

File Explorer window showing the directory structure of `sts-4.19.0.RELEASE`.

Address bar: `This PC > Local Disk (C:) > Nilesch > onlinecourses > CJ-H-02 > private > Software > sts-4.19.0.RELEASE`

Search bar: `Search sts-4.19.0.RELEASE`

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
configuration	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
dropins	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
features	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
p2	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
plugins	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
readme	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	File folder	
.eclipseproduct	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	ECLIPSEPRODUCT ...	
artifacts.xml	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	XML Source File	15
license.txt	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	Text Document	1
open-source-licenses.txt	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	Text Document	75
SpringToolSuite4.exe	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	Application	52
SpringToolSuite4.ini	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	Configuration setti...	
SpringToolSuite4.exe	1/29/2024 10:18 AM	Application	23

Left sidebar shows the directory tree, with `sts-4.19.0.RELEASE` selected.

13 items

Double click to start Eclipse.

File Explorer window showing the directory structure of a project named `sts-4.19.0.RELEASE`. The path is `This PC > Local Disk (C:) > Nilesch > onlinecourses > CJ-H-02 > private > Software > sts-4.19.0.RELEASE`.

The left sidebar shows the following directory structure:

- .Trash-1000
- DRIVERS
- Intel
- MahaSecure
- MinGW
- MSOCache
- Nilesch
 - day6
 - files
 - internship
 - mar-22
 - mar-23
 - onlinecourses
 - aspnet_mvc_01
 - bdh-01
 - bdi-01
 - cj-01
 - cj-10
 - cj-12
 - CJ-H-02
 - .git
 - day01
 - private
 - Books
 - Software
 - sts-4.19.0.RELEASE

The main pane shows the contents of the `sts-4.19.0.RELEASE` directory:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
configuration	1/29/2024 10:31 AM	File folder	
dropins			
features			
p2			
plugins			
readme			
.eclipseproduct			
artifacts.xml			
license.txt			
open-source-licenses.txt			
SpringToolSuite4.exe			
SpringToolSuite4.ini			
SpringToolSuite4c.exe			

A dialog box titled "Spring Tool Suite 4 Launcher" is open, prompting to "Select a directory as workspace". The text indicates: "Spring Tool Suite 4 uses the workspace directory to store its preferences and development artifacts." The selected directory path is `C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01`. The `Launch` button is highlighted.

Below the dialog box, the text "No preview available." is displayed.

New **Alt+Shift+N** > **Java Project**

- Open File...
- Open Projects from File System...
- Recent Files
- Close Editor **Ctrl+W**
- Close All Editors **Ctrl+Shift+W**
- Save **Ctrl+S**
- Save As...
- Save All **Ctrl+Shift+S**
- Revert
- Move...
- Rename... **F2**
- Refresh **F5**
- Convert Line Delimiters To
- Print... **Ctrl+P**
- Import...
- Export...
- Properties **Alt+Enter**
- Switch Workspace
- Restart
- Exit

Java Project

- Maven Project
- Spring **Create a Java project**
- Import Spring Getting Started Content
- Project...
- Package
- Class
- Interface
- Enum
- Record
- Annotation
- Source Folder
- Java Working Set
- Folder
- File
- Untitled Text File
- JUnit Test Case
- Other... **Ctrl+N**



