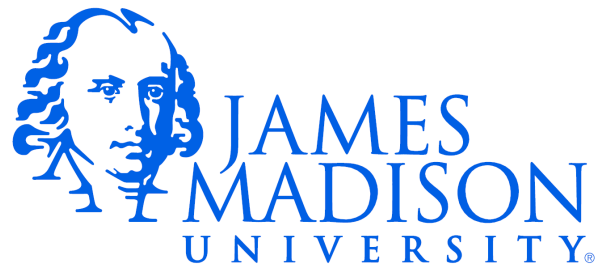


# CS159



# Variables and Primitive Types

---

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

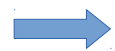
# Example

```
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");  
}
```

What will be printed?

# Example

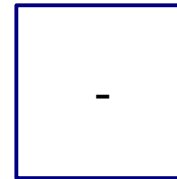
```
int a;  
int b;  
boolean aIsLess;
```



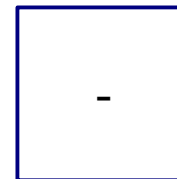
```
a = 3;  
b = 4;  
aIsLess = a < b;
```

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

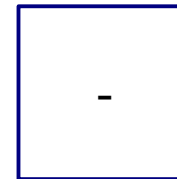
a



b



aIsLess



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

# 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");  
}
```

a

3
---

b

-
---

aIsLess

-
---

# Example

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

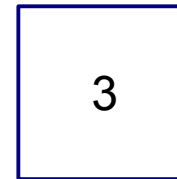
```
a = 3;
```

```
b = 4;
```

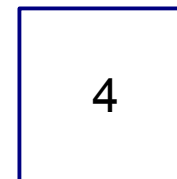
```
→ aIsLess = a < b;
```

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

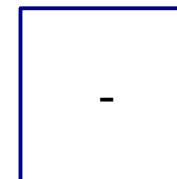
a



b



aIsLess



# 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");  
}
```

a

3
---

b

4
---

aIsLess

true
------

# Reference Types

---

- String, Arrays, all Classes.



# Reference Example

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

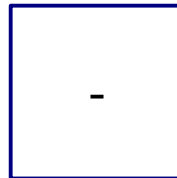
What will be printed?

