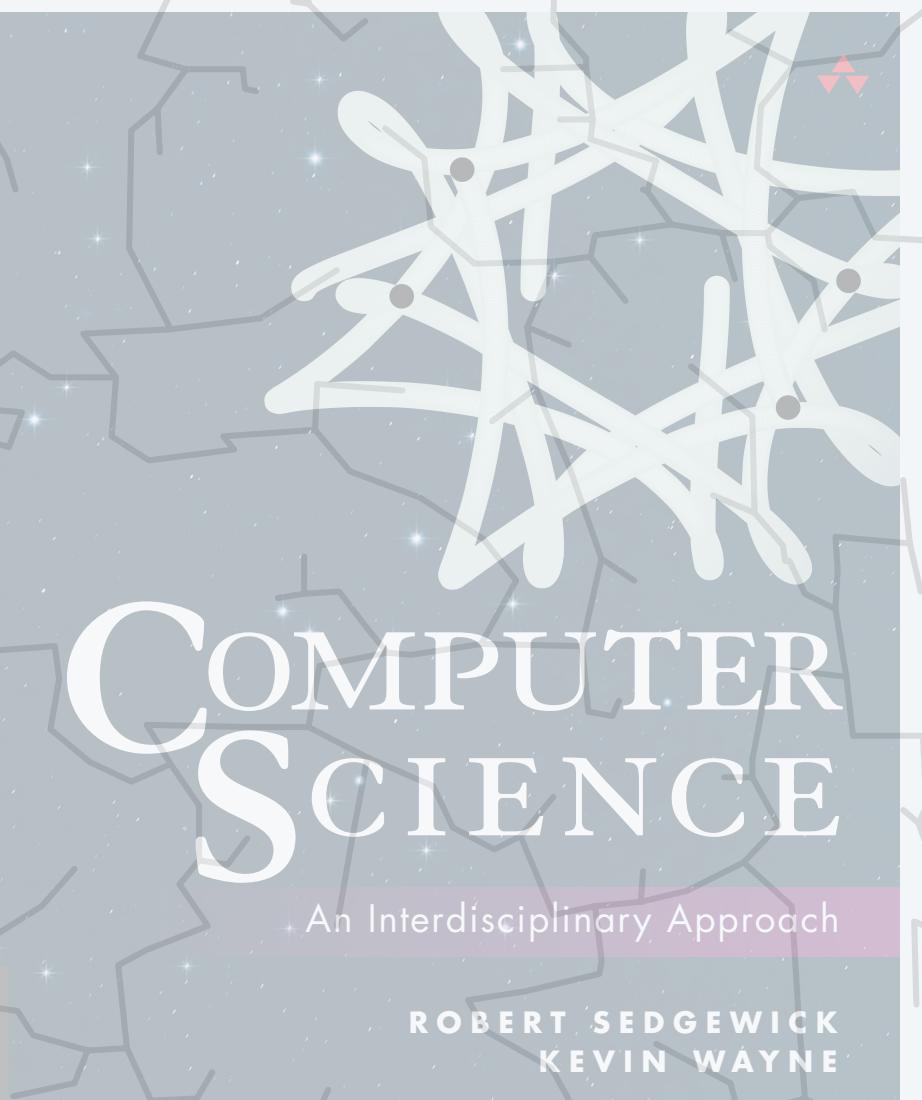


<https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu>

1.1 HELLO, WORLD

- ▶ *why programming?*
- ▶ *your first program*
- ▶ *program development*

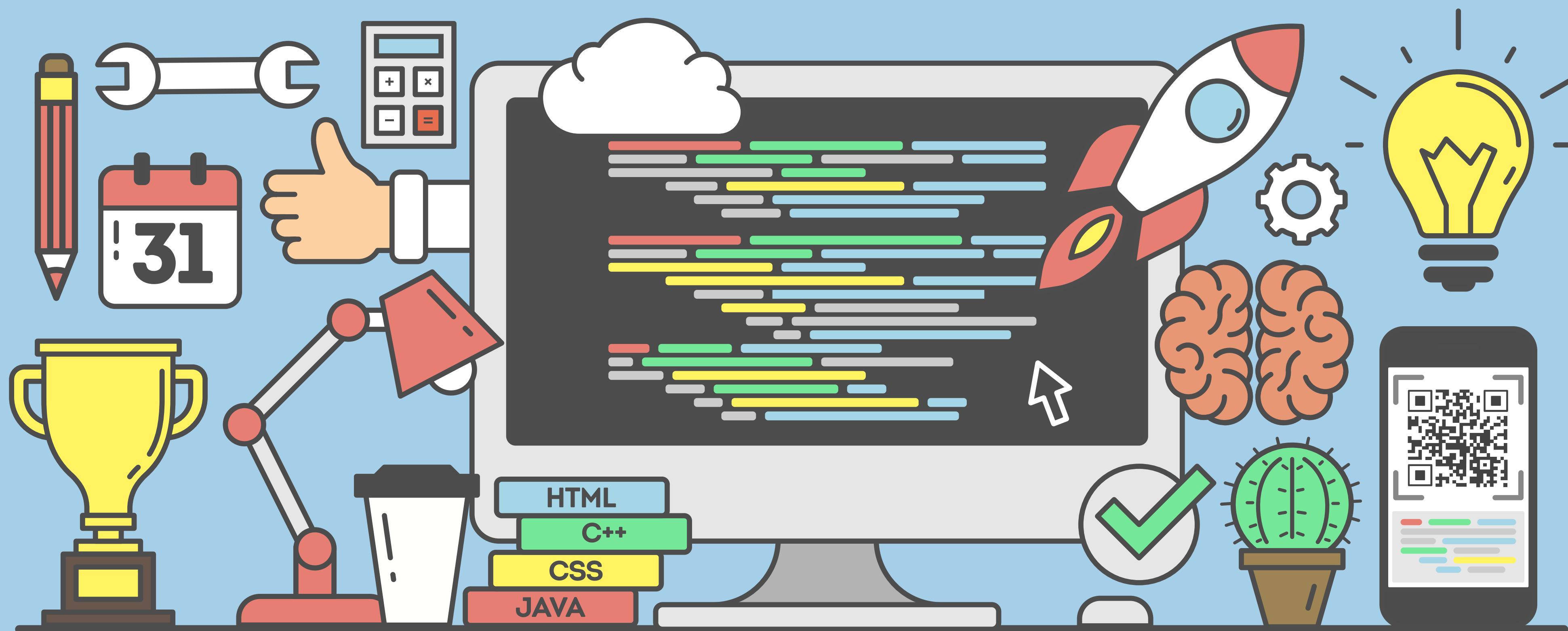




1.1 HELLO, WORLD

- ▶ *why programming?*
- ▶ *your first program*
- ▶ *program development*

PROGRAMMING

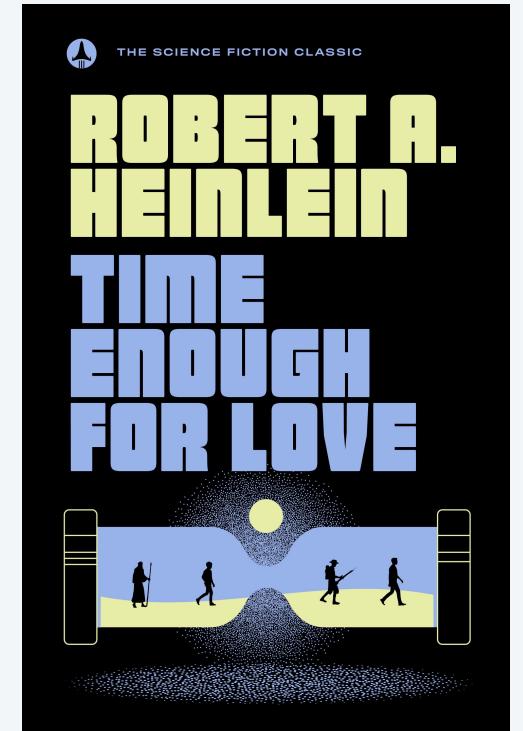


"Time Enough for Love" (1973) by Robert A. Heinlein

A human being should be able to
change a diaper,
plan an invasion,
butcher a hog,
conn a ship,
design a building,
write a sonnet,
balance accounts,
build a wall,
set a bone,
comfort the dying,
take orders,
give orders,
cooperate,
act alone,

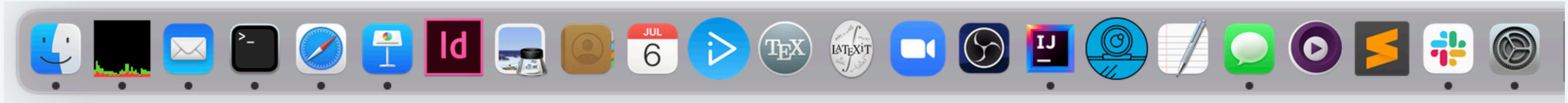
*a natural, satisfying, and creative endeavor
(leading to accomplishments not otherwise possible)*

→ program a computer,
cook a tasty meal,
fight efficiently,
die gallantly.

