CMPSC 100

Computational Expression

Java

```
Represents an object which is
       screen output
                          Output has a characteristic
                          (it can be printed in lines)
    System.out.println("Hello, class!");
                       Complete statement
                        ("method" call)
```

```
'** Implements a Java "Hello, World!" program.
  @author Douglas Luman
                                         Classes
                                           Methods
public class HelloWorld {
                                                 Statements
  /** Entry point.
    @param args The command line arguments
   */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   // The following prints a single line to the screen
   System.out.println("Hello, World!");
```

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```
/** Implements a Java "Hello, World!" program.
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                                               Atom with "Indent Guide"
                                               turned on
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  public static void main(String[] args) {
   // The following prints a single line to the screen
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```

Markdown

- A "convention" (agreed format)
- Emphasizes document structure using a "hierarchy"
 - Headings
 - Paragraphs
 - Lists
 - ...and more
- Interpreted by web browsers to display clear documents
 - Raw Markdown isn't necessarily "pretty"
- We will use "GitHub Flavored Markdown" in this class (see pocket guides on your table)

```
* [Slack](https://cmpsc-100-6
* [GitHub](https://www.githul
* git
* Markdown
* [Atom](https://atom.io)
* [Docker](https://www.docker
  GatorGrader
 gradle
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* [Accepting the assignment]
* [The "Hello, World!"](#the-
  [GatorGrader](#gatorgrader
## General guidelines for pra
* **Experiment!** We design
stuff, I am sure that even if something breaks, we can fix it.
```

should reflect your effort.

- Slack
- GitHub
- git
- Markdown
- Atom
- Docker
- GatorGrader
- gradle

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- Evaluation
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- The "Hello, World!"
- GatorGrader

General guidelines for practical sessions

- Experiment! We design practical sessions to create a space for you to try things. Given the expertise of our classroom TLs and my interest in fixing stuff, I am sure that even if something breaks, we can fix it.
- Complete something. Grading for practical assignments hinges on completion. As long as you provide a good faith effort to finish a task, your grade should reflect your effort.
- Practice skills. If you work in the discipline of computer science, many of the skills you revisit or establish here are

* **Complete something .** Grading for practical assignments hinges on _completion_. As long as you provide a

in this practical session, we rocus on writing our initial Java program, the hello, world: we continue to pr

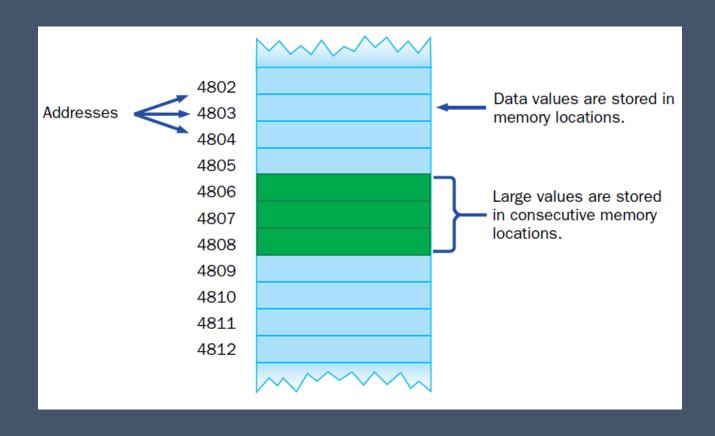
se

Activity

- In your terminal, cd to your class activities folder
 - Should be located in your ~/Desktop/CMPSC100 folder
 - Type 1s to see your copy and cd into it
- Go to the #class-activities channel in our course Slack.
 - Copy and paste the command from the channel into your terminal.
 - Perform the following command: git pull download master