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

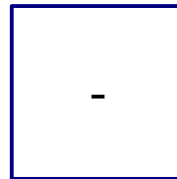
# Reference Example

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

bob

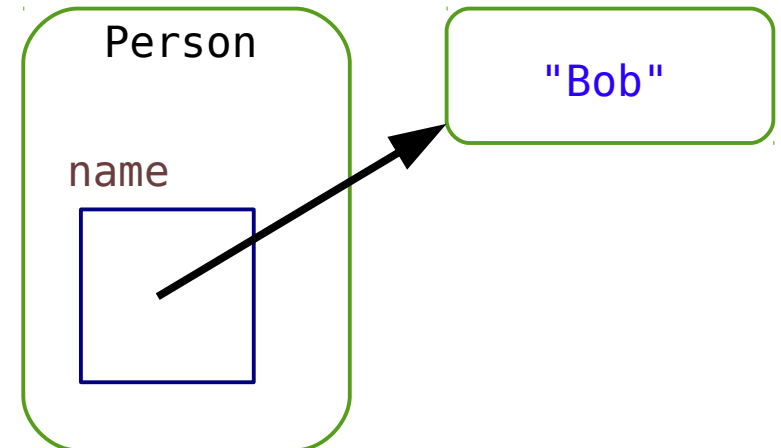


jane



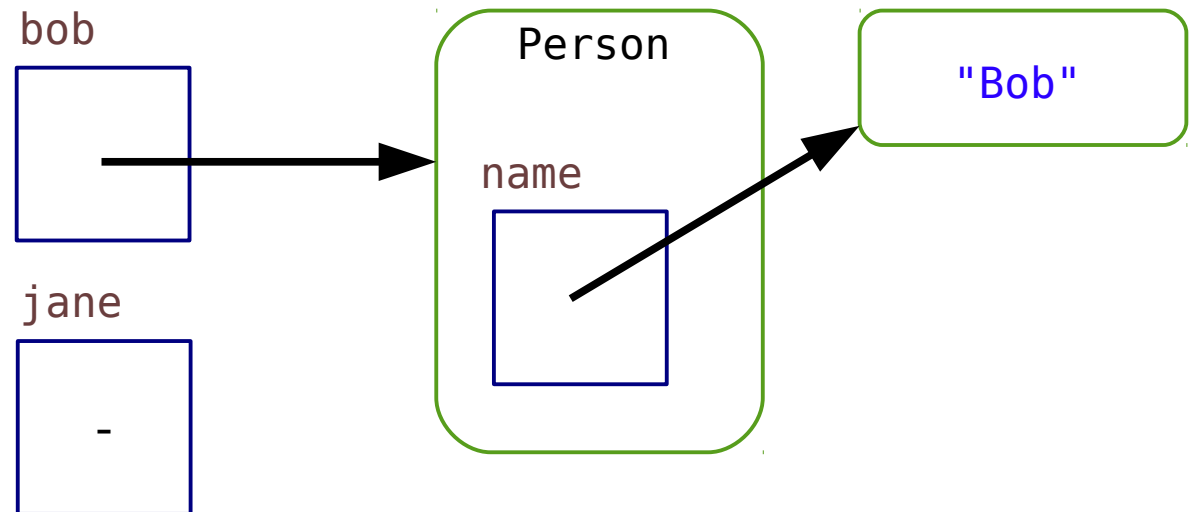
# Reference Example

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



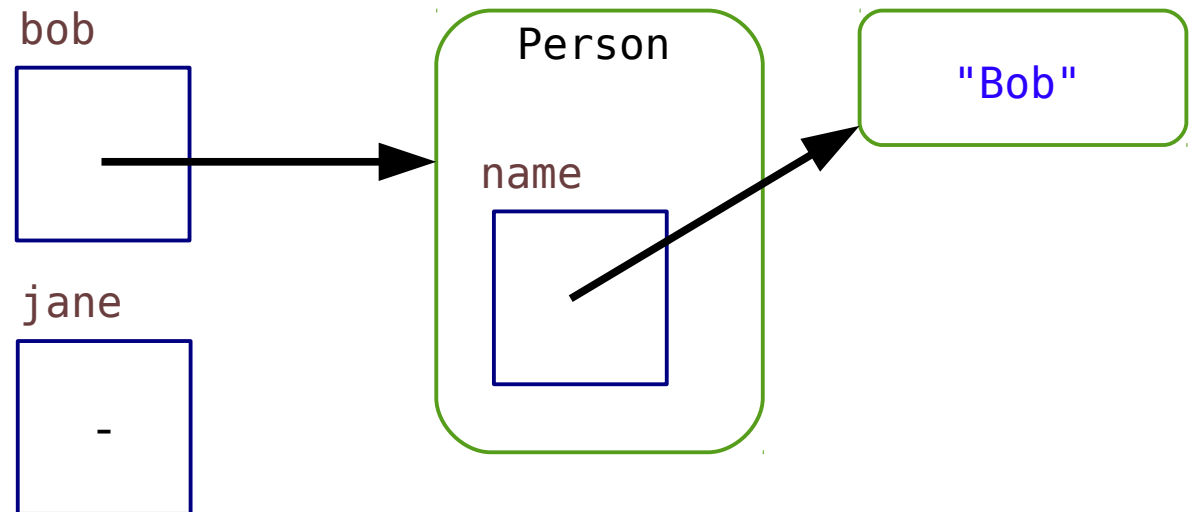
# Reference Example

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



