

Open a file or drop files here to open them.

Find Actions Ctrl+3

Show Key Assist Ctrl+Shift+L

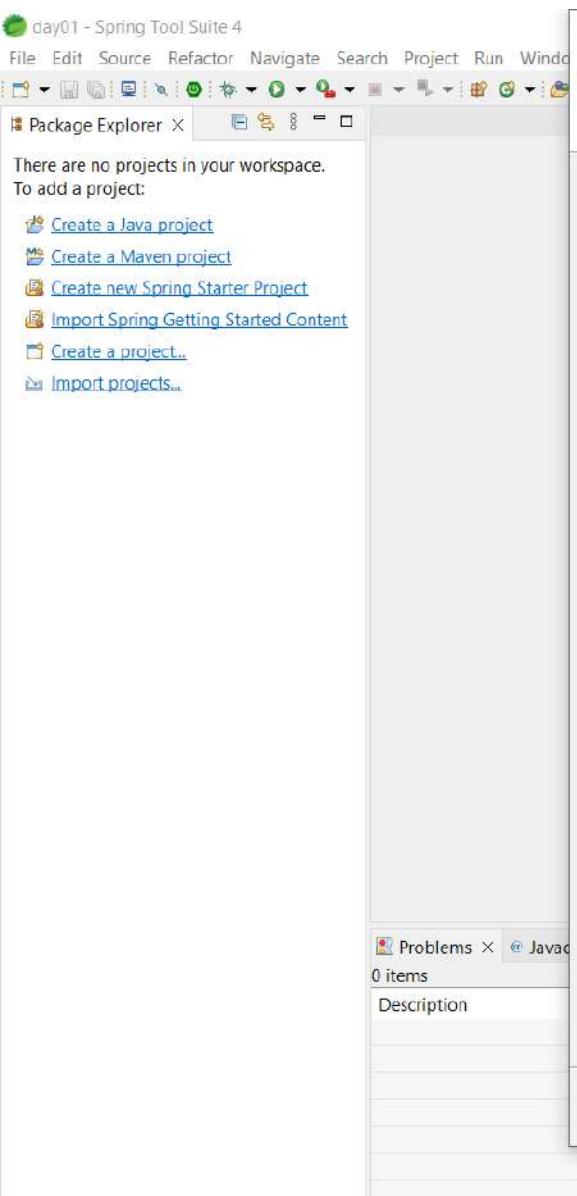
New Ctrl+N

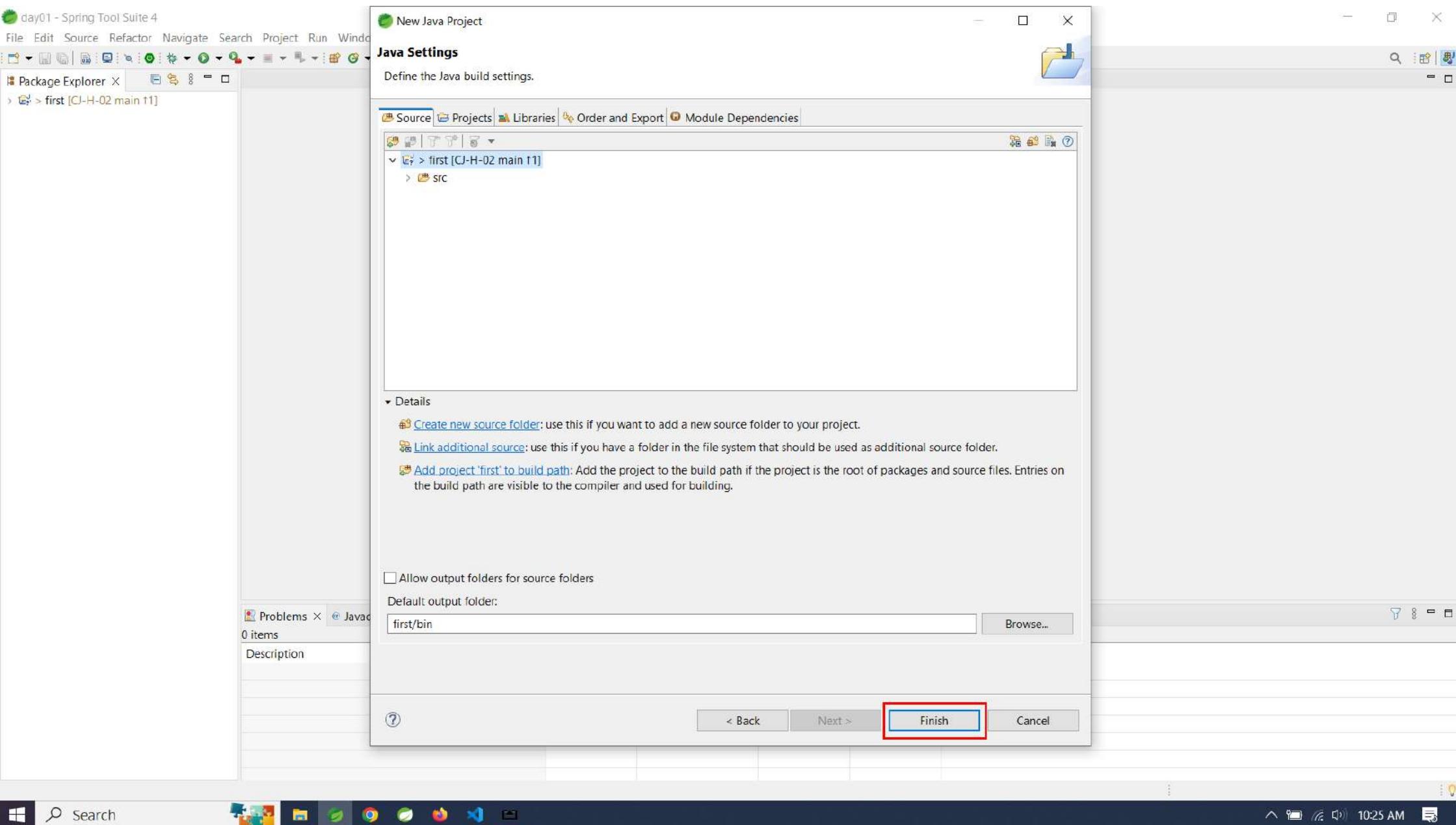
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Problems X Javadoc Declaration

0 items

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type





File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]

src

New >

- Java Project
- Maven Project
- Spring Starter Project
- Import Spring Getting Started Content
- Project...

