

Computer Programming in Java

Bush School *CPJava Fall 2020*

Block D

Welcome to CPJava!

Start in Remote Schooling format
Follow in Hybrid format in Oct



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Bicyclist Astronomer Engineer
Teaching Math and CS



Introductions!

1. State your name - how would you like to be addressed?
2. Your personal pronoun?
3. What are your hobbies?
4. Say something interesting or peculiar about yourself
5. Do you have any exposure to programming?
6. What made you choose this course?
7. What are your expectations from this course?
- 8.

A unique first course in programming with some advanced topics!

1. Visual and Project-based learning
2. Computing and the Web
3. Programming using Java
4. Simulate Natural Systems
5. Machine Learning
6. Develop Games
7. Learn Math & Physics Concepts
8. AP Exam preparation (optional)

Course Requirements

1. The CPJava course does not require you to have prior programming experience
2. Prerequisites include Algebra 1
3. For students wanting to take the AP CSA exam there will some extra assignments that will need to complete

Expectations of Learning

- Advanced Java Programming
- Object Oriented including inheritance
- How to make and maintain your own website
- Some basic HTML & CSS
- How to use GitHub
- Searching and sorting
- Recursion
- Robust code design and style
- APCS A topics
- Code Vectors, Newton's Laws, Machine Learning etc
- + Fun stuff like Asteroids, Super Mario Games and Computer Art that they don't teach you in college!

CPJava course is online!

- The complete 1-year coursework is online!
- We'll start at the top and work our way to the bottom through this course

You are here! Click here to access.

Bookmark this
You will need it every day!



/ CPJava Course
Bush School Computer Programming in Java Course
[View on GitHub](#)

Bush School CPJava Fall Semester 2020



[Click here for live code and click bubbles inside resulting tab or window](#)

CPJava - Computer Programming in Java Course

This course is designed to introduce computer programming in the Java language. Learning to use a computer language is a necessary skill for all students regardless of discipline. In this course we will teach the fundamentals of computer programming from the stand point of simulation, automation, and problem solving of real-world systems and natural processes. At the same time, the design and implementation of computer programs is taught from the context of fundamental aspects of computer science, including the development and analysis of algorithms, the development and use of fundamental data structures, the study of standard algorithms and typical applications, and the use of logic and formal methods.

In addition, the year-long course will cover many of the topics necessary for preparation to the AP Computer Science A (APCSA) examination in Spring of the following year. This is an introductory course in computer programming using Java. As such, no specific programming prerequisites are needed to take this course. However, additional preparation may be needed to fully prepare a student for the AP CSA exam with no prior knowledge of computer programming.

Course Schedule

LESSON UNITS	APPROXIMATE DURATION	TOPICS
FALL 2020 SEMESTER	13-Weeks	Sep to Dec 2020
Unit 1	3-Weeks	Introduction to Java, Tools walkthrough, Classroom processes, Environment setup, Java Primitive types and Operators
Unit 2	2-Weeks	Objects, Methods, String, Integer, Double, Math
Unit 3	2-Weeks	Control flow, Booleans, If statements, Object traversals, String, Integer, Double, Math
Unit 4	3-Weeks	Iteration, While loops, For loops, Nested Loops, Loop Analysis
Unit 5	3-Weeks	Anatomy of a class, Constructor, Accessor, Mutator Methods, this keyword, Social Impact of CS
SPRING 2021 SEMESTER	14-Weeks	Jan to May 2021
Unit 6	3-Weeks	Arrays, Array Lists, Array Traversal, Final Exam or Project
Unit 7	3-Weeks	Searching Sorting Algorithms, Ethics of Data Collection, Privacy
Unit 8	2-Weeks	2D Arrays, Traversal
Unit 9	3-Weeks	Projects, Inheritance, Encapsulation, Hierarchy, Polymorphism
Unit 10	2-Weeks	Recursion, Recursive Search, Sort
Unit 11	1-Weeks	Final Exam or Project, Peer Sharing Final Project Presentation

A complete Syllabus is available at the [CPJava Course website](#)

Grading Policy

Grades are cumulative for the full-year

Fall Semester

40% Projects

40% Classwork / Assignments

20% Student Portfolio

Spring Semester

TBD

Grading Policy

Points are assigned for:

Completing Exercises

Submitting Program Assignments

Quizzes and Tests

Paired Programming

Professionalism & Integrity

AP CSA exam is on May 6th 2021

Talk to me if you are going to take it

How to succeed

Simply write lots of Java code

Publish your work to the web (Github)

You cannot learn programming by reading or
watching!

Make lots of mistakes - truly the best way to learn
to code!

Working cooperatively with your peers - Pair
Programming!

Don't be afraid to try new things!

Professionalism

- How you conduct yourself during your work
- Includes (but not limited to)
 - Phone and Zoom etiquette
 - Reliability and accountability
 - Ethics
 - Working cooperatively with your peers

Office Hours and Class Assistance

- Class Hours
 - TBD
- Office Hours
 - TBD
- Class Assistance
 - There is an assigned TA for this class
 -

Tools/Resources for CPJava

Zoom - Live and Recorded Class Sessions

CPJava website - Lesson Plans and Projects

Bush Portal - Course Syllabus, Schedule and Grades

CPJava Google Classroom - Classroom code nnqro5m

Processing IDE Download - Java Editor and Compiler

Visual Code IDE Download - Java IDE and Compiler

Github - Projects and Portfolio Submissions

repl.it and trinket.io - Code Exercise Submissions

CPJava Slack Channel - Instructor and Student Communications
(eMail is not preferred)

CSAwesome Online Course - Additional/Detail topics

System Requirements

An Internet connection

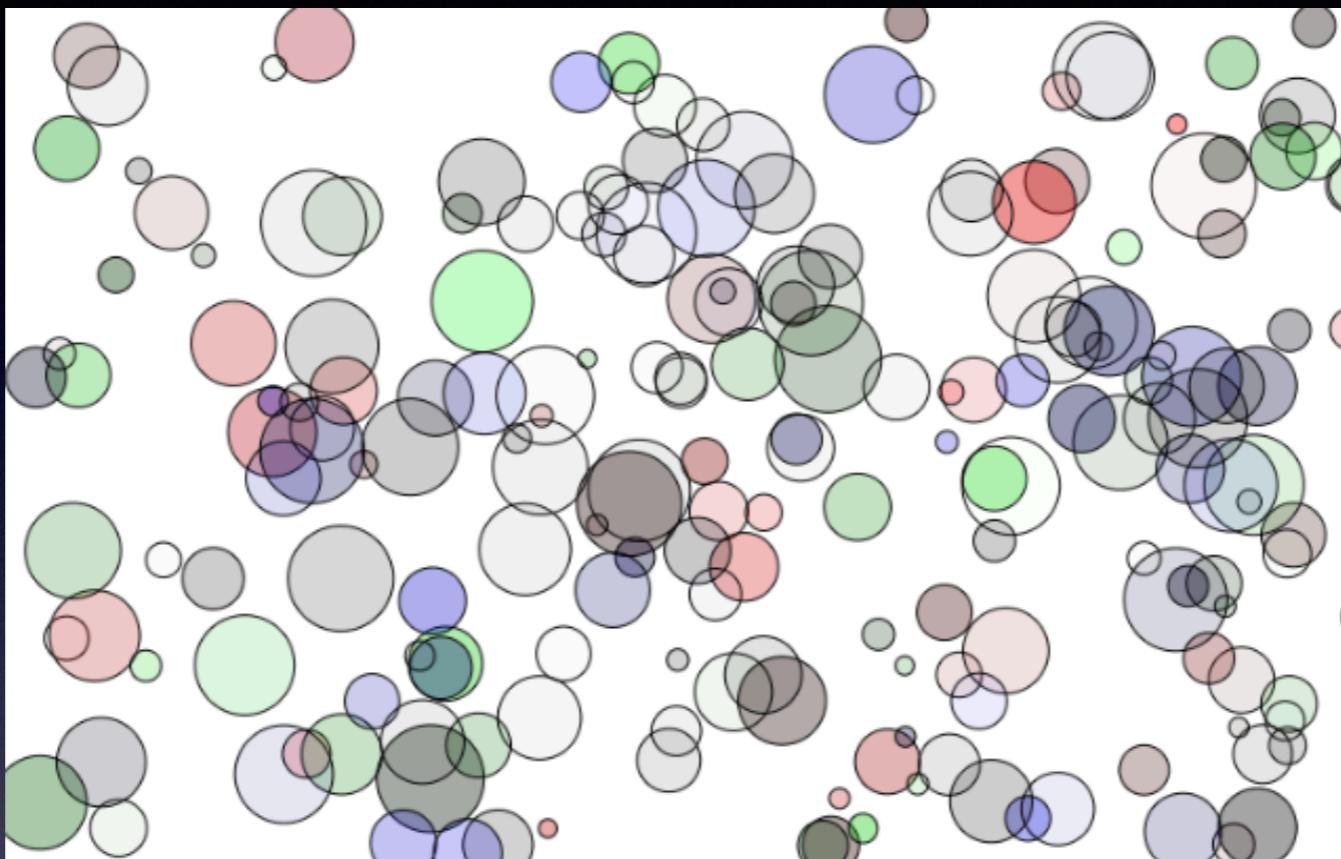
A robust wireless connection is preferred

A laptop Computer - Mac or Windows
(Chromebook is not sufficient)

Sufficient disk space, a functioning laptop battery

Functioning Camera and Microphone

Let's run our first Java Program!



Bubbles - click to run the program

You can sort by color (key 's') and freeze each bubble by clicking on it

Can you freeze all the bubbles?

You will develop visual code like this in Java and much more!

Java Basics

The common building blocks in programming languages
are:

Variables

Loops

if statements

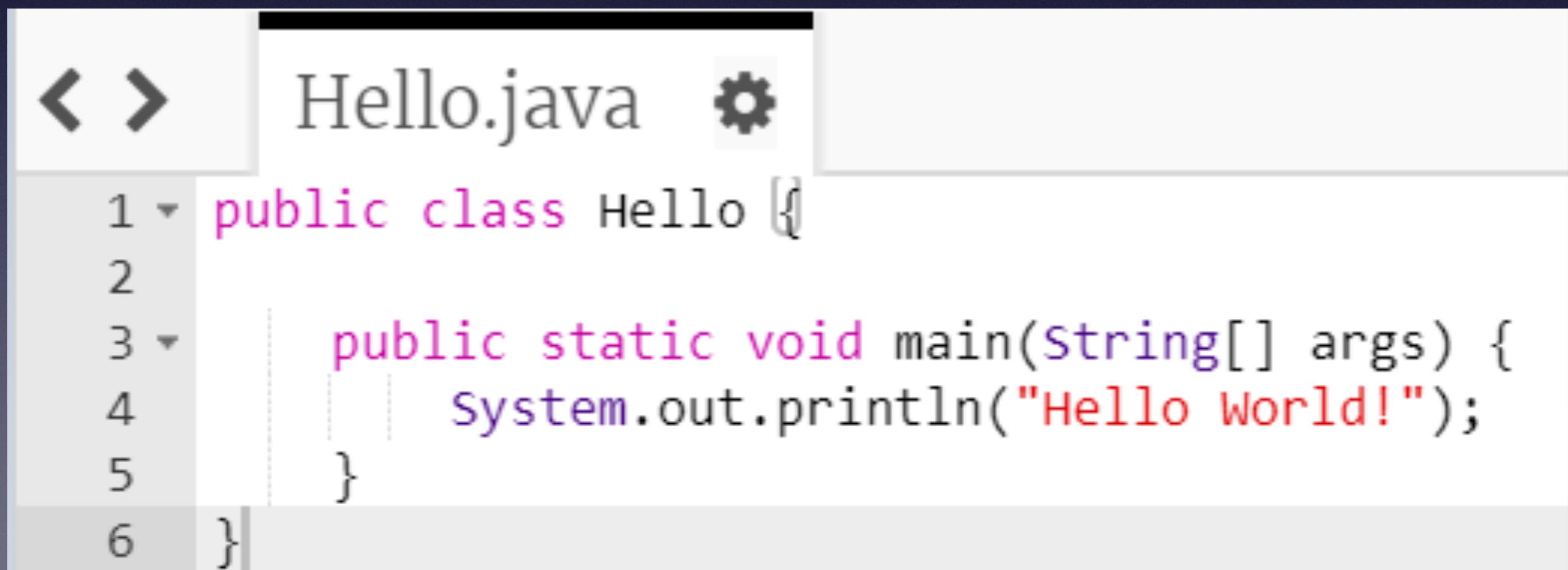
Functions (aka “methods”)

It's expected that you have done programming with these
already in some language

Over the next two weeks we'll go over how these work in
Java

A basic Java “Hello World” program

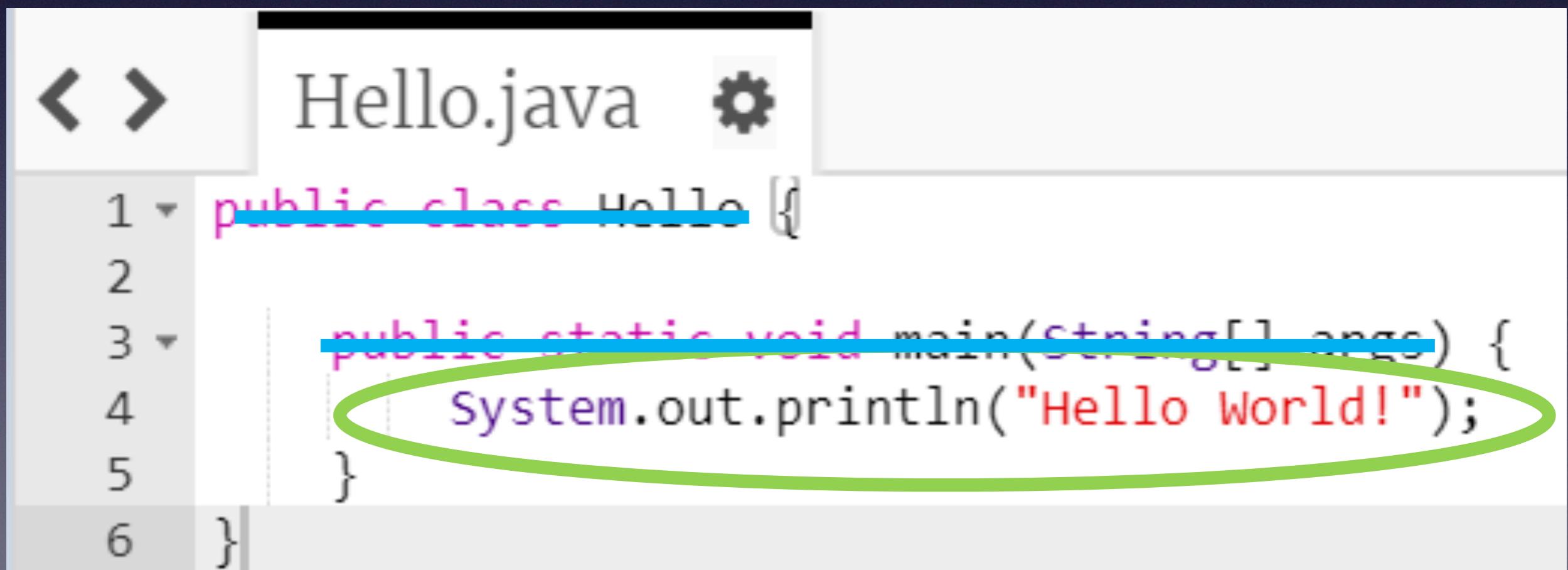
- Click on the link to the “Four 4s Challenge” of just go to [CP Java Website](#)
- It might look complicated at first, but . . .



```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
5     }  
6 }
```

A basic Java program

- It turns out that **this** line is much more important than the **others**
- So we can ignore everything except the code circled in green



```
1 * public class Hello {  
2  
3 *     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4 *         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
5 *     }  
6 }
```

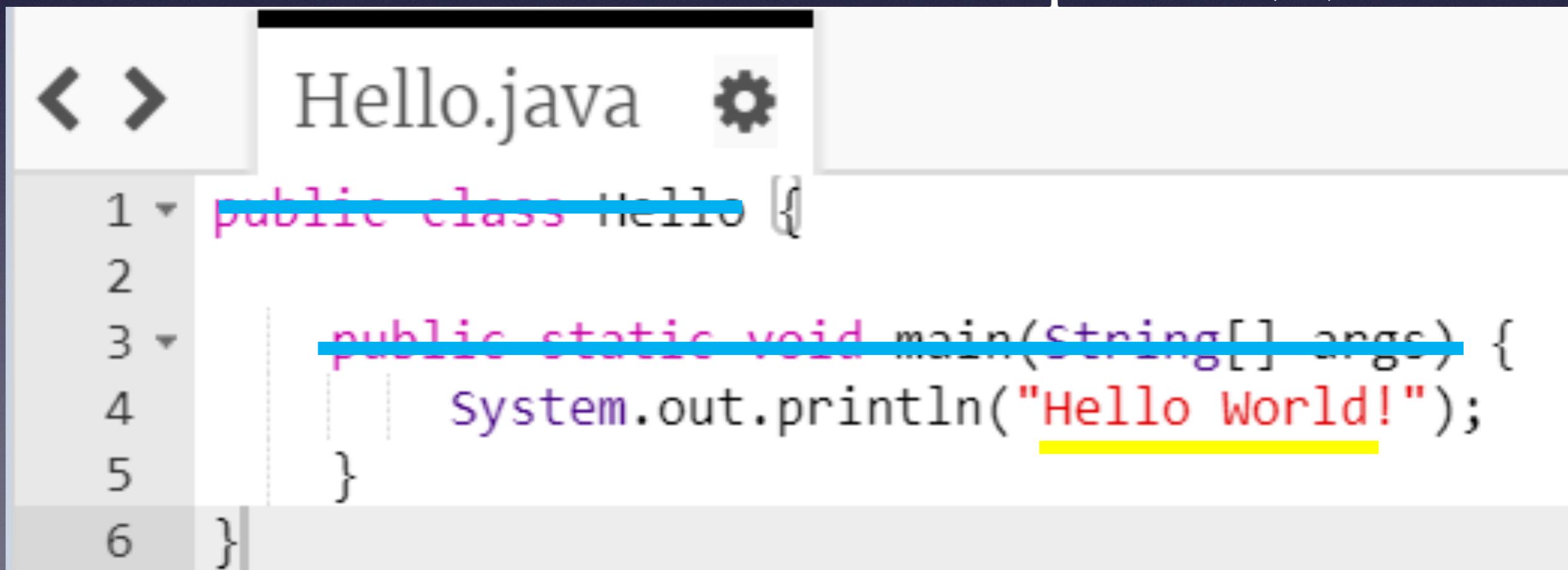
Statements

- The circled code is an example of a *statement*
- It's like an English sentence
- A semi-colon marks the end of a Java statement

```
1 * public class Hello {  
2  
3 *     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4 *         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
5 *     }  
6 }
```

String

- "Hello World!" is a Java String
- A String is a collection of letters, digits, punctuation and/or spaces
- The beginning and end of the String are marked with double quotes ("")



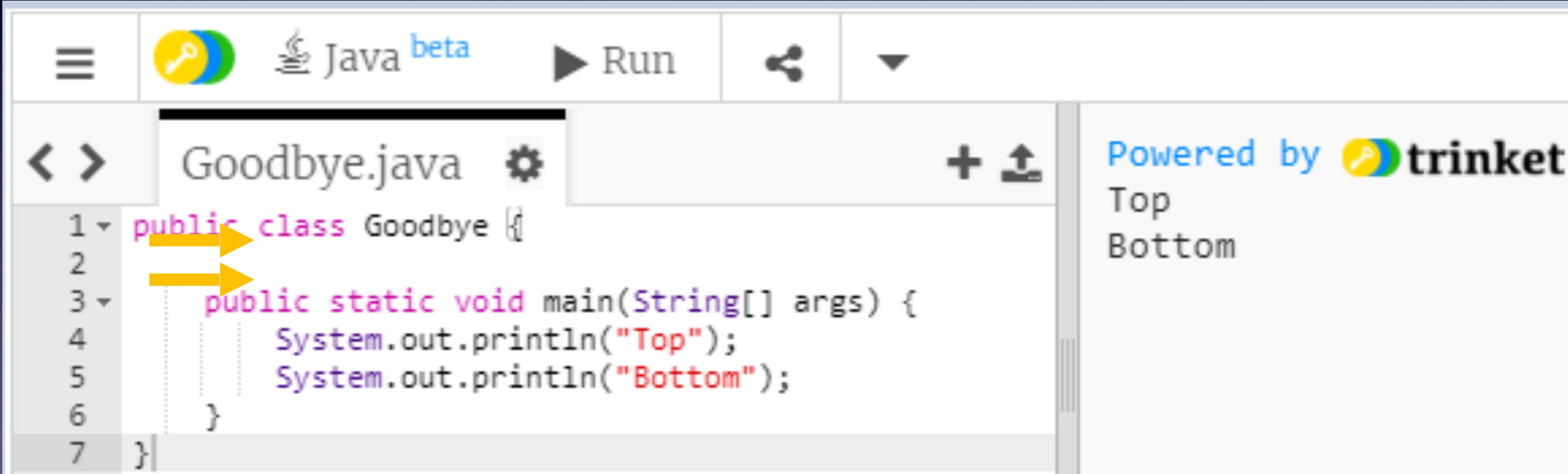
A screenshot of a Java code editor showing a file named "Hello.java". The code contains a single class definition:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
5     }  
6 }
```

The word "Hello" in the class name and the string "Hello World!" in the println statement are highlighted in red. The string "Hello World!" is also underlined with a yellow line.

print() vs println()

- `System.out.println()` prints first and then goes to the next line



A screenshot of a Java code editor window titled "Goodbye.java". The code contains the following:

```
1 public class Goodbye {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.println("Top");  
4         System.out.println("Bottom");  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

Two yellow arrows point to the first two lines of the code: "public class Goodbye {" and "public static void main(String[] args) {". To the right of the code editor, there is a "Powered by trinket" logo and links for "Top" and "Bottom".

print() vs println()

- `System.out.print()` prints, but it does NOT go to the next line
- If we change the first statement to `System.out.print()` "Bottom" is printed on the same line as "Top"