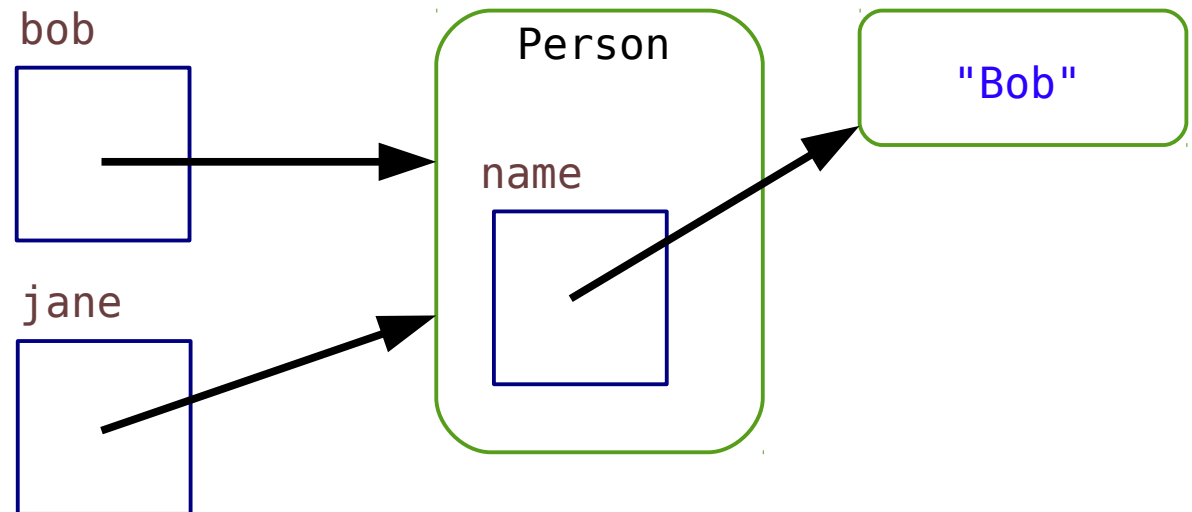
# Reference Example

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



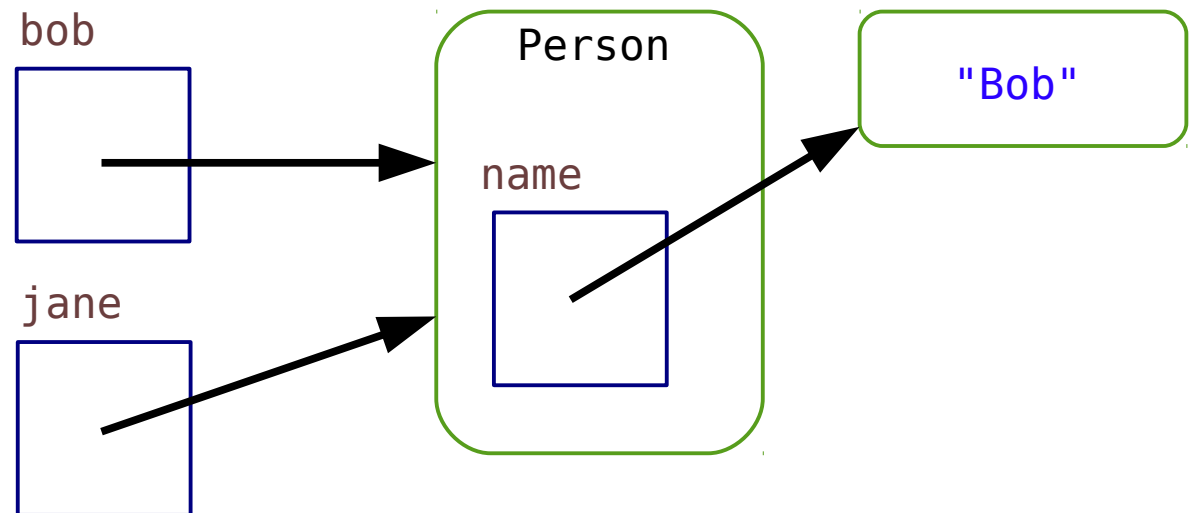
# Reference Example

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



# Reference Example

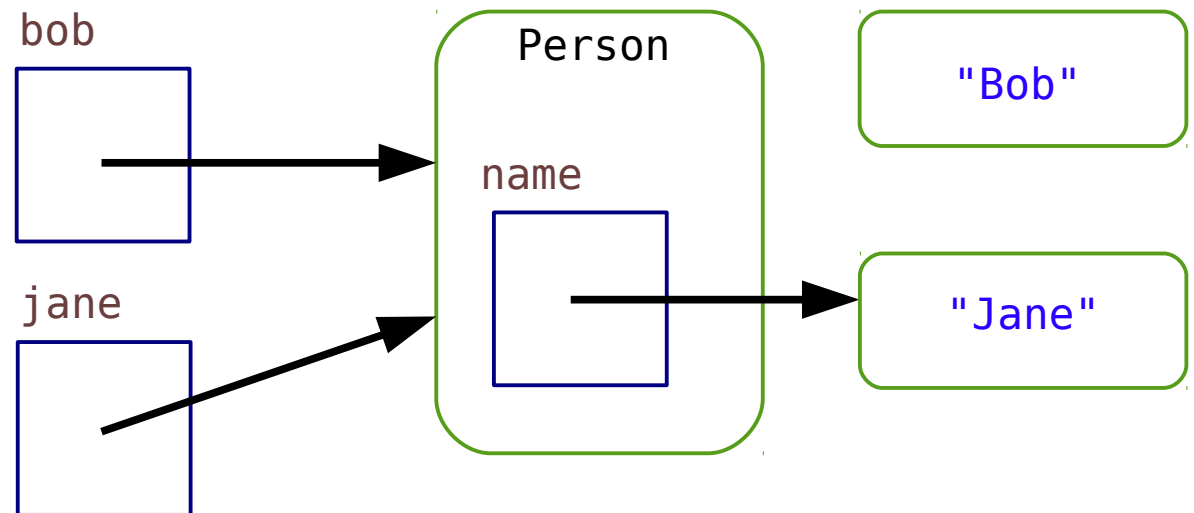
```
Person bob;  
Person jane;  
bob = new Person("Bob");  
jane = bob;  
→ jane.setName("Jane");  
System.out.println(bob.getName());
```