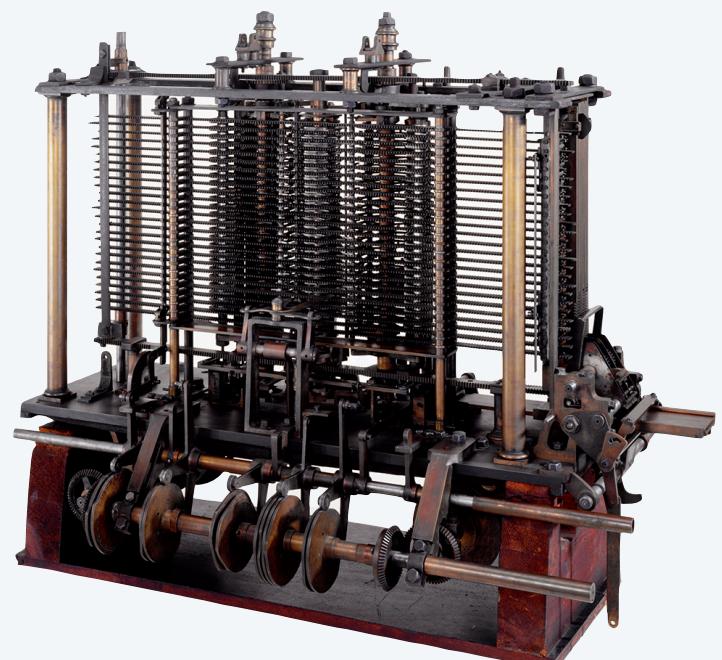


You need to know how to program

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



Programming. Empowers **you** to tell a computer what **you** want it to do.



Analytical Engine
(first computer)



Ada Lovelace
(first programmer)

Telling a computer what to do

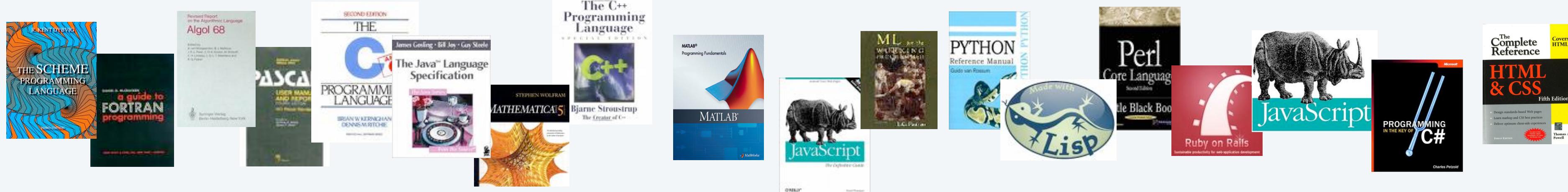
Machine languages. Easy for computers; error-prone for people.

```
0011111001000011001101110010111011100111011110100111110011000111011111001111011110  
01110111101100011000100000010011100101110011111001101101000101001110000110000101001000  
1111011101111000011100010010100001001110000011010100110100001010110001001110010001...
```

Natural languages. Easy for people; error-prone for computers. ← *rapid progress in past year
(but not as robust as desired)*



High-level programming languages. Enables people and computers to communicate effectively.

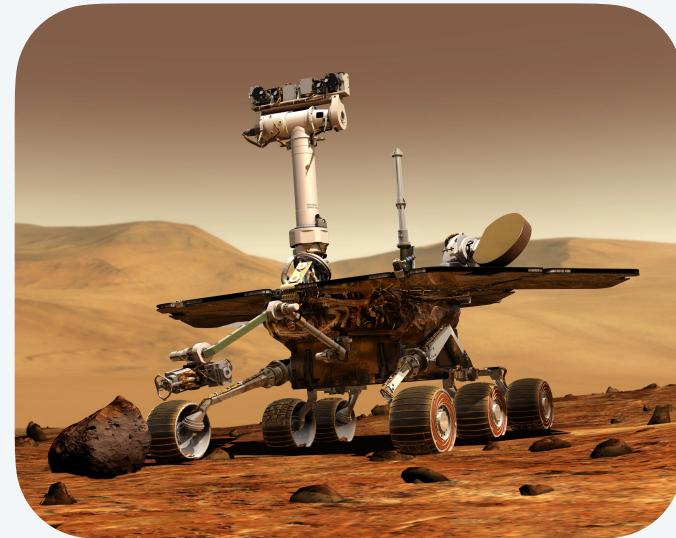
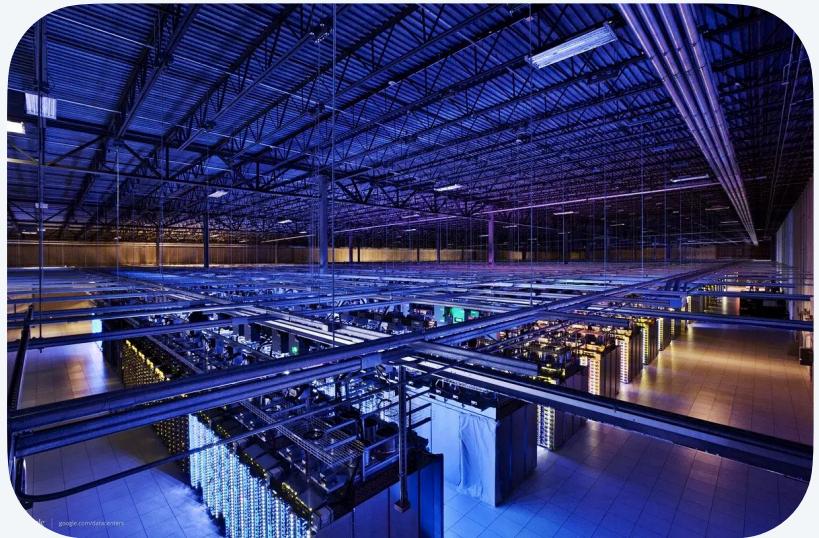




