CSE 8B: Introduction to Programming and Computational Problem Solving -2

Assignment 1
Getting Started with CSE 8B

Due: Wednesday, October 5, 11:59 PM

Learning goals:

- Certify your commencement of academic activity in CSE 8B
- Configure a remote Linux environment
- Affirm your commitment to upholding academic integrity in CSE 8B
- Learn basic CLI commands that manipulate files/directories.
- Install Java 11
- Install the Visual Studio Code
- Write and compile a simple Java program
- Submit files to Gradescope

NOTE: This programming assignment must be done individually. Pair programming is NOT allowed for this assignment.

Part 0: Prior knowledge + certification of commencement of academic activity (0 points)

Beginning this past summer, for every course at UC San Diego, per the US Department of Education, we are required to certify whether students have commenced academic activity for a class to count towards eligibility for Title IV federal financial aid. This certification must be completed during the first two weeks of instruction.

For CSE 8B, this requirement will be fulfilled via an ungraded prior knowledge quiz, which will assist the instructional team by providing information about your background prior to the course.
Complete this quiz in Canvas by going to the CSE 8B course and navigating to Quizzes. Then click "First Day Survey: Prior Knowledge #FinAid" and complete the quiz.

**Part 1: Setting up UCSD Linux Cloud (0 points, optional)**

This part is only necessary if you prefer to write your programming assignments in a remote Linux environment with JDK 11 already installed. Otherwise, you can skip this part and configure your own local environment (instructions below).

**UCSD Linux Cloud**

Instead of having to set up JDK 11 on your computer, you will be accessing a remote instance of the Linux operating system from your regular web browser (e.g., Chrome, Safari, Edge). It also means you can access your personal Linux Cloud environment regardless of which computer you are working with!

**Account Lookup**

First, find your Username and Password specific to CSE 8B on the UCSD Account Lookup Tool. For the Username field on the Lookup Tool, please input your general UCSD username (the part of your email before "@ucsd.edu"). Find the account with a Username that starts with something like “cs8bfa22”.

**Duo Registration**

Next, use the Username and Password you received for your CSE 8B account to set up Duo Authentication for when you log in on the Linux Cloud. Please do so here.

**Linux Cloud**

Access Linux Cloud by logging in with your CSE 8B account credentials. It will then request Duo authentication on your other device. Next, open the remote Linux Desktop by selecting “ieng6 Server Remote Desktops.”
Now, you should have a remote Linux Desktop (it may take some time to load) in your web browser that looks similar to this:

Please ensure you log out of your remote desktop environment, **DO NOT** just close your browser window or tab. Instead, click the power button in the top right-hand corner. Then, select the fourth button with the open door.
After you press it, it will prompt you to log off. If you do not log off, Linux Cloud may not let you back in when you later want or need to!

**Part 2: Academic Integrity (0 points)**

Welcome back to the in-person class environment we used to love! Our CSE department is not tolerating any violation of Academic Integrity. Unlike courses from most other departments, you are required to submit code, and there are specific programming qualifications you need to know before you write any code. Most of the time, students violate academic integrity just because they don’t know it is a violation. The below tutorial is your one-stop shop of academic integrity to avoid such situations.

To complete Part 1 of this assignment:

1. Carefully read both the collaboration policy and academic integrity policy for this course, which is found in the syllabus.
2. Please watch the [Source Code Plagiarism tutorial](#) thoroughly.
3. After you finish watching the tutorial, you must complete the [CSE Integrity of Scholarship Agreement](#). By signing this, you acknowledge that you have completed and understood the tutorial as well as the agreement. **Although this part of the assignment is worth 0 points, if you do not complete the CSE Integrity of Scholarship Agreement, then you will receive an F in the course.**
Part 3: Command-Line Navigation (0 points)

Although this part of the assignment is worth 0 points, command-line navigation questions will appear on quiz 1 and the final exam, so you should complete this part.

