Beginners Book: Java Basics

Lesson 4: Variables In Java

Declaring Variables In Java:

To declare a variable follow this syntax:

```
data type variable name = value;
```

In the above syntax the value is optional because in Java you are able to declare a variable and assign a value at a later time.

Example:

```
int num;
```

Here num is a variable and int is a data type

You can also assign the values to the variables while declaring them such as below.

```
char ch = 'A';
int number = 100;
```

OR like this:

```
char ch;
int number;
ch = 'A';
number = 100;
```

Java Variable Naming Convention:

- Variable naming cannot contain white spaces, i.e. int num ber = 100; would be invalid because the variable name has space in it
- Variable names can begin with special characters such as \$ and _
- Variable names should begin with a lowercase letter, for example int number;
- For lengthy variables names that have more than one word the first letter in the first word should be lowercase and the rest of the words should be uppercase i.e. int smallNumber;
- Variable names are case sensitive in Java

Types of Variables in Java

Static (or class) Variable

Static variables are also known as class variable because they are associated with the class and common for all the instances of class.

Example of Static Variable

```
public class StaticVar {
    public class StaticVar {
        public static String myClassVar="class or static variable";
        private static StaticVar obj;
        public static void sand(String args[1]){
            seto(0)/2(nmy StaticVar);
            //All three vill display "class or static variable"
            //All three vill display "changed Text"

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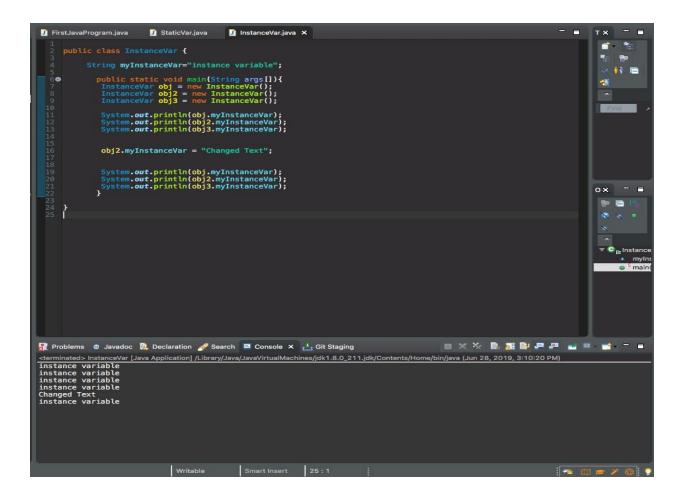
            //All three vill display "changed Text"

            //All t
```

Instance Variable

Each instance(objects) of class has its own copy of instance variable. Unlike static variable, instance variables have their own separate copy of instance variable. We have changed the instance variable value using object obj2 in the following program and when we displayed the variable using all three objects, only the obj2 value got changed, others remain unchanged. This shows that they have their own copy of instance variable.

Example of Instance Variable



Local Variable

These variables are declared inside the method of the class. Their scope is limited to the method which means that you can't change their values and access them outside of the method.

In this example, the instance variable has been declared with the same name as the local variable, this is to demonstrate the scope of local variables.

Example of Local Variable

```
☑ FirstJavaProgram.java

☑ StaticVar.java

☑ InstanceVar.java

    □ LocalVar.java ×
               public String myVar="instance variable";
               public void myMethod(){
    // local variable
              public static void main(String args[]){
   // Creating object
                  LocalVar obj = new LocalVar();
                   /* We are calling the method, that changes the
  * value of myVar. We are displaying myVar again after
  * the method call, to demonstrate that the local
     * variable scope is limited to the method itself.
  */
                                                                                                                                                              ox
                  System.out.println("Calling Method");
                   obj.myMethod();
               System.out.println(obj.myVar);
}
🔐 Problems @ Javadoc 🚇 Declaration 🖋 Search 📮 Console 🗴 📩 Git Staging
                                                                                                                  <terminated> LocalVar [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_211.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (Jun 28, 2019, 3:16:01 PM)
Calling Method
Inside Method
instance variable
```