Class

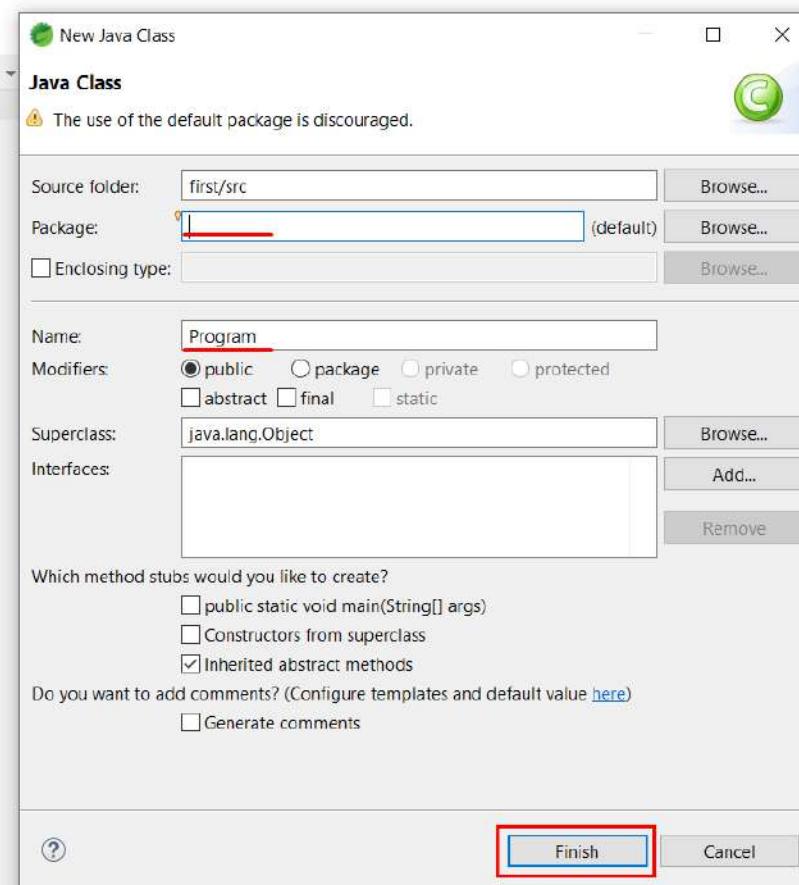
- Interface
- Enum
- Record
- Annotation
- Source Folder
- Java Working Set
- Folder
- File
- Untitled Text File
- JUnit Test Case

Other... Ctrl+N

Find Actions Ctrl+3
Show Key Assist Ctrl+Shift+L
New Ctrl+N
Open Type Ctrl+Shift+T

