



ji-1. Java を使ってみる

(Java プログラミング入門)

URL: <https://www.kkaneko.jp/pro/ji/index.html>

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目標



- ・コンピュータを役に立つ道具として実感する
- ・Java のsin 関数の繰り返し計算の**プログラム**を使い, キーボードからのデータの読み込み, 計算の繰り返し, 画面表示ができるることを確認する
- ・GDBonline での Java プログラムの編集, 実行



ソースコード

```
import java.lang.Math;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double start_x, step_x, x, y;
        int i;
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
start_x = s.nextDouble();
        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");
step_x = s.nextDouble();
for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
            y = Math.sin(x);
System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
        }
    }
}
```



ソースコード

```
import java.lang.Math;  
import java.util.Scanner;  
public class Main  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double start_x, step_x, x, y;  
        int i;  
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");  
        start_x = s.nextDouble();  
        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");  
        step_x = s.nextDouble();  
        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {  
            x = start_x + (i * step_x);  
            y = Math.sin(x);  
            System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

キーボードからの
データの読み込み

計算の繰り返し

画面表示



例題 1 のプログラム実行結果

```
Main.java
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         double start_x, step_x, x, y;
7         int i;
8         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
10        start_x = s.nextDouble();
11        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");
12        step_x = s.nextDouble();
13        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
14            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
15            y = Math.sin(x);
16            System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
17        }
18    }
19 }
20
```

```
Please Enter start_x =
0.4
Please Enter step_x =
0.1
sin( 0.500) = 0.479
sin( 0.600) = 0.565
sin( 0.700) = 0.644
sin( 0.800) = 0.717
sin( 0.900) = 0.783
sin( 1.000) = 0.841
sin( 1.100) = 0.891
sin( 1.200) = 0.932
sin( 1.300) = 0.964
sin( 1.400) = 0.985
sin( 1.500) = 0.997
sin( 1.600) = 1.000
sin( 1.700) = 0.992
sin( 1.800) = 0.974
sin( 1.900) = 0.946
sin( 2.000) = 0.909
sin( 2.100) = 0.863
sin( 2.200) = 0.808
sin( 2.300) = 0.746
sin( 2.400) = 0.675
...
Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

キーボードから、データ「0.4」と「0.1」を読み込んでいる

計算を 20回繰り返して、計算結果を表示している

プログラムの機能



プログラムでは、計算等の実行手順を記述

- ・キーボードからのデータの読み込み

```
start_x = s.nextDouble();
```

```
step_x = s.nextDouble();
```

- ・計算の繰り返し

計算は自動で繰り返し

```
for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {  
    x = start_x + (i * step_x);  
    y = Math.sin(x);  
    System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);  
}
```