Now, let us introduce you to the command line interface! You might have seen programmers using a black window and typing commands on it. That is the command-line interface, and every programmer is using that. Throughout this quarter, you will be using the command-line interface to navigate, compile and run your program for all assignments. It has many names, such as cmd, CLI, console, or terminal.

Open the CLI

First, let’s open the CLI.

- **Windows:** Depending on your version of Windows and your keyboard, one of the following should open a command window (you may have to experiment a bit, but you don’t have to try all of these suggestions):
  - Go to the Start menu or screen, and enter "Command Prompt" in the search field.
  - Go to the Start menu → Windows System → Command Prompt.
  - Go to the Start menu → All Programs → Accessories → Command Prompt.
  - Go to the Start screen, hover your mouse in the lower-left corner of the screen, and click the down arrow that appears (on a touch screen, instead flick up from the bottom of the screen). The Apps page should open. Click on Command Prompt in the Windows System section.
  - Hold the special Windows key on your keyboard and press the "X" key. Choose "Command Prompt" from the pop-up menu.
  - Hold the Windows key and press the "R" key to get a "Run" window. Type "cmd" in the box, and click the OK key.

- **macOS:**
  - Go to Applications → Utilities → Terminal.
○ Or you can Search “Terminal” in the Spotlight Search bar.

- Linux: We’re using UCSD Linux Cloud as an example. You can find it under Applications → System Tools → Terminal. (Picture next page for your reference)

Command Prompt
Now you should see a black or white window that is waiting for your command.
- macOS: you probably will see a $ or % on your current line.
- Windows: you probably will see a > on your current line.

Also, there might be something like C:\Users\name or name@MacBook before the above characters. This is totally fine.

IMPORTANT: Each of the commands below will be typed to the right of the command prompt. Do not type command prompt $, %, or > before the command! The command prompt is not part of the command!

Your first command
Now let's type the following command, no matter which OS you are using. Keep in mind that you should only type the command, not the command prompt before it.

- macOS:
  ```
  $ whoami
  myusername
  ```

- Windows:
  ```
  > whoami
  computername\myusername
  ```

Then hit enter. And you can see your username appear.

- macOS:
  ```
  $ whoami
  myusername
  ```

- Windows:
  ```
  > whoami
  computername\myusername
  ```

**Current directory**

If you want to know where you are right now, or the full path of your current directory, you can try the following commands.

- macOS:
  ```
  $ pwd
  /home/linux/ieng6/cs8bfa22/myusername
  ```

“pwd” stands for “print working directory”. The above result is from UCSD Linux Cloud.

- Windows:
  ```
  > cd
  C:\Users\myusername
  ```
“cd” stands for “change directory”. The above result is from a Windows machine.

**List files and directory**

If you want to know what is in your current directory, you can try the following commands.

- **macOS:**

  ```bash
  $ ls
  Desktop Downloads Pictures Templates ...
  ```

- **Windows:**

  ```cmd
  > dir
  Directory of C:\Users\myusername
  10/08/2020 07:28 PM <DIR>  Applications
  10/08/2020 07:28 PM <DIR>  Desktop
  10/08/2020 07:28 PM <DIR>  Downloads
  10/08/2020 07:28 PM <DIR>  Music
  ...
  ```

**Change current directory**

Now let’s go to our Desktop directory.

- **macOS:**

  ```bash
  $ cd Desktop
  ```

- **Windows:**

  ```cmd
  > cd Desktop
  ```

If you want to check whether you have successfully changed the directory, use the “pwd” or “cd” command we mentioned above to check your current directory after changing.

**Create directory**

It would be nice if you can create a CSE 8B directory on your desktop for file management.

- **macOS:**
$ mkdir cse8b

- Windows:

> mkdir cse8b

If you want to check whether you have successfully created the directory, use the "ls" or "dir" command we mentioned above to check your current directory’s content.

**Practice time!**

Based on the above tutorial, please create a new directory named `will_be_deleted` inside of `cse8b`, then change your current directory to the `will_be_deleted` directory.