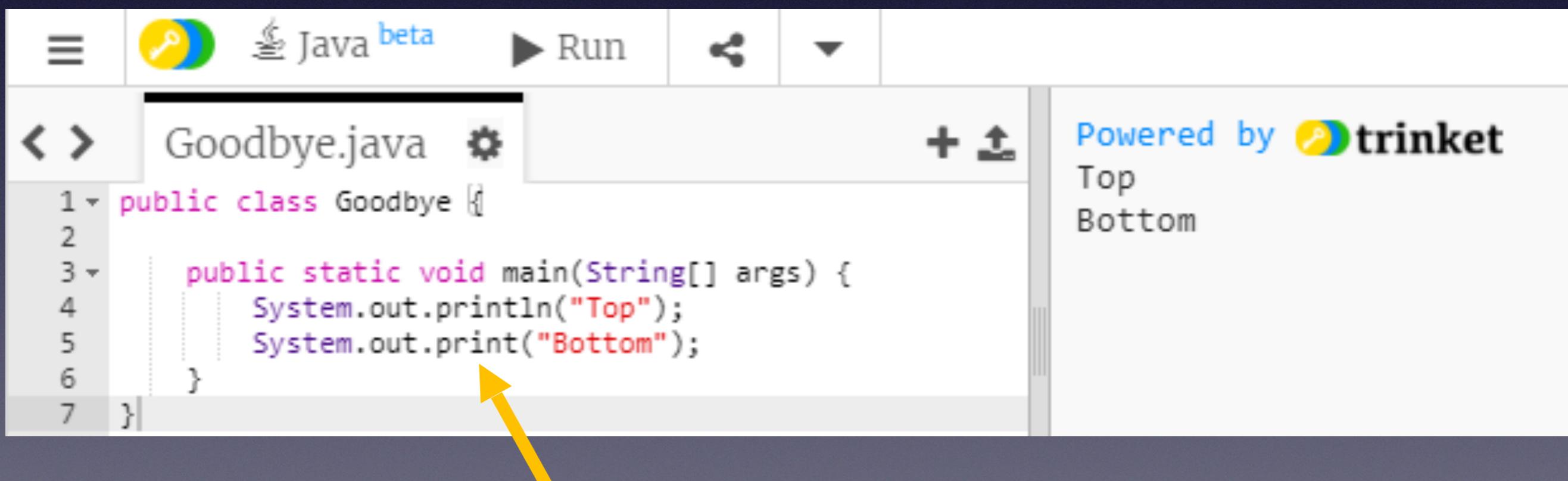
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file, run, and share, along with tabs for Java beta and Run. The main window displays a file named Goodbye.java with the following code:

```
1 public class Goodbye {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.print("Top");  
5         System.out.println("Bottom");  
6     }  
7 }
```

A yellow arrow points to the `System.out.print("Top");` line. To the right of the code editor, there is a sidebar with the text "Powered by trinket" and "TopBottom" followed by a green horizontal bar.

print() vs println()

- Changing the second statement to **System.out.print()** doesn't change the output since nothing is printed after "Bottom"



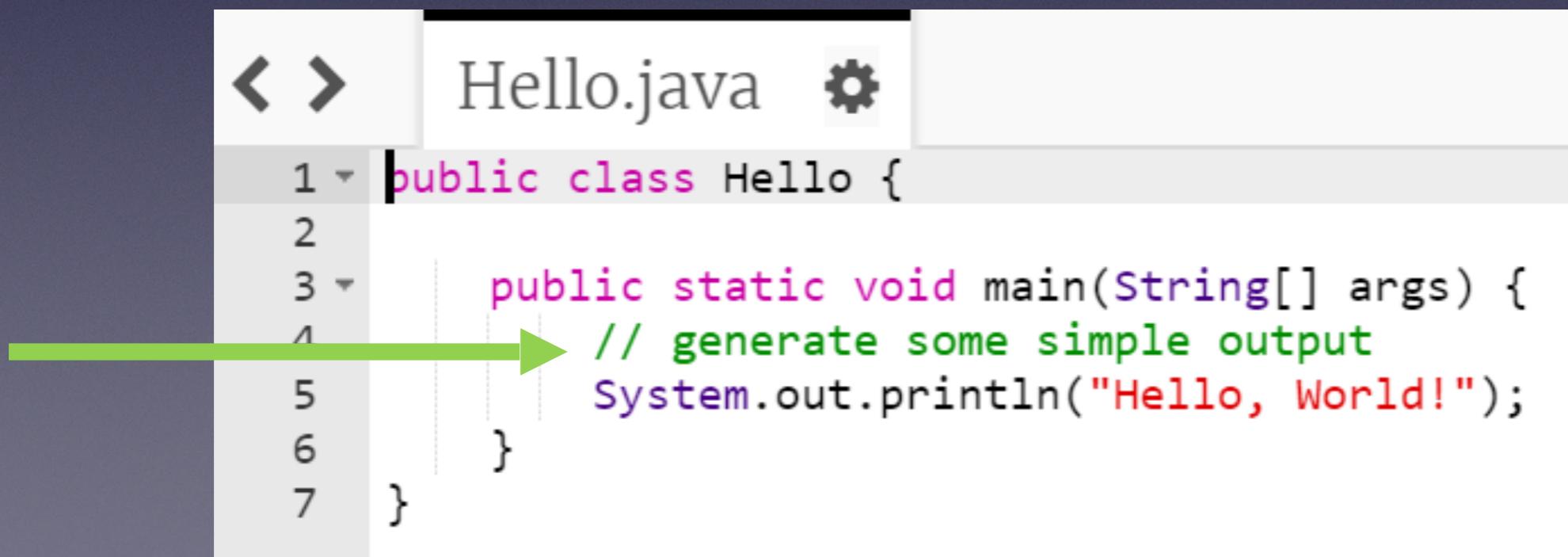
```
Goodbye.java
public class Goodbye {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Top");
        System.out.print("Bottom");
    }
}
```

Powered by trinket
Top
Bottom

A screenshot of a Java code editor window titled "Goodbye.java". The code defines a class "Goodbye" with a main method that prints "Top" followed by "Bottom" on the same line. A yellow arrow points to the "print" method call. The editor interface includes tabs for "Java beta", a "Run" button, and sharing options. On the right, it says "Powered by trinket" with "Top" and "Bottom" buttons.

Comments

- Comments have no effect on the execution of the program, but they make it easier for other programmers (and your future self) to understand what you meant to do



```
1 < > public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         // generate some simple output  
5         System.out.println("Hello, World!");  
6     }  
7 }
```

Escape Sequences

- Special characters
- In Java, Escape Sequences begin with a backslash \
- *A good way to remember the difference between a backslash and a forward slash is that a backslash leans backwards (\), while a forward slash leans forward (/)*

Common Java Escape Sequences

- \n Insert a newline in the text at this point

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations, a key icon, and a "Java beta" tab. Below the toolbar, the code editor window displays a file named "Goodbye.java". The code contains the following Java code:

```
1 public class Goodbye {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("Top\nBottom");  
4     }  
5 }
```

A large green arrow points upwards from the bottom of the slide towards the "\n" character in the third line of the code. To the right of the code editor, there's a sidebar with the text "Powered by trinket" and links for "Top" and "Bottom".

Common Java Escape Sequences

- `\t` Insert a tab in the text at this point

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following details:

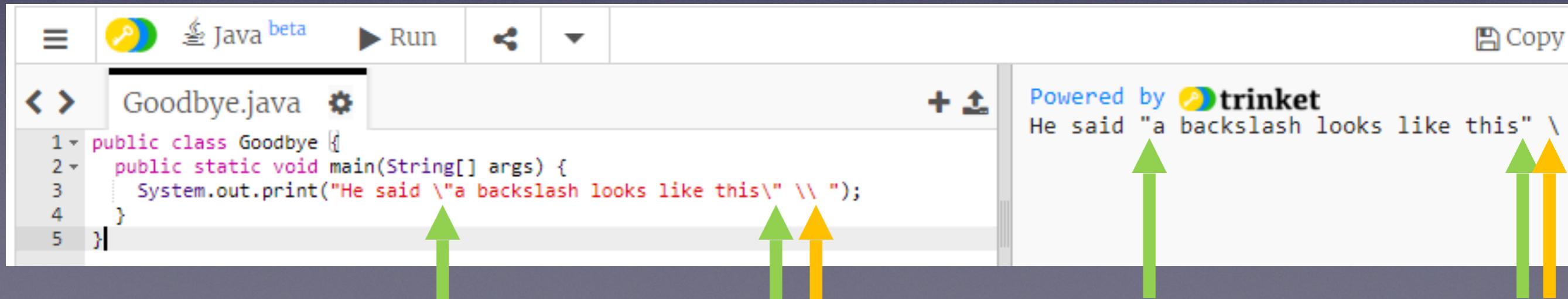
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", "Run", and other development tools.
- File List:** Shows "Goodbye.java" as the active file.
- Code Editor:** Displays the following Java code:

```
1 public class Goodbye {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("x\tx\tx\tx");  
4     }  
5 }
```

Three green arrows point upwards from the bottom of the slide towards the three tabs in the string "System.out.print("x\tx\tx\tx");".
- Output Area:** Shows the output "x x x x" followed by four green double-headed arrows and the text "Powered by trinket".

Common Java Escape Sequences

- `\'` Insert a single quote character
- `\\"` Insert a double quote character
- `\\"\\` Insert a backslash character



A screenshot of a Java code editor showing a file named `Goodbye.java`. The code contains the following:

```
1 public class Goodbye {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("He said \"a backslash looks like this\" \\\\ ");  
4     }  
5 }
```

The output window shows the result of the `System.out.print` statement: "He said "a backslash looks like this"" followed by a backslash character. Three green arrows point from the escape sequences in the code to the corresponding characters in the output. One green arrow points to the double quotes in the string, another points to the backslash before the final closing double quote, and a third points to the backslash character itself.

Formatting Java code

- In Java programs, some spaces are required
- For example, you need at least one space between keywords
- The program below is not legal

```
publicclassGoodbye{  
  
    publicstaticvoidmain(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("Goodbye, ");  
        System.out.println("cruel world");  
    }  
}
```

Formatting Java code

- But most other spaces are optional
- For example, this program is legal but hard to read

```
public class Goodbye { public static void main(String[] args)
{ System.out.print("Goodbye, "); System.out.println
("cruel world");}}
```

Formatting for easier reading

- The blank space (also called “white space”) commonly used to format code is:
 - Indentation inside of { }
 - One statement per line

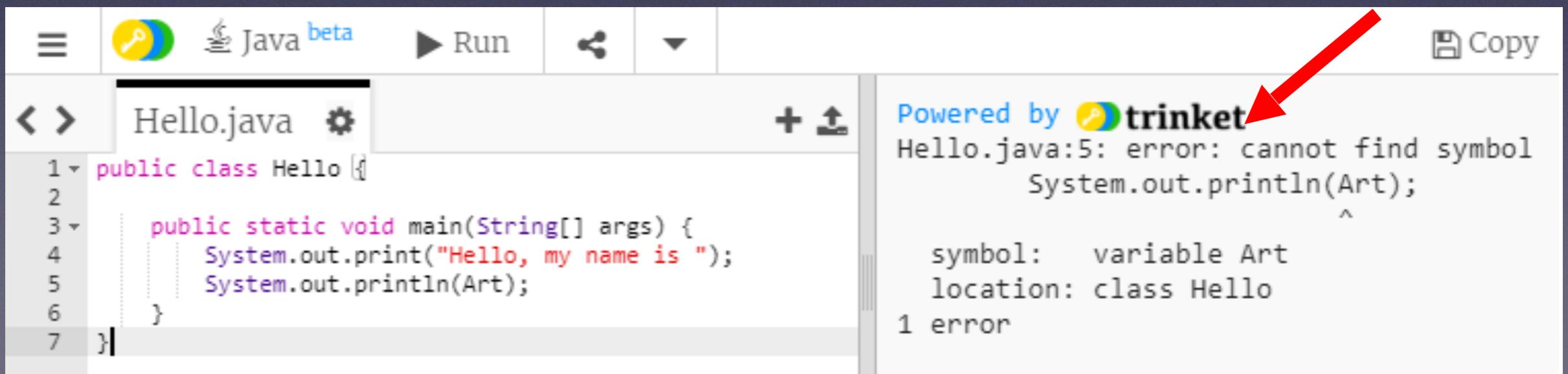
```
public class Goodbye {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("Goodbye, ");  
        System.out.println("cruel world");  
    }  
}
```

Debugging

- Errors in programs are called “bugs”
- The process of fixing program errors is called “debugging”
- It’s good to work around other programmers when you are learning a new programming language
- Asking for help with debugging is a part of learning

Errors

- When you write Java programs you will often get an **error message**
- When you are learning a new programming language, errors are a fact of life
- Errors are ok, just fix them and move on



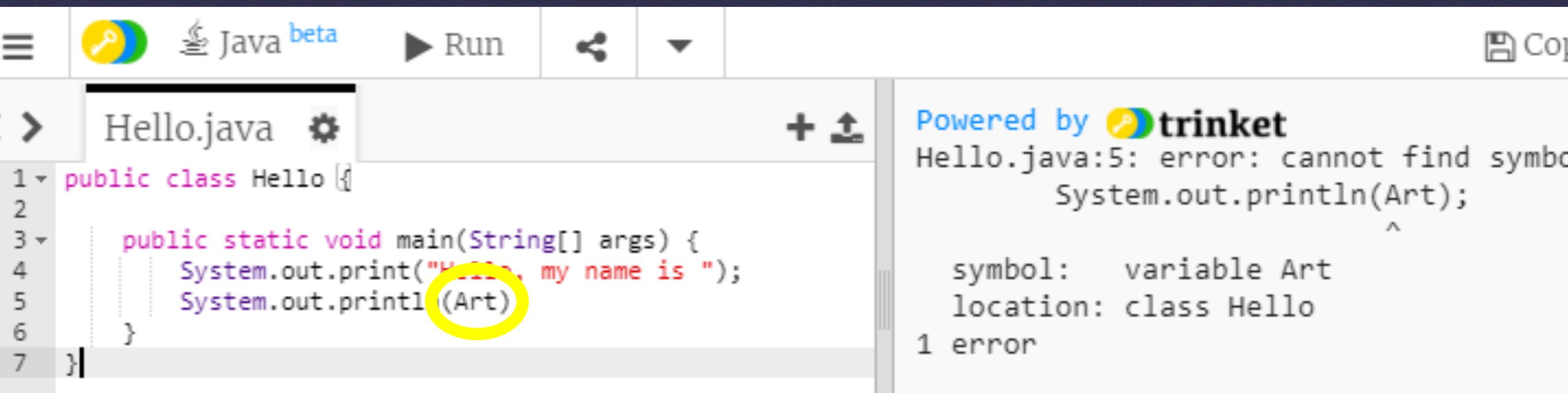
A screenshot of a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", a run button, and a copy button. The main area shows a file named "Hello.java" with the following code:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("Hello, my name is ");  
4         System.out.println(Art);  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

The code contains a syntax error at line 7, where "Art" is used instead of "args". The status bar at the bottom right displays the error message: "Powered by trinket" followed by "Hello.java:5: error: cannot find symbol System.out.println(Art); symbol: variable Art location: class Hello 1 error". A red arrow points from the text "Powered by trinket" towards the error message.

Syntax error

- In this case I made a *syntax* error
- *Syntax* is the grammar and spelling of a computer language
- Here I forgot the double quotes around my name



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file operations, a Java logo, and tabs for "Java beta". Below the tabs, the code editor displays a file named "Hello.java". The code contains a simple Java program with a main method that prints "Hello, my name is " followed by the variable "Art". A yellow circle highlights the closing parenthesis of the println call. The right side of the interface shows the output from the compiler, which indicates a syntax error at line 5: "Hello.java:5: error: cannot find symbol System.out.println(Art);". It also provides details about the error: "symbol: variable Art" and "location: class Hello".

```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("Hello, my name is ");  
        System.out.println(Art);  
    }  
}
```

Powered by trinket
Hello.java:5: error: cannot find symbol
System.out.println(Art);
^
symbol: variable Art
location: class Hello
1 error

Logic error

- This time I misspelled my name
- The computer doesn't know my name, so the program runs incorrectly without an error message



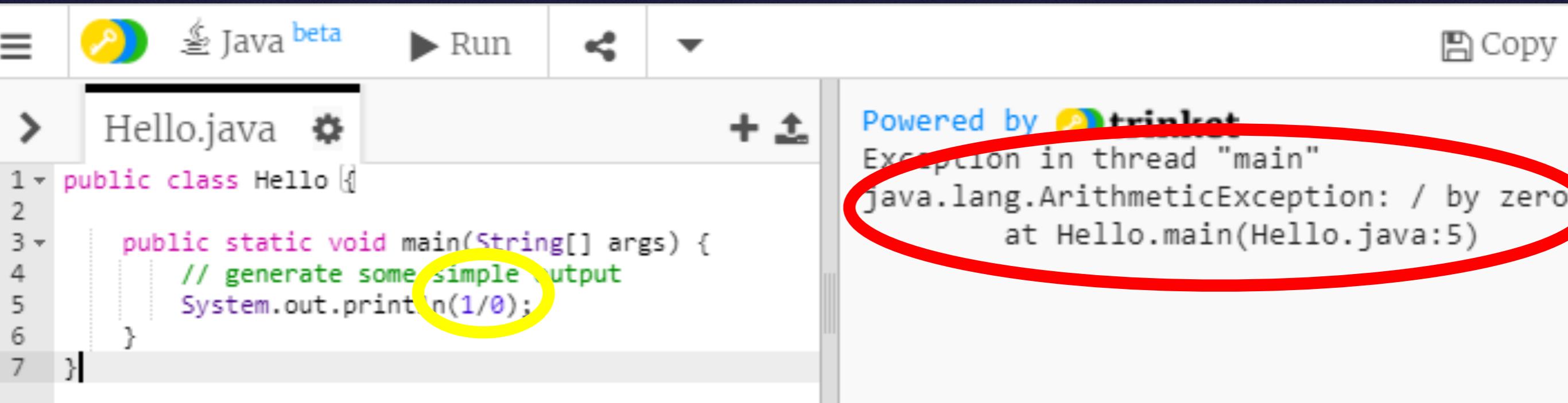
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file, run, and share, and displays "Java beta". The code editor window shows a file named "Hello.java" with the following content:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.print("Hello, my name is ");  
5         System.out.println("Arg")  
6     }  
7 }
```

A yellow circle highlights the misspelling "Arg" in the println statement. To the right, the output window shows the result of running the program: "Hello, my name is Arg". The word "Arg" is circled in green, indicating it is the error being discussed.

(Run time) Exceptions

- Sometimes a logic error crashes the computer and stops the running program
- Here I made the logic error of dividing by zero



```
Java beta
```

Run

Copy

Hello.java

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         // generate some simple output  
4         System.out.println(1/0);  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

Powered by trinket

Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.ArithmetricException: / by zero
at Hello.main(Hello.java:5)

Arithmetc in Java

+ **-** ***** **/**

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

Literals vs. Expressions

- Double quotes around text tells Java it is an expression
- Java will **print** an expression exactly as written

Literals vs. Expressions

- Here's an expression "4/4"
- Java prints it in exactly the same form

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with the following interface elements:

- Top bar: Includes a key icon, the text "Java beta", a "Run" button, and other standard IDE icons.
- Project navigation: Shows "Hello.java" selected.
- Code editor: Displays the following Java code:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println("4/4");  
5         System.out.println(4/4);  
6     }  
7 }
```
- Output panel: Shows the printed output:

Powered
4/4
1

The output "4/4" is circled in red.

Literals vs. Expressions

- Here's an expression $4 / 4$
- Java evaluates it to get an answer 1
- And then prints it

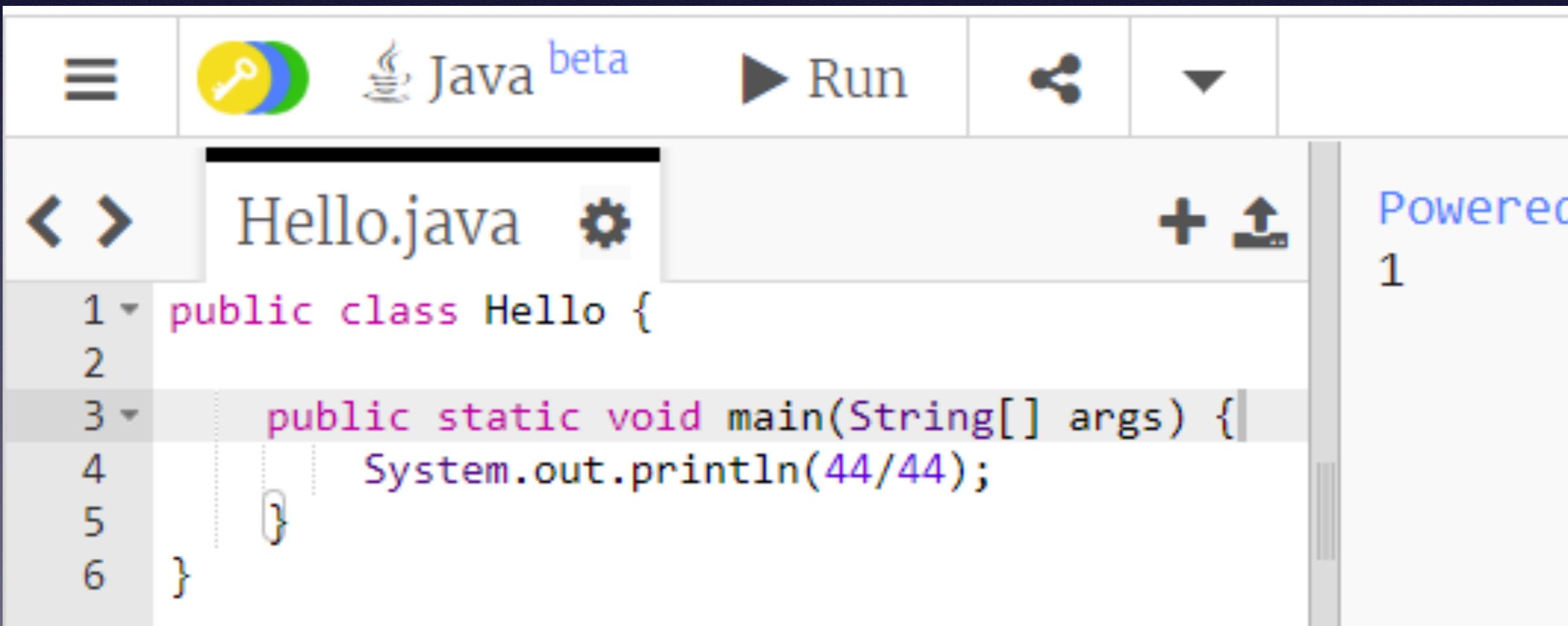
```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("4/4");  
        System.out.println(4/4);  
    }  
}
```

Four 4s challenge

- Use exactly four 4's to write an expression that evaluates to every integer from 1 to 10, using only $+$ $-$ $*$ $/$ and $()$
- No decimals, factorials, square roots, exponents, etc.