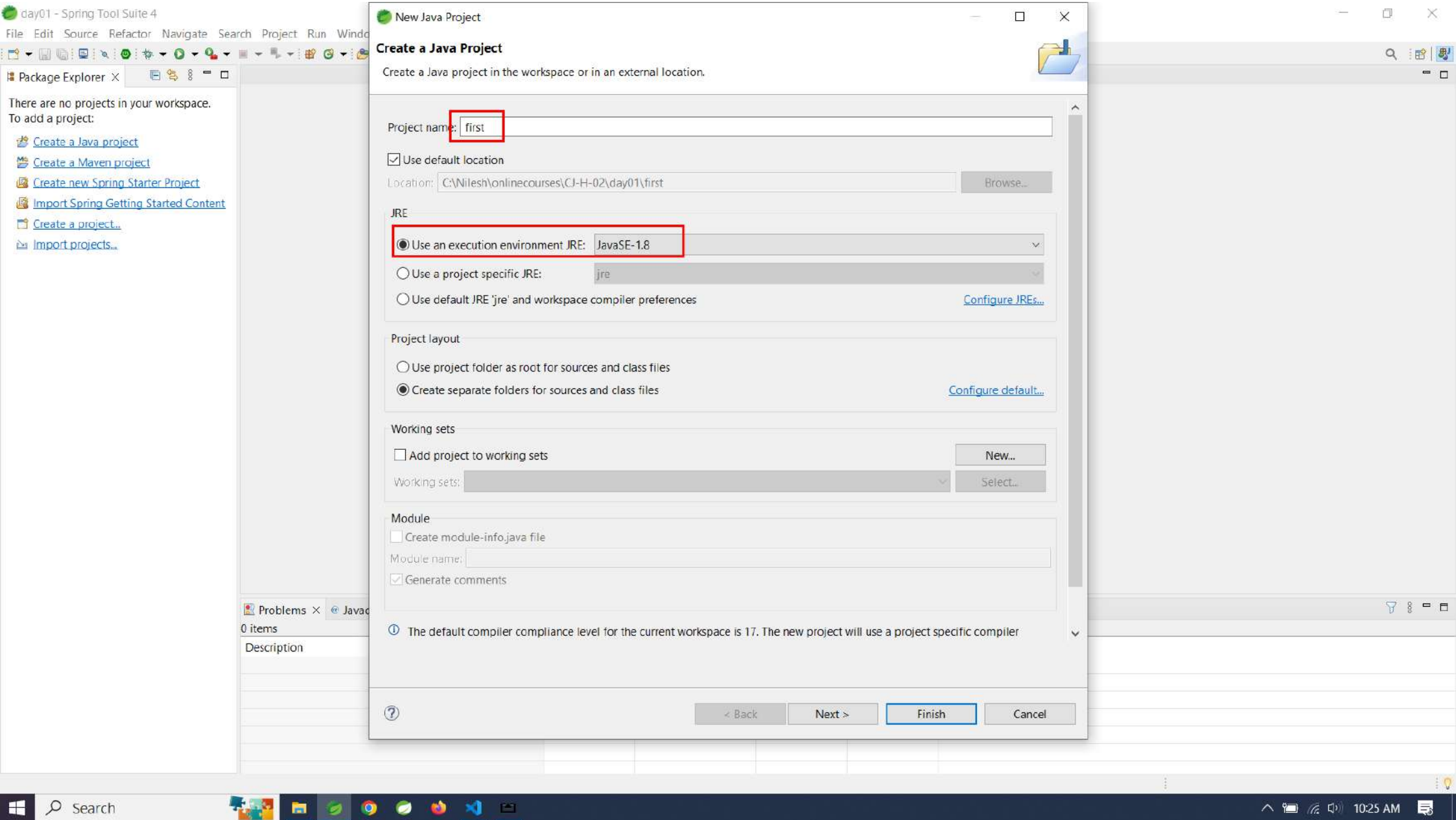
Open a file or drop files here to open them.

