

Five-Minute Review

1. What steps do we distinguish in solving a problem by computer?
2. What are essential properties of an *algorithm*?
3. What is a definition of *Software Engineering*?
4. What types of *programming error* do we distinguish?
5. What is the difference between *compilation* and *interpretation*?

Where This May Lead ...





INFORMATIK, STUDIENGANG

INFORMATIK (B.SC.)

[Technische Fakultät - Uni Kiel](#)

STUDIERENDE UND ABSCHLÜSSE

Anzahl der Studierenden	682
Studienanfänger pro Jahr	263
Absolventen pro Jahr	38

Studienanfänger/Absolventenzahlen (lt. CHE Ranking)

Informatik: 263 / 38

Wirtschaftsinformatik: 49 / 17

Mathematik: 91 / 13

- Mag sein, dass das *Universitätsstudium* der Informatik nicht der beste Weg für *Sie* ist ...
- Aber es gibt **alternative** Wege, Informatiker*innen werden **nicht** nur als Uni-Absolventen gesucht!

Wer ist Ihr Pinguin? *

Am 05.09.18 um 21:31 schrieb stuXXXXXX@mail.uni-kiel.de:

... Außerdem habe ich ein gutes Jobangebot bekommen und werde die Uni verlassen. Ich halte dies für den besten Weg mich endlich zu entfalten, da der akademische Weg für mich eine Qual war. Ich wünsche ihnen und der Arbeitsgruppe alles Gute und **weisen Sie bitte die Erstsemester auf den hohen theoretischen Aspekt der Uni hin und empfehlen Ihnen auch den Blick zur Ausbildung.**

* Google „Hirschhausen Pinguin“

Was?

fachinformatik

Wo?

Kiel, Deutschland

Umkreis

50 km

[Suchen](#)

Aktuelle Suche

 fachinformatik Kiel, Deutschland[Neue Suche starten](#)

Automatisch neue Jobs per E-Mail erhalten?

[Jetzt Jobs per E-Mail empfangen!](#)

Art der Anstellung

Vollzeit (27)

Unternehmen

REMONDIS GmbH & Co KG (10)

FERCHAU GmbH Niederlassung Kiel (2)

ACO Severin Ahlmann GmbH & Co. KG (1)

CITTI Handelsgesellschaft & Co. KG (1)

CoCoProPersona GmbH (1)

[mehr »](#)

Region

Kiel (10)

Melsdorf (8)

Flintbek (2)

Rendsburg (2)

Schleswig (2)

[mehr »](#)

Ausbildung zum Fachinformatiker / Systemintegration (m/w/d) (Fachinformatiker/in - Systemintegration)

30.10.2020, Heinrich Karstens GmbH & Co.KG

Kiel



Ausbildung Fachinformatiker*in für Systemintegration (m/w/d) (Fachinformatiker/in - Systemintegration)

27.10.2020, Deutsche Telekom AG Ausbildungszentrum Kiel

Kiel



Fachinformatiker (m/w/d)

04.10.2020, expertum Holding GmbH

Kiel



Ausbildung zum Fachinformatiker/in (m/w/d) 2021 (Fachinformatiker/in - Anwendungsentwicklung)

30.09.2020, Die Netzwerkstatt Dirk Meinke und Sven Probst GmbH & Co. KG

Rendsburg - Distanz: 30km



Fachinformatiker/in Fachrichtung Systemintegration (m/w/d)

29.09.2020, Schleswig-Holstein GmbH

Kiel

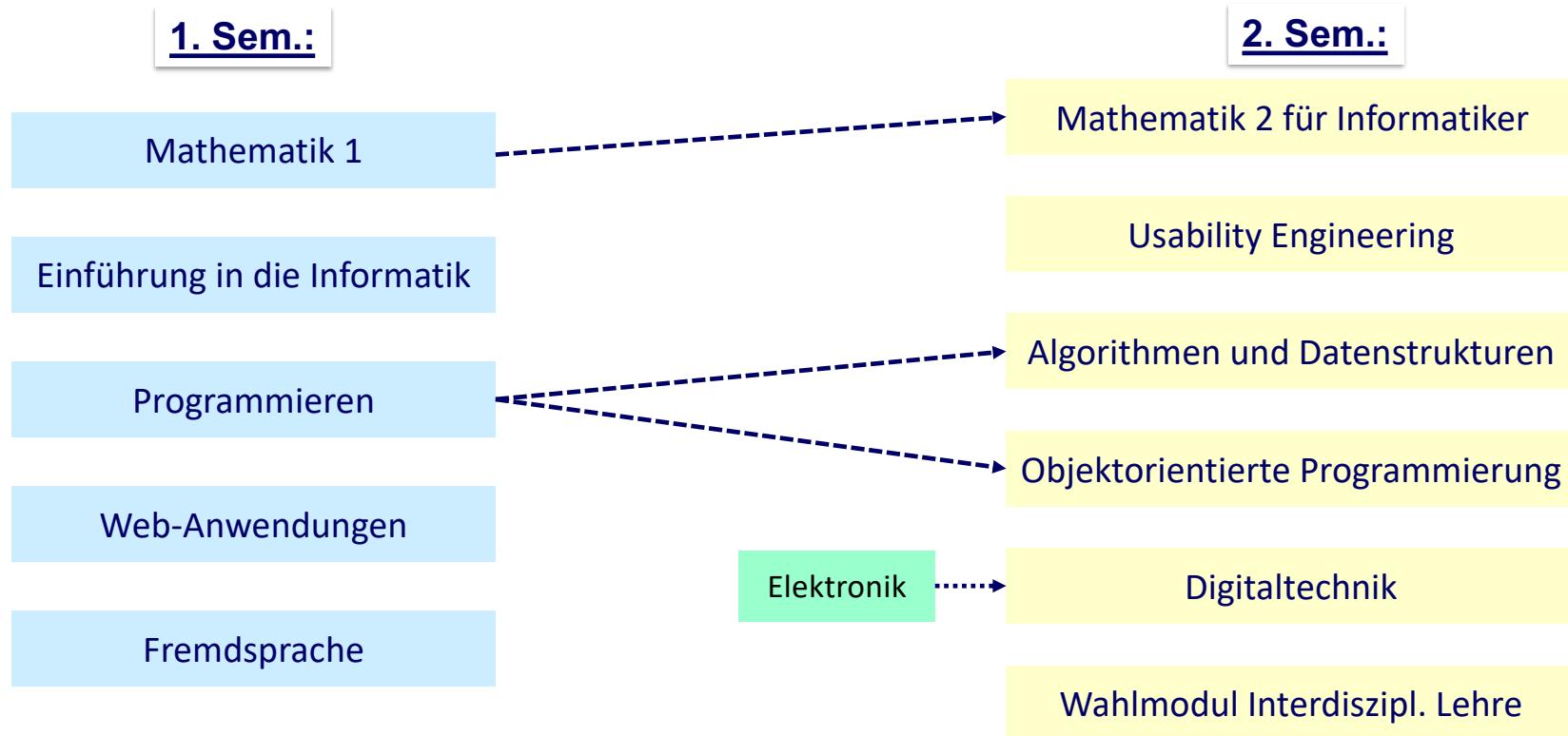


Bachelor Informationstechnologie

FH Kiel

- Erstes Studienjahr -

Studienverlauf



Anrechnung von CAU-Modulen (Unverbindlich!)