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

# Reference Example

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

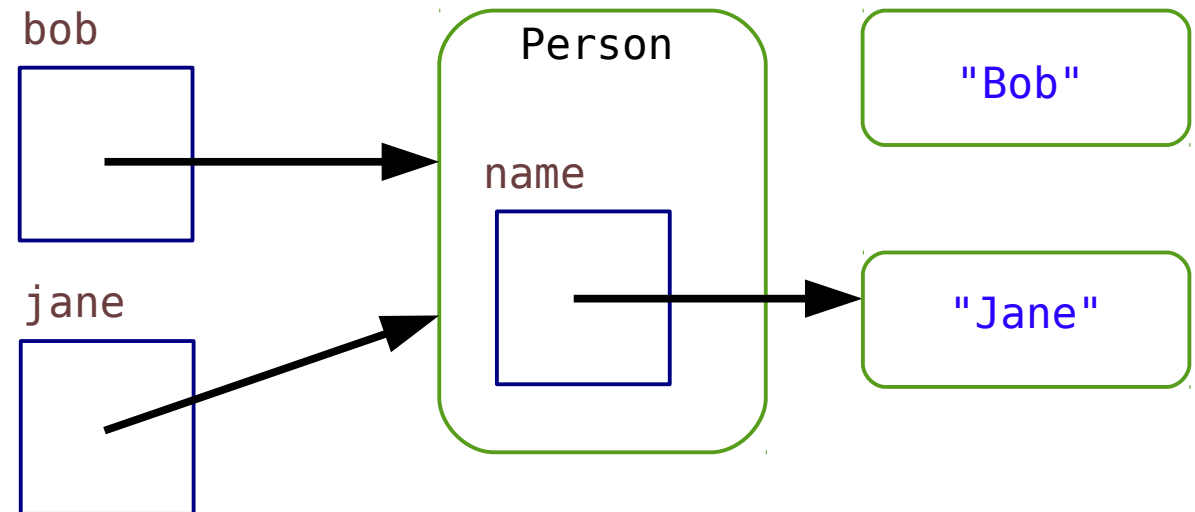




# Reference Example

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

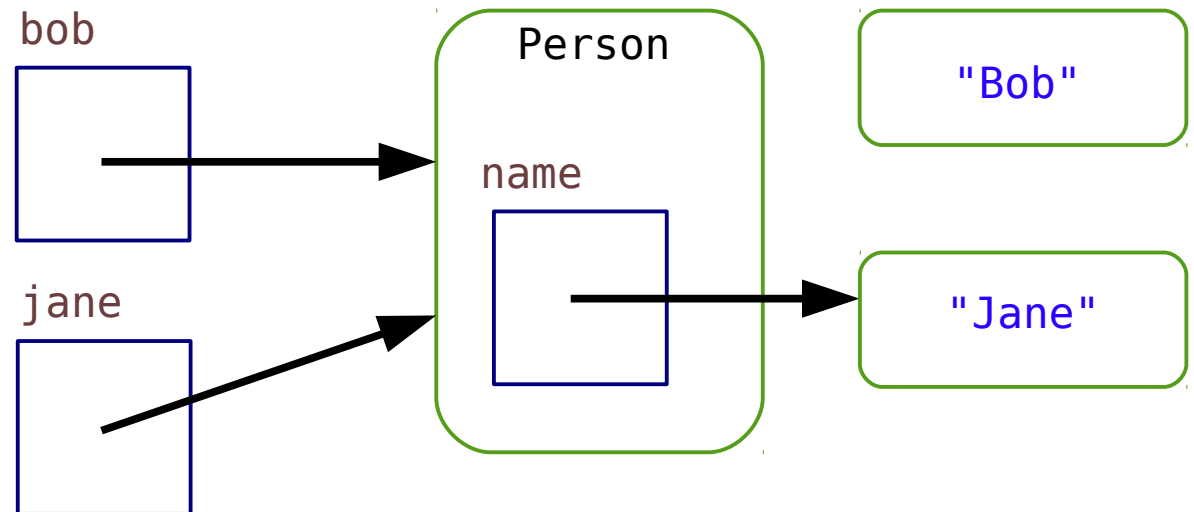
Quiz: What happens to this?