src - first

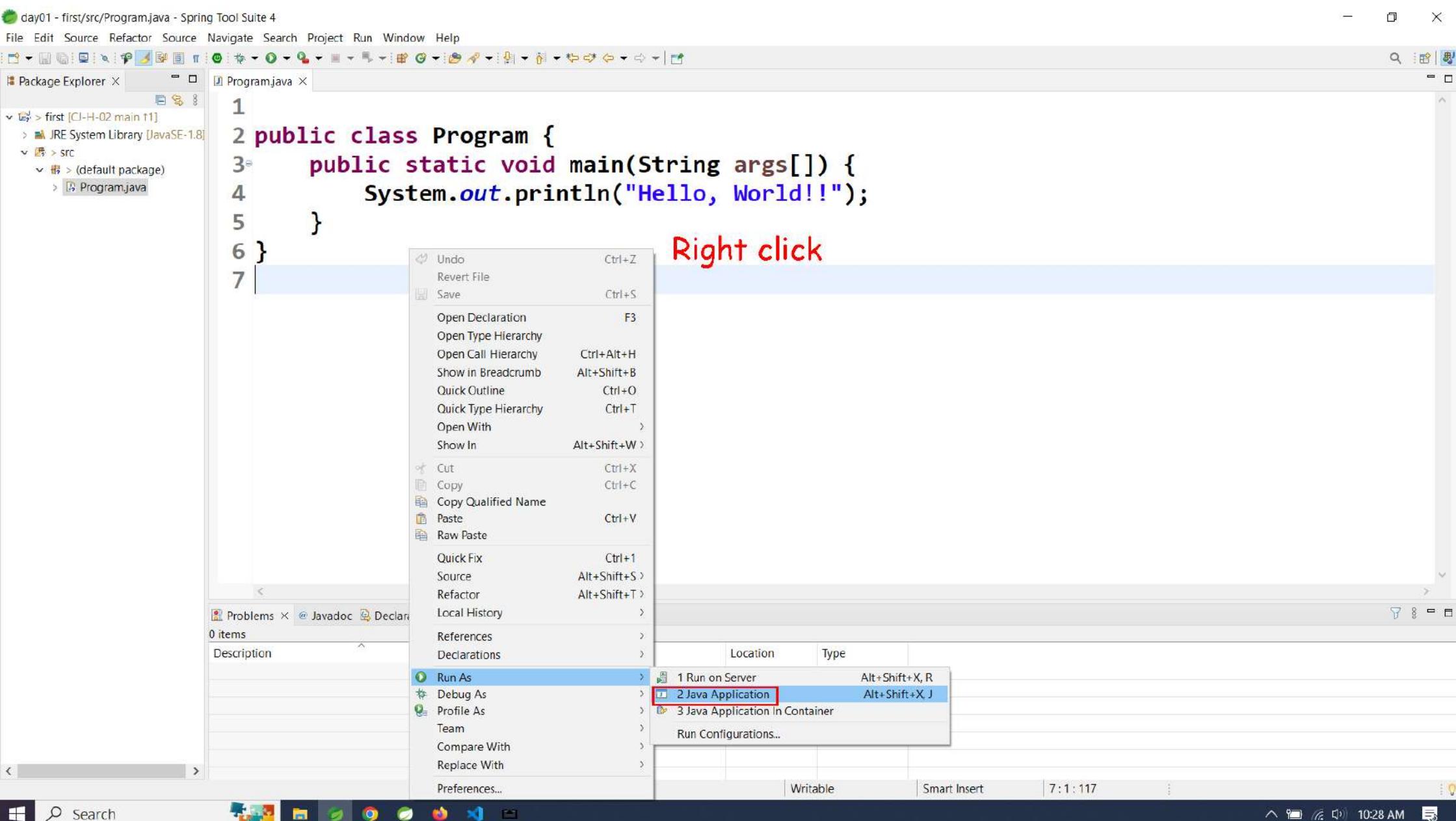
Search 10:26 AM

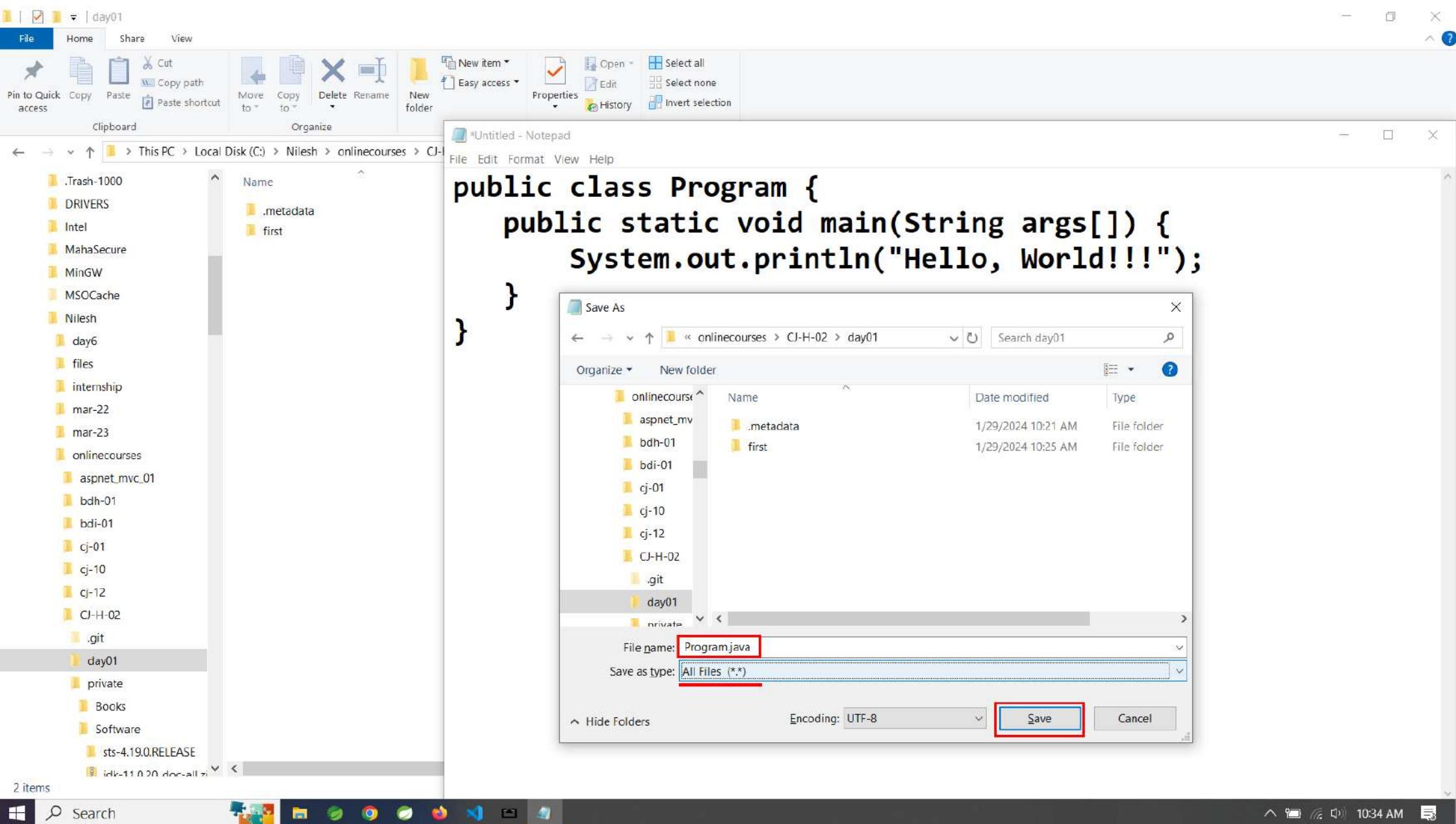


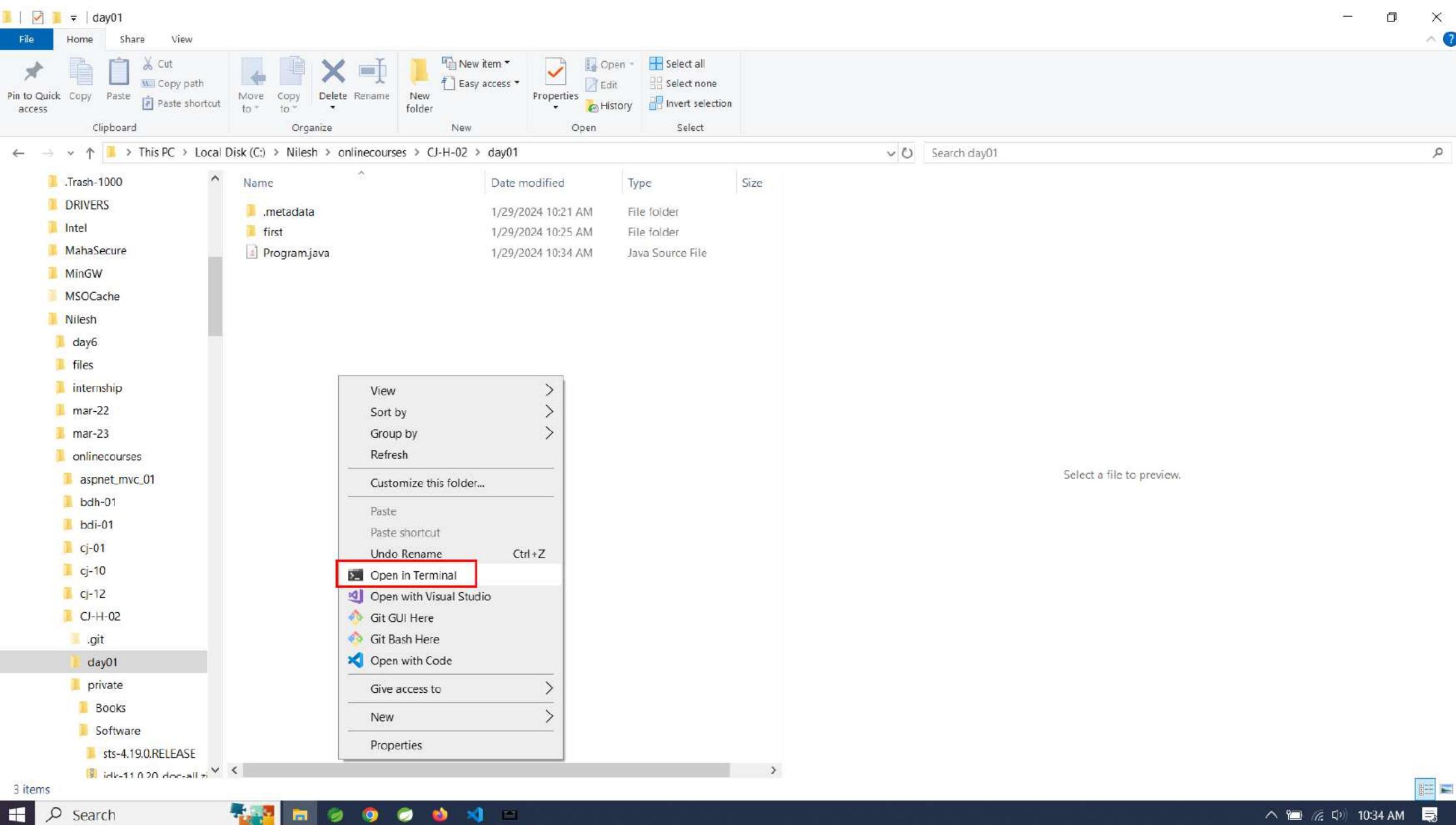
Problems X Javadoc Declaration

0 items

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type







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Pin to Quick access Copy Paste Cut Copy path Move to Copy to Delete Rename New folder New item Open Easy access Properties Select all Open Edit Select none History Invert selection