CAU 1. Sem.

CAU 2. Sem.

1. Sem.:

Inf-Math-B (8)

Mathematik 1 (7.5)

Labor / Prüfung
erforderlich

Einf. in die Informatik (5)

Programmieren (5)

Web-Anwendungen (5)

Fremdsprache (5)

In Klammern: Anzahl ECTS-Punkte

2. Sem.:

Inf-Math-A (8)

Mathematik 2 für Inform. (7.5)

Usability Engineering (5)

Inf-ADS (8)

Algorithmen und Datenstr. (5)

Inf-ProgOO (10)

Objektorientierte Programm. (5)

Inf-CompSys (8)

Digitaltechnik (5)

Wahlmodul Interdiszipl. Lehre (5)

Inf-ProgOO (10)

UND Inf-BSKS (8)

Inf-BSKS (8)

Ersetzt „Betriebssysteme“
und „Kommunikations-
systeme“ im 3. Sem.

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Gaststudium

Regulärer Studienanfang: nur zum WS. Alternativen, für WS und SS:

Gasthörer

- Kann **keine** Prüfungsleistungen erbringen

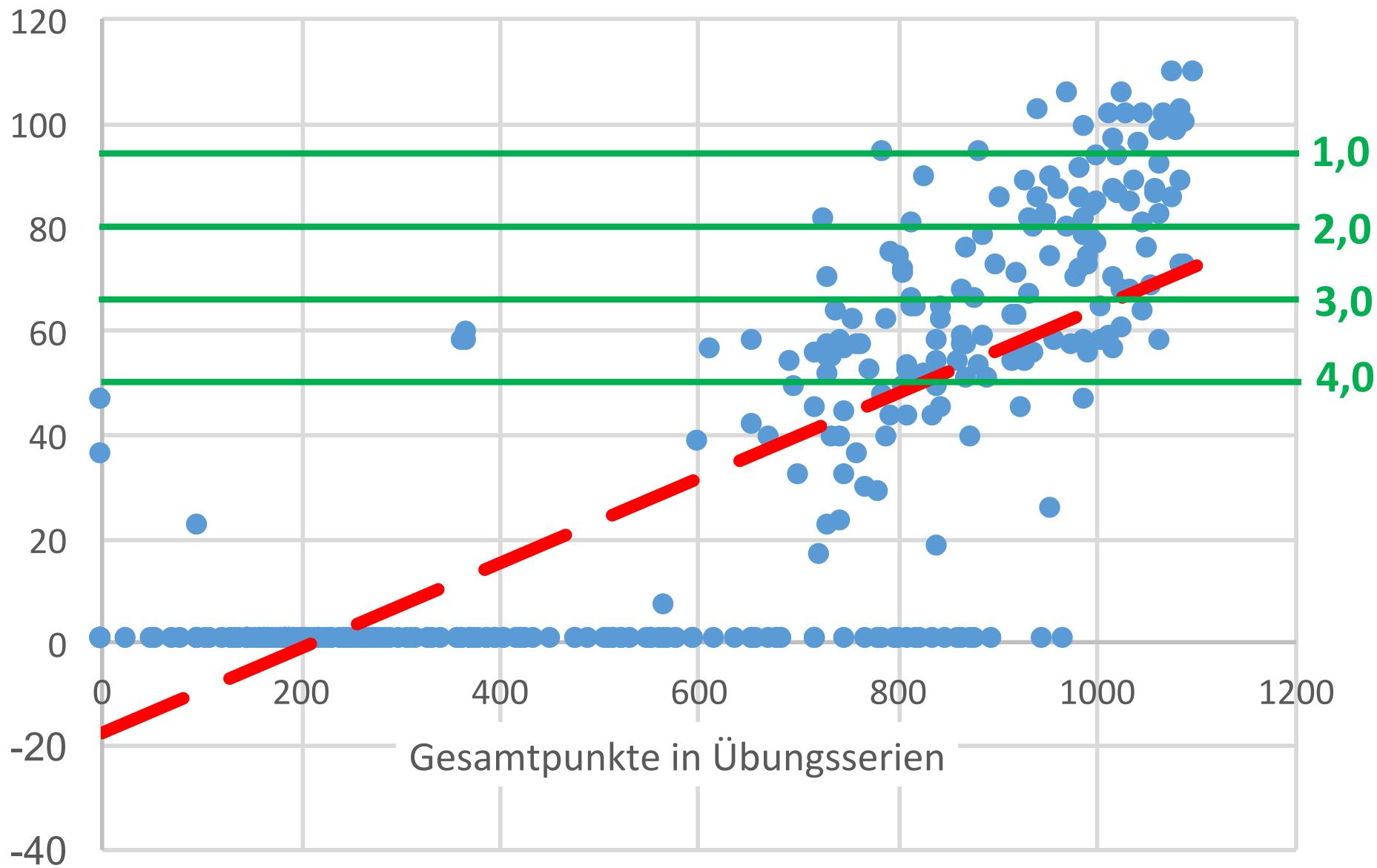
Zweithörer

- Muss an anderer Hochschule (z.B. CAU) eingeschrieben sein
- **Kann** Prüfungsleistungen erbringen
- 10 Euro Gebühr bei Antragstellung