Four 4s challenge

- Print 10 expressions that use arithmetic and four 4s that evaluate to 1 through 10
- Here's one way to do the first



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The title bar says "Java beta". The left sidebar shows a file named "Hello.java". The code editor window contains the following Java code:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println(44/44);  
5     }  
6 }
```

The code prints the value 1 to the console.

Four 4s challenge

- Here's another way to do the first
- If you have extra time, try to get 11, 12, 13, etc.

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for file operations, a key icon, the word "Java" with a "beta" badge, a "Run" button, and other settings. Below the toolbar, the file "Hello.java" is selected. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println((4+4)/(4+4));  
5     }  
6 }
```

The code prints the value 0.5 when run. The editor interface includes a sidebar on the right with a "POWER" section showing the number 1.

Chapter 2

- Variables
- Types
- Declarations
- Initializations
- Comments
- % (modulus) and Integer division
- + and Strings

Variables

- Think of a variable as a place to store a value that you will use later
- The value of a variable can *change* (think *vary*)
- A Java variable has size limits for its *type* (for example, integers are limited to values between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647)
- Every Java variable has a *type* and a *name*

Variables: Parking space analogy

- Like a parking space, a variable can store a value (think *vehicle*) until you need it later



Variables: Parking space analogy

- Parking spaces are often labeled so you can find your car later when you need it
- Lets say that **G210** is the *name* of this parking space



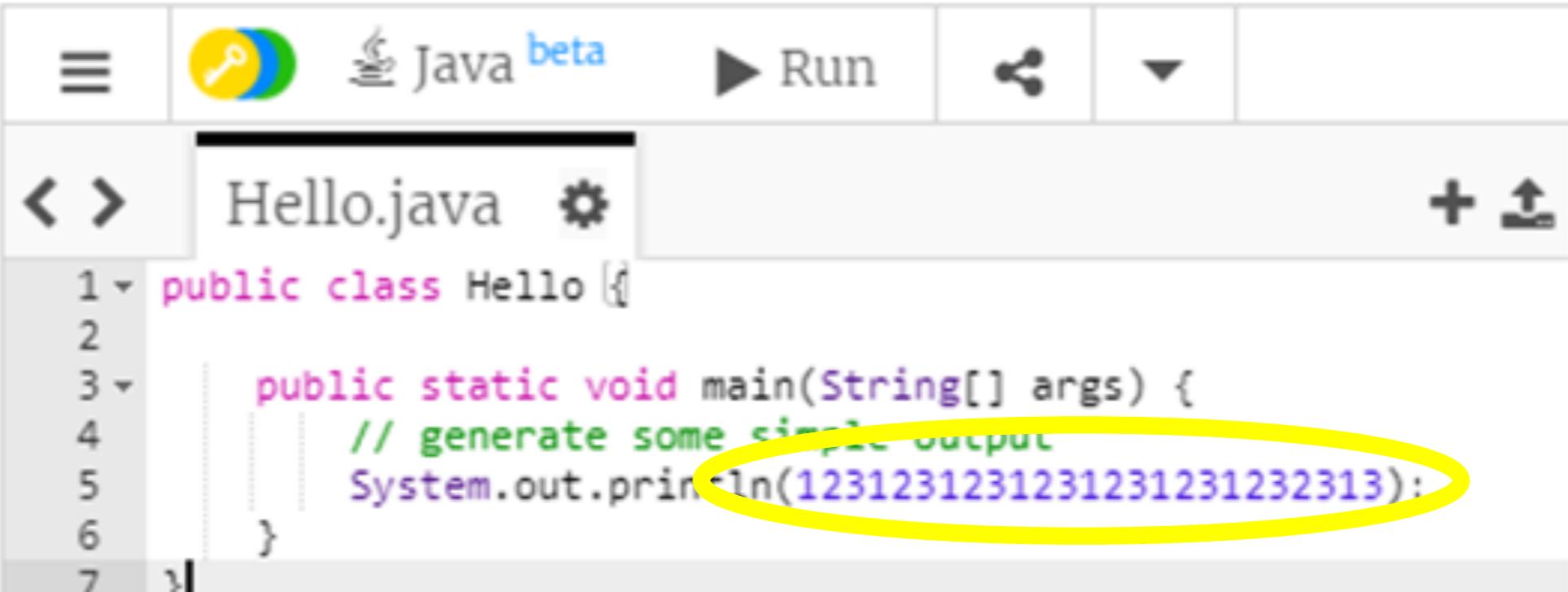
Variables: Parking space analogy

- In addition to a *name*, parking spaces can have a *type* that sets size limits



What is the error?

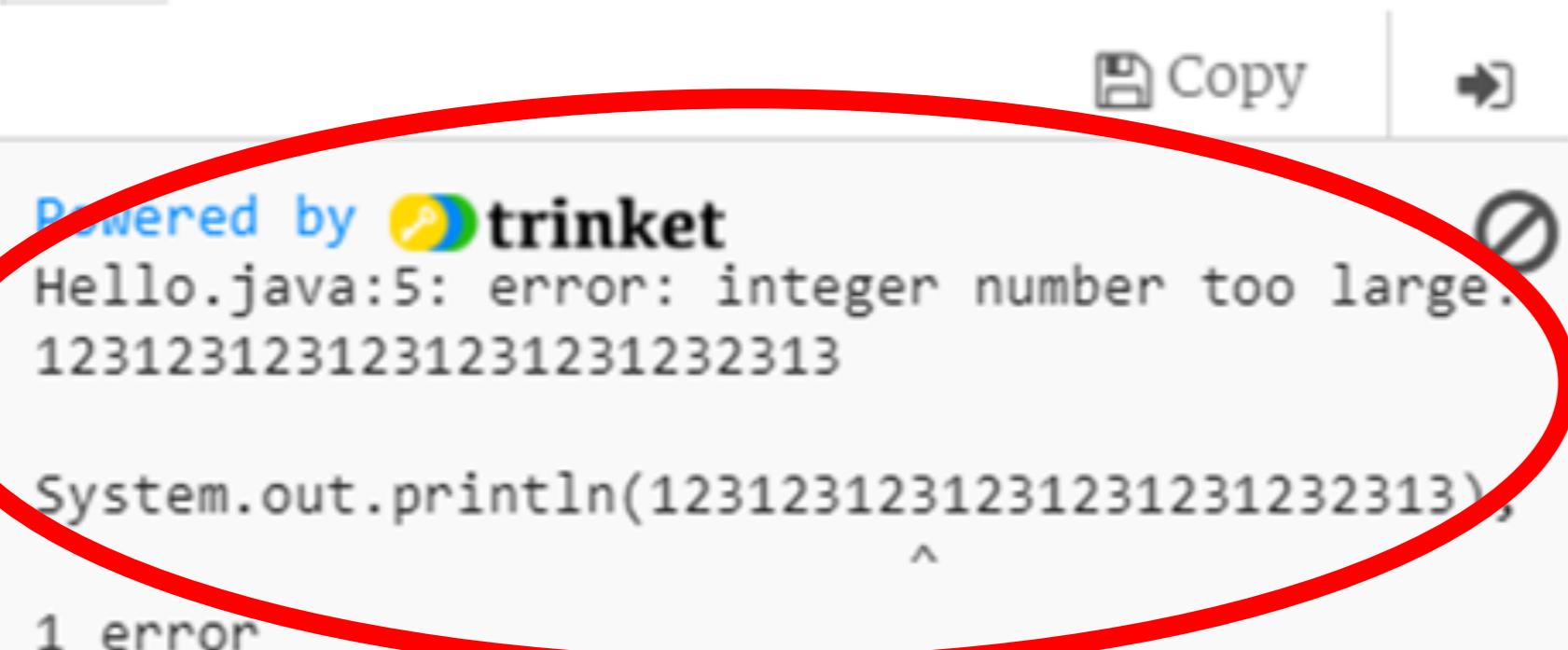
- We are trying to print an integer that is too large for Java's integer size



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following code:

```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // generate some simple output  
        System.out.println(1231231231231231231232313);  
    }  
}
```

A yellow oval highlights the line `System.out.println(1231231231231231231232313);`. A red oval highlights the error message in the terminal window below:



```
Powered by trinket  
Hello.java:5: error: integer number too large.  
1231231231231231231232313  
  
System.out.println(1231231231231231231232313),  
^  
1 error
```

The terminal output indicates a single error due to the integer being too large.

Primitive data types

- In Java (unlike Python or JavaScript) variables have *types*
- Each type has size limits
- For this class, you need to know 5 basic (aka “primitive”) types:
 - **int**
 - **float**
 - **double**
 - **boolean**
 - **char**

Primitive data types

- **int** holds a single integer value between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647
- **float** a decimal value with up to 7 digits
- **double** a decimal value with up to 15 digits
- A **boolean** can only hold values that evaluate to either **true** or **false**
- **char** holds a single letter, digit, space or punctuation mark and must be enclosed in *single quotes*, like this: 'G'

float vs. double

- **float** is short for *floating point*, another name for *decimal point*
- **double** gets its name because of its size, it has about twice as many digits as a **float**

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following details:

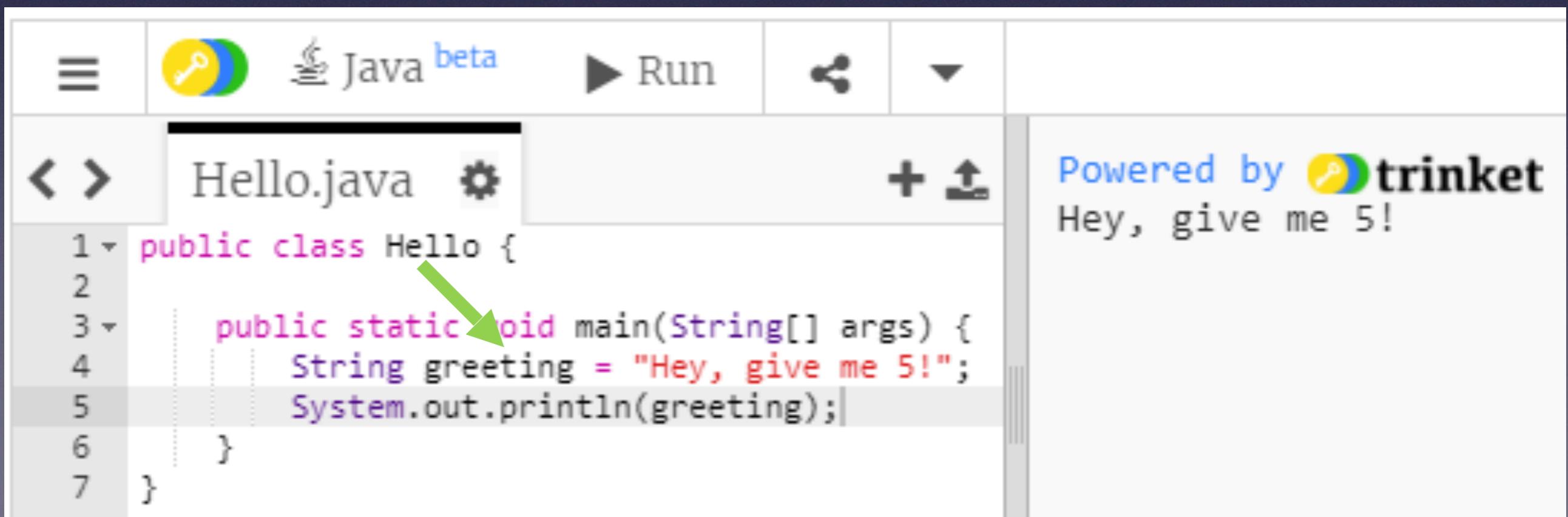
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", a "Run" button, and a share icon.
- Code Area:** A file named "Hello.java" is open. The code prints the value of $5/9.0$ using both the `double` type and the `float` type.

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         double dNum = 5/9.0;  
4         System.out.println(dNum);  
5         System.out.println((float)dNum);  
6     }  
7 }  
8 }
```

- Output Area:** Shows the output of the program. It displays two lines of text: "0.5555555555555556" and "0.555556". A yellow arrow points from the first line to the `double` output, and a green arrow points from the second line to the `float` output.
- Powered by:** The platform is powered by trinket, as indicated by the logo and text.

String variables

- A **String** variable can store text with any number of letters, digits, punctuation marks and spaces
- The beginning and end of the text is marked with double quotes ("")



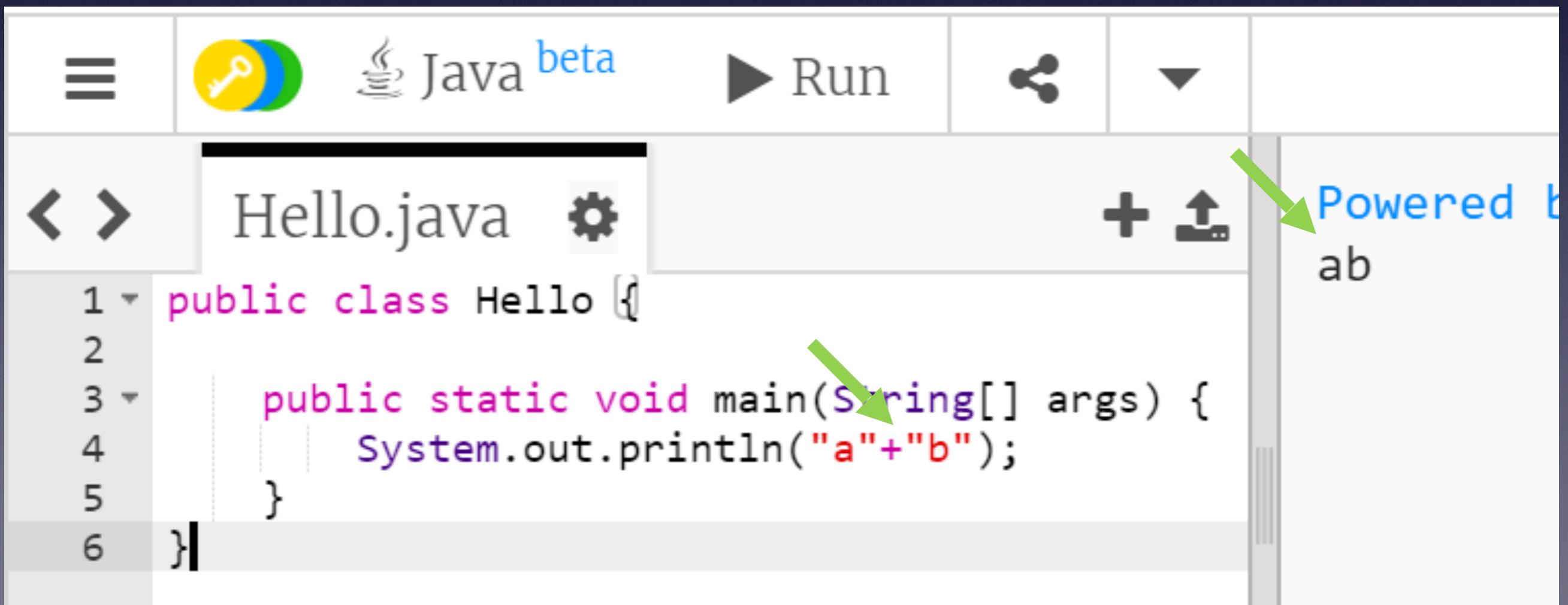
A screenshot of a Java code editor interface. The top bar shows the Java logo and the word "Java beta". Below the bar, a file named "Hello.java" is open. The code in the editor is:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         String greeting = "Hey, give me 5!";  
4         System.out.println(greeting);  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

A green arrow points to the string literal "Hey, give me 5!" in line 4. To the right of the editor, there is a preview window showing the output of the code: "Powered by trinket Hey, give me 5!".

+ and Strings

- Using + with **Strings** isn't addition arithmetic, it's called *concatenation*
- That's a fancy word that means making bigger **Strings** out of little ones



```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("a"+ "b");  
    }  
}
```

+ and Strings

- Java executes from left to right so, $1 + 2$ is 3, and $3 + "Hello"$ is "3Hello"
- $"Hello" + 1$ is "Hello1", and $"Hello1" + 2$ is "Hello12"

```
System.out.println(1 + 2 + "Hello");  
// the output is 3Hello
```

```
System.out.println("Hello" + 1 + 2);  
// the output is Hello12
```

- We could make 11 with four 4s by putting an empty **String** in the middle
- (**String** concatenation is not allowed in the rules of the four 4s challenge though)

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a file named "Hello.java". The code is as follows:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         System.out.println(4/4+"\""+4/4);  
5     }  
6 }
```

A red arrow points to the string literal " \"" in the code, highlighting the empty String used to separate the two division operations. A green arrow points to the output window on the right, which displays the result "11".

A Java variable declaration

- The Java statement that sets up a variable is called a *declaration*
- Here's an example declaration

```
int num;
```

- The first word of the declaration is the type
- The second word is the name that the programmer chooses

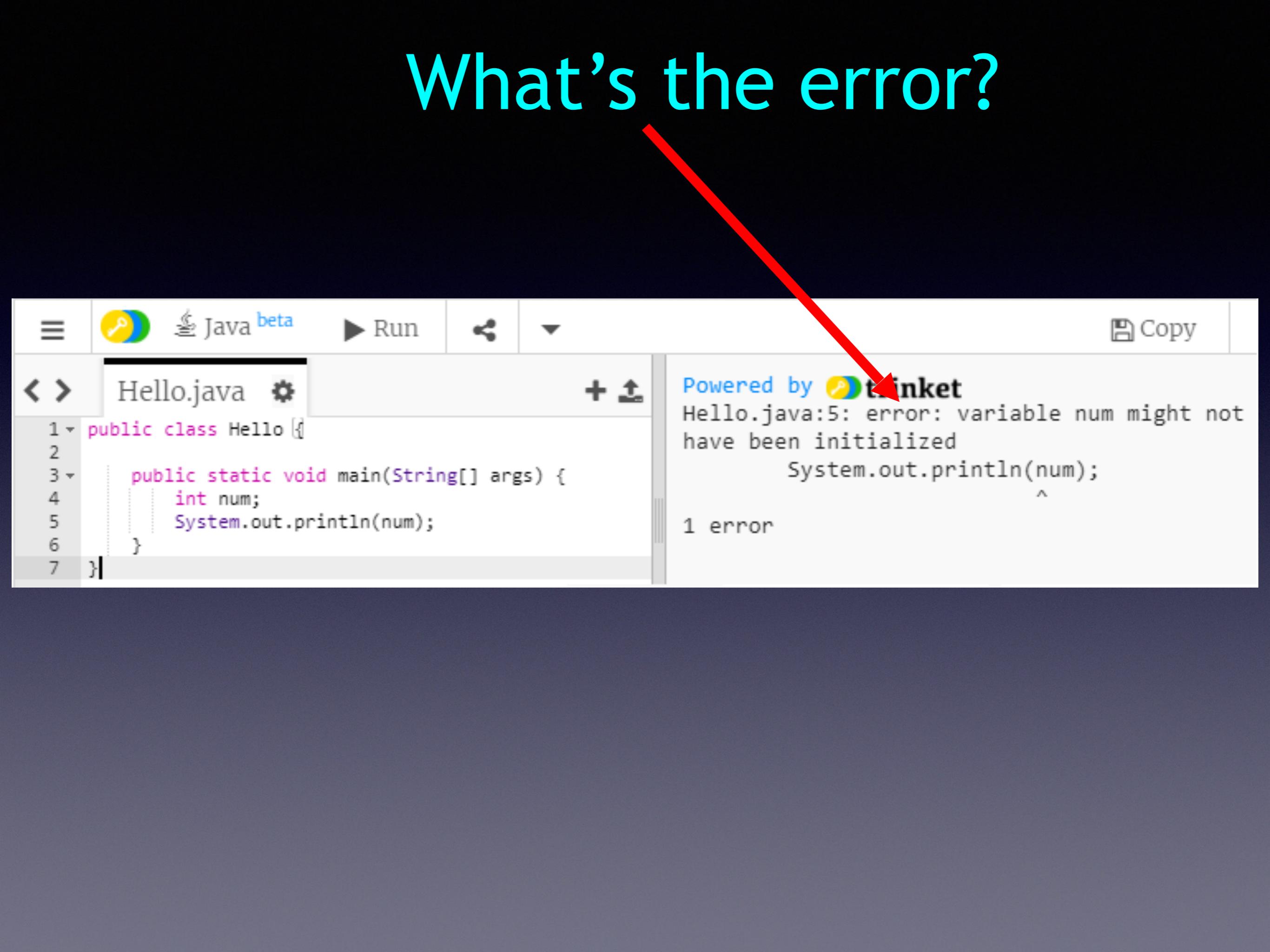
Variable names and keywords

- You can pretty much choose any name you want for a variable with a few limitations:
 - Variable names cannot
 - start with a number
 - contain a space
 - have a special meaning in Java
 - Java has about 50 reserved words or *keywords* that you are not allowed to use as variable names such as **public**, **class**, **static**, **void**, **int** ...

camelCase

- Because a Java variable name can't have spaces, a style called **camelCase** is usually used for variable names with more than one word
- **camelCase** capitalizes the first letter of each word except the first word
- Examples: **firstName**, **numberOfDogs**
- Java variable names are case-sensitive, so **firstName** is not the same as **firstname** or **FirstName**.

What's the error?