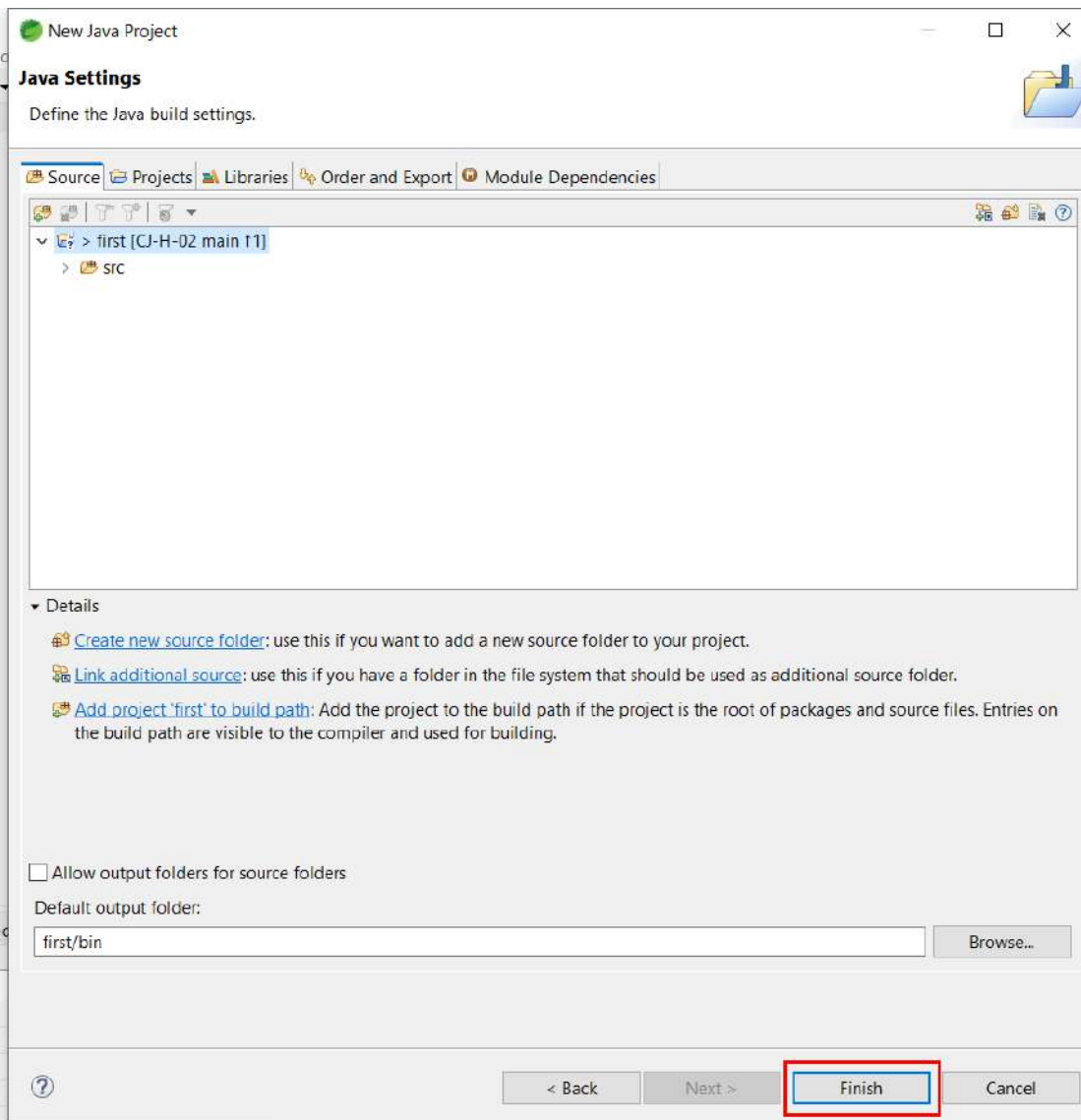
Find Actions **Ctrl+3**
Show Key Assist **Ctrl+Shift+L**
New **Ctrl+N**
Open Type **Ctrl+Shift+T**

Problems x Javadoc Declaration

0 items

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type	







day01 - Spring Tool Suite 4

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X

- > first [CJ-H-02 main t1]
- > JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
- src

New Java Class

The use of the default package is discouraged.

Source folder: first/src Browse...

Package: (default) Browse...

☐ Enclosing type: Browse...

Name: Program

Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ package ☐ private ☐ protected
☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass: java.lang.Object Browse...

Interfaces: Add... Remove

Which method stubs would you like to create?

- ☐ public static void main(String[] args)
- ☐ Constructors from superclass
- ☒ Inherited abstract methods

Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))