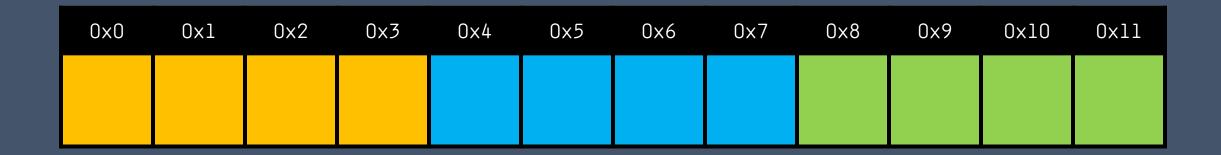
Activity

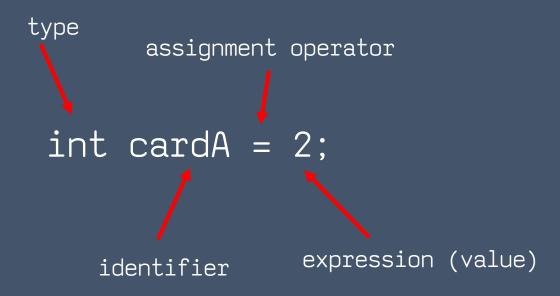
- Your Markdown the writing/activity.md file should contain at least one of each of the following:
 - 5 headings of "descending hierarchy"
 - 1 paragraph
 - At least one word or phrase in **bold** type
 - At least one word or phrase in *italic* type
 - 1 list
 - 1 "fenced" code block using Java formatting
 - Use a line of Java that you already know (print, println)
 - 1 image
 - URL provided in Slack channel
 - 1 link
 - URL provided in Slack channel



- Java programs use variables to store information in secondary ("working") memory
- These stored values use "identifiers" for easy reference

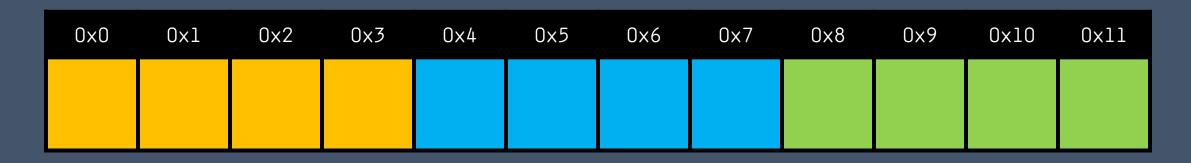
a b sum





Parts of an assignment statement

```
int a = -56;
int b = 91;
int sum = a + b; // 35
a
b
sum
```



```
Assignment operator

String goodbye = "Later, Gator.";

L a t e r , G a t o r .
```

Data type: String Value: "Later, Gator."

Size: 12 bytes

Data type: String

Value: "Later, Gator."

Size: 12 bytes

0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7	8x0	0x9	0x10	0x11	0x12	0x13	0x14	0x15	0x16
L	а	t	e	r	,		G	а	t	0	r	•				

Data type: integer

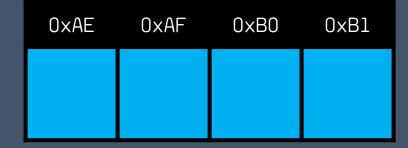
Value: 48

Size: 4 bytes

a

0x1	0x2	0x3	0×4

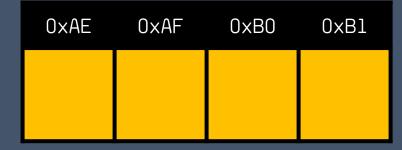
b



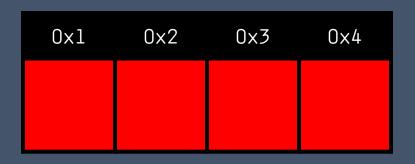
b

0x1 0x2 0x3 0x4

a







• • •

0×10	0x11	0x12	0x13

C)×AA	OxAB	OxAC	OxAD

. . .

0xBB	0xBC	0xBD	0xBE

0xD1	0xD2	0xD3	0xD4

. . .

0x5	0x6	0x7	0x8



• • •

0x10	0x11	0x12	0x13

O×AA	OxAB	0×AC	OxAD

. .

a

OxBB OxBC OxBD OxBE

0xD1	0xD2	0xD3	0xD4

. . .

0x5	0x6	0×7	8x0

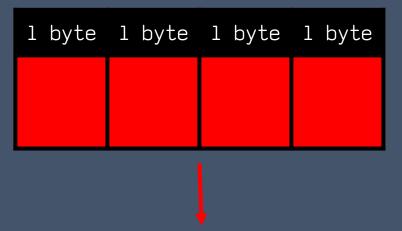
Write down your number, label it "working total"
Multiply working total by 2 and write this down
Add 2 to working total and write this down
Multiply working total by 5
Subtract the number I give you from working total

int cardA = 8;

```
1 byte 1 byte 1 byte
```

```
workingTotal = cardB
workingTotal = workingTotal * 2;
workingTotal = workingTotal + 2;
workingTotal = workingTotal * 5;
workingTotal = workingTotal - (10 - cardA);
```

int cardB = 7;



int workingTotal;

