

# CS159



# Variables and Primitive Types

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- Java Primitive Types:
  - byte, short, int, long, float, double, boolean, char

# Example

```
int a;
int b;
boolean aIsLess;

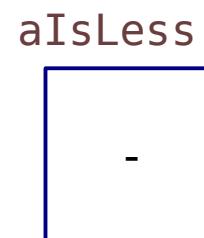
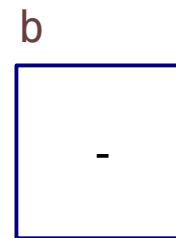
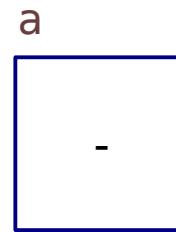
a = 3;
b = 4;
aIsLess = a < b;

if (aIsLess && b < a)
{
    System.out.println("Hello");
}
else
{
    System.out.println("Goodbye");
}
```

Is this code syntactically correct? What will be printed?

# Example

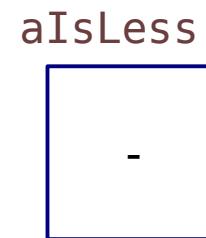
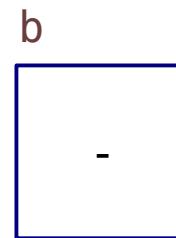
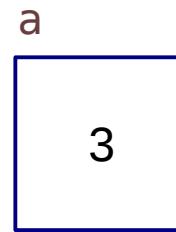
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```



Note: “-” denotes an uninitialized variable.  
It is a syntax error to access an uninitialized local variable.

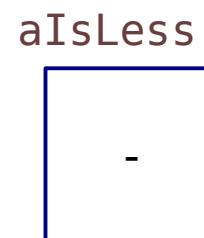
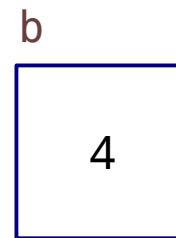
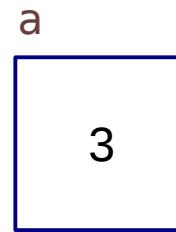
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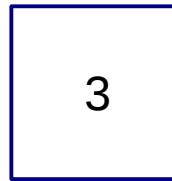
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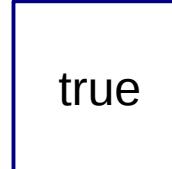