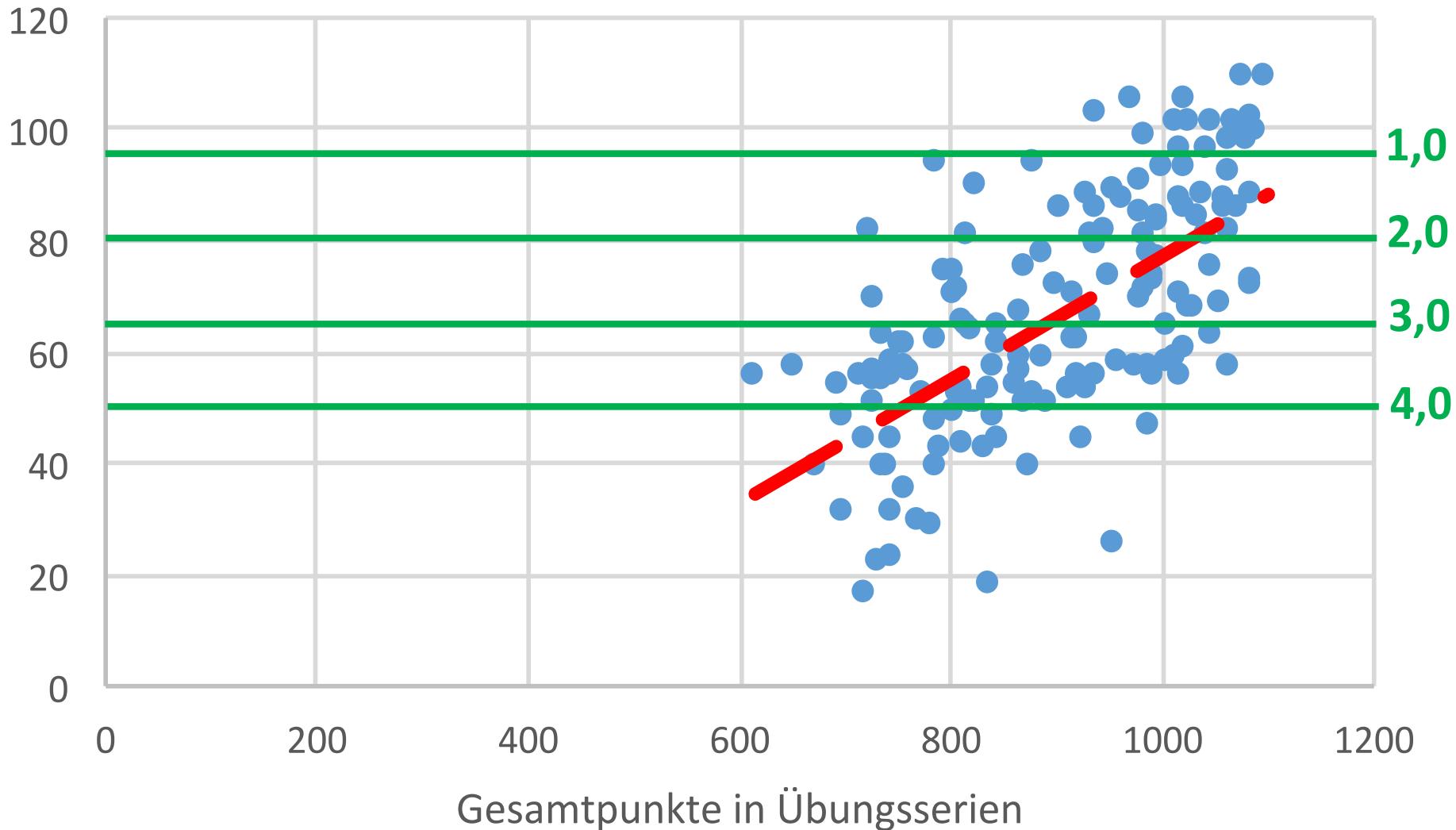
Antragsfristen

- Für Sommersemester: bis 15.1.
- Für Wintersemester: bis 15.7.

Punkte in 1. Klausur / Übungspunkte



Punkte in 1. Klausur (> 0, nur Erstversuche)



Correlation coefficient: 0.78 ("highly significant")

Strategy

- Attend class
- Work through script (“Art and Science of Java”, see previous lecture)
- If there are remaining questions, ask
 1. Fellow students
 2. Tutors, during practical exercises
 3. Lecturer in *Globalübung*

Verblüffender Effekt

Wer Bier trinkt, bricht seltener das Studium ab

Wissenschaftler haben einen Zusammenhang zwischen dem Genuss von Alkohol und einem erfolgreichen Studienabschluss gefunden. Doch die Promille sind gar nicht entscheidend.



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Programming – Lecture 2

Programming by example (Chapter 2)

- Hello world
- Patterns
- Classes, objects
- Graphical programming

1.1 Getting Started

The only way to learn a new programming language is to write programs in it. The first program to write is the same for all languages:

Print the words

`hello, world`

This is the big hurdle; to leap over it you have to be able to create the program text somewhere, compile it, load it, run it, and find out where your output went. With these mechanical details mastered, everything else is comparatively easy.

In C, the program to print “`hello, world`” is

```
#include <stdio.h>

main() {
    printf("hello, world");
}
```

Hello World – "Standard Java"

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
    }  
}
```

Hello World – "Standard Java"

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
    }  
}
```

Hello World – "ACM Java"

```
import acm.program.ConsoleProgram;

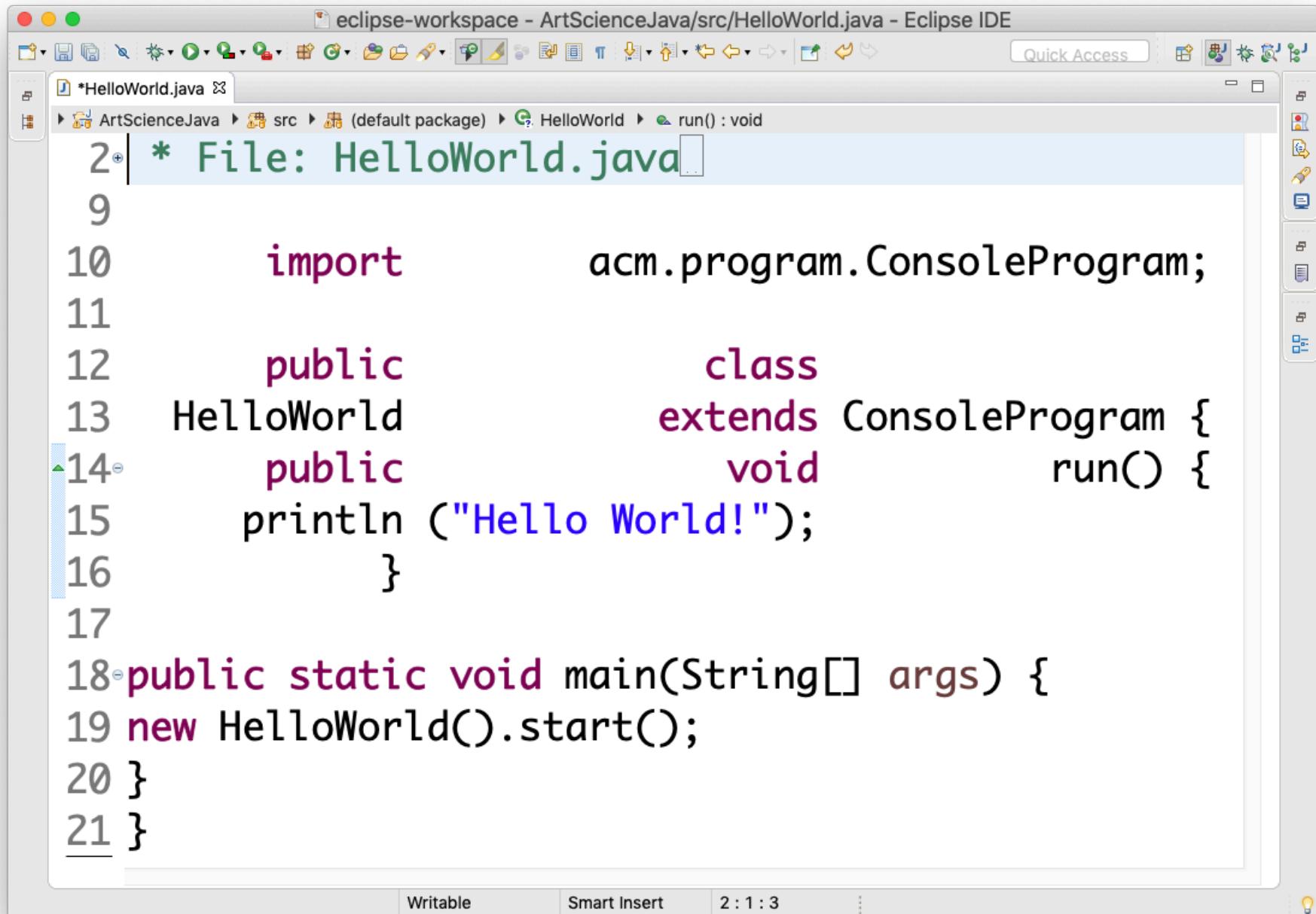
public class HelloWorld extends ConsoleProgram {
    public void run() {
        println("Hello World!");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new HelloWorld().start();
    }
}
```

