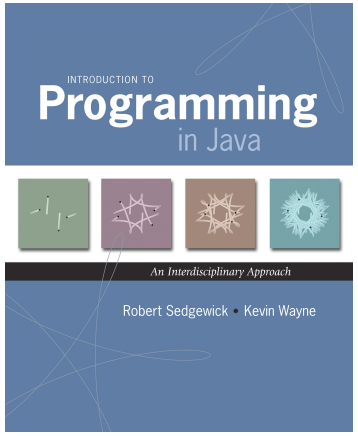
1.1 Your First Program

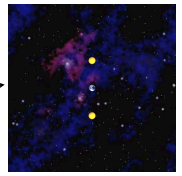


Why Programming?

Why programming? Need to tell computer what you want it to do.

Naive ideal. Natural language instructions.

"Please simulate the motion of these heavenly bodies, subject to Newton's laws of motion and gravity."

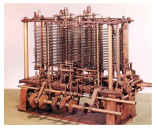


Prepackaged solutions (apps)? Great, when what they do is what you want.

Programming. Enables you to make a computer do anything you want.

well, almost anything [stay tuned]

Ada Lovelace



Analytic Engine

Languages

Machine languages. Tedious and error-prone.

Natural languages. Ambiguous; can be difficult to parse.

Kids Make Nutritious Snacks.
Red Tape Holds Up New Bridge.
Police Squad Helps Dog Bite Victim.
Local High School Dropouts Cut in Half.

[real newspaper headlines, compiled by Rich Pattis]

High-level programming languages. Acceptable compromise.

> *"Instead of imagining that our main task is to instruct a computer what to do, let us concentrate rather on explaining to human beings what we want a computer to do."* – *Donald Knuth*

Why Program?

Why program?

- A natural, satisfying and creative experience.
- Enables accomplishments not otherwise possible.
- Opens new world of intellectual endeavor.

First challenge. Learn a programming language.

Next question. Which one?

Naive ideal. A single programming language.

Our Choice: Java

Java features.
- Widely used.
- Widely available.
- Embraces full set of modern abstractions.
- Variety of automatic checks for mistakes in programs.

Java economy. ← $100 billion, 10 million developers billions of devices
- Mars rover.
- Cell phones.
- Blu-ray Disc.
- Web servers.
- Medical devices.
- Supercomputing.
- . . .

James Gosling
http://java.net/jag

Why Java?

Java features.
- Widely used.
- Widely available.
- Embraces full set of modern abstractions.
- Variety of automatic checks for mistakes in programs.

Facts of life.
- No language is perfect.
- We need to choose some language.

Our approach.
- Minimal subset of Java.
- Develop general programming skills that are applicable to many languages

It's not about the language!

"There are only two kinds of programming languages: those people always [gripe] about and those nobody uses."
– Bjarne Stroustrup

A Rich Subset of the Java Language

Built-In Types	
int	double
long	String
char	boolean

System
System.out.println()
System.out.print()
System.out.printf()

Math Library	
Math.sin()	Math.cos()
Math.log()	Math.exp()
Math.sqrt()	Math.pow()
Math.min()	Math.max()
Math.abs()	Math.PI

Flow Control	
if	else
for	while

Parsing
Integer.parseInt()
Double.parseDouble()

Primitive Numeric Types		
+	-	*
/	%	++
--	>	<
<=	>=	==
!=		

Boolean	
true	false
||	&&
!	

Punctuation	
{	}
(	)
,	;

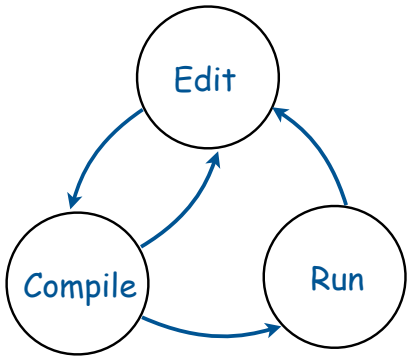
Assignment
=

String	
+	""
length()	compareTo()
charAt()	matches()

Arrays
a[i]
new
a.length

Objects	
class	static
public	private
final	toString()
new	main()

Program Development



Programming in Java.