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}
```

a  
3

b  
4

aIsLess  
true

# Reference Types

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- String, Arrays, all Classes.

# Reference Example

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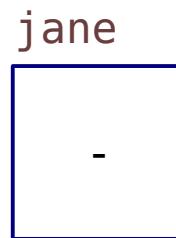
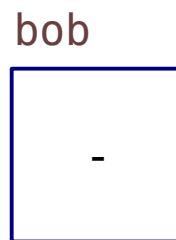
```
Person bob;
Person jane;
bob = new Person("Bob");
jane = bob;
jane.setName("Jane");
System.out.println(bob.getName());
```

Is this code syntactically correct? What will be printed?

(Assume that setName and getName perform the expected operations.)

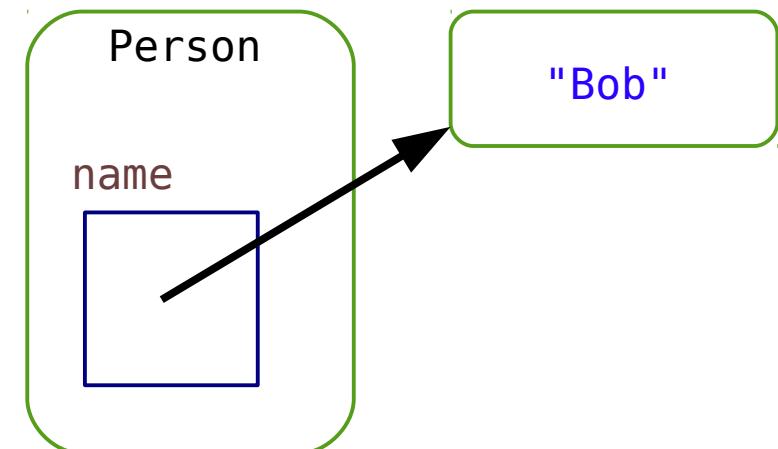
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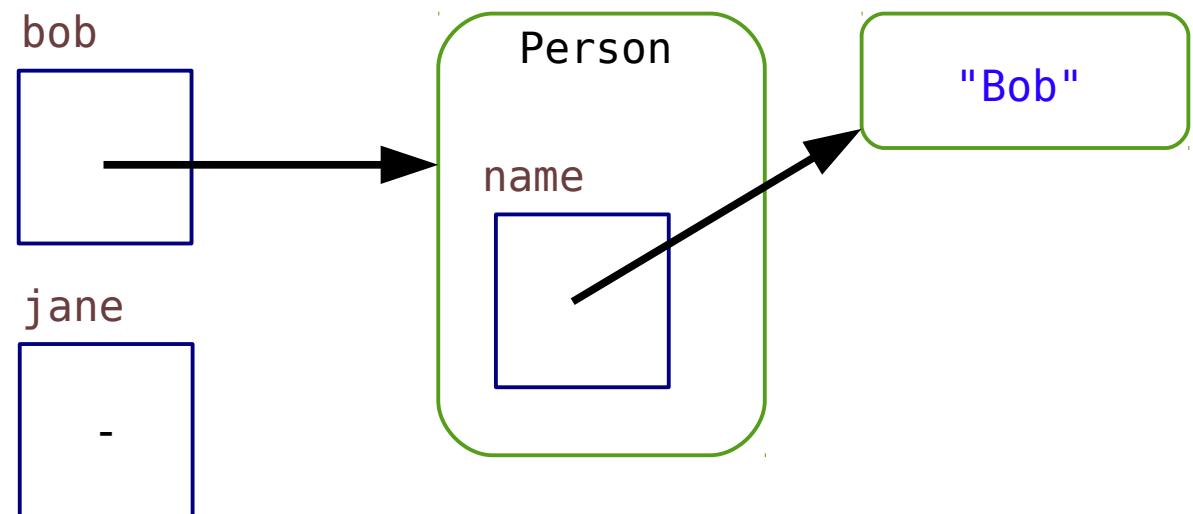
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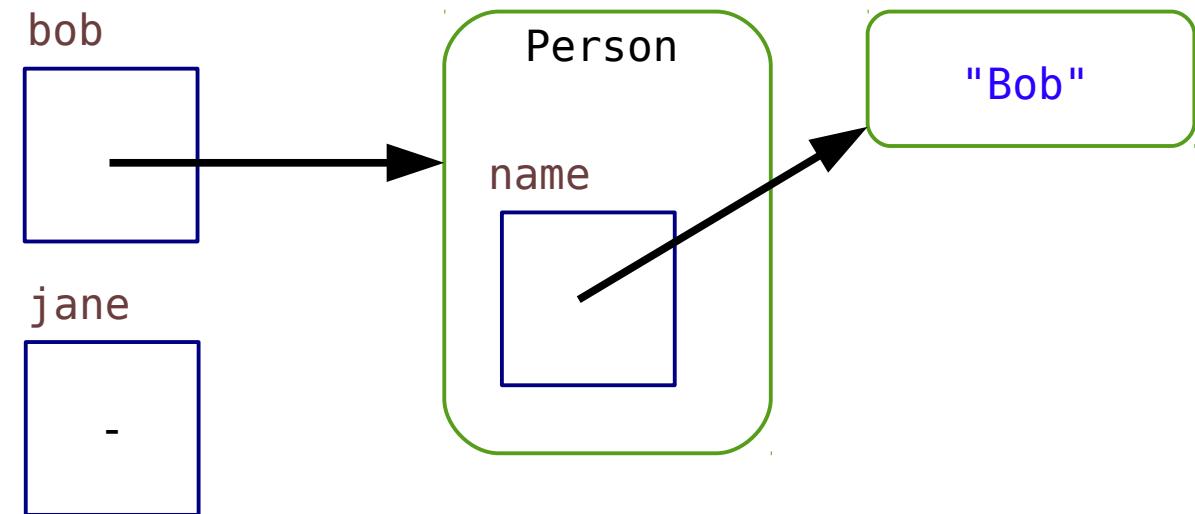
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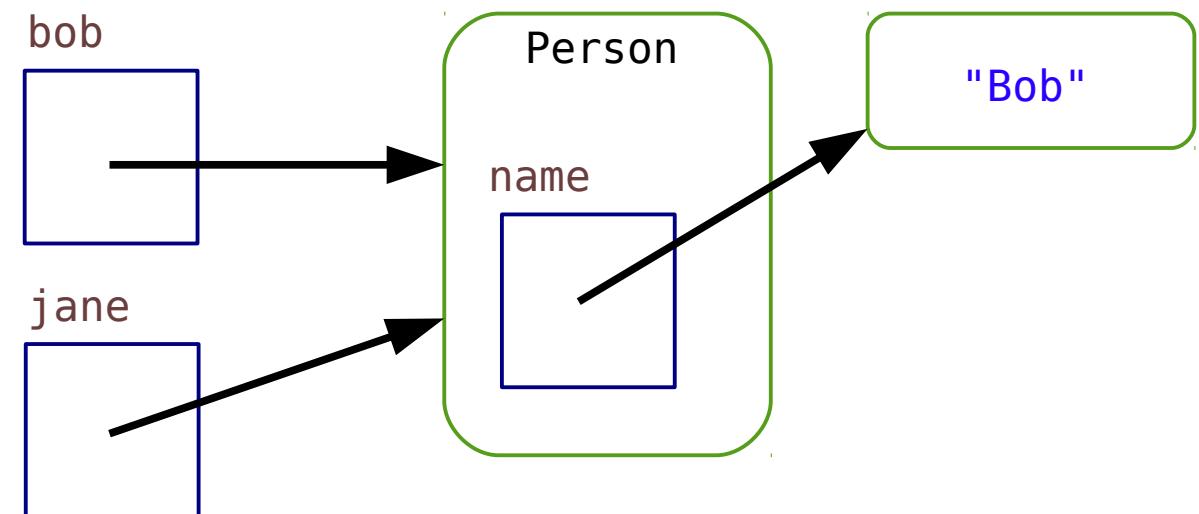
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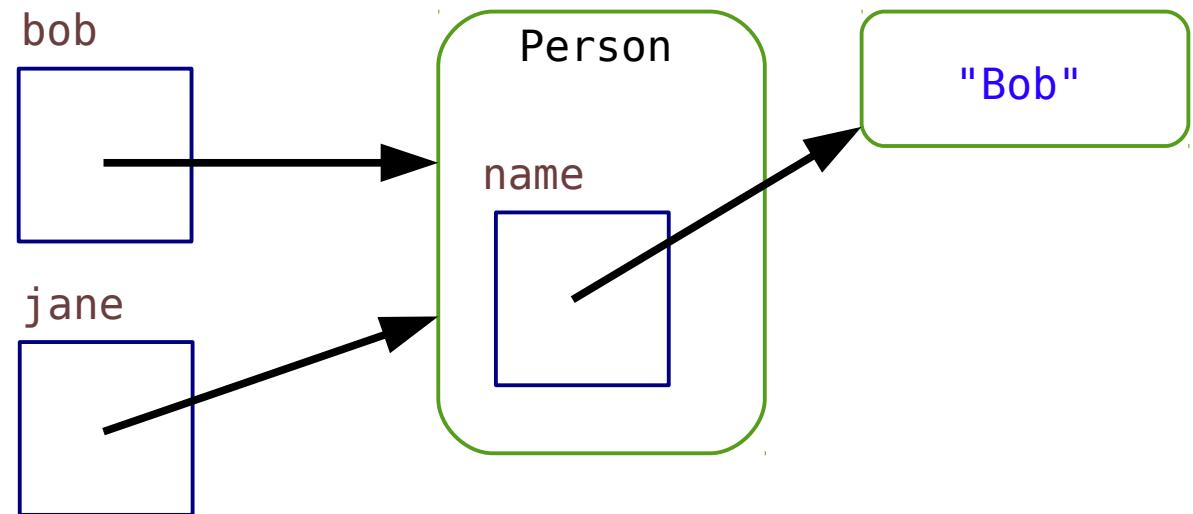
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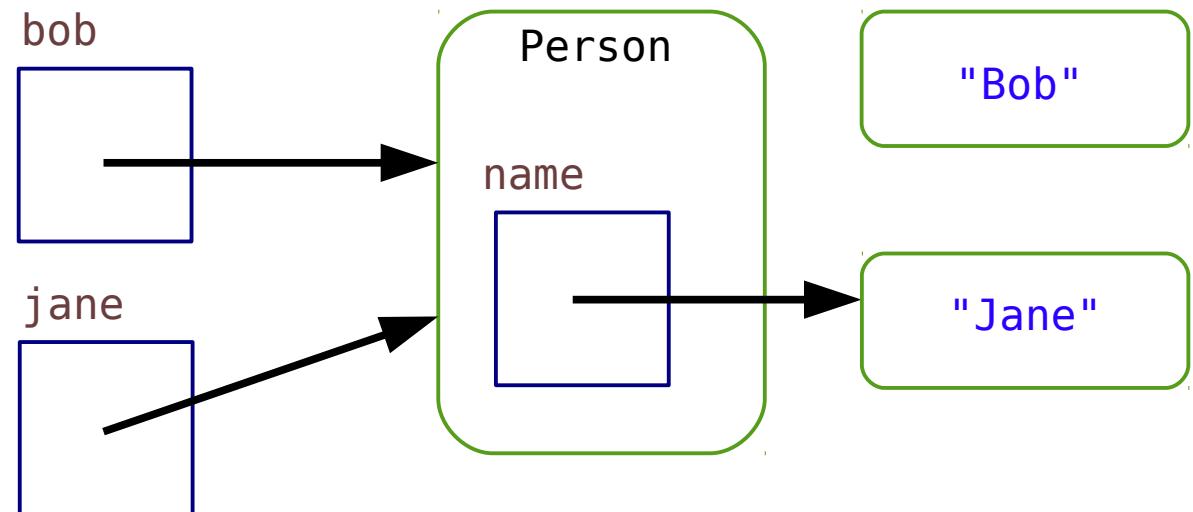
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System.out.println(bob.getName());
```



