

Variables and Types

Java in one slide

Up Next:

Built-In Types	
int	
double	
String	
char	
boolean	

Punctuation	
{	}
()
,	;

Assignment	
=	

Numeric Operations		
+	-	*
/	%	++
--	>	<
==	>=	<=
(int) x	(double) x	(char) x
Integer.parseInt()		
Double.parseDouble()		

String Operations	
+	""
length()	compareTo()
charAt()	equals()

Printing
System.out.print()
System.out.println()

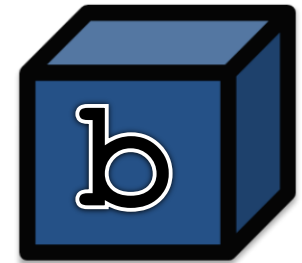
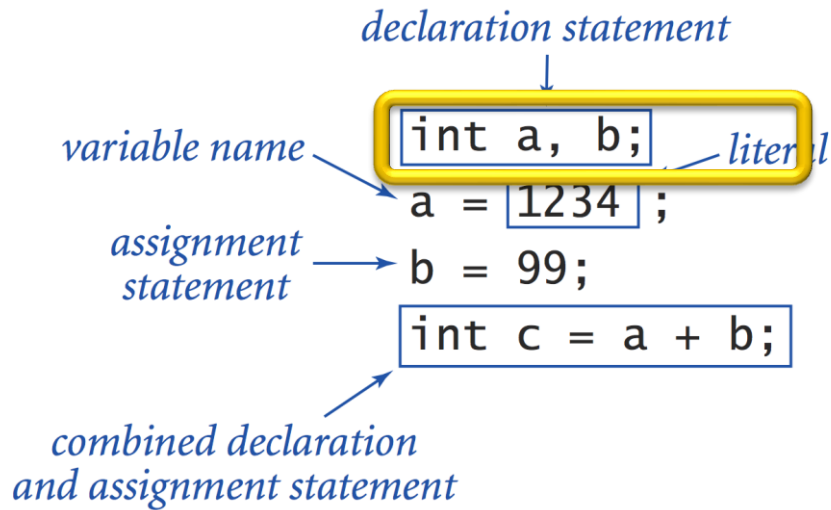
Then:

Math Library		Boolean Operations		Flow Control		Arrays	
Math.sin()	Math.cos()	true	false	if		arr[i]	
Math.log()	Math.exp()		&&	else		new	
Math.sqrt()	Math.pow()	!		for		arr.length	
Math.min()	Math.max()			while			
Math.abs()	Math.PI						

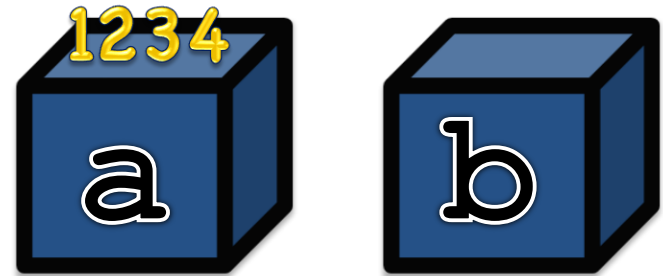
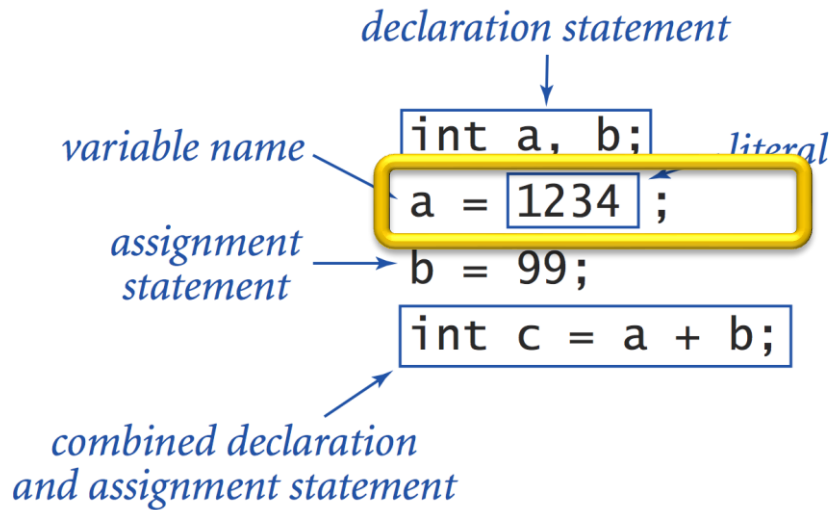
After Fall break:

Objects	
class	static
public	private
new	this

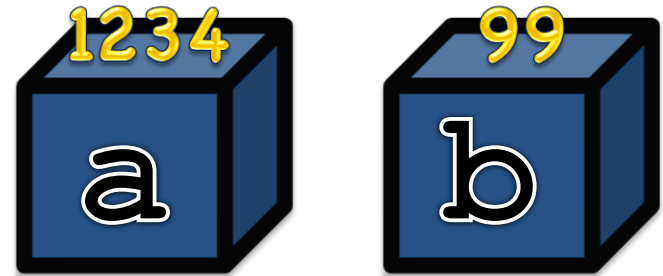
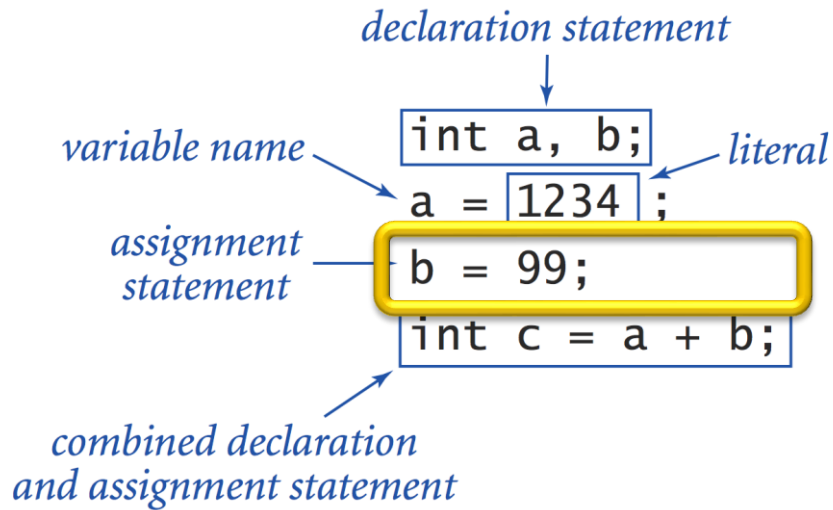
Variables and Types



