# Intro to Java Programming

Variables

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# Outline

Variables

# Topic

Variables

## Objective

- 1. Learn about built-in types
- 2. Learn how to set variables
- 3. Learn how to read numbers
- 4. Learn to read truthy values

#### What is a variable?

```
Code

String name = "Ada Lovelace";

int age = 42;

double height = 5.12;

boolean alive = false;
```

# Variables names are unique

```
Code

1 String name = "Ada Lovelace";
2 String name = "Dennis Ritchie";
```

# Variables names are unique

```
Code

1 String name = "Ada Lovelace";
2 name = "Dennis Ritchie";
```

### Programming Exercise - Various Variables

### Part01 11. Various Variables

```
Code
   public class Various Variables {
 3
       public static void main(String[] args) {
 4
            // MODIFY THESE:
 5
6
            int numberOfChicken = 3;
           double baconWeight = 5.5;
8
           String tractor = "None!":
9
10
            // DON'T MODIFY THESE:
11
           System.out.println("Chicken:");
12
           System.out.println(numberOfChicken):
13
            System.out.println("Bacon (kg):");
14
            System.out.println(baconWeight);
15
            System.out.println("Tractor:"):
16
            System.out.println(tractor);
17
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("And finally, a summary:");
18
19
            System.out.println(numberOfChicken):
20
            System.out.println(baconWeight);
            System.out.println(tractor):
21
22
23
```

### **Desired Output**

```
> Chicken:

> 9000

> Bacon (kg):

> 0.1

> Tractor:

> Zetor

> And finally, a summary:

> 9000

> 0.1

> Zetor
```

# Naming Variables

```
Code

double a = 3.14;
double b = 22.0;
double c = a * b * b;

System.out.println(c);

> 1519.76

Results
```

```
Code
double pi = 3.14;
double radius = 22.0;
double surfaceArea = pi * radius * radius;
4
System.out.println(surfaceArea);
> 1519.76
```

### Reading Different Variable Types from the User

### User input comes in as a string

```
Code
   import java.util.Scanner;
   public class Program {
 4
 5
       public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in):
 8
            System.out.println("Write text and press enter ");
            String text = scanner.nextLine():
 9
10
            System.out.println("You wrote " + text);
11
12
```

# **Reading Integers**

#### Integer.valueOf()

```
Code

String valueAsString = "42";
int value = Integer.valueOf(valueAsString);

System.out.println(value);
```

> 42

### Reading Integers inline

### Using Integer.valueOf() inline

```
Code
   import java.util.Scanner;
   public class Program {
 4
 5
       public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in):
 8
            System.out.println("Write a value ");
 9
            int value = Integer.valueOf(scanner.nextLine());
10
            System.out.println("You wrote " + value);
11
12
```

### Programming Exercise - Integer Input

#### Part01 12.IntegerInput

Write a program that asks the user for a value. The program then should print the value provided by the user.

```
Code

import java.util.Scanner;

public class IntegerInput {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

// write your program here

y

the static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

}
```

#### **Desired Output**

> Write a value > 42 > You wrote 42

#### Break it

Test your program with non-numeric inputs and observe how it breaks

### **Reading Doubles**

### Double.valueOf()

```
Code
```

```
String valueAsString = "42.42";
double value = Double.valueOf(valueAsString);
```

System.out.println(value);

> 42.42

### Reading Doubles inline

#### Inline Use

```
code
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Program {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Write a value ");
        double value = Double.valueOf(scanner.nextLine());
        System.out.println("You wrote " + value);
    }
}
System.out.println("You wrote " + value);
}
```

### **Reading Booleans**

Table 1: Sample inputs and outputs for .valueOf() variants

String	.valueOf()	Value
"100"	Integer.valueOf()	100
"1,000"	${\sf Integer.valueOf()}$	ERROR
"42.42"	Double.valueOf()	42.42
"42,42"	Double.valueOf()	ERROR

### **Reading Booleans**

Table 2: Sample inputs and outputs for .valueOf() variants

String	.valueOf()	Value
"100"	Integer.valueOf()	100
"1,000"	Integer.valueOf()	ERROR
"42.42"	Double.valueOf()	42.42
"42,42"	Double.valueOf()	ERROR
"true"	Boolean.valueOf()	true
"True"	Boolean.valueOf()	true
"TrUe"	Boolean.valueOf()	true
"false"	Boolean.valueOf()	false
"False"	Boolean.valueOf()	false
"FaLsE"	Boolean.valueOf()	false
"It's not raining outside!"	Boolean.valueOf()	false

## Programming Exercise - Boolean Input

#### Part01 14.BooleanInput

Write a program that asks the user for a boolean value. The program should then print the value provided by the user.

```
Code

import java.util.Scanner;

public class BooleanInput {

public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner

scanner = new

Scanner(System.in);

// write your program here

}

}
```

### **Desired Output**

- > Write something:
- > santa does not exist
- > True or false? false

Results

#### **Desired Output**

- > Write something:
- > tRuE
- > True or false? false

# Programming Exercise - Different Types of Input

### Part01 15.DifferentTypesofInput

Write a program that asks the user for a string, an integer, a

floating-point number, and a boolean. The program should

then print the values given by the user.

#### **Desired Output**

```
> Give a string:
> bye-bye
> Give an integer:
> 11
> Give a doulbe
> 4.2
> Give a boolean:
> true
> You gave the string bye-bye
> You gave the integer 11
> You gave the double 4.2
> You gave the boolean true
```