# Unit 1—Lesson 2: Constants, Variables, and Data Types

### Constants and variables

Associate a name with a value

Defining a constant or variable

- Allocates storage for the value in memory
- Associate the constant name with the assigned value

#### Constants

#### Defined using the let keyword

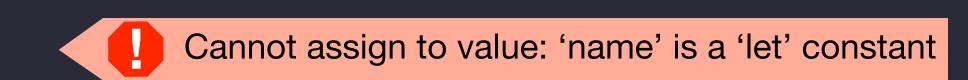
```
let name = "John"
```

#### Defined using the let keyword

```
let pi = 3.14159
```

#### Can't assign a constant a new value

```
let name = "John"
name = "James"
```



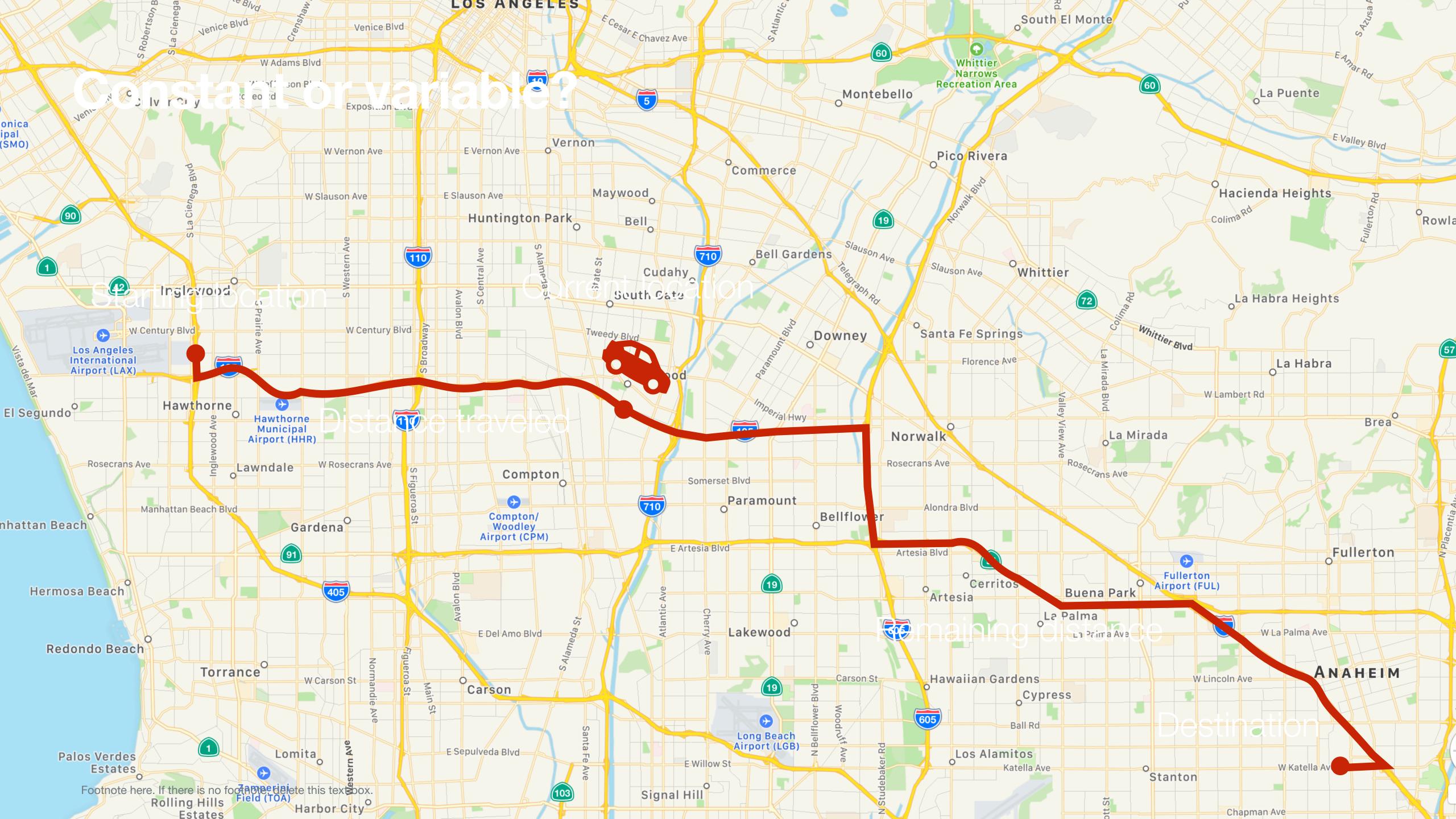
## Variables

#### Defined using the var keyword

#### Can assign a new value to a variable

```
var age = 29
age = 30
```

```
let defaultScore = 100
var playerOneScore = defaultScore
var playerTwoScore = defaultScore
print(playerOneScore)
print(playerTwoScore)
playerOneScore = 200
print(playerOneScore)
100
100
200
```



## Naming constants and variables Rules

No mathematical symbols

No spaces

Can't begin with a number

```
let π = 3.14159
let 一百 = 100
let ๗ = 6
let mañana = "Tomorrow"
let anzahlDerBücher = 15 //numberOfBooks
```

## Naming constants and variables Best practices

1. Be clear and descriptive



firstName

2. Use camel case when multiple words in a name

```
firstName
```

## Comments

## **Types**

```
struct Person {
  let firstName: String
  let lastName: String

func sayHello() {
    print("Hello there! My name is \((firstName) \((lastName)."))
  }
}
```

```
struct Person {
  let firstName: String
  let lastName: String
  func sayHello() {
    print("Hello there! My name is \(firstName) \(lastName).")
let aPerson = Person(firstName: "Jacob", lastName: "Edwards")
let anotherPerson = Person(firstName: "Candace", lastName: "Salinas")
aPerson.sayHello()
anotherPerson_sayHello()
