

Welcome to CSE 121!

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Summer 2024

Use this QR code as one way to ask questions!



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

TAs:

Trey	Hannah	Mia	Vivian	Jolie	Colton	Ziao
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Announcements, Reminders

- [Creative Project 0](#) due tonight (June 26) @ 11:59 PM
- Programming Assignment 0 released later today (due Tues, July 2)
- IPL is open! - [Schedule and instructions](#) can be found on course website.
- Reminder: please double-check all quiz and exam dates (let Simon know ASAP if you can't make it!)

PCM Recap: Data Types & Expressions

- Types: `int`, `double`, `String`, `boolean`
- Expressions: Operators
- Beware of precedence! (order of operations)

(PCM) Data Types in Java

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

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

(PCM) Operators (for numerical & String values)

Numerical:

- + Addition
- - Subtraction
- * Multiplication
- / Division
- % Modulo or “Mod”

- <, >, <=, >=, ==, !=

Strings

- + Concatenation

Booleans

- ! Logical Not
- && Logical And
- || Logical Or

(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

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 2 * 3 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\quad} \\ & = 1 + 6 \\ & = 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + 2) * 3 \\ & = 3 * 3 \\ & = 9 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$5 + 2 * 4$$

$$1 + 2 / 3$$

$$6 * 5 \% 7$$

Questions?

$$1 + 2/3$$

integer division

$$0.\overline{6}$$

~~0.66~~

$$= 1 + 0$$
$$= 1$$

$$6 * 5 \% 7$$
$$= 30 \% 7$$
$$= 2$$

4R2

$$7 \overline{)30}$$

(PCM) Mixing Types

- When mixing types in an expression, Java will convert one type to the other and then perform the operation “normally”
- ints can be converted to doubles
- Both ints and doubles can be converted to Strings



Example 2

2 + 2 + "hello" + 3 * 5 + 10

= 2 + 2 + "hello" + 15 + 10

= 4 + "hello" + 15 + 10

= "4hello" + 15 + 10

= "4hello15" + 10

= "4hello1510"

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
- Can always refer back to PCM!

5 * 3 + 1.0

8 / 3 * 2.0

8.0 / 3 * 2

"Hello" + "world"

1 + "2" + 3

1 + 2 + "3"

1 + "2" + (3 + 4)

Questions?

$$8.01\bar{3} * 2$$

$$= 2.\bar{6} * 2$$

$$= 5.\bar{3}$$

(PCM) Boolean Operators

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

(PCM) Precedence (updated)

Parentheses

Logical not

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

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

Relational operators

Equality operators

Logical and

Logical or

Example 3

$$1 + 2 * 3 \neq (1 + 2) * 3$$

$$1 + 6 \neq 3 + 3$$

$$7 \neq 9$$

True

→ ($7 = 9$
False)

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
- Can always refer back to PCM!

`5 * 3 < 12`

`10 % 3 == 10 / 3`

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

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

Questions?

$10 \neq 3 == 10 / 3$

$1 == 3$

False

$!(1+2==3 \ \&\& \ 10 \neq 4 > 2)$

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

$!(T \ \&\& \ F)$

$!(F)$

T

(PCM) 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
 - (Potentially) a value it is storing

Declaration: `int x;`
Initialization: `x = 30;`

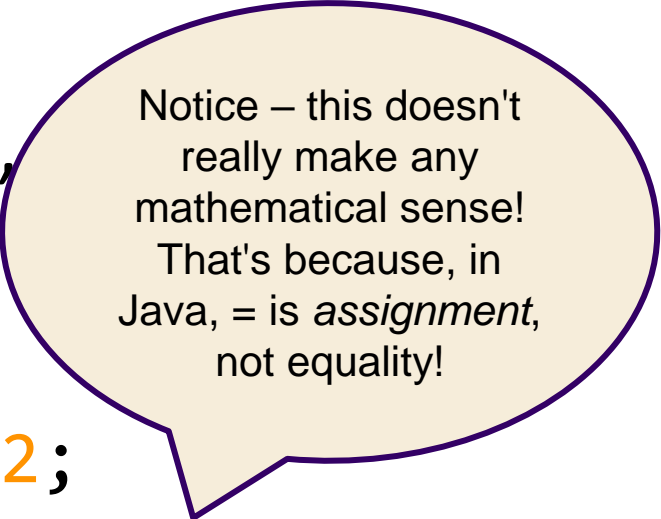
Or all in one line:

```
int x = 30;
```

(PCM) Variables

They're made to be manipulated, modified,

```
int myFavoriteNumber = 7;  
int doubleFV = myFavoriteNumber * 2;  
myFavoriteNumber = myFavoriteNumber + 3;
```



Notice – this doesn't really make any mathematical sense! That's because, in Java, = is *assignment*, not equality!