Welcome to the Java Course

Module 1 – Day 04

Content of the course

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•	Variables and Data Types	
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•	Introduction to programming	

Project Students - Step 3

Course Registered: Java

Modify the program such that it asks for the birth year until the user enters a valid one

```
Enter first name: Ana
Enter last name: Gaggero
Enter birthday (day of month): 22
Enter birth month: 10
Enter birth year: 2027
The birth year cannot be in the future, please enter a valid birth year: 2028
The birth year cannot be in the future, please enter a valid birth year: 1982
Enter course registered: Java
Student Name: Ana Gaggero
Date of Birth: 22 October 1982
Age: 41
```

Project Tic Tac Toe Step 3

- Add a loop to allow 9 moves.
- Add a variable to keep track of who's turn it is
- Check if the place is empty before updating the board. If it's not empty, print "Invalid move"

```
Ana will be X and Juan will be O
Ana choose your move: 5
Juan choose your move: 1
Ana choose your move: 1
Invalid move.
Ana choose your move: 3
```

Let's Recap

- While loop
- String operations
- Type casting

```
• str1 = str1.concat(str2);
str.charAt(2);
str.toLowerCase();
• str.toUpperCase();
str1.equals(str2);

    str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2);

str1.contains(str2);
str1.endsWith(str2);
str1.startsWith(str2);
```

```
String str = "Papa is dancing";

if (str.startsWith("p"))
   System.out.println(str.toLowerCase());
else
   System.out.println(str.toUpperCase());
```

PAPA IS DANCING

papa is dancing

```
String str = "Papa is dancing";

if (str.startsWith("p"))
   System.out.println(str.toLowerCase());
else
   System.out.println(str.toUpperCase());
```

PAPA IS DANCING

papa is dancing

```
String str = "Keep coding and never stop learning.";
if (str.charAt(5) == 'c'){
  System.out.print(str.charAt(0));
  System.out.print(str.charAt(6));
  System.out.print(str.charAt(7));
  System.out.print(str.charAt(17));
```

```
K[0] \rightarrow e[1] \rightarrow e[2] \rightarrow p[3] \rightarrow [4] \rightarrow c[5] \rightarrow o[6] \rightarrow d[7] \rightarrow i[8] \rightarrow n[9] \rightarrow g[10]
String str = "Keep coding and never stop learning.";
if (str.charAt(5) == 'c'){
   System.out.print(str.charAt(0));
   System.out.print(str.charAt(6));
   System.out.print(str.charAt(7));
   System.out.print(str.charAt(17));
               Kode
```

```
String str1 = "I would like a coffee please";
String str2 = "I would Like a coffee Please";
if (str1.equals(str2))
    System.out.println("Same");
else
    System.out.println("Check again");
```

Same

Check again

```
String str1 = "I would like a coffee please";
String str2 = "I would Like a coffee Please";
if (str1.equals(str2))
    System.out.println("Same");
else
    System.out.println("Check again");
```

Same

Check again

```
String str1 = "I would like a coffee please";
String str2 = "I would Like a coffee Please";
if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
    System.out.println("Same");
else
    System.out.println("Check again");
```

Same

Check again

```
String str = "Keep coding and never stop learning.";
if (str.contains("ea")){
   System.out.print(str.charAt(0));
} else {
   System.out.println("It does not");
}
```

K

It does not

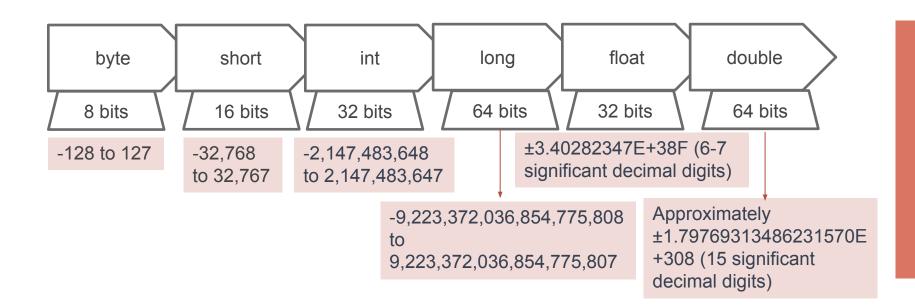
```
String str = "Keep coding and never stop learning.";
if (str.contains("ea")){
   System.out.print(str.charAt(0));
} else {
   System.out.println("It does not");
}
```

K

It does not

Implicit & Explicit

```
1 int myInt = 9;
2 long myLong = myInt;
```



byte short int long float double

```
1 byte myByte = 100;
2 int myInt = myByte;
```

Implicit

byte short int long float double

```
1 byte myByte = 100;
2 int myInt = myByte;
```

Implicit

byte short int long float double

```
1 double myDouble = 9.78;
2 int myInt = myDouble;
```

Implicit

byte short int long float double

- 1 double myDouble = 9.78;
 2 int myInt = myDouble;
 - Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:

 Type mismatch: cannot convert from double to int

Implicit

byte short int long float double

```
1 double myDouble = 9.78; // Outputs 9.78
2 int myInt = (int) myDouble; // Outputs 9
```

Implicit

While Loop

When you don't know how many times you have to perform a block of code, you need the while loop:

```
1 while (condition) {
2 // Code to be executed
3 }
```

Let's Learn

- Do-while
- For loop

Do-While Loop

If you want to execute the code in any case at least 1 time and then check the condition, you can use a do-while loop:

```
1 do{
2 // Code to be executed
3 }while (condition);
4
```

Now YOUR TURN!

Ask the birth year until it's not above the current year.

Now YOUR TURN!

Let's do exercise number 1

Loop

A loop is a sequence of actions repeated a known or unknown number of times.

For Loop

When you know how many times you have to perform a block of code, you need the for loop:

```
1 for(initialization; condition; update){
2  // Code to be executed
3 }
```

For Loop

```
1 for ( int i=0 ; i<5 ; i++) {
2   System.out.println("Hello");
3 }</pre>
```

For Loop

output:

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Now YOUR TURN!

Let's do exercises number 2

Project Students - Step 4

Modify the program to allow the registration of more students. Then print the list of all students.

```
How many students do you want to register? 3
>>> Student 1 <<<
Enter first name: Ana
Enter last name: Gaggero
Enter birthday (day of month): 22
Enter birth month: 10
Enter birth year: 1982
Enter course registered: Java
>>> Student 2 <<<
Enter first name: Carol
Enter last name: Muller
Enter birthday (day of month): 12
```

Project Students - Step 4

```
>>> Student 3 <<<
Enter first name: Tom
Enter last name: Grass
Enter birthday (day of month): 7
Enter birth month: 1
Enter birth year: 1980
Enter course registered: Java
List of registered students:
Ana Gaggero, 22 October 1982, Java
Carol Muller, 12 April 1990, Python
Tom Grass, 7 January 1980, Java
```

Project Tic Tac Toe Step 4

- Check if someone won.
 Print the winner and exit the game.
- Otherwise, print that it was a tie

```
Juan choose your move: 7
Ana choose your move: 9
    2 3
Ana won!
```