Java features.

- Embraces full set of modern abstractions.
- Freely available for OS X, Windows, and Linux.
- Variety of automatic checks for mistakes in programs.
- Widely used: millions of developers; billions of devices. ← *among top 3 languages for past two decades*

Ex. Android phones/TVs, web servers, Mars rover, medical devices, internet of things, ...



Reality. Use different programming languages, depending on domain.

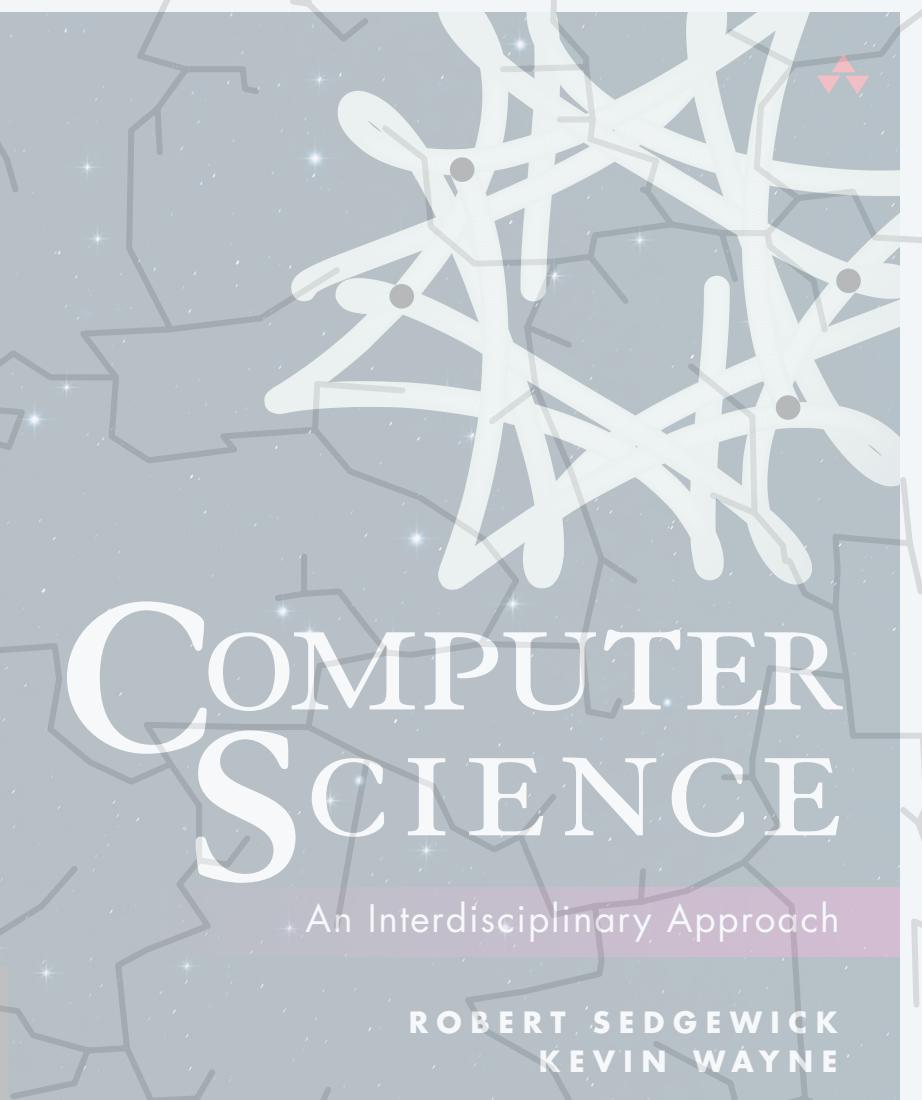
A rich subset of the Java language



Your programs will primarily consist of these plus identifiers (names) that you make up.

