

Script generated by TTT

Title: groh: profile1 (23.05.2014)

Date: Fri May 23 09:12:52 CEST 2014

Duration: 93:32 min

Pages: 58

Geschachtelte Anfrage

- Unteranfrage in der where-Klausel
- Welche Prüfungen sind besser als durchschnittlich verlaufen?

```
select *  
from prüfen p  
where p.Note < ( select avg (Note)  
                  from prüfen );
```

175

Geschachtelte Anfrage

- Unteranfrage in der where-Klausel
- Welche Prüfungen sind besser als durchschnittlich verlaufen?

```
select *  
from prüfen p  
where p.Note < ( select avg (Note)  
                  from prüfen );
```

Geschachtelte Anfrage

- Unteranfrage in der where-Klausel
- Welche Prüfungen sind besser als durchschnittlich verlaufen?

```
select *  
from prüfen p  
where p.Note < ( select avg (Note)  
                  from prüfen );
```

175

Geschachtelte Anfrage

- Unteranfrage in der where-Klausel
- Welche Prüfungen sind besser als durchschnittlich verlaufen?

```
select *
  from prüfen p
where p.Note < (select avg (Note)
      from prüfen );
```

175

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der select-Klausel
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
          Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
          where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
      from Professoren p;
```

176

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der select-Klausel
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
          Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
          where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
      from Professoren p;
```



176

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der select-Klausel
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
          Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
          where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
      from Professoren p;
```

176

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der **select-Klausel**
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
    Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
    where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
from Professoren p;
```

176

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der **select-Klausel**
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
    Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
    where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
from Professoren p;
```

176

Geschachtelte Anfrage (Forts.)

- Unteranfrage in der **select-Klausel**
- Für jedes Ergebnistupel wird die Unteranfrage ausgeführt
- Man beachte, dass die Unteranfrage korreliert ist (greift auf Attribute der umschließenden Anfrage zu)

```
select p.PersNr, p.Name, ( select sum (v.SWS) as
    Lehrbelastung from Vorlesungen v
    where v.gelesenVon=p.PersNr )
from Professoren p;
```

176

Entschachtelung korrelierter Unteranfragen durch Join

Welcher Assistent hat einen Boss der jünger ist als er selbst?

```
select a.*
from Assistenten a
where exists
  ( select p.*
    from Professoren p
    where a.Boss = p.PersNr and p.GebJahr > a.GebJahr)
```

Entschachtelung durch Join

```
select a.*
from Assistenten a, Professoren p
where a.Boss=p.PersNr and p.GebJahr > a.GebJahr;
```

179

Verwertung der Ergebnismenge einer Unteranfrage

```
select tmp.MatrNr, tmp.Name, tmp.VorlAnzahl
from (select s.MatrNr, s.Name, count(*) as VorlAnzahl
        from Studenten s, hören h
        where s.MatrNr=h.MatrNr
        group by s.MatrNr, s.Name) tmp
```

where tmp.VorlAnzahl > 2;

Wer hört mehr als 2 Vorlesungen?

MatrNr	Name	VorlAnzahl
28106	Carnap	4
29120	Theophrastos	3



180

Weitere Anfragen mit Unteranfragen (WDH)

```
( select Name
    from Assistenten )
union
( select Name
    from Professoren );
```

```
select Name
from Studenten
where Semester > = all
( select Semester
from Studenten );
```

```
select Name
from Professoren
where PersNr not in ( select gelesenVon
                            from Vorlesungen );
```



183

Verwertung der Ergebnismenge einer Unteranfrage

```
select tmp.MatrNr, tmp.Name, tmp.VorlAnzahl
from (select s.MatrNr, s.Name, count(*) as VorlAnzahl
        from Studenten s, hören h
        where s.MatrNr=h.MatrNr
        group by s.MatrNr, s.Name) tmp
```

where tmp.VorlAnzahl > 2;

Wer hört mehr als 2 Vorlesungen?

MatrNr	Name	VorlAnzahl
28106	Carnap	4
29120	Theophrastos	3



180

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*
from Studenten s
where not exists
( select v.*
from Vorlesungen v
where v.SWS=4 and not exists
( select h.*
from hören h
where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
→
select h.MatrNr
from hören h
group by h.MatrNr
having count (*) = ( select count (*)
from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```



185

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185

finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185



finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185



finde die Studenten die alle vierstündigen Vorlesungen hören:

