



Boolean

- **Boolean :**

- This data type can either be true, false or null.

```
1 boolean flag = true;  
2 System.debug(' Value of flag is : '+flag);|
```

Output: Value of flag is true





String

- **String :**

- String is any set of characters within **single quotes**. It does not have any limit for the number of characters.

```
1 String name = 'Alex';  
2 System.debug('Name of a person is ' + name);|
```

Output: Name of a person is Alex



(+) Concat vs addition

- Strings can contain just numbers as well
- When we are using + sign we should pay attention to:
- String + integer (double, long etc.) → will result in String

```
integer a = 10;  
integer b = 20;  
String c = '20';
```

```
system.debug(a+b);  
System.debug(a+c);
```

Output: 30

Output: 1020



Date

● Date:

- This variable type indicates a date. This can only store the date and not the time.

```
1 Date todayDate = date.today();  
2 System.debug('Date of today is '+todayDate);|
```

Output: Date of today is 2022-03

- We can use newInstance() method to create a custom date



Enter Apex Code

```
1 Date someDay = Date.newInstance(2020, 1, 15);  
2 System.debug(someday);
```



Execution Log

Timestamp	Event	Details
23:31:40:004	USER_DEBUG	[2] DEBUG 2020-01-15 00:00:00

DateTime

- **DateTime:**
 - This datatype is used to indicate date as well as time.



```
DateTime currentDateTime = DateTime.now();  
String dateTimeStr = currentDateTime.format('yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss');  
System.debug('current DateTime is ' + dateTimeStr);
```

Output: current DateTime is 2022/03/26 04:06:26

- We can use newInstance() method to create a custom date time

Enter Apex Code

```
1 Datetime someDay = DateTime.newInstance(2020, 1, 15, 13, 50, 39);  
2 System.debug(someday);
```



Execution Log		
Timestamp	Event	Details
23:34:59:002	USER_DEBUG	[2] DEBUG 2020-01-15 21:50:39



Assignment

- Write a program in Apex, with three variables - name, sport, music. Provide your name in the name variable, provide true and false to sport and music as per your choice and print the following.

*Hello Apex, My name is <YOUR_NAME>
I love Sport - <TRUE/FALSE>
I love Music - <TRUE/FALSE>*

- Write a program in Apex, with two variables to store following date and following date & time respectively and print the following.

*Appointment date: 2022-11-14
Entrance to building date and time: 2022-11-14 12:40:30*

ID

● ID

- It is **Primitive**: ID is the **auto-generated datatype** in Apex which **can not be changed**.
 - **ID** alexId = '02540000012M3PHAZ4';
- If you set ID to a 15-character value, Apex converts the value to its 18-character representation. All invalid ID values are rejected with a **runtime exception** (error).
- We can use ID to store **RecordId** or a **lookup field** (relation of object to another object) of object in the logic.





Blob

● Blob

- **It is Primitive**
- A collection of binary data stored as an **object**.
- This will be used when we want to store the **attachment** in salesforce into a variable.
- This data type **converts the attachments into a single object**



String Methods





String Methods :

What is Apex String Class in Salesforce?

- String Class is basically a class that consists of various Apex String Methods.
- These particular String methods allows developers to manipulate and perform multiple operations on different strings.
- **Capitalize:**
 - capitalize() returns the string with its first letter capitalized.

```
String message = 'hello world';  
String newMessage = message.capitalize();  
System.debug(newMessage);
```

Output: Hello world



String Methods

- **isAllUpperCase :**
 - This method returns **true** if all the characters of given string is in **UpperCase**. Otherwise, it returns false.

```
String message = 'HELLO';  
Boolean result = message.isAllUpperCase();  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: true

- **isAllLowerCase :**
 - This method returns **true** if all the characters of given string is in **LowerCase**. Otherwise, it returns false.

```
String message = 'hello';  
Boolean result = message.isAllLowerCase();  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: true



String Methods

- **isAllUpperCase** and **isAllLowerCase**
 - Spaces aren't alphabets and hence they can't be tested for uppercase or lowercase.
 - Hence if we are using these methods with a sentence, we will not get the result.
 - So these methods works best with words and not sentences.

```
1 String text1 = 'welcome to yoll academy';  
2 String text2 = 'WELCOME TO YOLL ACADEMY';  
3  
4 Boolean result1 = text1.isAllLowerCase();  
5 Boolean result2 = text2.isAllUpperCase();  
6  
7 System.debug(result1);  
8 System.debug(result2);
```



Details		
[7]	DEBUG	false
[8]	DEBUG	false



String Methods

- **contains:**

- The contains() method will return the value True if given substring is part of the main string in exact same case.

```
String message = 'Apex';  
String newMessage = 'Salesforce is using Apex as a programming language.';  
Boolean result = newMessage.contains(message);  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: true

- **equals:**

- If the provided string and the string passed in the method contain the same sequence of characters and are not null, this method will return true. (case also must match)

```
String message = 'hello', newMessage = 'hello';  
Boolean result = message.equals(newMessage);  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: true



String Methods

- **containsIgnoreCase:**
 - This method returns true if given substring is part of the main string.

```
String message = 'APEX';  
String text = 'Salesforce is using Apex as a programming language.';  
Boolean result1 = text.contains(message);  
Boolean result2 = text.containsIgnoreCase(message);  
System.debug(result1);  
System.debug(result2);
```

Details		
[5]	DEBUG	false
[6]	DEBUG	true

- **equalsIgnoreCase :**
 - This method returns true if both String have same sequence of characters.

```
String message = 'hello',newMessage = 'heLLo';  
Boolean result = message.equalsIgnoreCase(newMessage);  
System.debug(result);
```

Output: true



String Methods

- **indexOf :**

- Returns the **index of the first occurrence** of the specified substring. If the substring **does not occur**, this method returns **-1**. Index numbers start from 0

```
String message = 'Salesforce';  
String newMessage = 'f';  
Integer result = message.indexOf(newMessage);  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: 5

```
String text = 'Apex is a programming language. Apex is based on Java Syntax.';  
Integer result = text.indexOf('Apex');  
System.debug(result);
```



Output: 0



Assignment

- Write a program in Apex with three String variables 'text1' and 'text2' and 'text3'.
- Assign 'yoll', 'YOLL', 'YOLL ACADEMY' to them and print the output as following -
 - Text 1 is in All Lowercase: <TRUE/FALSE>***
 - Text 1 is in All Uppercase: <TRUE/FALSE>***
 - Text 2 is in All Lowercase: <TRUE/FALSE>***
 - Text 3 is in All Uppercase: <TRUE/FALSE>***



Assignment

- Write a program with three String variables with values:
 - 'Salesforce use APEX as a Programming Language',
 - 'Salesforce'
 - and 'Apex' to them respectively,
- and print the output as following.
Text contains 'Salesforce': <TRUE/FALSE>
Text contains 'Apex': <TRUE/FALSE>