

## Crowding

I don't know how many we will eventually admit from the pool or if we will be able to admit any Concurrent Enrollment students. If you choose not to take this course please drop it as early as possible for the benefit of others (the add/drop deadline is 1/12/18).

**Key only**, we will have repeat lectures at 8PM in 145 Dwinelle. Future attendance will drop after that because many pre-recorded screencasts online.

## Course Organization I

illustrate.

Important: exercise of programming principles as well as theory details go there. Generally we will give you homework assignments.

Important, but really not graded: use it as you see fit. **!** You get points for just putting some reasonable effort.

Projects are **really** important! Expect to learn a lot. Projects are graded on effort (that's for later courses).

## Programming, not Java

Learn **programming**, not Java (or Unix, or Windows, or...)

Principles span many languages

connections.

Python vs. (C + x y) is superficial.

Python, and Scheme have a lot in common.

Learn to use GUIs, text interfaces, or embedded systems, implications are the same.

## Welcome to CS61B!

You've signed up for a lab and discussion section using the sign-up poll, available from the course website. If you can't attend any section you can (although you have second seating).

Today. In (or preferably before) lab this week, get a lab account from <https://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/webacct>.

Lab will be crowded, you might want to bring your laptop.

Do your work from home, try logging in remotely to one of the lab servers.

Join Piazza for notices, on-line discussions, questions.

Information about the course is on the home page (grading, seating policy, etc.).

Check out the screencast.

## Texts

Two readers currently on-line (see the website).

Readers without printed versions, but might want to print out sections for exams (since we don't allow computers in tests).

For the first part of the course only) is *Head First Java*. It's not the best but has the necessary material.

## Course Organization II

This is part of the course. Programming takes place in a lab environment:

Installing, debugging, compilation, archiving versions.

For now, I keep it simple: Emacs + gdb + make + git, (documentation in one of the readers and on-line). But we'll look at other tools, lab, and Eclipse is OK, too.

Learning: better to stay on top than to cram.

Projects, 50%; HW, 10%

Keep us!

## Acronyms of Wisdom

DBC

RTFM

19:00 2018

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## Commentary

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
  greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
m.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

nts can either start with `'/'` and go to the end of the n Python), or they can extend over any number of lines, y `'/*'` and `'*/'`.

he `'/'` comments, except for things that are supposed ed, and our style checks will flag them.

multiline kind of comment includes those that start with re called *documentation comments* or *doc comments*.

on comments are just comments, having no effect, but s interpret them as providing documentation for the follow them. They're generally a good idea and our style re them.

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## Methods (Functions)

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
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tic void main(String[] args) {
m.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

ders in Java contain more information than those in y specify the *types* of values *returned* by the function *parameters* to the functions.

oid has no possible values; the *main* function here re- g. The type `String` is like Python's `str`. The trailing `'[]'` of. Arrays are like Python lists, except that their size : created.

takes a list of strings and returns nothing.

med "main" and defined like the example about are spe- re what get called when one runs a Java program (in main function is essentially anonymous).

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## For next time

Chapter 1 of *Head First Java*, plus §1.1-1.9 of the on-line *Reference*, available on the class website.

erview of most of Java's features.

oking at examples on Friday.

ember the questions that come up when you read some- gn:

s? We might have made a mistake.

to ask at the start of lectures, by email, or by Piazza.

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## Quick Tour through the First Program

ould write

```
al first program
o, world")
```

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
  greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
m.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

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## Classes

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
  greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
m.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

on and variable in Java is contained in some *class*.

ke Python's classes, but with (of course) numerous dif- detail.

n turn, belong to some *package*. The `Hello` class belongs *amous package*.

ned packages later,

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## Access

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
i.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

ed entity in Java has *access permissions* indicating what  
le may mention it.

, *public* classes, methods, and variables may be referred  
else in the program.

es referred to them as *exported* from their class (for  
ariables) or package (for classes).

## Advertisement

y Programming Contest is approaching.  
s a qualifying trial for the ACM regional contest on

now any real hotshots (or are one yourself) tell them  
portunity to show that they have what it takes.

d (paid) volunteer system administrators for the weeks  
o the contest and the during the contest itself. You  
ctual Unix sysadmin experience, but some facility with  
g system and with shell scripting is necessary.

## Selection

```
l first program.
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ello {
greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
i.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

,  $\mathcal{E}.N$  means "the thing named  $N$  that is in thing identi-  
puted) by  $\mathcal{E}$ ."

n.out" means "the variable named 'out' that is found in  
ned 'System'."

stem.out.println" means "the method named 'println'  
to the object referenced by the value of variable 'System.out'."

## Access

```
l first program.
  N. Hilfinger */
ello {
greeting. ARGS is ignored. */
tic void main(String[] args) {
i.out.println("Hello, world!");
```

ods and variables are "one-of" things.

hod is just like an ordinary Python function (outside of  
a function in a Python class that is annotated @staticmethod.

iable is like a Python variable defined outside of any  
riable selected from a class, as opposed to from a class

bles are local variables (in functions) or instance vari-  
ses), and these are as in Python.