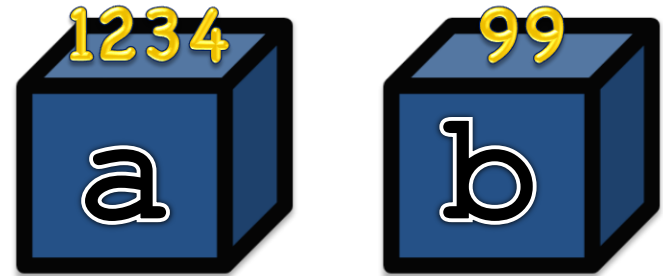
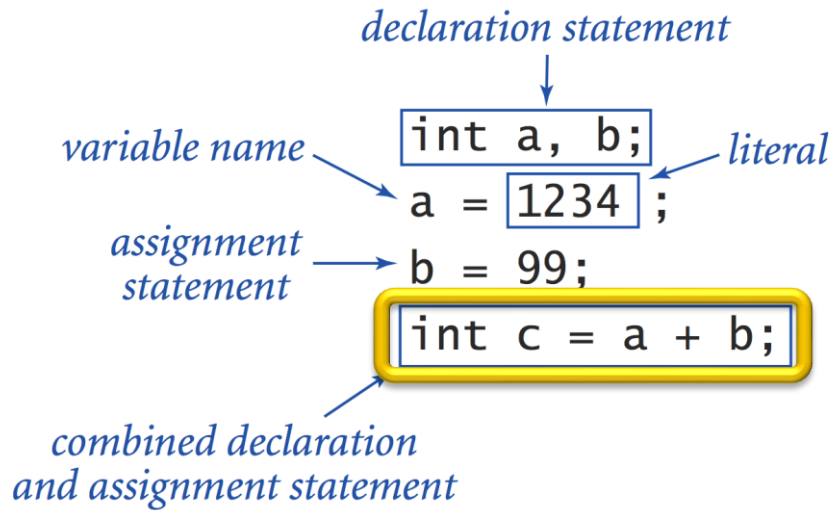
Variables and Types



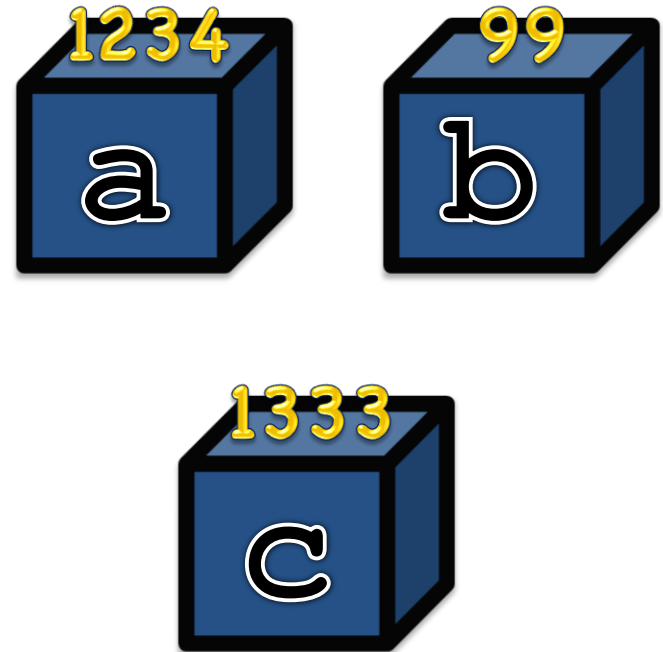
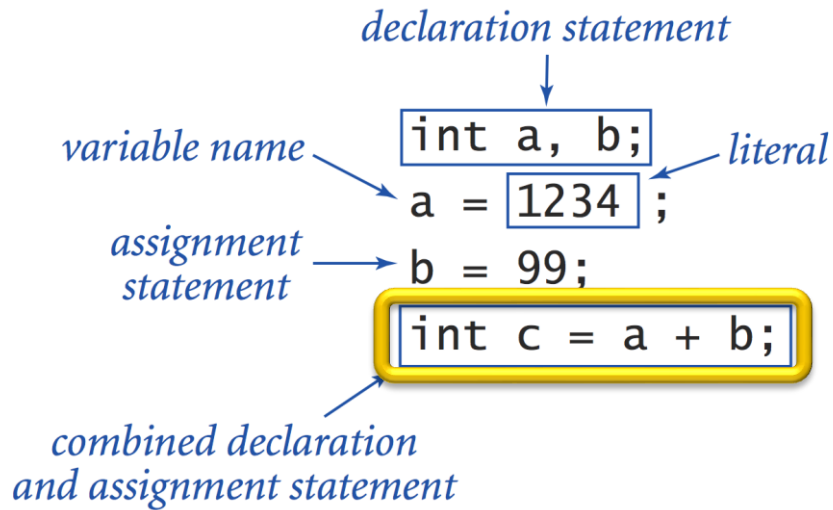
Variables and Types



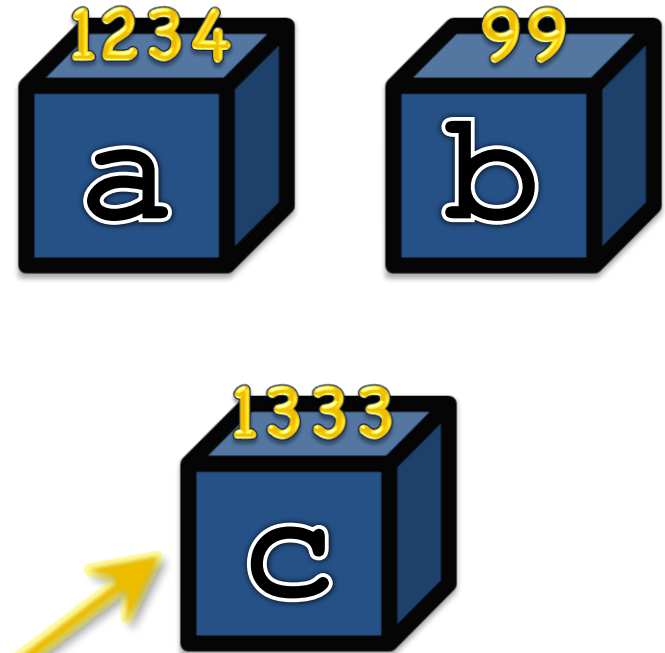
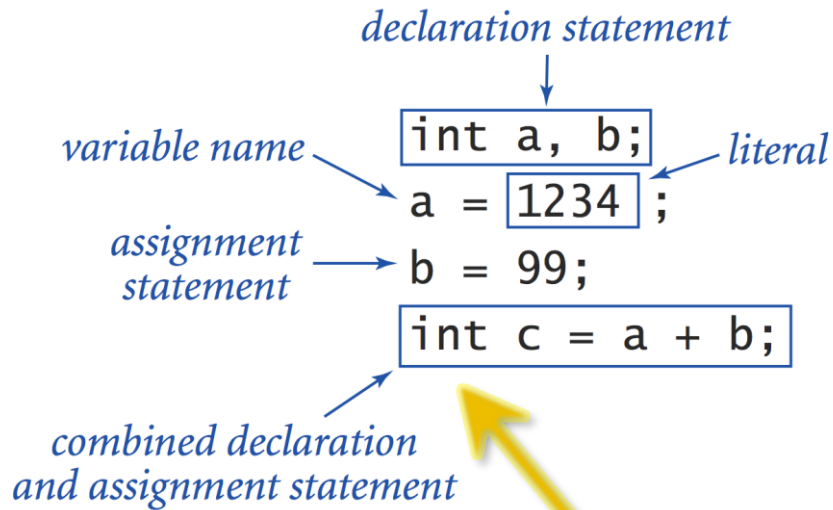
Variables and Types