# Reference Example

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

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**

# What is a Reference...

## *Really?*

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

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

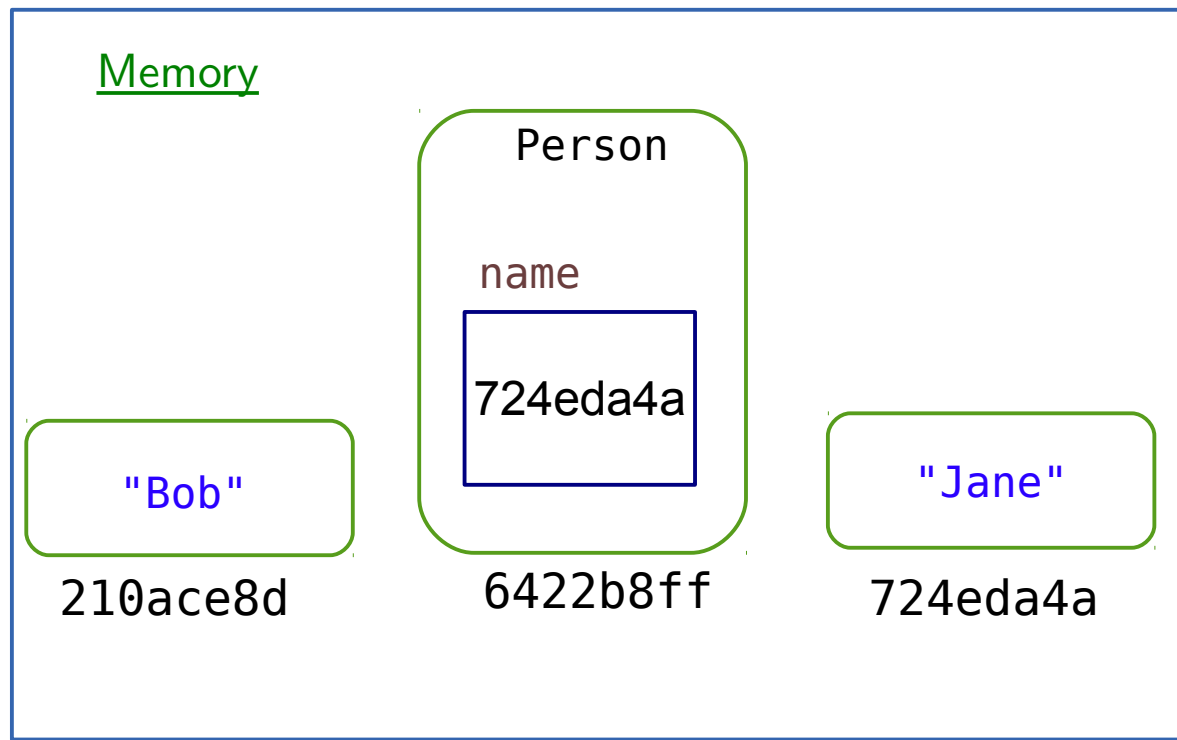
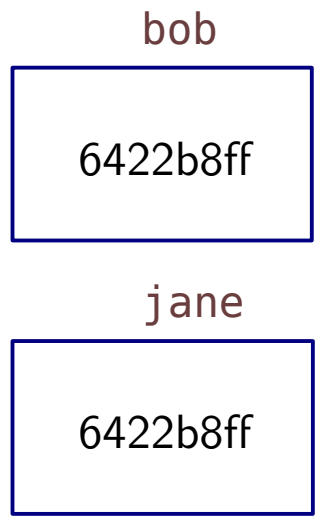
- Result is: **Person@6422b8ff**
- Java is telling us that **bob** contains the memory location **6422b8ff\***, where a Person object is stored.

\*Not *quite* true in Java.

