

Lecture 4 Introduction to Java



- Iconic programs
  - Real programs without the syntax and overhead
- Overhead
  - Text editor and compiler
- Syntax
  - Click on "Java" button

# **Programming languages**

- Machine code
  - Binary instructions used by CPU
- Assembly code
  - Mnemonic equivalents to machine code
- High-level programming languages
  - Useful structures composed of multiple assembly/machine instructions

# The Java programming language

- 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Language
  - High-level instructions for structured and object-oriented programming concepts
- Pure object-oriented language
  - Everything in Java is an object
  - C/C++ is a composite language
- Write once, run everywhere

# **Programming in Java**

- Text editors/programming environments
   Store unformatted text for compiler
- Compiler javac
  - Convert source code (.java file) into bytecode (machine code for JVM)
- Execute java
  - Execute bytecode (.class file) on machine by using Java Virtual Machine

```
Java syntax

    Basic shell

public class MyClass
  public static void main (String[] args)
```

# **Style**

- Good spacing makes a program easier to read
  - Spacing is ignored by the compiler, so it is only for style
- Expected style
  - Braces are always on a line by themselves
  - Everything inside braces is indented one tab more than the previous brace

#### Java syntax - sequence

- Declarations
  - int variableName;
- Assignments
  - variableName = /\* some expression \*/;
- Output
  - System.out.println(/\* stuff \*/);



```
Java syntax – exclusive branches
```

```
if (/*boolean expression*/)
{
    // conditional statements
}
else
{
    // default statements
}
```

```
Java syntax – multiple branches
```

```
if (/*boolean expression*/)
{
    // conditional statements
}
else if (/*boolean expression*/)
{
    // more conditional statements
}
```

### Java syntax – general branching

- if statement, boolean expression, and conditional statement(s)
- Optional and arbitrary number of else if statements
- Optional (at most one) else statement
- Note: at most one branch is followed see Iconic Programmer for "flow"

```
Java syntax – loops

    Basic shell

while (/*boolean expression*/)
 // repeatable statements
```



 Statements done once before evaluation of condition

```
Java syntax – counted loops
for (int i = 0; i < \text{count}; i++)
 // repeatable statements

    Statements done a known number of

  times
```

#### Counted vs. Uncounted loops

- while
  - Implies waiting for a condition to changeUnknown number of times through loop
- for
  - Implies "for each value in a set"
  - Known number of times through loop

#### For Loop conversion

```
for (initialization; condition; update)
{ // repeatable statements }
```

```
initialization
while (condition)
{
    // repeatable statements
    update
}
```

### Sample For Loop I

#### Write a for loop that outputs the values from 1 to 10



# Sample For Loop II

- Write a for loop that takes a user specified number of inputs and finds the largest value
  - // int numbers = /\* user input \*/;

// int largest;



#### **O-indexed** counting

We normally start counting at 1
Computers start counting at 0
100 + 0, 100 + 1, 100 + 2, etc

### Common errors with loops

Off-by-one errors

How many times through the loop? for (int i = start; i < end; i = i+1)</p>

- Counter after loop
  - What is the output? int count;

for (count=0; count<10; count=count+1);</pre>

System.out.println(count);

# Questions?

#### Java sample

 Write a code section that determines (and outputs) the number of quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies to provide the minimum number of coins for a given amount of cents

// int cents = /\* some value \*/;

Data		







# **Readings and Assignments**

- Text sections (5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> edition)
  - 1.4, 1.5, 5.2, 5.5, 5.7, 5.8
- Text sections (7<sup>th</sup> edition)
  - **1**.4, 1.5, 5.2, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4
- Tutorial Hello World
- Tutorial Flowchart conversion