Variables and Types



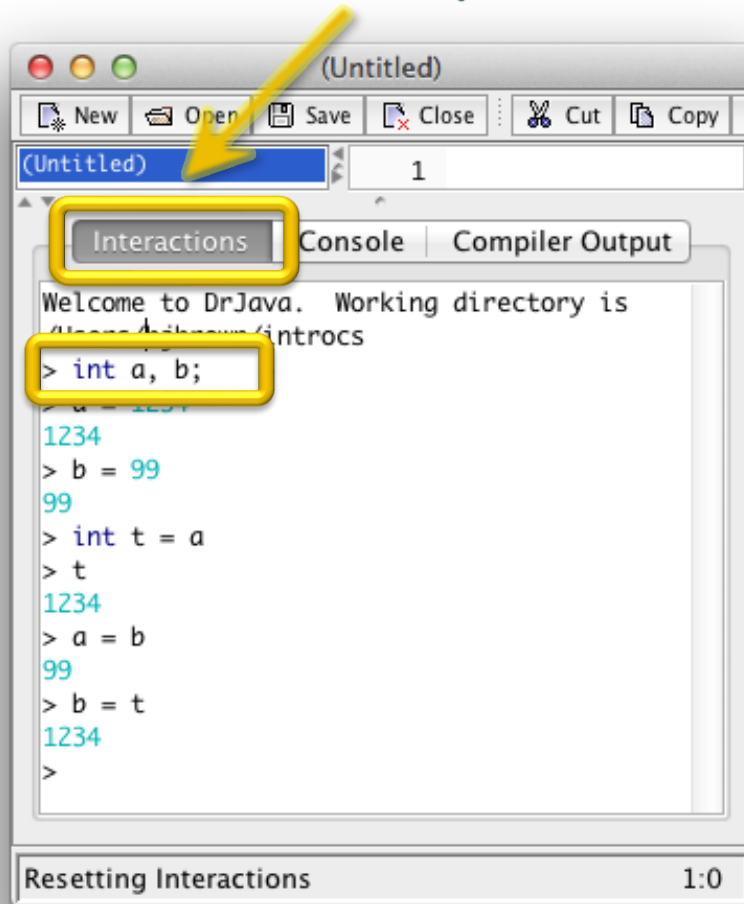
Variables and Types



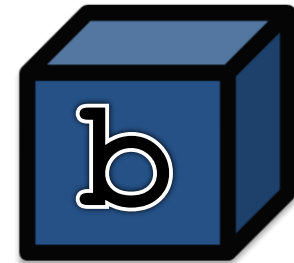
"int" means the variable will always hold an integer

Assignment

Test with "pseudo-java"

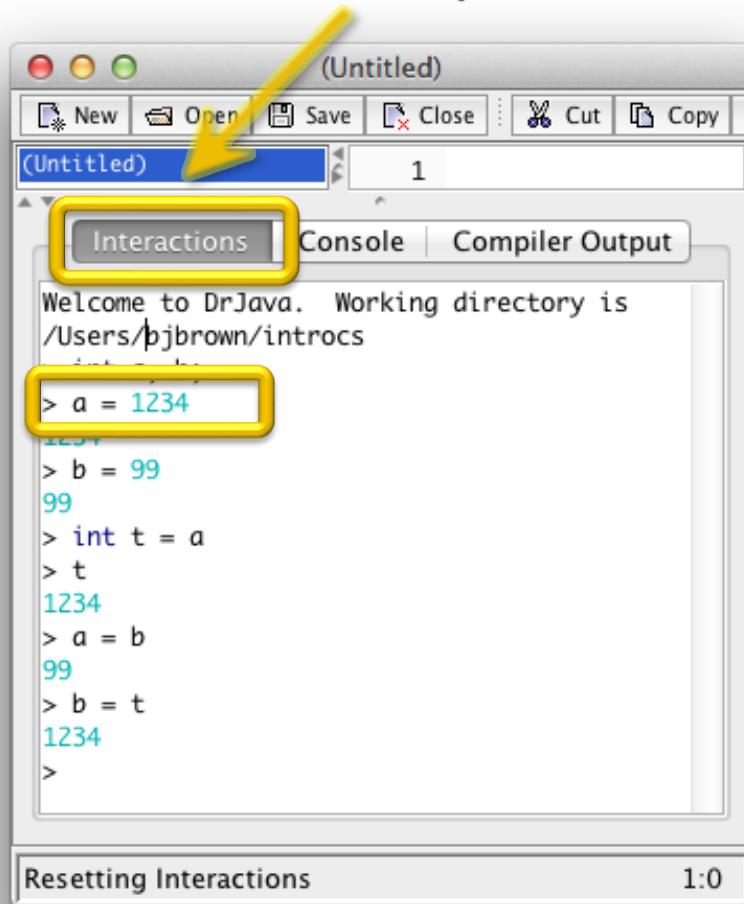


```
(Untitled)
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/.../introcs
> int a, b;
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
> t
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
```

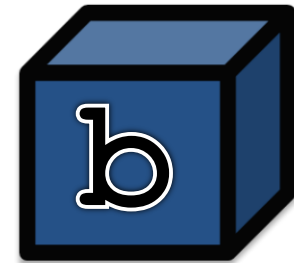


Assignment

Test with "pseudo-java"



```
(Untitled)
New Open Save Close Cut Copy
(Unitled) 1
Interactions Console Compiler Output
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is
/Users/pjbrown/introcs
> a = 1234
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
> t
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
Resetting Interactions 1:0
```



Assignment

Test with "pseudo-java"

```
(Untitled)
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is
/Users/pjbrown/introcs
> int a, b;
> a = 1234
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
> t
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
```



