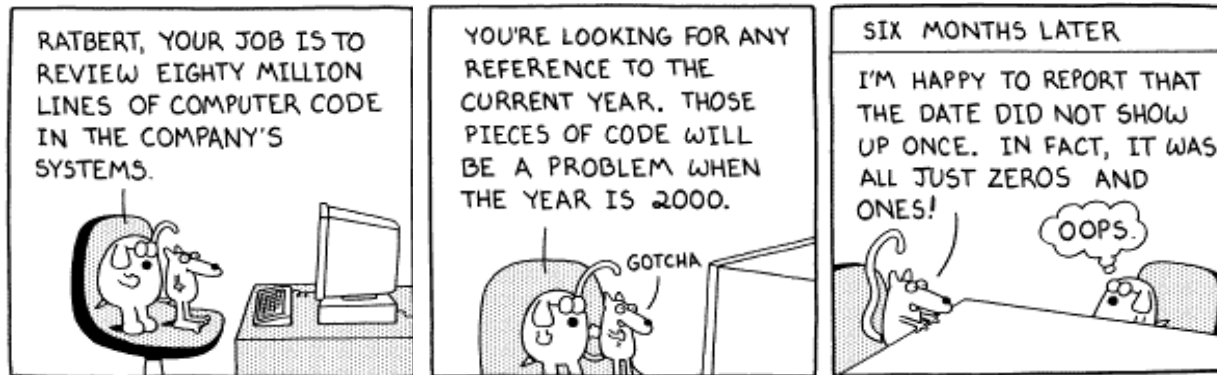


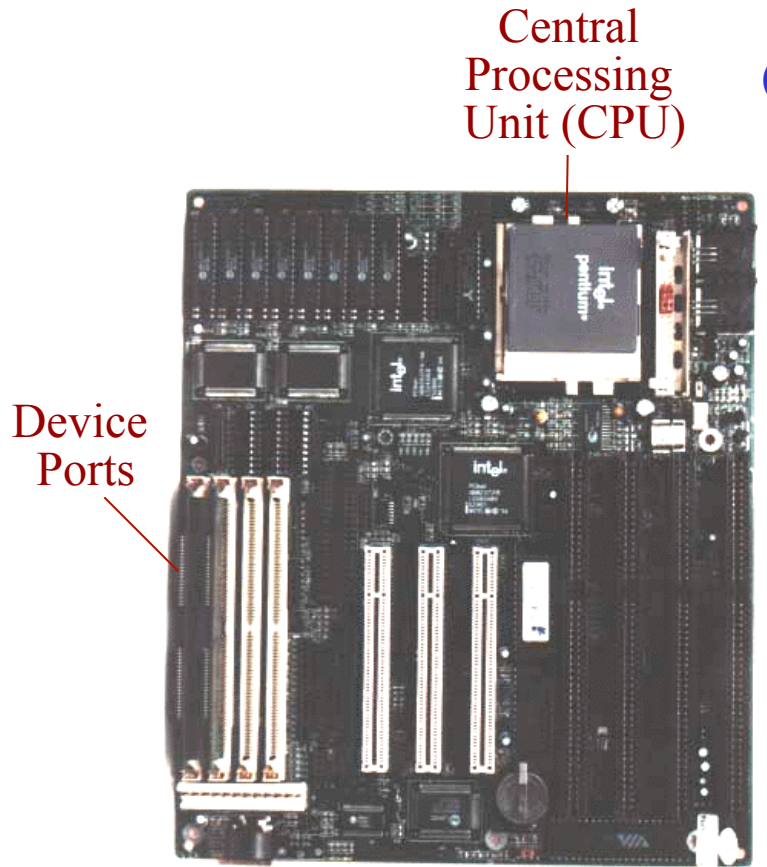
ORF 201
COMPUTER METHODS FOR PROBLEM SOLVING

