt.color	Provides classes for color spaces.
java.awt.datatransfer	Provides interfaces and classes for transferring data between and within applications.
java.awt.dnd	Drag and Drop is a direct manipulation gesture found in many Graphical User Interface systems that provides a mechanism to transfer information between two entities logically associated with presentation elements in the GUI.
java.awt.event	Provides interfaces and classes for dealing with different types of events fired by AWT components.
java.awt.font	Provides classes and interface relating to fonts.
java.awt.geom	Provides the Java 2D classes for defining and performing operations on objects related to two-dimensional geometry.
java.awt.im	Provides classes and interfaces for the input method framework.
java.awt.im.spi	Provides interfaces that enable the development of input methods that can be used with any Java runtime environment.
java.awt.image	Provides classes for creating and modifying images.
java.awt.image.renderable	Provides classes and interfaces for producing rendering-independent

7 Using the Java Class Library

Packages and Imports

- Java's classes and types are organized in **hierarchical packages**

```
java.lang.String
java.net.URLConnection
java.util.Collection
javax.xml.parsers.SAXParser
org.w3c.dom.events.DocumentEvent
```

- All types from package `java.lang` are imported automatically
- Other types need to be **imported**

```
import java.net.URLConnection;
import java.util.Collection;
import some.other.package.*; // * means all types
```

7 Using the Java Class Library

Generics

- Some types may be **parameterized with other types**
- Typical examples are classes that implement data structures
- Advantages:**
 - Type checks** at compile time
 - Programmers can **implement algorithms generically**
- Examples:**

```
Vector nonGenericVector = new Vector();
nonGenericVector.add( 1234 );
nonGenericVector.add( "Hello world" );
Object typeUnknown = nonGenericVector.get(0);

Vector<Bicycle> bicycles = new Vector<Bicycle>();
bicycles.add( new Bicycle() );
bicycles.add( 123 ); // Compile time error!
Bicycle typeKnown = bicycles.get(0);
```

7 Using the Java Class Library

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```

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7 Using the Java Class Library

Wrapper-Classes

- Parameters restricted to *reference types* (classes, interfaces)
- For each *primitive type*, a corresponding *wrapper class* exists
- Examples:

```
java.lang.Short
java.lang.Integer
java.lang.Long
java.lang.Float
java.lang.Double
```

etc.

- Primitive types are automatically **boxed** and **unboxed** when necessary

```
Integer i = 723;
int j = i;
```

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8 Solving a Problem

Deepening readings (optional):

[The Internet](#)

Main reference:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/>