Clipboard Organize New Open Select

This PC Local Disk (C:) Nilesh onlinecourses CJ-H-02 day01

.Trash-1000 .metadata first Program.class Program.java

javac --> Java compiler
java --> Java application launcher

Windows PowerShell Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell <https://aka.ms/pscore6>

```
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> javac Program.java ← Compiles Java source code into Java byte code (.class file)
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01>
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> java Program
Hello, World!!!
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> | ← Executes Java program/class.
```

4 items

Search Books Software sts-4.19.0.RELEASE ijk-1.1.0-20_drc-all.zip

10:35 AM

In Java, every data/function must be inside some class.

class is accessible (outside the package).

```
1 public class Program {  
2     public static void main(String args[]) {  
3         System.out.println("Hello, World!!");  
4     }  
5 }  
6 }
```

System - is a class
java.lang.System
out - static field in
method is
accessible
outside
the class.
System class.
out is object of
PrintStream class.

System.out -- to display output
on terminal/console (stdout).

println() -- method in PrintStream
class to display message/values.

entry-point of the java appln i.e. JVM
begin app execution from
this method.

void - return type - method doesn't
return any value.

String[] args - cmd line args i.e. values
given on cmdline while executing
program (if any).

e.g. > java Program arg1 arg2 arg3

static - belongs to the class (not obj)
to be called with class name (without
object of the class).

JVM calls main() method without
creating object of the class.

Java is Object Oriented.
=====

Basic OOP concepts

- * class
- * object

class:

- user defined data type
(like struct in C)
- fields + methods
- logical entity = blueprint
of the object

object:

- instance/var of class
- physical entity (allocated
on heap)



```

1
2 /**
3  * Write a Program to calculate area of rectangle.
4 */
5
6 public class Program {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         // variable declarations
9         double length = 10.0, breadth = 5.5, area;
10        // area calculation
11        area = length * breadth;
12        // print result
13        System.out.println("Area = " + area);
14        System.out.printf("Area = %f\n", area);
15    }
16 }
17

```

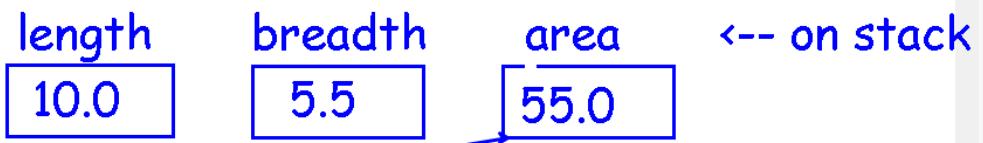
Java is strongly typed language.

Basic data types: int, float, double, char, ...

int -- whole numbers

double -- decimal/fractional numbers

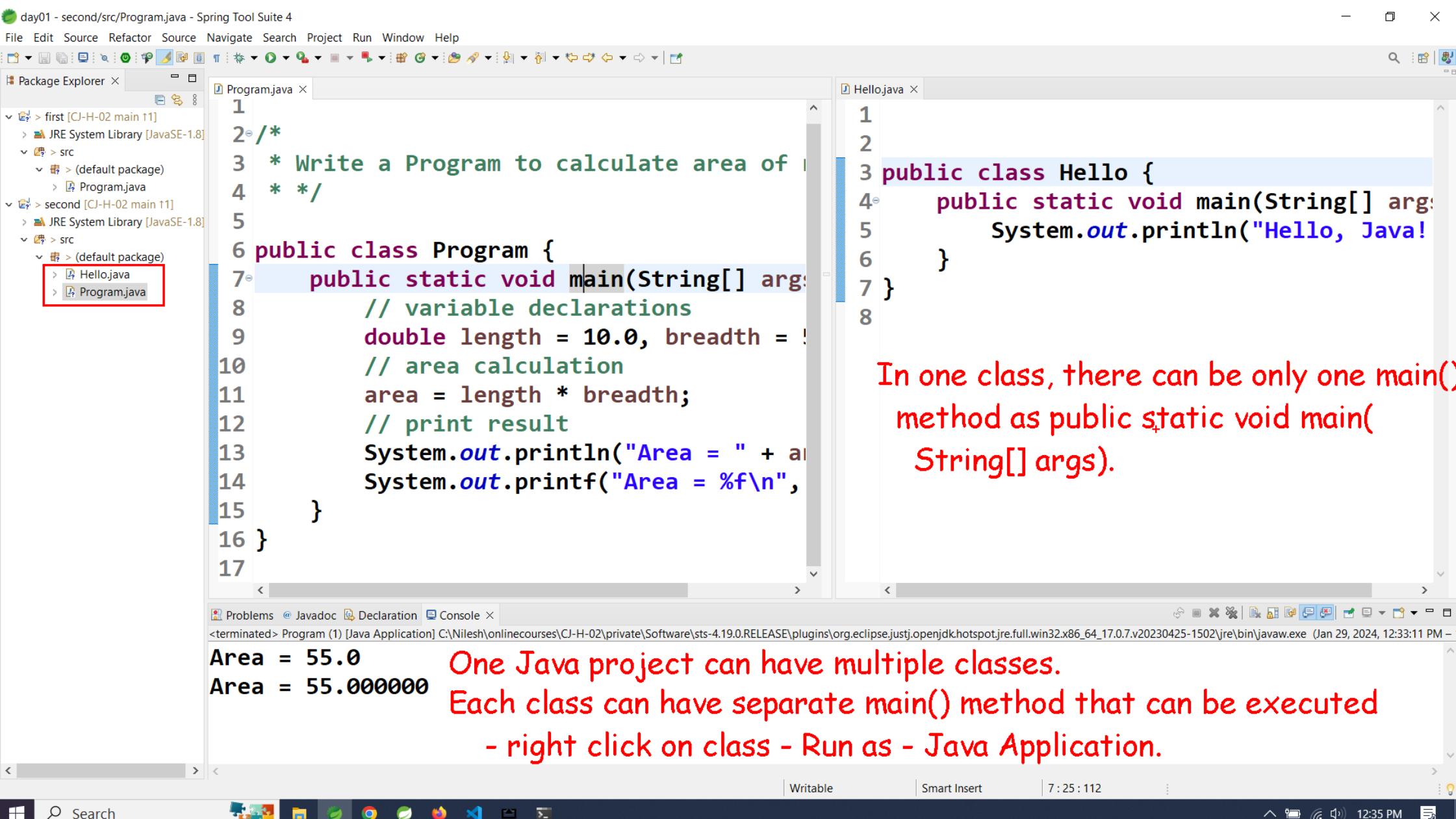
char -- characters



Can print values just by string concatenation

`System.out.println("len:"+length+"br:"+breadth+
"area:"+area);`

printf() can print values using format specifier
e.g. %d for int, %f for double, %s for String



day01 - second/src/Program.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Source Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X

