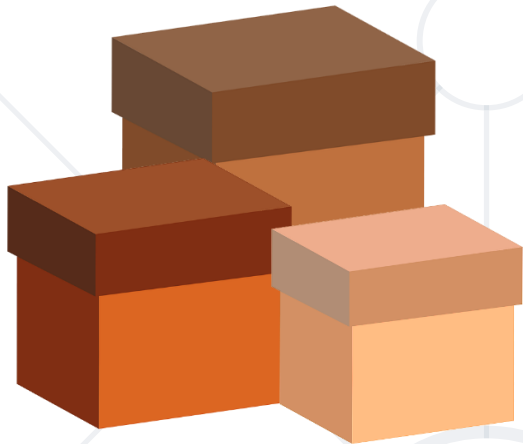


Data Types and Variables



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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#prgm-for-qa

1. Data Types

- **int**
- **double**
- **string**
- **char**

2. Variables

3. Input / Output





Data Types

Data Types

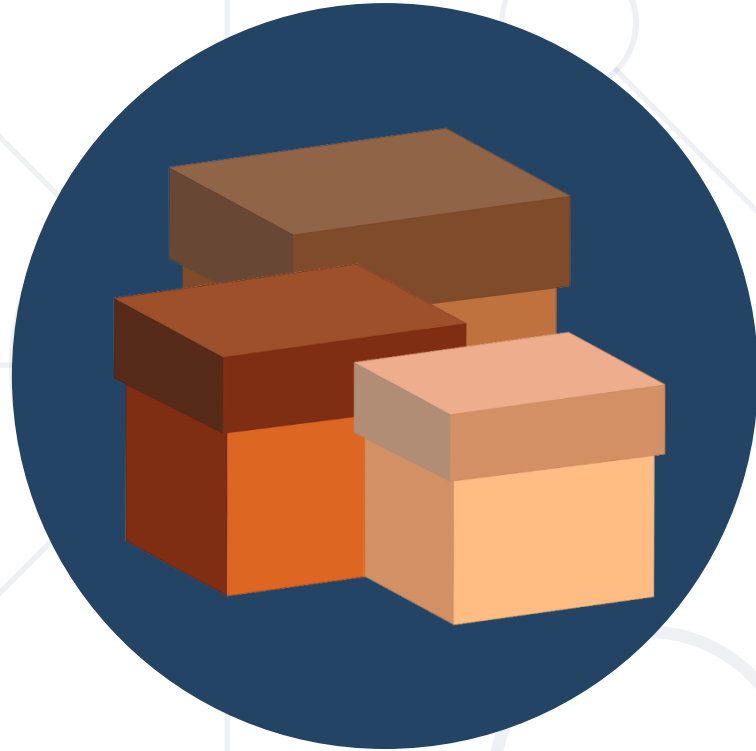
- Variables store value of a certain **type**
 - Number, letter, text (string), date, color, picture, list, ...
- Data types:
 - **int** – an integer: **1**, **2**, **3**...
 - **double** – a floating-point number: **-0.5**, **3.14**, ...
 - **char** – a symbol: **'a'**, **'b'**, **'#'**, ...
 - **string** – text: **"Hello"**, **"World"**, ...



Data Types

- Data types define **ranges of values** with similar characteristics
- Data types are characterized by:
 - **Name**
 - Example: **int, string, double**
 - **Size** (memory usage)
 - Example: **4 bytes**
 - **Default value**
 - Example: **0**





Variables

How Does Computing Work?

- Computers are machines that process data
 - Both program **instructions** and **data** are stored in the computer memory
 - Data is stored by using **variables**

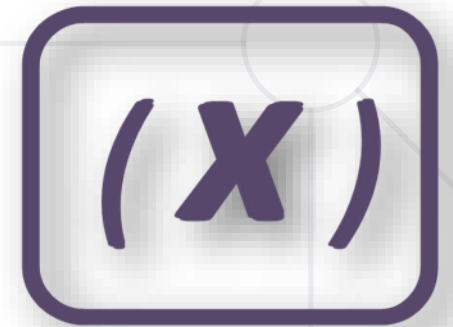


- Like the lockers in the dressing room, variables have **names** and hold **something**



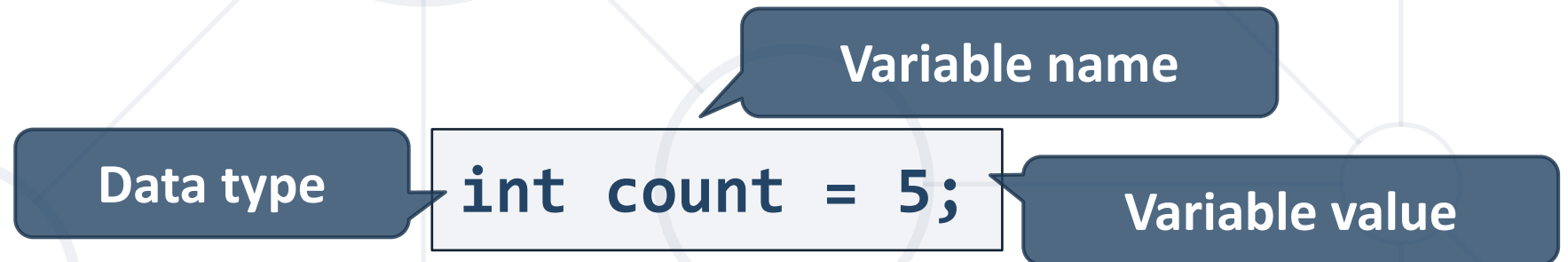
Variables

- A **variable** is a container for information
 - A **named area** of the computer memory
 - The data can be **read** and **changed** at any time
- **Variables** provide means for:
 - **Storing** data
 - **Retrieving** the stored data
 - **Modifying** the stored data




