

Transition help for introductory code from Racket (DrScheme) and Python to Java

Racket version 5.0.2

- set DrScheme to use the Advanced Student language

for the examples in this guide, add these helper functions to the top of your program:

```
;; displayln: ANY --> VOID
;; will act similar to System.out.println in Java
(define (displayln line)
  (begin (display line)
         (newline)))

;; in-range is built-in for Racket, but not the ASL teaching language.
;; in-range: NaturalNumber --> (listof NaturalNumber)
;; in-range consumes a NaturalNumber N and returns a list
;; counting up from 0 to (N-1).
(define (in-range x)
  (build-list x identity))
```

Python version 2.6.5

Java version 1.6.0_22

- *since Java requires all code to belong to a class, and include a main method as the entry point to run code, all Java code snippets (unless otherwise stated) belong within the body of the main method. For example, the actual runnable code in Java for the first example would look like this:*

```
public class Transition {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println(5 + 10);
  }
}
```

Expression

Racket(DrScheme)	(displayln (+ 5 10))
Python	print (5 + 10)
Java	System.out.println(5 + 10);

Definition/Variable assignment

Racket(DrScheme)	(define LBS_TO_KILO #i0.45359237) (displayln (* 175 LBS_TO_KILO))
Python	LBS_TO_KILO = 0.45359237 print (175 * LBS_TO_KILO)
Java	double LBS_TO_KILO = 0.45359237; System.out.println(175 * LBS_TO_KILO)

Variable re-assignment (mutation)

Racket(DrScheme)	<pre>(define age 19) (displayln age) (set! age (+ age 1)) (displayln age)</pre>		
Python	<pre>age = 19 print age age = age + 1 print age</pre>		
Java	<pre>int age = 19; System.out.println(age); age = age + 1; System.out.println(age);</pre>	<pre>// ALTERNATIVE 1 int age = 19; System.out.println(age); age += 1; System.out.println(age);</pre>	<pre>// ALTERNATIVE 2 int age = 19; System.out.println(age); age++; System.out.println(age);</pre>

Selection (conditional)

Racket(DrScheme)	<pre>(define JOE_AGE 25) (cond ((< JOE_AGE 18) (displayln "minor")) ((< JOE_AGE 65) (displayln "adult")) (else (displayln "senior")))</pre>		
Python	<pre>JOE_AGE = 25 if JOE_AGE < 18: print "minor" elif JOE_AGE < 65: print "adult" else: print "senior"</pre>		
Java	<pre>int JOE_AGE = 25; if (JOE_AGE < 18) { System.out.println("minor"); } else if (JOE_AGE < 65) { System.out.println("adult"); } else { System.out.println("senior"); }</pre>		

Function (Java only has methods -- functions that belong to classes)

Racket(DrScheme)	<pre>(define (celsius-to-fahrenheit cdeg) (+ 32.0 (* cdeg 1.8))) (displayln (celsius-to-fahrenheit 25.0))</pre>		
Python	<pre>def celsius_to_fahrenheit(cdeg): return 32 + (cdeg * 1.8) print celsius_to_fahrenheit(25.0)</pre>		
Java	<pre>public class Transition { public static double celsius_to_fahrenheit(double cdeg) { return 32.0 + (cdeg * 1.8); } public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(celsius_to_fahrenheit(25.0)); } }</pre>		

Repetition (definite/fixed iteration loop)

<p>Racket (DrScheme)</p>	<pre>;; ALTERNATIVE 1 ;; Definite FOR loop with mutation (define total 0) ;; for each i from 0 to 9, set total to total + i (for-each (lambda (i) (set! total (+ total i))) (in-range 10)) (displayln total))</pre>	<pre>;; ALTERNATIVE 2 ;; FOR loop as a recursive function, ;; accumulator style. (define (sum-accum i total) (cond [(>= i 10) total] [else (sum-accum (+ i 1) (+ total i))])) (displayln (sum-accum 0 0)) ;; ALTERNATIVE 3 ;; FOR loop using abstraction (displayln (foldl + 0 (in-range 10)))</pre>
<p>Python</p>	<pre>total = 0 for x in range(10): total = total + x print total</pre>	
<p>Java</p>	<pre>int total = 0; for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) { total += i; } System.out.println(total);</pre>	