Program.java X

```
1
2 /*
3  * Write a Program to calculate area of
4  * */
5
6 public class Program {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         // variable declarations
9         double length = 10.0, breadth = 5.5;
10        // area calculation
11        area = length * breadth;
12        // print result
13        System.out.println("Area = " + area);
14        System.out.printf("Area = %f\n",
15    }
16 }
17 }
```

Hello.java X

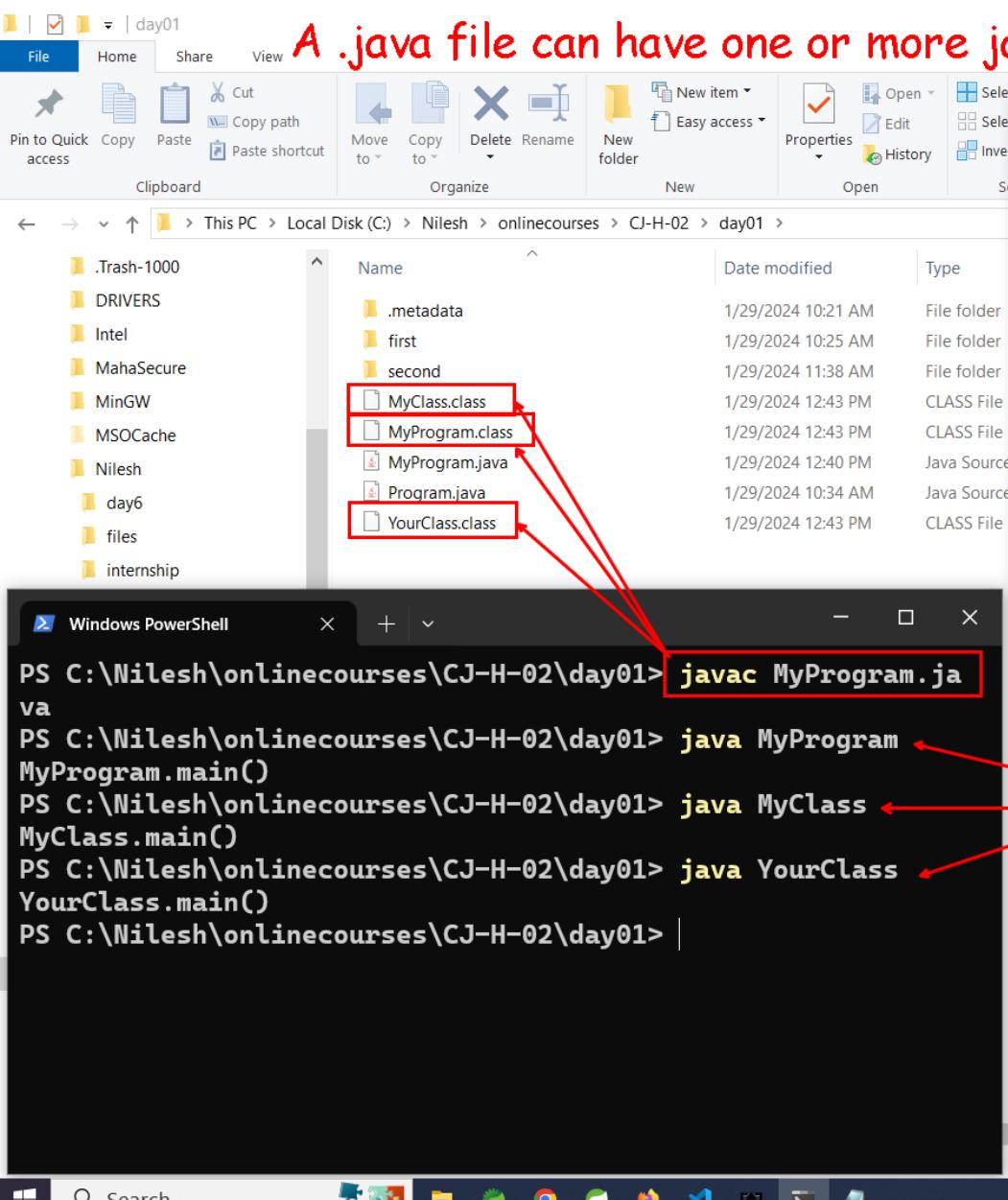
```
1
2
3 public class Hello {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         System.out.println("Hello, Java!");
6     }
7 }
8 }
```

In one class, there can be only one main() method as public static void main(String[] args).

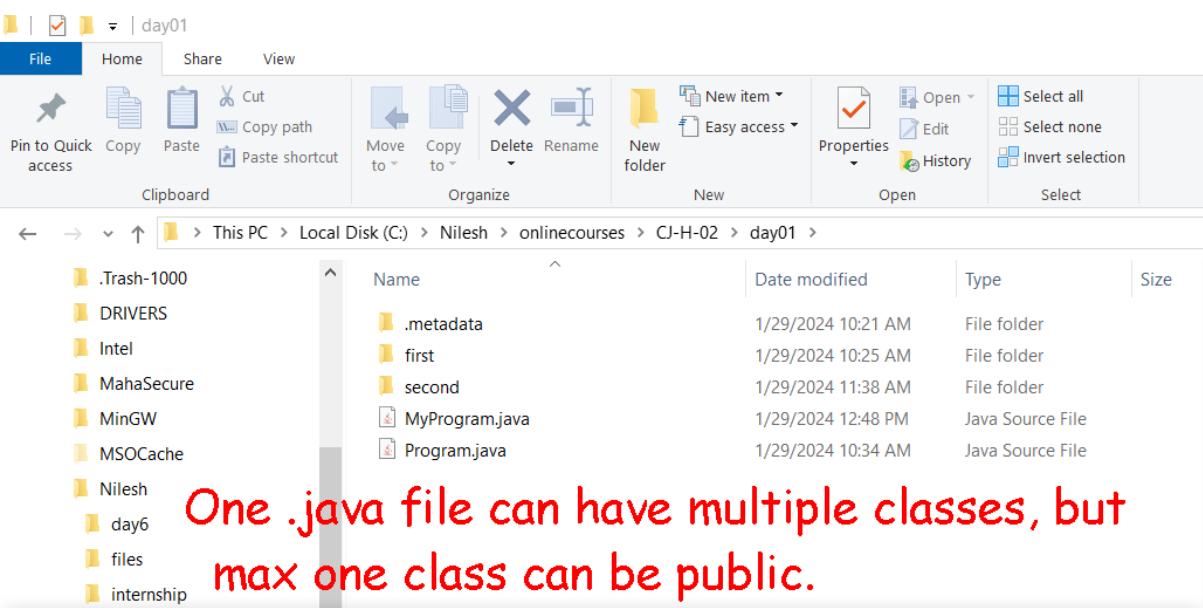
Area = 55.0
Area = 55.000000

One Java project can have multiple classes.
Each class can have separate main() method that can be executed
- right click on class - Run as - Java Application.