Variables

- Variables have **name**, **data type** and **value**
 - **Assignment** is done by the operator "="
 - Example of variable definition and assignment



- When processed, **data** is **stored** back **into variables**

Naming Variables

- 
- Always refer to the naming **conventions** of a programming language – for C# use **camelCase**
 - Preferred form: **[Noun]** or **[Adjective] + [Noun]**
 - Should explain the purpose of the variable
 - Always ask yourself "**What does this variable contain?**"



firstName, report, config, fontSize, maxSpeed



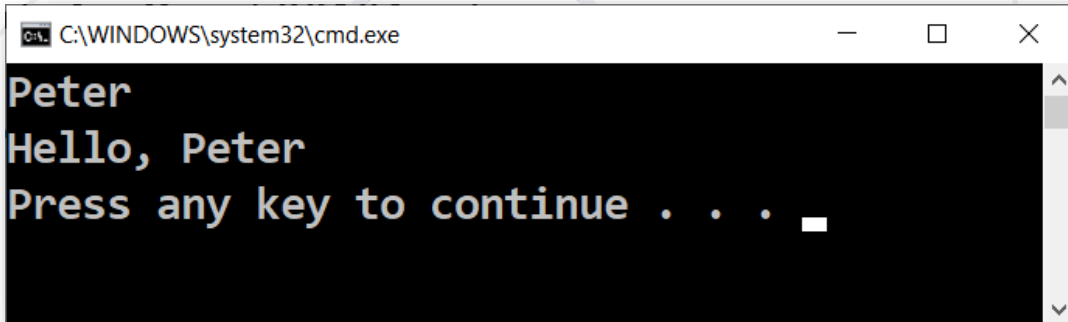
foo, bar, p, p1, LastName, last_name, LAST_NAME



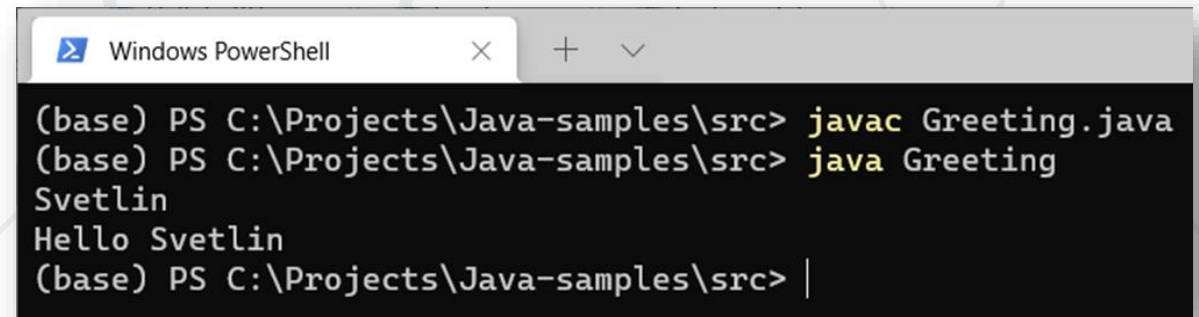
Input / Output

What is the Console (Terminal)?

- The system **console** / **terminal** / **standard input and output**
 - A **special window**, used to communicate with the user
 - Uses a **text-based** input / output (command line interface)
 - Displays **text** data (text lines)
 - Reads user **input** (text lines)



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Peter
Hello, Peter
Press any key to continue . . .
```



```
Windows PowerShell
(base) PS C:\Projects\Java-samples\src> javac Greeting.java
(base) PS C:\Projects\Java-samples\src> java Greeting
Svetlin
Hello Svetlin
(base) PS C:\Projects\Java-samples\src> |
```

Reading User Input and Printing Strings

- Everything we **read** from the console comes as a **string**
- Reading user input:

```
string name = Console.ReadLine();
```

- Everything we **print** to the console is converted to a **string**

