

## DATA

```
int x = 70; // Initialize
x = 30; // Change value
```

```
var x : int = 70; // Initialize
x = 30; // Change value
```

```
// without setting the type you are asking
for trouble
```

```
var x = 71;
x -= 0.1; // x is now 70
```

```
float x = 70.0;
x = 30.0;
```

```
var x : float = 70.0;
x = 30.0;
```

```
int x = int(3.14); // explicit cast
// x is 3
```

```
var x : int = 3.14; // dynamic cast
// x is 3
```

```
// public variable
public int x = 20;
```

```
// editable in Inspector
var x : int = 20;
```

```
// private, hidden variable
private int y = 30;
```

```
// hidden from the Inspector.
private var y : int = 30;
```

```
// static variable belongs to class
static public int z = 14;
```

```
// this is now a global variable
static var theglobalvar : int = 14;
```

```
// use the script file name to access
MyScriptFileName.theglobalvar++;
```

```
int[] a = new int[3];
a[0] = 12; // Assign
int l = a.length;
```

```
var a = int[3];
a[0] = 12; // Assign
var l = a.length;
```

```
// JavaScript also has a unique Array
Object
```

```
var a = new Array();
a.push("hello");
print(a[0]); // prints hello
```

```
// It allows for some interesting tricks
```

```
var dog = {"color" : "brown",
           "size" : "large"};
print( dog["color"] ); // prints brown
print( dog["size"] ); // prints large
```

## Processing (Java)

```
ArrayList a = new ArrayList();  
a.add(new Type(10));  
SomeType t = (SomeType)a.get(i);  
a.remove(i);
```

## Unity (JavaScript via Mono)

```
var a = new ArrayList();  
a.Add(something);  
var t : SomeType = a[i];  
a.RemoveAt(i);
```

```
PVector temp = new PVector(1,2,3);  
temp.x = 14;  
temp.normalize();
```

```
var temp : Vector3 = Vector3(1,2,3);  
temp.x = 14;  
temp[1] = -37;  
// same as temp.y = -37  
temp.Normalize();
```

## CONTROL

```
for(int i = 20; i < 50; i ++){  
}
```

```
for(var i : int = 20; i < 50; i++){  
}
```

```
if(c == 1){  
}
```

```
if(c == 1){  
}
```

```
if((c >= 4) && (c <= 32)){  
}
```

```
if((c >= 4) && (c <= 32)){  
}
```

```
String s = "Test"
```

```
var s : String = "Test"
```

```
if(s.equals("Test") == true){  
  // it's true  
}
```

```
if(s == "Test"){  
  // it's true  
}
```

## STRUCTURE

```
// comment  
/* long  
comment*/
```

```
// comment  
/* long  
comment*/
```

```
void setup()  
{  
  // I run at the start  
}
```

```
function Start()  
{  
  // I run at the start  
}
```

## Processing (Java)

```
void draw()
{
    // I run every frame
}
```

```
void myFunction(float f)
{
}
```

```
myFunction(88888454);
```

```
float getHalf(float num)
{
    return num / 2.0;
}
```

```
float test = getHalf(354676.3);
```

```
void myFunction()
{
    {
        // brackets allow for scoping
        int x = 14;
    }
    // x no longer exists at this point
    // we can create a new x
    {
        int x = 7;
    }
}
```

## Unity (JavaScript via Mono)

```
function Update()
{
    // I run every frame
}

function FixedUpdate()
{
    // I run at a fixed time step
    // used for physics
}
```

```
function myFunction(f : float)
{
}
```

```
myFunction(88888454);
```

```
function getHalf(num : float) : float
{
    return num / 2.0;
}
```

```
var test : float = getHalf(354676.3);
```

```
function myFunction()
{
    // scope exists at function level
    // extra brackets will cause error
    var x : int = 14;

    // x only destroyed at end of function
    // variables must be reused
    x = 7;
}
```

## Processing (Java)

```
void setup()
{
  for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
  }

  for(int i = -50; i < 50; i++){
  }
}
```

## Unity (JavaScript via Mono)

```
function Start()
{
  for(var i : int = 0; i < 100; i++){
  }

  for(var i : int = -50; i < 50; i++){
    // ERROR HERE
  }
}

/* as all variables are local the above
will throw an error on the second for loop.
Unity will already have a variable called i
in Start */

function Start()
{
  for(var i : int = 0; i < 100; i++){
  }

  for(i = -50; i < 50; i++){
    // This will work
  }
}
```