**Create a Java file**

Now that we’re inside the `will_be_deleted` directory, we want to create a java file named `deleteIt.java`. Here’s what we should do.

- macOS:

  $ touch deleteIt.java

  - The above step would create a new (empty) file called `deletedIt.java` in the current directory. Perform a `ls` command and you should see the new file.

- Windows:

  > notepad deleteIt.java

  - The above step will open a file called `deletelt.java` within Windows’ Notepad application in the current directory. You can type whatever you want in it and save.

**Delete a file/directory**

Before we delete anything, let’s try to go back to the `cse8b` directory.

- macOS:
Using .. with the cd command will change your current directory to the parent directory. That is, the directory that contains your current directory. You can check where you are now by one command we mentioned above.

Now we can delete the directory and its contents all at once.

- macOS:

  $ rm -r will_be_deleted

  The -r represents recursive. The “remove recursively” operation is especially for removing directories. It will remove everything inside of the will_be_deleted directory.

- Windows:

  > rmdir /S will_be_deleted

  You can check whether the directory is removed by one command we mentioned above. **However, all remove commands like del, rm, rmdir are irreversible. Think twice before you do any deleting!**

**How to get help?**

One last thing before you go to the next part, we want you to know how to call out the manual for each command. Let’s say we want to learn more about the cd command.

- macOS:

  $ man cd

- Windows:
Then you can see a detailed manual for this command you put. If you want to explore more, you can take a look at this website: http://man.he.net/

Part 4: Compile and run some code (100 points)

Last part of this assignment is for you to compile and run your first piece of code in CSE 8B. If you’re using UCSD Linux Cloud or you are developing on a machine in the CSE basement (we call it dungeon), then JDK 11 is already installed and configured on your UCSD Linux Cloud class account so you don’t need to worry about the installation. However, if you prefer to work locally, you can find the installation steps below for Windows and macOS.

Install Java 11

1. Navigate to the following link:
   https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/downloads/#java11

2. Depending on your OS, select one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux</th>
<th>macOS</th>
<th>Solaris</th>
<th>Windows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a.

3. Installation steps for Windows:

   a. Choose the x64 Installer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux</th>
<th>macOS</th>
<th>Solaris</th>
<th>Windows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x64 Installer</td>
<td>140.15 MB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. It will prompt you to create an Oracle account. Create one, login, and download the executable.
c. Run the executable that you just downloaded and follow through the setup wizard

d. Install it in the default directory

e. You should now have this. You can click close:

```
Java(TM) SE Development Kit 11.0.16.1 (64-bit) - Complete

Java(TM) SE Development Kit 11.0.16.1 (64-bit) Successfully Installed

Click Next Steps to access tutorials, API documentation, developer guides, release notes and more to help you get started with the JDK.

Next Steps

Close
```
4. Installation steps for MacOS
   
   a. If you have a Mac with Apple Silicon, choose the Arm DMG Installer
      
      | Arm 64 DMG Installer | 152.83 MB | jdk-11.0.16.1_macos-arm64_bin.dmg |
      
   b. If you have a Mac with an intel chip, choose x64 Installer
      
      | x64 DMG Installer | 154.96 MB | jdk-11.0.16.1_macos-x64_bin.dmg |
      
   c. It will prompt you to create an Oracle account. Create one, login, and download the executable.
   
   d. Open the pkg installer and follow through the installation instructions
      
      [Image of Java installer]
      
      - Introduction
      - Destination Select
      - Installation Type
      - Installation
      - Summary
      
      Welcome to the JDK 11.0.16.1 Installer
      
      This program will guide you through the installation process for the Java SE Development Kit 11.0.16.1.
      
      [Options: Go Back, Continue]
      
   e. Click “Continue”
   
   f. Now, you’ll have this:
g. Provide your login credentials and click “Install”. After installation, you should see the following:

h. Click “close” and you’re done!