*seems like a lot,
but typical English
vocabulary is 20K words!*

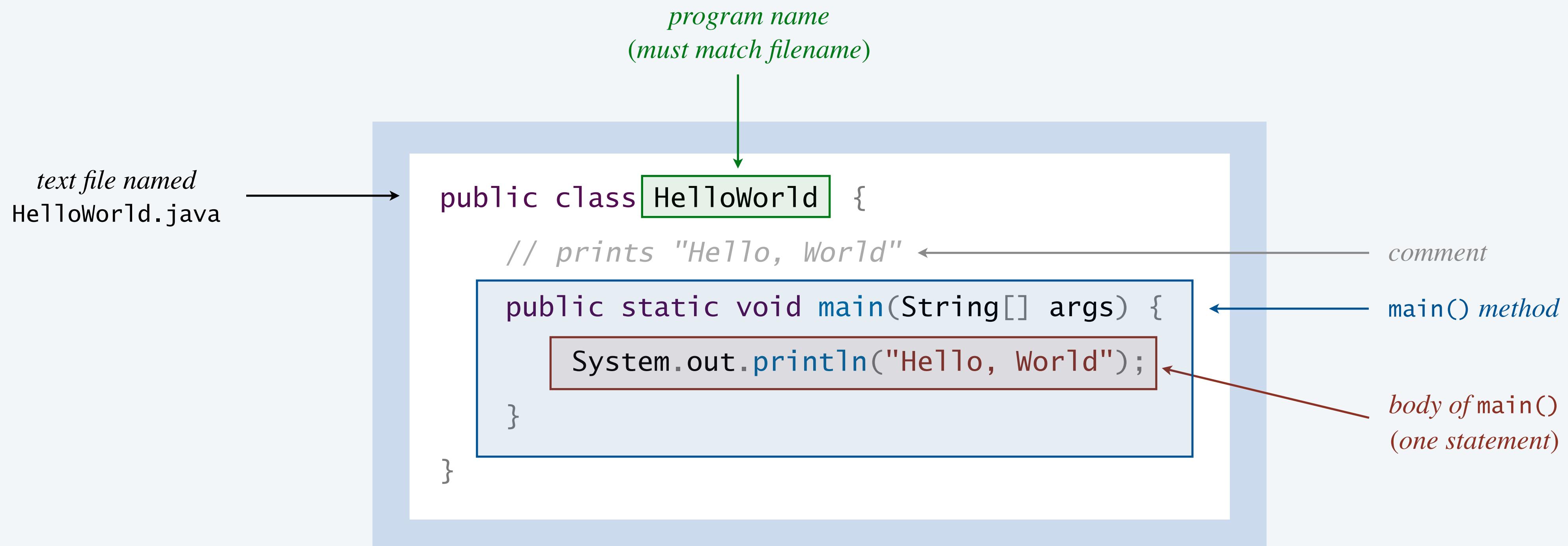
data types	arithmetic		boolean		Math library		objects / methods		strings
int	+	-	true	false	Math.min()	Math.max()	public	private	+
double	*	/	&&		Math.sqrt()	Math.abs()	class	new	length()
boolean	++	--	!	^	Math.log()	Math.exp()	static	final	charAt()
char	%				Math.sin()	Math.cos()	void	main()	compareTo()
String	type conversion				Math.PI	Math.E	comments		
	Integer.parseInt()						/* */		
	Double.parseDouble()						//		
punctuation	comparisons		arrays		flow control		System methods		our I/O libraries
{ }	<	>	[]		if	else	System.out.print()		StdIn/In
()	<=	>=	length		while	for	System.out.println()		StdOut/Out
,	==	!=			do	return	System.out.printf()		StdPicture/Picture
' "			assignment		break	continue			StdDraw/Draw
,					=				StdAudio



