

Every **variable** in a Java program must be declared before it is used for the first time

```
String firstName;
```



```
firstName;
```

```
firstName = "Bob";
```

Bob

firstName

Bob

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

Output:

Bob

```
String firstName;
```

data Type

variable name



```
String firstName;
```

Code Refactoring



```
public class SpongeBob {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("SpangeBob: Hello Star");  
        System.out.println("Patrik: Hi yellow boy");  
        System.out.println("SpangeBob: Are you Learning coding?");  
        System.out.println("Patrik: Yes, but i have one problem");  
        System.out.println("SpangeBob: Which?");  
        System.out.println("Patrik: My computer is not working under the sea!))");  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    String student1 = "Anna";  
    String student2 = "Ari";  
    String student3 = "Rocio";  
    String student4 = "Selvin";  
    String student5 = "Frank";  
  
    String javaClass = student1 + student2 + student3 + student4 + student5;  
  
    System.out.println(javaClass);  
}
```


TODO:

1. Create a java class Box
2. Declare String variables: box
3. Assign values as *flowers*
4. Print variable box
5. Reassign value as *books*
6. Print variable box

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Input {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String input = sc.nextLine();

        System.out.println(input);

    }
}
```

TODO:

1. Create a Java program SimpleSiri
2. It should ask:
Hi there, what's your name?
your answer..
Nice to meet you <answer> !
3. It should ask:
What are you studying now?
your answer..
Oh, <answer> is great subject to study!
4. It should ask:
What's your favorite movie?
your answer..
I heard about it. <answer> is a great movie..

Java Identifiers

- An identifier (a name) can contain only letters , digits, _ (underscore)

Java Identifiers

- An identifier (a name) can contain only letters , digits, _ (underscore)
- An identifier must begin with a letter or the symbols \$ or _ (underscore)

Java Identifiers

- An identifier (a name) can contain only letters , digits, _ (underscore)
- An identifier must begin with a letter or the symbols \$ or _ (underscore)
- Java is case sensitive
- Good practice to follow – names of classes start with an uppercase letter, and the names of variables and methods start with a lowercase letter



Java Identifiers

- An identifier (a name) can contain only letters , digits, _ (underscore)
- An identifier must begin with a letter or the symbols \$ or _ (underscore)
- Java is case sensitive
- Good practice to follow – names of classes start with an uppercase letter, and the names of variables and methods start with a lowercase letter
- Keywords or reserved words cannot be used as the names of variables, classes or methods.

Assignment Statements

- Use an **assignment statement** to give a variable value or to change it

Assignment Statements

- Use an **assignment statement** to give a variable value or to change it
- The equal sign, =, is called the **assignment operator**



Assignment Statements

- Use an **assignment statement** to give a variable value or to change it
- The equal sign, =, is called the **assignment operator**
- **Variable = Expression;**

```
public class Box {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
  
        String item1 = "book\n";  
        String item2 = "cup\n";  
        String item3 = "glasses\n";  
        String item4 = "pen";  
  
        String box = item1 + item2 + item3 + item4;  
        System.out.println(box);  
  
    }  
}
```

```
public class EggBasket
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int numberOfBaskets, eggsPerBasket, totalEggs;
        numberOfBaskets = 10;
        eggsPerBasket = 6;
        totalEggs = numberOfBaskets * eggsPerBasket;
        System.out.println("If you have");
        System.out.println(eggsPerBasket + " eggs per basket and");
        System.out.println(numberOfBaskets + " baskets, then");
        System.out.println("the total number of eggs is " + totalEggs);
    }
}
```

← Variable declarations

← Assignment statement

Sample Screen Output

```
If you have
6 eggs per basket and
10 baskets, then
the total number of eggs is 60
```

Data Types

Characters	Hello World, 'A', !, \$
Numeric	0, 1, 1.5, 10e2
Logical Conditions	true, false

Primitive Types

Type Name	Kind of Value	Memory Used	Range of Values
byte	Integer	1 byte	−128 to 127
short	Integer	2 bytes	−32,768 to 32,767
int	Integer	4 bytes	−2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
long	Integer	8 bytes	−9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
float	Floating-point	4 bytes	$\pm 3.40282347 \times 10^{+38}$ to $\pm 1.40239846 \times 10^{-45}$
double	Floating-point	8 bytes	$\pm 1.79769313486231570 \times 10^{+308}$ to $\pm 4.94065645841246544 \times 10^{-324}$
char	Single character (Unicode)	2 bytes	All Unicode values from 0 to 65,535
boolean		1 bit	True or false

data type



value



```
int count = 99;
```



identifier



Primitive variables for whole numbers:

byte

short

int

long



Primitive variables for floating numbers:

float

double



Character

char

```
char h = 'H';  
char i = 'I';
```



Boolean

boolean



arithmetic operators

+ - * / %

TODO:

1. Create a Java program Addition
2. Declare and assign values for two int variables
`int num1 = 5;`
`int num2 = 6;`
3. Declare third int variable and assign value as sum of two previous variables
`int result = num1 + num2;`
4. Print result variable

TODO:

- For previous class Addition add Scanner to take user input for two int variables

```
.nextInt();
```

TODO:

1. Create a Java program *Subtraction*
2. Declare and assign values for two int variables
3. Declare third int variable and assign value as result of subtraction of two previous variables

```
int result = num1 - num2;
```

4. Print result variable

TODO:

- For previous class Subtraction add Scanner to take user input for two int variables

TODO:

- Create Java program to multiply two number from user

output ex:

6

*

7

=

42

TODO:

- Create Java program to divide two number from user

output ex:

```
25
/
5
=
5
```



whole number is for whole numbers

```
int num1 = 89;  
int num2 = 10;
```

```
System.out.println(num1/num2);
```

Output: 8



Specialized Assignment Operators

`+=` `-=` `*=` `/=`



```
public class EggBasket
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int numberOfBaskets, eggsPerBasket, totalEggs;
        numberOfBaskets = 10;
        eggsPerBasket = 6;
        totalEggs = numberOfBaskets * eggsPerBasket;
        System.out.println("If you have");
        System.out.println(eggsPerBasket + " eggs per basket and");
        System.out.println(numberOfBaskets + " baskets, then");
        System.out.println("the total number of eggs is " + totalEggs);
    }
}
```

← Variable
declarations

← Assignment statement

Sample Screen Output

```
If you have
6 eggs per basket and
10 baskets, then
the total number of eggs is 60
```

TODO:

- Add Scanner to EggBasket class
- Get input from user for numberOfBaskets variable



Remainder

%

A Change-Making Program

Requirement

- Write a program that accepts from a user whole number from 1 to 99
- The program responds by telling the user one combination of coins that equals that amount of change

Enter a whole number from 1 to 99.
I will find a combination of coins
that equals that amount of change.

87

87 cents in coins:

3 quarters

1 dime

0 nickels and

2 pennies