Now you should have installed the right version of Java 11 for this course... but how do you check if you installed it correctly?

Please open your terminal and go to the cse8b directory first (do you remember where you created it?)
Then, run the following command.
You should see the Java version "11.0.16.1" now. Finally, please run the following command:

- macOS:
  
  $ java -version 2> java_version.txt

- Windows:
  
  > java -version 2> java_version.txt

**Note:** If you run into issues or observe a different version number when running these commands after you've installed JDK 11, you may either need to:

1. Restart your terminal and run the commands again
2. Make changes to your system Path variable (though this is typically not necessary):
   

You will find a new .txt file generated. Please check if that file contains the correct Java version information. **The file java_version.txt will be submitted to Gradescope.**

Now that we have Java 11 installed, let's try to compile and run a piece of code from the command line.

**Installing Visual Studio Code**

You can use any text editor (e.g., Vim, Notepad (Windows), TextEdit (macOS)) you want to edit the files in your programming assignments. Do not use an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that automatically generates source code, as 1) you need to learn how to write all source code yourself and 2) the resulting source code often will fail to compile and/or run in Gradescope, resulting in a score of 0! Here, we will be installing Visual Studio Code (VS Code), a lightweight, great text editor. Visual Studio Code is already installed in your Linux Cloud
environment. However, if you are working with your own machine on Windows or Mac, you can install VS Code by following the link below.

1. Navigate to this link: https://code.visualstudio.com/download
2. Download the respective executable:
   a. For Windows:
      
      ![Windows installation image]
   
   b. For macOS:
      
      ![Mac installation image]

3. Follow the installation instructions depending on your OS.

Your First Java Program

You will create a new Java file named Assignment1.java in Visual Studio Code.

1. First, navigate into the cse8b directory that we created earlier and make a new folder within it called assignment1. You should create a new folder titled assignmentX within the cse8b folder for the rest of your programming assignments in order to stay organized where ‘X’ is the assignment number to stay organized :

2. Open up Visual Studio Code and you should be prompted with a page that looks similar to the one below:
3. Create a new file by navigating to the top left hand corner
4. Type the contents of the screenshot below into your newly created text file

```java
public class Assignment1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello CSE 8B!");
        //Put your code below
    }
}
```

5. Then, you need to write a single line of code on the line below //Put your code below to print **My name is Grogu** starting from a new line. You'll need to use the `System.out.println` method to accomplish this. Looking at the line of source code that prints `Hello CSE 8B!` but replace the text between the double quotation marks with **My name is Grogu**.

6. Save this file to your cse8b/assignment1 directory by navigating to the top left hand corner again.

7. Please save the file as Assignment1.java
8. After that, go back to the terminal and make sure you are within the cse8b/assignment1 directory. Before you run every Java code, you need to compile it first using the `javac` command.

- **macOS:**
  ```sh
  $ javac Assignment1.java
  ```

- **Windows:**
  ```cmd
  > javac Assignment1.java
  ```

Then you can run the program using the `java` command.

- **macOS:**
  ```sh
  $ java Assignment1
  ```

- **Windows:**
  ```cmd
  > java Assignment1
  ```

You should see two lines of output in the terminal.

```
Hello CSE 8B!
My name is Grogu
```

**Submission Instructions**

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Please follow the instructions below carefully and make the exact submission format.

1. Go to Gradescope and click on PA1.
2. Click the DRAG & DROP section and directly select the two required files (`java_version.txt` and `Assignment1.java`). Drag & drop is fine. *Please make sure you don’t submit a zip.* Just the two files solely. *Make sure the names of the files are correct.*
3. **You can resubmit unlimited times before the due date.** Your score will depend on your final submission, even if your former submissions have a higher score.
4. The autograder is for grading your uploaded files automatically. For this first assignment, the autograder (grading script) will display to you the result/score of your submission immediately.

5. Your submission should look like the below screenshot (order of file doesn't matter). If you have any questions, feel free to post them on Piazza!