A screenshot of a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes a key icon, "Java beta" text, "Run" button, and "Copy" button. The left sidebar shows a file named "Hello.java" with a gear icon. The main editor area contains the following Java code:

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int num;  
5         System.out.println(num);  
6     }  
7 }
```

The right panel displays the build output:

Powered by  **Tinket**
Hello.java:5: error: variable num might not
have been initialized
 System.out.println(num);
 ^
1 error

A large red arrow points from the question "What's the error?" down to the "Tinket" logo in the error message.

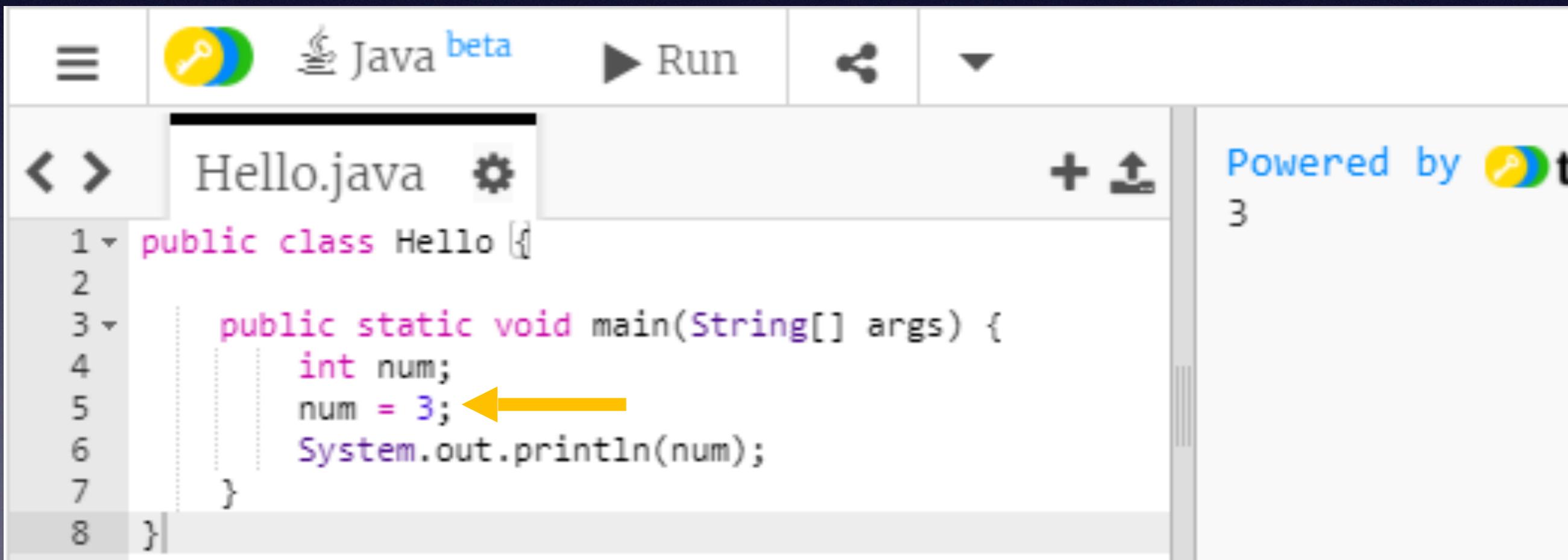
Variable initialization

- After a Java variable is declared, it needs to be *initialized*

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The file being edited is named "Hello.java". The code contains a simple main method:public class Hello {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 int num;
 System.out.println(num);
 }
}A syntax error is highlighted at the line "System.out.println(num);". The error message on the right side of the editor states: "Powered by trinket" and "Hello.java:5: error: variable num might not have been initialized System.out.println(num); ^". Below the error message, it says "1 error".

Variable initialization

- The English word “initial” means *first*
- We initialize a variable by assigning (“setting it equal to”) its *first* value



```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num;  
        num = 3; ←  
        System.out.println(num);  
    }  
}
```

Declare *and* initialize

- You can **declare** and **initialize** a variable with one line of code:

```
int num = 3;
```

- Just remember that the one line of code is doing two different steps: the **declaration** and the **initialization**

Comments

//Single Line

/*

Multi
Line

*/

- Tells the computer to ignore some text
- Used to:
 - Write notes to yourself or other programmers
 - Temporarily disable code

Arithmetic operators

+

-

*

/

%

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division
- Modulus (also *Mod* or *Modulo*) calculates the remainder of dividing two integers

Modulus and integer division

Remember how you did math in grade school?

$$5 \sqrt{8}$$

Modulus and integer division

Remember how you did math in grade school?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 \sqrt{8} \end{array}$$

Modulus and integer division

Remember how you did math in grade school?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 \sqrt{8} \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$$

Modulus and integer division

Remember how you did math in grade school?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 \overline{)8} \\ \underline{-5} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

Modulus and integer division

The modulus operator gives the remainder of an integer division expression

$$8 / 5$$

$$8 \% 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 \sqrt{8} \\ \underline{-5} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

Kahoot!

Integer Division in Java

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 8 \overline{)5} \\ \underline{-0} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

In class: Chapter 2 ex #2 & 1

- Then find a partner do ex 1: Stump the Chump

books.trinket.io/thinkjava

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Hello.java". The code is as follows:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ?? day = "Wednesday";
    ?? date = 22;
    ?? month = "August";
    ?? year = 2018;
    System.out.println("American Format:");
    System.out.print(day + ", ");
    System.out.print(month + " ");
    //your code here
    System.out.println("European Format:");
    // more of your code here
}
```

On the right side of the editor, there is a sidebar with the following information:

- Powered by trinket
- American Format: Wednesday, August 22, 2018
- European Format: Wednesday 22 August 2018

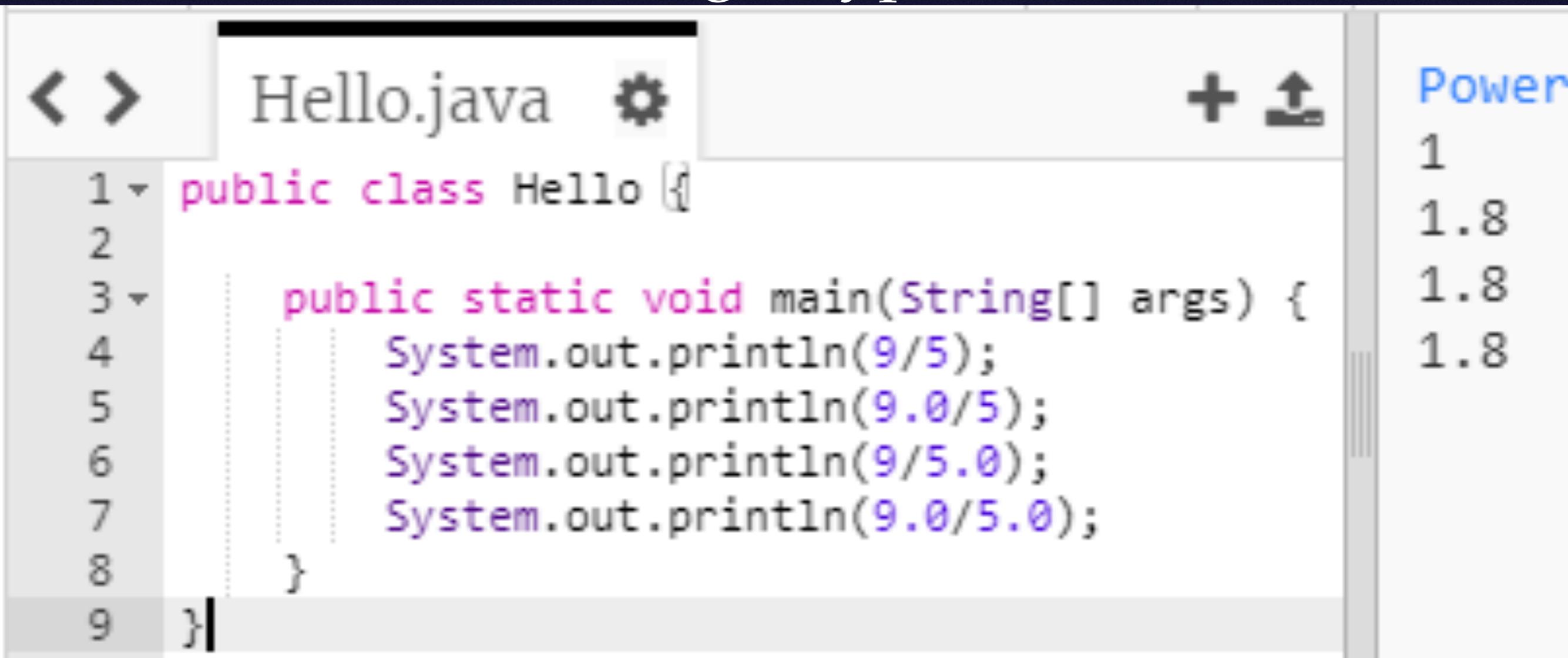
Exercise 1

If you are using this book in a class, you might enjoy this exercise. Find a partner and play “Stump the Chump”:

Start with a program that compiles and runs correctly. One player looks away while the other player adds an error to the program. Then the first player tries to find and fix the error.

In class: integers vs. decimals

- Java does division differently depending on the types of numbers
- When the types are mixed, the Java uses the larger type



```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(9/5);  
        System.out.println(9.0/5);  
        System.out.println(9/5.0);  
        System.out.println(9.0/5.0);  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a file named "Hello.java". The code contains four `System.out.println` statements. The first two statements involve integer division: `9/5` and `9.0/5`. The last two statements involve division where one or both operands are floating-point numbers: `9/5.0` and `9.0/5.0`. To the right of the code editor, there is a vertical sidebar titled "Power" with the following values listed:
1
1.8
1.8
1.8

In class: Ch2 #3 Arithmetic Operators

- 3 int variables hour, minutes, second
- You may want to create more variables as well
 - Do calculations to display:
 - Time in seconds since last midnight
 - Seconds remaining until midnight tonight
 - Percentage of day passed (hint: you will need to use at least one decimal number)

books.trinket.io/thinkjava

```
1 public class Hello {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int hour = 18, minute = 58, second = 10;  
5  
6         System.out.println("Time since midnight: " + ??);  
7         System.out.println("Time remaining today: " + ??);  
8         System.out.println("Percentage of day passed: " + ??);  
9     }  
}
```

Powered by trinket
Time since midnight: 68290 seconds
Time remaining today: 18110 seconds
Percentage of day passed: 0.7903935185185185%

Chapter 3: Input with Scanner

- `import java.util.Scanner;`
- Add scanner code to program
- `Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);`
- create a new Scanner
- `int someInteger = in.nextInt();`
- Get an integer and store it in `someInteger`

The screenshot shows a Java code editor window titled "Echo.java". The code is as follows:

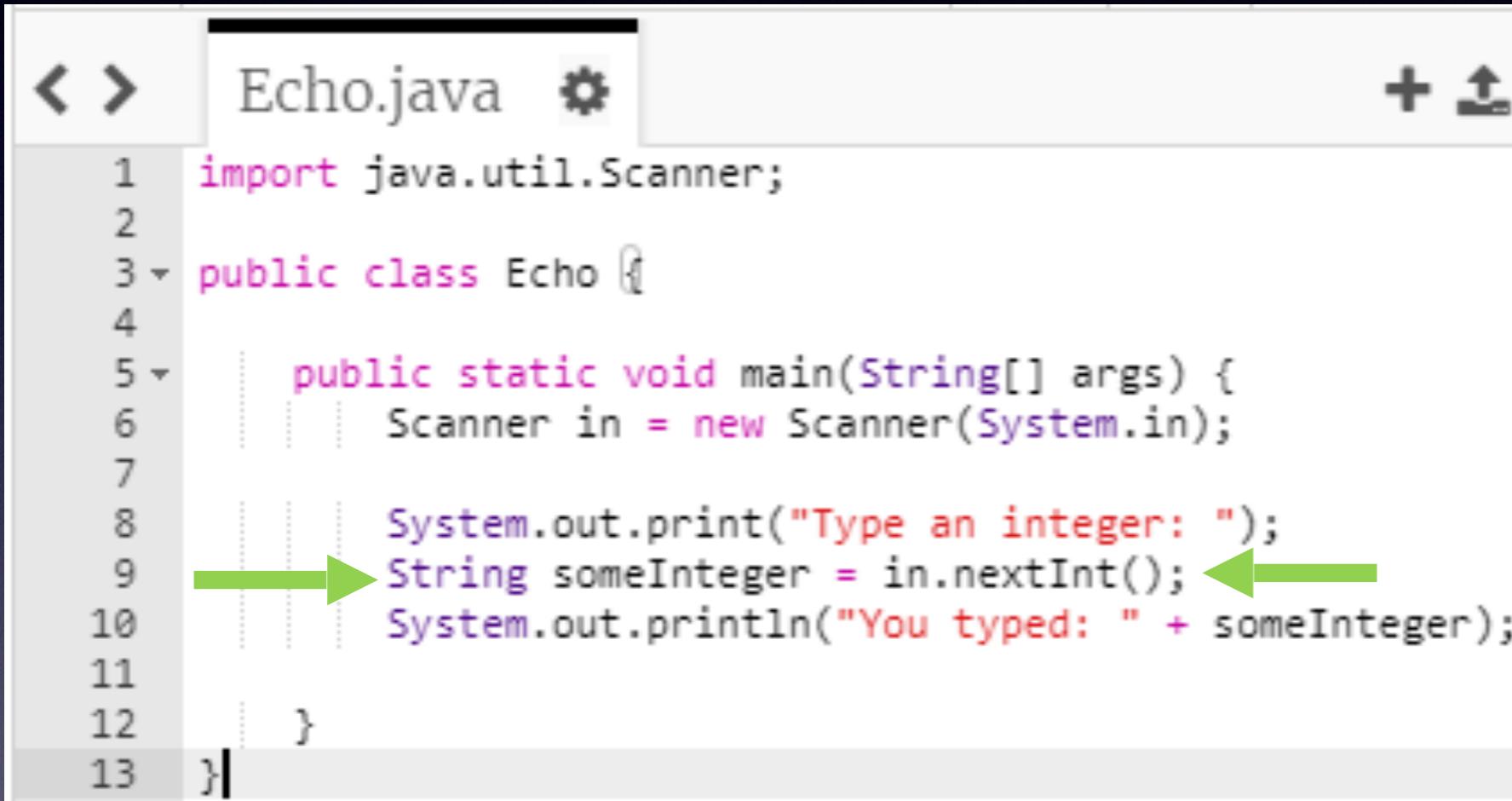
```
1 import java.util.Scanner; ← yellow arrow
2
3 public class Echo {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); ← green arrow
7
8         System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
9         int someInteger = in.nextInt(); ← yellow arrow
10        System.out.println("You typed: " + someInteger);
11    }
12 }
```

To the right of the code, there is an output window titled "Powered by trinket". It displays the following text:

Type an integer: 42
You typed: 42

Chapter 3: The types must match

- `String someInteger = in.nextInt();`
- Java won't let you store an `int` in a `String`



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file `Echo.java` open. The code defines a `Scanner` object named `in` and attempts to assign its `nextInt()` method result to a `String` variable `someInteger`. This results in a compilation error: `incompatible types: int cannot be converted to String`. The error message is displayed on the right side of the interface.

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Echo {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
7
8         System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
9         String someInteger = in.nextInt(); ←
10        System.out.println("You typed: " + someInteger);
11    }
12
13 }
```

Powered by  trinket
Echo.java:9: error:
incompatible types: int
cannot be converted to
String
String someInteger
= in.nextInt();
^
1 error

An online time converter

[www.tools4noobs.com/](https://www.tools4noobs.com/online_tools/seconds_to_hh_mm_ss/)

online tools/

seconds to hh mm ss/

- 10,000 seconds is 2 hours 46 minutes and 10 seconds

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.tools4noobs.com/online_tools/seconds_to_hh_mm_ss/ in the address bar. The page title is "Convert seconds to HH:MM:SS". The navigation bar includes links for Home, Online tools, Convert seconds to HH:MM:SS, and other site features like Summarize and Picasa S. Below the title, there's a sub-navigation menu with Home, Online tools, and Convert seconds to HH:MM:SS. A text input field labeled "Seconds:" contains the value "10000". To the right of the input field is a blue "Convert" button. At the bottom of the form, the result is displayed as "Result: 02:46:40.".

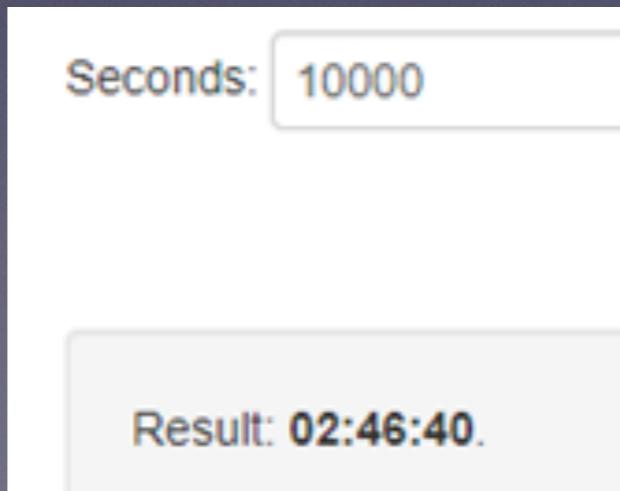
Using modulus

$10,000 / (60 * 60)$ is 2 (hours)

$10,000 \% (60 * 60)$ is 2,800

$2,800 / 60$ is 46 (minutes)

$2,800 \% 60$ is 40 (seconds)



In class: Chapter 3 Exercise 3

Write your own seconds to hours / minutes / seconds converter

You can use the Echo program in chapter 3 as a starting point

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Echo.java" with Java code. The code imports java.util.Scanner, defines a public class Echo with a main method, and calculates the equivalent time in hours, minutes, and seconds from a given number of seconds. To the right, the output window shows the program's execution: it prompts for a number of seconds (10000), then displays the result: 10000 seconds is: 2 hours 46 minutes and 40 seconds. The output is powered by trinket.

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Echo {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         int seconds;
7         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
8
9         System.out.print("Type a number of seconds: ");
10        seconds = in.nextInt();
11        System.out.println(seconds + " seconds is:");
12        int hours = seconds/(60 * 60);
13        seconds = seconds%(60*60);
14        System.out.println(hours + " hours");
15        //Your java code here
16    }
17 }
```

Powered by trinket
Type a number of seconds:
10000
10000 seconds is:
2 hours
46 minutes
and 40 seconds

Chapter 4: Functions ("methods")

- Organize code just like paragraphs organize writing
- Functions should do just one job or task
- Functions in Java are identified with parenthesis
- The parenthesis may or **may not** have something inside called an **argument**

```
System.out.println("Hello World");
```

```
in.nextInt();
```

no argument



argument

Functions can be used for an *effect* or *value*

- `System.out.println()` has an *effect*, it causes something to be displayed
- `in.nextInt()` is used to get the *value* of what the user typed
- Other functions that we will learn about in a couple days can be used to calculate mathematical *values*

void functions (aka methods)

- You can *define* (create) your own functions that are used for effect with the Java keyword **void**

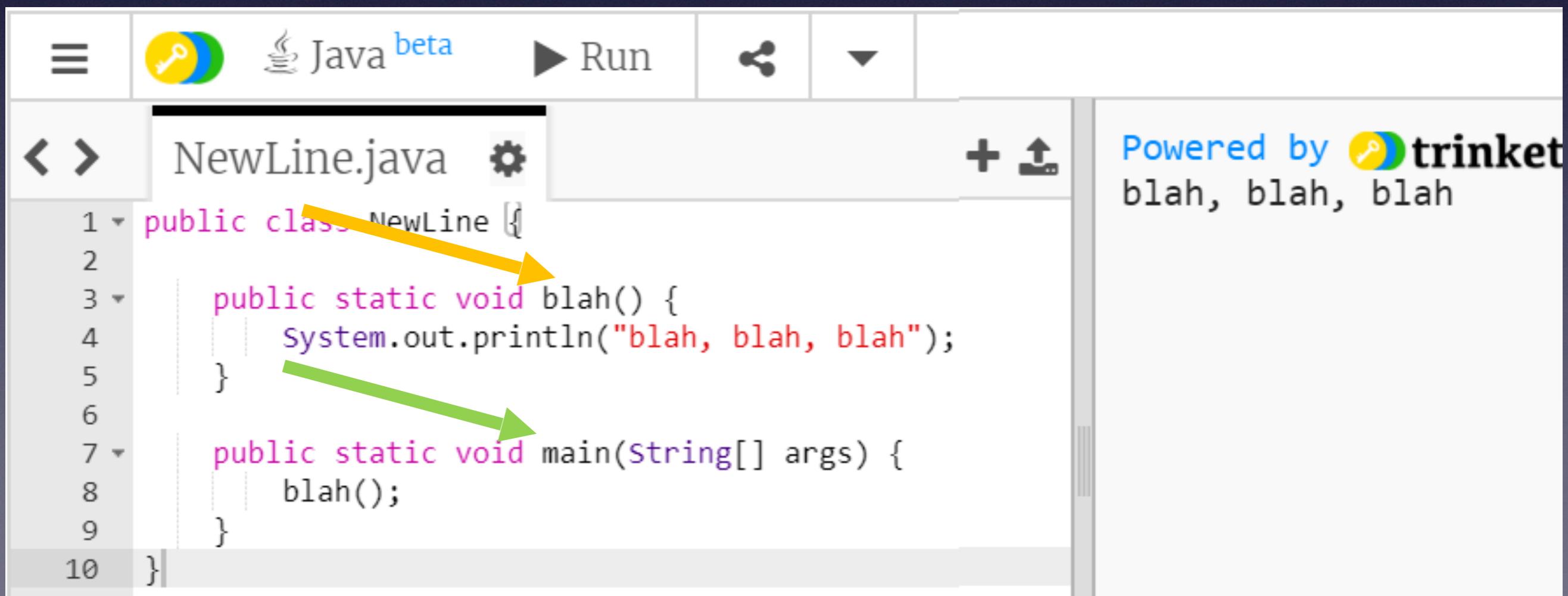
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes a menu icon, a logo with a key and gear, the text "Java beta", a "Run" button, and other icons. The left sidebar shows file navigation with "NewLine.java" selected. The main code area displays:

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void blah() {  
4         System.out.println("blah, blah, blah");  
5     }  
6  
7     public static void main(String[] args) {  
8         blah();  
9     }  
10 }
```

To the right of the code, there is a message: "Powered by trinket" followed by the output of the code: "blah, blah, blah".

void functions (aka methods)

- Functions are like paragraphs of computer code
- Every Java program has a **main** function
- There can be many other functions



```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static void blah() {
        System.out.println("blah, blah, blah");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        blah();
    }
}
```

Powered by trinket
blah, blah, blah

void functions (aka methods)