```
select s.*  
from Studenten s  
where not exists  
    (select v.*  
     from Vorlesungen v  
     where v.SWS=4 and not exists  
         (select h.*  
          from hören h  
          where h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and h.MatrNr = s.MatrNr));
```

```
select h.MatrNr  
from hören h  
group by h.MatrNr  
having count (*) = (select count (*)  
                     from Vorlesungen v where v.SWS=4);
```

185



Nullwerte

- unbekannter Wert
- wird vielleicht später nachgereicht
- Nullwerte können auch im Zuge der Anfrageauswertung entstehen (Bsp. äußere Joins)
- manchmal sehr überraschende Anfrageergebnisse, wenn Nullwerte vorkommen

select count (*)

from Studenten

where Semester < 13 or Semester > =13

- Wenn es Studenten gibt, deren Semester-Attribut den Wert **null** hat, werden diese nicht mitgezählt
- Der Grund liegt in folgenden Regeln für den Umgang mit **null**-Werten begründet:

186



Auswertung bei Null-Werten

1. In arithmetischen Ausdrücken werden Nullwerte propagiert, d.h. sobald ein Operand **null** ist, wird auch das Ergebnis **null**. Dementsprechend wird z.B. **null + 1** zu **null** ausgewertet. Aber auch **null * 0** wird zu **null** ausgewertet.
2. SQL hat eine dreiwertige Logik, die nicht nur **true** und **false** kennt, sondern auch einen dritten Wert **unknown**. Diesen Wert liefern Vergleichsoperationen zurück, wenn mindestens eines ihrer Argumente **null** ist. Beispielsweise wertet SQL das Prädikat (*PersNr=...*) immer zu **unknown** aus, wenn die *PersNr* des betreffenden Tupels den Wert **null** hat.