Rationale for ACM Java

- We use ACM Java for didactic purposes
- OO approach to graphics simplifies graphical programming
- I/O model supports automatic testing
- Examples are compatible with text book (except for necessary main() method)
- For further details, see the home page of the ACM Java Task Force:
<http://cs.stanford.edu/people/eroberts/jtf/>

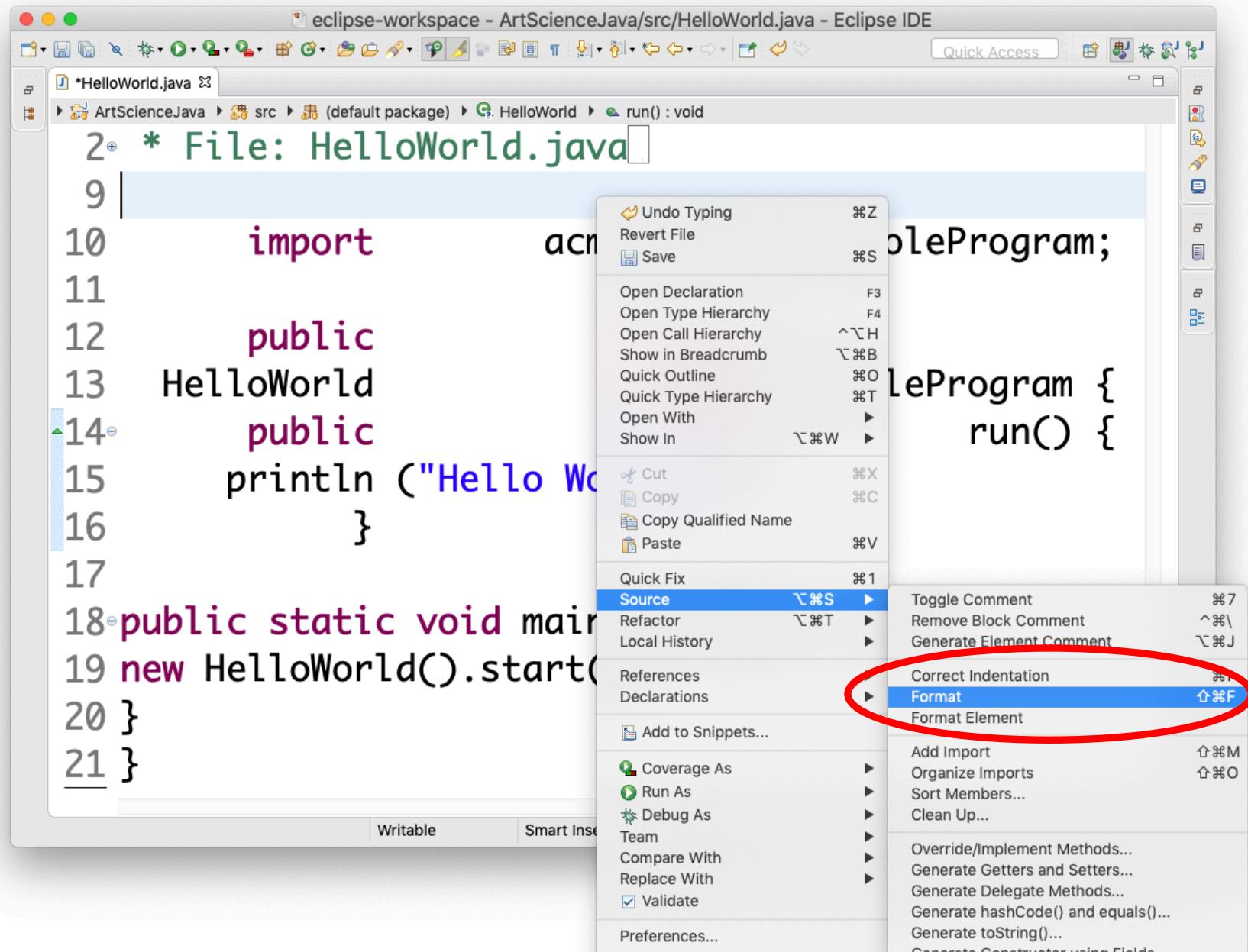
Hello World, on a bad day ...



