Topics: Parts of a Java program; types; variable, declaration and assignment; DrJava demo

Reading: (T) Sec 1.1, 1.2; (PL) Lesson page 1-3

Java Program Structure

In the Java programming language:
• A program is made up of one or more classes
• A class contains one or more methods
• A method contains program statements
A Java application always contains a method called main

```
// Our first Java program  (What does it do?)
public class Mystery {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print( (12-32)*5/9.0 );
    }
}
```

Comments

```
// this comment runs to the end of the line

/* this comment runs to the terminating symbol, even across line breaks */

/* Here is a nicer looking (?) comment format
   * that many programmers use.
   */
```

Primitive Data: 8 types

Four types of integers: byte, short, int, long
Two types of floating point numbers: float, double
One character type: char
One logical type: boolean (only two valid values: true, false)

We will use four primitive types most of the time: int, double, char, boolean

Integer Division and Remainder Operator

If both operands to the division operator / are integers, the result is an integer.

The remainder operator % is an arithmetic operator that returns the remainder after dividing the second operand into the first.
Variable, Declaration, Assignment

- A variable is a ____________________________
- Variable must be declared: specify variable's name and type of information that will be held in it
- Multiple variables can be created in one declaration statement
- In an assignment statement, the expression on the right is evaluated and the result is stored in the variable on the left
- Can declare a variable and assign an initial value to it in one statement.

```java
int total; // declaration
int count, tmp, result;
total = 200; // assignment
int sum = 0; // combine declaration and assignment
int base = 32, max = 149;

final int MIN_HEIGHT = 149; // declare a constant and assign its value
```

Data Conversion

Arithmetic promotion: operators in expressions convert their operands

Casting: explicit conversion by specifying the type desired

Assignment conversion: a value of one type is assigned to a variable of another type

Widening conversions are safe: go from small data type to larger one (e.g., a short to an int).
Narrowing conversions can lose information: go from large data type to smaller one (e.g., an int to a short).

The Math class

A collection of basic mathematical functions.

```java
double tmp = Math.exp(1);
tmp = 3*Math.sin(2);
tmp = Math.random();
tmp = Math.floor(Math.random());
```