

CSE 121 Lesson 2: Expressions and Types

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[sli.do #cse121-2](https://sli.do/#cse121-2)

Today's playlist:
[CSE 121 lecture beats 24sp](#)

Announcements & Reminders

- Creative Project 0 due tonight by 11:59 PM
- Programming Assignment 0 releases later today
 - due Tuesday, April 9th
 - also features many small activities
- IPL is open! [Schedule & instructions on website](#)
- “Extra resources” tab – practice! (with a caveat)

PCM Recap: Data Types & Expressions

- Types: `int`, `double`, `String`, `boolean`
 - note: only `String` is capitalized!
- Operators
 - mathematical operators, like `+` or `-`
 - relational operators, like `<` or `!=`
 - logical operators, like `&&` or `||`
- Two tricky concepts:
 - “precedence” (order of operations)
 - type conversions

(PCM) Data Types in Java

In programming, you're dealing with data...

- `ints` (whole numbers)
- `doubles` (real numbers)
- `Strings`
- `booleans` (true or false)

(among other ones – which we'll introduce later)

(PCM) Operators (for numerical & String values)

Numerical:

- + Addition
- - Subtraction
- * Multiplication
- / Division
- % Modulo or “Mod”
- <, >, <=, >=, ==, != Relational

Strings:

- + Concatenation

Booleans:

- ! Logical Not
- && Logical And
- || Logical Or
- == and != Relational

(PCM) Precedence

Parentheses

Multiplication, **M**odulo, **D**ivision

Addition (and Concatenation), **S**ubtraction

If multiple operators at the same level?

Evaluate subexpressions from left to right!

Example

$$1 + 2 * 3$$

Diagram illustrating the order of operations for the expression $1 + 2 * 3$. The multiplication $2 * 3$ is performed first, resulting in 6. Then, the addition $1 + 6$ is performed, resulting in 7.

$$(1 + 2) * 3$$

Diagram illustrating the order of operations for the expression $(1 + 2) * 3$. The addition $1 + 2$ is performed first, resulting in 3. Then, the multiplication $3 * 3$ is performed, resulting in 9.

Work on Expressions/Types Practice Problems

Part 1

- Ed lesson linked from the course calendar
- Work with the folks around you!
- TAs and I will be walking around to help

$$5 + 2 * 4$$

$$1 + 2 / 3$$

$$6 * 5 \% 7$$

Part 1 Walkthrough

$$5 + 2 * 4$$

8

13

$$1 + 2 / 3$$

0

1

$$6 * 5 \% 7$$

30

2

(PCM) Mixing Types & Conversions

When mixing types in an expression, Java will convert one type to the other and then perform the operation “normally”.

Some conversions seem straightforward:

- `ints` can be converted to `doubles` (add `.0`)
- `ints` and `doubles` can be converted to `Strings` (add `""`)

So, Java does these for you (is this good? controversial!)

(PCM) Conversions Gone Wrong!!

