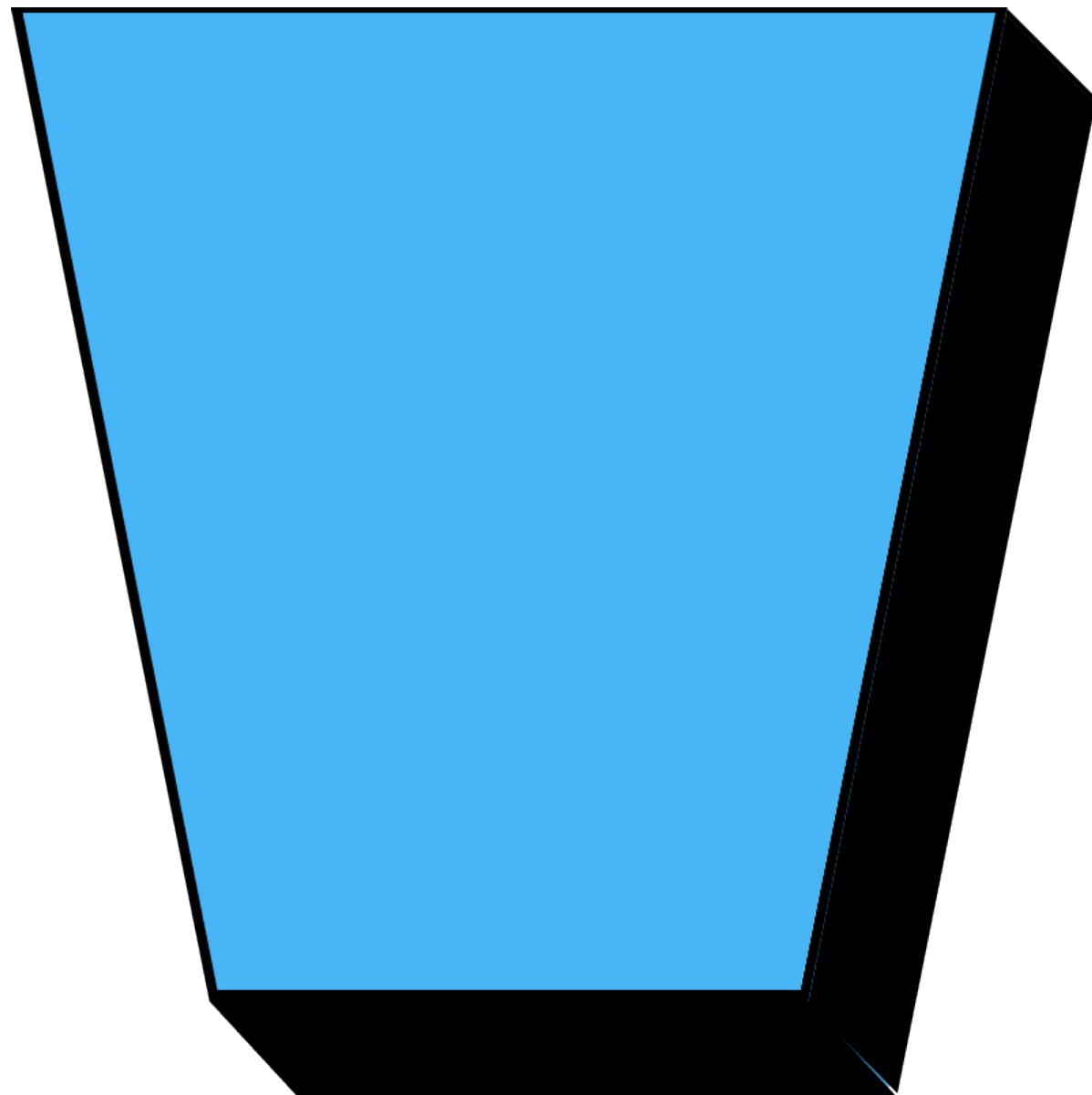
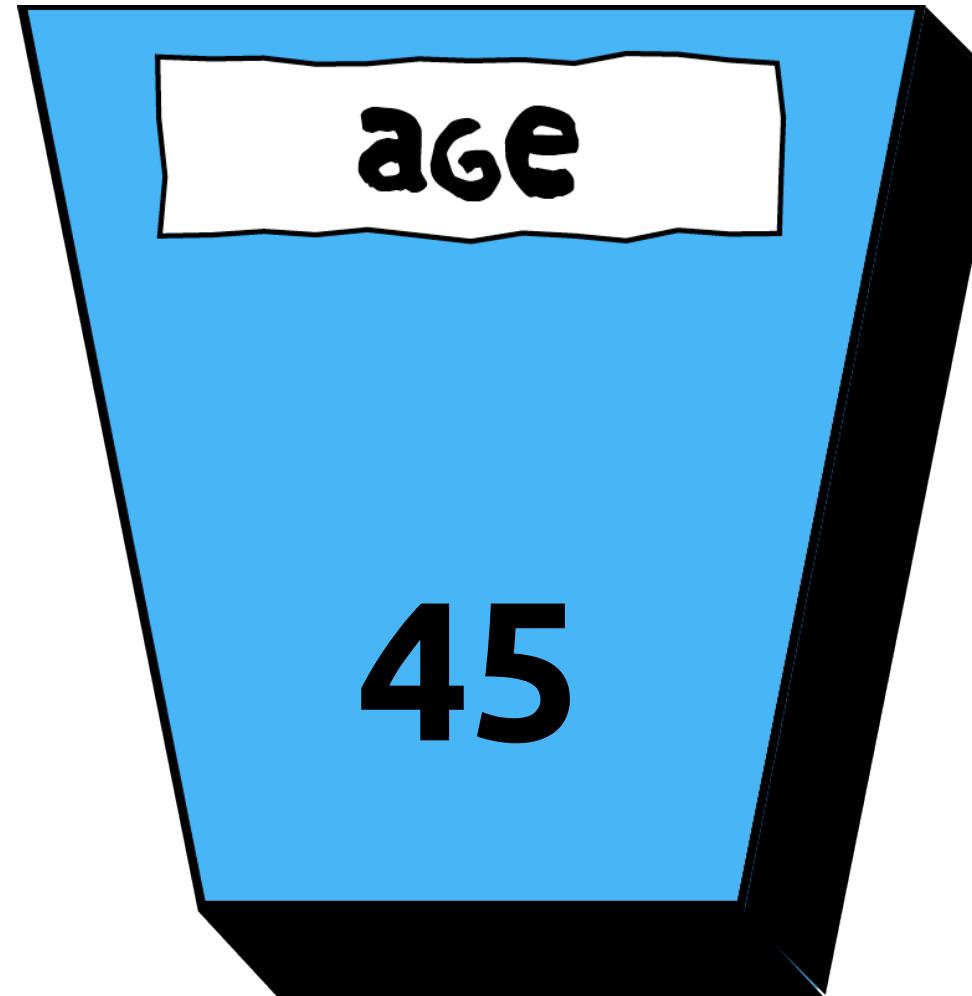