Assignment

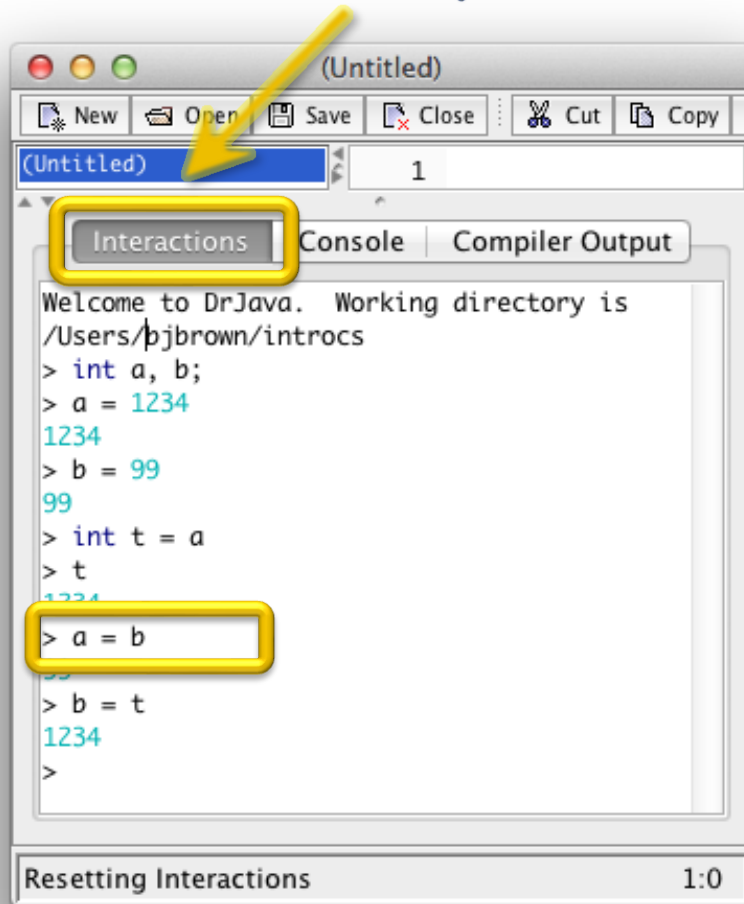
Test with "pseudo-java"

```
(Untitled)
New Open Save Close Cut Copy
(Unitled) 1
Interactions Console Compiler Output
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is
/Users/pjbrown/introcs
> int a, b;
> a = 1234
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
Resetting Interactions 1:0
```



Assignment

Test with "pseudo-java"



(Untitled)

New Open Save Close Cut Copy

(Untitled) 1

Interactions Console Compiler Output

Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/pjbrown/introcs

```
> int a, b;  
> a = 1234  
1234  
> b = 99  
99  
> int t = a  
> t  
1234  
> a = b  
99  
> b = t  
1234  
>
```

Resetting Interactions 1:0



Assignment

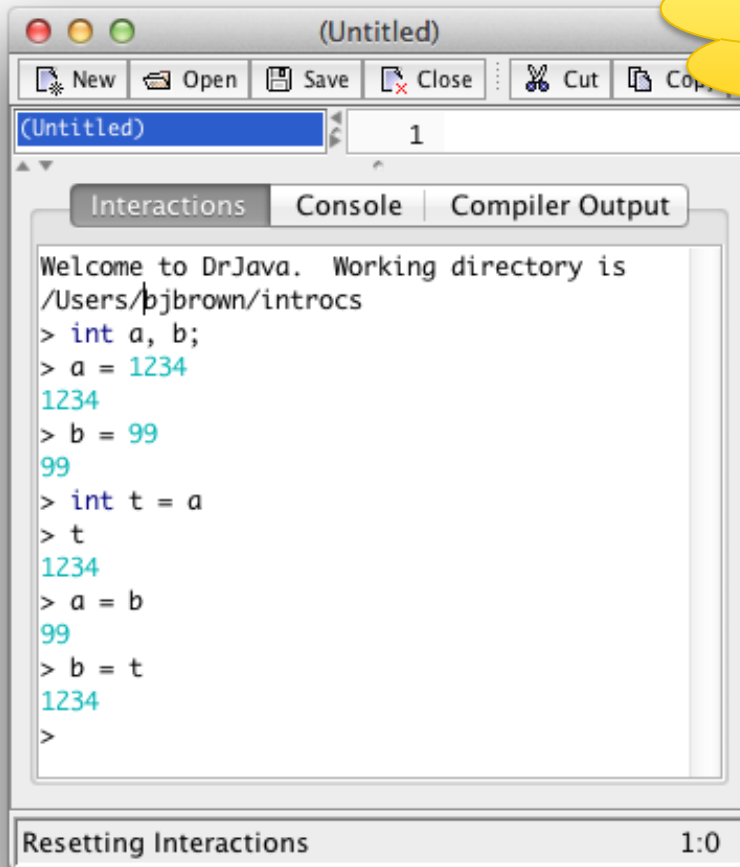
Test with "pseudo-java"

```
(Untitled)
New Open Save Close Cut Copy
(Unitled) 1
Interactions Console Compiler Output
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is
/Users/pjbrown/introcs
> int a, b;
> a = 1234
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
> t
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
Resetting Interactions 1:0
```



Assignment

= *stores* a value in a variable: not like math!



```
(Untitled) 1
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/pjbrown/introcs
> int a, b;
> a = 1234
1234
> b = 99
99
> int t = a
> t
1234
> a = b
99
> b = t
1234
>
```