- ☐ Generate comments

Finish Cancel

Problems X Javadoc Declaration

0 items

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type

src - first

Search

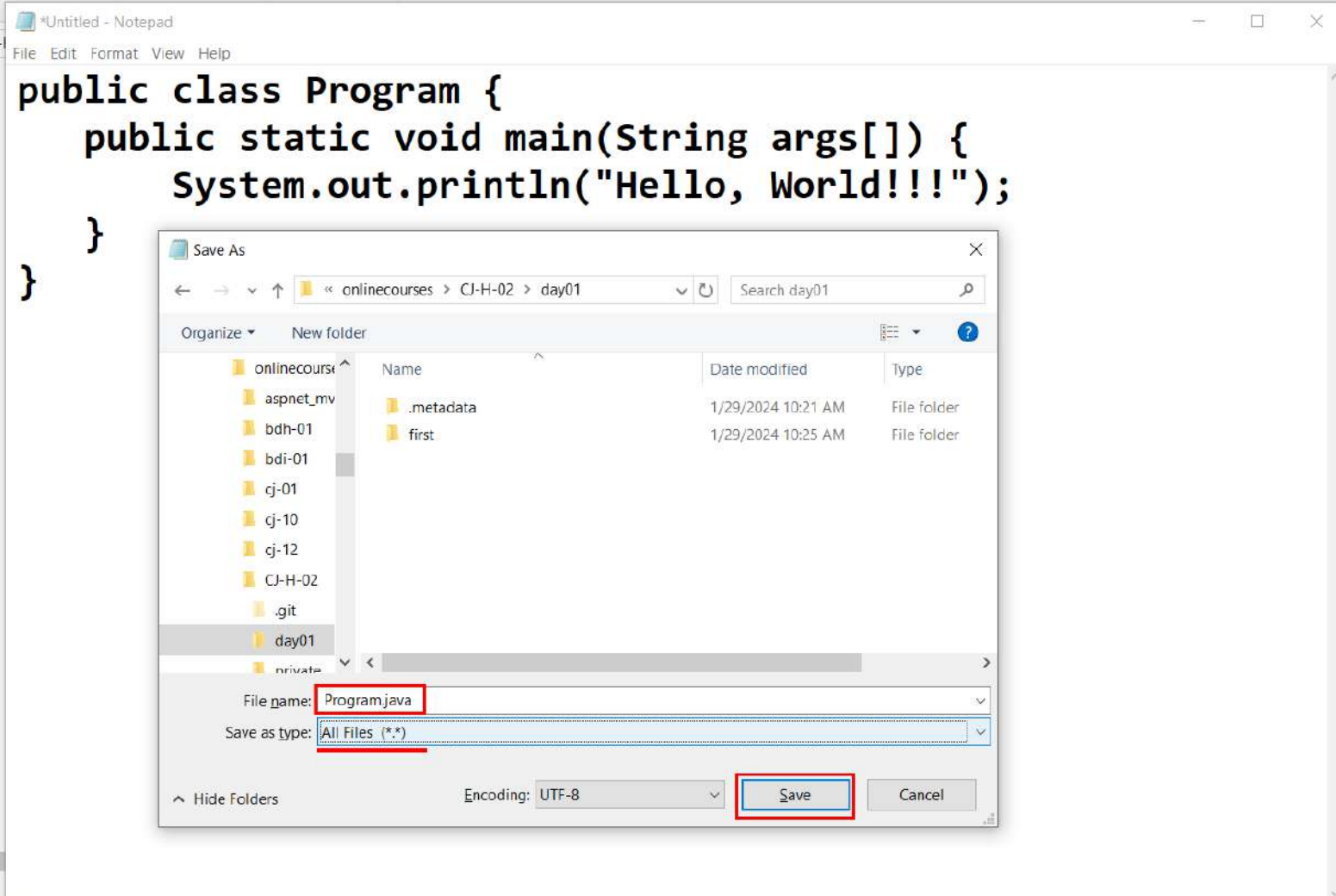
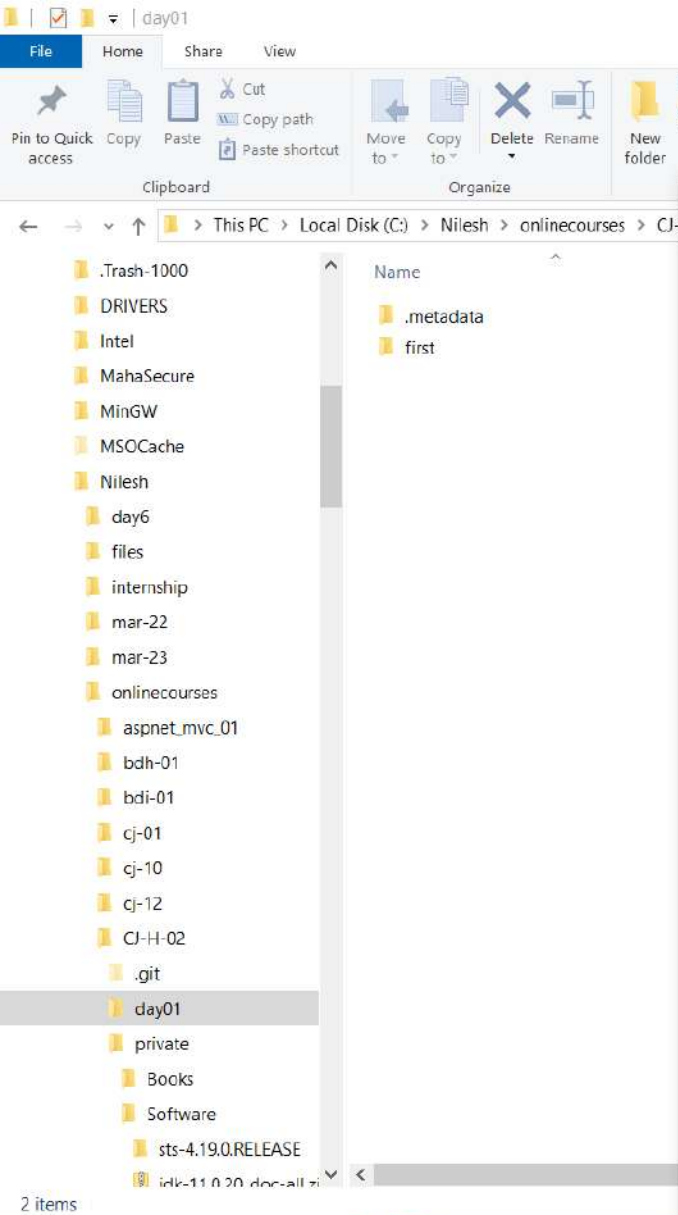
10:27 AM

