PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

A SET OF RULES, SYMBOLS, AND SPECIAL WORDS USED TO CONSTRUCT PROGRAMS

SYNTAX RULES

RULES THAT TELL YOU WHICH STATEMENTS (INSTRUCTIONS) ARE LEGAL, OR ACCEPTED BY THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE.

SEMANTIC RULES

RULES THAT
DETERMINE THE
MEANING OF THE
INSTRUCTIONS

COMMENTS
ARE FOR THE
READER,
NOT THE
COMPILER.

COMMENTS

COMMENTS

- 1. SINGLE-LINE COMMENTS
 - BEGIN WITH // AND CAN BE PLACED ANYWHERE IN THE LINE
 - EVERYTHING ENCOUNTERED AFTER // IS IGNORED BY THE COMPILER
- 2. MULTIPLE-LINE COMMENTS
 - ENCLOSED BETWEEN /* AND */
 - COMPILER IGNORES EVERYTHING BETWEEN /* AND */

COMMENTS

```
■public class HelloWorld {
```

COMMENTS



Good Programming Practice 2.1
Some organizations require that every program begin with a comment that states the purpose of the program and the author, date and time when the program was last modified.

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COMMENTS

LABS WILL ALL NEED TO BEGIN WITH THE FOLLOWING INFO IN A COMMENT

YOUR NAME

CSCI 206 - YOUR SECTION #

LAB ASSIGNMENT NAME

DATE



Good Programming Practice 2.2
Use white space to enhance program readability.

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Using Blank Lines

- Blank lines, space characters and tabs
 - Make programs easier to read.
 - Together, they're known as white space (or whitespace).
 - White space is ignored by the compiler.

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```
I // Fig. 2.1: Welcome1.java
  2 // Text-printing program.
  4 public class Welcome1 {
        // main method begins execution of Java application
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.println("Welcome to Java Programming!");
        } // end method main
  9 } // end class Welcome1
 Welcome to Java Programming!
Fig. 2.1 | Text-printing program.
     © COPYRIGHT 1992-2018 BY PEARSON EDUCATION, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
```

```
SPECIAL
SYMBOLS
```

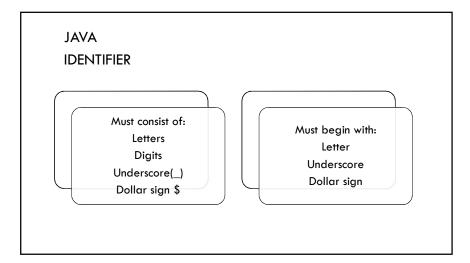
RESERVED WORDS (KEYWORDS) • KEYWORDS ARE ALWAYS LOWERCASE

• EACH RESERVED WORD IS CONSIDERED A SINGLE SYMBOL

IDENTIFIER

 NAMES OF THINGS SUCH AS VARIABLES, CONSTANTS, AND METHODS

• SOME ARE PREDEFINED; SOME ARE USER DEFINED



• WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE LEGAL IN JAVA?

JAVA

IDENTIFIER

- 1. First
- 2. 2nd
- 3. payrate
- 4. Counter1
- 5. \$Amount
- 6. one+two
- 7. studentName

SET OF
VALUES
TOGETHER
WITH A SET
OF
OPERATIONS
ON THOSE
VALUES

DATA TYPES

• FUNDAMENTAL
DATA TYPES IN JAVA
• 3 CATEGORIES

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES

• FUNDAMENTAL DATA TYPES IN JAVA

• 3 CATEGORIES

•INTEGRAL

•FLOATING-POINT

• BOOLEAN

PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES

• DEALS WITH INTEGERS, NUMBERS WITHOUT A DECIMAL AND CHARACTERS

INTEGRAL

•float
•DEALS WITH
DECIMAL
NUMBERS

FLOATING-POINT

• float
• DEALS WITH
DECIMAL NUMBERS
• TEND TO BE LARGER
NUMBERS
• 4 BYTES

FLOATING-POINT

• float
• DEALS WITH
DECIMAL NUMBERS
• TEND TO BE LARGER

NUMBERS

• 4 BYTES

double

•LARGER NUMBERS

•8 BYTES

FLOATING-POINT

DOUBLE

• float
• DEALS WITH
DECIMAL NUMBERS

• TEND TO BE LARGER NUMBERS

• 4 BYTES

double

• LARGER NUMBERS

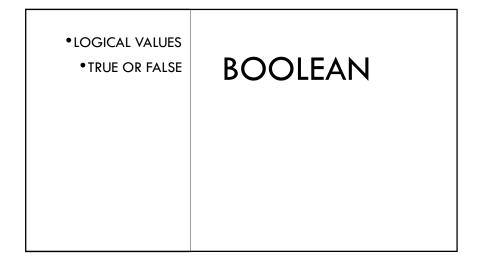
•8 BYTES

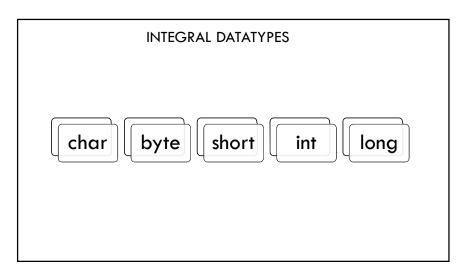
FLOATING-POINT

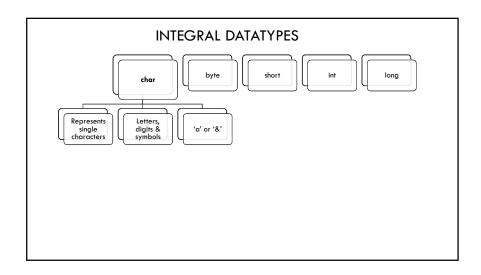
• Max number of decimal places: 6 or 7

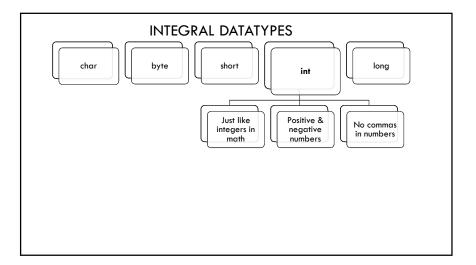
DOUBLE

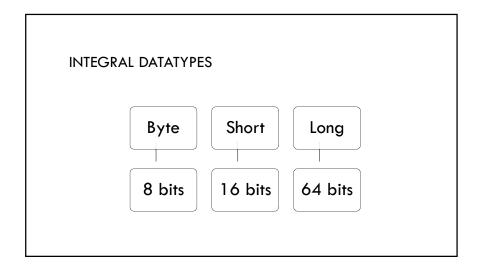
 Max number of decimal places: typically 15











• WHAT DATATYPES WOULD YOU USE?

PRIMITIVE DATATYPES

- 1. 32412
- 2. @
- 3. 3.14159265359
- 4. True
- 5. 431.7