Resetting Interactions 1:0

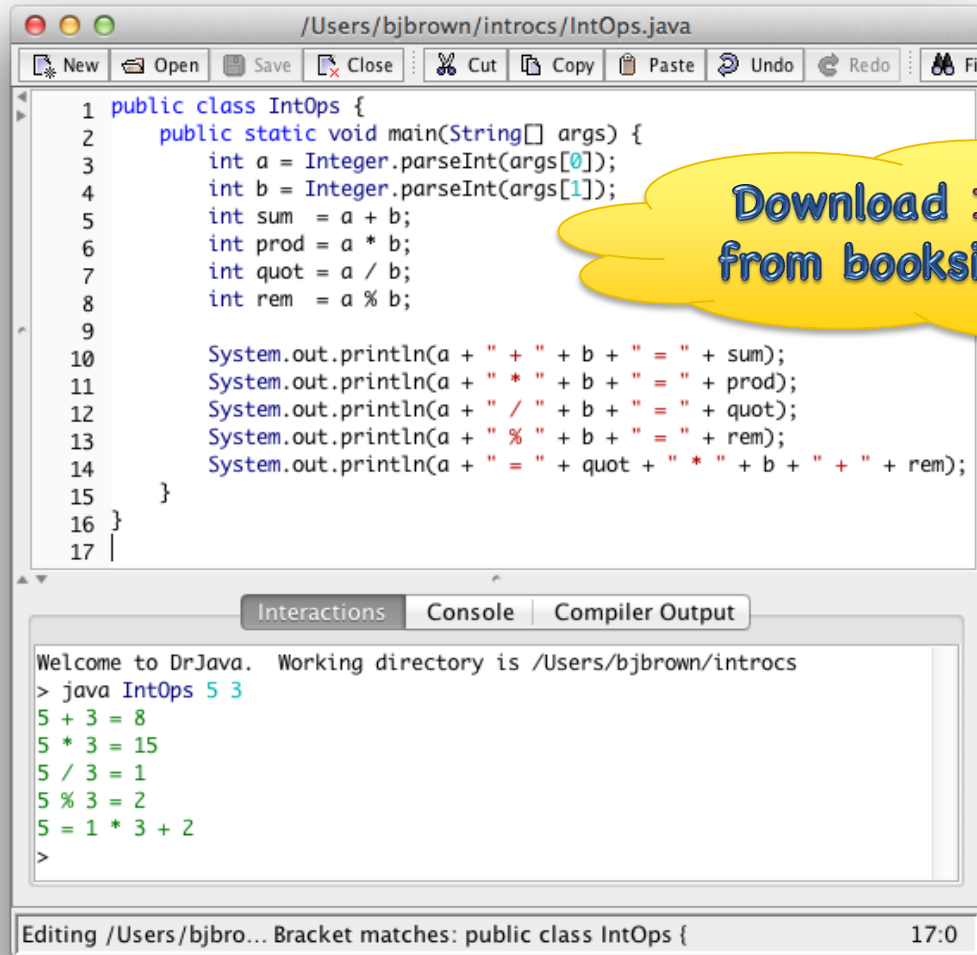


int: Integers (whole numbers)

$+$, $-$, $*$, $/$, $\%$ (modulo), $()$, `Integer.parseInt()`

Expression	Result?
$5 + 3$	
$5 - 3$	
$5 * 3$	
$5 / 3$	
$5 \% 3$	
$5 \% -3$	
$1 / 0$	
$3 * 5 - 2$	
$3 + 5 / 2$	
$3 - 5 / 2$	
$(3 - 5) / 2$	
$3 - (5 - 2) / 2$	
<code>Integer.parseInt("3")</code>	
<code>Integer.parseInt(3)</code>	

Integers: Example Program



The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled "/Users/bjbrown/introcs/IntOps.java". The code defines a class `IntOps` with a `main` method that takes two command-line arguments, `a` and `b`, and performs arithmetic operations on them. The output of the program is displayed in the "Console" tab, showing the results of the calculations for `a=5` and `b=3`.

```
1 public class IntOps {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
4         int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
5         int sum = a + b;
6         int prod = a * b;
7         int quot = a / b;
8         int rem = a % b;
9
10        System.out.println(a + " + " + b + " = " + sum);
11        System.out.println(a + " * " + b + " = " + prod);
12        System.out.println(a + " / " + b + " = " + quot);
13        System.out.println(a + " % " + b + " = " + rem);
14        System.out.println(a + " = " + quot + " * " + b + " + " + rem);
15    }
16 }
17
```

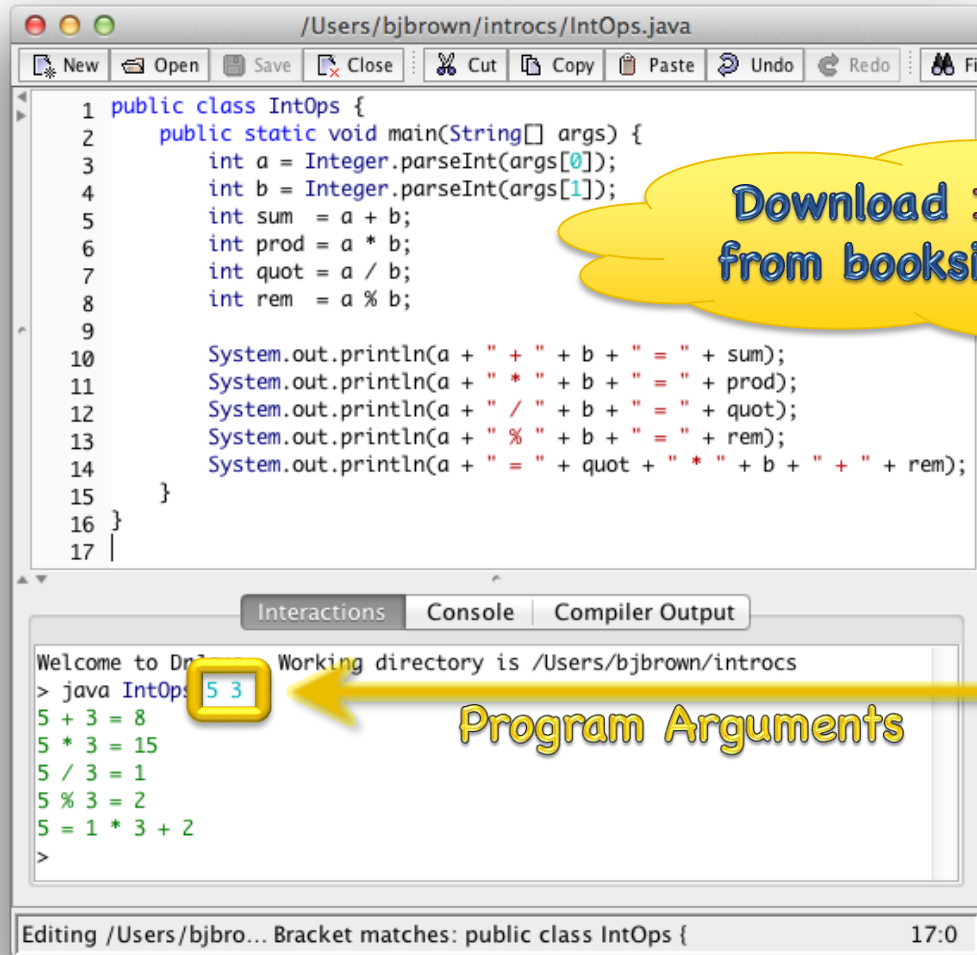
Interactions Console Compiler Output

```
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/bjbrown/introcs
> java IntOps 5 3
5 + 3 = 8
5 * 3 = 15
5 / 3 = 1
5 % 3 = 2
5 = 1 * 3 + 2
>
```

Editing /Users/bjbro... Bracket matches: public class IntOps { 17:0

Download **IntOps.java**
from booksite, section 1.2

Integers: Example Program



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled `/Users/bjbrown/introcs/IntOps.java`. The code defines a `public class IntOps` with a `main` method that takes two string arguments, `args[0]` and `args[1]`, and converts them to integers. It then calculates and prints the sum, product, quotient, and remainder. The console output shows the results of running the program with arguments `5` and `3`.

```
1 public class IntOps {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
4         int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);  
5         int sum = a + b;  
6         int prod = a * b;  
7         int quot = a / b;  
8         int rem = a % b;  
9  
10        System.out.println(a + " + " + b + " = " + sum);  
11        System.out.println(a + " * " + b + " = " + prod);  
12        System.out.println(a + " / " + b + " = " + quot);  
13        System.out.println(a + " % " + b + " = " + rem);  
14        System.out.println(a + " = " + quot + " * " + b + " + " + rem);  
15    }  
16 }  
17
```