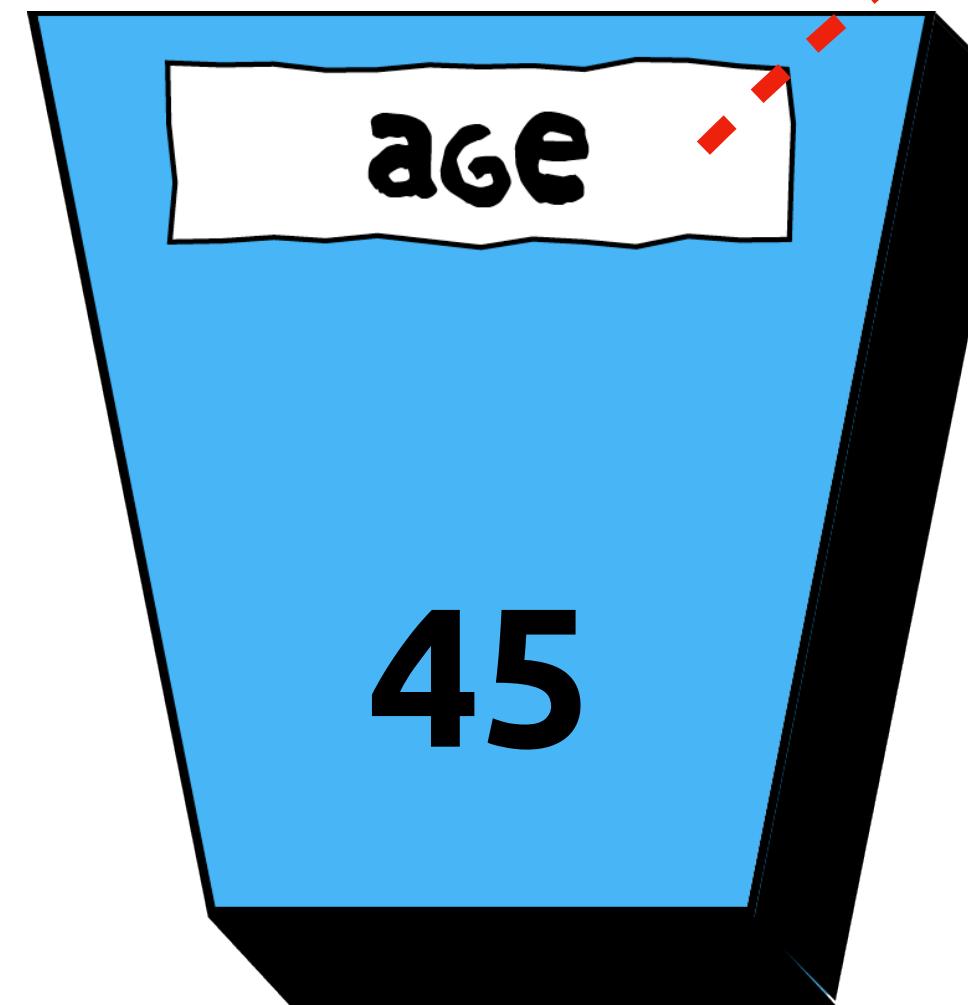
Essential Computing 1

Variables & Datatypes

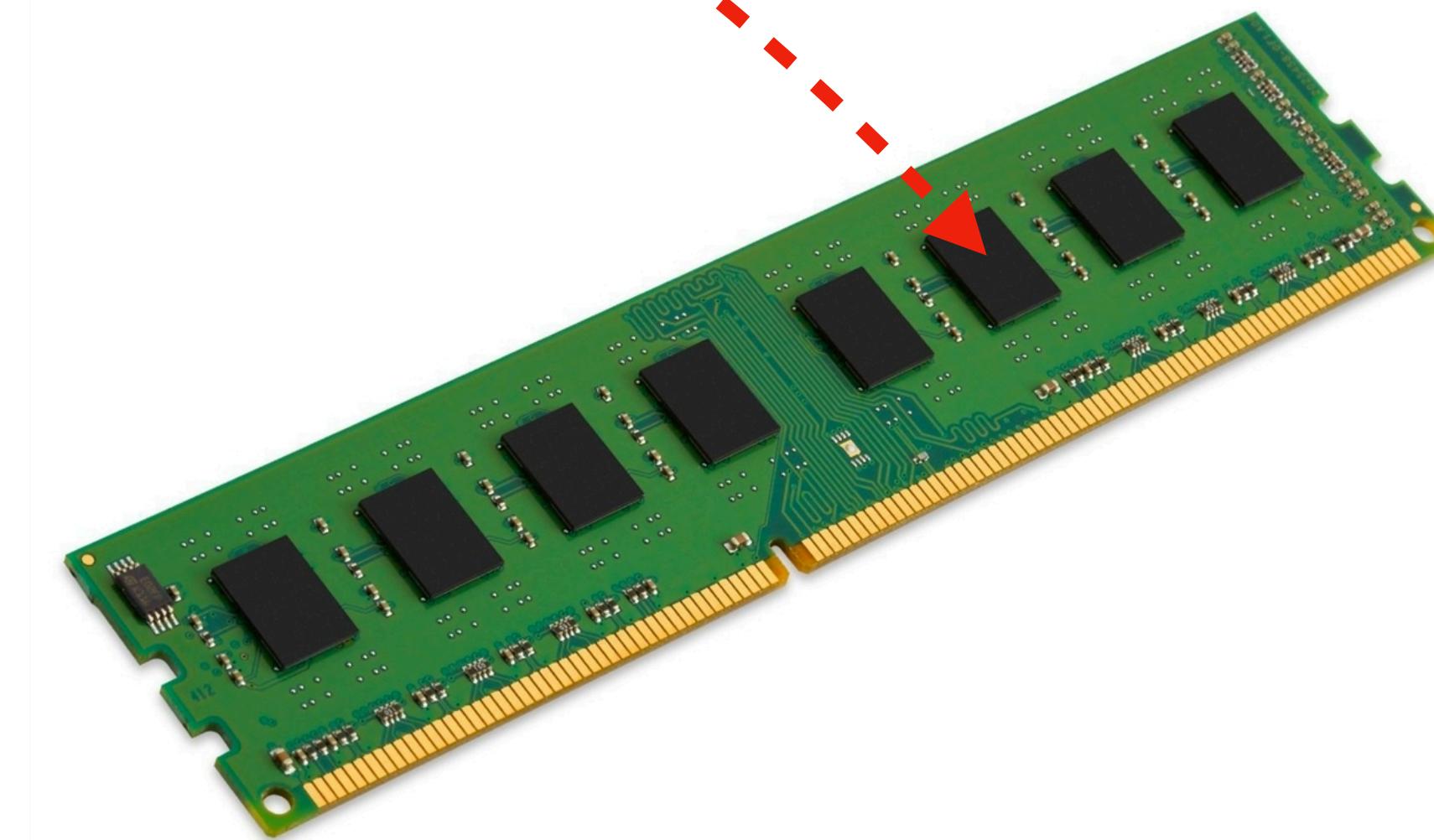




a variable is like a named bin where
you can store information



9164392



it holds an address to a location in your computer
memory where the information is stored

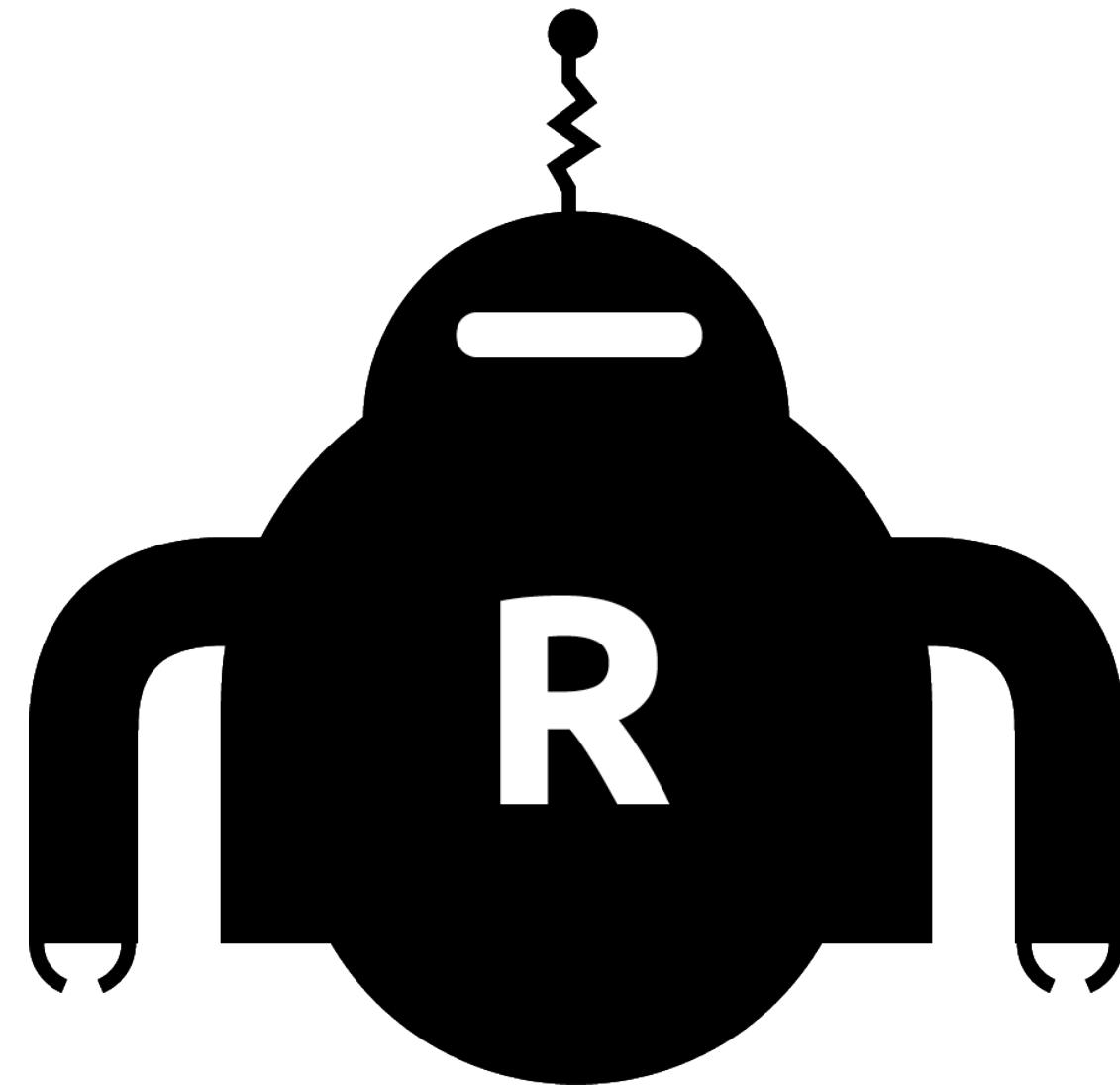
1. **Declare**
2. **Init** (assign)
3. **Use**

```
int age;
```

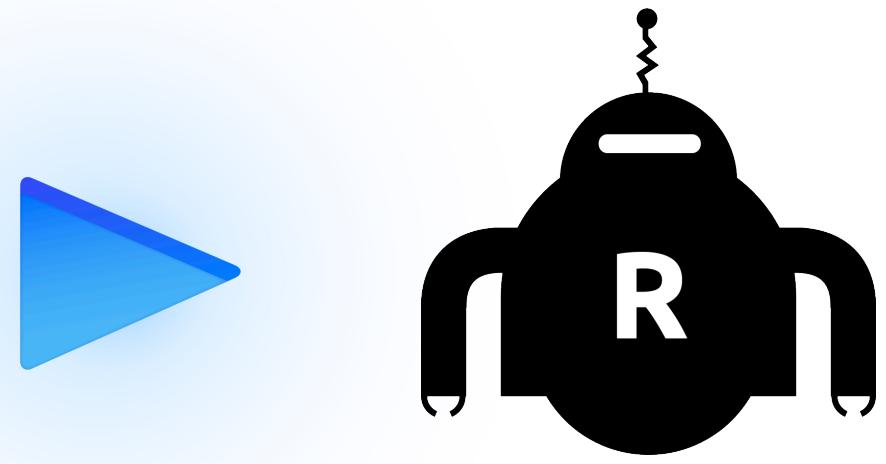
declaring a variable

declaring a variable

```
int age;  
| name  
|  
| data type
```

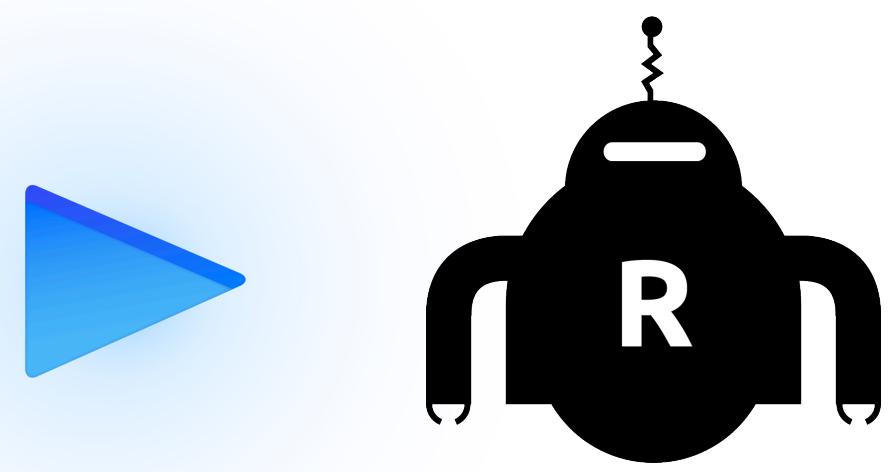


rob the robot will be reading your code



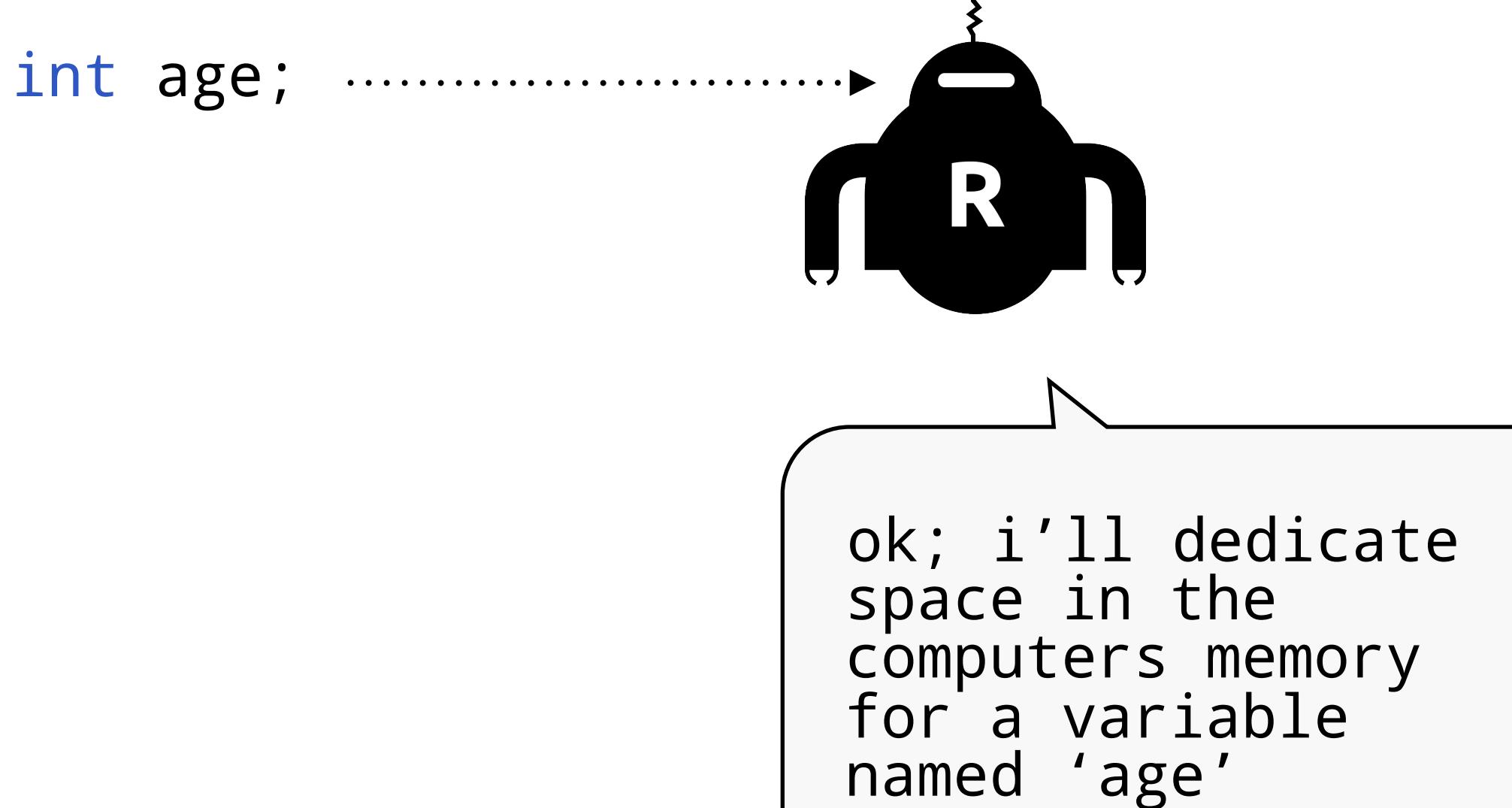
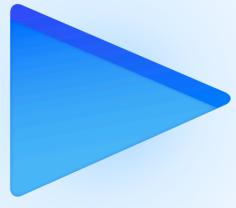
```
int age;
```