Hello there! My name is Jacob Edwards.
Hello there! My name is Candace Salinas.
```

## Most common types

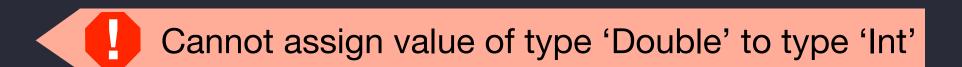
	Symbol	Purpose	Example
Integer	Int	Represents whole numbers	4
Double	Double	Represents numbers requiring decimal points	13.45
Boolean	Bool	Represents true or false values	true
String	String	Represents text	"Once upon a time"

## Type safety

```
let playerName = "Julian"
var playerScore = 1000
var gameOver = false
playerScore = playerName
```

Cannot assign value of type 'String' to type 'Int'

```
var wholeNumber = 30
var numberWithDecimals = 17.5
wholeNumber = numberWithDecimals
```



## Type inference

```
let cityName = "San Francisco"
let pi = 3.1415927
```

```
let cityName: String = "San Francisco"
let pi: Double = 3.1415927
```

```
let number: Double = 3
print(number)
```

3.0

### Three common cases

1. When you create a constant or variable before assigning it a value

```
let firstName: String
//...
firstName = "Layne"
```

#### Three common cases

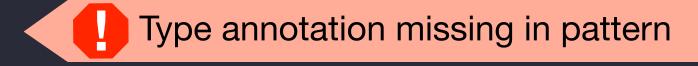
2. When you create a constant or variable that could be inferred as two or more different types

```
let middleInitial: Character = "J"
var remainingDistance: Float = 30
```

### Three common cases

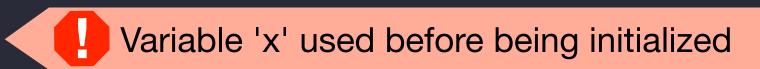
3. When you add properties to a type definition

```
struct Car {
   let make: String
   let model: String
   let year: Int
}
```



var x: Int

```
var x: Int
print(x)
```



```
var x: Int
x = 10
print(x)
```

10

## Numeric literal formatting

```
var largeUglyNumber = 100000000
var largePrettyNumber = 1_000_000_000
```

## Unit 1—Lesson 2

Lab: Constants and Variables.playground



Open and complete the exercises in Lab — Constants and Variables playground