Lecture 1
Hardware, Software, History



<http://www.princeton.edu/~orf201>

Hardware



Motherboard

Inputs
CD-ROM (Read Only Memory)
Floppy Disk Drive
Monitor



Keyboard Speakers Mouse

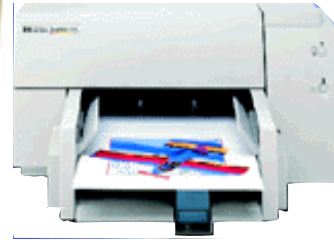
Ethernet
(connection to Internet)

Input/Output

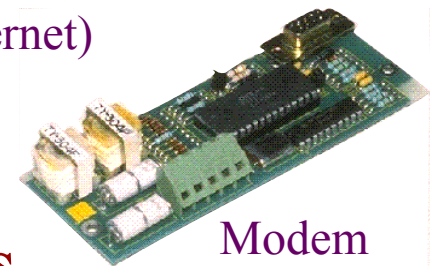
Devices

Outputs

Printer



Hard Disk

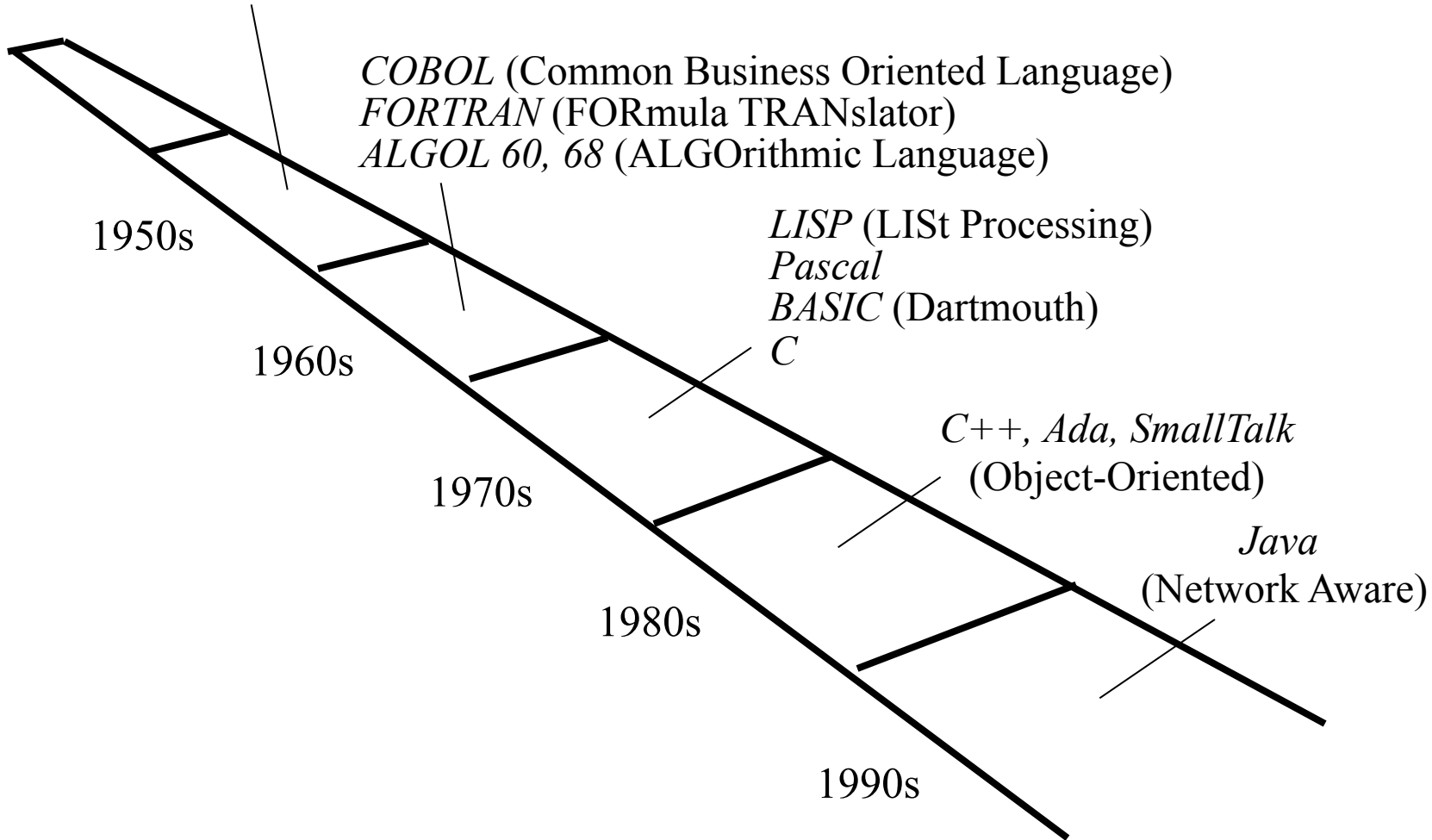


Modem

Software -- Computer Languages

Machine Instructions: 01100111 10110011 ...

Assembly Language: iload 40, bipush 100, if_icmpgt 240, ...



Software -- Operating Systems

JCL

JCL: Job Control Language



VMS: IBM mainframe and clones



UNIX:
Workstations and supercomputers, multitasking, multiuser, network capable

DOS:
PC Operating system, small, single user, kludge

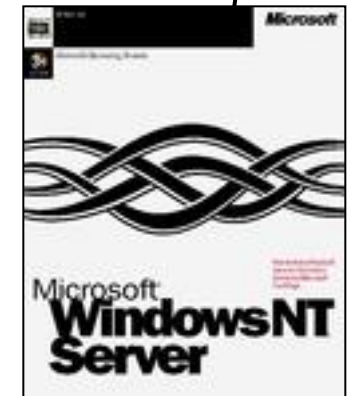
DOS



MacIntosh Operating System: Idiot proof



Windows 95: PC



Windows NT:
PC, trying to be like UNIX

Hello World

The file `Hello.java`

Every file must have
one **public class**

```
public class Hello
```

```
{
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
    {
```

```
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Point of entry
is **main()**

All code must
be in a **class**

To compile:

```
javac Hello.java
```

To run (execute):

```
java Hello
```

Output:

```
Hello, World!
```

Fahrenheit to Celsius

Anything between `/*` and `*/` is ignored by the compiler.

```
/* Program to print a Fahrenheit to Celsius
   conversion table for fahr = 0, 20, ..., 300 */
public class FahrCels
{
    public static void main(String [ ] args)
    {
        int fahr, celsius;

        fahr = 0;
        celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) / 9;
        System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);

        fahr = 20;
        celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) /9;
        System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);

