

faculty of Computer & Information



Visual Programming

Lecture 1: JAVA Revision Types, Variables, Operators

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Be a Falcon



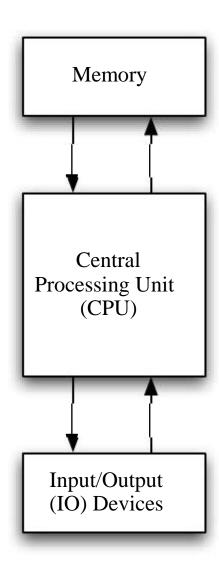
RESPECT IS THE KEY

Goal

- Learn enough Java to do something useful
- Examples:
 - Simulate a natural/engineering process
 - Draw pretty graphics

• While focusing on **Object-Oriented Concepts**

The Computer



CPU Instructions

$$z=x+y$$

Read location x

Read location y

Add

Write to location z

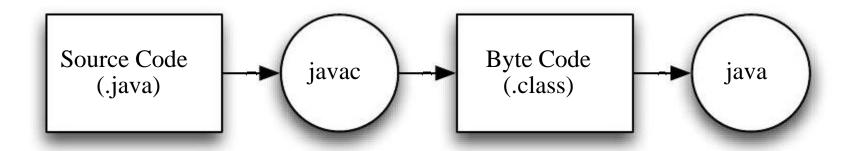
Programming Languages

- Easier to understand than CPU instructions
- Needs to be translated for the CPU to understand it

Java

- "Most popular" language
- Runs on a "virtual machine" (JVM)
- More complex than some (eg. Python)
- Simpler than others (eg. C++)

Compiling Java



First Program

```
class Hello {
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        // Program execution begins here
        System.out.println("Hello world.");
    }
}
```

Program Structure

```
class CLASSNAME {
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        STATEMENTS
    }
}
```

Output

System.out.println(some String) outputs to the console

Example:

System.out.println("output");

Second Program

```
class Hello2 {
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println("Hello world."); // Print once
        System.out.println("Line number 2"); //Again!
    }
}
```

Types

Kinds of values that can be stored and manipulated

boolean: Truth value (**true** or **false**).

int: Integer (0, 1, -47).

double: Real number (3.14, 1.0, -2.1).

String: Text ("hello", "example").

Variables

Named *memory* location that stores a value of one particular type.

TYPE NAME;

Example:

String foo;

Assignment

Use = to give variables a value.

Example:

String foo; foo = "IAP 6.092";

Assignment

Can be combined with a variable declaration.

Example:

double badPi = 3.14;

boolean isJanuary = true;

Third Program

```
class Hello3 {
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        String foo = "IAP 6.092";
        System.out.println(foo);
        foo = "Something else";
        System.out.println(foo);
    }
}
```

Operators

Symbols that perform simple computations

Assignment: =

Addition: +

Subtraction: -

Multiplication: *

Division: /

Reminder: %

Order of Operations

Follows standard math rules:

- 1. Parentheses
- 2. Multiplication, division, and reminder
- 3. Addition and subtraction

Fourth Program

```
class DoMath {
  public static void main(String[] arguments) {
     double score = 1.0 + 2.0 * 3.0;
     System.out.println(score);
     score = score / 2.0;
     System.out.println(score);
```

String Concatenation (+)

```
String text = "hello" + " world";
text = text + " number " + 5;
// text = "hello world number 5"
```