2.03 Worksheet
Primitive Data Types: ints

You will need the Calculations_v2 class from the previous lesson for this practice session.

- Create a new project called 2.03 Arithmetic Expressions in the Mod02 Practice folder.
- Create a new class in the project called Calculations_v3.
- Copy the Calculations_v2 class and paste it into the v3 version of the file.
- Don't for get to change the new class name from _v2 to _v3.

Study the highlighted lines of code shown below. These numbers should look familiar to you from earlier versions of the Calculations_v2 class.

```
public static void main(String[ ] args)
{
   int iNum1 = 25;
   int iNum2 = 9;

   // Addition
   System.out.println("Addition");
   System.out.print( iNum1 + " plus " + iNum2 + " = " );
   System.out.println( iNum1 + iNum2 );
   System.out.println( 43.21 + 3.14 );
   System.out.println();

   // Subtraction
```

The highlighted code shows the assignment of values to **int** variables **iNum1** and **iNum2** and their use in new versions of the print statements.

- Variables **iNum1** and **iNum2** have been substituted wherever the integers 25 and 9 had been used previously in the Addition section of the code.
- Concatenation is used in the **print()** method to print the values of the variables and the String literals Remember there is no line feed with this version of the print statement.
- The **println()** method adds the values contained in the two **int** variables, prints the result, and issues a carriage return to terminate the line so the next output will appear on the line below.

The String literal and the arithmetic expression could have been printed in one statement instead of two, but using **print()** and **println()** in combination is a good strategy to reduce typos when printing error prone output statements.

From now on use variables instead of values when it is appropriate.