- Create the program by typing it into a text editor, and save it as HelloWorld.java.

```
/*************************************
 * Prints "Hello, World"
 * Everyone's first Java program.
 *************************************/

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

HelloWorld.java

Programming in Java.

- Create the program by typing it into a text editor, and save it as HelloWorld.java.
- Compile it by typing at the command-line: javac HelloWorld.java.

command-line

```
% javac HelloWorld.java
```

- This creates a Java bytecode file named: HelloWorld.class.

Programming in Java.

- Create the program by typing it into a text editor, and save it as HelloWorld.java.
- Compile it by typing at the command-line: javac HelloWorld.java.
- Execute it by typing at the command-line: java HelloWorld.

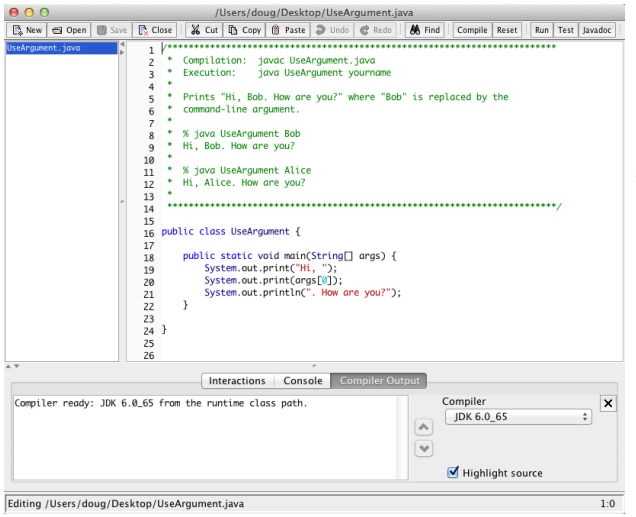
command-line

```
% javac HelloWorld.java

% java HelloWorld
Hello, World
```


Program development in Java (using DrJava).

1. Edit your program using the built-in text editor.
2. Compile it to create an executable file.
3. Run your program.

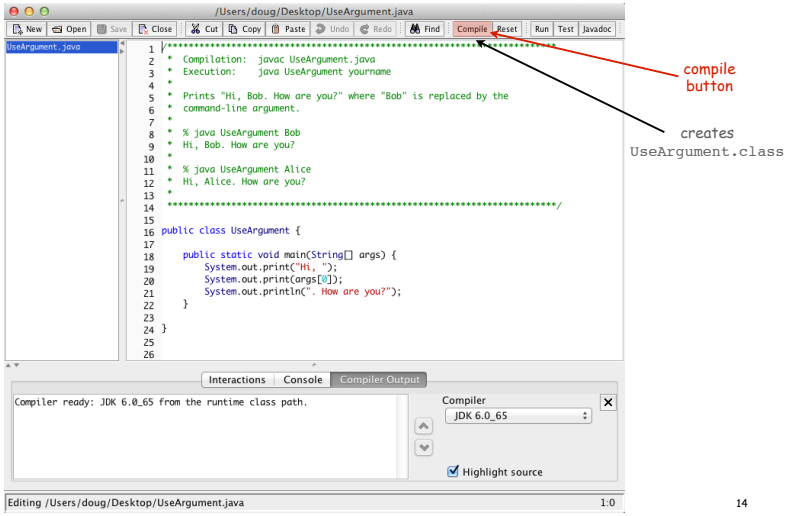


text editor

Program Development (using DrJava)

Program development in Java (using DrJava).

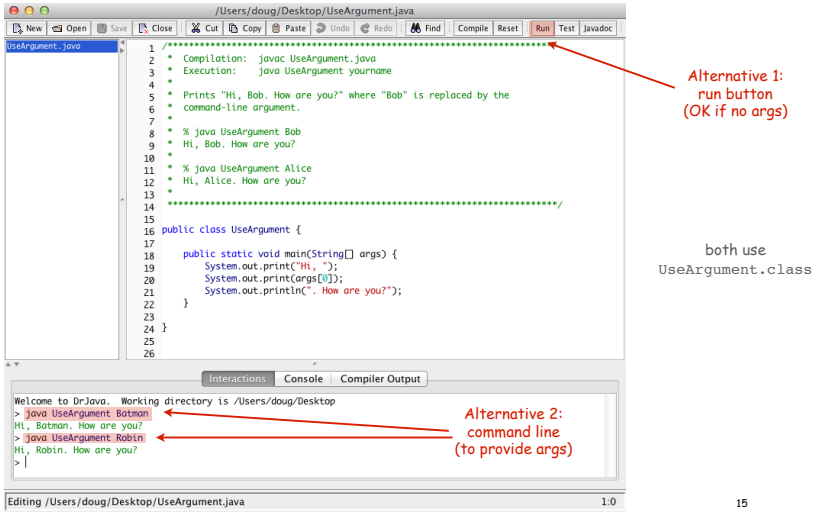
1. Edit your program.
2. Compile it by clicking the "compile" button.
3. Run your program.



Program Development (using DrJava)

Program development in Java (using DrJava).

1. Edit your program.
2. Compile it to create an executable file.
3. Run your program by clicking the "run" button or using the command line.



Note: Program Style

Three versions of the same program.

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

