

# Java Actually: Section 2.7 Review Questions

## COMP SCI / SFWR ENG 2S03

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# Resource

All of the following material is adapted from:  
*Mughal, Khalid. Java actually : a comprehensive primer in programming. Australia: Course Technology/Cenage Learning, 2008.*

## 2.1 Printing to the terminal window

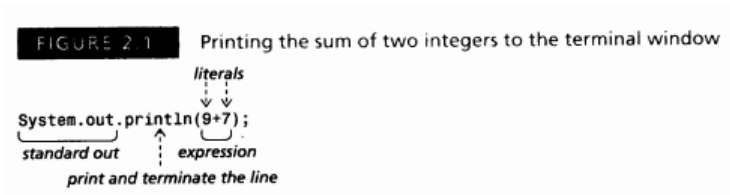
## └ Literals and Expressions

# Literals and Expressions

**Literal:** Value written directly in the source code (e.g. 9)

**Expression:** Always evaluates to a value (e.g.  $9 + 7$ )

**String (Literal):** Sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes (e.g. "The expression  $9 + 7$  evaluates to 16.")



# Addition and Concatenation

Plus (+) operator is used for **addition** and **concatenation**.

**Concatenation:** Contents of two strings appended (joined) resulting in a new string

```
System.out.println(1+1);  
System.out.println("Hello ,_my_name_is_"+"Natalie.");
```

↓

```
2  
Hello ,_my_name_is_Natalie.
```

## 2.1 Printing to the terminal window

## 2.7.1 Review Question

## 2.7.1 Review Question

What do you think the following method calls would print to the terminal window?

```
System.out.println(10+10+20);  
System.out.println("10+10 is "+20);  
System.out.println("10+10 is "+(10+10));  
System.out.println("10+10 is "+10+10);
```

## 2.7.1 Review Question

What do the method calls actually show?

```
System.out.println(10+10+20);
```

↓

```
40
```

## └ 2.1 Printing to the terminal window

## └ 2.7.1 Review Question

## 2.7.1 Review Question

```
System.out.println("10+10 is " + 20);
```



```
10+10 is 20
```



## └ 2.1 Printing to the terminal window

## └ 2.7.1 Review Question

## 2.7.1 Review Question

```
System.out.println("10+10 is " + (10+10));
```



```
10+10 is 20
```

## 2.1 Printing to the terminal window

## 2.7.1 Review Question

## 2.7.1 Review Question

```
System.out.println("10+10 is " + 10 + 10);
```



*Left to Right:* The string "10+10 is " is first concatenated with the string representation of the value 10, then the resulting string "10+10 is 10" is concatenated with the string representation of the value 10.



```
10+10 is 1010
```

# Choosing Names

Remember two things:

- 1 rules for what Java accepts as valid names
- 2 conventions for variable names

# Rules

Variable names:

- Can contain letters, digits, and underscores
- Cannot start with a digit
- Are case sensitive
- Cannot be keywords (e.g. `int`, `if`, `while`) (See Table B.1 on page 725 for complete list)

# Conventions

Variable names:

- Should not contain more than 15-20 characters
- Start with a lower-case letter and use all lower case letters except for the first letter of each consecutive word
- Except if they are constants, then use all upper-case letters with underscores to separate words
- See Tutorial 2 slides for more.

## 2.7.5 Review Question

Which of the following variable names are valid in Java? Which adhere to conventions? Which variables have meaningful names? Justify your answers.

- a) `minimum-Price`
- b) `minimumPrice`
- c) `XYZ`
- d) `xCoordinate`
- e) `y2k`
- f) `isDone`
- g) `numberOfDaysInALeapYear`
- h) `JDK_1_6_0`

## 2.7.5 Review Question

**a) minimum-Price**

Invalid. Variable names cannot contain dashes.

**b) minimumPrice**

Valid. Adheres to conventions. Meaningful.

**c) XYZ**

Valid. Adheres to conventions for a constant. Probably not meaningful.

**d) xCoordinate**

Valid. Adheres to conventions. Meaningful.