```
Console.WriteLine("Hello world!");
```

```
Console.WriteLine("Hello" + 123);
```

- Formatting text and data

```
string firstName = "John";  
int age = 19;  
Console.WriteLine($"{firstName} is {age} years old");  
// John is 19 years old
```

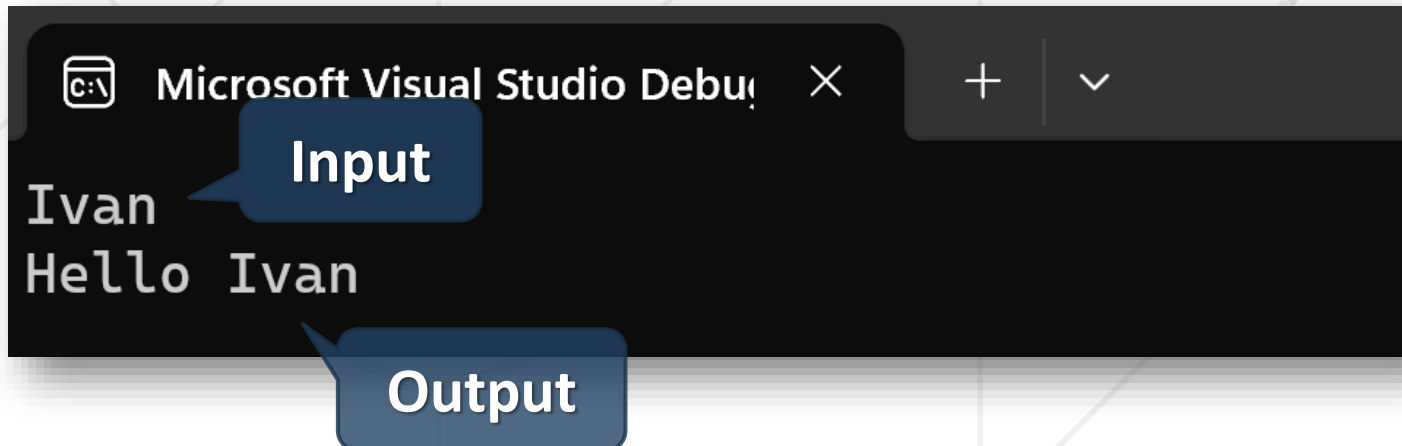
```
double a = 5.123;  
double b = 6.456;  
double sum = a + b;  
Console.WriteLine($"{sum:F2}"); // 11.58
```

2 digits after the decimal point

- **Read** a name from the console and **prints** a greeting:

```
string name = Console.ReadLine();  
Console.WriteLine("Hello " + name);
```

- The result from the execution would be:



- Reading an **integer** number from the console:

```
int num = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
```

- Example: calculating a square area by given side **a**

```
int a = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
int area = a * a;  
Console.WriteLine(area);
```

Reading Floating-Point Numbers

- Reading a **floating-point number**:

```
double num = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
```

- Example: convert **inches** to **centimeters**

```
double inches = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
double centimeters = inches * 2.54;  
Console.WriteLine(centimeters);
```

Concatenating Text and Numbers

```
string firstName = "John";  
string lastName = "Doe";  
int age = 34;  
string result = firstName + " " + lastName + " | " + age;  
Console.WriteLine(result); // John Doe | 34
```

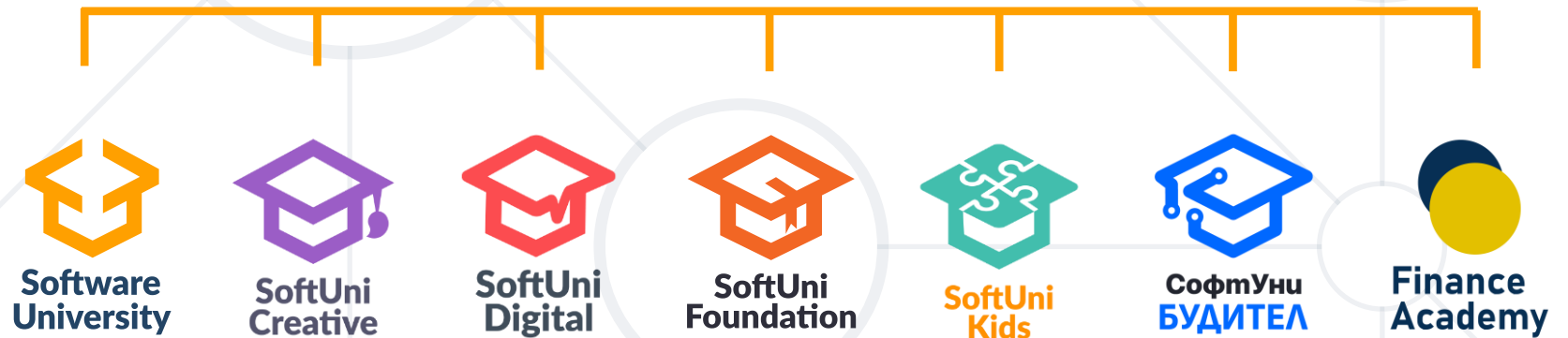
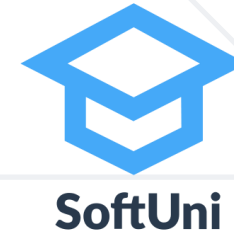
Concatenation

```
int a = 5;  
int b = 11;  
string result = "a + b = " + a + b;  
Console.WriteLine(result); // a + b = 511
```

- Variables
- Data Types
 - **int**
 - **double**
 - **string**
 - **char**
- Input / Output



Questions?



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