```
/*************************************************************************
 *  Compilation:  javac HelloWorld.java
 *  Execution:    java HelloWorld
 *
 *  Prints "Hello, World". By tradition, this is everyone's first program.
 *
 *  % java HelloWorld
 *  Hello, World
 *
 *************************************************************************/

public class HelloWorld {

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

Fonts, color, comments, and extra space are not relevant to Java.

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


Note: Program Style

Emphasizing consistent style can

- Make it easier to spot errors.
- Make it easier for others to read and use code.
- Enable development environment to provide useful visual cues.

Bottom line for COS 126:

- Let the Doctor indent for you.
- Correct any style problems automatically discovered when you submit.
- Follow your preceptor/grader's advice on style.

1.2 Built-in Types of Data

Built-in Data Types

Data type. A set of values and operations defined on those values.

type	set of values	literal values	operations
`char`	characters	`'A'` `'@'`	compare
`String`	sequences of characters	`"Hello World"` `"CS is fun"`	concatenate
`int`	integers	`17` `12345`	add, subtract, multiply, divide
`double`	floating-point numbers	`3.1415` `6.022e23`	add, subtract, multiply, divide
`boolean`	truth values	`true` `false`	and, or, not

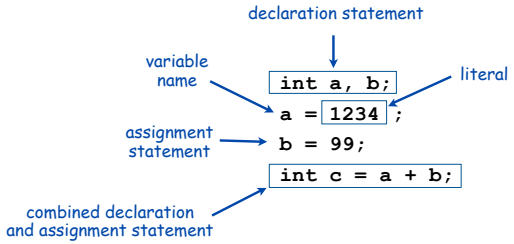
Basic Definitions

Variable. A name that refers to a value.

Literal. Programming-language representation of a value.

Assignment statement. Associates a value with a variable.

Program. Sequence of statements.



Trace

Trace. Table of variable values after each statement.

	a	b	t
`int a, b;`	undefined	undefined	undefined
`a = 1234;`	**1234**	undefined	undefined
`b = 99;`	1234	**99**	undefined
`int t = a;`	1234	99	**1234**
`a = b;`	**99**	99	1234
`b = t;`	99	**1234**	1234

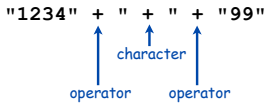
Text

`String` data type. Useful for program input and output.

`String` data type

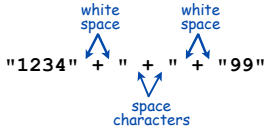
values	sequences of characters
typical literals	`"Hello, " "1 " " * "`
operation	concatenate
operator	+

Important note: meaning of characters depends on context!



`String` concatenation examples

expression	value
`"Hi, " + "Bob"`	`"Hi, Bob"`
`"1" + " 2 " + "1"`	`"1 2 1"`
`"1234" + " + " + "99"`	`"1234 + 99"`
`"1234" + "99"`	`"123499"`



Example: Subdivisions of a Ruler

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

```
"1"
"1 2 1"
"1 2 1 3 1 2 1"
```

string concatenation

```
% java Ruler
1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1
```

Integers

`int` data type. Useful for calculations, expressing algorithms.

there is a largest `int` and a smallest `int`

`int` data type

values	integers between -2^{31} and $+2^{31} - 1$				
typical literals	`1234`	`99`	`-99`	`0`	`1000000`
operations	add	subtract	multiply	divide	remainder
operators	+	-	*	/	%

examples of `int` operations

expression	value	comment
`5 + 3`	8	
`5 - 3`	2	
`5 * 3`	15	
`5 / 3`	1	no fractional part
`5 % 3`	2	remainder
`1 / 0`		run-time error
`3 * 5 - 2`	13	* has precedence
`3 + 5 / 2`	5	/ has precedence
`3 - 5 - 2`	-4	left associative
`(3 - 5) - 2`	-4	better style