declaring a variable

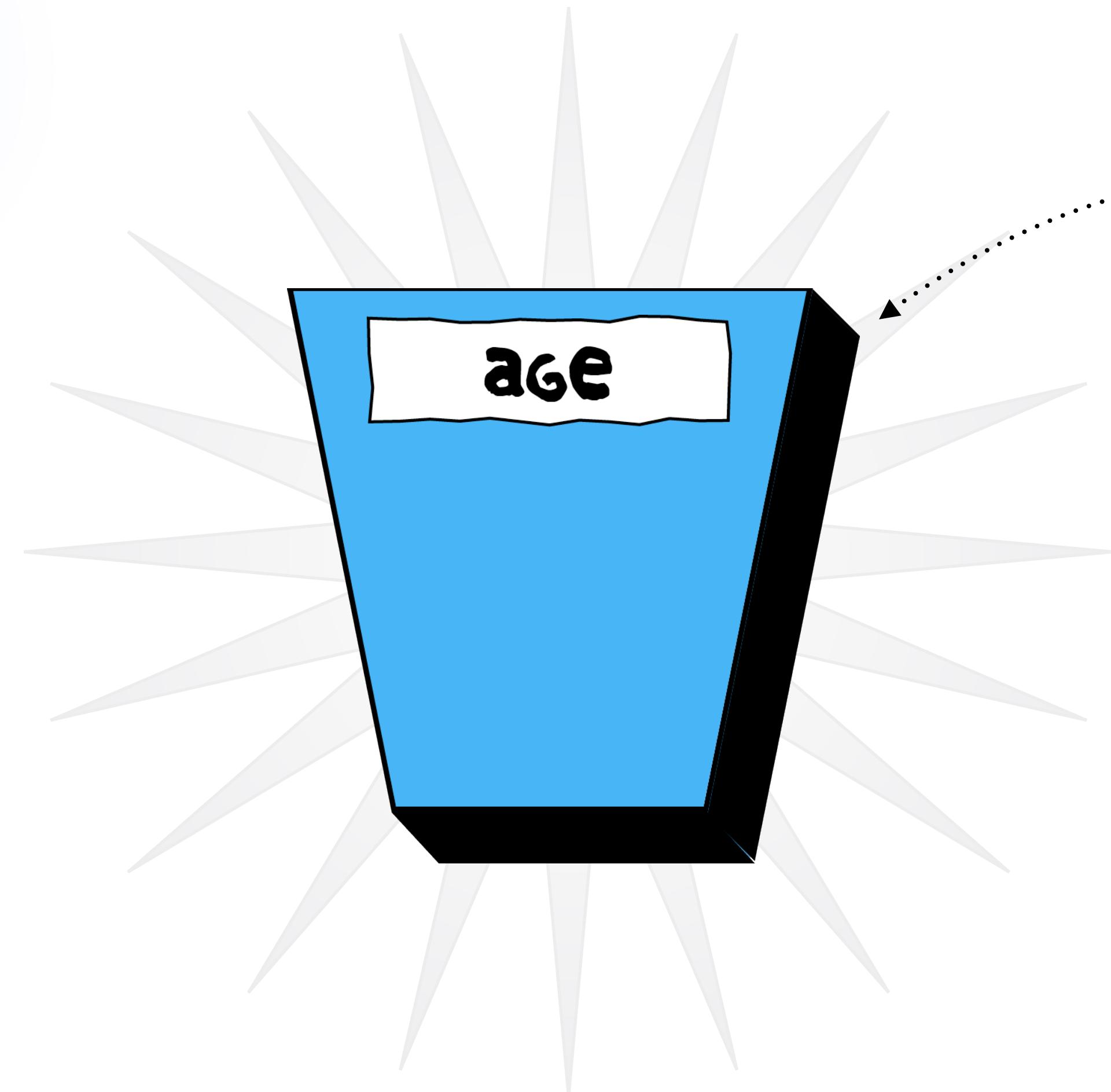


```
int age;
```

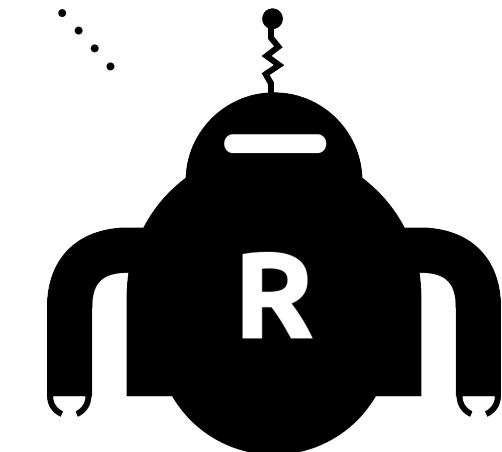
declaring a variable



declaring a variable



`int age;`



declaring a variable

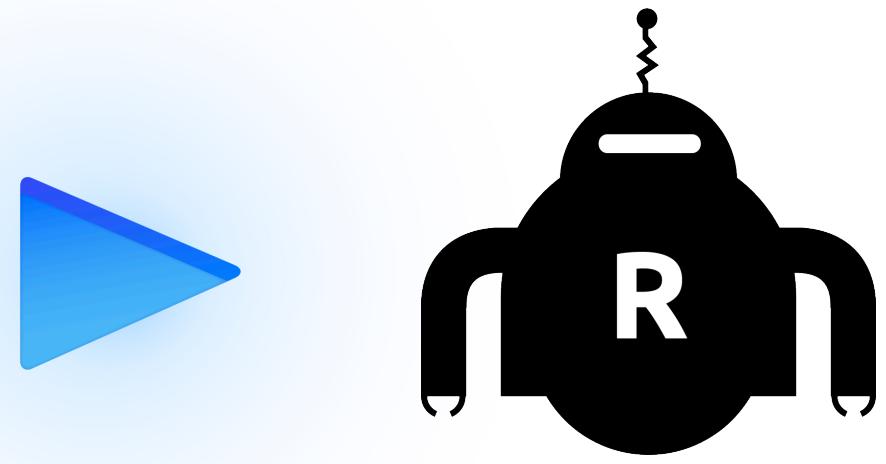
```
int age;  
age = 29;
```

assign a value to a variable

assign a value to a variable

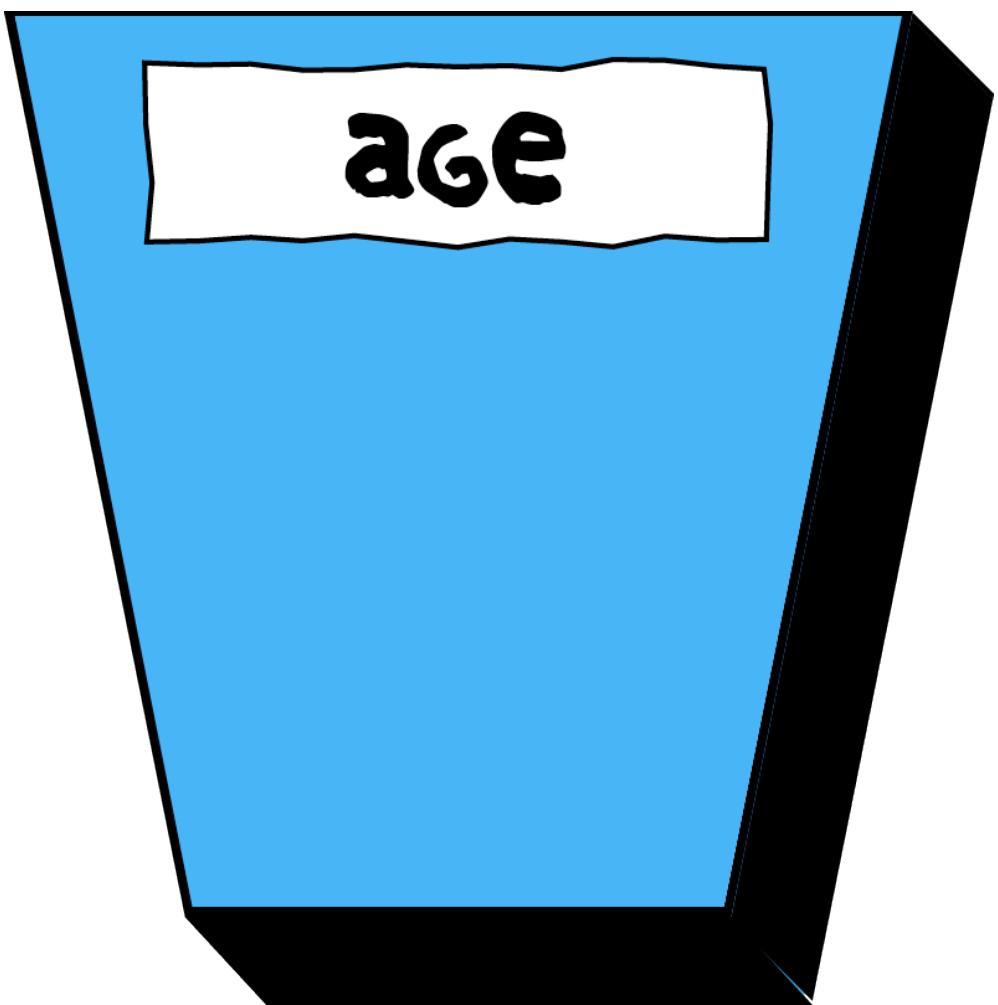
```
int age;  
age = 29;
```

variable name
assignment operator
integer value
end of line

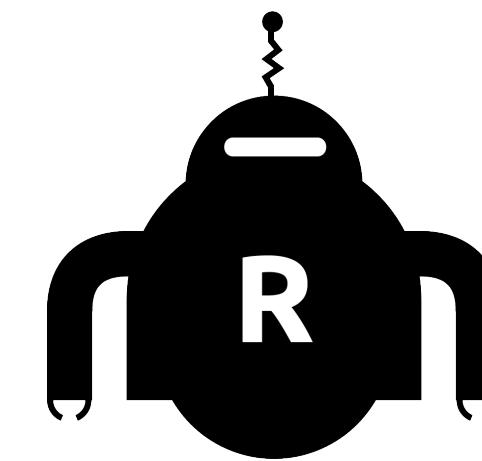


```
int age;  
age = 29;
```

assign a value to a variable

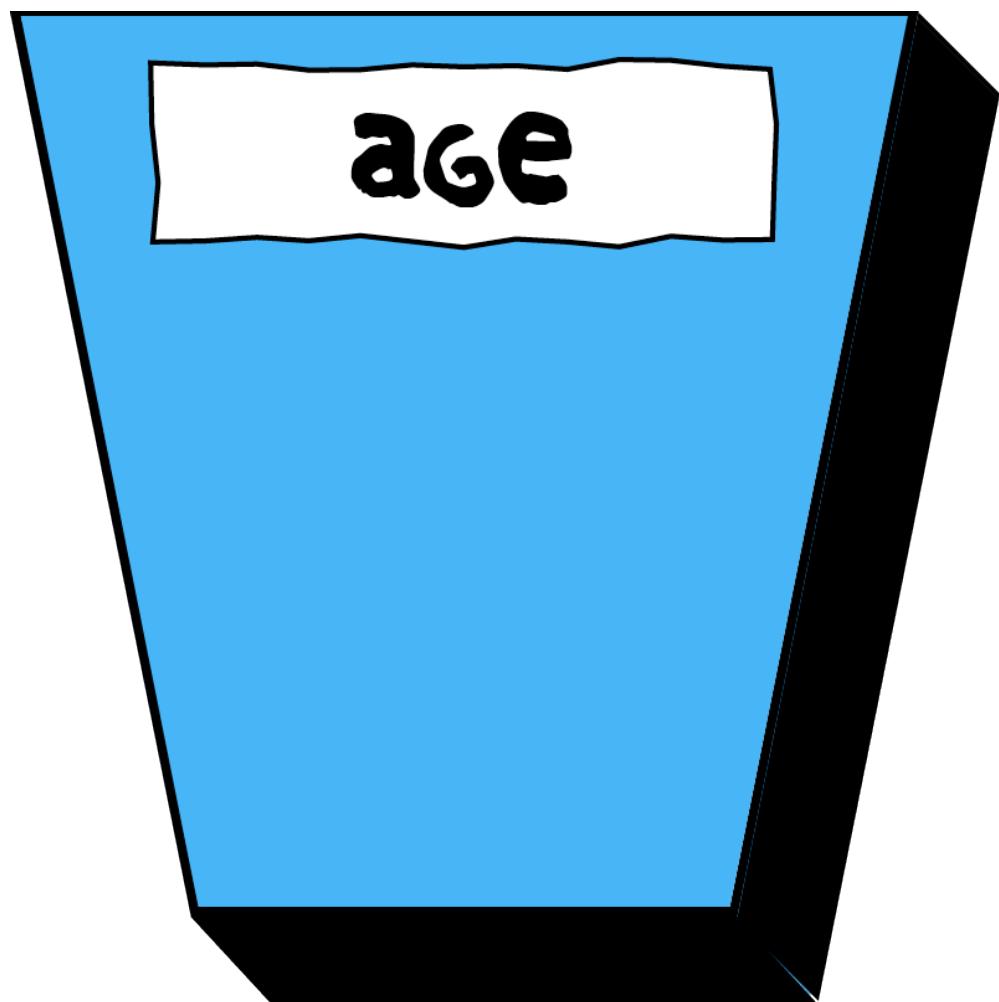
