

CS 200 Sections 02 & 04 Spring 2013

Week #3: Top 3 Lessons Learned

1. Keywords or reserved words are words with a specific meaning in Java and may not be used for any other purpose.
2. Variables must be declared before they are used. Declaring a variable gives the computer the name of the variable, tells it how much space to reserve in memory and the type of variable it is.
3. The Modulus (%) will compute the remainder of 2 **integer** numbers.

J. Hoffman

1. The escape sequences always start with a backslash when printing in any program.
2. I learned what some of the rules were for naming identifiers in java. The rules for naming identifiers are that the first characters begin with a-z, A-Z, and underscore; for the remaining characters, they can begin with a-z, A-Z, underscore, or digits 0-9; these are case-sensitive, cannot include keywords and spaces, and identifiers within the program must be unique within its scope.

D. McManus

1. An important one is that I need to start **typing code faster**.
2. All java programs have to have a main method. This marks the starting point of the program. For this class, we will only be writing a main method.
3. A static method doesn't require an instance of the class to be created in order for it to run.
4. Keywords are specific words in Java that are reserved and cannot be used by the programmer to name variables or methods. Identifiers are the variables and methods defined by the programmer.

E. Zacharias

These are the lessons I have learned from last class:

- 1) Use Two's Complement to find the negative equivalent of a positive number. Write down the positive value in binary, flip the bits, and finally add one.
- 2) We don't have to convert integer to a string value when it is being displayed on the screen.
- 3) Narrowing conversion among data types is not allowed, unless you manually do it by typecasting, but widening conversion is allowed.

D. Starostka

1. Rules of Naming Identifiers in brief:

Something

ThisIsSomething

This_Is_Something

cannot be a keyword, must be unique, case sensitive, first character always a-z or A-Z. (or underscore) then you can also use 0-9 digits after first character, AND NO SPACES!

2. Variable - a named storage locations in a computer's memory where values/data are placed for use by the program during execution.

3. Operator precedence in Java:

unary operators

* / %

+ -

comparisons

&& ||

= or assignments

Always remember about using parenthesis when in doubt!

M. Mardosz aka Matt

Three things that I learned in week three are that keywords are always lowercase. They are the core of the Java language. Second, variables, constants and literals all contain data. A literal is coded into the source code, and it cannot be changed. A variable is a named storage location in the computer's memory where a value is stored for the program to use, but the value of a variable may be changed during the execution of the program. A constant is a value that is given an identifier, like a variable, but its value cannot be changed because it is marked with the keyword "final". If you try to change a constant, you will get a compiler error. Third, it is good programming practice that you initialize all of your variables with a starting value.

J. Gomez

1. When operators within an expression have the same precedence, sharing an operand, they work according to their associativity, when in doubt, use (parenthesis).

2. Identifier Rules:

The first character must be a lower case letter, upper case letter, or an underscore _.

Remaining characters can be either lower case letters, upper case letters, an underscore, or digits 0 - 9. Note that the first character can NEVER be a digit.

They are case-sensitive.

Cannot include spaces.

Cannot be a keyword.

Each identifier must be unique within its scope.

3. Remember that numerical data is used without commas (e.g. 1,000 should be written as 1000)

T. Blanchard

- 1.) Java is case sensitive because each character has its own value
 - 2.) the three programming **access specifiers** are **public, private, and protected** which note the access to the code from other parts of the application.
 - 3.) While Literal and Constants are alike in many ways, you only have to changed the Constants value while you have to go through the whole code to change the literal.
- Herring, Eric

- 1- For readability we can use white space, and compiler allows it.
 - 2- In one Java program we can use more than one class, but only one of them can be public. Other ones could be **private or protected**. (see above)
 - 3- The **return type for main method is always void**, as **it does NOT return a value**.
- D. Mirdadi

Last week I learned its good idea to research a few of the shortcuts from the JAVA. LANG API that will save me some time. Ex. Math.PI can be used in place of 3.14... and I learned a little more about converting decimal numbers to binary or other bases from decimal by dividing by dividing by the number base and reading the remainders from last to first once the quotient reaches zero, **and** why we need to do that.

P. Zito

By convention, identifiers use camel case:
for objects/class filenames start with U.C.
for variable data storage start with l.c.
for constants use ALL_U_C_AND_UNDERSCORE
AND...choose mnemonic names.
Do you remember what to do to help remember the data type of an identifier?

F. Porps