- You can *call* (use) your function by typing its name without `void`

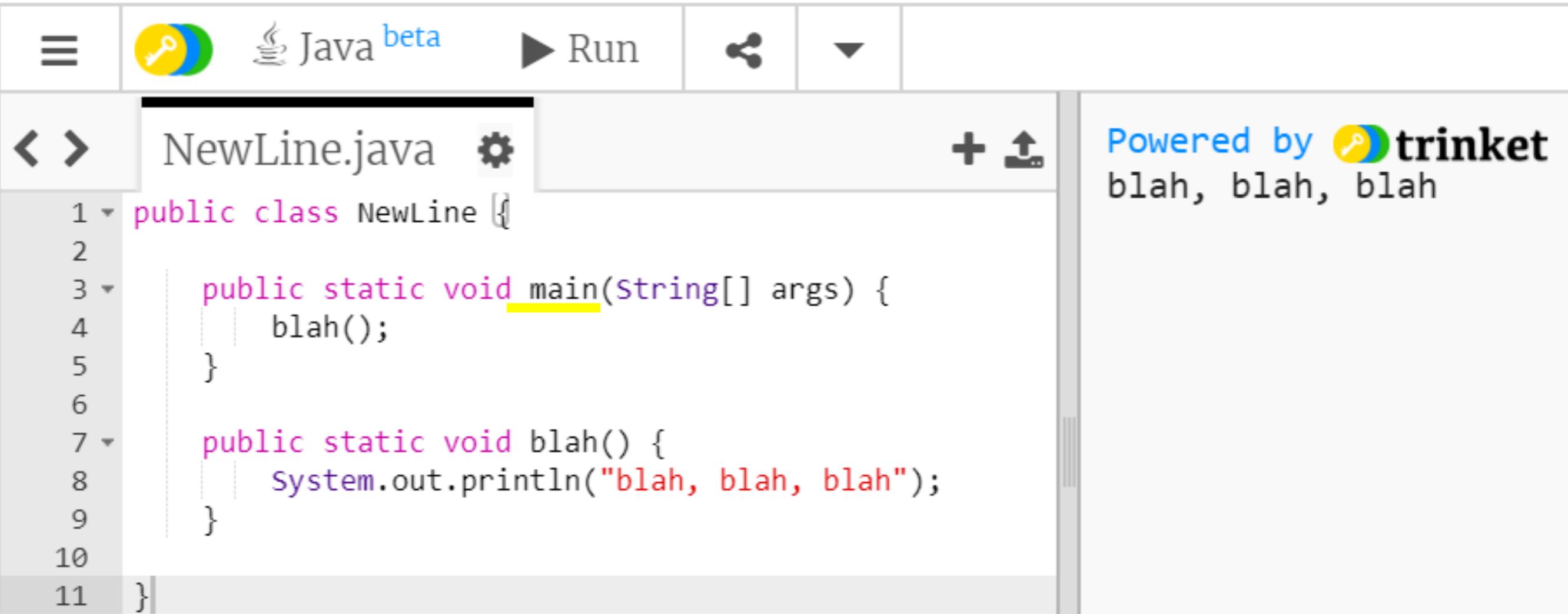
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes a menu icon, a logo with a key and gear, the text "Java beta", a "Run" button, and other icons. The left sidebar shows file navigation with "NewLine.java" selected. The main code area displays:

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void blah() {  
4         System.out.println("blah, blah, blah");  
5     }  
6  
7     public static void main(String[] args) {  
8         blah();  
9     }  
10 }
```

A yellow highlight is placed under the word "blah" in the line "blah();". To the right of the code, there is a message: "Powered by trinket" followed by the output "blah, blah, blah".

void functions (aka methods)

- Note that the order the functions are *defined* is unimportant
- Java always runs the **main** function first



```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        blah();
    }

    public static void blah() {
        System.out.println("blah, blah, blah");
    }
}
```

Powered by trinket
blah, blah, blah

void functions (aka methods)

- The order of the function *calls* is important
- Functions can be reused as many times as you want

```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        blah();
        boring();
        blah();
    }

    public static void blah() {
        System.out.println("blah, blah, blah");
    }

    public static void boring() {
        System.out.println("boring, boring, boring");
    }
}
```

Powered by trinket
blah, blah, blah
boring, boring, boring
blah, blah, blah

- Variable declarations in the parenthesis of the function definition are called *parameters*
- The function call has matching *arguments*
- The values in variables **h** & **m** are copied into variables **hour** & **minute**

```
1 public class PrintTime {  
2  
3     public static void printTime(int hour, int minute) {  
4         System.out.print(hour);  
5         System.out.print(":");  
6         System.out.println(minute);  
7     }  
8  
9     public static void main(String[] args) {  
10        int h = 7;  
11        int m = 35;  
12        printTime(h, m);  
13    }  
14 }
```

Arguments must match Parameters in number, order and type

- What's the problem?
- Order, the parameters are **int String** order
but the arguments are in **String int** order

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file, run, and share, along with tabs for 'Java beta' and 'Run'. The main area displays a file named 'Main.java' with the following code:

```
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void someFunction(int num, String word){  
3         System.out.println(num + ", " + word);  
4     }  
5     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6         int n = 1;  
7         String w = "one";  
8         someFunction(w,n);  
9     }  
10}
```

A yellow arrow points upwards from the line 'someFunction(w,n);' to the parameter 'w' in the call. Two green arrows point downwards from the word 'someFunction' to the parameters 'w' and 'n' in the call. The right panel shows the compiler output:

Powered by trinket
Main.java:9: error:
incompatible types: String
cannot be converted to int
 someFunction(w,n);
 ^

Note: Some messages have been
simplified; recompile with -
Xdiags:verbose to get full
output
1 error

Variables can only be used int the function where they are declared

- What's the problem?
- **n** and **w** were declared in the **main** function and are not available in **someFunction**

```
Main.java
public class Main {
    public static void someFunction(int num, String word){
        System.out.println(n + ", " + w);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 1;
        String w = "one";
        someFunction(n,w);
    }
}
```

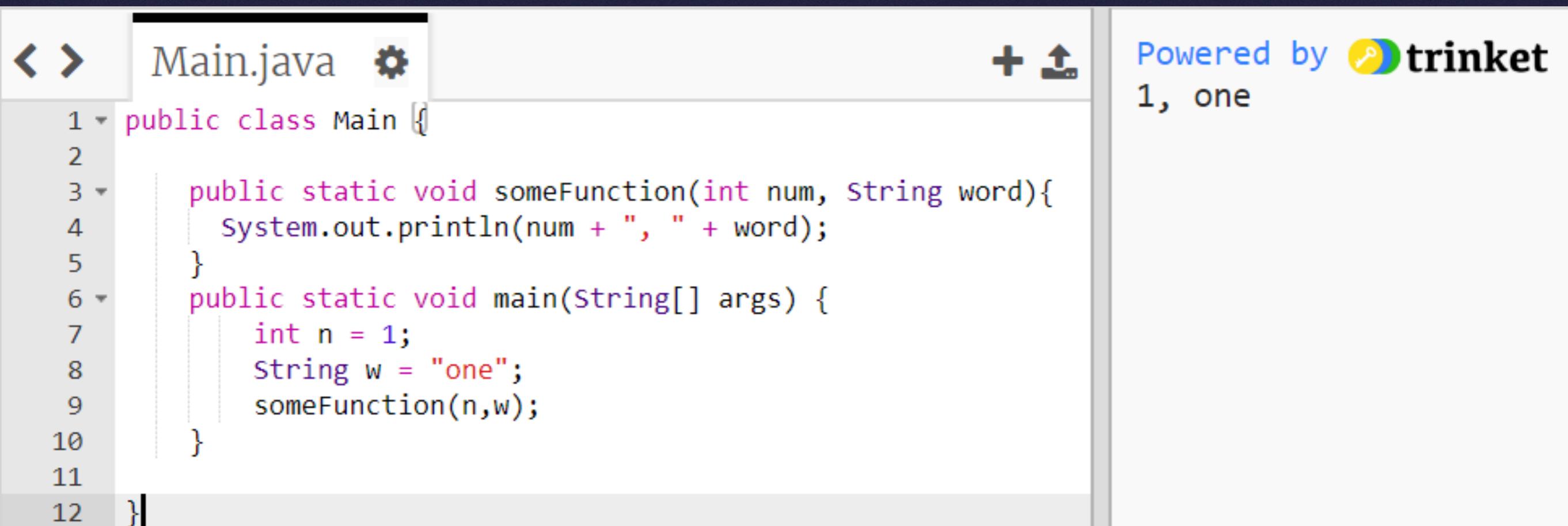
Powered by trinket

Main.java:4: error: cannot find symbol
 System.out.println(n +
 ", " + w);
 ^
 symbol: variable n
 location: class Main

Main.java:4: error: cannot find symbol
 System.out.println(n +
 ", " + w);

Now the program is correct

- The arguments match the parameters in number order and type
- The correct variables are used in each function



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a file named "Main.java". The code contains a class definition with a main method and a nested function someFunction. The main method initializes variables n and w, and calls the someFunction method with these variables as arguments. The someFunction method prints the sum of its parameters. The output window on the right shows the result of running the program, which is "1, one".

```
Main.java
public class Main {
    public static void someFunction(int num, String word){
        System.out.println(num + ", " + word);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 1;
        String w = "one";
        someFunction(n,w);
    }
}
```

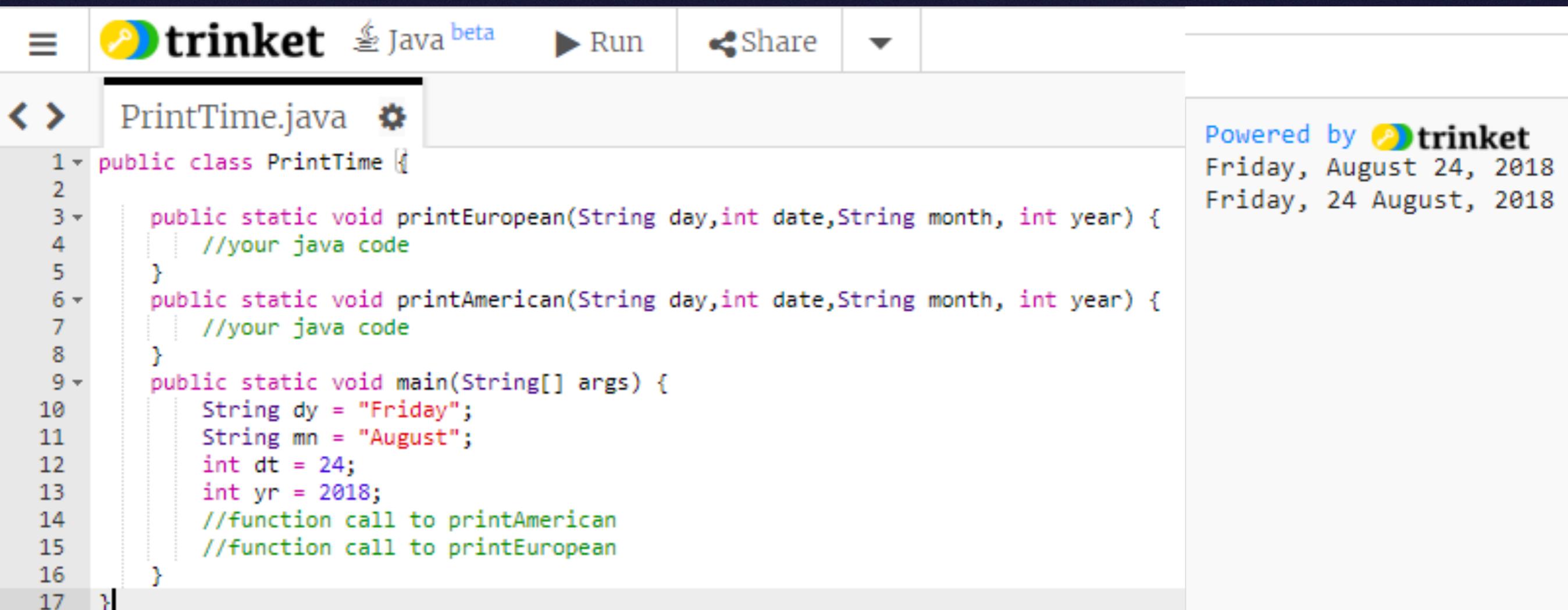
Powered by trinket
1, one

In class: Chapter 4 Exercise 3

Go to Google classroom and click on the link

<https://trinket.io/embed/java/481075601e>

Submit the link to your finished program by
choosing *Share | Link*

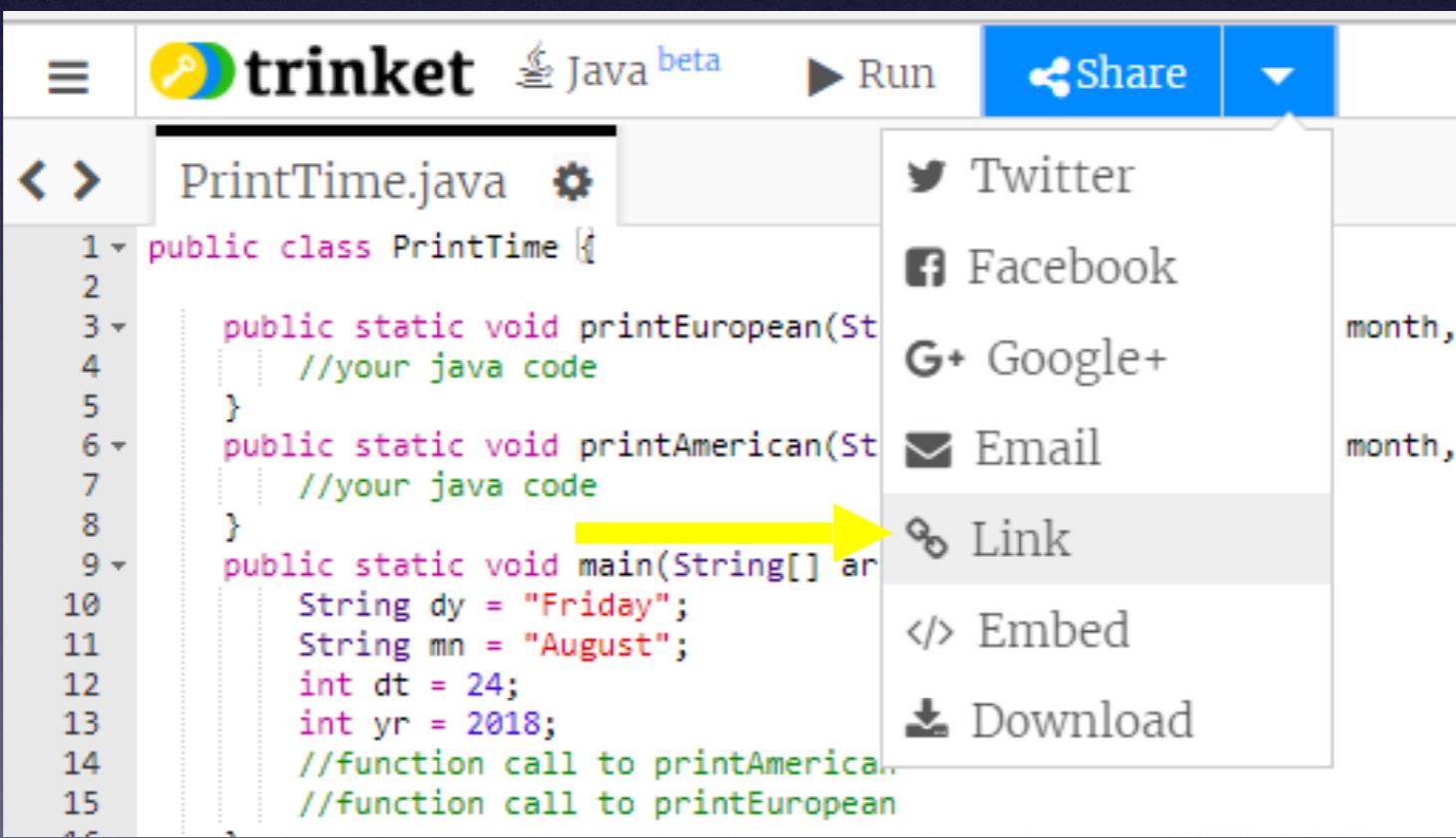


The screenshot shows the Trinket Java beta interface. The top navigation bar includes a menu icon, the Trinket logo, a Java beta button, a Run button, a Share button, and a dropdown menu. Below the header, the code editor displays a file named PrintTime.java. The code contains Java functions for printing European and American date formats and a main method that prints the current date. On the right side of the editor, there is a preview area showing the output of the code execution. The output shows the date as Friday, August 24, 2018.

```
1 public class PrintTime {  
2     public static void printEuropean(String day,int date,String month, int year) {  
3         //your java code  
4     }  
5     public static void printAmerican(String day,int date,String month, int year) {  
6         //your java code  
7     }  
8     public static void main(String[] args) {  
9         String dy = "Friday";  
10        String mn = "August";  
11        int dt = 24;  
12        int yr = 2018;  
13        //function call to printAmerican  
14        //function call to printEuropean  
15    }  
16 }  
17 }
```

Powered by trinket
Friday, August 24, 2018
Friday, 24 August, 2018

Submit to google classroom by choosing *Share* | *Link* and submitting the link to google classroom



The screenshot shows the Trinket Java beta interface. The code editor window contains a Java file named PrintTime.java with the following code:

```
1 public class PrintTime {  
2  
3     public static void printEuropean(St  
4         //your java code  
5     }  
6     public static void printAmerican(St  
7         //your java code  
8     }  
9     public static void main(String[] ar  
10        String dy = "Friday";  
11        String mn = "August";  
12        int dt = 24;  
13        int yr = 2018;  
14        //function call to printAmerica  
15        //function call to printEuropean
```

A yellow arrow points to the "Link" option in the "Share" dropdown menu, which is highlighted in gray.

- Twitter
- Facebook
- Google+
- Email
- Link**
- Embed
- Download

Kahoot!

End of first week AP Java

Chapter 5

- **if** statements
- Conditions (expressions that evaluate to **true** or **false**)
 - Logical operators
 - Relational operators
 - Short circuit evaluation
 - Distributing the **!** (De Morgan's laws)
 - We'll skip recursion and stack diagrams for now

Relational Operators

> >= < <= != ==

- Is Greater Than
- Is Greater Than or Equal
- Is Less Than
- Is Less Than or Equal
- Is Not equal
- Is Equal to

Logical operators

&& **||** **!**

- And
- Or
- Not
- Logical operators are sometimes also called *Boolean* operators

Truth Tables

- Truth tables show the results combining expressions with `&&` `||` or `!`

<code>&&</code>	T	F	<code> </code>	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	T	F		F	T

Logical Operators

- What would be printed?

```
int nCount = 150;  
System.out.println( (0<nCount) && (nCount<=100) );
```

$\&\&$	T	F	$\ $	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	F			

Logical Operators

■ What would be printed?

```
int nCount = 150;
```

```
System.out.println( (0 < nCount) && (nCount <= 100) );
```

&&	T	F		T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	
F	F	F	F	T	F			

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file "Hello.java" open. The code defines a class "Hello" with a main method that prints a logical expression to the console. The output on the right indicates the result is "false".

```
1 public class Hello {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int nCount = 150;
4         System.out.println(( 0 < nCount ) && ( nCount <= 100 ));
```

Powered by trinket
false

Logical Operators

- Now what would be printed?

```
int nCount = 50;
```

```
System.out.println( (0<nCount) && (nCount<=100) );
```

&&	T	F		T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	F			

Logical Operators

$\&\&$	T	F	$\ $	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	F			

- What would be printed?

```
int nCount = 50;
```

```
System.out.println( (0 < nCount) && (nCount <= 100) );
```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface for Java. The file is named "Hello.java". The code contains a single method main with a variable nCount set to 50. The output window on the right shows the result of the println statement: "true".

```
1
2 public class Hello {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         int nCount = 50;
5         System.out.println(( 0 < nCount ) && ( nCount <= 100 ));
```

Powered by trinket
true

How would Java evaluate these expressions?

$\&\&$	T	F	$\ $	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	F	F	T	F			

```
int nCount = 150;  
( 0 < nCount ) || ( nCount <= 100 )  
//true
```

```
char cGrade = 'B';  
( 'A' <= cGrade) && (cGrade <= 'F')  
//true
```

```
int nAge = 16;  
! (19 >= nAge && nAge >= 13)  
//false
```

```
int nAge = 16;  
19 < nAge || nAge < 13  
//false
```

Short circuit evaluation

$\&\&$	T	F
T	T	F
F	F	F

$!$	T	F
T	F	T

- **true** $\|$ *anything* is always **true**, so Java does not need to evaluate the expression *anything*
- Likewise, **false** $\&\&$ *anything* is always false
- Ignoring the *anything*, when possible, is called short circuit evaluation

Short circuit evaluation

<code>&&</code>	T	F	<code> </code>	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	
F	F	F	F	T	F			

- What does $< 0 \text{ || } 567*2-17/3==1128$ evaluate to? -3
- true
- Its not necessary to evaluate the second condition because the first condition is true and true || anything is always true

Short circuit evaluation

<code>&&</code>	T	F	<code> </code>	T	F	!	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	F			

- What does
 $1==0 \quad \&\& \quad 274/17 > 784/461$
evaluate to?
- **false**
- Its not necessary to evaluate the **second condition** because the **first condition** is **false** and **false** `&&` **anything** is always **false**

Distributing the !

- The rules for distributing the ! are known as De Morgan's laws

$!(A \And B)$ is the same as $\neg A \Or \neg B$

$!(A \Or B)$ is the same as $\neg A \And \neg B$

Distributing the !

- More examples of De Morgan's laws

`! (x < 5 && y == 3)`

is the same as

`x >= 5 || y != 3`

`! (x >= 1 || y != 7)`

is the same as

`x < 1 && y == 7`

if statements

- If the condition in parentheses is true, the code in the curly braces (called a block) executes

```
if (x > 0) {
```

```
    System.out.println("x is positive");
```

```
}
```

if else statements

- If the condition in parentheses is **true**, the code in the **first block** executes otherwise the **second block** executes

```
if (x > 0) {  
    System.out.println("x is positive");  
}  
  
else {  
    System.out.println("x is NOT positive");  
}
```

if else if statements

- The block under the first **true** condition runs, all other blocks are skipped
- If all conditions are **false**, the **else** block runs

```
if (temp > 80) {  
    System.out.println("Hot");  
} else if (temp > 65) {  
    System.out.println("Warm");  
} else if (temp > 50) {  
    System.out.println("Cool");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("Cold");  
}
```

if statements

- Curly braces are optional if a block has only one statement

```
if (x > 0) {  
System.out.println("x is positive");  
}
```

is the same as

```
if (x > 0)  
System.out.println("x is positive");
```

More short circuit evaluation

- Notice that **Hello World!** is not printed because of the divide by zero exception in the **if(1/0 != 0)**

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", "Run", and "Copy".
- File List:** Shows "NewLine.java" as the active file.
- Code Editor:** Displays the following Java code:

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         if(1/0 != 0){  
5             System.out.println("Hello World!");  
6         }  
7     }  
8 }
```

A blue arrow points to the line `if(1/0 != 0){`.
- Output Area:** Shows the error message:

```
Powered by trinket  
exception in thread "main"  
java.lang.ArithmaticException: / by  
zero  
at  
NewLine.main(NewLine.java:4)
```

A yellow oval highlights the "Powered by trinket" text.