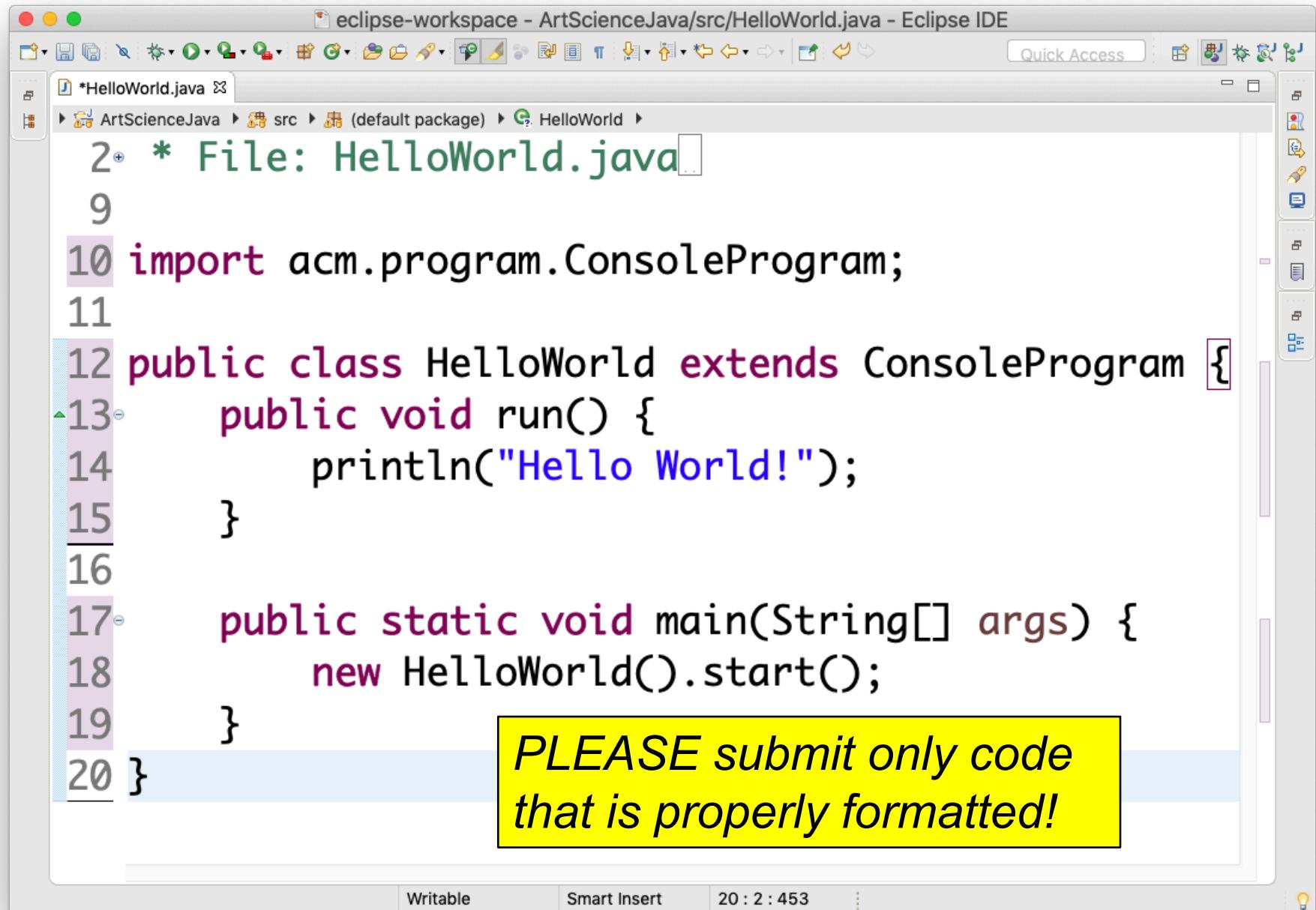
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with a Java file named `HelloWorld.java` open in the editor. The code is a simple Java program that prints "Hello World!" to the console. The code is color-coded for readability, with keywords like `import`, `public`, and `main` in purple, and strings in blue. The Eclipse toolbar and various perspectives are visible on the right side of the interface.

```
2 * File: HelloWorld.java
9
10 import acm.program.ConsoleProgram;
11
12 public class
13 HelloWorld extends ConsoleProgram {
14     public void run() {
15         println ("Hello World!");
16     }
17
18 public static void main(String[] args) {
19     new HelloWorld().start();
20 }
21 }
```

The Magic of Ctrl-Shift-F (Cmd-Shift-F)



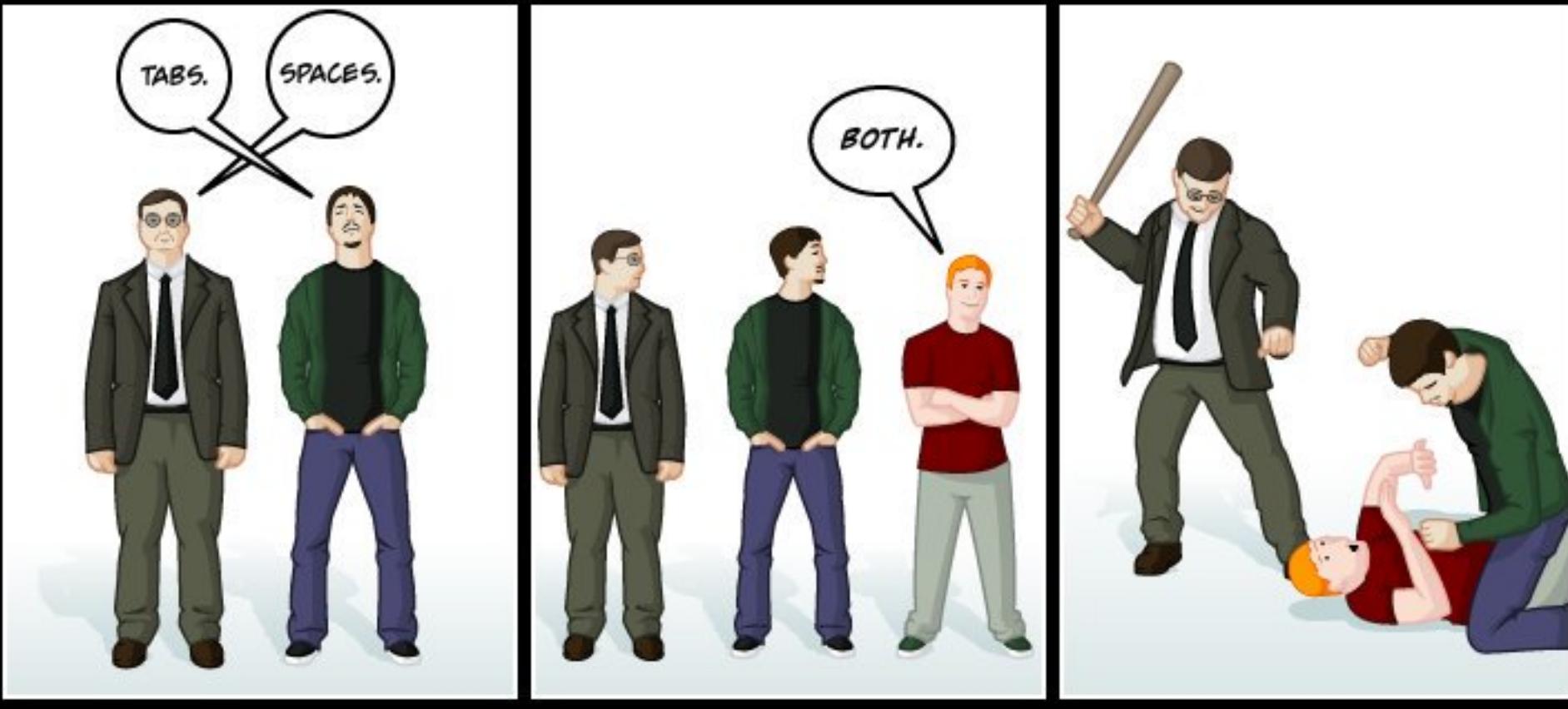
Much better ...



