

# Java Programming AP Edition

## U1C2 Elementary Programming

---

DEMO PROGRAM: COMPUTEAREA.JAVA

ERIC Y. CHOU, PH.D.

IEEE SENIOR MEMBER



# ComputeArea.java

---

```
public class ComputeArea {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;      // Declare radius  
        double area;        // Declare area  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20; // New value is radius  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " + radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```



# Trace a Program Execution

```
public class ComputeArea {  
    /** Main method */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        double area;  
  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20;  
  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " +  
            radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

radius

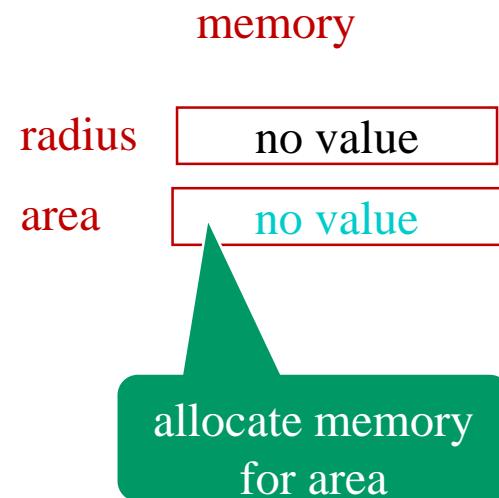
allocate memory  
for radius

no value



# Trace a Program Execution

```
public class ComputeArea {  
    /** Main method */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        double area;  
  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20;  
  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " +  
            radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```





# Trace a Program Execution

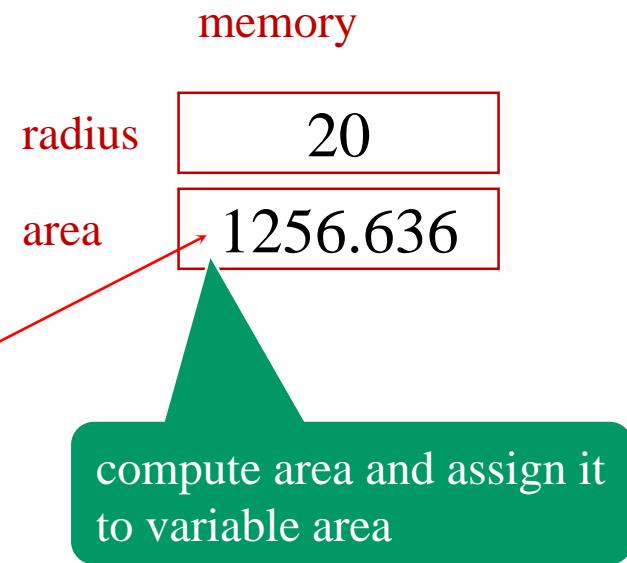
```
public class ComputeArea {  
    /** Main method */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        double area;  
  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20; radius = 20; assign 20 to radius  
  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " +  
            radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the state of variables during program execution. A green callout bubble points to the assignment statement `radius = 20;` with the text "assign 20 to radius". A red arrow originates from the variable `radius` in the assignment statement and points to a red-bordered box containing the value `20`. Another red-bordered box below it contains the text "no value", indicating that the variable `area` has not yet been assigned a value.



# Trace a Program Execution

```
public class ComputeArea {  
    /** Main method */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        double area;  
  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20;  
  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " +  
                           radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```





# Trace a Program Execution

```
public class ComputeArea {  
    /** Main method */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        double area;  
  
        // Assign a radius  
        radius = 20;  
  
        // Compute area  
        area = radius * radius * 3.14159;  
  
        // Display results  
        System.out.println("The area for the circle of radius " +  
                           radius + " is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

memory	
radius	20
area	1256.636

print a message to the console





# Java's Basic Terminology

---

**Variable:** A variable represents a value stored in the computer's memory. It has a name and a value. Name is associated with an address. Value is a piece of data.

**Variable Declaration:** Specify the data type for a variable.

**Primitive data types (fundamental types):**

Integer: byte, short, int, long;

Floating numbers: float, double;

Text: char;

Logic: Boolean

Other data types are **reference type**. (covered in chapter 4)



# Reference Data Type

---

A **reference type** is a data type that's based on a class rather than on one of the primitive types that are built in to the Java language. The class can be a class that's provided as part of the Java API class library or a class that you write yourself.

**Reference types** are any instantiable class as well as arrays

String, Scanner, Random, Die, int[], String[], etc.

**Reference variables** store addresses. (**Address Pointer** is the value of the reference variable.)