The variables **bob** and **jane** are now “aliased”.

# Reference Example

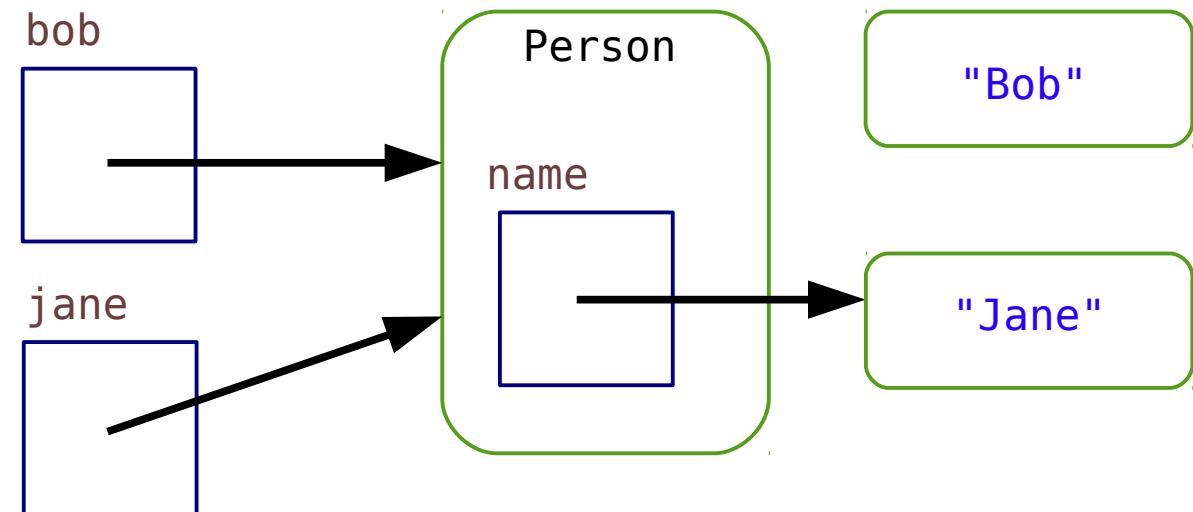
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Quiz: What happens to this?

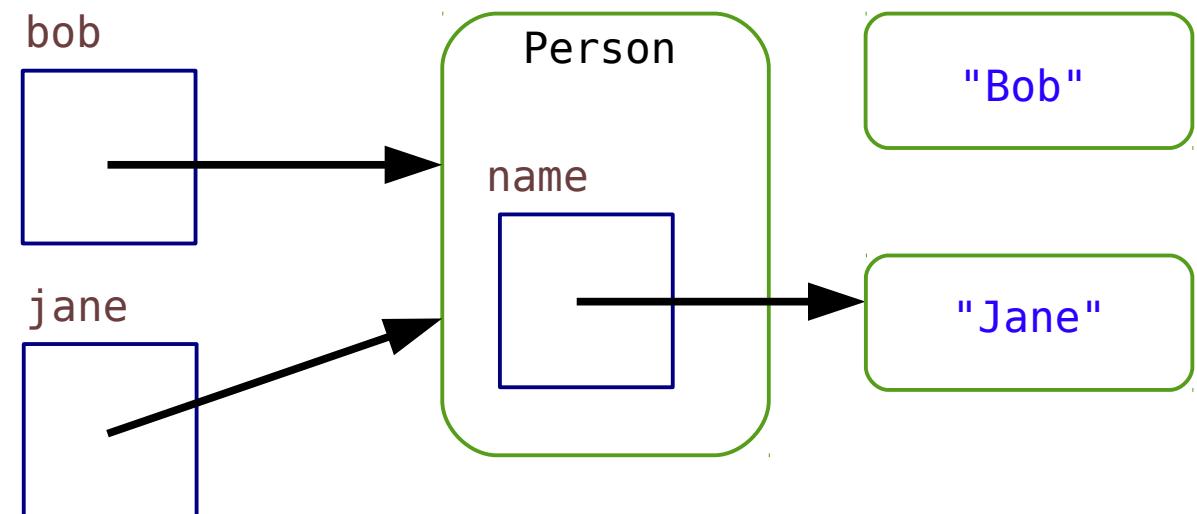


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Quiz: What happens to this?

Answer: garbage collection.