# Reference Example

## Revisited

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



# 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);
}
```

What will be printed?

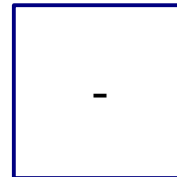
# Passing Arguments

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

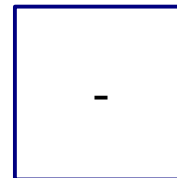
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{
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    → bob = new Person("Bob");
    bobsAge = 21;

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

bob



bobsAge





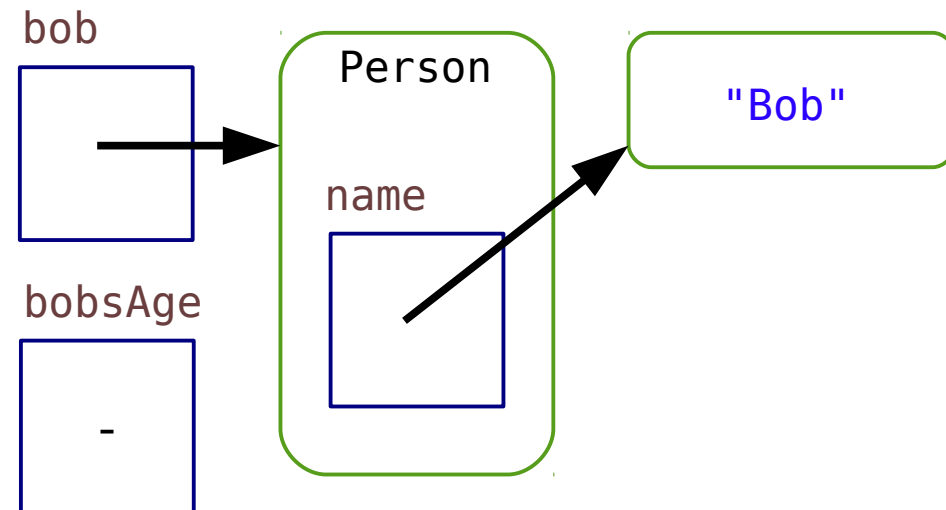
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    System.out.println(bob.getName());
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}
```



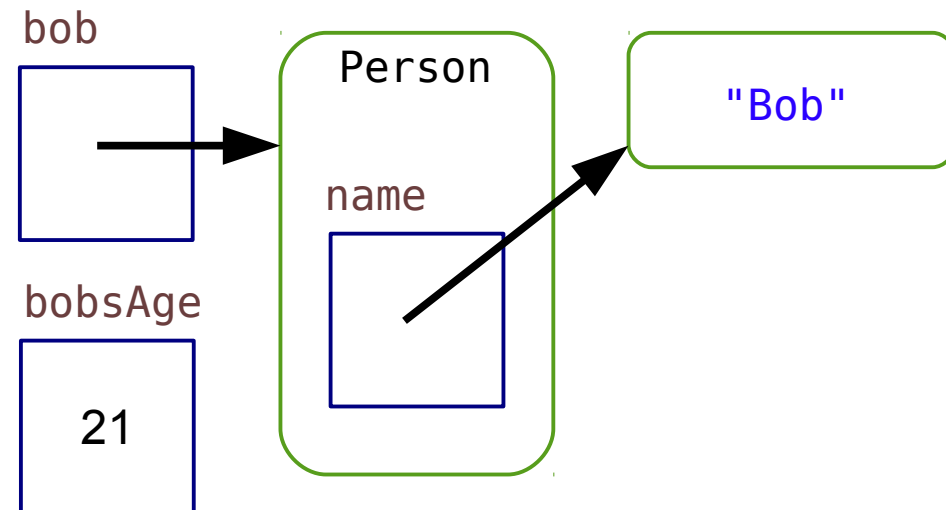
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    bob = new Person("Bob");
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    System.out.println(bob.getName());
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```