1.1 HELLO, WORLD

- ▶ *why programming?*
- ▶ *your first program*
- ▶ *program development*

Anatomy of your first Java program

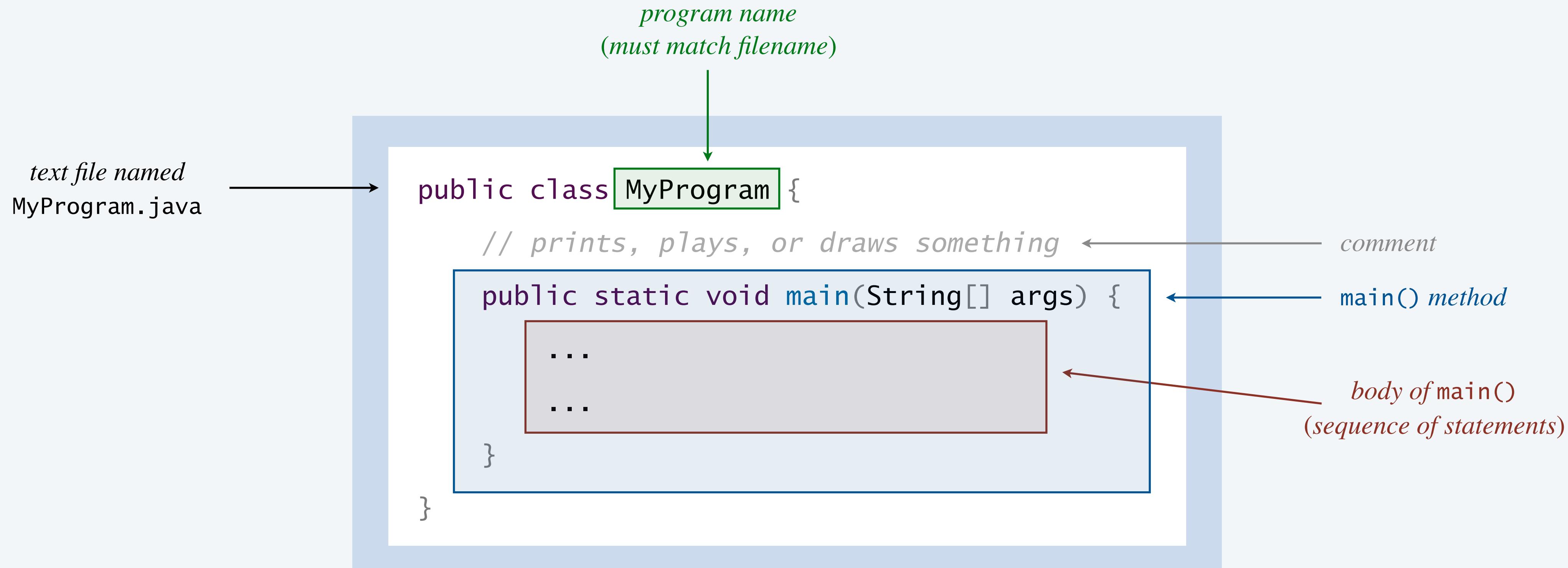


A terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```
~/cos126/hello> javac HelloWorld.java ← compile the program  
~/cos126/hello> java HelloWorld ← execute (run) the program  
Hello, World
```

An annotation points to the output `Hello, World` with the label *program output*.

Anatomy of your first few Java programs



```
~/cos126/hello> javac MyProgram.java  
  
~/cos126/hello> java MyProgram  
[program output]
```

don't worry,
we'll learn about
these in due time

public
class
static
void
main
String[]

Hello World with audio

Standard audio. Our course library for playing sound.

```
public class HelloWorldWithAudio {  
    // prints and speaks "Hello, World"  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World");  
        StdAudio.play("HelloWorld.wav");  
    }  
}
```

comment

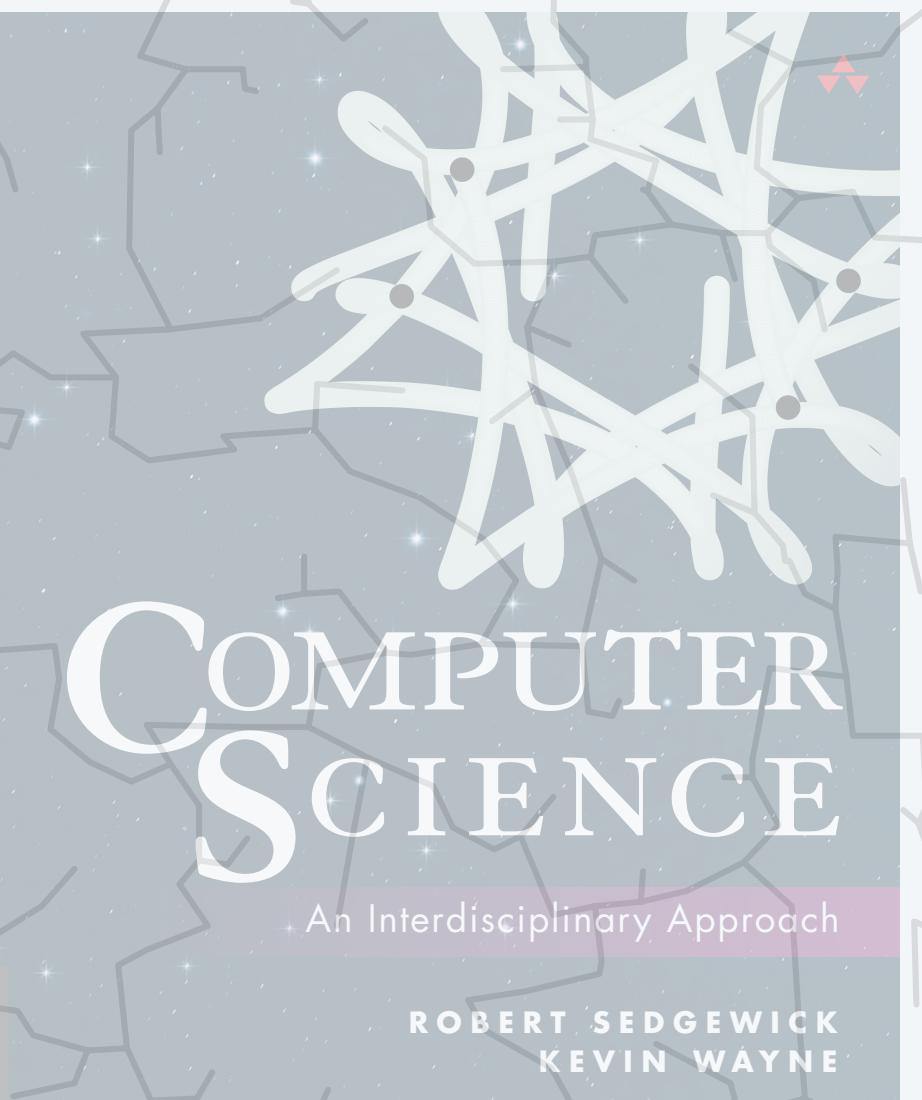
main() method

body of main()
(two statements)

an audio file