# What is a Reference... *Really?*

---

- We can print the contents of **bob**:

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

- Result is: Person@6422b8ff

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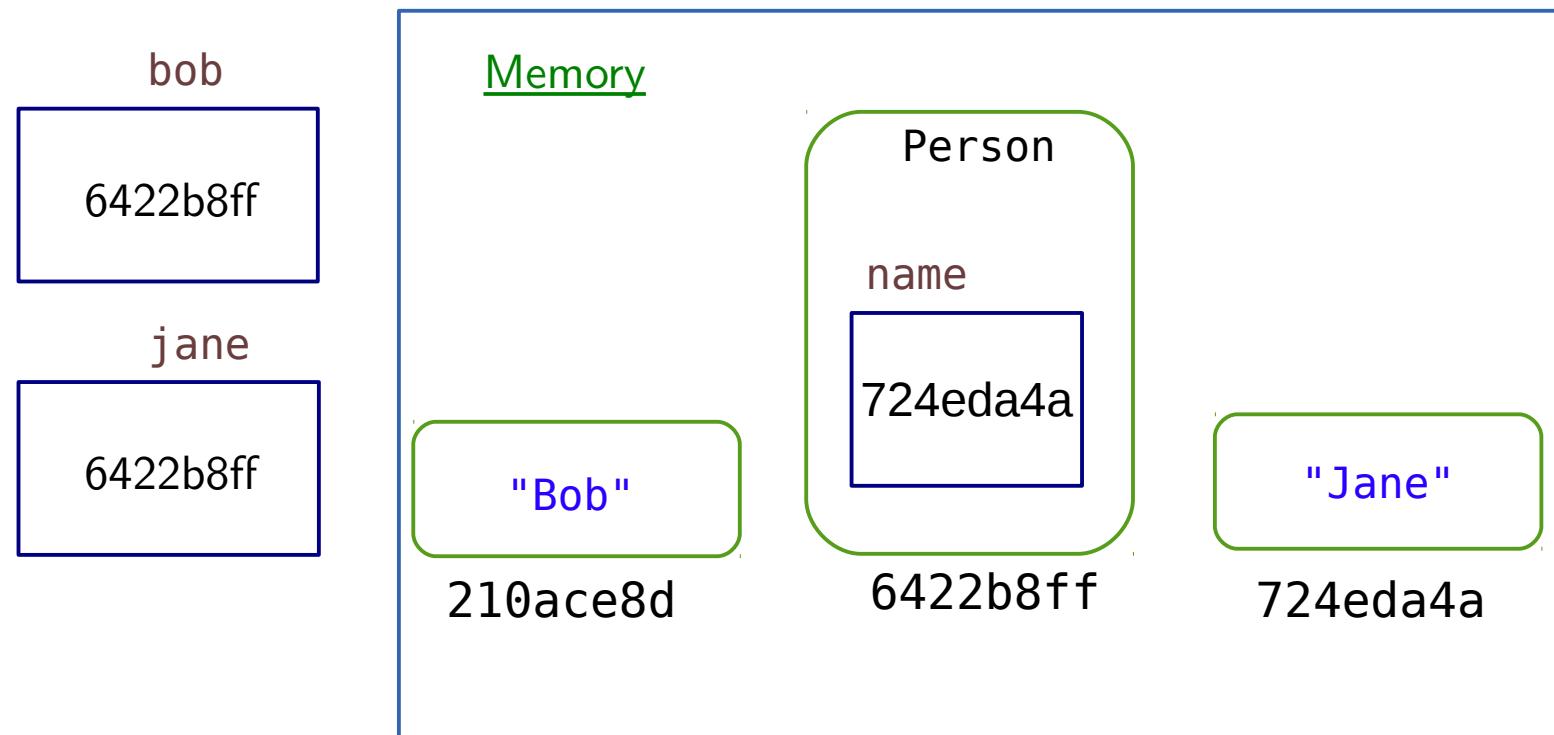
```
System.out.println(bob);
```

- Result is: Person@6422b8ff
- Java is telling us that **bob** contains the memory location 6422b8ff\*, where a Person object is stored.

\*Not quite true in Java.