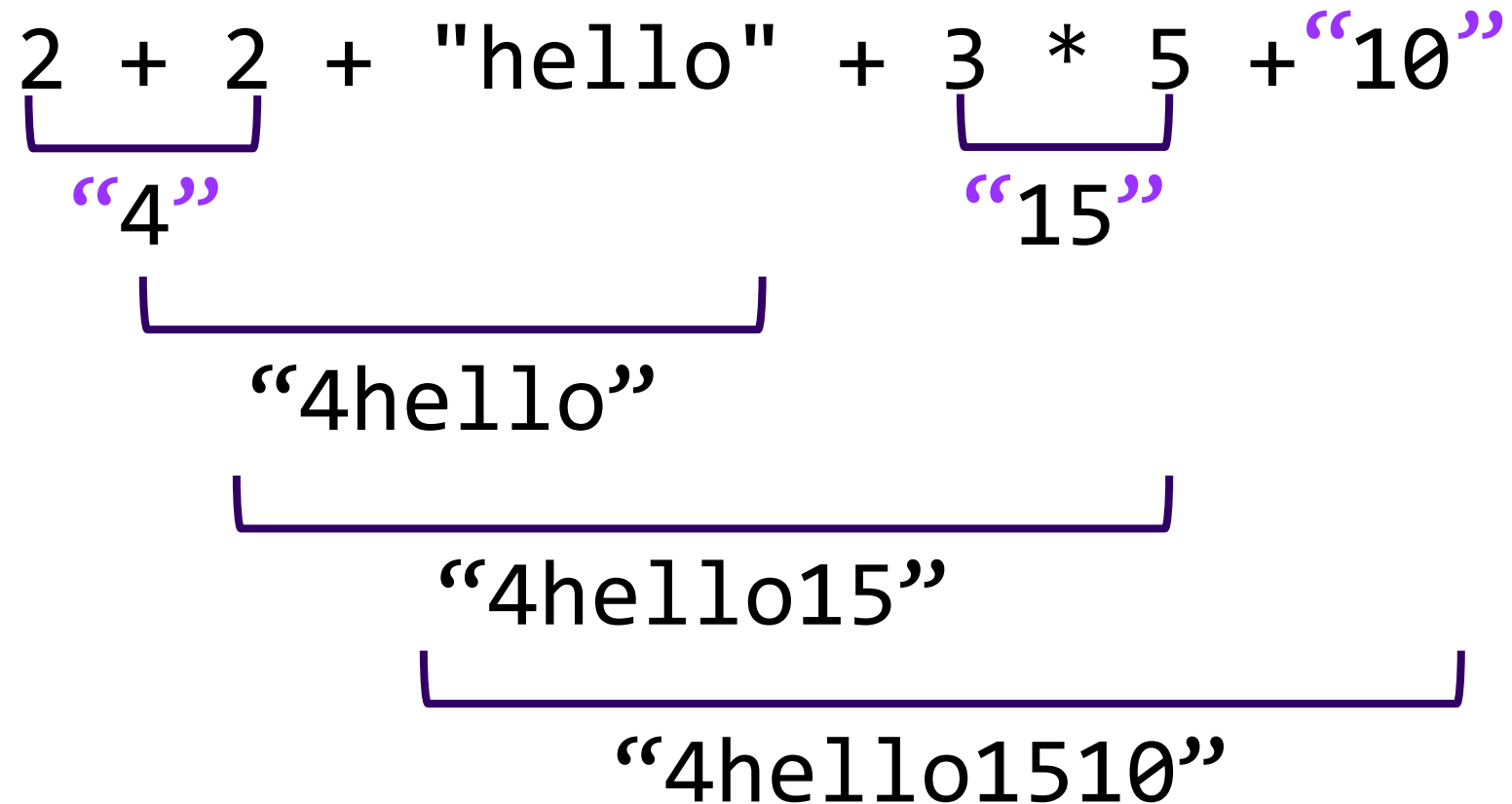
Other conversions are “lossy”, because you'd lose data.

- e.g. to make 3.14 an `int`, you'd probably pick either 3 or 4 – but either one loses data!
- Java won't do this automatically for you – you need to “ask”.

Some conversions don't make sense.

- how would you convert "Beyoncé" to an `int`? `double`?
- Java really doesn't let you do these...

Example 2



Work on Expressions/Types Practice Problems

Part 2

- Ed lesson linked from the course calendar
- Work with the folks around you!
- TAs and I will be walking around to help

5 * 3 + 1.0

8 / 3 * 2.0

8.0 / 3 * 2

"Hello" + "world"

1 + "2" + 3

1 + 2 + "3"

1 + "2" + (3 + 4)

Part 2 Walkthrough

“Hello” + “world”
“Helloworld”