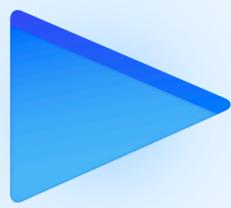


```
int age;  
age = 29;
```

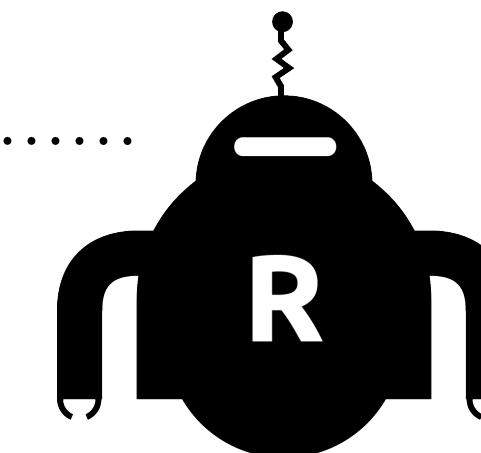


so far i've
created an
integer variable
named age.

assign a value to a variable

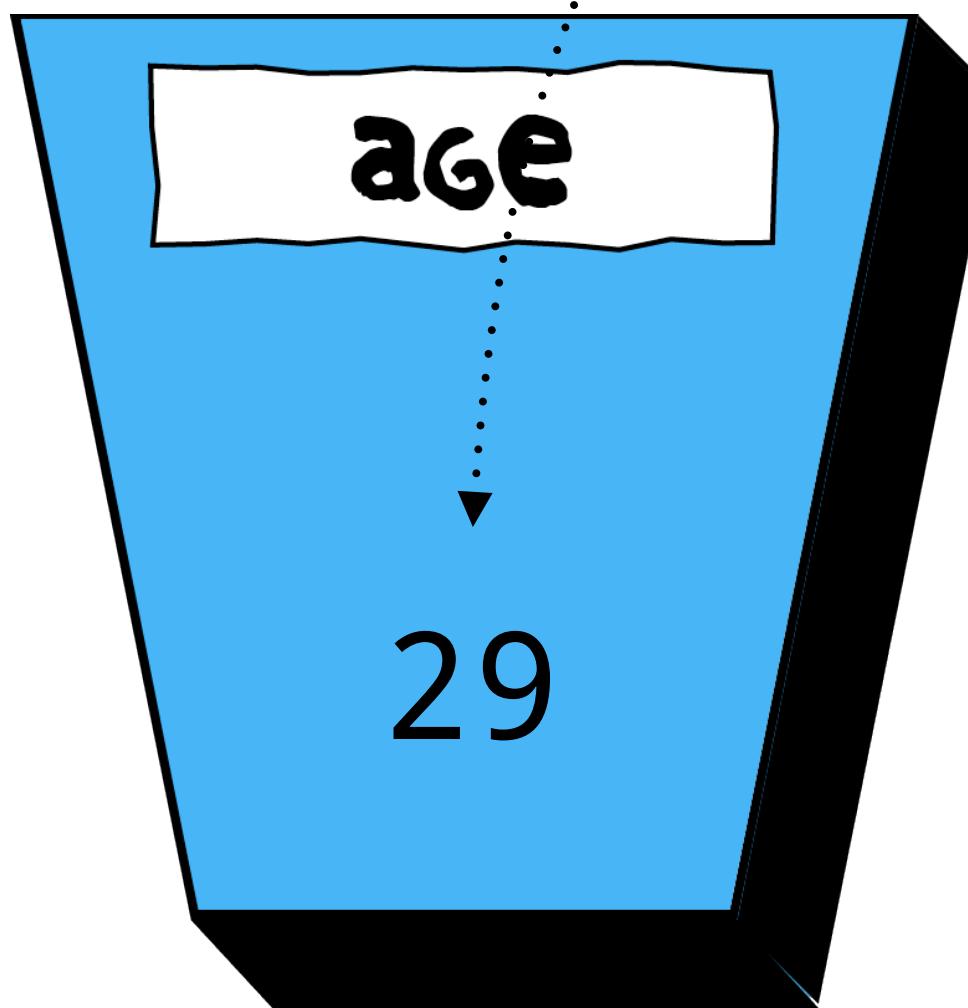


```
int age;  
age = 29; .....
```

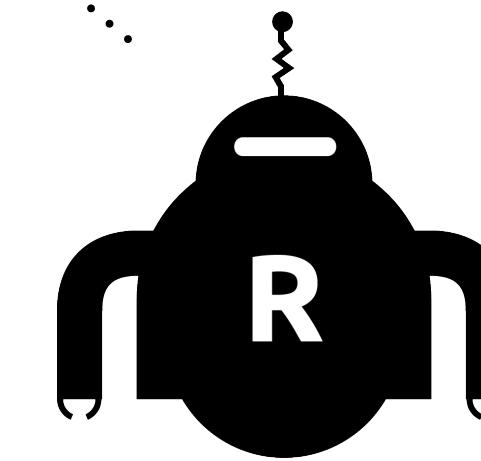


ok; i'll store
the value '29'
in the variable
named 'age'

assign a value to a variable



```
int age;  
age = 29;
```



assign a value to a variable

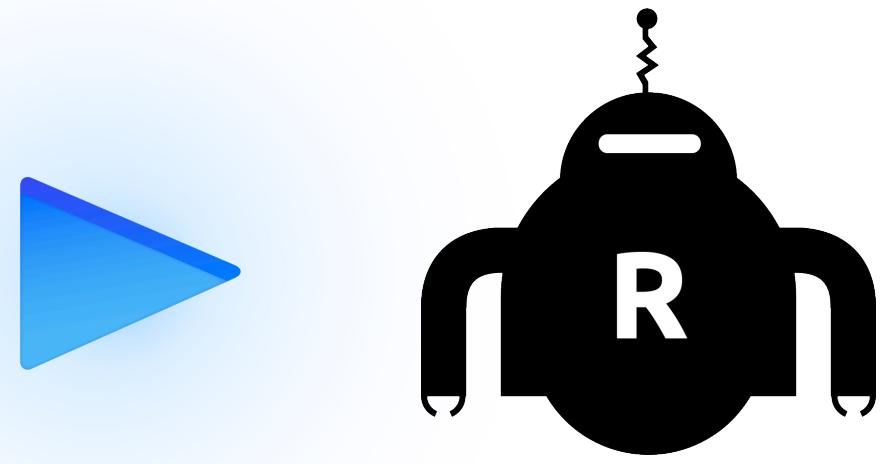
```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```

using a variable

