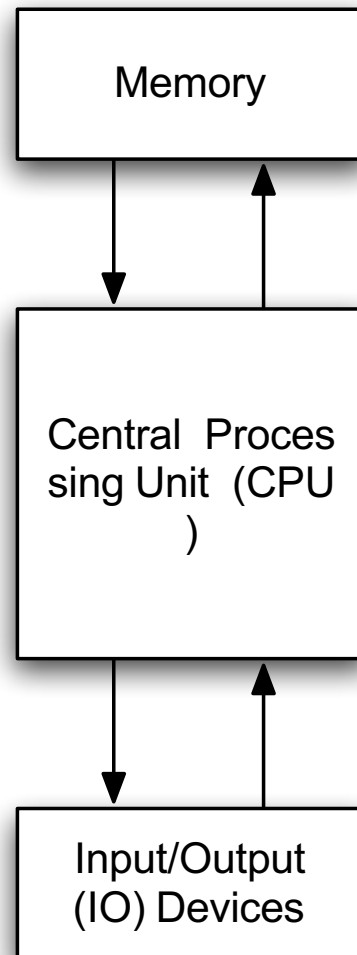


Lecture #1

Types, Variables, Operators

The Computer



CPU Instructions

$$z = x + y$$

Read location x

Read location y

Add

Write to location z

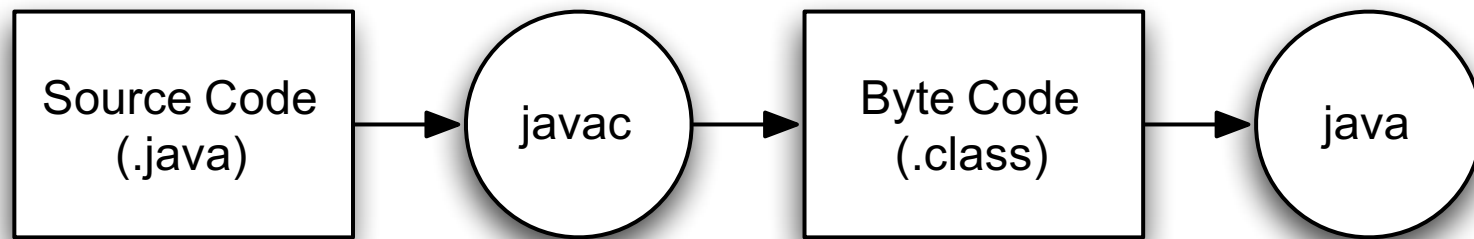
Programming Languages

- Easier to understand than CPU instructions
- Needs to be translated for the CPU to understand it

Java

- “Most popular” language
- Runs on a “virtual machine” (JVM)
- More complex than some (eg. Python)
- Simpler than others (eg. C++)

Compiling Java



First Program

```
class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        // Program execution begins here  
        System.out.println("Hello world.");  
    }  
}
```

Program Structure

```
class CLASSNAME {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        STATEMENTS  
    }  
}
```

Output

`System.out.println(some String)` outputs to the console

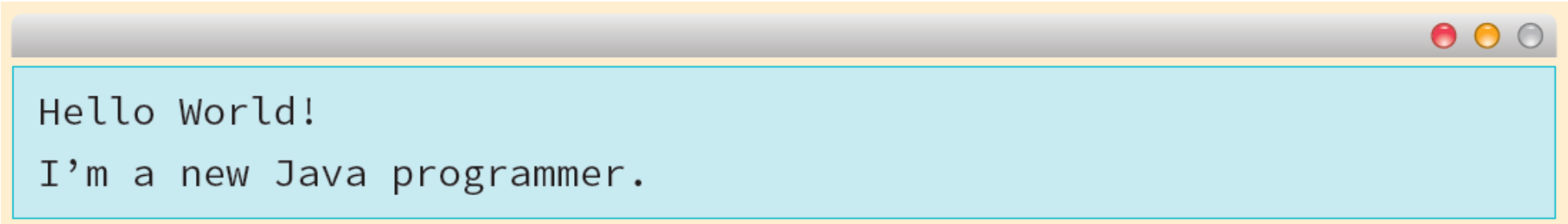
Example: `System.out.println("output");`