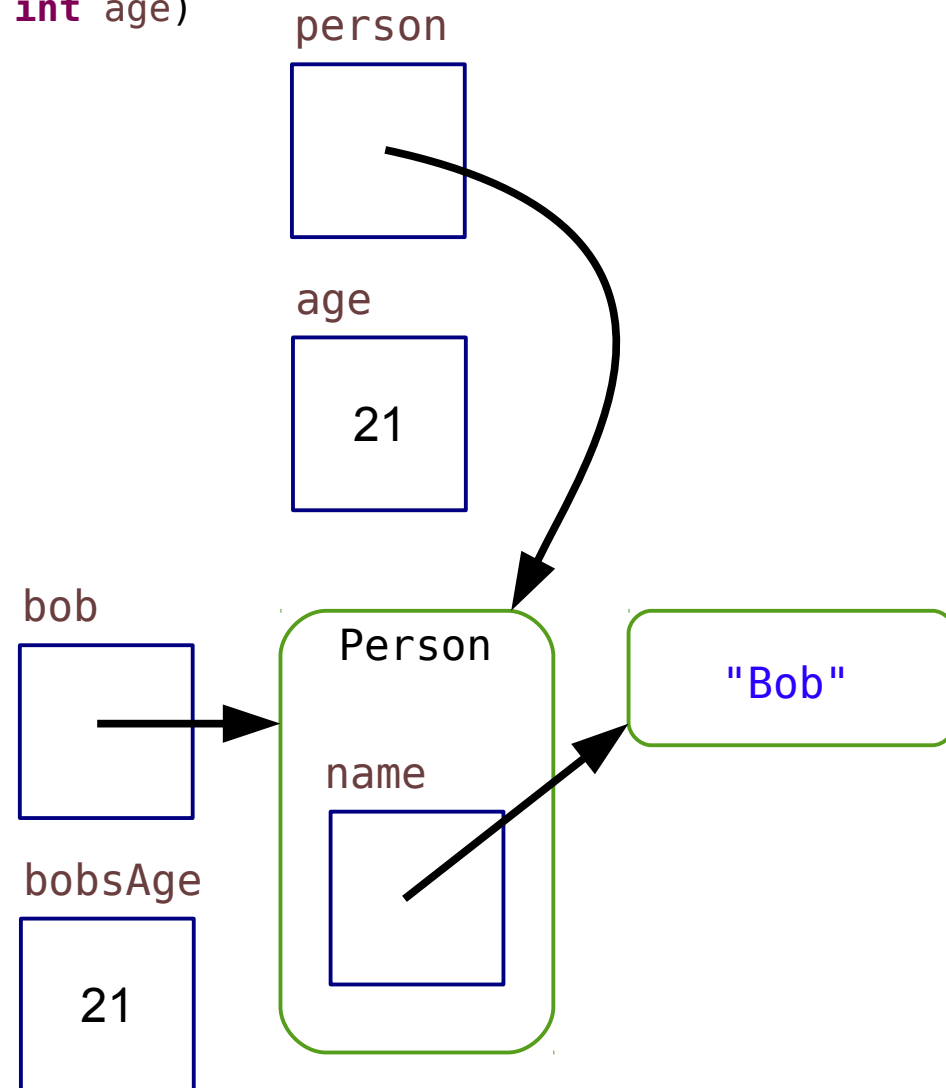
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    System.out.println(bob.getName());
    System.out.println(bobsAge);
}
```



