

Variables Constants and Shadowing

Variables (Statically typed language)

1. All variables must be initialized to some value
2. Implicit Type Assignment: (rust will figure out the type)
 - `let <variable_name> = <string, int, etc.>`
3. Explicit Type Assignment: (you will add on the type)
 - `let <variable_name>: =`
 - Example of type:
 - `i32`
 - `u32`
4. How to do a simple print:
 - Using formatted strings:
 - `println!(<"<variable_name> is: {}",<variable_name>);`
5. Variable info:
6. All variables are immutable by default
 - Making it mutable:
 - `let mut <variable_name> = <string, int, etc>`
 - Ex.
 - `let mut y = 5;`
 - `y = 10;`
 - `println!("y = {}", y);`
 - WARNING: Cargo gives a warning about this because we are resetting the variable without using the initialized value. It is ok, but Cargo recognizes this as "dumb coding"
 - What it wants us to do is the following:
 - `let mut y = 10;`
 - `println!("y = {}", y);`
 - This will lead to another warning, cause the value y is not changing at all now.
 - Which means you can just make it immutable from the start.
7. All variables can be redefined:
 - Unlike in other languages, you can redefine a variable using the `let` keyword
 - ex.
 - `let x = 5;`
 - `let x = 2.1 + x; //x is now 7.1, the expression is first evaluated * //and then it is assigned.`
8. Variable scopes:

- You can create a scope for a variable using the `{}` at any time
- Within the a function you can make a scope

■ Ex.

■

```
fn foo(){  
    let x = 5;  
    {  
        let x = 2; //x is 2  
    }  
    //x is stil 5  
}
```

9. Constants:

1. //constants need to be in CAPITAL_SNAKE_CASE and the type must be defined `const`
`SECOND_IN_MINUTE: u32 = 60; println!("SECOND_IN_MINUTE = {}", SECOND_IN_MINUTE);`
`//const SECOND_IN_MINUTE: u32 = 35; //error you cannot redefine a const`