The console output shows the results of running the program with arguments `5` and `3`:

```
Welcome to Dr... Working directory is /Users/bjbrown/introcs  
> java IntOps 5 3  
5 + 3 = 8  
5 * 3 = 15  
5 / 3 = 1  
5 % 3 = 2  
5 = 1 * 3 + 2  
>
```

Download `IntOps.java`
from booksite, section 1.2

Program Arguments

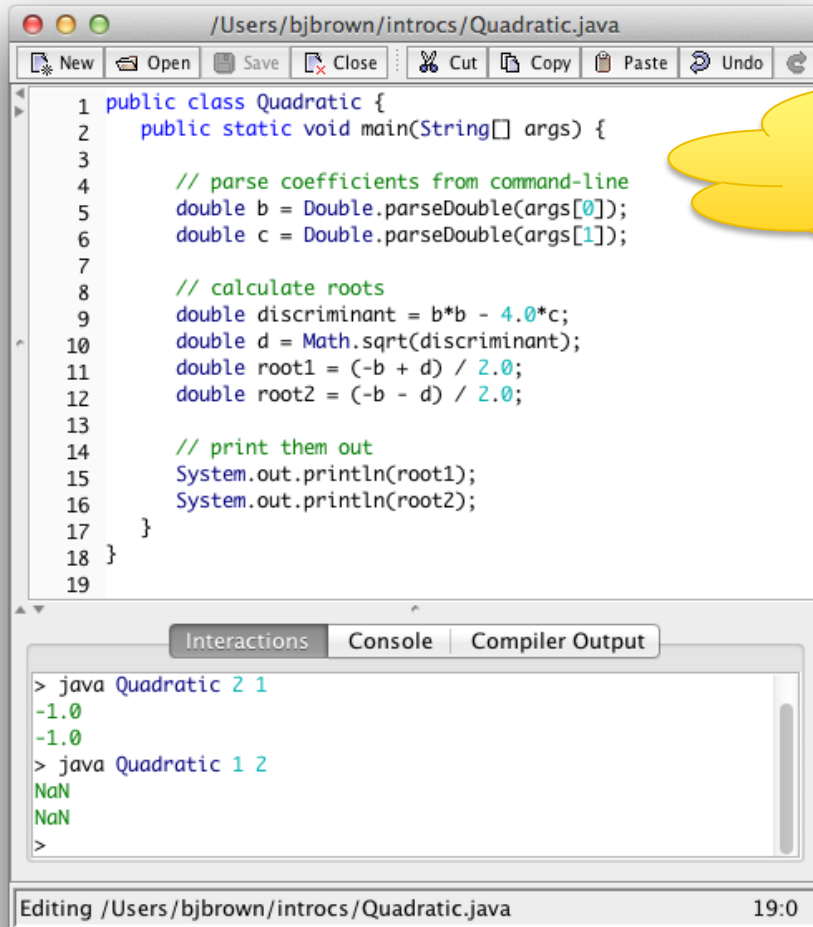


double: Floating-Point (fractions)

`+, -, *, /, % (modulo), (), Double.parseDouble()`

Expression	Result?
<code>3.141 + 0.03</code>	
<code>6.02e23 / 2.0</code>	
<code>5.0 / 3</code>	
<code>(int) 5.0 / 3</code>	
<code>5.0 / (int) 3</code>	
<code>10.0 % 3.141</code>	
<code>1.0 / 0.0</code>	
<code>-1.0 / 0.0</code>	
<code>0.0 / 0.0</code>	
<code>Math.sqrt(2)</code>	
<code>Math.sqrt(-1)</code>	
<code>Math.sqrt(2) * Math.sqrt(2)</code>	
<code>Math.PI</code>	
<code>Math.pi</code>	

Doubles: Example Program



The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled "/Users/bjbrown/introcs/Quadratic.java". The code defines a `Quadratic` class with a `main` method that parses command-line arguments for coefficients `b` and `c`, calculates the discriminant, and prints the roots. The console output shows the program running successfully for two test cases: `java Quadratic 2 1` resulting in `-1.0` and `-1.0`, and `java Quadratic 1 2` resulting in `NaN` and `NaN`.

```
1 public class Quadratic {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3
4         // parse coefficients from command-line
5         double b = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);
6         double c = Double.parseDouble(args[1]);
7
8         // calculate roots
9         double discriminant = b*b - 4.0*c;
10        double d = Math.sqrt(discriminant);
11        double root1 = (-b + d) / 2.0;
12        double root2 = (-b - d) / 2.0;
13
14        // print them out
15        System.out.println(root1);
16        System.out.println(root2);
17    }
18 }
19
```

Interactions Console Compiler Output

```
> java Quadratic 2 1
-1.0
-1.0
> java Quadratic 1 2
NaN
NaN
>
```

Editing /Users/bjbrown/introcs/Quadratic.java 19:0

Download **Quadratic.java**
from booksite, section 1.2

Solve :

$$x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Quadratic Formula :

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

Java Math Library (Excerpts)

`public class Math`

<code>double abs(double a)</code>	<i>absolute value of a</i>
<code>double max(double a, double b)</code>	<i>maximum of a and b</i>
<code>double min(double a, double b)</code>	<i>minimum of a and b</i>

Note 1: `abs()`, `max()`, and `min()` are defined also for `int`, `long`, and `float`.

<code>double sin(double theta)</code>	<i>sine function</i>
<code>double cos(double theta)</code>	<i>cosine function</i>
<code>double tan(double theta)</code>	<i>tangent function</i>

Note 2: Angles are expressed in radians. Use `toDegrees()` and `toRadians()` to convert.

Note 3: Use `asin()`, `acos()`, and `atan()` for inverse functions.

<code>double exp(double a)</code>	<i>exponential (e^a)</i>
<code>double log(double a)</code>	<i>natural log ($\log_e a$, or $\ln a$)</i>
<code>double pow(double a, double b)</code>	<i>raise a to the bth power (a^b)</i>

<code>long round(double a)</code>	<i>round to the nearest integer</i>
<code>double random()</code>	<i>random number in $[0, 1)$</i>
<code>double sqrt(double a)</code>	<i>square root of a</i>

<code>double E</code>	<i>value of e (constant)</i>
<code>double PI</code>	<i>value of π (constant)</i>

char: Single Characters

Expression	Result?
'A'	
'A' + 0	
(int) 'A'	
(char) 65	
(int) 'a'	
(int) '0'	
'3' - '0'	

char: Single Characters

Single characters are stored as (small) integers!

Expression	Result?
'A'	
'A' + 0	
(int) 'A'	
(char) 65	
(int) 'a'	
(int) '0'	
'3' - '0'	

char: Single Characters

Single characters are stored as (small) integers!