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "eclipse-workspace - ArtScienceJava/src/HelloWorld.java - Eclipse IDE". The left sidebar shows the project structure: ArtScienceJava > src > (default package) > HelloWorld > *HelloWorld.java. The main editor area displays the following Java code:

```
2 * File: HelloWorld.java
9
10 import acm.program.ConsoleProgram;
11
12 public class HelloWorld extends ConsoleProgram {
13     public void run() {
14         println("Hello World!");
15     }
16
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         new HelloWorld().start();
19     }
20 }
```

A yellow callout box in the bottom right corner contains the text: *PLEASE submit only code
that is properly formatted!*



www.emacswiki.org, GPL

Beginning of line: indentation (*Einrückung*), use tabs

Within line: alignment (*Ausrichtung*), use spaces

Eclipse automatically does the right thing

See also <https://mickaelistria.wordpress.com/2016/09/12/indentation-and-alignment-tabs-and-spaces/>

Variables

Variable: placeholder for a piece of data;
"a box to put something into"

- Name (Identifier) – “what the box is called”
- Type – specifies what type of data a variable may hold, “what can be in the box”
- Value – “what’s actually in the box right now”

Variable Declarations

```
int x = 42;
```

A *declaration* of a variable (with name) *x* of type *int* with *initial value* 42

Syntax template for declaration:

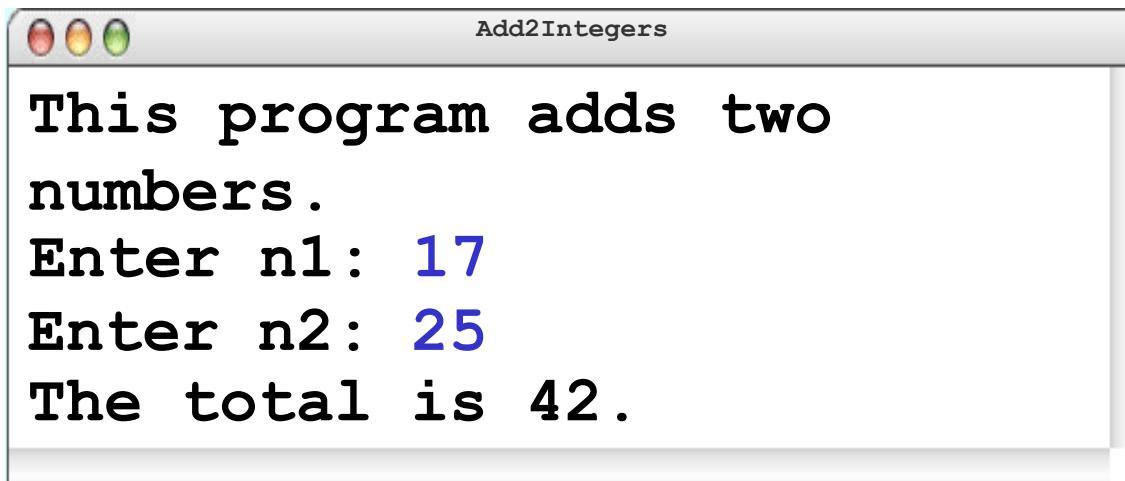
type identifier [= expression] ;

where square brackets [] denote optional part, here the optional *initialization* of a variable

Variables

```
class Add2Integers extends ConsoleProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        println("This program adds two numbers.");  
        int n1 = readInt("Enter n1: ");  
        int n2 = readInt("Enter n2: ");  
        int total = n1 + n2;  
        println("The total is " + total + ".");  
    }  
}
```

n1	n2	total
17	25	42



Java Packages

Typically a collection of useful classes

A.k.a. "library packages" or "libraries"

Syntax: **import** *package.class*;

Java Packages

If several classes from same package are needed, *may* abbreviate:

```
import package.*;
```

Name of package may also include ". ", but cannot use * to include several packages

Advice:

- Use * sparingly
- Let the IDE Content Assist add import statements for you (Eclipse: Ctrl-Space)

Coding Advice – Comments

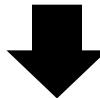
// A one-line comment

// Another one-line comment

```
/*
 * A longer comment.
 * Every program deserves a comment -
 * except for those programs
 * that only live on slides.
 * You may write comments in German,
 * but we encourage you to try English.
 */
```

Writing Javadoc Comments

```
/**  
 * Returns the next random integer between 0 and  
 * {@code n}-1, inclusive.  
 *  
 * @param n The number of integers in the range  
 * @return A random integer between 0 and {@code n}-1  
 */  
public int nextInt(int n)
```



```
public int nextInt(int n)
```

Returns the next random integer between 0 and `n`-1, inclusive.

Parameter: `n` The number of integers in the range

Returns: A random integer between 0 and `n`-1

Note: Eclipse can automatically generate Javadoc templates ("Generate Element Comment"). These must of course still be filled with content!

Programming Idioms / Patterns

- Holistic (top-down) vs. reductionistic (bottom-up)
- Holistic pattern “read integer from user”:
`int variable = readInt("prompt");`

Core Object-Oriented (**OO**) Terminology

- **Class**: template for individual objects
- **Object**: an instance of a particular class
- **Method**: named sequence of program steps (statements)
- **Constructor**: special method that creates new objects

Syntax: **new** *constructor* (*arguments*) ;

oop - Can I say a Constructor i... ✎

Sicher | <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3646461/can-i-say-a-c...>

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Can I say a Constructor is a Method? [closed]

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Get started

I wonder if can I say that a **constructor** is a special case of a **method**?

10 oop methods constructor terminology

share improve this question edited Oct 7 '10 at 16:04 asked Sep 5 '10 at 14:53

skaffman Tom Brito
309k 74 677 689 9,252 43 129 220

2

closed as primarily opinion-based by bmargulies, Suever, KittMedia, Will, Ryan Bemrose Jul 9 '16 at 19:34

Many good questions generate some degree of opinion based on expert experience, but answers to this question will tend to be almost entirely based on opinions, rather than facts, references, or specific expertise.

If this question can be reworded to fit the rules in the [help center](#), please [edit the question](#).

8 Answers

[active](#)[oldest](#)[votes](#)

13



You can say anything. Whether anyone will disagree with you depends on the context. Some language communities and standards define things that way.

More elaborately, it depends on what you mean by a 'method.' In C++, for example, one way to analyze the creation process is to say that it consists of a call to an operator new (perhaps just placement) followed by a call to a constructor *method*. From an implementation standpoint, a constructor looks, walks, and quacks like a method. In some compilers, you can even invoke one explicitly.

From a more theoretical viewpoint, someone might claim that constructors are some distinctive species. However, there is no single, true, privileged conceptual model of methods, constructors, or purple unicorns.

Gosh this is all subjective.

[share](#) [improve this answer](#)[edited Sep 6 '10 at 11:56](#)[answered Sep 5 '10 at 14:58](#)[bmargulies](#)