# Reference Example Revisited

```
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bob = new Person("Bob");  
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# The Moral...

---

- Reference variables aren't so different from primitive variables.
  - Both store one smallish piece of information (8-64 bits)
- Assignment (=) copies contents.
- Equality operator (==) compares contents.

# Passing Arguments

```
public static void makeChanges(Person person, int age)
{
    person.setName("Thor");
    age = age + 10;
}
```

```
public static void argDemo()
{
    Person bob;
    int bobsAge;

    bob = new Person("Bob");
    bobsAge = 21;

    makeChanges(bob, bobsAge);
    System.out.println(bob.getName());
    System.out.println(bobsAge);
}
```

Is this code syntactically correct?  
What will be printed?

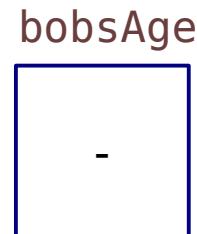
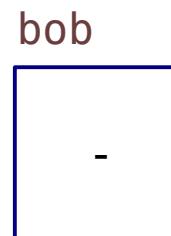
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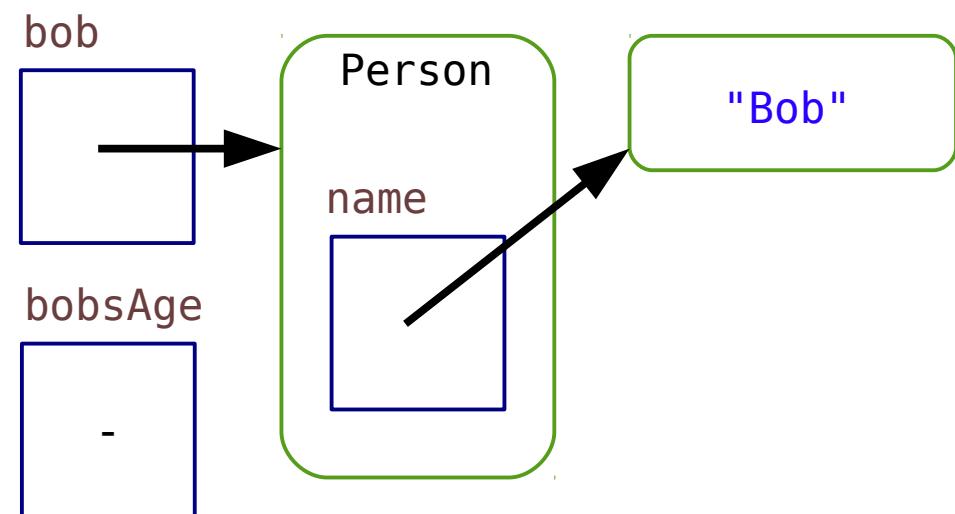
