

# Expressions and Assignment Statement

# Computing integers

```
int x = 2;
```

```
int y = 4;
```

```
int sum = x + y;
```

```
System.out.println(sum);
```

**Output: 6**



# Computing integers

The outcome is the same as mathematical operations:

```
int x = 4;
```

```
int y = 8;
```

$x + y$   12

$x - y$   4

$x * y$   32

$x / y$   2



# Modulus

**Modulus (%)**: Divide and take the remainder

```
int x =17;
```

```
int y = 5;
```

```
int z = x % y
```

What is the output?

**Output: 2**



# Order of Operations

1. Parentheses  $()$
2. Multiplication and Division  $*$  /  $\%$
3. Addition and Subtraction  $+$  -

If there are multiple instances of same precedence, read left to right.



# Order of operations

```
int myNum = (4 + 6 * (2 * 3) - 2)
```

```
System.out.println(mysteryNum)
```

What is the output?

**Output: 38**



# Order of operations (int and double)

Integer and double values follow the same order of operations.

```
int x = 5;
```

```
int y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(5 / 2);
```

**Output: 2**

The result is an integer, so it gets **truncated**.



# Double division

```
double x = 5;
```

```
double y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(5 / 2);
```

**Output: 2.5**

Double division retains the decimals.





# Mixed division

```
double x = 5;
```

```
int y = 2;
```

```
System.out.println(5 / 2);
```

**Output: 2.5**

An int divided by double or a double divided by int will result in a double.

# Dividing by Zero

```
int x = 5 / 0;
```

```
Double y 5.0 / 0;
```

This will throw an **ArithmeticException**.



What is the result of this expression?

$150 \% 100$

1. 0
2. 100
3. 50
4. 3



What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
public class Calculator
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int first = 7;
        int second = 2;
        int result = first / second;
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

1. 3.5
2. 3.50
3. 3
4. 3 1/2



# Shortcuts

It is common in programming to add one or subtract one to a variable.

There are some shortcuts to do that:

`myNum = myNum + 1;`                      `myNum++;`

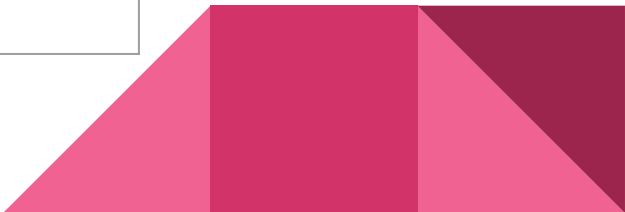
`myNum = myNum - 1;`                      `myNum--;`



# More shortcuts

It is common to modify the current value by adding/subtracting/multiplying/dividing another value.

<code>x = x + y;</code>	<code>x += y;</code>
<code>x = x - y;</code>	<code>x -= y;</code>
<code>x = x * y;</code>	<code>x *= y;</code>
<code>x = x / y;</code>	<code>x /= y;</code>
<code>x = x % y;</code>	<code>x %= y;</code>



# Computing strings: String data type

values	Sequences of characters
Typical literals	"Hello, " "1 " " * "
operation	concatenate
operator	+

\* **Literal:** Any fixed value (not variables or expressions).

"apcsa", 26, 3.14, true, '&', -2.5

\* **Identifier:** A name given to a class, variable or method.

# Concatenation examples

expression	value
"Hi, " + "Bob"	"Hi, Bob"
"1 " + " 2 " + "1"	"1 2 1"
"1234" + " + " + "99"	"1234 + 99"
"1234" + "99"	"123499"