3. Logische Ausdrücke werden nach den folgenden Tabellen berechnet:

and	true	unknown	false
true	true	unknown	false
unknown	unknown	unknown	false
false	false	false	false

not	
true	false
unknown	unknown
false	true

or	true	unknown	false
true	true	true	true
unknown	true	unknown	unknown
false	true	unknown	false

Auswertung bei Null-Werten

1. In arithmetischen Ausdrücken werden Nullwerte propagiert, d.h. sobald ein Operand **null** ist, wird auch das Ergebnis **null**. Dementsprechend wird z.B. **null + 1** zu **null** ausgewertet. Aber auch **null * 0** wird zu **null** ausgewertet.
2. SQL hat eine dreiwertige Logik, die nicht nur **true** und **false** kennt, sondern auch einen dritten Wert **unknown**. Diesen Wert liefern Vergleichsoperationen zurück, wenn mindestens eines ihrer Argumente **null** ist. Beispielsweise wertet SQL das Prädikat (*PersNr=...*) immer zu **unknown** aus, wenn die *PersNr* des betreffenden Tupels den Wert **null** hat.
3. Logische Ausdrücke werden nach den folgenden Tabellen berechnet:

and	true	unknown	false
true	true	unknown	false
unknown	unknown	unknown	false
false	false	false	false

not	
true	false
unknown	unknown
false	true

or	true	unknown	false
true	true	true	true
unknown	true	unknown	unknown
false	true	unknown	false