Integer Operations

```
public class IntOps
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      int sum  = a + b;
      int prod = a * b;
      int quot = a / b;
      int rem  = a % b;
      System.out.println(a + " + " + b + " = " + sum);
      System.out.println(a + " * " + b + " = " + prod);
      System.out.println(a + " / " + b + " = " + quot);
      System.out.println(a + " % " + b + " = " + rem);
   }
}
```

command-line arguments

```
% javac IntOps.java
% java IntOps 1234 99
1234 + 99 = 1333
1234 * 99 = 122166
1234 / 99 = 12
1234 % 99 = 46
```

Java automatically converts `a`, `b` , and `rem` to type `String`

`1234 = 12 * 99 + 46`

Floating-Point Numbers

double data type. Useful in scientific applications.

double data type	approximations to real numbers (there is a largest double and a smallest double)				
values					
typical literals	3.14159	6.022e23	-3.0	2.0	1.4142135623730951
operations	add	subtract	multiply	divide	remainder
operators	+	-	*	/	%

examples of double operations

expression	value	
3.141 + .03	3.171	
3.141 - .03	3.111	
6.02e23/2	3.01E+23	
5.0 / 3.0	1.66666666666667	
10.0 % 3.141	0.577	
1.0 / 0.0	Infinity	special value
Math.sqrt(2.0)	1.4142135623731	
Math.sqrt(-1.0)	NaN	special value "not a number"

Excerpts from Java's Math Library

```
public class Math
```

double abs(double a)	absolute value of a
double max(double a, double b)	maximum of a and b
double min(double a, double b)	minimum of a and b
double sin(double theta)	sine function
double cos(double theta)	cosine function
double tan(double theta)	tangent function
double exp(double a)	exponential (e
double log(double a)	natural log (log
double pow(double a, double b)	raise a to the bth power (a
long round(double a)	found to the nearest integer
double random()	random number in [0, 1)
double sqrt(double a)	square root of a
double E	value of e (constant)
double PI	value of p (constant)

also defined for int, long, and float

inverse functions asin(), acos(), and atan() also available

In radians. Use toDegrees() and toRadians() to convert.

Quadratic Equation

Ex. Solve quadratic equation $x^2 + bx + c = 0$.

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

```
public class Quadratic
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      // Parse coefficients from command-line.
      double b = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);
      double c = Double.parseDouble(args[1]);

      // Calculate roots.
      double discriminant = b * b - 4.0 * c;
      double d = Math.sqrt(discriminant);
      double root1 = (-b + d) / 2.0;
      double root2 = (-b - d) / 2.0;

      // Print them out.
      System.out.println(root1);
      System.out.println(root2);
   }
}
```


Testing

Testing. Some valid and invalid inputs.

```
% java Quadratic -3.0 2.0
2.0
1.0

% java Quadratic -1.0 -1.0
1.618033988749895
-0.6180339887498949

% java Quadratic 1.0 1.0
NaN
NaN

% java Quadratic 1.0 hello
java.lang.NumberFormatException: hello

% java Quadratic 1.0
java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
```

command-line arguments

golden ratio

"not a number"

$x^2 - 3x + 2$

$x^2 - x - 1$

$x^2 + x + 1$

Booleans

boolean data type. Useful to control logic and flow of a program.

boolean data type

values	true or false		
literals	true	false	
operations	and	or	not
operators	&&	||	!

Truth-table definitions of boolean operations

a	!a
true	false
false	true

a	b	a && b	a || b
false	false	false	false
false	true	false	true
true	false	false	true
true	true	true	true

Comparison Operators

Comparison operators.

- Two operands of the same type.
- Result: a value of type **boolean**.

comparison operators

op	meaning	true	false
==	equal	2 == 2	2 == 3
!=	not equal	3 != 2	2 != 2
<	less than	2 < 13	2 < 2
<=	less than or equal	2 <= 2	3 <= 2
>	greater than	13 > 2	2 > 13
>=	greater than or equal	3 >= 2	2 >= 3

comparison examples

non-negative discriminant?	(b * b - 4.0 * a * c) >= 0.0
beginning of a century?	(year % 100) == 0
legal month?	(month >= 1) && (month <= 12)

Leap Year

Q. Is a given year a leap year?

A. Yes if either (i) divisible by 400 or (ii) divisible by 4 but not 100.

```
public class LeapYear
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int year = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      boolean isLeapYear;


      // divisible by 4 but not 100
      isLeapYear = (year % 4 == 0) && (year % 100 != 0);

      // or divisible by 400
      isLeapYear = isLeapYear || (year % 400 == 0);


      System.out.println(isLeapYear);
   }
}
```

```
% java LeapYear 2016
true

% java LeapYear 1900
false

% java LeapYear 2000
true
```


Type Conversion

Type conversion. Convert from one type of data to another.