Expression	Result?
'A'	
'A' + 0	
(int) 'A'	
(char) 65	
(int) 'a'	
(int) '0'	
'3' - '0'	

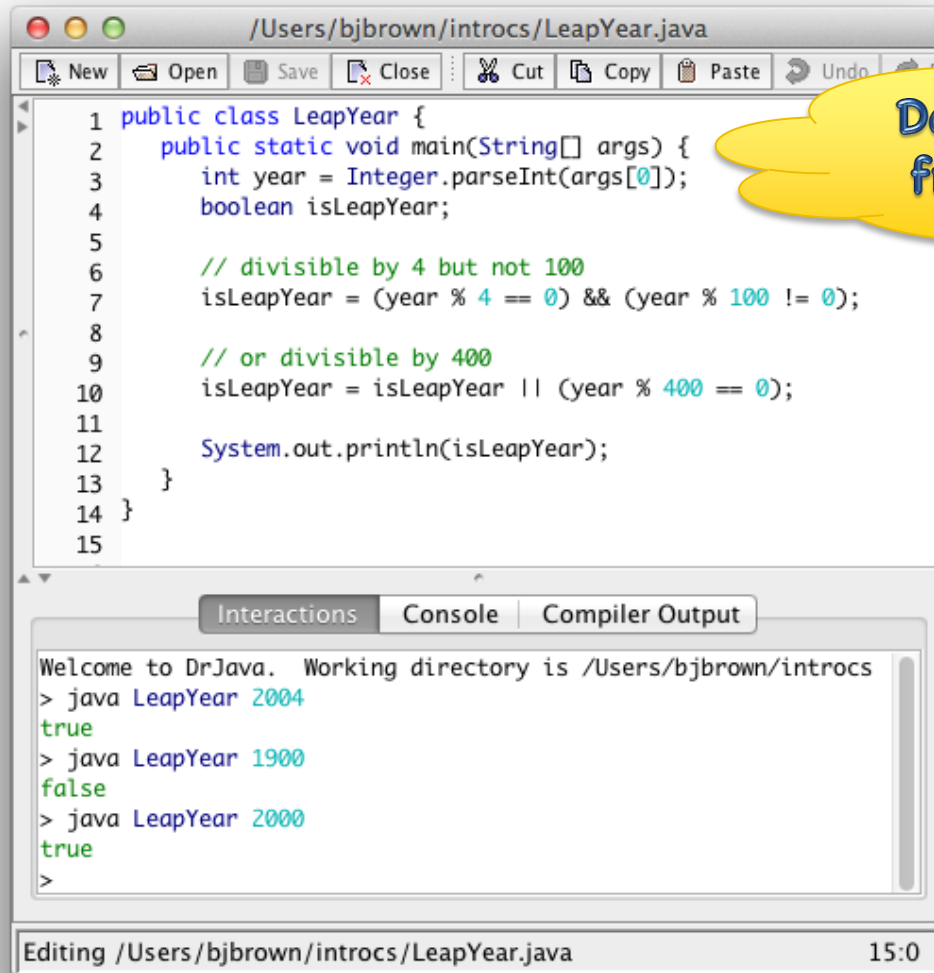
Character codes are defined by
the **ASCII** and **Unicode** standards.

boolean: True/False

true, false, ==, !=, <, >, <=, >=, && (and), || (or), ! (not)

Expression	Result?
true	
!false	
'A' == 'a'	
Math.PI != 3.14	
'a' > 'b'	
1.7 <= (17 / 10)	
true && true	
true && false	
false && false	
true true	
true false	
false false	
(1 < 3) && (3 == (6 / 2))	
(1 >= 3) !(3 == (6 / 2))	

Booleans: Example Program



The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled "/Users/bjbrown/introcs/LeapYear.java". The code defines a `LeapYear` class with a `main` method that takes a year as input and prints whether it is a leap year. The logic checks if the year is divisible by 4 but not 100, or if it is divisible by 400. Below the code, the "Console" tab shows the execution results for the years 2004, 1900, and 2000.

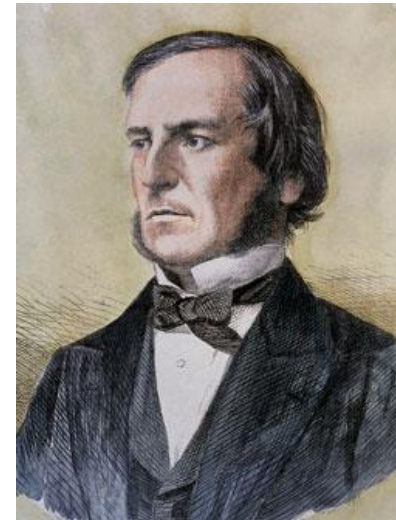
```
1 public class LeapYear {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int year = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
4         boolean isLeapYear;
5
6         // divisible by 4 but not 100
7         isLeapYear = (year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0);
8
9         // or divisible by 400
10        isLeapYear = isLeapYear || (year % 400 == 0);
11
12        System.out.println(isLeapYear);
13    }
14 }
15
```

Interactions Console Compiler Output

```
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/bjbrown/introcs
> java LeapYear 2004
true
> java LeapYear 1900
false
> java LeapYear 2000
true
>
```

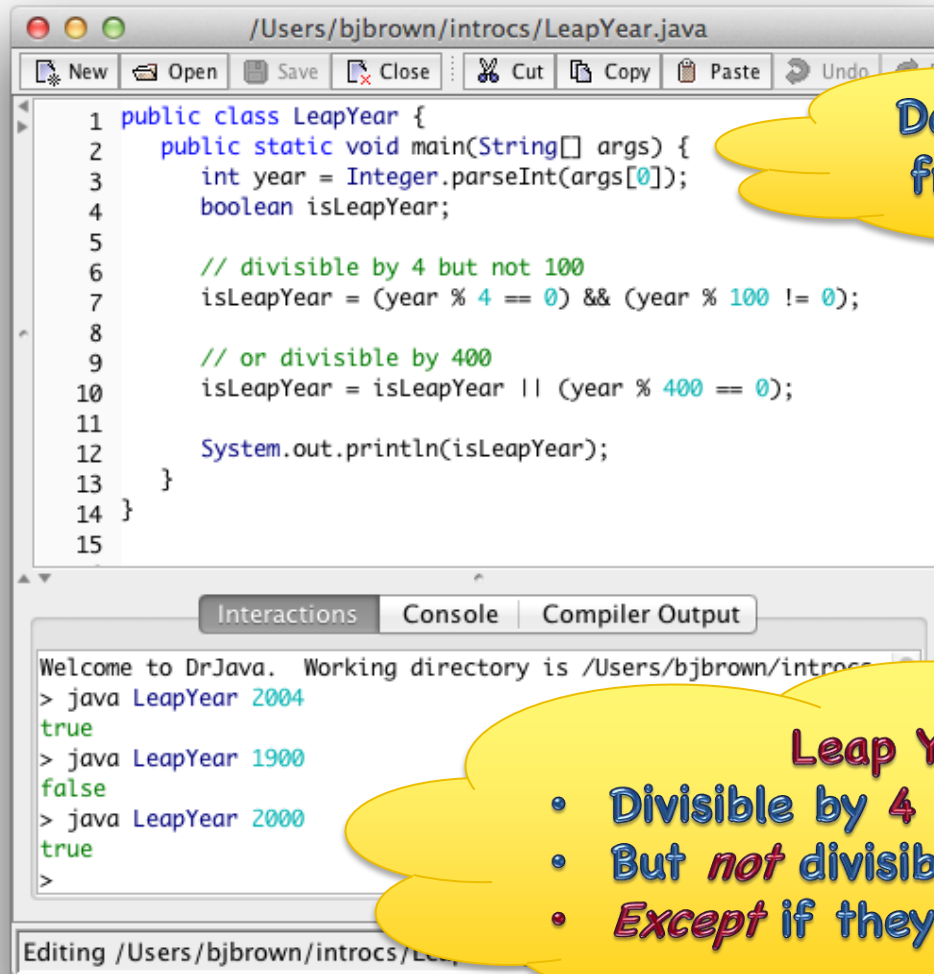
Editing /Users/bjbrown/introcs/LeapYear.java 15:0

