

LAB 3 - HANDOUT

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Lab D

Lecture 4

- Declaring Variables

Syntax : `<var_type> <var_name>;`

Complete the following

`<var_type>` : byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, String, boolean
(List out the different types of variables)

`<var_name>` : start with either a lower-case letter or underscore, capitalize each word after
(List the rules for identifiers)

Eg

```
int age = 0; //declare and initialize an integer variable called age to 0
String name; //declare a String variable called name
```

- Declaring a constant uses the keyword `final`

- Printing & Displaying

- `System.out.println("Your age is "+age);`
- `print()` : `println` will start a new line at the end of what it prints, `print` will not
(How is `print()` different from `println()`)
- Escape sequences – what do these mean ?
 - `\n` : Newline
 - `\t` : prints a Tab
 - `\r` : Return
 - `\b` : backspace
 - `\"` : prints a double quote
 - `'` : prints a single quote
 - `\\` : prints a black slash

- Reading User Input (Scanner Class)

Eg :

```
import java.util.Scanner;
- - - - -
Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
int age = scan.nextInt();
```

What method would you use to read in

a double variable ? : `nextDouble()`

a String variable ? : `next()` or `nextLine()`

How is `next()` different from `nextLine()` ? `next()` reads until a space, `nextLine()` reads until `\n`

- DecimalFormat Class : What will be the output of this partial code?

```
import java.text.DecimalFormat;
- - - - -
DecimalFormat fmt = new DecimalFormat ("0.##");
double area = 79.459987;
System.out.println("Area is "+fmt.format(area));
```

output is 79.46

- String Class : What will be the output of the following partial code ?

```
str = "Principles of Programming with Java";
str.charAt(5) : i
```

```
str.compareTo("Hello")      : 8
str.concat(" CSE110")      : Principles of Programming with Java CSE110
str.length                  : 35
str.replace('P','T') : Trinciples of Trograming with Java
str.substring(14,21): Program
str.toUpperCase()           : PRINCIPLES OF PROGRAMMING WITH JAVA
str.toLowerCase()          : principles of programming with java
```