```
~/cos126/hello> javac-introcs HelloWorldWithAudio.java  
~/cos126/hello> java-introcs HelloWorldWithAudio  
Hello, World  
🔊 [speaks "Hello, World"]
```

the javac-introcs and java-introcs commands
tell Java where to find our course libraries



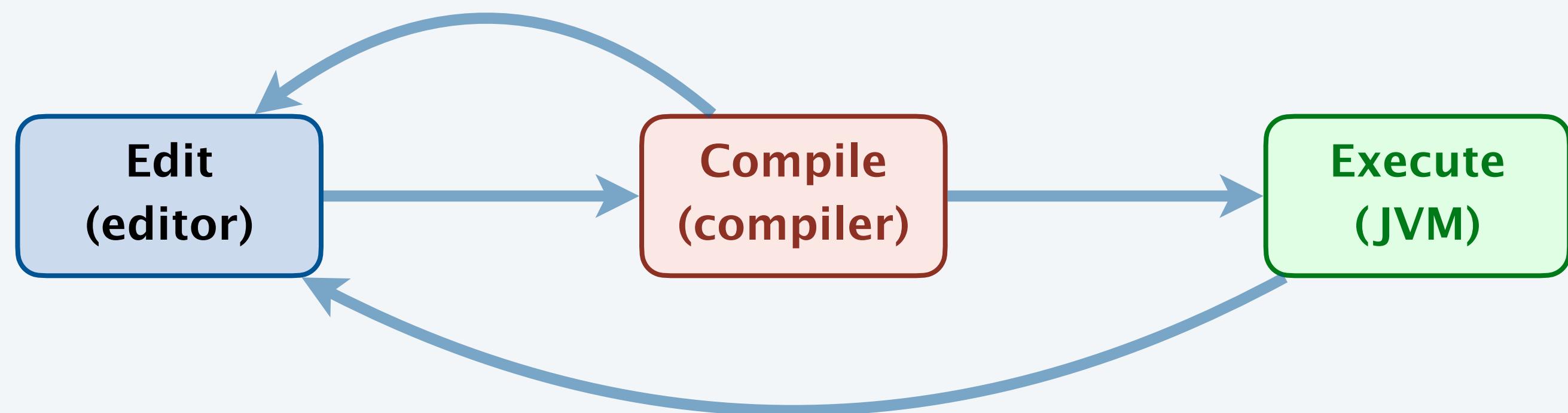
1.1 HELLO, WORLD

- ▶ *why programming?*
- ▶ *program development*

Program development in Java

Developing a Java program involves three steps:

- **Edit:** write your program.
- **Compile:** create a “machine-language” version of your program.
- **Execute:** run your program, taking input and producing output.



analogous to other creative processes
(compose-rehearse-play)

Almost always requires cyclic refinement:

- Not a legal Java program (compile-time error) ⇒ need to re-edit.
- A legal Java program that does the wrong thing ⇒ need to re-edit.

*run-time error or
produces incorrect output*

Coding style

Coding style. Indentation, whitespace, naming conventions, comments, ...

Goal. Make it easier for programmers (including you!) to read and understand the code.

textbook