Second Program

```
class Hello2 {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        System.out.println("Hello world.");           // Print once  
        System.out.println("Line number 2");         // Again!  
    }  
}
```

LAB1-1: Hello World

Write down the program which outputs the following sentences:



```
Hello World!  
I'm a new Java programmer.
```

Types

Kinds of values that can be stored and manipulated.

boolean: Truth value (**true** or **false**).

int: Integer (0, 1, -47).

double: Real number (3.14, 1.0, -2.1).

String: Text (“hello”, “example”).

Variables

Named location that stores a value of one particular type.

Form:

TYPE NAME;

Example:

String foo;

Assignment

Use = to give **variables** a **value**.

Example:

```
String foo;
```

```
foo = "IAP 6.092";
```

Assignment

Can be combined with a variable declaration.

Example:

```
double badPi = 3.14;
```

```
boolean isJanuary = true;
```

```
class Hello3 {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        String foo = "IAP 6.092";  
        System.out.println(foo);  
        foo = "Something else";  
        System.out.println(foo);  
    }  
}
```

Operators

Symbols that perform simple computations

Assignment: =

Addition: +

Subtraction: -

Multiplication: *

Division: /

Operators

`int x;`

`+: x = 10 + 3`

`−: x = 10 - 3`

`*: x = 10 * 3`

`/: x = 10 / 3`

`?: x = 10 % 3`

Order of Operations

Follows standard math rules:

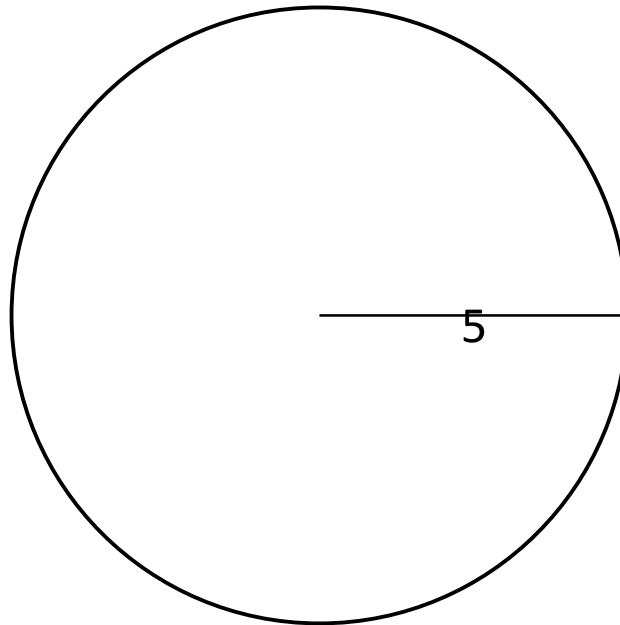
1. Parentheses (...)
2. Multiplication and division $*$, $/$
3. Addition and subtraction $+$, $-$

```
class DoMath {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        double score = 1.0 + 2.0 * 3.0;  
        System.out.println(score);  
        score = score / 2.0;  
        System.out.println(score);  
    }  
}
```

```
class DoMath2 {  
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {  
        double score = 1.0 + 2.0 * 3.0;  
        System.out.println(score);  
        double copy = score;  
        copy = copy / 2.0;  
        System.out.println(copy);  
        System.out.println(score);  
    }  
}
```

LAB1-2: Dimension of a Circle

Let assume the radius of a circle is 5. Write down the program which calculates the dimension of the circle and produces the result:



String Concatenation (+)

```
String text = "hello" + " world";
```

```
text = text + " number " + 5;
```

```
// text = "hello world number 5"
```

Assignment: GravityCalculator

Compute the position of a falling object:

$$x(t) = 0.5 \times at^2 + v_i t + x_i$$

These slides are from:

- 6.092 Introduction to Programming in Java, January (IAP) 2010, MIT OpenCourseWare <http://ocw.mit.edu>