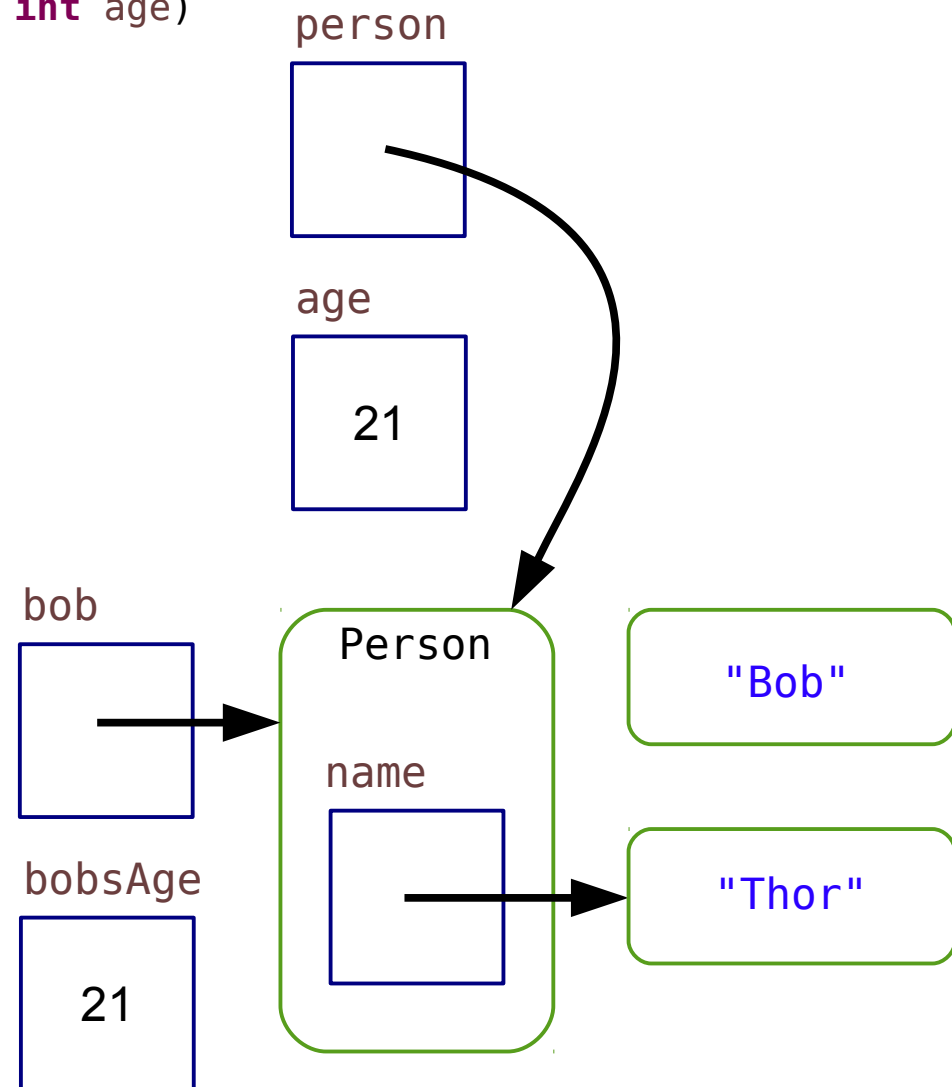
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# Passing Arguments

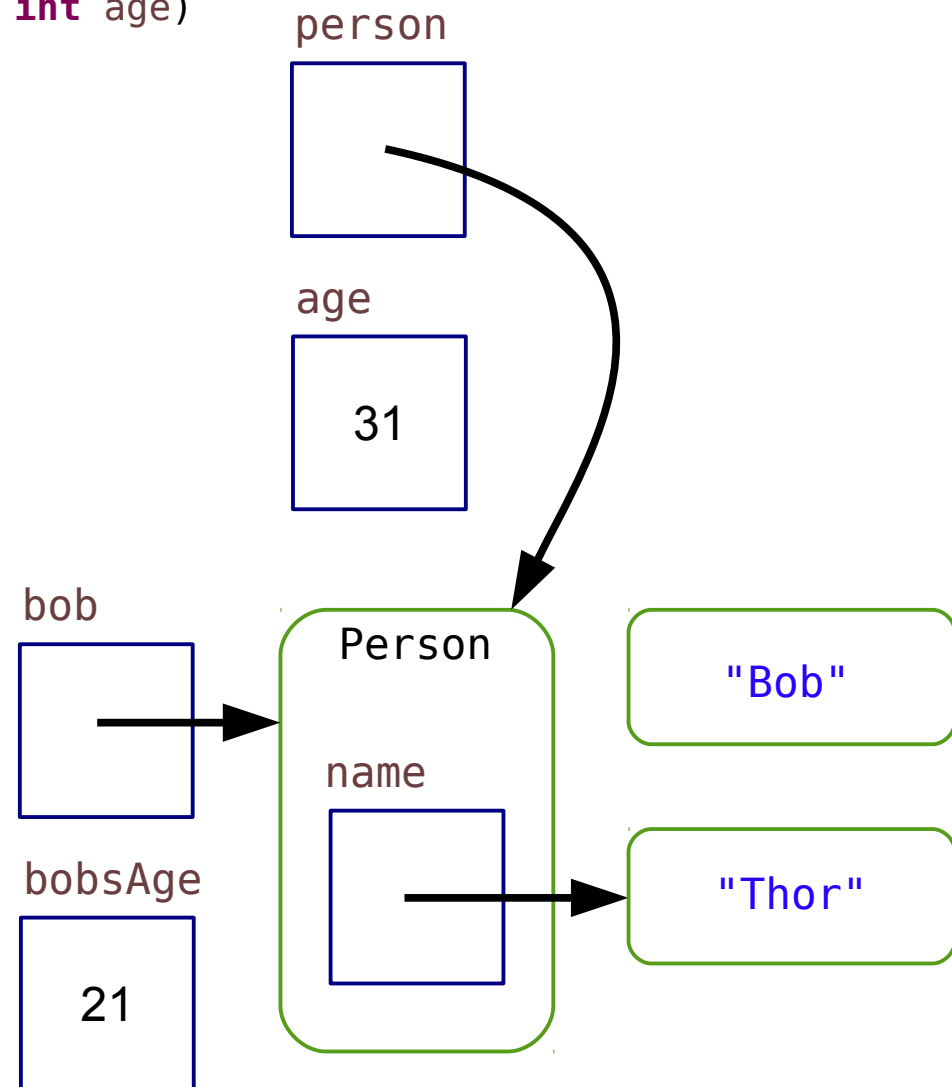
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