```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```

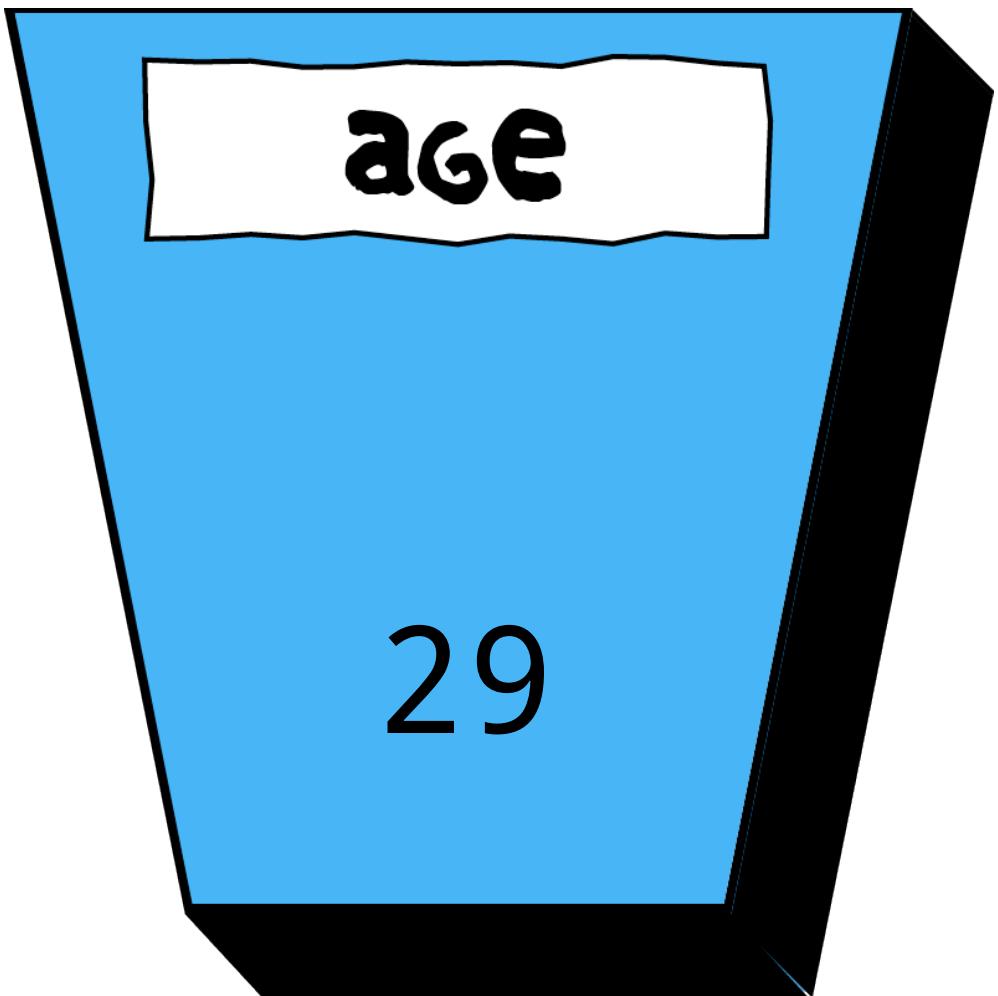
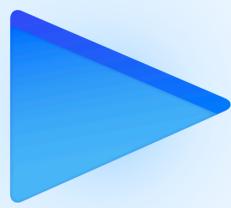
variable type
variable name
assignment operator
integer value
addition operator
end of line

using a variable



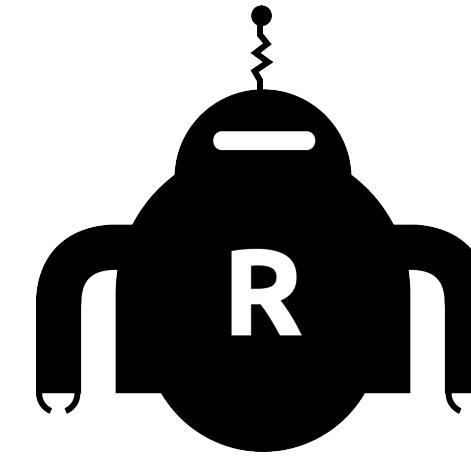
```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```

using a variable

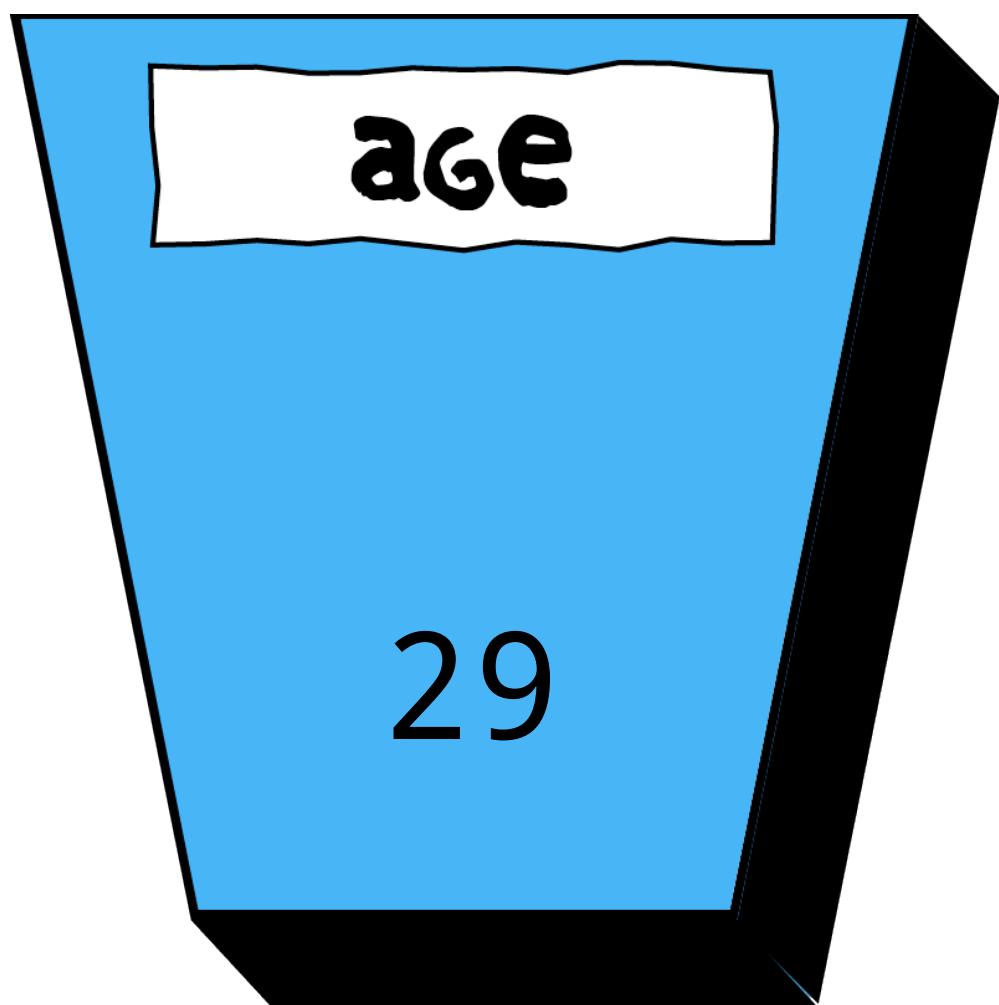
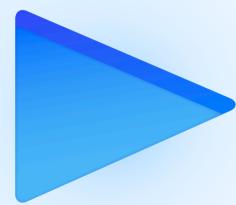


using a variable

```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```

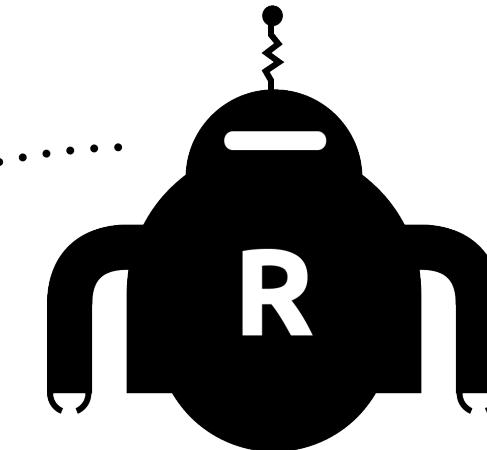


so far i've
created an
integer variable
named age and
set it's value
to '29'.



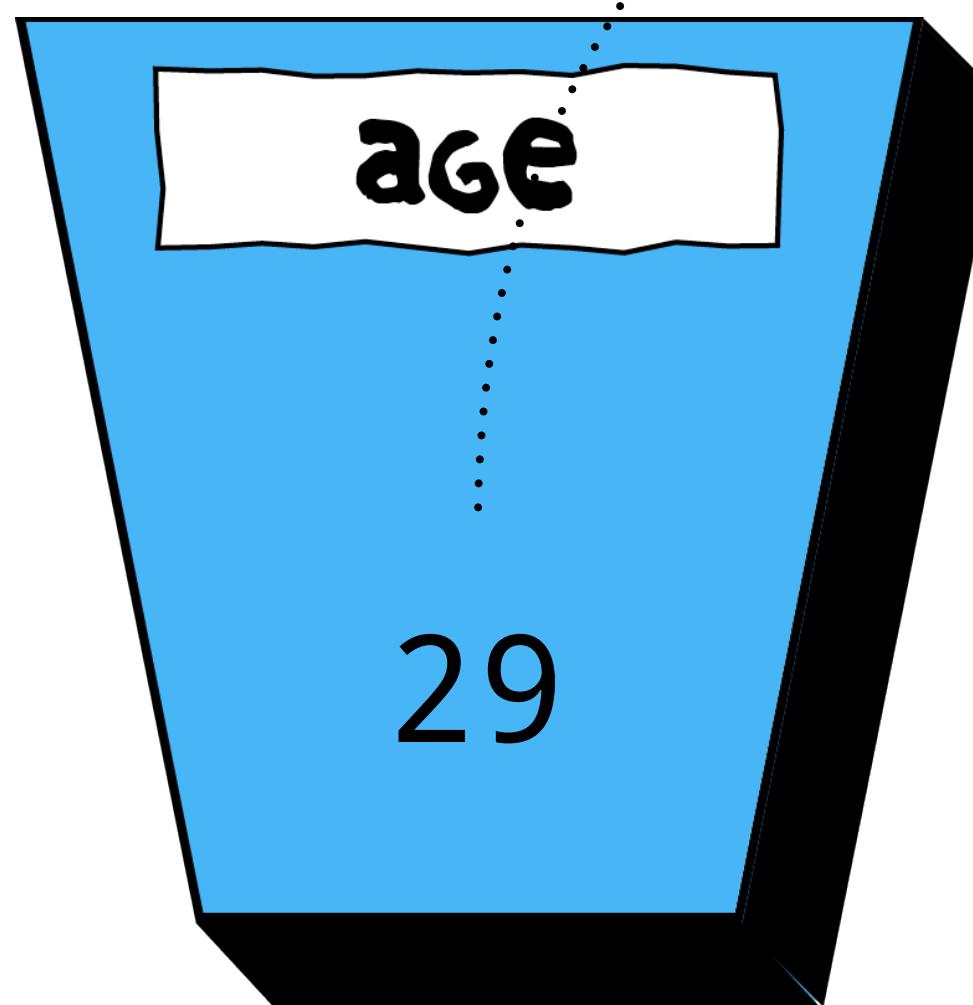
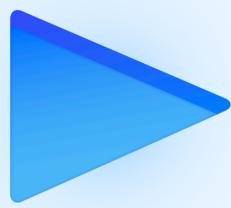
```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```

⋮

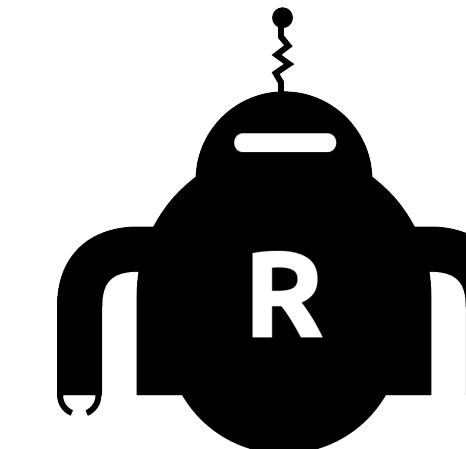


ok; i'll get
the value of
the variable
named 'age'

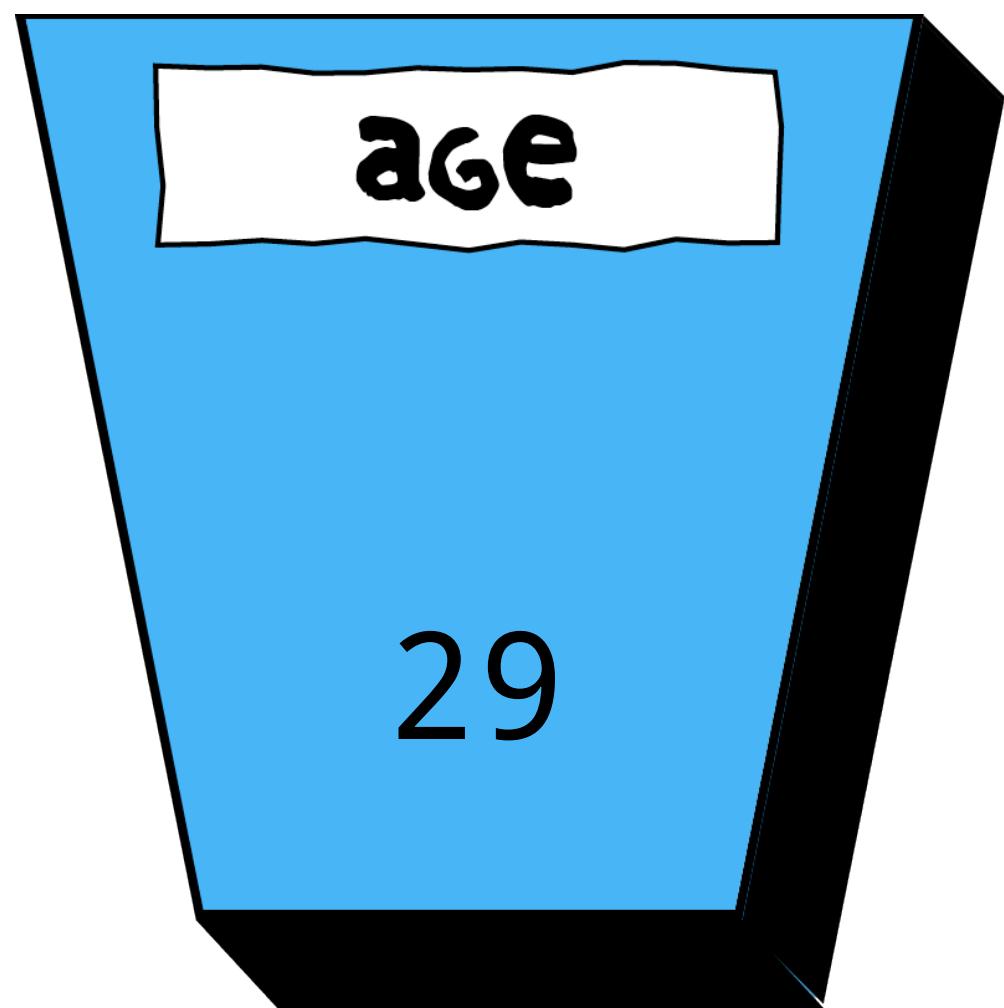
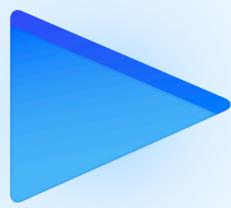
using a variable



