

Andy:

Easy:

Understood the concepts of compiling and interpreting code.
Was able to follow a simple demo and use the given interface.
(Forgot about "running")

Medium:

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String Beername = "Becks";
        double beercost = 1.99;
        boolean lie = false;
        System.out.println( "Beer " + Beername + " costs " + beercost + " dollars: " + lie );
    }
}
```

Understood the concepts of data types. I had troubles explaining double vs float.
Used eclipse interactive tips for syntax errors. Used example as a template. Used undo button a lot.
Trial and error until achieving the final result. Looked as if it was not challenging and somewhat fun.

Printing

1
2
3

was not as trivial. The idea was to replicate the code using copy and paste. Hint given: stay within the braces of MAIN.

After the hint, deleted unnecessary code and replicated println statements.
Now, a harder question using for loop.

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
    for(int counter =0 ; counter < 33; counter = counter +3 ) {
        System.out.println( counter );
    }
}
```

All numbers divisible by 3.

Was not intuitive even after a through explanation.

First got the range concept. The hardest concept was incrementing counter after printing line.
(Postincrement)

Once got it, had no problems expanding the idea. Then it became a piece of cake.

Perhaps need to change the increment to be outside for-loop. A lot of infinite loops. User didn't know that the infinite loop was still running. Perhaps need a way to communicate the blowup.

Hard:

Pyramid incr. by 2. Demo: half of pyramide. Idea: replicate the code, but make it count down.
Problems with infinite loops. Then off by one.

Recursion:

INtroduce to method call. Demo Name+[5-0]. Asked to do [0-5]

Got concept, much faster than for loops.

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        say("Andy", 0);
    }
    public static void say(String s, int i) {
        System.out.println(s + i);
        if (i < 5)
            say(s, i +1);
    }
};
```

Trouble with if statement.

Trial and error used throughout. Not os straightforward.

Dorian:

Intro to println got right away. Compiling and interpreting interface was quickly explained.

Medium:

Variables types.

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String beerName = "Obolon";
        double beerPrice = 1.99;
        boolean lie = false;
        System.out.println("Beer " + beerName + " is " + beerPrice + " dollars " + !true);
    }
};
```

No problems with data types. Easily was able to learn a new data type double. Worked almost immediately. No trial and errors as much.

print a number per line achieved via code replication. 3 printlines

Hard:

for loop with even numbers.

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        for(int counter = 0; counter <= 10; counter = counter + 2) {
            System.out.println(counter);
        }
    }
};
```

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        for(int counter = 0; counter <= 10; counter = counter + 2) {
            System.out.println(counter);
        }
    }
};
```

All users had problems with incrementing. Why is everybody trying to divide??? instead of adding... (Thinking about even as mod or division product, not bad thinking, but hard to do with an unknown language).

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        for(int counter = 0; counter < 10; counter = counter + 1) {
            for(int i = 0; i < counter; i = i + 1) {
                System.out.print('*');
            }
            System.out.println("");
        }
        for(int counter = 8; counter > 0; counter = counter - 1) {
            for(int i = 0; i < counter; i = i + 1) {
                System.out.print('*');
            }
            System.out.println("");
        }
    }
};
```

Good to give hints what each loop is responsible for (for a # of lines or the number of *)

Also good to point out the range of loop operation. These hints + some trial and error helped to complete the task.

Both users did full replication of the given code. Once more a half of pyramide was given as demo code. An error was noticed on complete reversal of for-loop logic.

Explain that in initial call the number passed will be printed first. (not the number of times)

```
public final class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        say("Dorian", 0);
    }
    public static void say(String s, int i) {
        System.out.println(s + i);
        if (i < 5)
            say(s, i + 1);
    }
};
```

Need to explain base case of recursion.

The user didn't use the trial and error so much.

An infinite recursion was invoked once.