```
Program 1.1.1 Hello, World

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

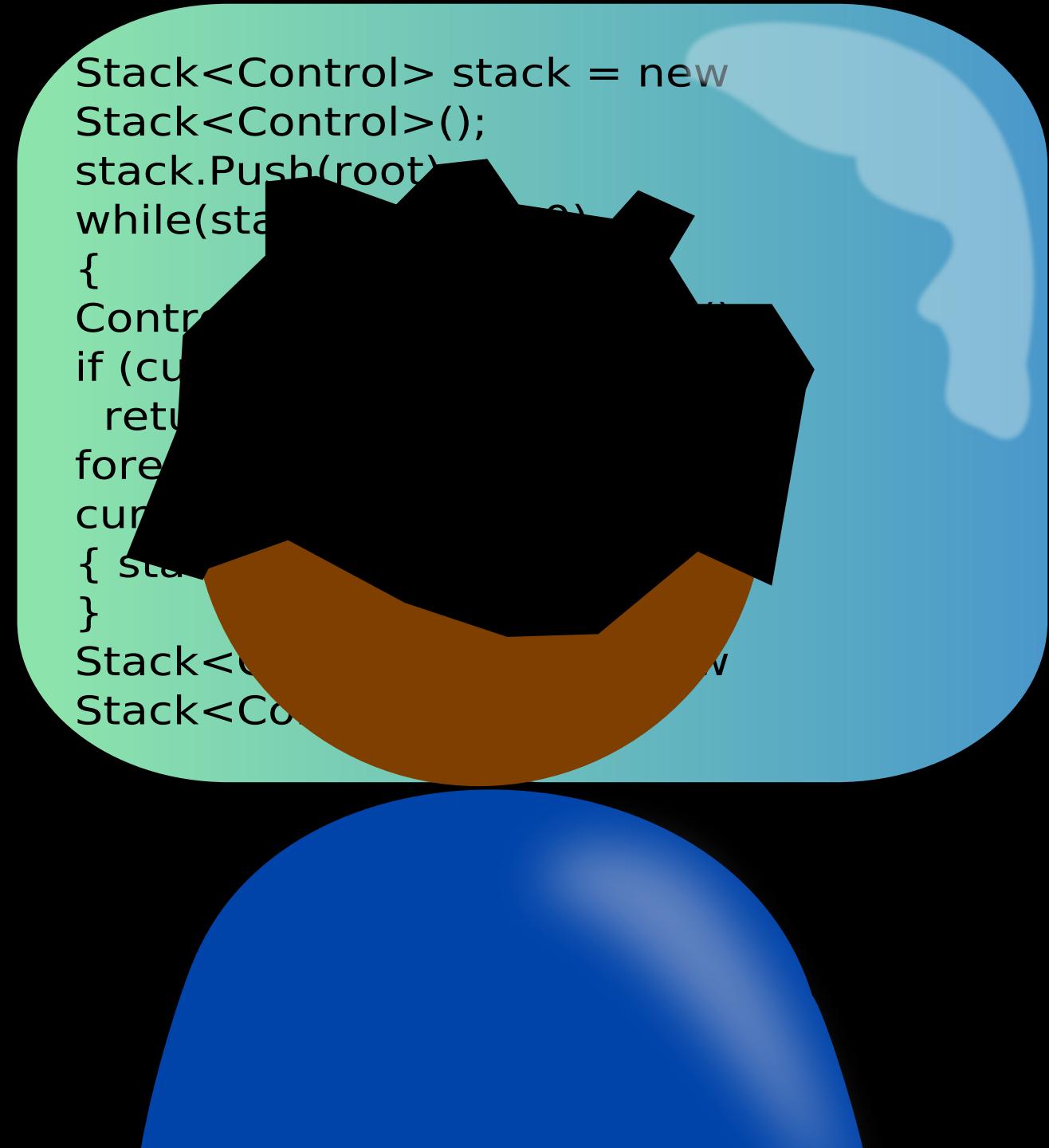
IntelliJ

```
1 ****
2 * Prints "Hello, World". By tradition, this is everyone's first program.
3 *
4 * These first 6 lines of text are comments. They are not part of the program;
5 * they serve to remind us about its properties.
6 ****
7
8 public class HelloWorld {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         // Prints "Hello, World" in the terminal window.
11         System.out.println("Hello, World");
12     }
13 }
14 }
```

compiler

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

YOU'RE NOW READY TO PROGRAM!



```
Stack<Control> stack = new  
Stack<Control>();  
stack.Push(root);  
while(stack.Count > 0)  
{  
    Control cur = stack.Pop();  
    if (cur.isLeaf())  
        return cur.value;  
    foreach (Control child in cur.children)  
    {  
        stack.Push(child);  
    }  
}  
Stack<Control> stack = new  
Stack<Control>();
```

More questions



attend office hours (or stay after lecture)



ask on Ed



Credits

image	source	license
<i>Hello, World</i>	Adobe Stock	education license
<i>Programming</i>	Adobe Stock	education license
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