A .java file can have one or more java classes. When compiled one .class is created for each java class.



```
class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("MyClass.main()");  
    }  
}  
  
class YourClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("YourClass.main()  
    }  
}  
There can be separate main() in each Java class.  
It should be executed with separate "java" cmd.  
  
class MyProgram {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("MyProgram.main()  
    }  
}
```



One .java file can have multiple classes, but max one class can be public.

```
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> javac MyProgram.java
MyProgram.java:1: error: class MyClass is public, should be declared
in a file named MyClass.java
public class MyClass {
^

MyProgram.java:7: error: class YourClass is public, should be declare
d in a file named YourClass.java
public class YourClass {
^

2 errors
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01>
```

```
MyProgram.java - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

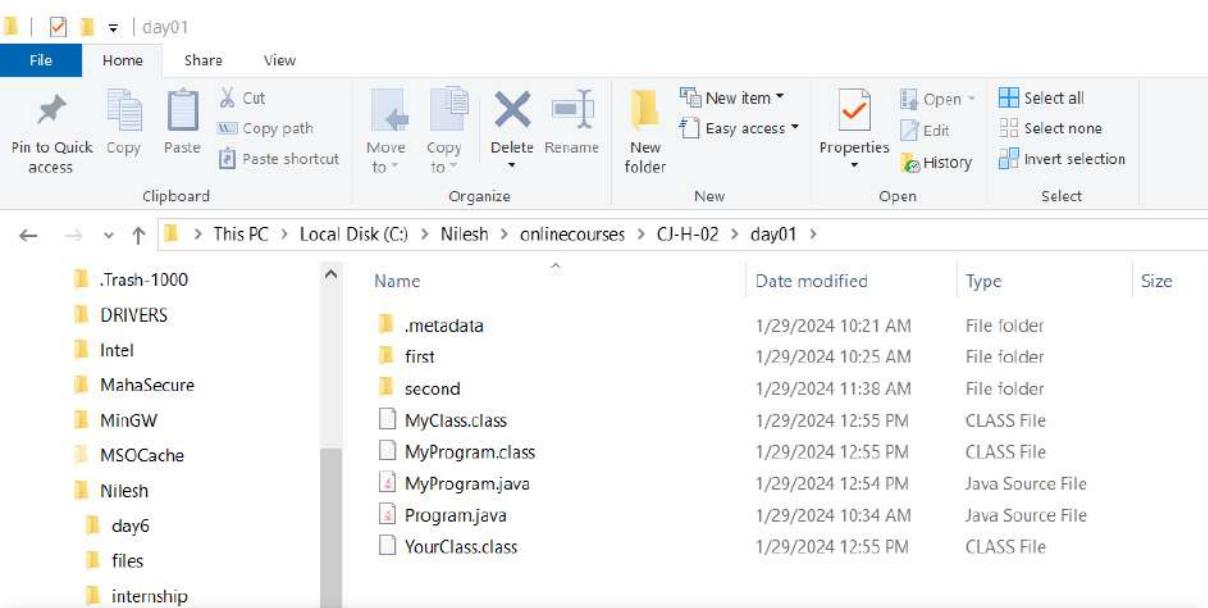
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyClass.main()");
    }
}

public class YourClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("YourClass.main()");
    }
}

public class MyProgram {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyProgram.main()");
    }
}
```

Also, name of public class must be same as name of .java file.

Multiple public classes should be written in multiple .java files.



```
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> javac MyProgram.java
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> no error.
```

```
MyProgram.java - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyClass.main()");
    }
}

class YourClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("YourClass.main()");
    }
}

public class MyProgram {      file name.
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyProgram.main()");
    }
}
```

only one public class = name same as
public class MyProgram { file name.

```
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01> javac Program.java
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01>
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01> java Program
Hello, Java!!
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01>
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01> |
```

CLASSPATH variable stores set of directories separated by ; (on windows) or : (on Linux). It helps Java tools (like compiler, app launcher, debugger, etc) and JVM to locate java classes and java packages. These tools/JVM auto search java classes in all directories given in **CLASSPATH** variable.

By default CLASSPATH is not set. In this case, java classes/packages are located in current dir.



bin

File Home Share View

Pin to Quick access Copy Paste Move to Copy to Delete Rename New folder New item Easy access Properties Open Select all Select none Invert selection