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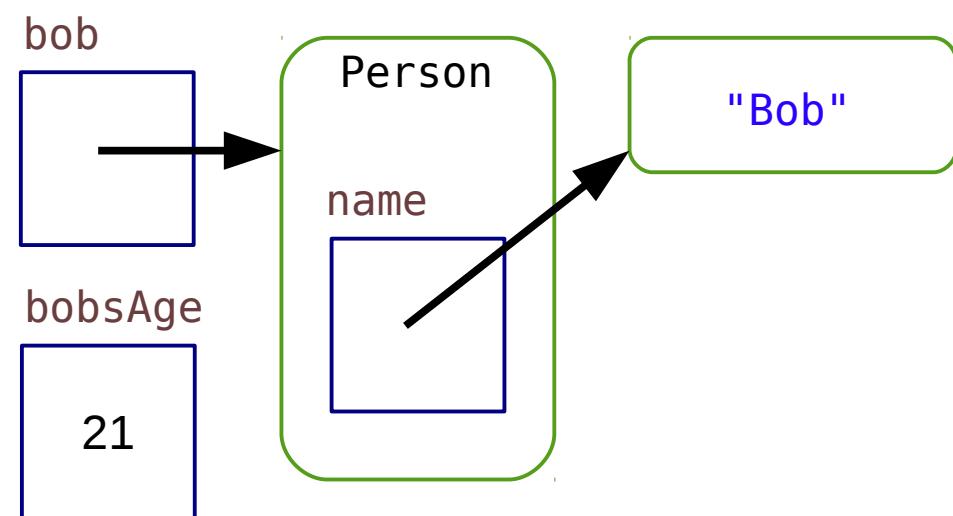
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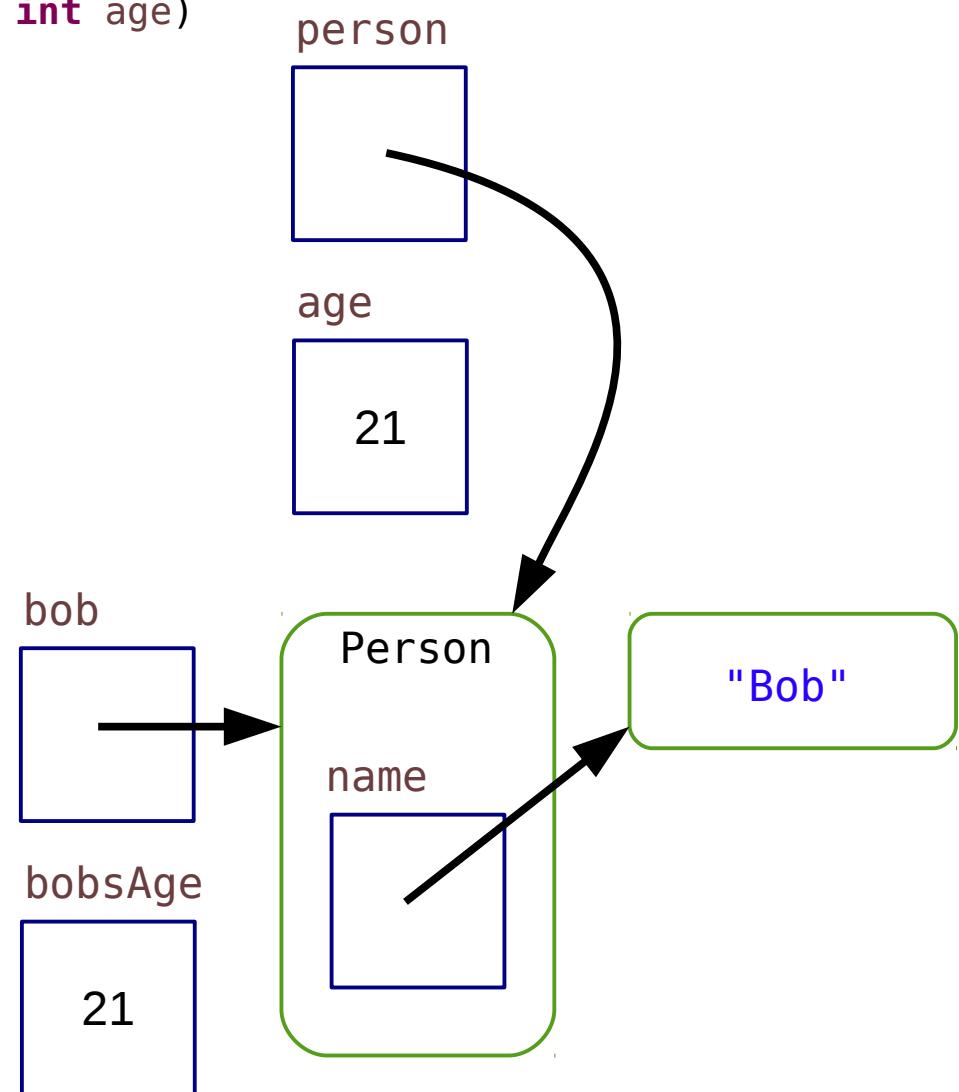
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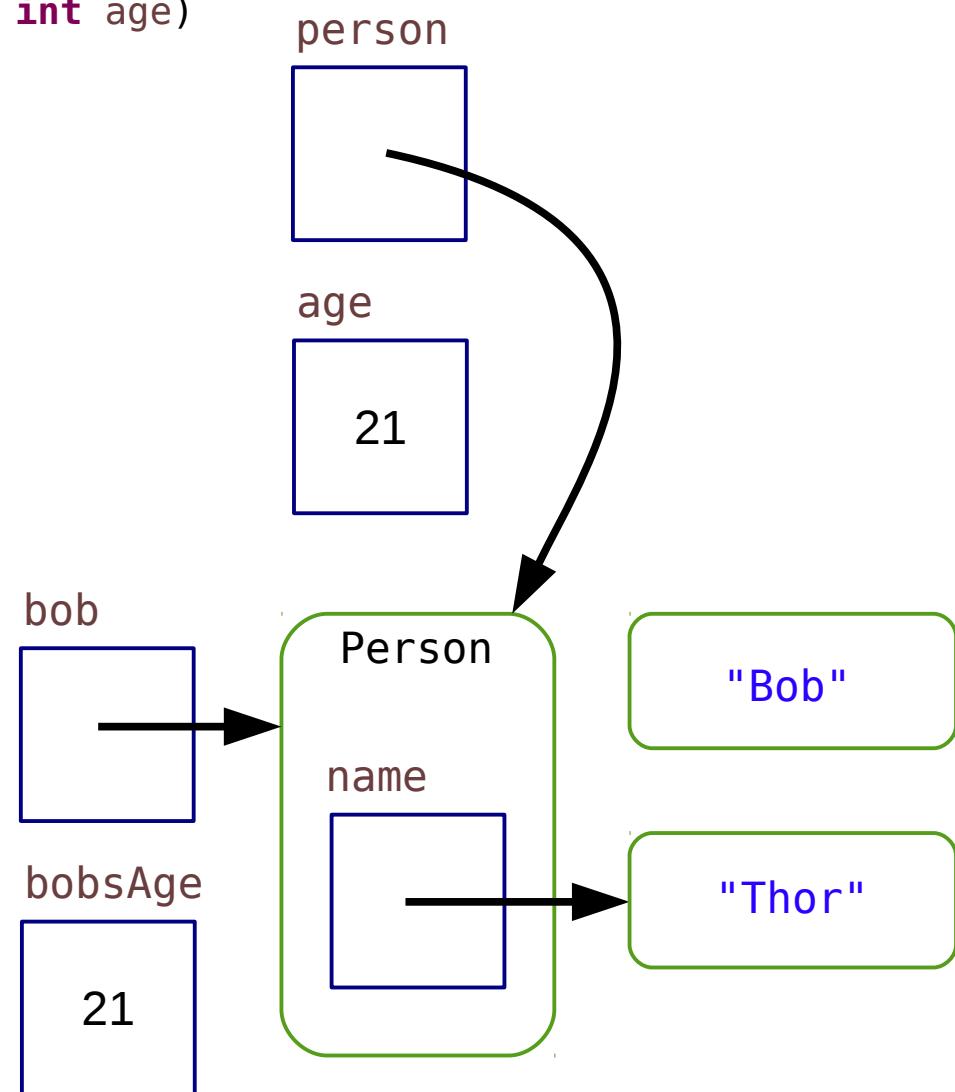
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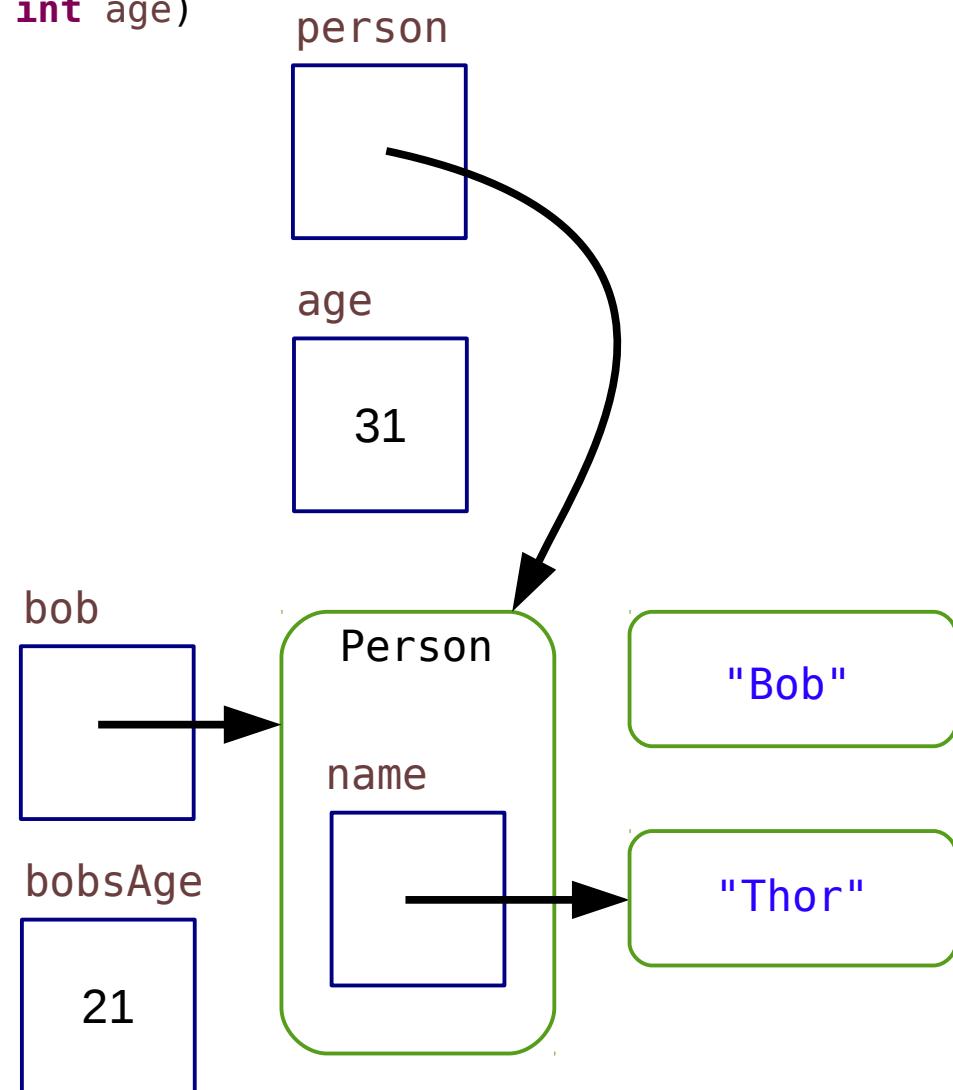
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