- Automatic (done by Java when no loss of precision; or with strings).
- Explicitly defined by function call.
- Cast (write desired type within parens).

expression	type	value	
"1234" + 99	String	"123499"	automatic
Integer.parseInt("123")	int	123	explicit
(int) 2.71828	int	2	cast
Math.round(2.71828)	long	3	explicit
(int) Math.round(2.71828)	int	3	cast, explicit
(int) Math.round(3.14159)	int	3	cast, explicit
11 * 0.3	double	3.3	automatic
(int) 11 * 0.3	double	3.3	cast, automatic
11 * (int) 0.3	int	0	cast
(int) (11 * 0.3)	int	3	cast, automatic

Type Conversion

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expression	type	value	
`"1234" + 99`	`String`	`"123499"`	automatic
`Integer.parseInt("123")`	`int`	`123`	explicit
`(int) 2.71828`	`int`	`2`	cast
`Math.round(2.71828)`	`long`	`3`	explicit
`(int) Math.round(2.71828)`	`int`	`3`	cast, explicit
`(int) Math.round(3.14159)`	`int`	`3`	cast, explicit
`11 * 0.3`	`double`	`3.3`	automatic
`(int) 11 * 0.3`	`double`	`3.3`	cast, automatic
`11 * (int) 0.3`	`int`	`0`	cast
`(int) (11 * 0.3)`	`int`	`3`	cast, automatic
`(int) 0.3 * 11`	`?`	`?`	`?`

Type Conversion

Type conversion. Convert from one type of data to another.

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expression	type	value	
`"1234" + 99`	`String`	`"123499"`	automatic
`Integer.parseInt("123")`	`int`	`123`	explicit
`(int) 2.71828`	`int`	`2`	cast
`Math.round(2.71828)`	`long`	`3`	explicit
`(int) Math.round(2.71828)`	`int`	`3`	cast, explicit
`(int) Math.round(3.14159)`	`int`	`3`	cast, explicit
`11 * 0.3`	`double`	`3.3`	automatic
`(int) 11 * 0.3`	`double`	`3.3`	cast, automatic
`11 * (int) 0.3`	`int`	`0`	cast
`(int) (11 * 0.3)`	`int`	`3`	cast, automatic
`(int) 0.3 * 11`	`int`	`0`	cast

Pay attention to the type of your data. ← type conversion can give counterintuitive results but gets easier to understand with practice

Type Conversion Example: Random Integer

Ex. Generate a pseudo-random number between `0` and `N-1`.

```
public class RandomInt
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      double r = Math.random();
      int n = (int) (r * N);

      System.out.println("random integer is " + n);
   }
}
```

`String` to `int` (method)

`double` between `0.0` and `1.0`

`double` to `int` (cast)

`int` to `double` (automatic)

`int` to `String` (automatic)

```
% java RandomInt 6
random integer is 3

% java RandomInt 6
random integer is 0

% java RandomInt 10000
random integer is 3184
```


Summary

A data type is a set of values and operations on those values.

- `String` text processing, input and output.
- `double`, `int` mathematical calculation.
- `boolean` decision making.

Example of bad type conversion

Be aware. In Java you must:

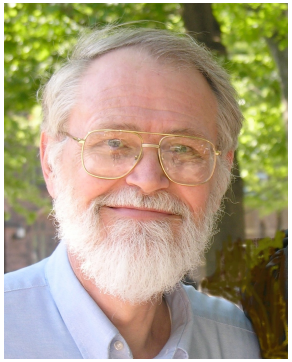
- Declare type of values.
- Convert between types when necessary.

Why do we need types?

- Type conversion must be done at some level.
- Compiler can help do it correctly.
- Example: In 1996, Ariane 5 rocket exploded after takeoff because of bad type conversion.

The Very First HelloWorld

```
main( ) {
        printf("hello, world");
  }
```



Brian Kernighan (today)