        .
        .
        Fahr = 300;
        celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) / 9;
        System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);

    }
}
```

`int` is the integer data type

`fahr` and `cels` are instances of `int`

`=` is the assignment operator.

`fahr = 0;`
`celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) / 9;`
`System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);`

`fahr = 20;`
`celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) /9;`
`System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);`

Statements are executed in sequence. End with semicolon.

Arithmetic operators:

`+`, `-`, `*`, `/`

`.`
`.`
`Fahr = 300;`
`celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) / 9;`
`System.out.println(fahr + "\t" + celsius);`

`"\t"` is the tab string

Fahrenheit to Celsius 2

```
/* Program to print a Fahrenheit to Celsius conversion
   table for fahr = 0, 20, ..., 300 */
```

```
public class FahrCels2
{
```

```
    public static void main(String [ ] args)
    {
```

```
        int fahr, celsius;
        int lower, upper, step;
```

```
        lower = 0;      /* lower limit of temp table */
        upper = 300;    /* upper limit */
        step = 20;      /* step size */
```

```
        fahr = lower;
        while (fahr <= upper) {
            celsius = 5 * (fahr-32) /9;
            System.out.print(fahr);
            System.out.print("\t");
            System.out.println("celsius");
            fahr = fahr + step;
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Declare

Initialize

Compute

while (...) {...}

Logical operators:

<, >, <=, >=,
==, !=

**print vs.
println**

Run It

To compile:

```
javac FahrCels2.java
```

To run:

```
java FahrCels2
```

The output:

0	-17
20	-6
40	4
60	15
80	26
100	37
120	48
140	60
160	71
180	82
200	93
220	104
240	115
260	126
280	137
300	148