

下面是个非常有用的Java程序片段，希望能对你有用。

1. 字符串有整型的相互转换

```
String a = String.valueOf(2); //integer to numeric string
int i = Integer.parseInt(a); //numeric string to an int
```

2. 向文件末尾添加内容

```
BufferedWriter out = null;
try {
    out = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(" filename", true));
    out.write(" aString");
} catch (IOException e) {
    // error processing code
} finally {
    if (out != null) {
        out.close();
    }
}
```

3. 得到当前方法的名字

```
String methodName =
Thread.currentThread().getStackTrace()[1].getMethodName();
```

4. 转字符串到日期

```
java.util.Date = java.text.DateFormat.getDateInstance().parse(date
String);
```

或者是：

```
SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("dd.MM.yyyy");
Date date = format.parse(myString);
```

5. 使用JDBC链接Oracle

```
public class OracleJdbcTest
{
    String driverClass = "oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver";

    Connection con;

    public void init(FileInputStream fs) throws ClassNotFoundException,
SQLException, FileNotFoundException, IOException
    {
        Properties props = new Properties();
        props.load(fs);
        String url = props.getProperty("db.url");
        String userName = props.getProperty("db.user");
        String password = props.getProperty("db.password");
        Class.forName(driverClass);

        con=DriverManager.getConnection(url, userName, password);
    }
}
```

```

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public void fetch() throws SQLException, IOException
{
    PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement("select SYSDATE from
dual");
    ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();

    while (rs.next())
    {
        // do the thing you do
    }
    rs.close();
    ps.close();
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    OracleJdbcTest test = new OracleJdbcTest();
    test.init();
    test.fetch();
}
}

```

6. 把 Java util.Date 转成 sql.Date

```

java.util.Date utilDate = new java.util.Date();
java.sql.Date sqlDate = new java.sql.Date(utilDate.getTime());

```

7. 使用NIO进行快速的文件拷贝

```

public static void fileCopy( File in, File out )
    throws IOException
{
    FileChannel inChannel = new FileInputStream( in ).getChannel();

    FileChannel outChannel = new FileOutputStream( out
).getChannel();
    try
    {
        //          inChannel.transferTo(0, inChannel.size(), outChannel);
// original -- apparently has trouble copying large files on Windows

        // magic number for Windows, Mb - Kb)
        int maxCount = ( * * ) - ( * );
        long size = inChannel.size();
        long position = 0;
        while ( position < size )
        {
            position += inChannel.transferTo( position, maxCount,
outChannel );
        }
    }
    finally
    {
        if ( inChannel != null )
        {
            inChannel.close();
        }
    }
}

```

```

        FPCFromClipboardUntitled.txt
    if ( outChannel != null )
    {
        outChannel.close();
    }
}
}

```

8. 创建图片的缩略图

```

private void createThumbnail(String filename, int thumbWidth, int
thumbHeight, int quality, String outFilename)
    throws InterruptedException, FileNotFoundException, IOException
{
    // load image from filename
    Image image = Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getImage(filename);
    MediaTracker mediaTracker = new MediaTracker(new Container());
    mediaTracker.addImage(image, 0);
    mediaTracker.waitForID(0);
    // use this to test for errors at this point:
System.out.println(mediaTracker.isErrorAny());

    // determine thumbnail size from WIDTH and HEIGHT
    double thumbRatio = (double)thumbWidth / (double)thumbHeight;
    int imageWidth = image.getWidth(null);
    int imageHeight = image.getHeight(null);
    double imageRatio = (double)imageWidth / (double)imageHeight;
    if (thumbRatio < imageRatio) {
        thumbHeight = (int)(thumbWidth / imageRatio);
    } else {
        thumbWidth = (int)(thumbHeight * imageRatio);
    }

    // draw original image to thumbnail image object and
    // scale it to the new size on-the-fly
    BufferedImage thumbImage = new BufferedImage(thumbWidth,
thumbHeight, BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_RGB);
    Graphics2D graphics2D = thumbImage.createGraphics();
    graphics2D.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY_INTERPOLATION,
RenderingHints.VALUE_INTERPOLATION_BILINEAR);
    graphics2D.drawImage(image, 0, 0, thumbWidth, thumbHeight,
null);

    // save thumbnail image to outFilename
    BufferedOutputStream out = new BufferedOutputStream(new
FileOutputStream(outFilename));
    JPEGImageEncoder encoder = JPEGCodec.createJPEGEncoder(out);
    JPEGEncodeParam param =
encoder.getDefaultJPEGEncodeParam(thumbImage);
    quality = Math.max(0, Math.min(quality, 0));
    param.setQuality((float)quality / 0.0f, false);
    encoder.setJPEGEncodeParam(param);
    encoder.encode(thumbImage);
    out.close();
}
}

```

9. 创建 JSON 格式的数据

请先阅读这篇文章 了解一些细节,
并下面这个JAR 文件: json-rpc-1.0.jar (kb)