Vergleiche mit like

Platzhalter "%" ; "_"

- "%" steht für beliebig viele (auch gar kein) Zeichen
- "_" steht für genau ein Zeichen

select * from Studenten

where Name like 'T%eophrastos';

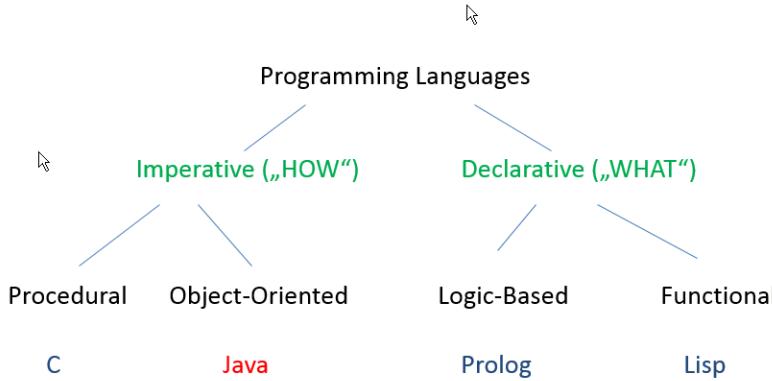
select distinct Name

from Vorlesungen v, hören h, Studenten s

where s.MatrNr = h.MatrNr and h.VorlNr = v.VorlNr and
v.Titel = '%thik%';

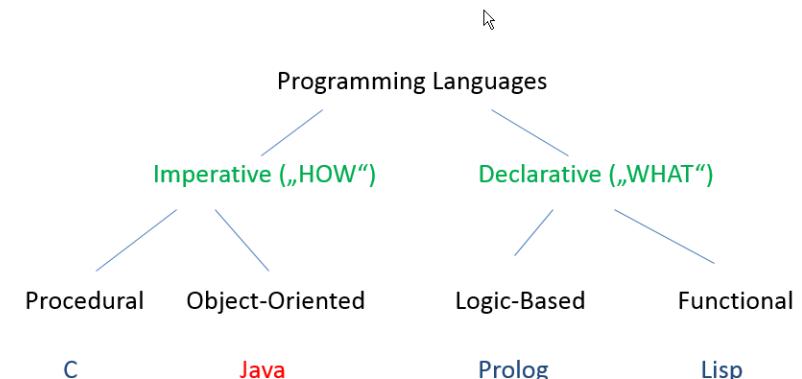
Java as a Programming Language

Programming Languages



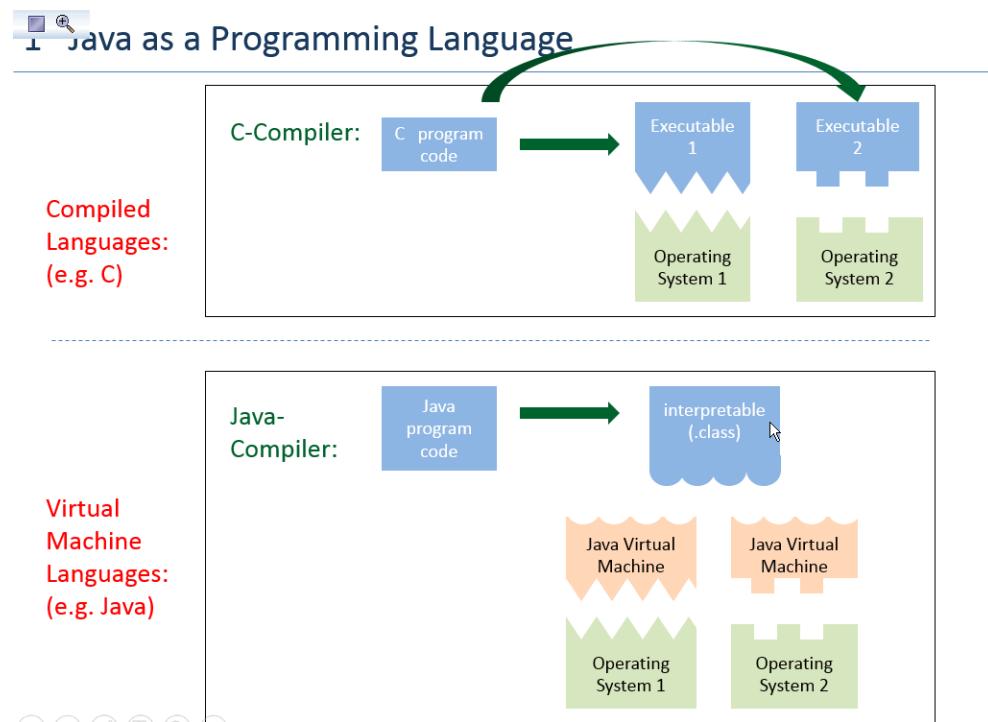
Java as a Programming Language

Programming Languages



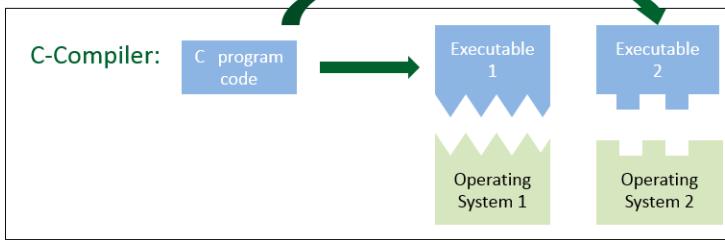
Java as a Programming Language

Programming Languages

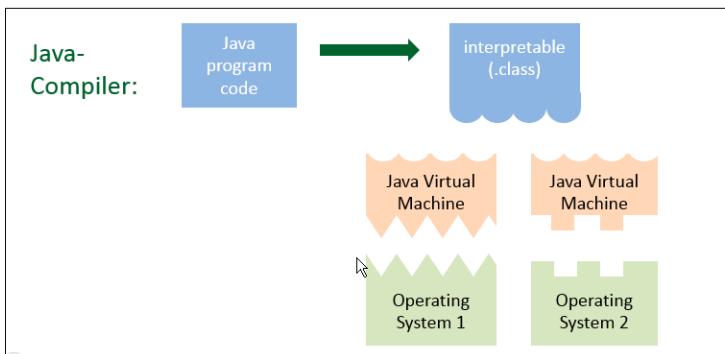


Java as a Programming Language

Compiled Languages:
(e.g. C)

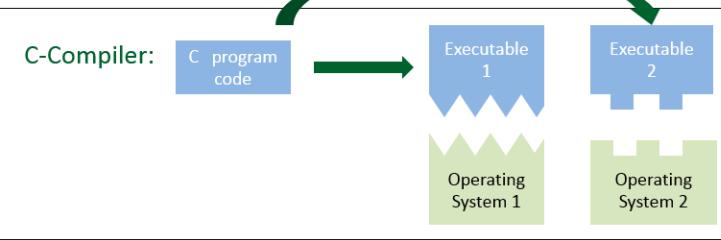


Virtual Machine Languages:
(e.g. Java)

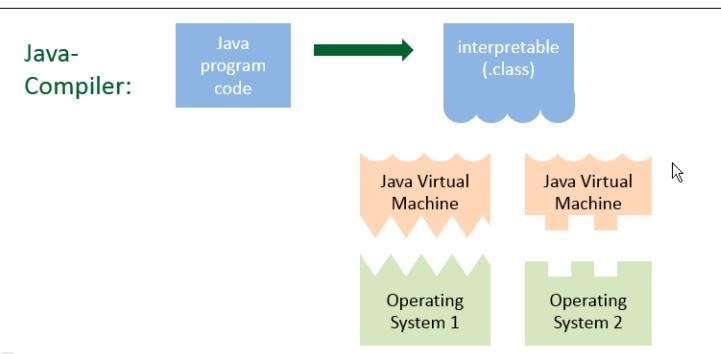


Java as a Programming Language

Compiled Languages:
(e.g. C)



Virtual Machine Languages:
(e.g. Java)



Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

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

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

control flow
instructions

Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

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

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

control flow
instructions

Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