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 * 3 + 1.0 \\ \underbrace{} \\ 15.0 \\ \underbrace{} \\ 16.0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 / 3 * 2.0 \\ \underbrace{} \\ 2.0 \\ \underbrace{} \\ 4.0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8.0 / 3 * 2.0 \\ \underbrace{} \\ 2.666... \\ \underbrace{} \\ 5.333... \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{“1”} + \text{“2”} + \text{“3”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“1”} + \text{“2”} + \text{“3”}}} \\ \text{“12”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“12”} + \text{“3”}}} \\ \text{“123”} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + 2 + \text{“3”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{1 + 2 + \text{“3”}}} \\ \text{“3”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“3”} + \text{“3”}}} \\ \text{“33”} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{“1”} + \text{“2”} + (3 + 4) \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“1”} + \text{“2”} + (3 + 4)}} \\ \text{“12”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“12”} + (3 + 4)}} \\ \text{“7”} \\ \underbrace{\phantom{\text{“12”} + \text{“7”}}} \\ \text{“127”} \end{array}$$

(PCM) Boolean Operators

- **!** Logical Not
- **< > <= >=** Relational Operators
- **== !=** Relational Operators (equality)
- **&&** Logical And
- **||** Logical Or

(PCM) Precedence (updated)

Logical not

Parentheses

Multiplication, Modulo, Division

Addition (and Concatenation), Subtraction

Relational operators

Equality operators

Logical and

Logical or

Example 3

$$1 + \underbrace{2 * 3}_6 \neq \underbrace{(1 + 2)}_3 * 3$$

$$\underbrace{1 + 6}_7 \neq \underbrace{3 * 3}_9$$

$$7 \neq 9$$

true

Work on Expressions/Types Practice Problems

Part 3

- Ed lesson linked from the course calendar
- Work with the folks around you!
- TAs and I will be walking around to help

`5 * 3 < 12`

`10 % 3 == 10 / 3`

`5 < 9 || (7 != 7)`

`!(1 + 2 == 3 && 10 % 4 > 2)`

Part 3 Walkthrough 1

$5 * 3 < 12$
15
15 < 12
false

$10 \% 3 == 10 / 3$
1
1 == $10 / 3$
3
1 == 3
false

$5 < 9 || (7 != 7)$
false
 $5 < 9 ||$ false
true
true || false
true

Part 3 Walkthrough 2

!(1 + 2 == 3 && 10 % 4 > 2)

!(1 + 2 == 3 && 2 > 2)

!(3 == 3 && 2 > 2)

!(true && 2 > 2)

!(true && false)

!(false)

true

Variables

- Now that we know about different types and data, we can learn about how to store it!
- Java allows you to create variables within a program. A variable has:
 - a type,
 - a name, and
 - (potentially) a value it is storing

Declaration: `int x;`

Initialization: `x = 30;`

Or all in one line:

```
int x = 30;
```



Food for Thought



A weekly section where I introduce open problems related to our lecture topic(s) of the week.

Goals:

1. give you “conversational familiarity” with CS terminology
2. see how CS interacts with other fields and people!
3. point you in the direction of more CSE (or adjacent) classes

Note: not tested content. Just food for thought :)

Accessibility: can everyone use Turtle? (1/2)

Hint: have you heard of the term “alt text”?

How is it relevant here?

Accessibility: can everyone use Turtle? (2/2)

Hint: have you heard of the term “alt text”?

How is it relevant here?

Bigger picture question: how do blind (and non-sighted) people use computers?

Accessibility: what's next? (1/3)

In your C0 reflection, you'll experiment with one possible solution to this problem. But, it's far from complete:

- there are many more types of access needs than what we've discussed today
- we don't have enough CS knowledge to dive deep (yet!)

We'll talk about accessibility again in the future
– including in future lectures, assignments, & reflections!

Accessibility: what's next? (2/3)

About 1 in 4 Americans (~40-60 million) have a disability ([CDC](#), [Census](#))

And much of modern life requires computers!

So, this is a problem that matters, whether or not you become a computer science major, write code for a living, etc.

Accessibility: what's next? (3/3)

UW (and UW CSE) has some absolutely stellar folks who work on accessibility, and ways to get involved!

- Jen Mankoff's [CSE 493E: Accessibility](#)
- the [Quorum](#) language
- UW [CREATE](#), [AccessComputing](#), [Disability Studies](#), [ASL Minor](#)

Bottom line: Explore and be curious!
(and reach out if you want to learn more!)