Download `LeapYear.java`
from booksite, section 1.2



George Boole
1815 - 1864

Booleans: Example Program



```
/Users/bjbrown/introcs/LeapYear.java
New Open Save Close Cut Copy Paste Undo
1 public class LeapYear {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int year = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
4         boolean isLeapYear;
5
6         // divisible by 4 but not 100
7         isLeapYear = (year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0);
8
9         // or divisible by 400
10        isLeapYear = isLeapYear || (year % 400 == 0);
11
12        System.out.println(isLeapYear);
13    }
14 }
15

Interactions Console Compiler Output
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/bjbrown/introcs
> java LeapYear 2004
true
> java LeapYear 1900
false
> java LeapYear 2000
true
>
Editing /Users/bjbrown/introcs/LeapYear.java
```

Download **LeapYear.java**
from booksite, section 1.2

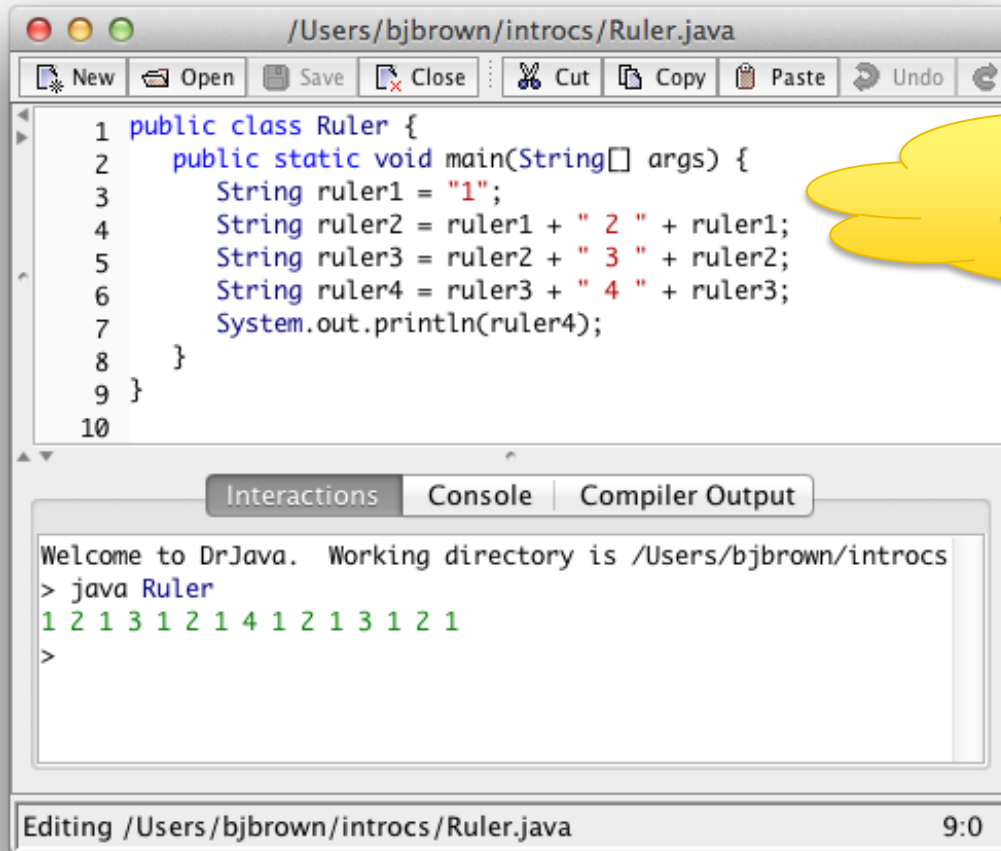
Leap Years are:

- Divisible by 4
- But *not* divisible by 100
- *Except* if they're divisible by 400

String: Text

Expression	Result?
"This is a string literal."	
"1" + "2"	
1 + " " + 2 + " " = " + 3	
'1' + "2"	
0 + '1' + "2"	
"" + Math.sqrt(2)	
(String) Math.sqrt(2)	
(string) Math.sqrt(2)	
"A" == "A"	
"A".equals("A")	
"B" < "A"	
"B".compareTo("A")	
"B".compareTo("B")	
"B".compareTo("C")	

Strings: Example Program



The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled `/Users/bjbrown/introcs/Ruler.java`. The code editor contains the following Java code:

```
1 public class Ruler {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         String ruler1 = "1";  
4         String ruler2 = ruler1 + " 2 " + ruler1;  
5         String ruler3 = ruler2 + " 3 " + ruler2;  
6         String ruler4 = ruler3 + " 4 " + ruler3;  
7         System.out.println(ruler4);  
8     }  
9 }  
10
```

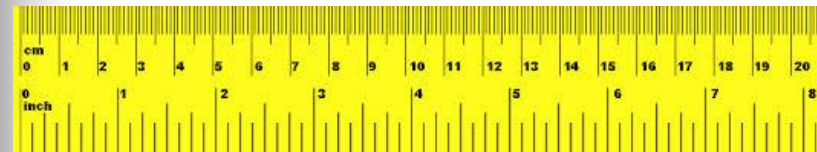
Below the code editor, the **Console** tab is selected, showing the output of the program:

```
Welcome to DrJava. Working directory is /Users/bjbrown/introcs  
> java Ruler  
1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1  
>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Editing /Users/bjbrown/introcs/Ruler.java" and the time "9:0".

Download **Ruler.java**
from booksite, section 1.2

1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1



Data Types

- `int`, `double`, `char`, `boolean`, `String`, ...
- Help avoid errors and ambiguities
 - What does `a + b` do?
- Not perfect:



Ariane 5: Bad type conversion



Mars Climate Orbiter: Bad unit conversion