```
boolean plato;
int horst;
int heiner;
int fritz;
plato = false;
horst = 101;
heiner = 2;
fritz = horst + heiner;
horst = 2000;
```



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

Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

```
boolean plato;
int horst;
int heiner;
int fritz;
plato = false;
horst = 101;
heiner = 2;
fritz = horst + heiner;
horst = 2000;
```

control flow



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

Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

```
boolean plato;
int horst;
int heiner;
int fritz;
plato = false;
horst = 101;
heiner = 2;
fritz = horst + heiner;
horst = 2000;
```

control flow

Java as a Programming Language

Procedural Programming

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

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

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

- Advantages

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



Java as a Programming Language

Procedural Programming

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

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

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

- Advantages**

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



Java as a Programming Language

Imperative Programming

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

```
boolean plato;  
int horst;  
int heiner;  
int fritz;  
plato = false;  
horst = 101;  
heiner = 2;  
fritz = horst + heiner;  
horst = 2000;
```

control flow

memory (simplified model)		
cell nr	cell name	cell content
1123	plato	false
1124		
1125	horst	2000
1126	heiner	2
1127		
1128	fritz	103
		⋮
4027		boolean plato;
4028		int horst;
4029		int heiner;
4030		int fritz;
4029		plato = false;
4030		horst = 101;
		⋮

instructions

Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

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

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



Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

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

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



Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

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



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



Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

```
int doSelfSumSquareHeiner(int someNumber) {

    int a;
    a = someNumber + someNumber;
    a = a * a;
    a = a * heiner;
    return a;
}
```



- functions often **access global variables** (bad style!)
- Goal: „Keep things local“ (better testing, code re-use etc.)

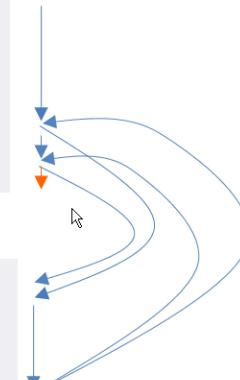


Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

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



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



Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

```
int doSelfSumSquareHeiner(int someNumber) {

    int a;
    a = someNumber + someNumber;
    a = a * a;
    a = a * heiner;
    return a;
}
```



- functions often **access global variables** (bad style!)
- Goal: „Keep things local“ (better testing, code re-use etc.)



Java as a Programming Language

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

⋮

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

- functions often **access global variables** (bad style!)
- Goal: „Keep things local“ (better testing, code re-use etc.)



Java as a Programming Language

Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

Group **data and functions** into **objects** ↔
Models of **state and behaviour** of **real world objects**
state „**fields**“ ; **behaviour** „**methods**“
- Methods should mainly act on an object's fields
- Classes**: Blueprints for objects → **Objects**: Instances of classes
- Advantages**
 - Intuitive models
 - Information hiding
 - Increased modularity, locality etc.
 - Increased code re-use
 - etc.



Java as a Programming Language

Object-oriented Programming

- Object-oriented programming:

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

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



Java as a Programming Language

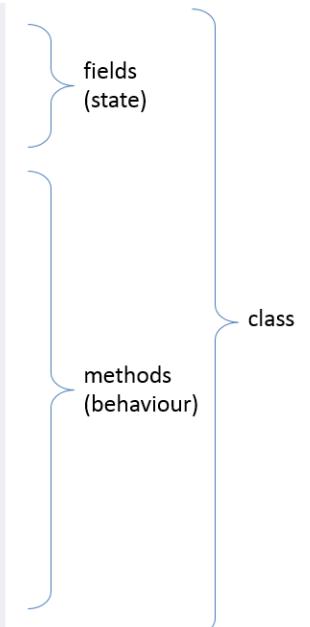
```
class Bicycle {
    int cadence = 0;
    int speed = 0;
    int gear = 1;

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

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

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

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



Java as a Programming Language

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

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

Source: [JTutorial] 🔎 ⚙️

Java as a Programming Language

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

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

Source: [JTutorial] 🔎 ⚙️

Java as a Programming Language

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

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

Source: [JTutorial] 🔎 ⚙️

Datenbanken Java

```
public class SomeCode {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Professor prof125 = new Professor("Sokrates", "C4", 226);  
        Professor russelTheOldLad = new Professor("Russel", "C4", 232);  
        Professor kopernikoni_3 = new Professor("Kopernikus", "C3", 310);  
        Professor stuvwxyzghf678 = new Professor("Popper", "C3", 52);  
        Professor gustl_1 = new Professor("Augustinus", "C3", 309);  
        Professor oldMary_4 = new Professor("Curie", "C4", 36);  
        Professor prof_2144 = new Professor("Kant", "C4", 7);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

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

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

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

Datenbanken

Java

Datenbanken

Java

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Datenbanken

Java

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

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

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

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