

ITEC 120

Lecture 2
Computation Cycle

Review

- Welcome to ITEC 120
- Basics of java
 - Compiling
 - Running

Computation Cycle

Objectives

- Introduce the programming cycle
 - Input
 - Computation
 - Output

Computation Cycle

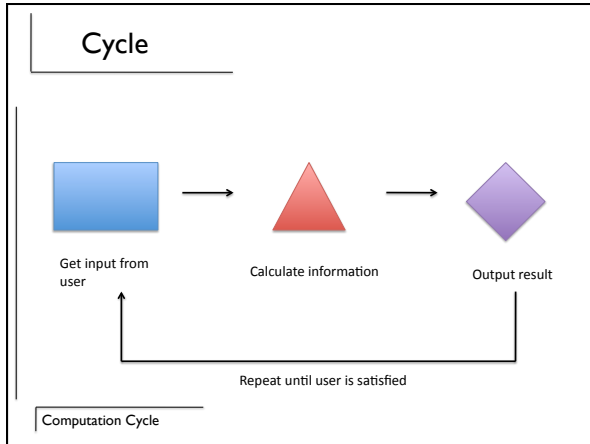
Basic program

```
public class template
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        //Insert your code below this comment

        //Do not insert any code after this comment
    }
}
```

How do you make calculate the slope of a line?

Computation Cycle



Input

- How do you get input in pBot?
- Java uses the Scanner class for input

Simple

```
int x;
double y;
float z;
String a;
```

Complex

```
Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
Robot rob = new Robot();
```

*In the format of:
Type name = new Type();*

Computation Cycle

Methods

- Variable
- Methods

```
Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
```

Keyboard
↓

<code>scan.nextInt();</code>	→	Next whole #
<code>scan.next();</code>	→	String until <space>
<code>scan.nextDouble();</code>	→	3.14159
<code>scan.nextLine();</code>	→	String until <enter>

Computation Cycle

Example

```
public class Adder
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int x;
        int y;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        x = scan.nextInt();
        y = scan.nextInt();
        int z;
        z=x+y;
        System.out.println(x+y);
    }
}
```

Computation Cycle

Example

```
public class Paycheck
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String name;
        double paycheck;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        name = scan.next();
        paycheck = scan.nextDouble();
        if (paycheck > 250.00)
            { System.out.println("You are rich!"); }
        else
            { System.out.println("Keep working"); }
    }
}
```

Computation Cycle

End of line

```
Line 1 → The quick fox ate 2
Line 2 → mushrooms
```

```
String word1,word2,word3,word4,word5;
int num;
word1 = scan.next();
word2 = scan.next();
word3 = scan.next();
word4 = scan.next();
num = scan.nextInt();
word5 = scan.next(); ← Will not hold mushrooms
```

Need to add scan.nextLine(); to guarantee you go to the next line so that word5 will hold mushrooms

Computation Cycle

Computation

- Obtained input
- What do you do with it?

Perform mathematical calculations:

```
double value = Math.sin(angleInRadians);
double value2 = Math.sqrt(doubleValue);
```

Check to see if it is valid:

```
String password = scan.next();
if (password.length() < 5)
    { System.out.println("Your password is too short"); }
```

Computation Cycle

Operators

- Add one

```
variable++;
```

- Subtract one

```
variable--;
```

- Convenience

```
total = total + 5;      total = total * 5;
total += 5;            total *= 5;
```

Computation Cycle

Precedence

- What is the answer for the following calculations

$4+9*2$
 $14+8/2$
 $2/3-1$

Precedence ordering:
 * / (left to right)
 + -
 =

$(4+9)*2$
 $14+(8/2)$
 $2/(3-1)$

Computation Cycle

Conversion

3 types:
 Assignment (automatic)
 Promotion (automatic)
 Casting (manual)

Assignment	Promotion	Casting
<pre>double a=1.5; double b=5.1; int c = 1; b=c;</pre>	<pre>double a=1.5; double b=5.1; int c = 1; a=c/b;</pre>	<pre>double a=1.5; double b=5.1; int c = 1; a=(int) (c/b);</pre>
Result: b = 1.0	Result: a = .196	Result: a = 0.0

C is changed to a double
 Then the division happens
 Then a double is assigned to a double

Computation Cycle

Gotcha

- Widening
 - int-double (No possible loss)
- Narrowing
 - double->int (Possible precision lost)

Java doesn't allow this

Computation Cycle

Output

- How do you present the result to the user
- How you use the program
- How would someone who just walked up view your program?

Computation Cycle

Examples

Pre-calculated:

```
int x=3;
System.out.println(x);
```

Calculated in statement:

```
System.out.println(3+6);
```

Combining Strings and Numbers:

```
System.out.println("Apple" + 3 + 4); → Prints out Apple34
System.out.println("Apple" + (3 + 4)); → Prints out Apple7
```

Multiple Lines:

```
System.out.println("Hey look
                    at me");
```

Computation Cycle

Combining I/O

```
System.out.println("Enter a number:");
int num = scan.nextInt();
System.out.println("You entered " + num);
if (num > 1000)
{
    System.out.println("You entered a big number");
}
```

Computation Cycle

Example

- Fahrenheit to Celsius calculator
- Quadratic formula calculator
- What input do we need?
- What are the calculations needed?
- How do we display the output?

Computation Cycle

Summary

- Computing cycle
 - Input
 - Computation
 - Output

Computation Cycle