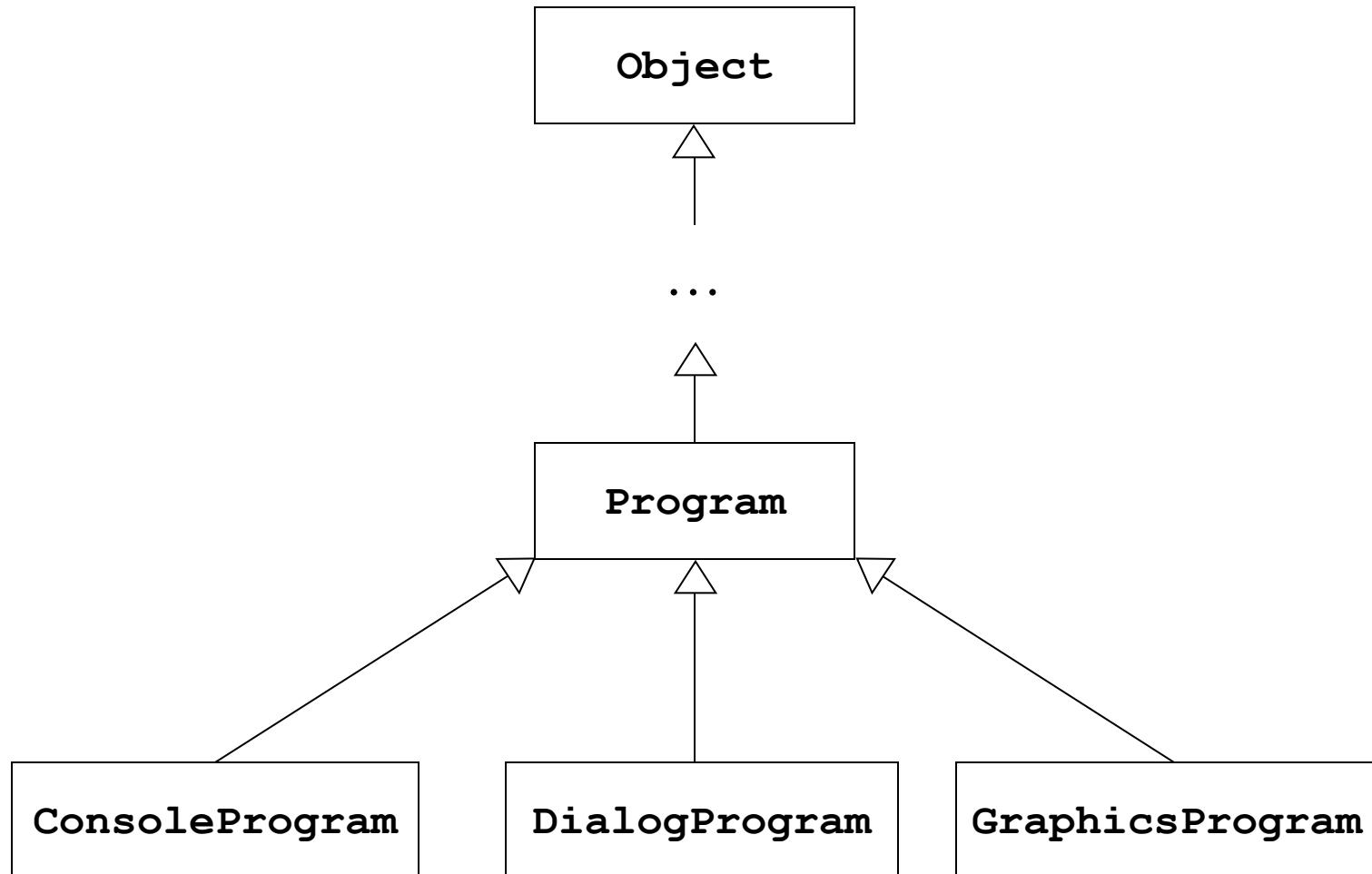
71.4k • 29 • 131 • 247

Core OO Terminology

- *Object variable*: a variable whose type is a class, and which holds a *reference* to an object that is an instance of that class
- **Note**: (object) variables have names, but objects don't
- Classes form hierarchies, a *subclass extends* (*inherits* from) a *superclass*

Syntax: **class** *subclass* **extends** *superclass*

The acm.program Hierarchy



The DialogProgram Class

```
public class Add2Integers extends DialogProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        println("This program adds two numbers.");  
        int n1 = readInt("Enter n1: ");  
        int n2 = readInt("Enter n2: ");  
        int total = n1 + n2;  
        println("The total is " + total + ".");  
    }  
}
```

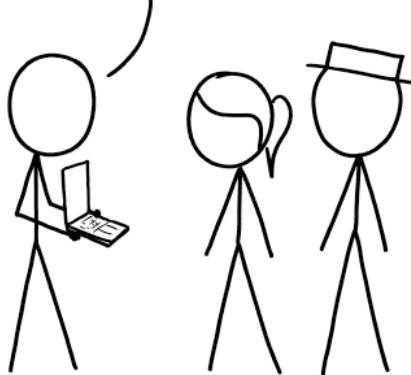


Please visit

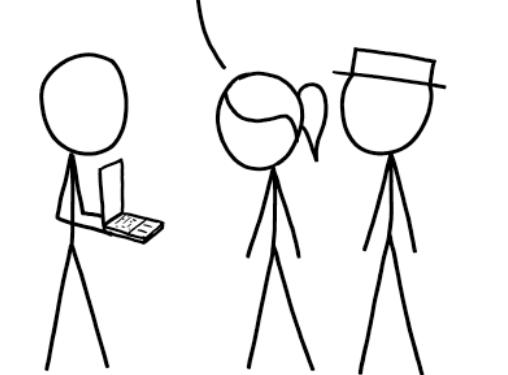
<http://pingo.upb.de/643250>



CHECK IT OUT—I MADE A
FULLY AUTOMATED DATA
PIPELINE THAT COLLECTS
AND PROCESSES ALL THE
INFORMATION WE NEED.



IS IT A GIANT HOUSE OF CARDS
BUILT FROM RANDOM SCRIPTS
THAT WILL ALL COMPLETELY
COLLAPSE THE MOMENT ANY
INPUT DOES ANYTHING WEIRD?



IT... MIGHT NOT BE.
I GUESS THAT'S SOMETH-
WHOOPS, JUST
COLLAPSED. HANG
ON, I CAN PATCH IT.



Sending Messages to Objects

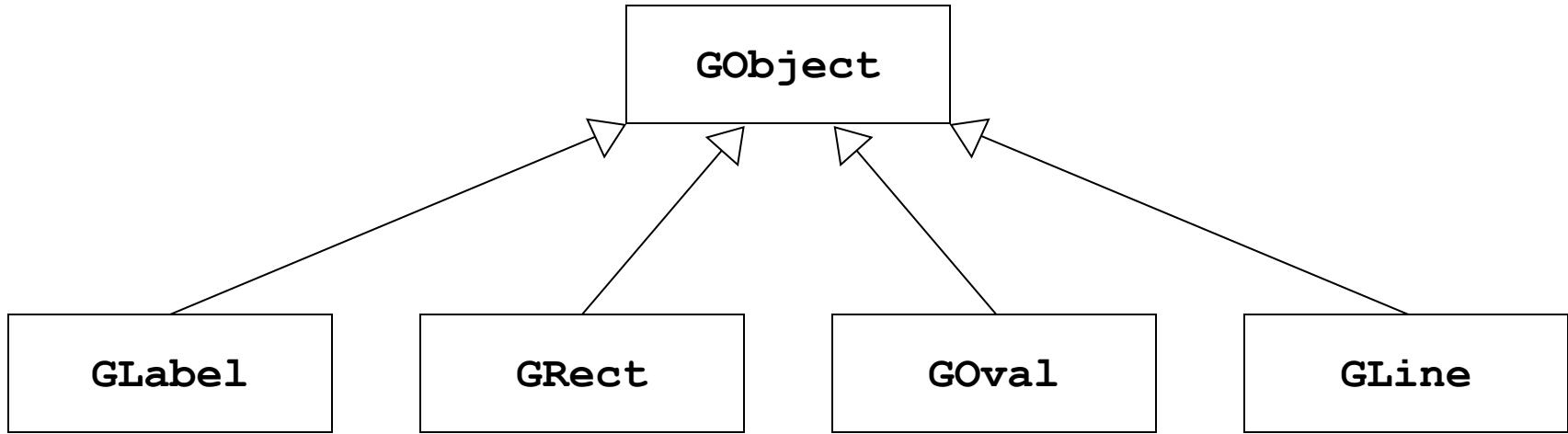
receiver.method(arguments) ;

```
public class HelloProgram extends GraphicsProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        GLabel label = new GLabel("hello, world", 100, 75);  
        label.setFont("SansSerif-36");  
        label.setColor(Color.RED);  
        add(label);  
    }  
}
```