```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = 29 + 1;
```

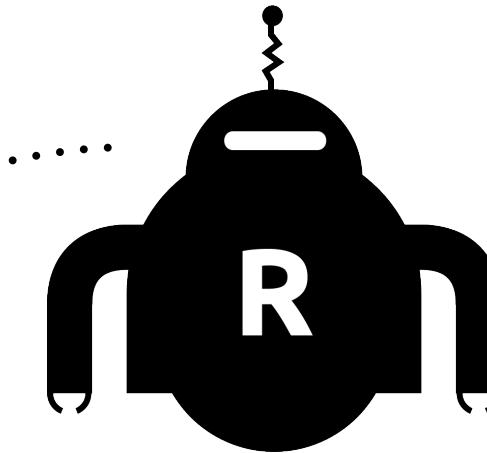


using a variable



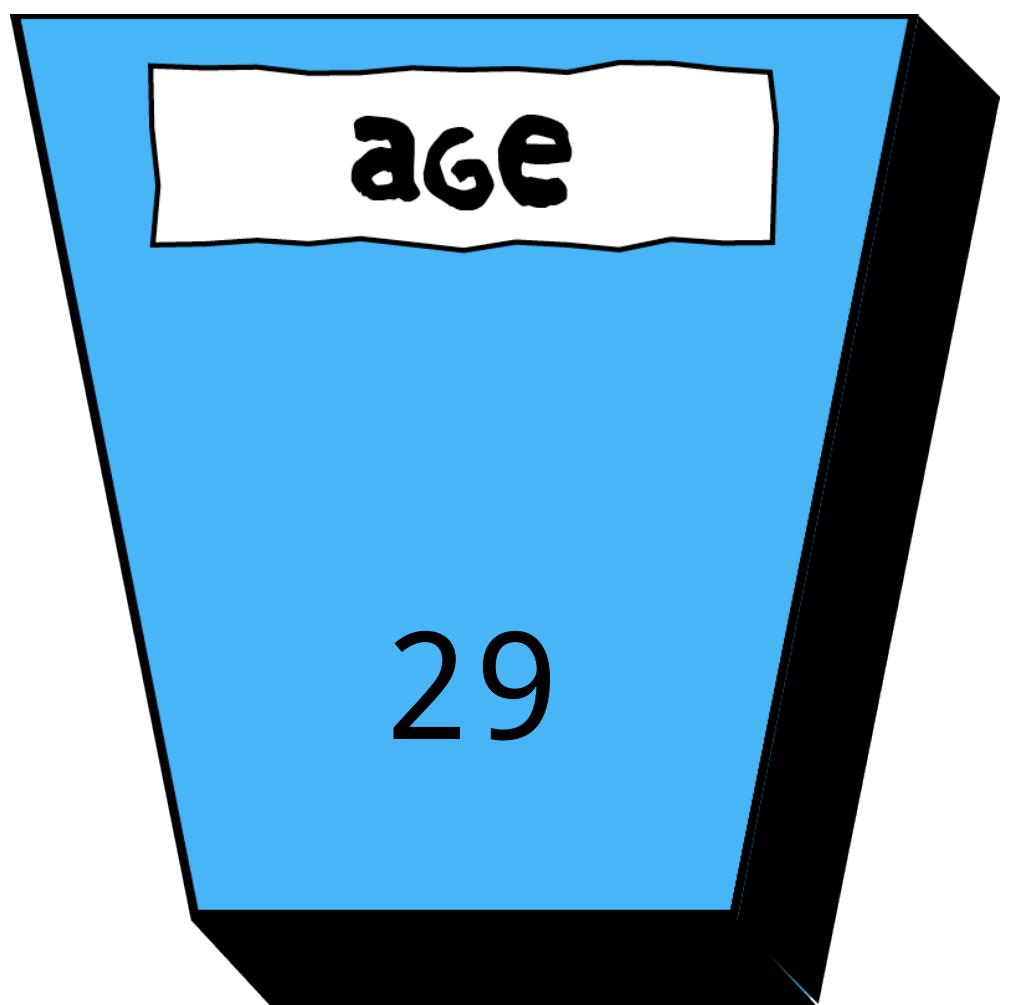
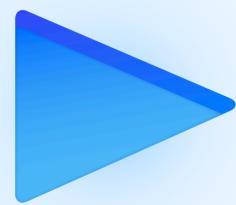
```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = 29 + 1;
```

⋮



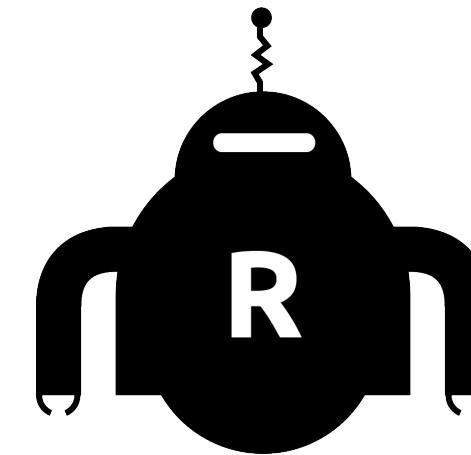
ok; i'll do
the math for
you

using a variable

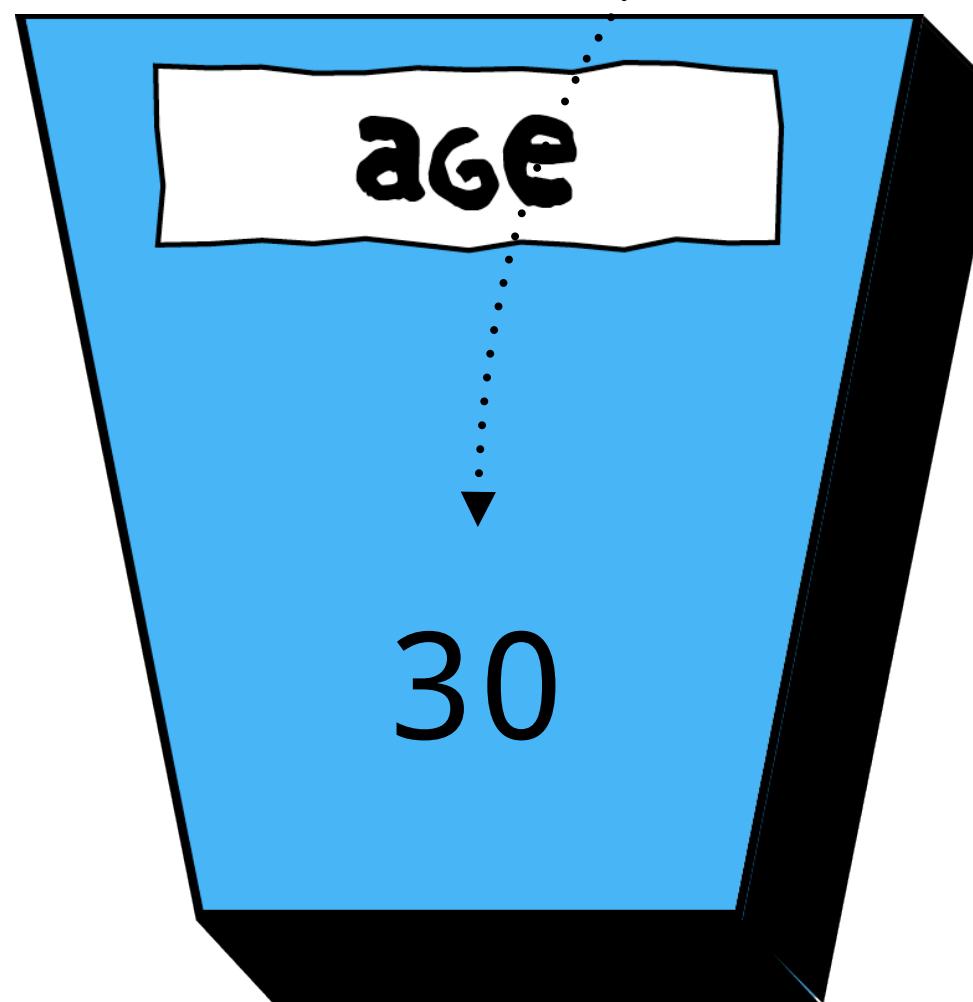
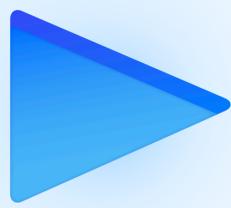