- ・画面表示

```
System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
```

オンライン開発環境 Online GDB



- ・プログラミングを行えるオンラインのサービス

<https://www.onlinegdb.com>

- ・ウェブブラウザを使う

- ・たくさんの言語を扱うことができる

Python3, Java, C/C++, C#, JavaScript,
R, アセンブリ言語, SQL など

- ・オンラインなので、「秘密にしたいプログラム」を扱うには十分な注意が必要

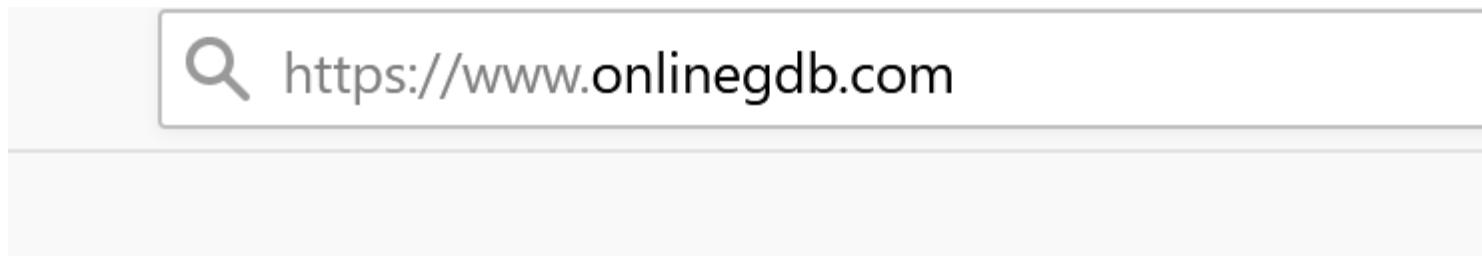
Online GDB で Java を動かす手順



① ウェブブラウザを起動する

② 次の URL を開く

<https://www.onlinegdb.com>





③ 「Language」のところで、「Java」を選ぶ

The screenshot shows the GDB Online compiler interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with buttons for Run, Debug, Stop, Share, Save, and Beautify. To the right of these is a 'Language' dropdown menu with a red border around it. A dropdown menu is open, listing various programming languages: C, C++, C++ 14, C++ 17, Java (which is highlighted with a blue background and a red border), Python, PHP, C#, VB, HTML, JS, CSS, Ruby, Perl, Pascal, R, Fortran, Haskell, Assembly(GCC), Objective C, and SQLite. Below the dropdown menu, the source code editor contains a 'Hello World' program in C.

```
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source code
1+ ****
2
3 Welcome to GDB Online.
4 GDB online is an online compiler and debugger tool for C, C++, Python, C#, VB, Perl, Swift, Prolog, Javascript, Pascal, HTML, CSS, JS
5 Code, Compile, Run and Debug online from anywhere in world.
6
7 ****
8
9 #include <stdio.h>
10
11 int main()
12 {
13     printf("Hello World");
14
15     return 0;
16 }
17
```



実行ボタン

エディタ画面

プログラムを
書き換えること
ができる

The screenshot shows the GDB Online interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with several buttons: a file icon, a green 'Run' button (which is highlighted with a red box), a blue 'Debug' button, a red 'Stop' button, an orange 'Share' button, a blue 'Save' button, a cyan 'Beautify' button, and a download icon. Below the toolbar, the file 'Main.java' is selected. The main area displays Java code:

```
1
2
3 Welcome to GDB Online.
4 GDB online is an online compiler and debugger tool for C, C++,
5 C#, VB, Swift, Pascal, Fortran, Haskell, Objective-C, Assembly
6 Code, Compile, Run and Debug online from anywhere in world.
7
8 ****
9 public class Main
10 {
11     public static void main(String[] args) {
12         System.out.println("Hello World");
13     }
14 }
15
```

Below the code editor, there is a 'Command line arguments:' input field and a 'Standard Input' section with radio buttons for 'Interactive Console' (selected) and 'Text'. The bottom right corner of the interface has a small logo.



実行手順 (1/4)

「Run」をクリック

```
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     args) {
6
7
8     Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9     System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
10    start_x = s.nextDouble();
11    System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");
12    step_x = s.nextDouble();
13    for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
14        x = start_x + (i * step_x);
15        y = Math.sin(x);
16        System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
17    }
18 }
19 }
```



実行手順 (2/4)

The screenshot shows a Java development environment. The top bar includes buttons for Run, Debug, Stop, Share, Save, and Beautify. The code editor displays a file named Main.java with the following content:

```
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         double start_x, step_x, x, y;
7         int i;
8         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
10        start_x = s.nextDouble();
11        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");
12        step_x = s.nextDouble();
13        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
14            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
15            y = Math.sin(x);
16            System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
17        }
18    }
19 }
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window titled "input" with the prompt "Please Enter start_x =".

実行画面が現れる



実行手順 (3/4)

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Run, Debug, Stop, Share, Save, Beautify.
- Code Editor:** File named "Main.java". The code is a simple Java program that prints sine values from 0 to 2π.
- Terminal Output:** Labeled "input". It shows the user entering "0.4" as the starting x-value.
- Text Overlay:** A red box highlights the text "数値を入れる (プログラムに数値データを与える)" (Enter a value (Provide numerical data to the program)) above the terminal window.
- Red Arrow:** A red arrow points from the bottom-left of the terminal output area towards the user input in the terminal.

