Introduction to Java

Explore the possibilities objected oriented programming is all about.

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Setup

Requirements needed to start programming in Java for this course.

1	**2**	**3**
Java Development Kit	IDE	Github Account

What is Java?

Java is a programming language and computing platform first released by Sun Microsystems in 1995. There are lots of applications and websites that will not work unless you have Java installed, and more are created every day. Java is fast, secure, and reliable. From laptops to datacenters, game consoles to scientific supercomputers, cell phones to the Internet, Java is everywhere!
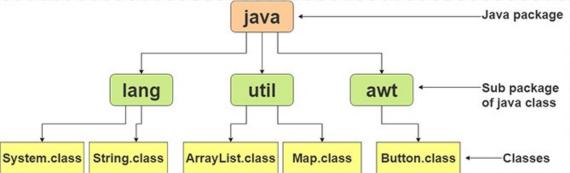
Basics of Java

- Every line of code in Java runs in a "class"

- The name of our Java file must match our class name in order for the JVM to find it.

- Classes in Java typically are contained within packages

- A java package is a group of similar types of classes, interfaces and sub-packages

- The Java library contains packages that you'll find using frequently

- When creating a Java package in Eclipse IDE only write the name of the package, do not write any extensions as it is not required.

- By Convention package names start with a lower case letter and Classes start with uppercase letters
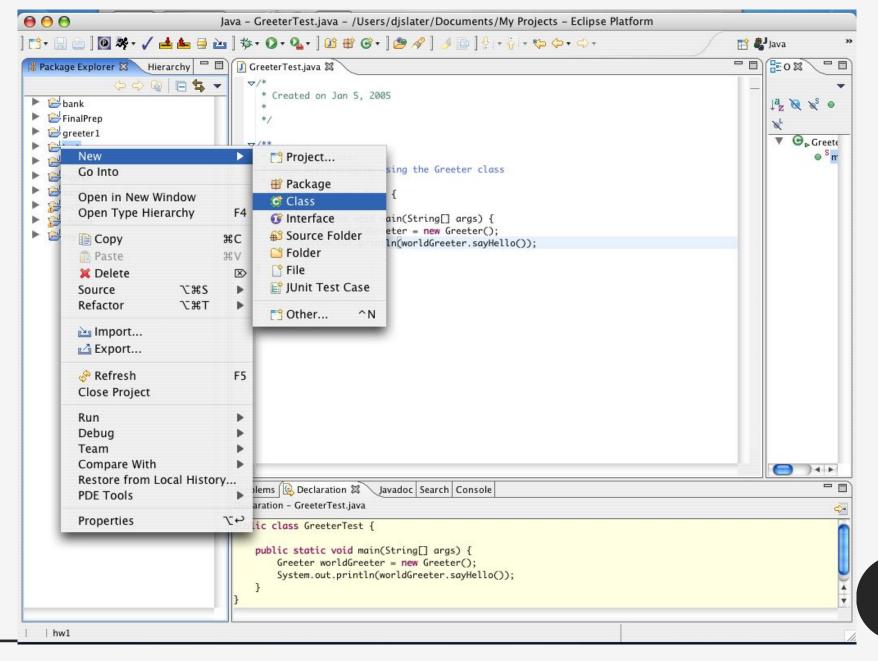
Packages in Java Programming

These are the pre-installed packages that come with Java.

Creating a class

- Right click on your package
- Click New > Class
- Fill out the Class name and hit create.
- A new java class should be created with the specified details

- In order to execute your program a main method is required

- The main method is the entry point into the application

- To write a main method you write as following

```java
// This is our class
public class INTRO {
        //This is our main method
        public static void main(String[] args) {

        }
}
```

Java Syntax

- Every statement in Java ends with a ";"

- Classes and methods start with with a "{" and end with a "}"

```java
// This is our class
public class INTRO {
    //This is our main method
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int mynumber = 100;

    }
}
```

Java Syntax

Java Syntax

- Comments in java start with "//"

- Comment symbols are required in every line

- For multiple lines we use a comment block which starts with "/*" and end with "*/"

```java
/*
This is a comment block
Can write whatever you want without it affecting the code

/*


// This is our class
public class INTRO {
    //This is our main method
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int mynumber = 100;

    }
}
```

Next Presentation

For the next time we will begin introducing data and what we can do with it.