More short circuit evaluation

- Now **Hello World!** is printed and there is no divide by zero exception
- Because **1==1 || anything** is **true**, Java does not execute the code that would cause an exception



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", and a "Run" button. Below the toolbar, a tab bar shows "NewLine.java". The code area contains the following Java code:

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         if(1==1 || 1/0 != 0){  
5             System.out.println("Hello World!");  
6         }  
7     }  
8 }
```

To the right of the code, the output window displays "Powered by trinket" and "Hello World!". A yellow arrow points from the text "Hello World!" to the output window.

More short circuit evaluation

- In this version, the code that causes the exception executes first so **Hello World!** is not printed

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", a run button, and a copy button. The code editor window displays a file named "NewLine.java". The code contains a main method that attempts to divide 1 by 0, which results in an ArithmeticException. A blue arrow points to the division operation in the code. The output pane on the right shows the exception message: "Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero" followed by the stack trace "at NewLine.main(NewLine.java:4)".

```
1 public class NewLine {
2
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         if(1/0 != 0 || 1==1){
5             System.out.println("Hello World!");
6         }
7     }
8 }
```

Powered by trinket
Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
at
NewLine.main(NewLine.java:4)

In class: Chapter 5 Ex 1, 2 and 6

- Write your answers in the google doc, save and submit

The screenshot shows a Google Doc with the following content:

Think Java Chapter 5

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Add-ons Help Last edit was 3 days ago

Complete the following 3 exercises (#1,2 and6) from Chapter 5 of Think Java and submit to Google Classroom

Exercise 1

Logical operators can simplify nested conditional statements. For example, can you rewrite this code using a single `if` statement?

```
if (x > 0) {  
    if (x < 10) {  
        System.out.println("positive single digit number.");  
    }  
}
```

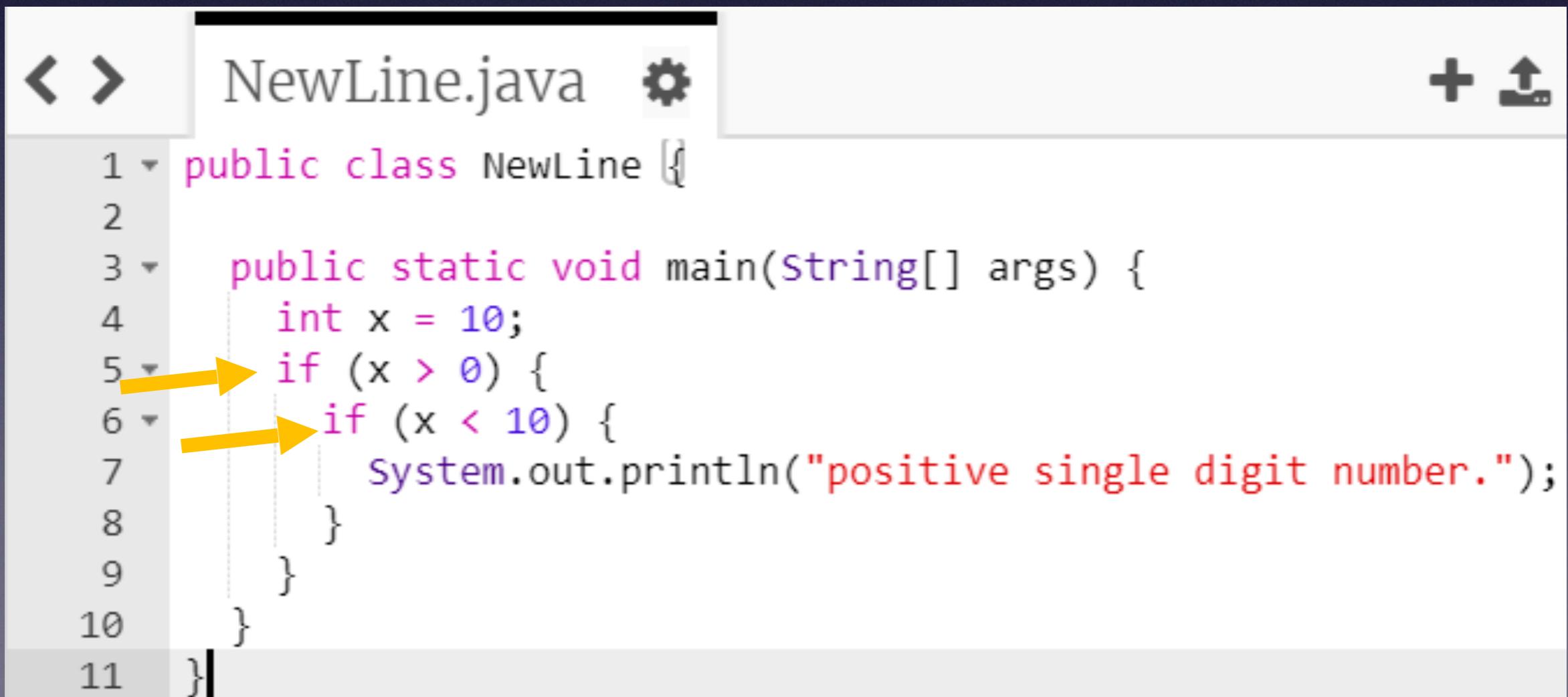
Exercise 2 For the following program:

1. What do you predict will be the output of the following program?

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);
```

In class: Chapter 5 Exercise 1

- Combine the two **if** statements into one using a logical operator
- You can use a program like the one below to check your answer



```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int x = 10;  
5         if (x > 0) {  
6             if (x < 10) {  
7                 System.out.println("positive single digit number.");  
8             }  
9         }  
10    }  
11 }
```

Matching names & curly braces

- For your program to work, these two names must match
- Your program must have a **main** function
- You need matching curly braces

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:
just for

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:
just for

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:
just for
any not more

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5; Output:  
    int buzz = 2; just for  
    zoop("just for", bizz); any not more  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:
just for
any not more
It's

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:
just for

any not more
It's breakfast

Chapter 5

Exercise 2

```
public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {  
    System.out.println(fred);  
    if (bob == 5) {  
        ping("not ");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int bizz = 5;  
    int buzz = 2;  
    zoop("just for", bizz);  
    clink(2 * buzz);  
}  
  
public static void clink(int fork) {  
    System.out.print("It's ");  
    zoop("breakfast ", fork);  
}  
  
public static void ping(String strangStrung) {  
    System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");  
}
```

Output:

just for
any not more
It's breakfast
!

In class: Chapter 5 Exercise 2

NewLine.java 

+ 

Powered by  trinket
just for
any not more
It's breakfast
!

```
1 public class NewLine {
2
3     public static void zoop(String fred, int bob) {
4         System.out.println(fred);
5         if (bob == 5) {
6             ping("not ");
7         } else {
8             System.out.println("!");
9         }
10    }
11    public static void main(String[] args) {
12        int bizz = 5;
13        int buzz = 2;
14        zoop("just for", bizz);
15        clink(2 * buzz);
16    }
17    public static void clink(int fork) {
18        System.out.print("It's ");
19        zoop("breakfast ", fork);
20    }
21    public static void ping(String strangStrung) {
22        System.out.println("any " + strangStrung + "more ");
23    }
24}
25}
```

It's not just for breakfast anymore



Chapter 5

Exercise 6

```
public class Buzz {  
  
    public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
        System.out.println(blimp);  
        zippo("ping", -5);  
    }  
  
    public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
        if (flag < 0) {  
            System.out.println(quince + " zoop");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("ik");  
            baffle(quince);  
            System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        zippo("rattle", 13);  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 6

```
public class Buzz {  
    public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
        System.out.println(blimp);  
        zippo("ping", -5);  
    }  
  
    public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
        if (flag < 0) {  
            System.out.println(quince + " zoop");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("ik");//1  
            baffle(quince);  
            System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        zippo("rattle", 13);  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 6

```
public class Buzz {  
    public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
        System.out.println(blimp); //2  
        zippo("ping", -5);  
    }  
  
    public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
        if (flag < 0) {  
            System.out.println(quince + " zoop");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("ik"); //1  
            baffle(quince);  
            System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        zippo("rattle", 13);  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 6

```
public class Buzz {  
  
    public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
        System.out.println(blimp); //2  
        zippo("ping", -5);  
    }  
  
    public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
        if (flag < 0) {  
            System.out.println(quince + " zoop"); //3  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("ik"); //1  
            baffle(quince);  
            System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        zippo("rattle", 13);  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 5

Exercise 6

```
public class Buzz {  
    public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
        System.out.println(blimp); //2  
        zippo("ping", -5);  
    }  
  
    public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
        if (flag < 0) {  
            System.out.println(quince + " zoop"); //3  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("ik"); //1  
            baffle(quince);  
            System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha"); //4  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        zippo("rattle", 13);  
    }  
}
```

In class: Chapter 5 Exercise 6

NewLine.java

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static void baffle(String blimp) {  
4         System.out.println(blimp);  
5         zippo("ping", -5);  
6     }  
7  
8     public static void zippo(String quince, int flag) {  
9         if (flag < 0) {  
10             System.out.println(quince + " zoop");  
11         } else {  
12             System.out.println("ik");  
13             baffle(quince);  
14             System.out.println("boo-wa-ha-ha");  
15         }  
16     }  
17  
18     public static void main(String[] args) {  
19         zippo("rattle", 13);  
20     }  
21  
22 }  
23
```

Powered by trinket

ik
rattle
ping zoop
boo-wa-ha-ha

Ch 6 value functions & return

- **void** functions are used for their *effect*
- Functions with another type other than **void** make a value of that type and **return** it
- We'll skip the other stuff in Chapter 6 (recursion, JavaDoc tags and overloading) for now

An `absoluteValue()` function

- Note `double` and `return` statements

```
public static double absoluteValue(double x) {  
    if (x < 0) {  
        → return -x;  
    } else {  
        → return x;  
    }  
}
```

A program using `absoluteValue()`

- Two function definitions

absoluteValue() and **main()**

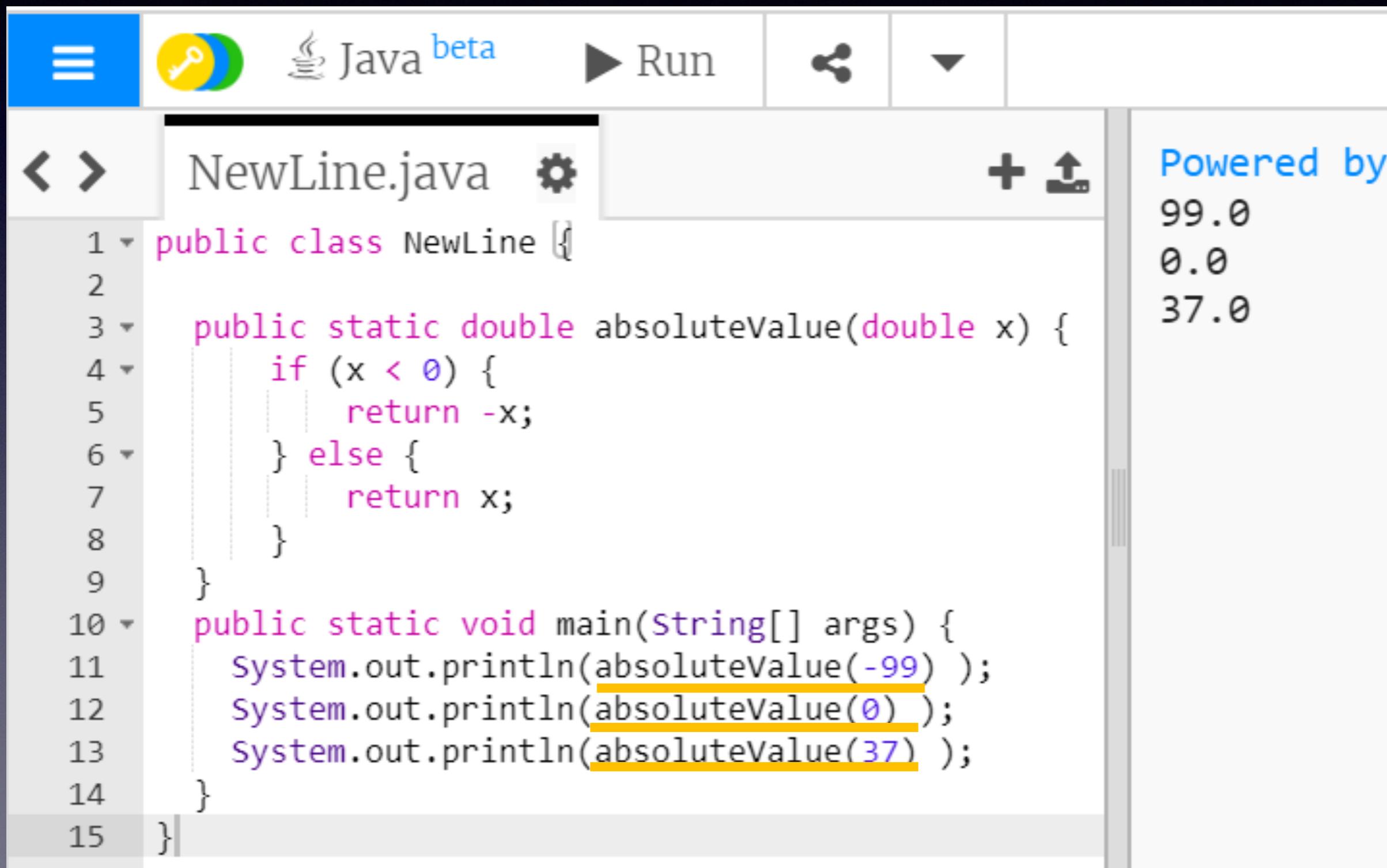
```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static double absoluteValue(double x) {
        if (x < 0) {
            return -x;
        } else {
            return x;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(-99));
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(0));
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(37));
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following details:

- Header:** Java beta
- File:** NewLine.java
- Content:** The code defines a class named NewLine with two methods:
 - `absoluteValue(double x)`: A static method that returns the absolute value of a double. It uses an if-else conditional statement to determine whether to return `-x` or `x`.
 - `main(String[] args)`: A static method that prints the results of calling `absoluteValue` for three values: `-99`, `0`, and `37`.
- Annotations:** A yellow arrow highlights the first line of the `absoluteValue` method, and a green arrow highlights the first line of the `main` method.
- Metrics:** On the right side, there are performance metrics: 99.0, 0.0, and 37.0.

A program using `absoluteValue()`

- Three function calls to `absoluteValue()`



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The top bar includes a key icon, the word "Java" with "beta" in blue, a "Run" button, and other standard icons. The main area displays a Java file named "NewLine.java". The code defines a class "NewLine" with a static method "absoluteValue" that returns the absolute value of a double. It also contains a "main" method that prints the results of three calls to "absoluteValue" for -99, 0, and 37. The right side of the editor shows performance metrics: "Powered by" followed by three numerical values: 99.0, 0.0, and 37.0.

```
public class NewLine {  
    public static double absoluteValue(double x) {  
        if (x < 0) {  
            return -x;  
        } else {  
            return x;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(-99));  
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(0));  
        System.out.println(absoluteValue(37));  
    }  
}
```

Unreachable “dead” code

- The **System.out.println()** is unreachable because it is *after return*
- **return** “goes back” and no other code in **absoluteValue()** is executed

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The file is named `NewLine.java`. The code defines a class `NewLine` with a static method `absoluteValue` that returns the absolute value of a double. The method uses an if-else conditional to determine the sign of `x` and return the appropriate value. Following the method definition, there is an `System.out.println` statement on line 9. This statement is highlighted in red, indicating it is an error. A tooltip on the right side of the screen states: "Powered by trinket" and "NewLine.java:9: error: unreachable statement System.out.println("This line is dead.");". The line number 9 is also indicated in the tooltip.

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static double absoluteValue(double x) {  
4         if (x < 0) {  
5             return -x;  
6         } else {  
7             return x;  
8         }  
9         System.out.println("This line is dead.");  
10    }  
11    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12    }  
13 }
```

An `isSingleDigit()` function

- A **boolean** function that **returns** true or false

```
public class NewLine {  
    public static boolean isSingleDigit(int x) {  
        if (x > -10 && x < 10) {  
            return true;  
        } else {  
            return false;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(-99));  
        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(0));  
        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(37));  
        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(7));  
    }  
}
```

Powered
false
true
false
true

A program using `isSingleDigit()`

- Four function calls to `isSingleDigit()`

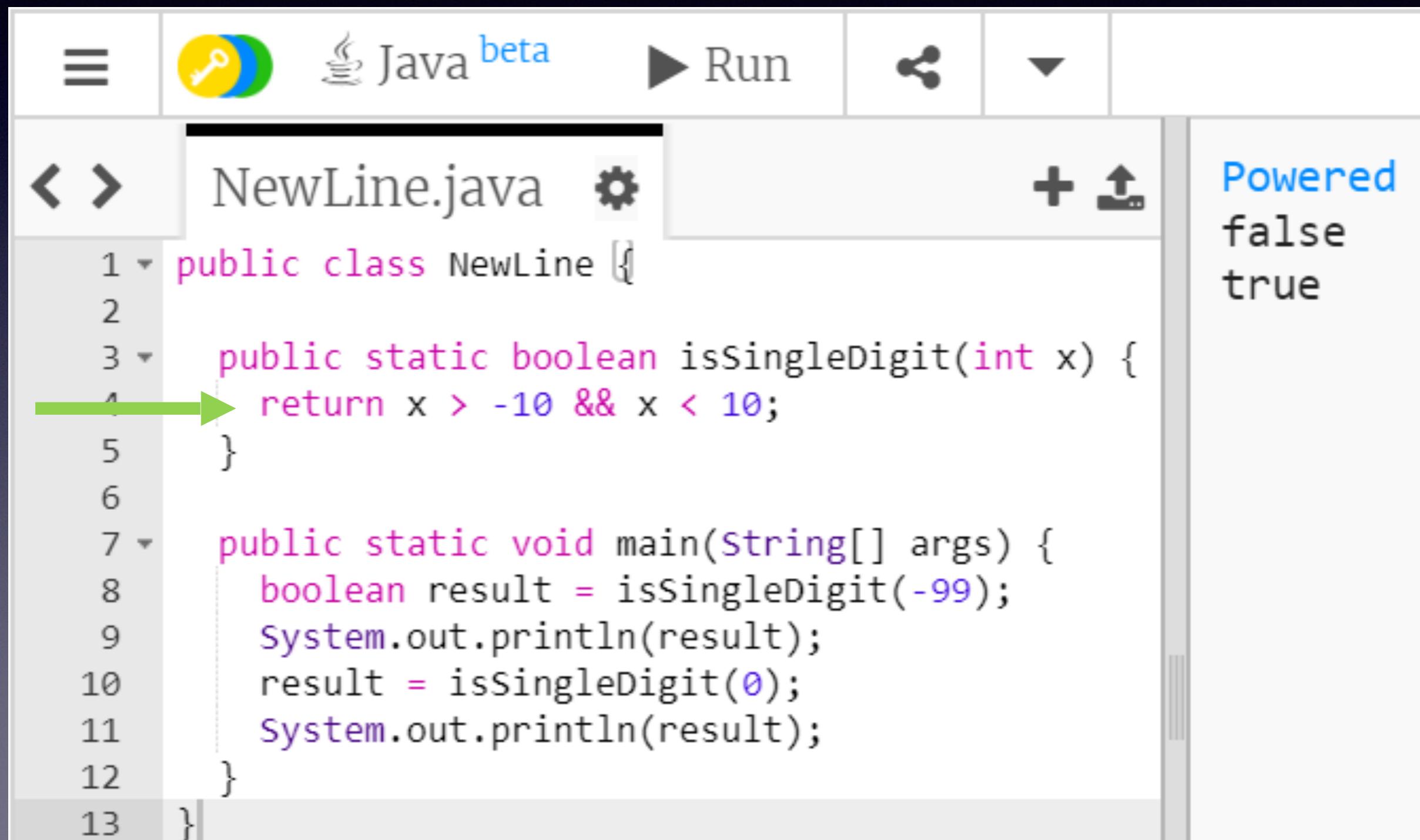
NewLine.java