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
...
...
JSONObject json = new JSONObject();
json.put("city", "Mumbai");
json.put("country", "India");
...
String output = json.toString();
...
```

10. 使用iText JAR生成PDF

阅读这篇文章 了解更多细节

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.Date;

import com.lowagie.text.Document;
import com.lowagie.text.Paragraph;
import com.lowagie.text.pdf.PdfWriter;

public class GeneratePDF {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            OutputStream file = new FileOutputStream(new
File("C:\\Test.pdf"));

            Document document = new Document();
            PdfWriter.getInstance(document, file);
            document.open();
            document.add(new Paragraph("Hello Kiran"));
            document.add(new Paragraph(new Date().toString()));

            document.close();
            file.close();

        } catch (Exception e) {

            e.printStackTrace();

        }
    }
}
```

11. HTTP 代理设置

阅读这篇 文章 了解更多细节。

```
System.getProperties().put("http.proxyHost", "someProxyURL");
System.getProperties().put("http.proxyPort", "someProxyPort");
System.getProperties().put("http.proxyUser", "someUserName");
```

```
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System.getProperties().put("http.proxyPassword", "somePassword");
```

12. 单实例Singleton 示例

请先阅读这篇文章 了解更多信息

```
public class SimpleSingleton {
    private static SimpleSingleton singleInstance = new
SimpleSingleton();

    //Marking default constructor private
    //to avoid direct instantiation.
    private SimpleSingleton() {
    }

    //Get instance for class SimpleSingleton
    public static SimpleSingleton getInstance() {

        return singleInstance;
    }
}
```

另一种实现

```
public enum SimpleSingleton {
    INSTANCE;
    public void doSomething() {
    }
}

//Call the method from Singleton:
SimpleSingleton.INSTANCE.doSomething();
```

13. 抓屏程序

阅读这篇文章 获得更多信息。

```
import java.awt.Dimension;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.awt.Robot;
import java.awt.Toolkit;
import java.awt.image.BufferedImage;
import javax.imageio.ImageIO;
import java.io.File;

...

public void captureScreen(String fileName) throws Exception {

    Dimension screenSize = Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize();
    Rectangle screenRectangle = new Rectangle(screenSize);
    Robot robot = new Robot();
    BufferedImage image = robot.createScreenCapture(screenRectangle);
    ImageIO.write(image, "png", new File(fileName));

}

...

```

14. 列出文件和目录

```

File dir = new File("directoryName");
String[] children = dir.list();
if (children == null) {
    // Either dir does not exist or is not a directory
} else {
    for (int i=0; i < children.length; i++) {
        // Get filename of file or directory
        String filename = children[i];
    }
}

// It is also possible to filter the list of returned files.
// This example does not return any files that start with `.`.
FilenameFilter filter = new FilenameFilter() {
    public boolean accept(File dir, String name) {
        return !name.startsWith(".");
    }
};
children = dir.list(filter);

// The list of files can also be retrieved as File objects
File[] files = dir.listFiles();

// This filter only returns directories
FileFilter fileFilter = new FileFilter() {
    public boolean accept(File file) {
        return file.isDirectory();
    }
};
files = dir.listFiles(fileFilter);

```

15. 创建ZIP和JAR文件

```

import java.util.zip.*;
import java.io.*;

public class ZipIt {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.err.println("usage: java ZipIt Zip.zip file1 file2
file3");
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        File zipFile = new File(args[0]);
        if (zipFile.exists()) {
            System.err.println("Zip file already exists, please try
another");
            System.exit(-2);
        }
        FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(zipFile);
        ZipOutputStream zos = new ZipOutputStream(fos);

```

```

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int bytesRead;
byte[] buffer = new byte[];
CRC crc = new CRC();
for (int i=1, n=args.length; i < n; i++) {
    String name = args[i];
    File file = new File(name);
    if (!file.exists()) {
        System.err.println("Skipping: " + name);
        continue;
    }
    BufferedInputStream bis = new BufferedInputStream(
        new FileInputStream(file));
    crc.reset();
    while ((bytesRead = bis.read(buffer)) != -1) {
        crc.update(buffer, 0, bytesRead);
    }
    bis.close();
    // Reset to beginning of input stream
    bis = new BufferedInputStream(
        new FileInputStream(file));
    ZipEntry entry = new ZipEntry(name);
    entry.setMethod(ZipEntry.STORED);
    entry.setCompressedSize(file.length());
    entry.setSize(file.length());
    entry.setCrc(crc.getValue());
    zos.putNextEntry(entry);
    while ((bytesRead = bis.read(buffer)) != -1) {
        zos.write(buffer, 0, bytesRead);
    }
    bis.close();
}
zos.close();
}
}
}

```

16. 解析/读取XML 文件

XML文件

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<students>
  <student>
    <name>John</name>
    <grade>B</grade>
    <age></age>
  </student>
  <student>
    <name>Mary</name>
    <grade>A</grade>
    <age></age>
  </student>
  <student>
    <name>Simon</name>
    <grade>A</grade>
    <age></age>
  </student>
</students>

```

</students>

Java代码