## 2.7.5 Review Question

### e) y2k

Valid. Does not use complete words. Might be meaningful (depends on context).

### f) isDone

Valid. Adheres to conventions. Meaningful.

### g) numberOfDaysInALeapYear

Valid. Too long.

### h) JDK\_1\_6\_0

Valid. Adheres to conventions for a constant. Probably not meaningful.



# printf()

```
printf( String format , Object ... args )
```

## format:

- Contains format specifications
- Determines how each subsequent value in the parameter args will be formatted and printed

**Object... args:** Method accepts zero or more parameters

# Format Specifications I

**Table 2.2 Format specifications in Java (Page 32)**

Parameter value	Format specification	Example value	String printed	Comment
Integer	<code>"%d"</code>	125	<code>"125"</code>	Occupies as many character places as needed.
	<code>"%6d"</code>	125	<code>" 125"</code>	Occupies six character places and is right-justified. The printed string is padded with spaces to the left.
	<code>"%02d"</code>	3	<code>"03"</code>	Occupies two character places and is padded with leading zeros.

# Format Specifications II

Parameter value	Format specification	Example value	String printed	Comment
Floating point value	<code>"%f"</code>	16.746	<code>"16.746000"</code>	Occupies as many character places as needed, but always includes six decimal places.
	<code>"%.2f"</code>	16.746	<code>"16.75"</code>	Occupies as many character places as needed, but includes only two decimal places.
	<code>"%8.2f"</code>	16.7466	<code>" 16.75"</code>	Occupies eight character places, including the decimal point, and uses two decimal places.

# Format Specifications III

Parameter value	Format specification	Example value	String printed	Comment
String	<code>"%s"</code>	<code>"Hi!"</code>	<code>"Hi!"</code>	Occupies as many character places as are needed.
	<code>"%12s"</code>	<code>"Hi Dude!"</code>	<code>" Hi Dude!"</code>	Occupies twelve character places and is right-justified.
	<code>"%-12s"</code>	<code>"Hi Dude!"</code>	<code>"Hi Dude! "</code>	Occupies twelve character places and is left-justified.
Linefeed	<code>"%n"</code>	(none)	(none)	Moves the cursor to the next line in the terminal window.

# printf(): Example

The following calls to the printf() method:

```
System.out.printf("Player\\Game░░░░░░░░░░%6d%6d%6d%n",
1,░2,░3);
System.out.printf("%-20s%6d%6d%6d%n",░"F.░Reshmann",
320,░160,░235);
System.out.printf("%-20s%6d%6d%6d%n",░"A.░King",
1250,░1875,░2500);
```

will generate this tabular printout of game results:

Player\Game	1	2	3
F. Reshmann	320	160	235
A. King	1250	1875	2500

## 2.7.11 Review Question

Use the `System.out.printf()` method to print the following values:

- a) A six-digit integer, including the sign, e.g. 123456 as +123456.
- b) The floating-point value 123456789.3837 in scientific notation, i.e. as 1.234568e+08.
- c) The string "We are 100% motivated to learn Java!".
- d) The number 1024 as a right-justified eight-digit integer, i.e. as 00001024.

## 2.7.11 Review Question

a) A six-digit integer, including the sign, e.g. 123456 as +123456.

```
System.out.printf("%+6d", 123456);
```

↓

```
+123456
```

## 2.7.11 Review Question

b) The floating-point value 123456789.3837 in scientific notation, i.e. as 1.234568e+08.

```
System.out.printf("%e", 123456789.3837);
```

↓

```
1.234568e+08
```



## 2.7.11 Review Question

c) The string "We are 100% motivated to learn Java!".

```
System.out.printf( "%s%d%%s" , "We are" , 100 , " motivated  
to learn Java!" );
```



```
We are 100% motivated to learn Java!
```

## 2.7.11 Review Question

d) The number 1024 as a right-justified eight-digit integer, i.e. as 00001024.

```
System.out.printf("%08d", 1024);
```

↓

```
00001024
```