Clipboard Organize New Open Select

This PC Local Disk (C:) Nilesh onlinecourses CJ-H-02 day02 demo01 bin

Name Date modified Type Size

bdh-01
bdi-01
cj-01
cj-10
Program.class 1/30/2024 10:18 AM CLASS File 1 KB

Search bin

Command Prompt

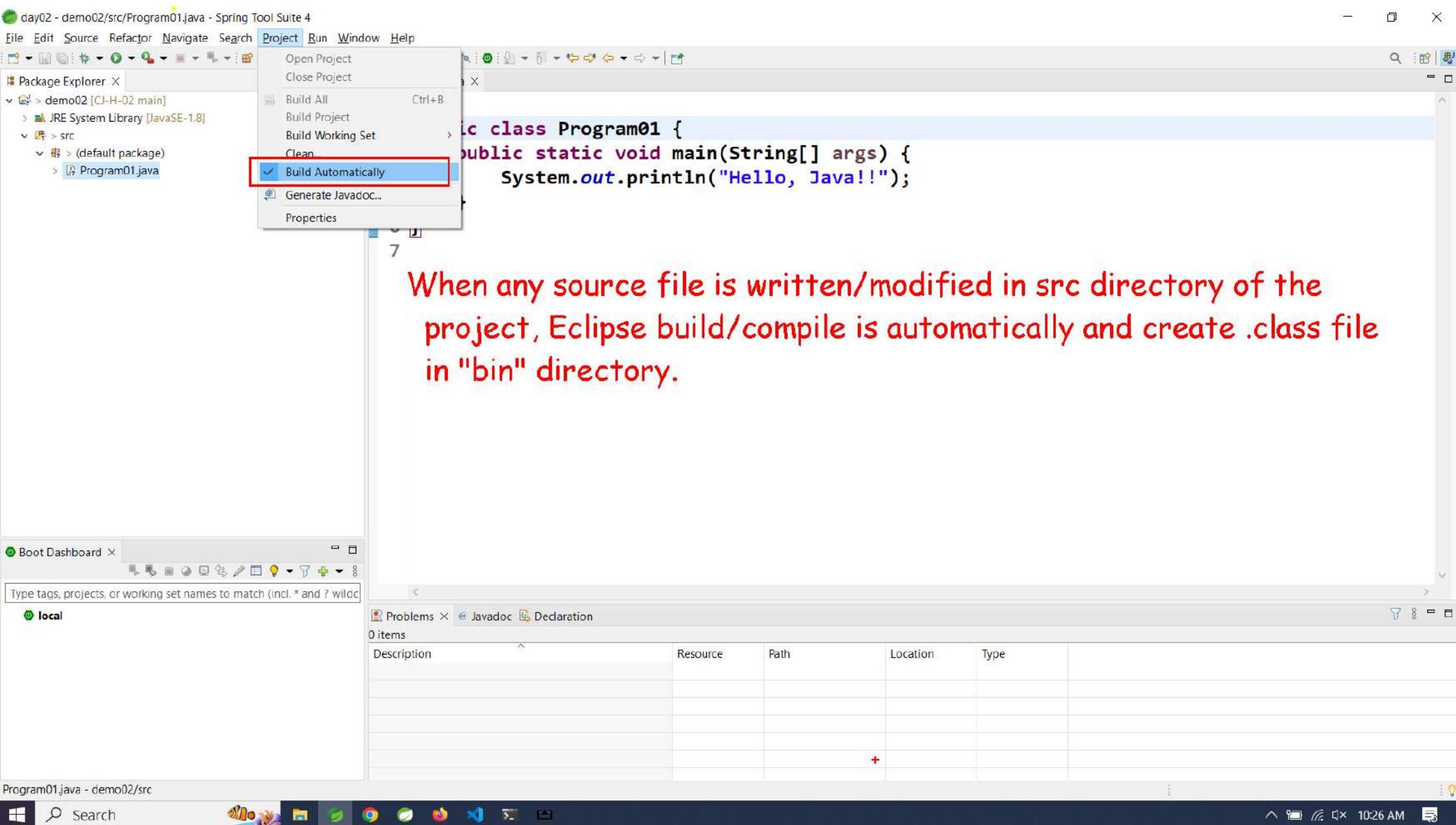
```
C:\Users\Nilesh>cd C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>javac -d ..\bin Program.java
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>java Program
Error: Could not find or load main class Program
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: Program
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>set CLASSPATH
Environment variable CLASSPATH not defined
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>set CLASSPATH=../bin
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>set CLASSPATH
CLASSPATH=../bin
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day02\demo01\src>java Program
Hello, Java!!
```

produce output .class file in given dir.

since CLASSPATH is not set, it will search Program class in current directory. Raise ClassNotFoundException.

set the CLASSPATH to dir in which our .class file is stored.

now Java app launcher can auto find Program class and execute



When any source file is written/modified in src directory of the project, Eclipse build/compile is automatically and create .class file in "bin" directory.

day02 - demo02/src/Program02.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X Program01.java Program02.java

```
1
2 public class Program02 {
3     // main() entry point -- called by JVM
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         System.out.println("main() entry-point function");
6         Program02.main(22, 7);
7         Program02.main();
8     }
9     // overloaded main() with two int args
10    public static void main(int x, int y) {
11        System.out.println("main() with two int arguments");
12    }
13    // overloaded main() with no args
14    public static void main() {
15        System.out.println("main() with no arguments");
16    }
17 }
```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X

<terminated> Program02 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 30, 2024, 10:32:17 AM – 10:32:17 AM) [pid: 10560]

main() entry-point function
main() with two int arguments
main() with no arguments

Search Writable Smart Insert 13 : 33 : 389

in Java, multiple methods in same scope can have same name but different arguments.
This is called as "method overload".

main() method can also be overloaded

However, JVM can only execute
public static void main(String[] a);

day02 - demo02/src/Program03.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X Program01.java Program02.java Program03.java X

```
1
2 public class Program03 {
3     public static void Main(String[] args) {
4         System.out.println("Hello, Java!");
5     }
6 }
7
```

In Java all method/var names are case sensitive.
Main() is not entry-point.

When executed from command line, will raise error i.e. main() not found.,

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X

No consoles to display at this time.

day02 - demo03/src/Program02.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer Program01.java Program02.java

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Program02 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // input user name, roll, and marks from user and display it back
6         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
7         System.out.print("Enter roll: ");
8         int roll = sc.nextInt(); ← 7+enter (\n)
9         System.out.print("Enter name: ");
10        String name = sc.nextLine(); ← Read until \n, but prev \n is already in input
11        System.out.print("Enter marks: ");
12        double marks = sc.nextDouble();
13
14        System.out.println("Name: " + name);
15        System.out.println("Roll: " + roll);
16        System.out.println("Marks: " + marks);
17    }
18 }
```

remains in input buffer.

7+enter (\n)

Read until \n, but prev \n is already in input
buffer, so further input not taken.
The "name" is empty String/.

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console

<terminated> Program02 (1) [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 30, 2024, 11:01:17 AM – 11:01:36 AM) [pid: 11596]

Enter roll: 7
Enter name: Enter marks: 99.9
Name: ← Name was not input from user.
Roll: 7
Marks: 99.9

Search

11:02 AM

day02 - demo03/src/Program02.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer Program01.java Program02.java

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Program02 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // input user name, roll, and marks from user and display it back
6         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
7         System.out.print("Enter roll: ");
8         int roll = sc.nextInt();
9         System.out.print("Enter name: ");
10        //String name = sc.nextLine();
11        String name = sc.next(); ← Doesn't skip due to \n,
12        System.out.print("Enter marks: ");
13        double marks = sc.nextDouble();
14
15        System.out.println("Name: " + name);
16        System.out.println("Roll: " + roll);
17        System.out.println("Marks: " + marks);
18    }
}
```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

terminated > Program02 (1) [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 30, 2024, 11:06:19 AM – 11:06:44 AM) [pid: 13772]

```
Enter roll: 7
Enter name: JamesBond
Enter marks: 99.9
Name: JamesBond
Roll: 7
Marks: 99.9
```

Search 11:06 AM

day02 - demo03/src/Program02.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer Program01.java Program02.java

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Program02 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // input user name, roll, and marks from user and display it back
6         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
7         System.out.print("Enter roll: ");
8         int roll = sc.nextInt(); // user inputs 7 + \n. 7 is assigned to roll. \n remains in input buffer.
9         System.out.print("Enter name: ");
10        sc.nextLine(); // reads \n from input buffer and discard it (not assigned to any var).
11        String name = sc.nextLine(); // reads user input with spaces until \n e.g. James Bond
12        //String name = sc.next();
13        System.out.print("Enter marks: ");
14        double marks = sc.nextDouble(); // user inputs 99.9 + \n. 99.9 is assigned to marks. \n remains in input buffer.
15
16        System.out.println("Name: " + name);
17        System.out.println("Roll: " + roll);
18        System.out.println("Marks: " + marks);
```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

terminated > Program02 (1) [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 30, 2024, 11:09:51 AM – 11:10:00 AM) [pid: 12364]