```

package net.viralpatel.java.xmlparser;

import java.io.File;
import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilder;
import javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory;

import org.w3c.dom.Document;
import org.w3c.dom.Element;
import org.w3c.dom.Node;
import org.w3c.dom.NodeList;

public class XMLParser {

    public void getAllUserNames(String fileName) {
        try {
            DocumentBuilderFactory dbf =
DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
            DocumentBuilder db = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();
            File file = new File(fileName);
            if (file.exists()) {
                Document doc = db.parse(file);
                Element docEle = doc.getDocumentElement();

                // Print root element of the document
                System.out.println("Root element of the document: "
                    + docEle.getNodeName());

                NodeList studentList =
docEle.getElementsByTagName("student");

                // Print total student elements in document
                System.out
                    .println("Total students: " +
studentList.getLength());

                if (studentList != null && studentList.getLength() > 0)
                {
                    for (int i = 0; i < studentList.getLength(); i++) {

                        Node node = studentList.item(i);

                        if (node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {

                            System.out
                                .println("=====");

                            Element e = (Element) node;
                            NodeList nodeList =
e.getElementsByTagName("name");

                            System.out.println("Name: "
                                +
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```


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```
nodeList.item(0).getChildNodes().item(0)
                                .getNodeValue());
                                nodeList = e.getElementsByTagName("grade");
                                System.out.println("Grade: "
+
nodeList.item(0).getChildNodes().item(0)
                                .getNodeValue());
                                nodeList = e.getElementsByTagName("age");
                                System.out.println("Age: "
+
nodeList.item(0).getChildNodes().item(0)
                                .getNodeValue());
                                }
                                }
                                } else {
                                System.exit(1);
                                }
                                }
                                } catch (Exception e) {
                                System.out.println(e);
                                }
                                }
                                public static void main(String[] args) {
                                XMLParser parser = new XMLParser();
                                parser.getAllUserNames("c:\\test.xml");
                                }
                                }
```

17. 把 Array 转换成 Map

```
import java.util.Map;
import org.apache.commons.lang.ArrayUtils;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[][] countries = { { "United States", "New York" }, { "United
Kingdom", "London" },
        { "Netherland", "Amsterdam" }, { "Japan", "Tokyo" }, { "France",
"Paris" } };

        Map countryCapitals = ArrayUtils.toMap(countries);

        System.out.println("Capital of Japan is " +
countryCapitals.get("Japan"));
        System.out.println("Capital of France is " +
countryCapitals.get("France"));
    }
}
```

18. 发送邮件

```
import javax.mail.*;
```

```

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import javax.mail.internet.*;
import java.util.*;

public void postMail( String recipients[ ], String subject, String
message , String from) throws MessagingException
{
    boolean debug = false;

    //Set the host smtp address
    Properties props = new Properties();
    props.put("mail.smtp.host", "smtp.example.com");

    // create some properties and get the default Session
    Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(props, null);
    session.setDebug(debug);

    // create a message
    Message msg = new MimeMessage(session);

    // set the from and to address
    InetAddress addressFrom = new InetAddress(from);
    msg.setFrom(addressFrom);

    InetAddress[] addressTo = new
InternetAddress[recipients.length];
    for (int i = 0; i < recipients.length; i++)
    {
        addressTo[i] = new InetAddress(recipients[i]);
    }
    msg.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO, addressTo);

    // Optional : You can also set your custom headers in the Email if
you Want
    msg.addHeader("MyHeaderName", "myHeaderValue");

    // Setting the Subject and Content Type
    msg.setSubject(subject);
    msg.setContent(message, "text/plain");
    Transport.send(msg);
}

```

19. 发送数据的HTTP 请求

```

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.net.URL;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            URL my_url = new URL("http://coolshell.cn/");
            BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(my_url.openStream()));
            String strTemp = "";
            while(null != (strTemp = br.readLine())) {
                System.out.println(strTemp);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

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```
    }
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}
}
```

20. 改变数组的大小

```
/**
 * Reallocates an array with a new size, and copies the contents
 * of the old array to the new array.
 * @param oldArray the old array, to be reallocated.
 * @param newSize the new array size.
 * @return A new array with the same contents.
 */
private static Object resizeArray (Object oldArray, int newSize) {
    int oldSize = java.lang.reflect.Array.getLength(oldArray);
    Class elementType = oldArray.getClass().getComponentType();
    Object newArray = java.lang.reflect.Array.newInstance(
        elementType, newSize);
    int preserveLength = Math.min(oldSize, newSize);
    if (preserveLength > 0)
        System.arraycopy (oldArray, 0, newArray, 0, preserveLength);
    return newArray;
}

// Test routine for resizeArray().
public static void main (String[] args) {
    int[] a = {1, 2, 3};
    a = (int[])resizeArray(a, 5);
    a[3] = 4;
    a[4] = 5;
    for (int i=0; i<a.length; i++)
        System.out.println (a[i]);
}
```

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