Topics: the for loop, String objects, intro to OOP (object-oriented programming)

Reading (JV): Sec 3.8, 3.9, 2.5, 4.1

The for loop

```java
for ( initialization; condition; increment )
    statement;
```

Pattern for doing something \( n \) times

```java
for ( i=0; i<n; i++ ) {
    // do something
}
```

Example 2: Count down

Write a program segment to print “count-down messages.” User enters the number of seconds to go (a positive integer). E.g., if user enters 3, display the messages

- T-3 seconds
- T-2 seconds
- T-1 second
- Take-off!

Use the for loop.

```java
int t = Keyboard.readInt();  // time left
System.out.println("T-1 second");
System.out.println("Take-off!");
```

String (read LL Sec 2.5)

A String is an object (not a primitive data type). You can think of it as a fancy array of chars.

```java
String s = "Hello";  // create a String
String s2 = s + " class";  // concatenate two Strings
int x = 100;
s2 = s2 + x;
System.out.println(s2);
```
Write another version of the “count down” example using `String` objects explicitly.

```java
int t = Keyboard.readInt();  // time left

System.out.println("Take-off!");
```

**Object vs Class—Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)**

**Object:** contains variables (fields, instance variables) and methods
- Variables: “state” or “characteristics”, e.g., name, age
- Methods: “behavior” or “action”, e.g., yell, bounce

**Class:** blueprint (definition) of an object
- No memory space is reserved for object data

Imagine a class `Cookie`. To make a lot of cookies, you may want to
- Make a cookie cutter—define the class
- Stamp out the cookie—instantiate an object

Note that making a cookie cutter doesn’t mean that you have cookies—you must go through the step of object instantiation after defining the class in order to create actual objects.

**Variables**

Two main types of variables:
- Primitive type
- Reference to object

Some variables with different properties:
- *Local variable:* live and die inside a method
- *Instance variable:* owned by and accessed through individual instances (objects)
- *Static variable:* class variable shared by all instances—only one copy in a class