```
Enter roll: 7
Enter name: James Bond
Enter marks: 99.9
Name: James Bond
Roll: 7
Marks: 99.9
```

Search

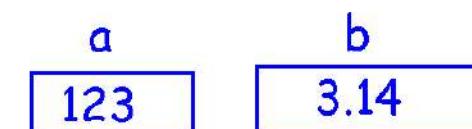
- * Java is strictly type checked language
- * In java, data types are classified as
 - * Primitive types or Value types
 - * Non-primitive types or Reference

Data types

- Primitive types (Value types)
 - Boolean: boolean
 - Character: char
 - Integral: byte, short, int, long
 - Floating-point: float, double

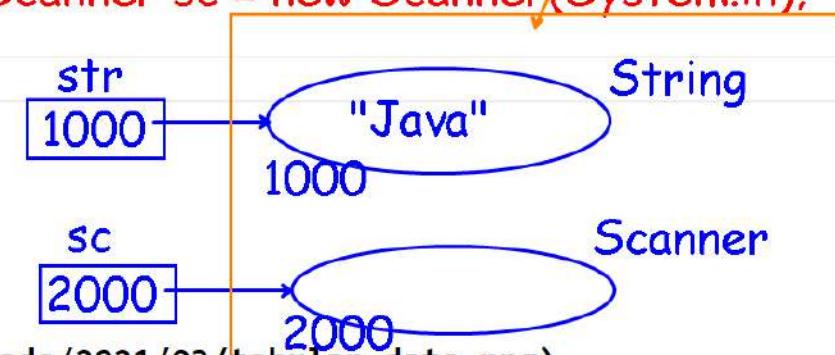
- Non-Primitive types (Reference types)
 - class e.g. String, Scanner
 - interface
 - enum
 - Array

```
int a = 123;  
double b = 3.14;
```



```
String str = "Java";
```

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```



Actual objects
+
always in Heap.

* ![Data Types](https://tutorialshut.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/tabular-data.png)

* Widening: We can convert state of object of narrower type into wider type, it is called as "widening".

Jaya

```
int num1 = 10;
```

- Rule 1: Arithmetic operation involving byte, short automatically promoted to int.
- Rule 2: Arithmetic operation involving int and long promoted to long.
- Rule 3: Arithmetic operation involving float and long promoted to float.
- Rule 4: Arithmetic operation involving double and any other type promoted to double.

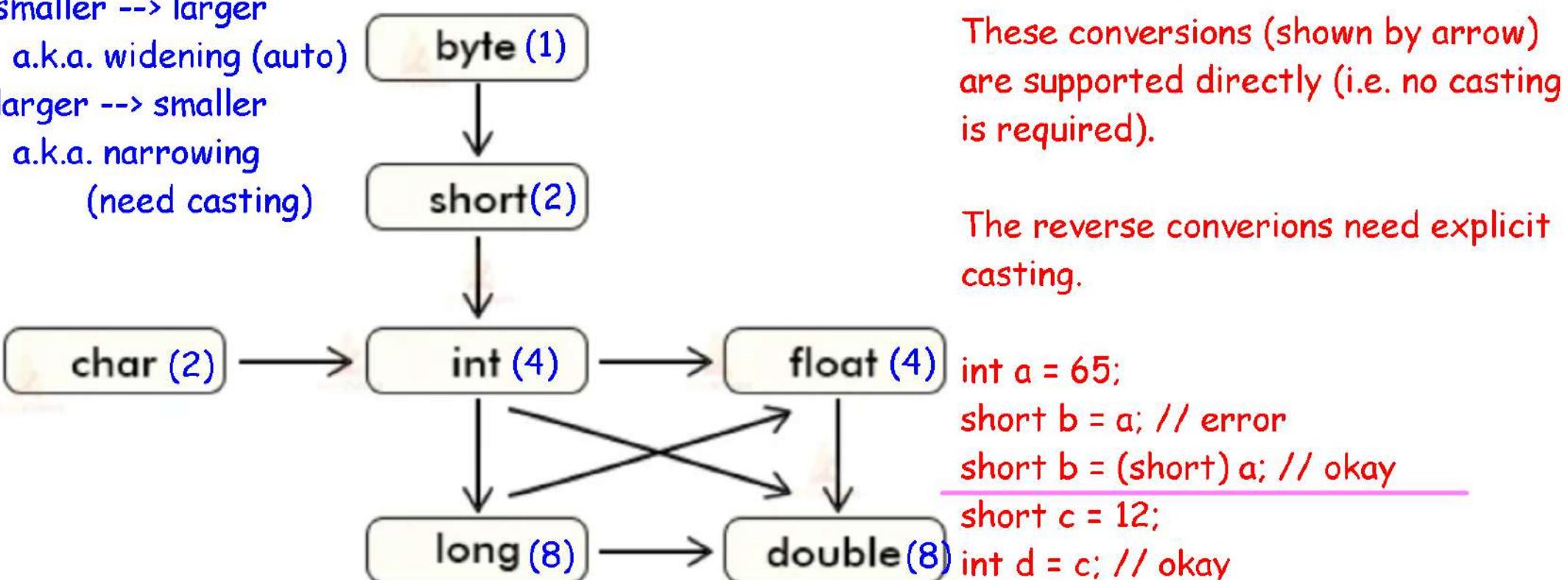
smaller --> larger

a.k.a. widening (auto)

larger --> smaller

a.k.a. narrowing

(need casting)



These conversions (shown by arrow) are supported directly (i.e. no casting is required).

The reverse conversions need explicit casting.

`int a = 65;`

`short b = a; // error`

`short b = (short) a; // okay`

`short c = 12;`

`int d = c; // okay`

```
day01.md day02.md day03.md day04.md day05.md
day02.md > # Core Java > ## Language Fundamentals > ### Literals > ##### Floating-Point Literals

339 * Literals may have suffix like U, L.
340     * L -- represents long value.
341     ``Java
342         long x = 123L; // long const assigned to long variable
343         long y = 123; // int const assigned to long variable -- widening
344         ...
345
346 ##### Floating-Point Literals
347 * Expressed using decimal fractions or exponential (e) notation.
348 * Single precision (4 bytes) floating-point number. Suffix f or F.
349 * Double precision (8 bytes) floating-point number. Suffix d or D.
350 * For example:
351     ``Java
352         float x = 123.456f;
353         float y = 1.23456e+2;    // 1.23456 x 10^2 = 123.456
354         double z = 3.142857d;
355         ...
356             mantissa          exponent
357 ##### Char Literals
358 * Each char is internally represented as integer number+ - ASCII/Unicode
359 * Java follows Unicode char encoding scheme to support multiple languages
360 * For example:
361     ``Java
```

How float values are stored in memory?

Answer: IEEE-754 (32-bit).

exponential or scientific form

\exponent