

CMSC 131

Fall 2018





• The deadline for First project (Hello World) has been extended to 9/12. If you're stuck, come to office hours

Vague Definitions (for now ...)

First, let's loosely define these terms:

- Object
- Class
- Method
 - Main method
- Statements

Example: SimpleExample.java

Things to observe:

- We are looking at a class called "SimpleProgram"
- There is just one method, called main
- The main method contains a few statements
- There are two kinds of "comments"
- Most statements end with semi-colons
- System.out.print is a primitive tool for text output
 - Note the difference in print vs. println

Example: VariablesExample.java

Things to observe:

- Two "local" variables are declared (their type is "int")
- The "assignment operator" stores values inside the variables
- Memory diagram (at the end):



Variable Types

- Primitives (basic "atoms")
- References to Objects (later)

Primitive Types (Whole Numbers First)

• An int variable takes up 4 bytes of memory. What range of values can be stored?

Туре	Memory used	Range of values that can be stored
long	8 bytes	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to
		9,223,372,036,854,775,807
int	4 bytes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
short	2 bytes	-32,768 to 32,767
byte	1 byte	-128 to 127

• Examples:

int secondsPerYear = 31557600; long humansOnEarth = 7625913792L; // note the L byte age = 19;

Primitive Types (Floating Point Values)

• Note: Most real numbers cannot be represented! Why not?

Туре	Memory used	Range and precision (for positive values)
double	8 bytes	3.40282347 x , 1.40239846 x
float		1.7976931348623157 x , 4.9406564584124654 x

• Examples:

double velocity = 325.92732;

float distance = 52.25F; // note the F

Primitive Types (Characters and Boolean)

• char

Example:

char letterGrade = 'A'; // Note the single quotes

• boolean

Examples:

```
boolean result = true;
boolean state = false;
boolean hasFever = (temperature > 98.6);
```