```
1 public class NewLine {  
2  
3     public static boolean isSingleDigit(int x) {  
4         if (x > -10 && x < 10) {  
5             return true;  
6         } else {  
7             return false;  
8         }  
9     }  
10    public static void main(String[] args) {  
11        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(-99));  
12        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(0));  
13        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(37));  
14        System.out.println(isSingleDigit(7));  
15    }  
16}
```

Powered
false
true
false
true

A different `isSingleDigit()`

- Not better, just another way of doing the same thing



The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with the following details:

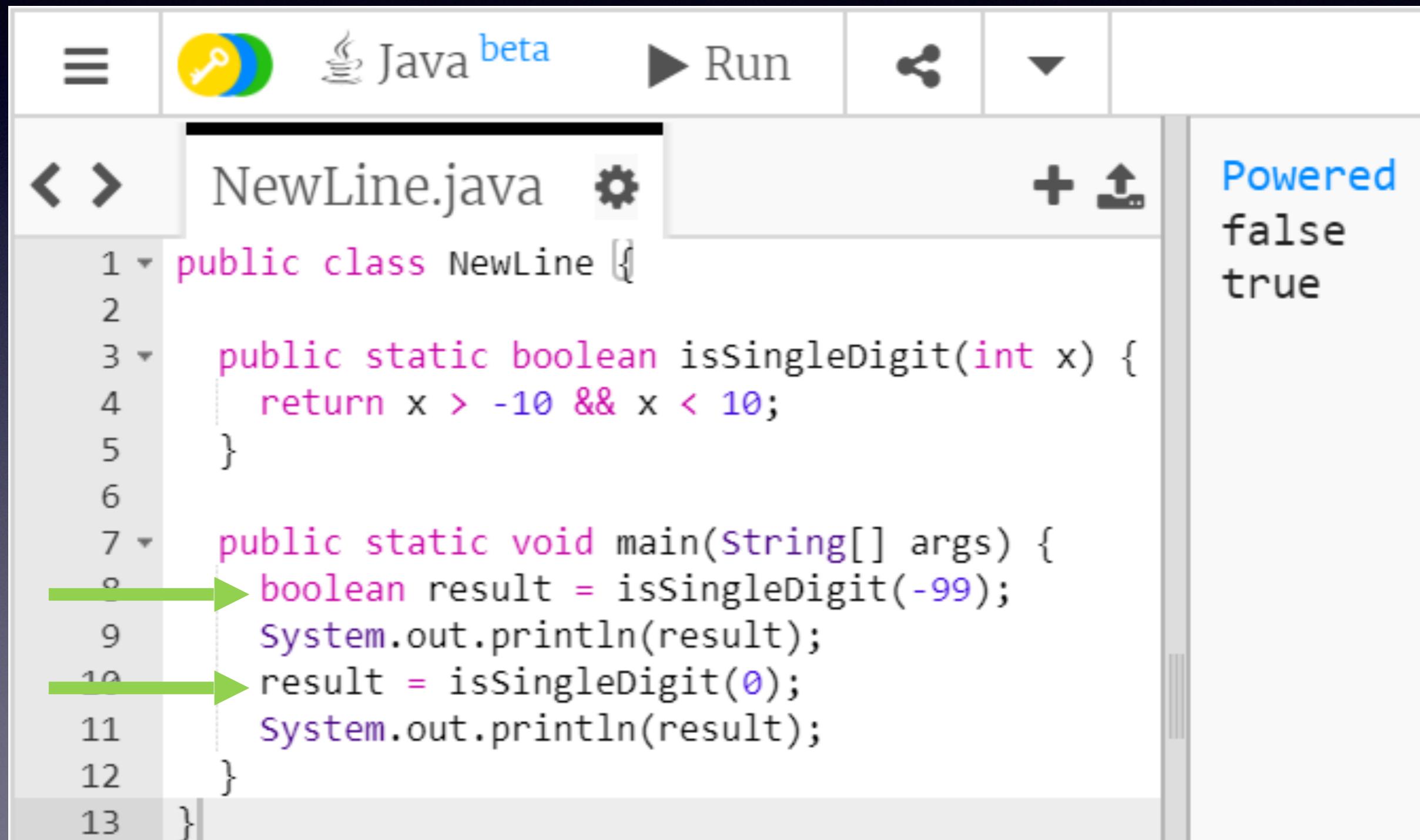
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, a key icon, "Java beta", "Run", and a share icon.
- Project Explorer:** Shows a file named "NewLine.java".
- Code Editor:** Displays the following Java code:

```
public class NewLine {
    public static boolean isSingleDigit(int x) {
        return x > -10 && x < 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean result = isSingleDigit(-99);
        System.out.println(result);
        result = isSingleDigit(0);
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```
- Output:** On the right, the output window shows:

Powered
false
true

Storing the return value

- Again, just another way of doing the same thing

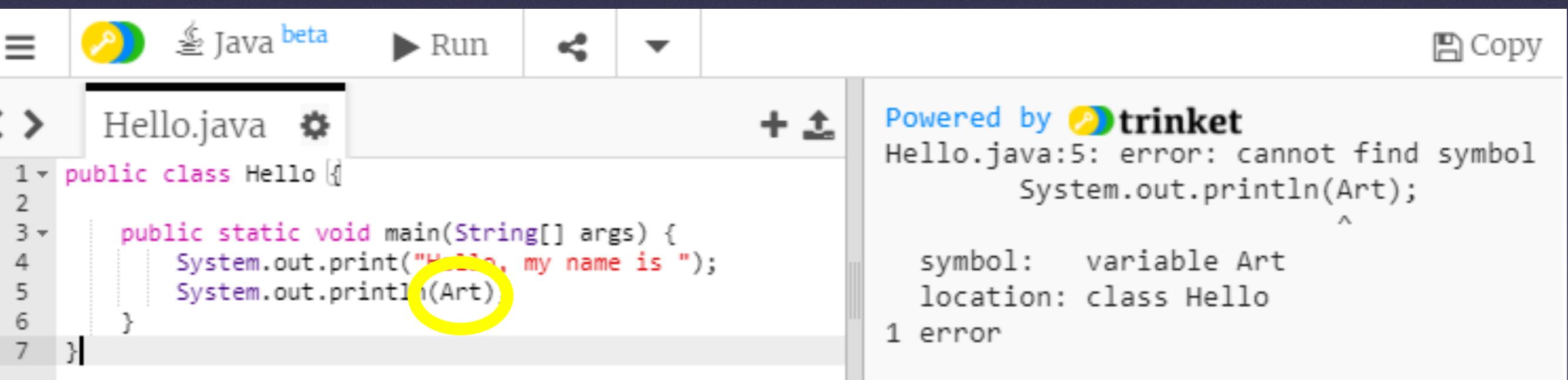


```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static boolean isSingleDigit(int x) {
        return x > -10 && x < 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean result = isSingleDigit(-99);
        System.out.println(result);
        result = isSingleDigit(0);
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with the file "NewLine.java" open. The code defines a class "NewLine" with a static method "isSingleDigit" that returns true if an integer is between -10 and 10. The "main" method calls this method twice and prints the results. Two lines of code are highlighted with green arrows: line 9, which assigns the result of the first call to "result", and line 10, which assigns the result of the second call to "result". To the right of the code editor, the output window shows the results: "Powered" (highlighted in blue), "false", and "true".

Review: Syntax error

- *Syntax* is the grammar and spelling of a computer language
- Here I forgot the double quotes around my name which results in an error message



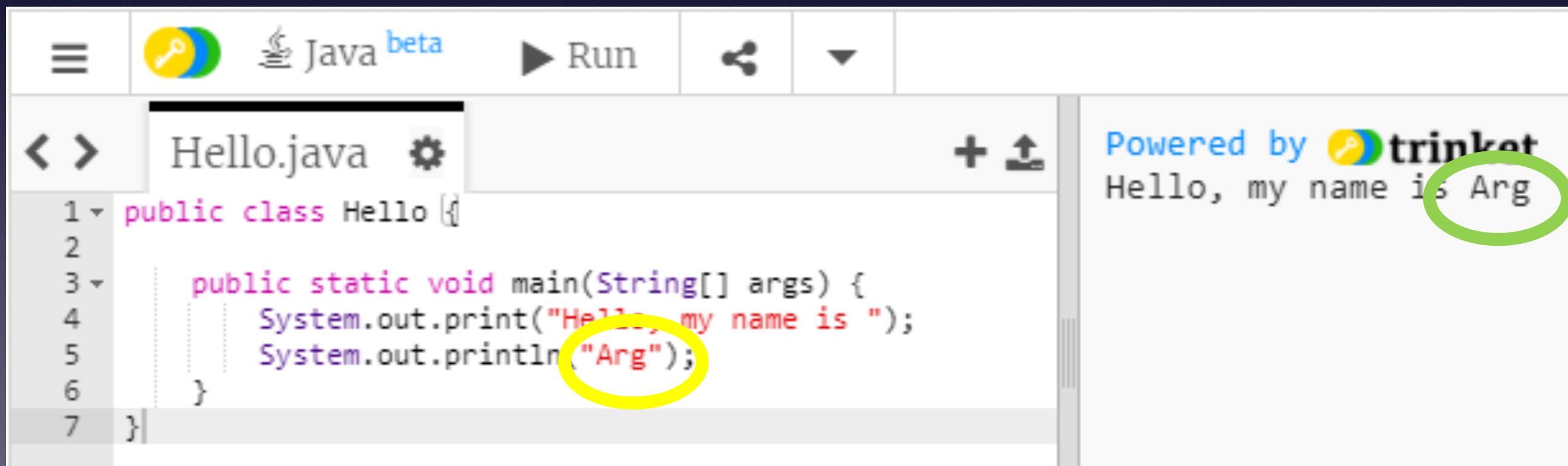
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. The file being edited is `Hello.java`. The code contains a `public class Hello` block with a `main` method. In the `main` method, there is a line `System.out.println(Art);` where the variable `Art` is used without quotes. This line is circled in yellow. The editor's status bar indicates "Powered by trinket". To the right of the code, an error message is displayed: "Hello.java:5: error: cannot find symbol System.out.println(Art); ^ symbol: variable Art location: class Hello 1 error".

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("Hello, my name is ");  
4         System.out.println(Art);  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

Powered by  trinket
Hello.java:5: error: cannot find symbol
System.out.println(Art);
^
symbol: variable Art
location: class Hello
1 error

Review: Logic error

- This time I misspelled my name
- The computer doesn't know my name, so the program runs incorrectly without an error message



The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with a file named "Hello.java". The code contains a simple "Hello, world!" program. A yellow oval highlights the misspelling "Arg" in the line `System.out.println("Arg");`. A green oval highlights the misspelling "Arg" in the output text "Hello, my name is Arg".

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.print("Hello, my name is ");  
4         System.out.println("Arg");  
5     }  
6 }  
7 }
```

Powered by trinket
Hello, my name is Arg

Ch 6 Exercise 1: Will this cause an error message? Is it a mistake?

- Try experimenting



```
public class NewLine {  
    public static boolean isSingleDigit(int x) {  
        return x > -10 && x < 10;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        isSingleDigit(-99);  
        isSingleDigit(0);  
    }  
}
```

Ch 6 Exercise 2: Write a isDivisible() function

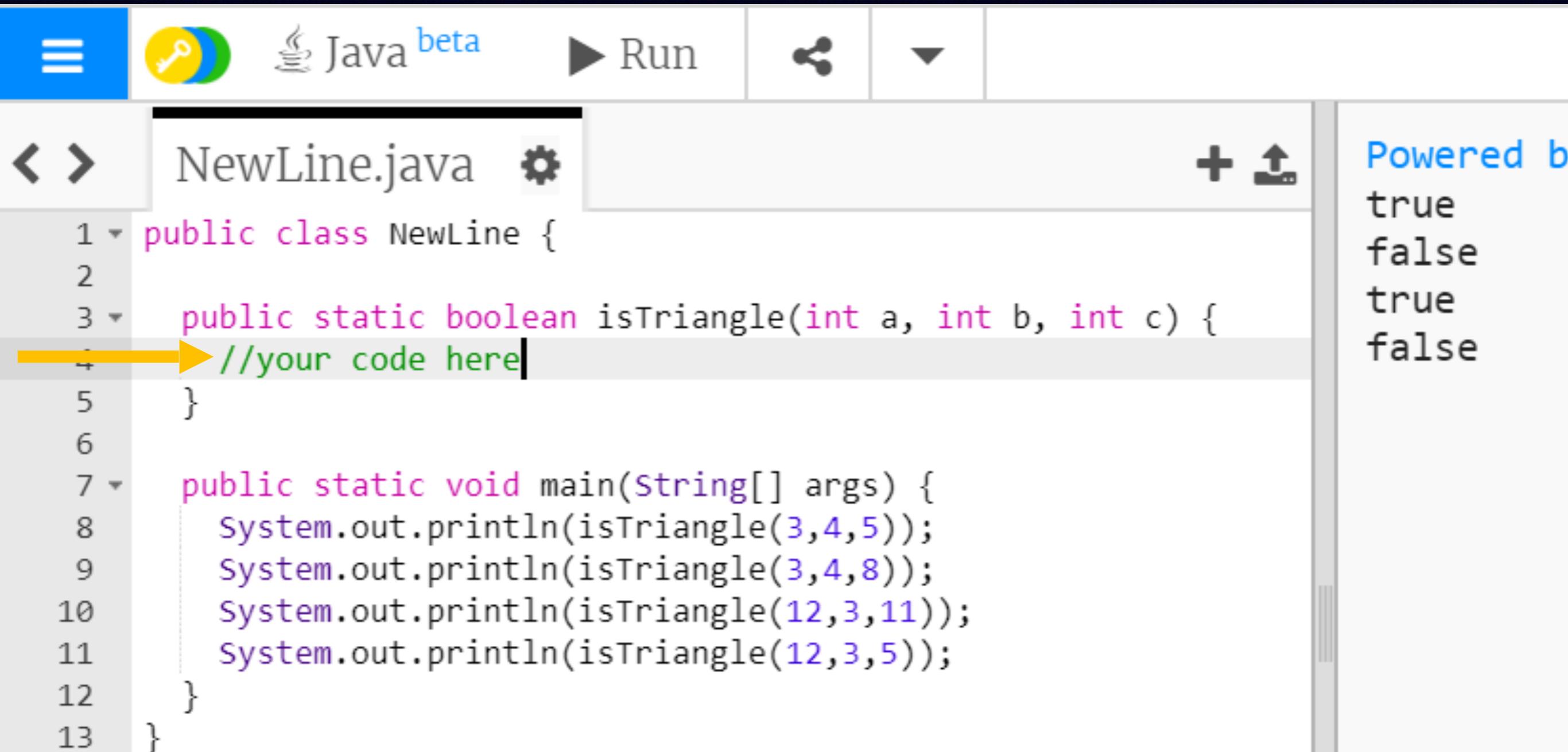
- Hint: use modulus

```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static boolean isDivisible(int n, int m) {
        //your code here
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,2));
        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,3));
        System.out.println(isDivisible(12,3));
        System.out.println(isDivisible(12,5));
    }
}
```

Powered by
true
false
true
false

Ch 6 Exercise 3: write isTriangle()

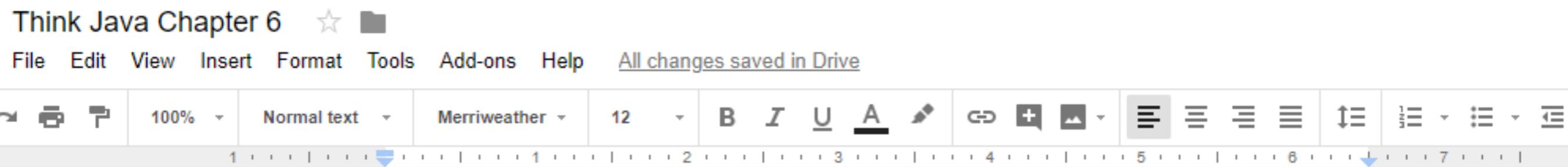
- If any of the three lengths is greater than the sum of the other two, you cannot form a triangle.



```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static boolean isTriangle(int a, int b, int c) {
        //your code here
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(isTriangle(3,4,5));
        System.out.println(isTriangle(3,4,8));
        System.out.println(isTriangle(12,3,11));
        System.out.println(isTriangle(12,3,5));
    }
}
```

Powered by
true
false
true
false

In class: Chapter 6 Exercises 1, 2, 3 & 5



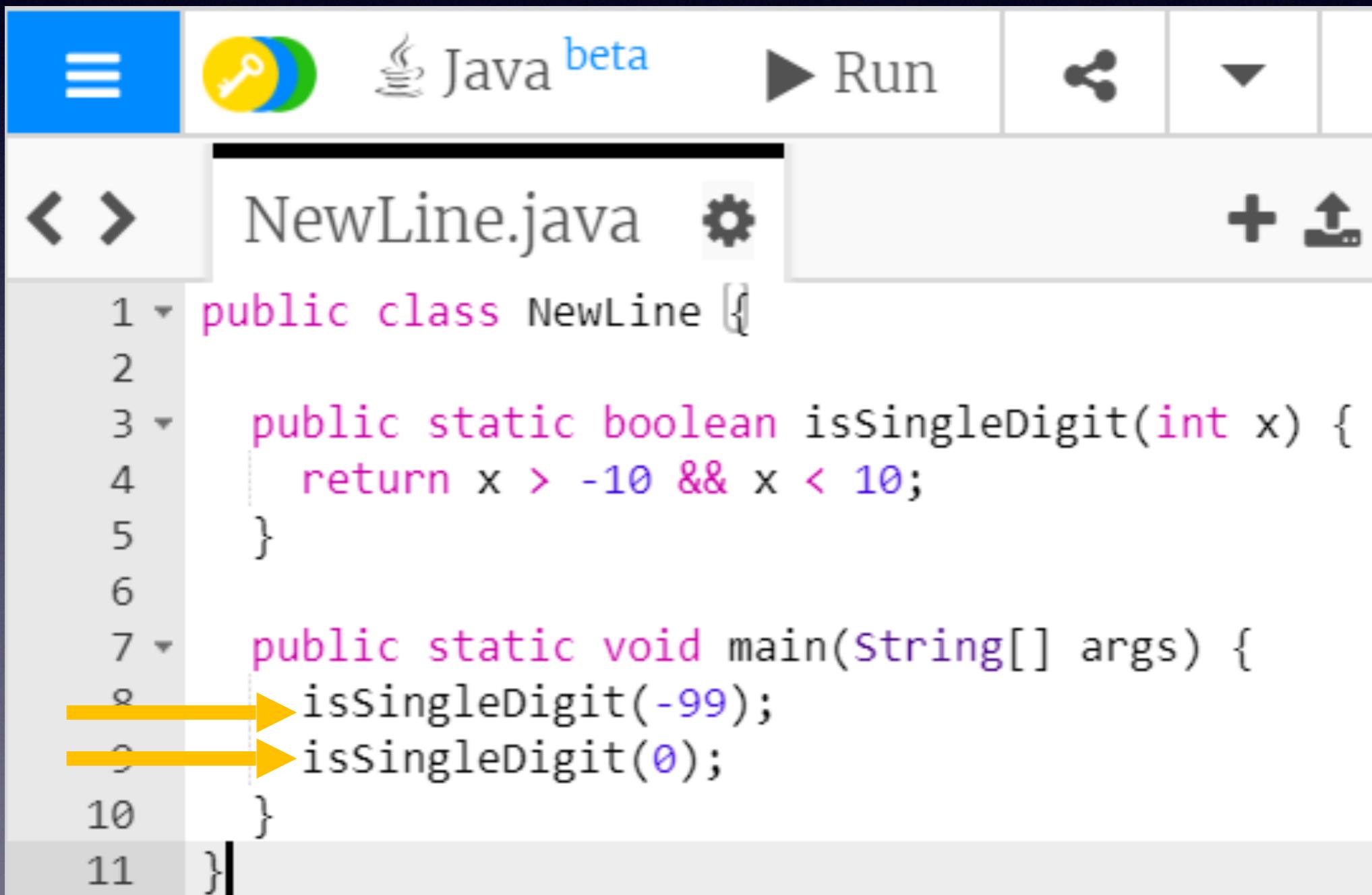
Exercise 1

If you have a question about whether something is legal, and what happens if it is not, a good way to find out is to ask the compiler. Answer the following questions by trying them out.

1. What happens if you invoke a value method and don't do anything with the result; that is, if you don't assign it to a variable or use it as part of a larger expression?
2. What happens if you use a void method as part of an expression? For

Ch 6 Exercise 1

- What happens if you invoke (call) a value method and don't do anything with the result?
 - No error message is shown, but it is still a mistake to call a function that returns a value and not use the returned value

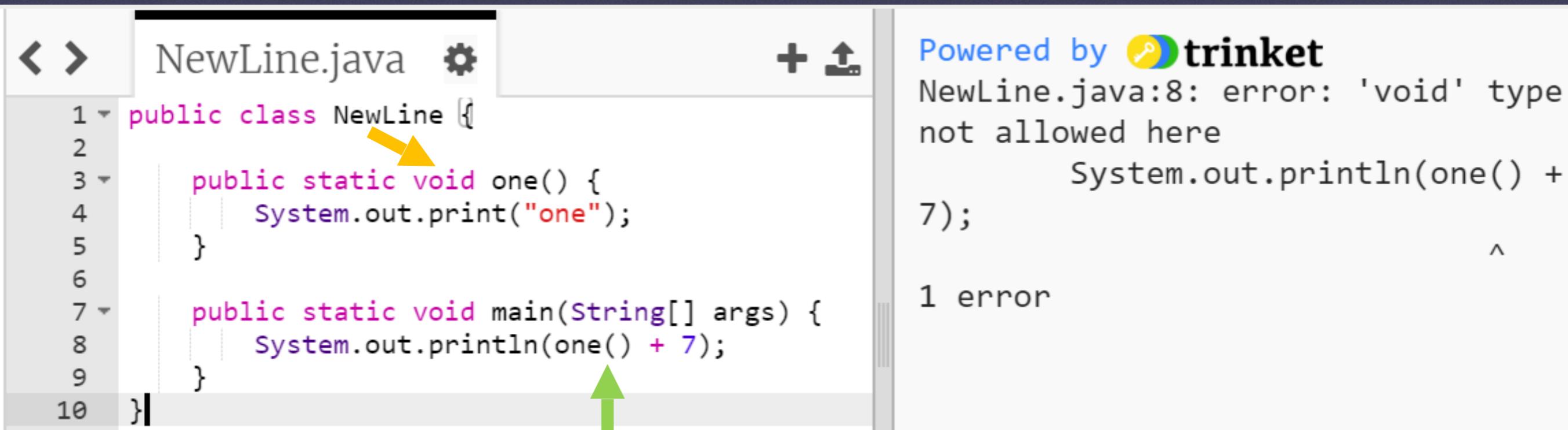


```
public class NewLine {  
    public static boolean issingleDigit(int x) {  
        return x > -10 && x < 10;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        issingleDigit(-99);  
        issingleDigit(0);  
    }  
}
```

Ch 6 Exercise 1

2. What happens if you use a void function as part of an expression?

A. You get an error message that '**void**' type is not allowed here



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file 'NewLine.java' open. The code contains two methods: 'one()' and 'main()'. A yellow arrow points to the 'void' keyword in the 'one()' declaration. Another yellow arrow points to the 'void' keyword in the 'main()' declaration. To the right, the Trinket platform displays the error message: 'NewLine.java:8: error: 'void' type not allowed here'.