```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = 30;
```

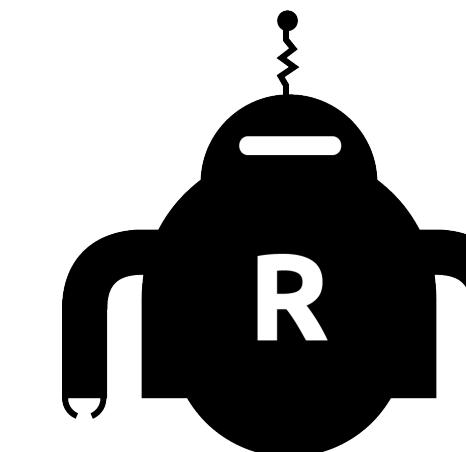
ok; now i'll
store the result
in the variable
named age



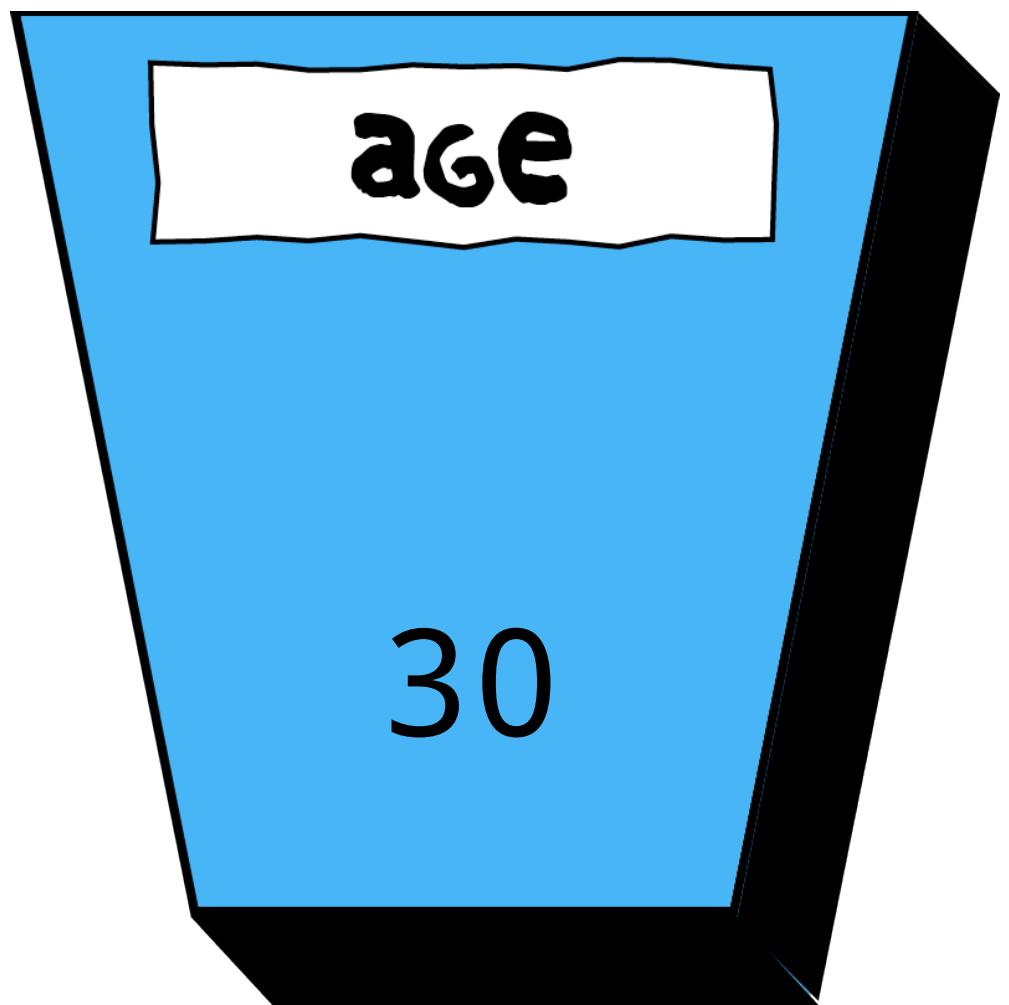
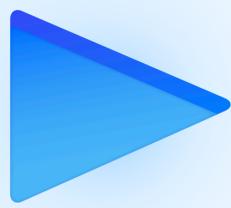
using a variable



```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = 30;
```



using a variable



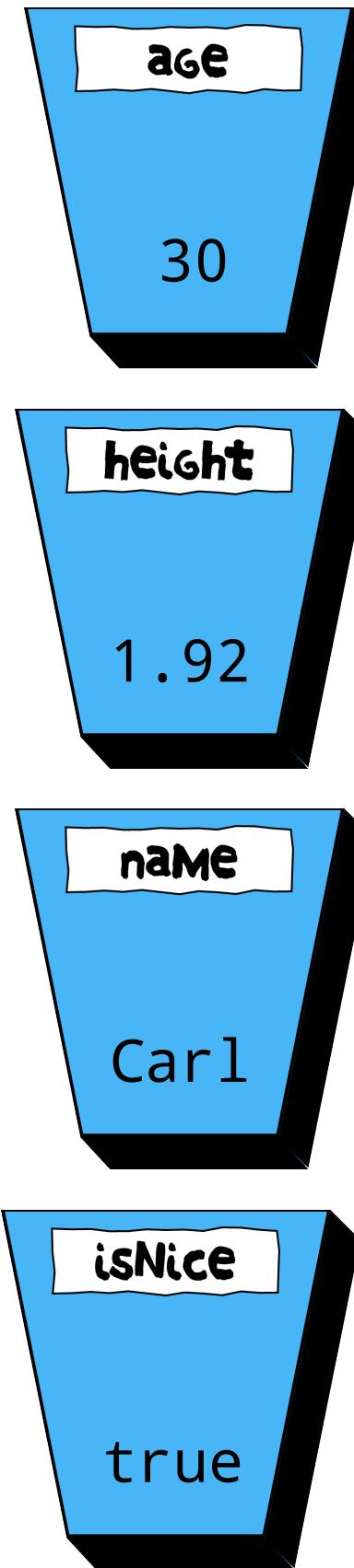
```
int age;  
age = 29;  
age = age + 1;
```



using a variable

```
int age = 30;  
double length = 25.4;  
String species = "Blue Whale";  
bool isTagged = true;
```

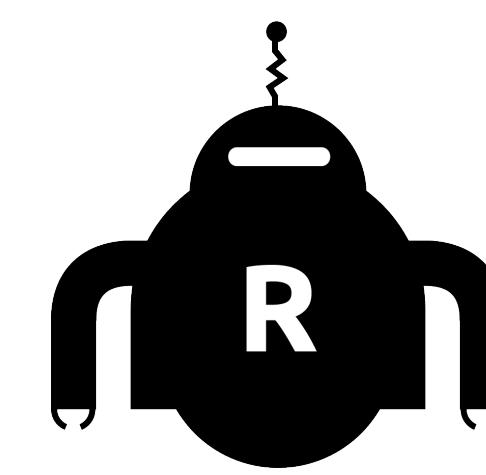
common data types



```
int age = 30;  
double length = 25.4;  
String species = "Blue Whale";  
bool isTagged = true;
```

common data types

job done!



Variables names has to be **unique** within a scope

```
void doStuff(){
    int temp = 5;
    System.out.println( temp );

    int temp = 3;
    System.out.println( temp );
}
```

This is a **scope**

```
void doStuff(){  
    int temp = 5;  
    System.out.println( temp );
```

```
    int temp = 3;  
    System.out.println( temp );
```

```
}
```



Fix it

```
void doStuff(){
    int tempA = 5;
    System.out.println( tempA );

    int tempB = 3;
    System.out.println( tempB );
}
```

Same name in separate scope is ok

```
void doA(){
    int temp = 5;
    System.out.println( temp );
}
```

```
void doB(){
    int temp = 3;
    System.out.println( temp );
}
```

Variables names cannot be Java keywords