```
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         for (int i = 0, i <= 20; i++) {
7             x = start_x + (i * step_x);
8             y = Math.sin(x);
9             System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
10        }
11    }
12 }
```

Please Enter start_x =
0.4
Please Enter step_x =



実行手順 (4/4)

```
Main.java
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         double start_x, step_x, x;
7         int i;
8         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Please Enter start_x = ");
10        start_x = s.nextDouble();
11        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x = ");
12        step_x = s.nextDouble();
13        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
14            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
15            y = Math.sin(x);
16            System.out.printf("%s %s\n", "sin(", x, ")");
17        }
18    }
19 }
```

さらに数値を入れると、
計算結果が表示される

```
Please Enter start_x =
0.4
Please Enter step_x =
0.1
sin( 0.500) = 0.479
sin( 0.600) = 0.565
sin( 0.700) = 0.644
sin( 0.800) = 0.717
sin( 0.900) = 0.783
sin( 1.000) = 0.841
sin( 1.100) = 0.891
sin( 1.200) = 0.932
sin( 1.300) = 0.964
sin( 1.400) = 0.985
sin( 1.500) = 0.997
sin( 1.600) = 1.000
sin( 1.700) = 0.992
sin( 1.800) = 0.974
sin( 1.900) = 0.946
sin( 2.000) = 0.909
sin( 2.100) = 0.863
sin( 2.200) = 0.808
sin( 2.300) = 0.746
sin( 2.400) = 0.675
```



実行途中での強制終了

Main.java

```
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         double start_x, step_x, x, y;
7         int i;
8         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
10
11
12
13
14
15
16         System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
17     }
18 }
19 }
```

「Stop」をクリック

Please Enter start_x =
0.4
Please Enter step_x =
[]

オンライン開発環境を使わずに Java プログラムを動かす手順（参考のため）



- ① Java のインストール
- ② プログラムファイルの作成

```
import java.lang.Math;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double start_x, step_x, x, y;
        int i;
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Please Enter start_x =");
        start_x = s.nextDouble();
        System.out.print("Please Enter step_x =");
        step_x = s.nextDouble();
        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
            y = Math.cos(x);
            System.out.printf("cos (%.3f) = %.3f\n", x, y);
        }
    }
}
```

Main.java のようなファイル名で保存

- ③ javac コマンドの実行

```
>javac Main.java
```

- ④ java コマンドの実行

```
>java Main
```

```
F:\>java Main
Please Enter start_x =
0.4
Please Enter step_x =
0
0.400 = 0.697
0.449 = 0.693
0.498 = 0.689
0.537 = 0.685
0.576 = 0.681
0.615 = 0.677
0.654 = 0.673
0.693 = 0.669
0.732 = 0.664
0.771 = 0.659
0.809 = 0.654
0.848 = 0.649
0.887 = 0.644
0.926 = 0.639
0.964 = 0.634
1.003 = 0.629
1.042 = 0.624
1.081 = 0.619
1.119 = 0.614
1.158 = 0.609
1.197 = 0.604
1.236 = 0.6
1.274 = -0.028
1.313 = -0.129
1.352 = -0.221
1.391 = -0.323
1.430 = -0.416
1.469 = -0.504
1.508 = -0.589
1.547 = -0.666
1.586 = -0.731
```

演習 1



例題 1 のプログラムを実行して, $\sin(0.4)$ の値を確認しなさい

そのために `start_x`, `step_x` の値を適切に入れるこ
とを考えなさい.

```
✓ sin( 0.400) = 0.389
```



演習 2

例題 1 のプログラムの「sin」の部分を、わざと間違えて（「son」のように），「Run」をクリック。コンピュータによるプログラムの構文チェックの機能が有効に働いていることを確認しなさい

The screenshot shows a Java development environment. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
Main.java
1 import java.lang.Math;
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         double start_x, step_x, x, y;
7         int i;
8         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Please Enter start_x =");
10        start_x = s.nextDouble();
11        System.out.println("Please Enter step_x =");
12        step_x = s.nextDouble();
13        for (i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
14            x = start_x + (i * step_x);
15            y = Math.son(x);
16            System.out.printf("sin(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
17        }
18    }
19 }
```

The terminal window below the code editor shows the output of the compilation process:

```
input stden
Compilation failed due to following error(s).
Main.java:15: error: cannot find symbol
      y = Math.son(x);
                           ^
symbol:   method son(double)
location: class Math
1 error
```



演習 3

プログラムを **cos** の値を計算できるように書き換えて、実行をしなさい。

```
y = Math.cos(x);  
System.out.printf("cos(%8.3f) = %8.3f\n", x, y);
```

そして、 $\cos(0.4)$ の値を確認しなさい。

```
cos(0.400) = 0.921
```