

Intro to Java Workshop

By: Rahul Nair 2026

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About Me

Name: Rahul Nair Major: Computer Science





Optional Overview

What is Java

History, Features and Applications of Java

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replit

Setting up a development environment (replit)

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Java syntax

Variables, data types, control flow statements, and basic input/output



Java Project

Simple Java multiplication table project



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History, Features and Applications of java

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What is Java?

Main.java 1 import java.util.Scanner;

java. deet. Scamer,
class Main {
<pre>public static void main(String[] args) {</pre>
System.out.println();
System.out.println("This Program gives you the multiplication sets
<pre>from 0 until the inputed number");</pre>
System.out.println();
<pre>Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);</pre>
System.out.print("How many multiplication sets do you want (0-
<pre>inputed number): ");</pre>
<pre>int n = input.nextInt();</pre>
System.out.println();
for (int $i = 0$; $i < n + 1$; $i + +$){
<pre>System.out.println(i + " Multiplication Set:");</pre>
<pre>System.out.println("");</pre>
for (int $j = 0; j < 13; j++)$ {
<pre>System.out.println(i + " times " + j + " equals " + (i*j));</pre>
}
<pre>System.out.println("");</pre>
System.out.println();
}
input.close();
Q }
}







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Setting up replit

Setting up a development environment for java (replit)



What is a development environment?

A development environment in software and web development is a workspace for developers to make changes without breaking anything in a live environment.







What is replit?

Replit is an online integrated development environment (IDE) that allows users to write, run, and collaborate on code in various programming languages directly from their web browser.

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Setting up Replit





















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🔬 Main.java	1 < class Main { 2 < ♀ ♀ public static void main(String[] args) {		> java -classpath .:target/dependency/* Main Hello world!
 .settings .classpath .project 	<pre>System.out.println("Hello world!"); 4 } 5 }</pre>	* [> 0
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Java Syntax

Variables, data types, operators, control flow statements (if and loops), and basic input/output (Scanner class).

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Before you write anything:

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Main.java

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1 ∨ <mark>class</mark> Main {

- 2 v public static void main(String[] args) {
 - System.out.println("Hello world!");

- class means a collection of related methods (and data)
- public means accessible from any code in the program
- Main is the name of the class
- static means not associated with an instance of an object
- void means the method does not return anything
- main is the name of the method
- String[] means the type of the parameter is an array of strings
- arg is the name of the parameter can be used to provide inputs to the program when it starts
- System.out.println sends output to the "console"



Before you write anything:



- Are the curly braces required? yes, every class and method must start and end with curly braces
- Are the line breaks required? not by the compiler, but improves readability
- Is the indentation required? not by the compiler, but improves readability





Data Types in java





Integer (int)

- 1,2,3...
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- -1,-2,-3...







Floating Point(double)



- 0.0
- -12.7







Characters(char)

- 'a' 'b' 'c'
- 'A' 'B' 'C'
- <u>(!</u>,), , ,







Boolean (boolean)

- true
- false







Ways to use boolean values

- >, <, >=, <=
- ==, !=
- && (and)
- || (or)

- 8 > 6 -> true
- 7 <= 2 > false
- 12 == 7 -> false
- 12 != 7 -> true
- (8 > 6) && (7 < 2) -> false
- (8 > 6) || (7 < 2) -> true



String (String)





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What operations can you perform on int and double values?

- Mathematical addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (\), mod (%)
- Relational equals (==), not equals (!=), greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), less than or equal to (<=)







What operations can you perform on String values?

• Concatenation (+)

"Happy" + "Birthday" -> "HappyBirthday"







Print Statements

- System.out.println(<thing you want to print>);
- System.out.print(<thing you want to print>);







Variables

- **Must** be declared with a type and name e.g., int num;
- Names ideally should be in camel-case starting with a lowercase letter e.g., double costPerShare;
- Only assign a value of the corresponding type
 - Can assign int to double
 - Can assign char to int and vice versa again, avoid writing confusing code and you can avoid such corner cases!







Conditional statements



- Condition **must** be in parenthesis () and evaluate to a boolean value
- Statements to execute when condition is true/false should be in curly braces { } – not required when there is only one statement, but always including curly braces is a good practice
- else clause is optional









while (i < 5) {
 System.out.println("Iteration " + ++i);</pre>







for (<initializer>; <continuation condition>; <update>) {
 <statement>

- initializer: declares and initializes a loop variable (i = 0)
- continuation condition: determines whether the loop is finished (i < 5)
- update: modifies the loop variable should be "closer" to making continuation condition false (i++)



...





While Loop

While (<condition>) { <statement>

}

- If the condition is true, loop will continue
- If the condition is false, loop will stop
- Needs something to be updated in while loop to make condition go from true to false or else there will be an infinite loop







Scanner objects



Used for reading input from the keyboard (i.e., console) or a file Provides methods to obtain an int, double, or word





Creating a scanner object

- Need to import java.util.Scanner;
- Scanner <name> = new Scanner(System.in);

Using a scanner object

- Int x = <name>.nextInt();
- Int x = <name>.nextDouble();
- Int x = <name>.nextLine();
- <name>.close()



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Java Project

Creating an interactive multiplication table using basic java syntax

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Goals of the Project

- Have an input where the user can choose how many numbers they want to see the for the table
- Make it visually easy for the user to consume
- Write efficient code without repetition of statements

ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX
125-	-2810	3814	4454	5110	863.0
112=	2x2=	382-	412=	512+	642=
123=	2x2=	3x3=	493=	5:00=	6
1040	20.40	39.4 ×	44.8+	81.64	8+4+
3454	2481	SKSN.	4150	8400	FAST
124=	2254	3×6×	426+	546+	810-
117-	2x74	3x7×	427-	5 sT=	8.47 =
1080	2×8=	39.84	4+8+	518+	610-
1694	2484	31.54	4480	8.485	8.694
10.101	28.40=	38.10*	4 x 10 =	54184	84.12 -
TATES.	28.11 *	3xtt+	41.91=	Satt=	10415-0
1012+	27.12=	3 x 12 =	4 5 12 =	5 x 12 +	E e 12 =
SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	TEN	ELEVEN	TWEL
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7824	8924	9+2+	10×2=	1162=	12+2+
7×3+	dx3=	993=	10x3=	11137	12+0+
7.84+	dx4+	924=	10 x.4 =	tte4=	1214
7.151	81.80	91.84	10 + 8 +	71 x 8 =	12+0+
2484	RANK	9284	10 + 5 +	TIANT	12+6+
7×7+	0x7.+	917=	10x7=	1157=	1217+
7x8+	6x8+	9+3+	10 x 8 +	1100=	12+8+
7.85+	82.8 +	0+2-	10 x 9 =	73 + 9 =	12+0-
Px 15+	84704	Bit 10 H	10 x 10 +	T1 x 10 x	12 8 10
7×11=	10.014	9xtia	10 x 11 =	710.15 4	121171
7×42=	0x12=	9912*	10 x 12 =	tt e 12 +	12+12





Java things to use for the Project

- Use a scanner to get a user input
- Use print statements to show table
- Use for loop to not have to repeat print the table multiple times







Thanks

Does anyone have any questions? rnair**@**colgate.edu

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