```
void doStuff(){  
    int~public~ = 0;~  
    int~static~ = 0;~  
    int~void~ = 0;~  
}
```

Full list of keywords: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Java_keywords

Primitive datatypes

Boolean, byte, short, int,
long, float, double, char,
and (String)

Primitive datatypes

Internally all datatypes are stored as bits (zeros and ones)

104 → 01101000

"hi" → 01101000110101

Primitive datatypes

Binary value

Boolean	1 bit	true or false
----------------	-------	---------------

Primitive datatypes

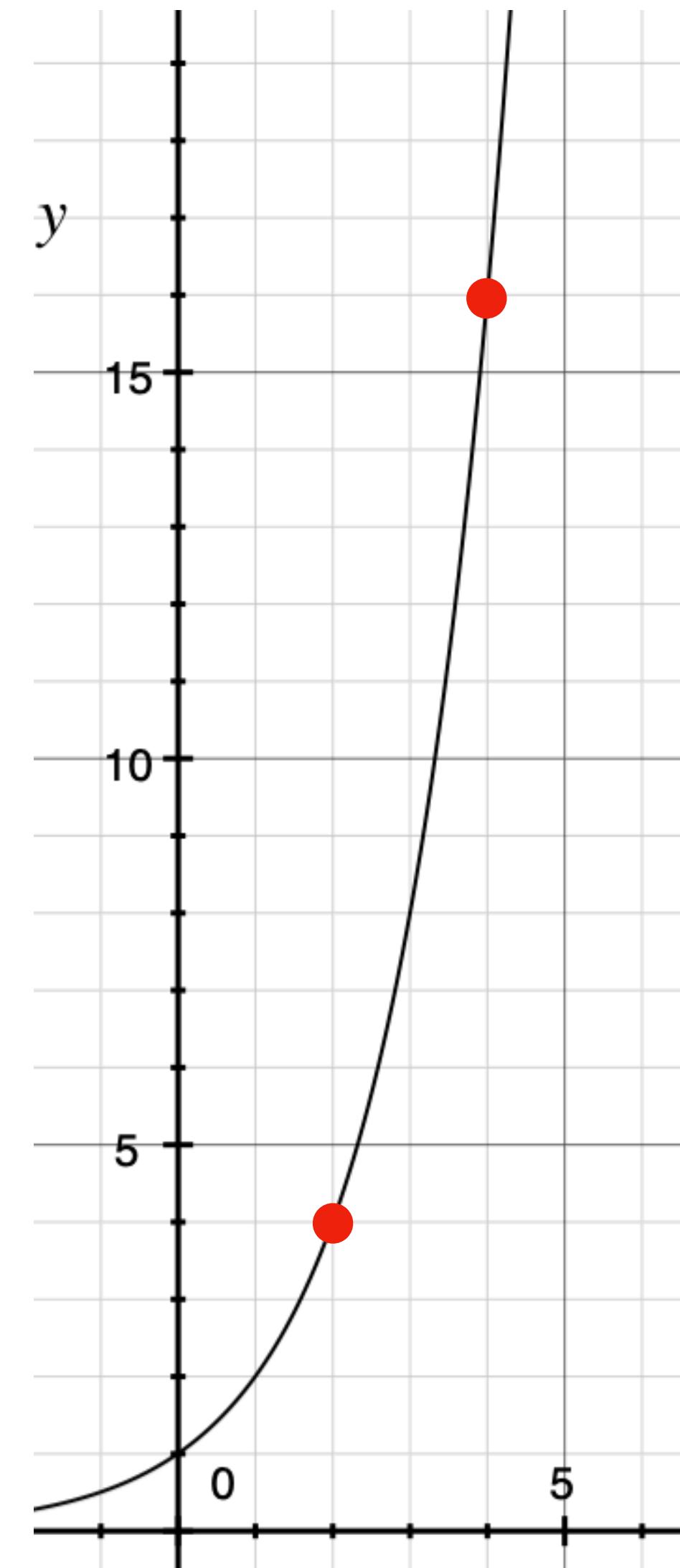
Integers

byte	8 bit	-128 to 127
short	16 bit	-32768 to 32767
int	32 bit	-2147483648 to 2147483647
long	64 bit	-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807

Primitive datatypes

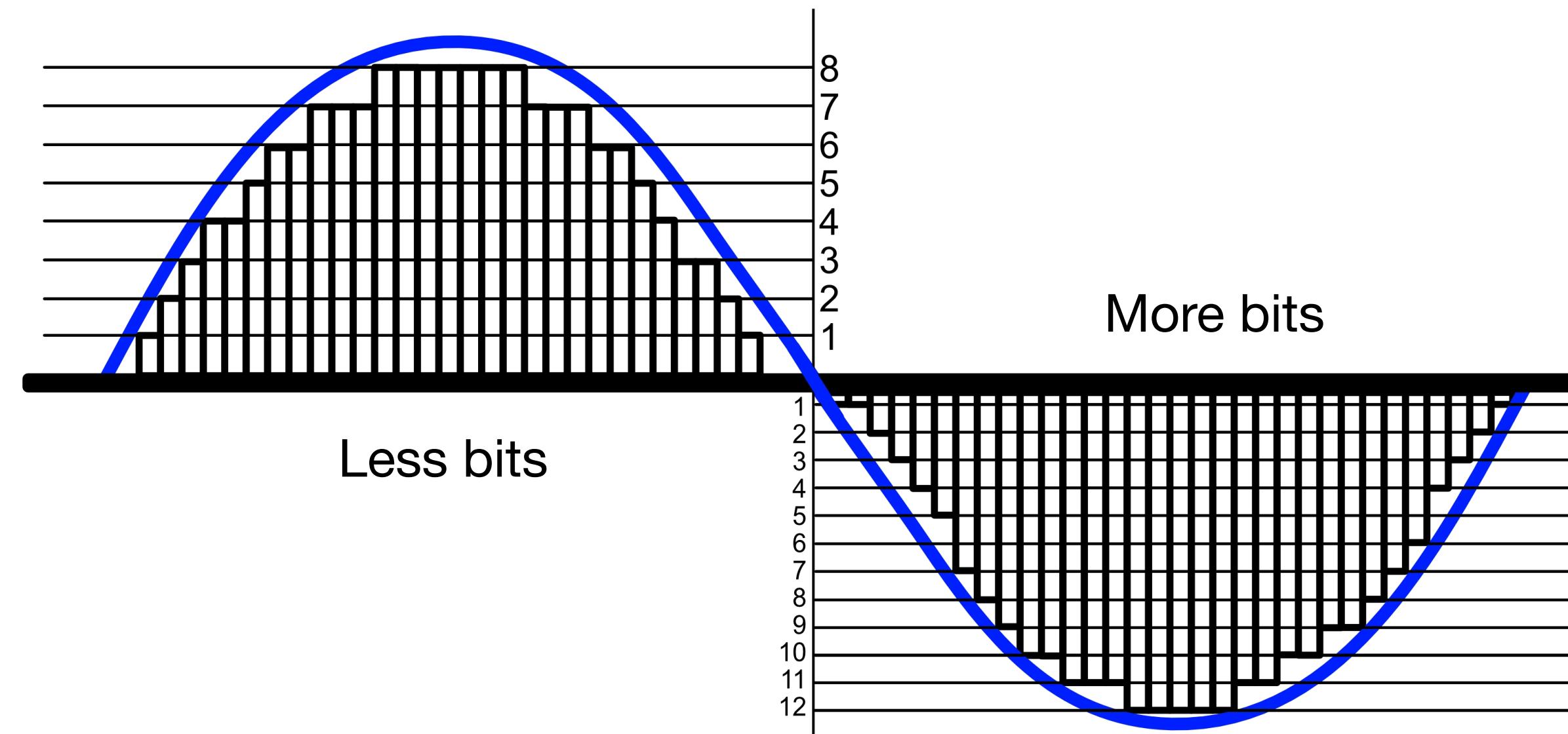
Number of bits and the number
of unique values (combinations)

$$y = 2^x$$



Primitive datatypes

Audio CDs are using *short* (16 bit)



Going beyond the max ...

```
static void doStuff(){
    int temp = 2147483647;
    temp = temp + 1;
    System.out.println( temp );
}
```

... wraps to minimum number.

```
static void doStuff(){  
    int temp = 2147483647;  
    temp = temp + 1;  
    System.out.println( temp );  
}
```

-2147483648

Primitive datatypes

Decimals

float	32 bit	6 to 7 decimal digits
double	64 bit	15 decimal digits

Float precision

6-7 digits. Large numbers loose decimal precision.

4.71642

47164.2

Float precision

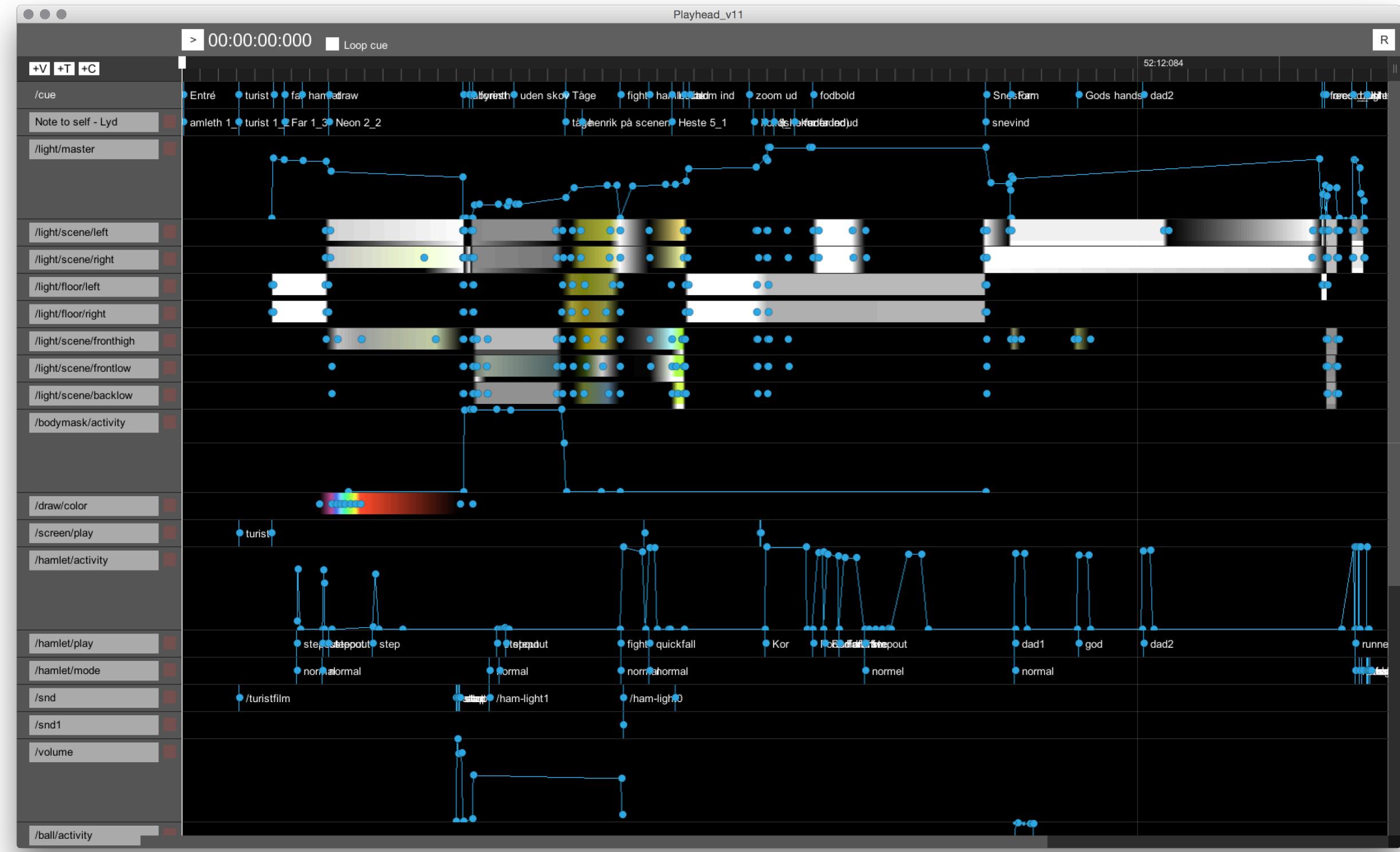
Large scale world
positioning issues.

Unity (game engine)
positions unreliable
beyond 5km.



Float precision

UI positioning using 32-bit float can have precision issues when scrolling far and zooming in.



Primitive datatypes

Characters

char

16 bit

unicode

Characters

In contrast, ASCII characters take only 8 bit

ASCII control characters		ASCII printable characters				Extended ASCII characters			
00	NULL (Null character)	32	space	64	@	96	`	128	ç
01	SOH (Start of Header)	33	!	65	A	97	a	129	ü
02	STX (Start of Text)	34	"	66	B	98	b	130	é
03	ETX (End of Text)	35	#	67	C	99	c	131	â
04	EOT (End of Trans.)	36	\$	68	D	100	d	132	ä
05	ENQ (Enquiry)	37	%	69	E	101	e	133	à
06	ACK (Acknowledgement)	38	&	70	F	102	f	134	å
07	BEL (Bell)	39	'	71	G	103	g	135	ç
08	BS (Backspace)	40	(72	H	104	h	136	ê
09	HT (Horizontal Tab)	41)	73	I	105	i	137	ë
10	LF (Line feed)	42	*	74	J	106	j	138	è
11	VT (Vertical Tab)	43	+	75	K	107	k	139	í
12	FF (Form feed)	44	,	76	L	108	l	140	î
13	CR (Carriage return)	45	-	77	M	109	m	141	ì
14	SO (Shift Out)	46	.	78	N	110	n	142	Ä
15	SI (Shift In)	47	/	79	O	111	o	143	À
16	DLE (Data link escape)	48	0	80	P	112	p	144	É
17	DC1 (Device control 1)	49	1	81	Q	113	q	145	æ
18	DC2 (Device control 2)	50	2	82	R	114	r	146	Æ
19	DC3 (Device control 3)	51	3	83	S	115	s	147	ô
20	DC4 (Device control 4)	52	4	84	T	116	t	148	ö
21	NAK (Negative acknowl.)	53	5	85	U	117	u	149	ò
22	SYN (Synchronous idle)	54	6	86	V	118	v	150	û
23	ETB (End of trans. block)	55	7	87	W	119	w	151	ü
24	CAN (Cancel)	56	8	88	X	120	x	152	ÿ
25	EM (End of medium)	57	9	89	Y	121	y	153	Ö
26	SUB (Substitute)	58	:	90	Z	122	z	154	Ü
27	ESC (Escape)	59	;	91	[123	{	155	ø
28	FS (File separator)	60	<	92	\	124		156	£
29	GS (Group separator)	61	=	93]	125	}	157	Ø
30	RS (Record separator)	62	>	94	^	126	~	158	×
31	US (Unit separator)	63	?	95	-			159	f
127	DEL (Delete)							223	nbsp

Primitive datatypes

Text

String

number of bits depends on content