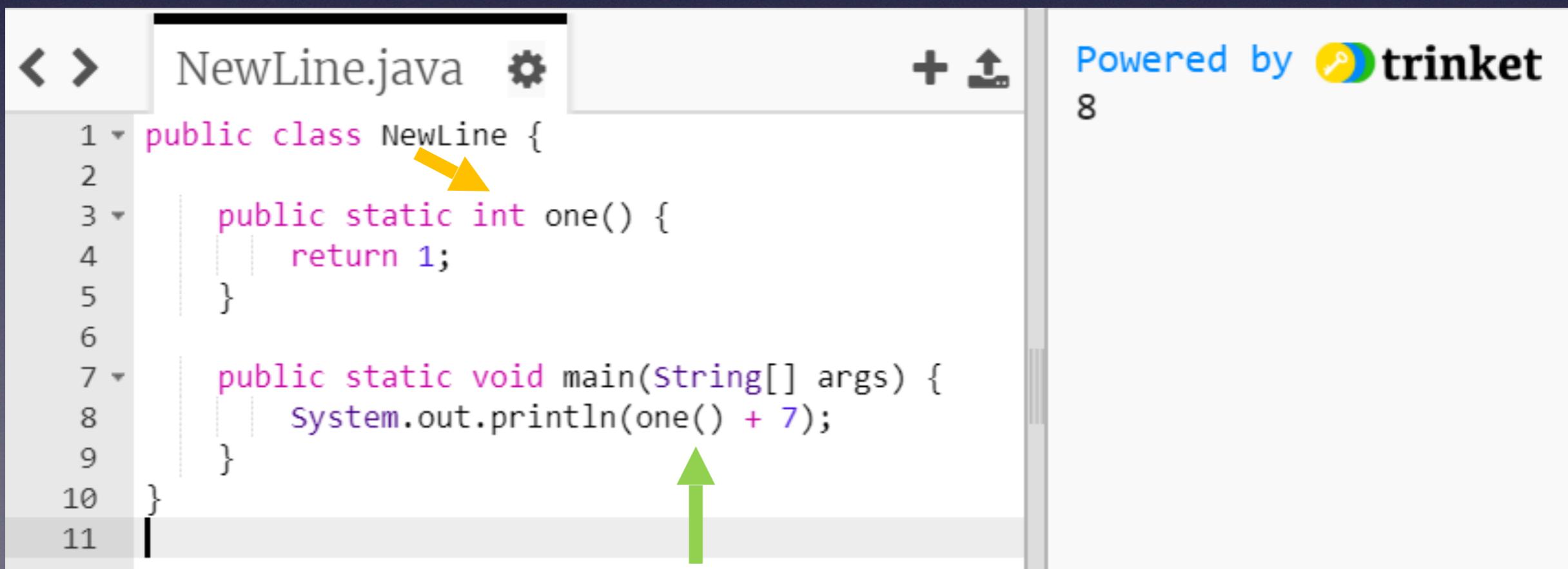
```
1 public class NewLine {
2
3     public static void one() {
4         System.out.print("one");
5     }
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         System.out.println(one() + 7);
9     }
10 }
```

Powered by trinket
NewLine.java:8: error: 'void' type not allowed here
System.out.println(one() + 7);
1 error

Ch 6 Exercise 1

What if the **one()** function returned an **int**, would that still cause an error message?

A. No



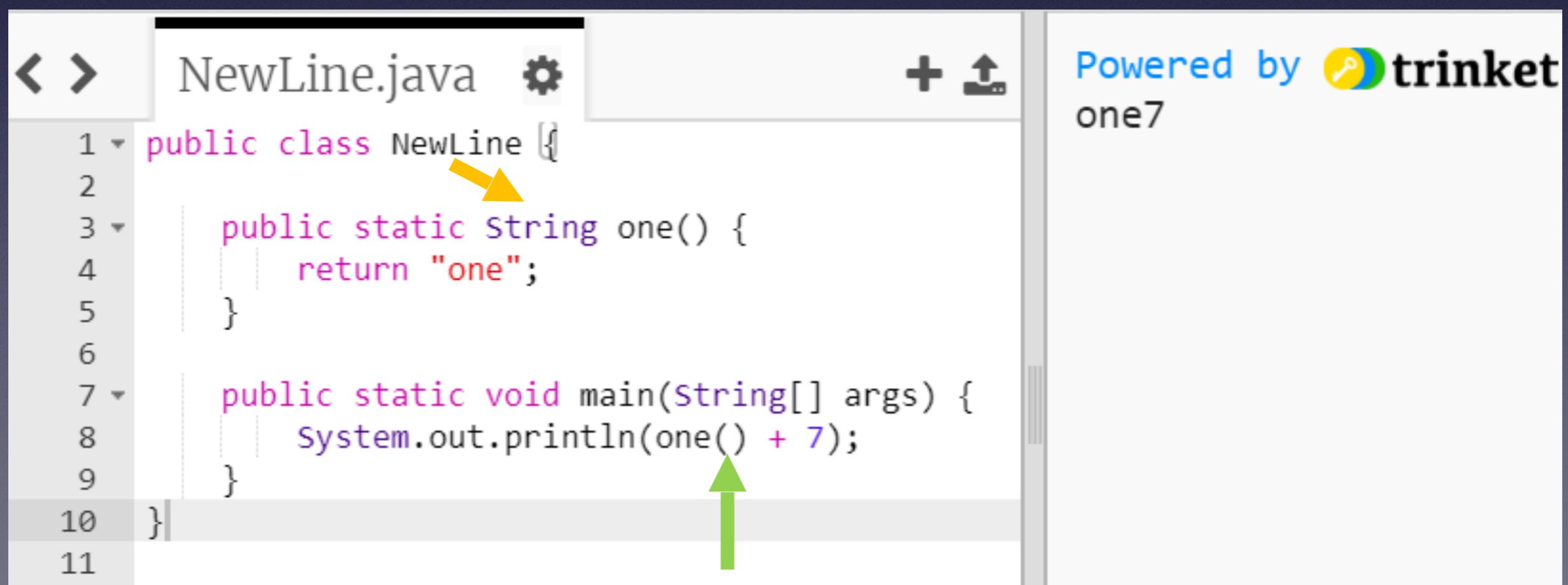
```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static int one() {
        return 1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(one() + 7);
    }
}
```

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8

Ch 6 Exercise 1

What if the `one()` function returned an **String**, would that still cause an error message?

A. No

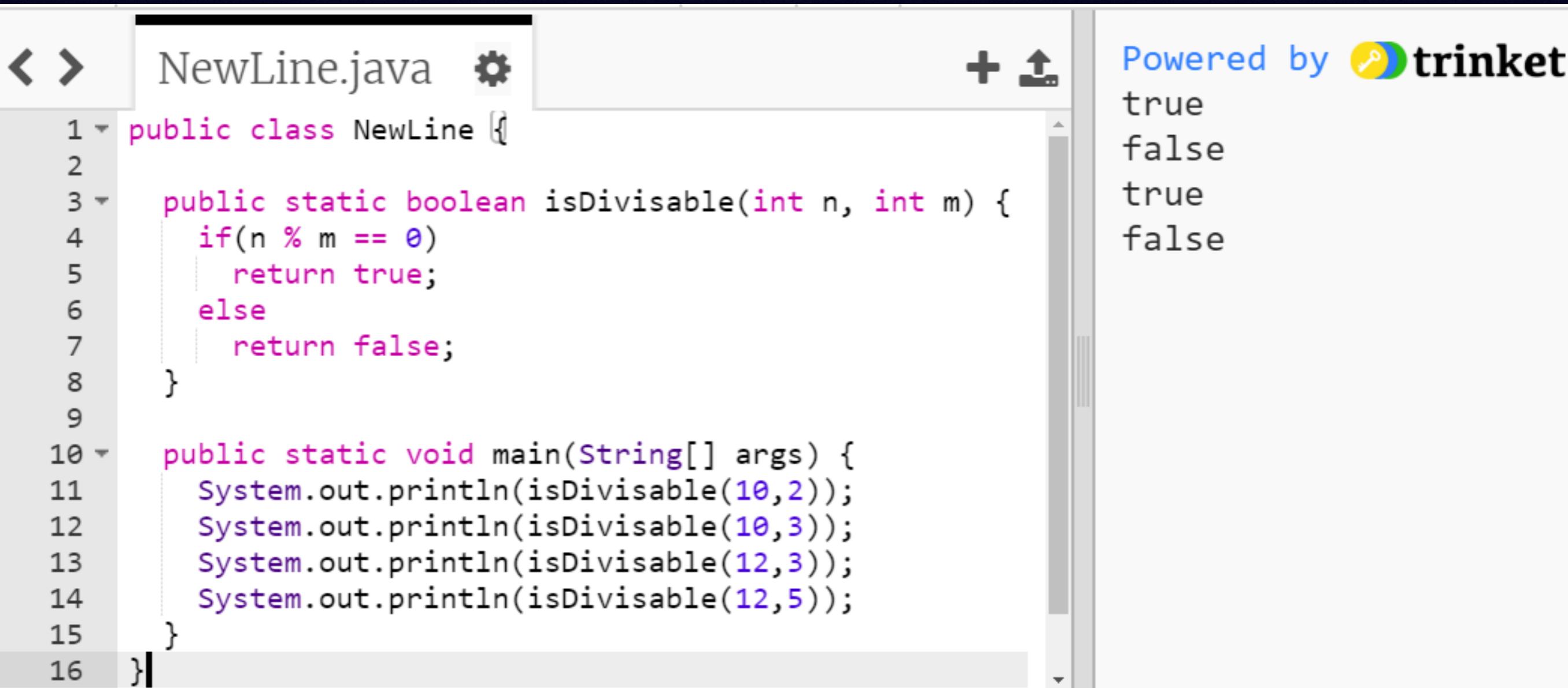


```
NewLine.java
public class NewLine {
    public static String one() {
        return "one";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(one() + 7);
    }
}
```

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one7

Ch 6 Exercise 2: Write a **isDivisible()** function

- Hint: use modulus



NewLine.java

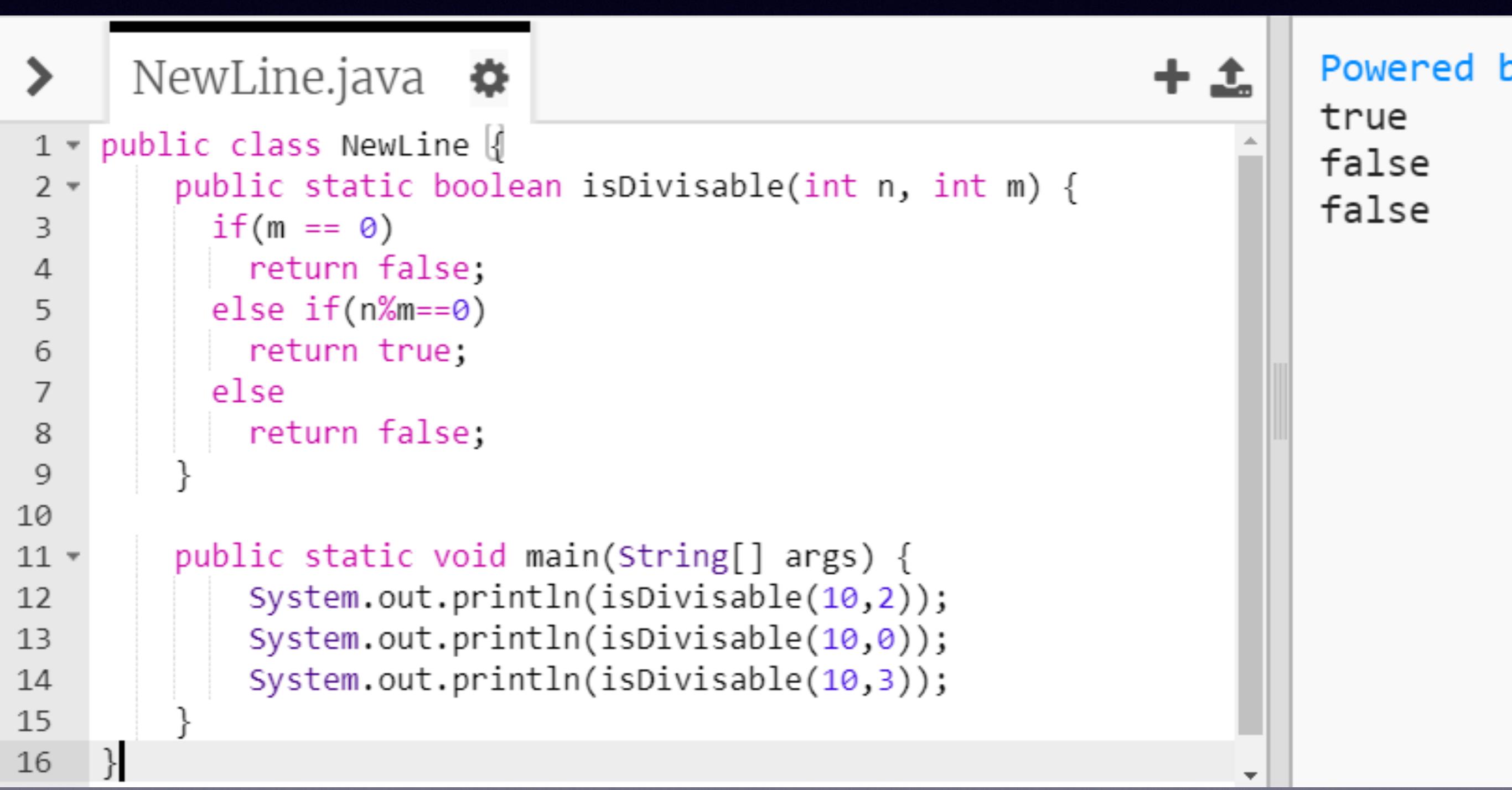
```
1 public class NewLine {
2
3     public static boolean isDivisible(int n, int m) {
4         if(n % m == 0)
5             return true;
6         else
7             return false;
8     }
9
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,2));
12        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,3));
13        System.out.println(isDivisible(12,3));
14        System.out.println(isDivisible(12,5));
15    }
16 }
```

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true	
false	
true	
false	

Ch 6 Exercise 2: Write a **isDivisible()** function

- A better version



NewLine.java

```
1 public class NewLine {
2     public static boolean isDivisible(int n, int m) {
3         if(m == 0)
4             return false;
5         else if(n%m==0)
6             return true;
7         else
8             return false;
9     }
10
11    public static void main(String[] args) {
12        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,2));
13        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,0));
14        System.out.println(isDivisible(10,3));
15    }
16 }
```

Powered by

true
false
false

Ch 6 Exercise 3: write isTriangle()

- If any of the three lengths is greater than the sum of the other two, you cannot form a triangle.

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file `NewLine.java` open. The code defines a class `NewLine` with a static method `isTriangle` that checks if three given integers can form a triangle based on the triangle inequality theorem. The main method prints the result of calling `isTriangle` for four different sets of inputs.

```
1 public class NewLine {
2
3     public static boolean isTriangle(int a, int b, int c) {
4         if(c > a + b)
5             return false;
6         else if(b > a + c)
7             return false;
8         else if(a > b + c)
9             return false;
10        else
11            return true;
12    }
13
14    public static void main(String[] args) {
15        System.out.println(isTriangle(3,4,5));
16        System.out.println(isTriangle(3,4,8));
17        System.out.println(isTriangle(12,3,11));
18        System.out.println(isTriangle(12,3,5));
19    }
20 }
```

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Input	Output
(3, 4, 5)	true
(3, 4, 8)	false
(12, 3, 11)	true
(12, 3, 5)	false

Ch 6 Exercise 6: Find the output

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    boolean flag1 = isHoopy(202);
    boolean flag2 = isFrabjuous(202);
    System.out.println(flag1);
    System.out.println(flag2);
    if (flag1 && flag2) {
        System.out.println("ping!");
    }
    if (flag1 || flag2) {
        System.out.println("pong!");
    }
}

public static boolean isHoopy(int x) {
    boolean hoopyFlag;
    if (x % 2 == 0) {
        hoopyFlag = true;
    } else {
        hoopyFlag = false;
    }
    return hoopyFlag;
}

public static boolean isFrabjuous(int x) {
    boolean frabjuousFlag;
    if (x > 0) {
        frabjuousFlag = true;
    } else {
        frabjuousFlag = false;
    }
    return frabjuousFlag;
}
```

Ch 6 Exercise 6: Find the output

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    boolean flag1 = isHoopy(202);  
    boolean flag2 = isFrabjuous(202);  
    System.out.println(flag1);  
    System.out.println(flag2);  
    if (flag1 && flag2) {  
        System.out.println("ping!");  
    }  
    if (flag1 || flag2) {  
        System.out.println("pong!");  
    }  
}
```

Output:
true

```
public static boolean isHoopy(int x) {  
    boolean hoopyFlag;  
    if (x % 2 == 0) {  
        hoopyFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        hoopyFlag = false;  
    }  
    return hoopyFlag;  
}  
public static boolean isFrabjuous(int x) {  
    boolean frabjuousFlag;  
    if (x > 0) {  
        frabjuousFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        frabjuousFlag = false;  
    }  
    return frabjuousFlag;  
}
```

Ch 6 Exercise 6: Find the output

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    boolean flag1 = isHoopy(202);  
boolean flag2 = isFrabjuous(202);  
    System.out.println(flag1);  
System.out.println(flag2);  
    if (flag1 && flag2) {  
        System.out.println("ping!");  
    }  
    if (flag1 || flag2) {  
        System.out.println("pong!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static boolean isHoopy(int x) {  
    boolean hoopyFlag;  
    if (x % 2 == 0) {  
        hoopyFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        hoopyFlag = false;  
    }  
    return hoopyFlag;  
}  
  
public static boolean isFrabjuous(int x) {  
    boolean frabjuousFlag;  
    if (x > 0) {  
        frabjuousFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        frabjuousFlag = false;  
    }  
    return frabjuousFlag;  
}
```

Output:
true
true

Ch 6 Exercise 6: Find the output

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    boolean flag1 = isHoopy(202);  
    boolean flag2 = isFrabjuous(202);  
    System.out.println(flag1);  
    System.out.println(flag2);  
    if (flag1 && flag2) {  
        System.out.println("ping!");  
    }  
    if (flag1 || flag2) {  
        System.out.println("pong!");  
    }  
}  
  
public static boolean isHoopy(int x) {  
    boolean hoopyFlag;  
    if (x % 2 == 0) {  
        hoopyFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        hoopyFlag = false;  
    }  
    return hoopyFlag;  
}  
  
public static boolean isFrabjuous(int x) {  
    boolean frabjuousFlag;  
    if (x > 0) {  
        frabjuousFlag = true;  
    } else {  
        frabjuousFlag = false;  
    }  
    return frabjuousFlag;  
}
```

Output:
true
true
ping!
pong!

Ch 6 Exercise 6: Find the output

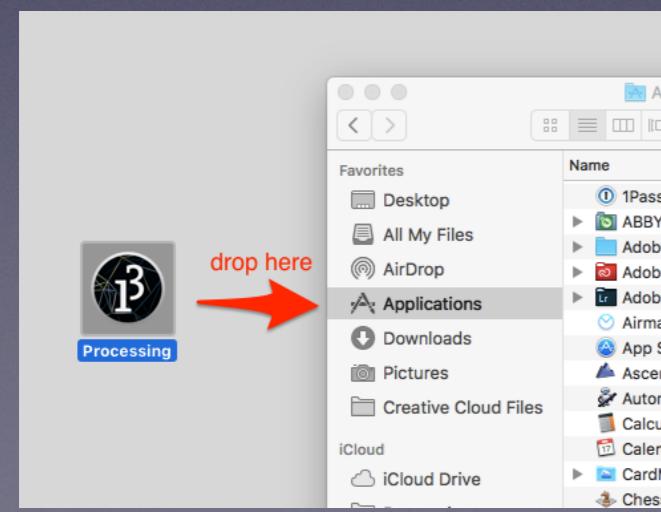
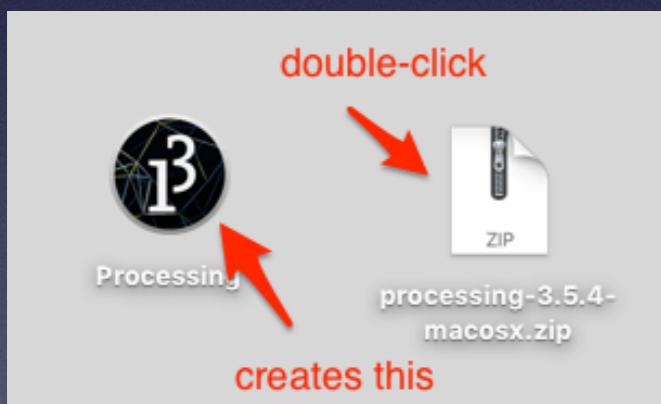
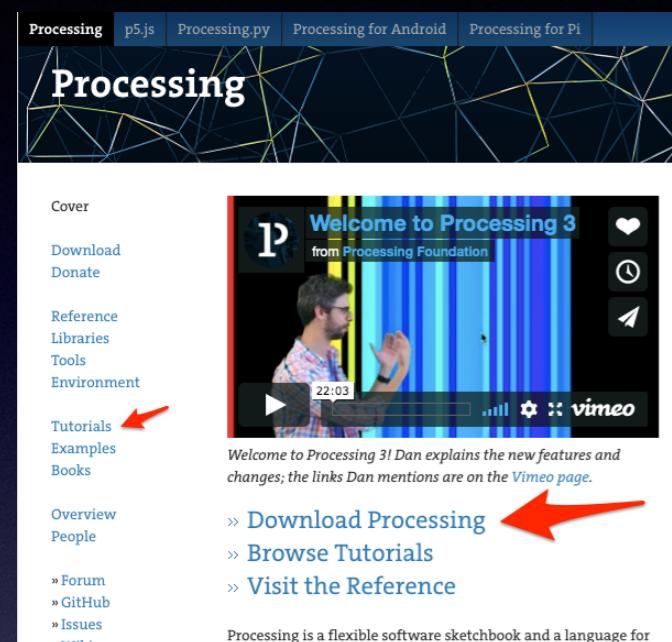
The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Shows the Java beta logo and a Run button.
- File List:** Shows a file named "Hello.java".
- Code Area:** Displays the Java code for the "Hello" class. The code defines a main method that calls two helper methods, isHoopy and isFrabjuous, with the argument "202". It then prints the values of flag1 and flag2, followed by "ping!" if both are true, or "pong!" if either is true.
- Output Area:** Shows the output of the program, which is "true", "true", "ping!", and "pong!".
- Powered By:** A logo for trinket.

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         boolean flag1 = isHoopy(202);  
4         boolean flag2 = isFrabjuous(202);  
5         System.out.println(flag1);  
6         System.out.println(flag2);  
7         if (flag1 && flag2) {  
8             System.out.println("ping!");  
9         }  
10        if (flag1 || flag2) {  
11            System.out.println("pong!");  
12        }  
13    }  
14    public static boolean isHoopy(int x) {  
15        boolean hoopyFlag;  
16        if (x % 2 == 0) {  
17            hoopyFlag = true;  
18        } else {  
19            hoopyFlag = false;  
20        }  
21        return hoopyFlag;  
22    }  
23    public static boolean isFrabjuous(int x) {  
24        boolean frabjuousFlag;  
25        if (x > 0) {  
26            frabjuousFlag = true;  
27        } else {  
28            frabjuousFlag = false;  
29        }  
30        return frabjuousFlag;  
31    }  
32 }  
33 }  
34 }
```

Let's write first program!

Download Processing



Write and run your first program!
(do steps in numerical sequence noted)

