

1.4 Assignment Statements and Input

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 9 marks**

KEY WORDS assignment 赋值 • input 输入 • assignment operator 赋值运算符 • variable 变量
• expression 表达式

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **assignment statements and input**.

You must be able to:

- use the **assignment operator** 赋值运算符 `=` to store an expression's value
- understand that assignment **replaces** the old value of a variable
- trace how a variable's value changes across assignments
- read user **input** 输入 with a **Scanner**

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ Assignment

`variable = expression;` evaluates the right side and stores it in the variable, **replacing** the old value. The left side must be the variable; the right side is the expression.

■ Tracing

```
int x = 4;
x = x + 3;    // x is now 7
```

■ Input

A **Scanner** reads values typed by the user, e.g. `int n = sc.nextInt();`.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the assignment operator does. [1]

2.2 Trace: `int y = 10; y = y * 2; y = y - 5;`. State the final value of `y`. [2]

2.3 Name the class commonly used to read user input. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 After `int a = 3; a = 8;`, the value of `a` is [1]

- | | |
|---|----|
| A | 3 |
| B | 8 |
| C | 11 |
| D | 5 |

3.2 In `x = y + 2;`, the left side is [1]

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A | the expression |
| B | the variable being assigned |
| C | a method call |
| D | program output |

3.3 Trace: `int n = 5; n = n + 1; n = n * 3;`.

- (a) State the value of `n` after `n = n + 1`. [1]
- (b) State the value of `n` after `n = n * 3`. [1]
- (c) Name the class used to read input. [1]