label
hello, world



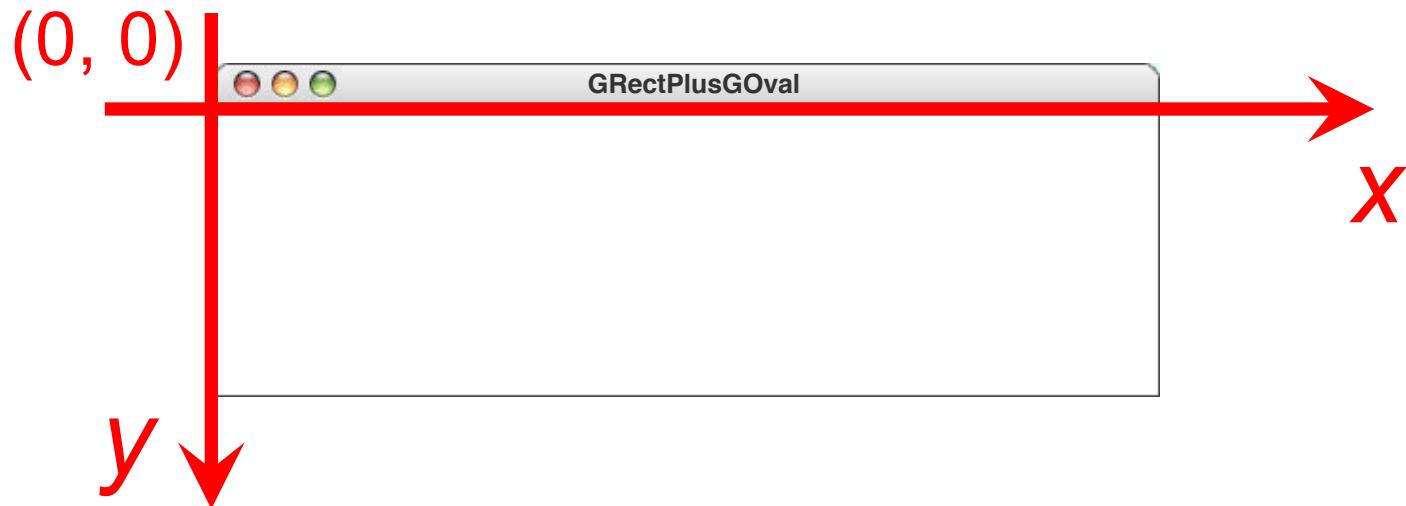
The GObject Hierarchy





Wikipedia / marcel4995 / CC

The Java Coordinate System



- x-coordinate increases rightwards
- y-coordinate increases **downwards**
- Origin (0, 0) in **upper-left** corner of canvas

Operations on the GObject Class

object.setColor(color)

Sets color of object to specified color constant.

object.setLocation(x, y)

Changes location of object to point (x, y) .

object.move(dx, dy)

Moves object on screen by adding dx and dy to its current coordinates.

Standard color names, defined in `java.awt` package:

`Color.BLACK`

`Color.RED`

`Color.BLUE`

`Color.DARK_GRAY`

`Color.YELLOW`

`Color.MAGENTA`

`Color.GRAY`

`Color.GREEN`

`Color.ORANGE`

`Color.LIGHT_GRAY`

`Color.CYAN`

`Color.PINK`

`Color.WHITE`

Operations on the **GLabel** Class

Constructor

new GLabel (text, x, y)

Creates a label containing the specified text that begins at the point (x, y) .

Methods specific to **GLabel** class

label.setFont(font)

Sets the font used to display the label as specified by the font string.

Font typically specified as string

"*family-style-size*"

where

family denotes font family

style is either **PLAIN**, **BOLD**, **ITALIC**, or **BOLDITALIC**

size is integer indicating point size

Drawing Geometrical Objects

Constructors

`new GRect(x, y, width, height)`

Creates a rectangle whose upper left corner is at (x, y) of the specified size.

`new GOval(x, y, width, height)`

Creates an oval that fits inside the rectangle with the same dimensions.

`new GLine(x0, y0, x1, y1)`

Creates a line extending from (x_0, y_0) to (x_1, y_1) .

Methods shared by the **GRect** and **GOval** classes

object.setFilled(fill)

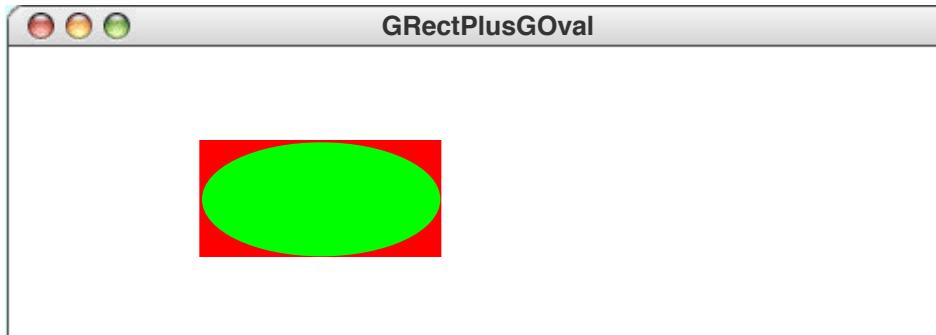
If *fill* is **true**, fills in the interior of the object; if **false**, shows only the outline.

object.setFillColor(color)

Sets the color used to fill the interior, which can be different from the border.

The GRectPlusGOval Program

```
public class GRectPlusGOval extends GraphicsProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        GRect rect = new GRect(100, 50, 125, 60);  
        rect.setFilled(true);  
        rect.setColor(Color.RED);  
        add(rect);  
        GOval oval = new GOval(100, 50, 125, 60);  
        oval.setFilled(true);  
        oval.setFillColor(Color.GREEN);  
        add(oval);  
    }  
}
```



Summary

- Got started with “hello world”
- **Coding advice:** properly format your code
- *Holistic vs. reductionistic*
- *Classes form hierarchy,
subclass inherits from superclass*
- *Objects are instances of a class*
- Java coordinates
- GObjects