

# Intro1 Study Guide | CS 61B Spring 2018

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 [sp18.datastructure.es/materials/lectures/lec1/lec1.html](https://sp18.datastructure.es/materials/lectures/lec1/lec1.html)

## Lecture Code

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Code from this lecture available at <https://github.com/Berkeley-CS61B/lectureCode-sp18/tree/master/intro1>.

## Overview

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**Our First Java Program.** Printing Hello World is as easy as:

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello world!");  
    }  
}
```

**Key Syntax Features.** Our first programs reveal several important syntax features of Java:

- All code lives inside a class.
- The code that is executed is inside a function, a.k.a. method, called `main`.
- Curly braces are used to denote the beginning and end of a section of code, e.g. a class or method declaration.
- Statements end with semi-colons.
- Variables have declared types, also called their “static type”.
- Variables must be declared before use.
- Functions must have a return type. If a function does not return anything, we use `void`,
- The compiler ensures type consistency. If types are inconsistent, the program will not compile.

**Static Typing.** Static typing is (in my opinion) one of the best features of Java. It gives us a number of important advantages over languages without static typing:

- Types are checked before the program is even run, allowing developers to catch type errors with ease.
- If you write a program and distribute the compiled version, it is (mostly) guaranteed to be free of any type errors. This makes your code more reliable.
- Every variable, parameter, and function has a declared type, making it easier for a programmer to understand and reason about code.

There are downside of static typing, to be discussed later.

**Coding Style.** Coding style is very important in 61B and the real world. Code should be appropriately commented as described in the textbook and lectures.

**Command line compilation and execution.** `javac` is used to compile programs. `java` is used to execute programs. We must always compile before execution.

## Exercises

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None for this lecture. However, we strongly encourage you to complete the optional HWO, which covers a bunch of basic Java syntax.