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

Right click

- Undo Ctrl+Z
- Revert File
- Save Ctrl+S
- Open Declaration F3
- Open Type Hierarchy
- Open Call Hierarchy Ctrl+Alt+H
- Show in Breadcrumb Alt+Shift+B
- Quick Outline Ctrl+O
- Quick Type Hierarchy Ctrl+T
- Open With >
- Show In Alt+Shift+W >
- Cut Ctrl+X
- Copy Ctrl+C
- Copy Qualified Name
- Paste Ctrl+V
- Raw Paste
- Quick Fix Ctrl+1
- Source Alt+Shift+S >
- Refactor Alt+Shift+T >
- Local History >
- References >
- Declarations >
- Run As >
- Debug As >
- Profile As >
- Team >
- Compare With >
- Replace With >
- Preferences...

- | | Location | Type |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Run on Server | Alt+Shift+X, R |
| 2 | Java Application | Alt+Shift+X, J |
| 3 | Java Application in Container | |
- Run Configurations...



File Explorer window showing the directory structure of a project. The address bar indicates the path: This PC > Local Disk (C:) > Nilesch > onlinecourses > CJ-H-02 > day01. The search bar contains "Search day01".

The left sidebar shows the file tree, with "day01" selected. The main pane displays the contents of the "day01" folder:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
.metadata	1/29/2024 10:21 AM	File folder	
first	1/29/2024 10:25 AM	File folder	
Program.java	1/29/2024 10:34 AM	Java Source File	

A context menu is open over the "Program.java" file, with the "Open in Terminal" option highlighted. Other options include View, Sort by, Group by, Refresh, Customize this folder..., Paste, Paste shortcut, Undo Rename (Ctrl+Z), Open with Visual Studio, Git GUI Here, Git Bash Here, Open with Code, Give access to, New, and Properties.

The status bar at the bottom indicates "3 items".

File Explorer window showing the directory structure: This PC > Local Disk (C:) > Nilesch > onlinecourses > CJ-H-02 > day01.

Files and folders in day01:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
.metadata	1/29/2024 10:21 AM	File folder	
first	1/29/2024 10:25 AM	File folder	
Program.class	1/29/2024 10:35 AM	CLASS File	
Program.java	1/29/2024 10:34 AM	Java Source File	

Handwritten notes:

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

Windows PowerShell window showing the execution of Java code:

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

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

PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> javac Program.java
PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> java Program
Hello, World!!!
PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> |
```

Handwritten notes for PowerShell commands:

- javac Program.java — Compiles Java source code into Java byte code (.class file)
- java Program — Executes Java program/class.

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

1 **class** is accessible (outside the package).

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

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

System - is a class
java.lang.System

out - static field in
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.

method is
accessible
outside
the class.

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)



Program.java ×

```
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

length	breadth	area	<-- on stack
10.0	5.5	55.0	

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

Writable

Smart Insert

12 : 24 : 276

Package Explorer

- first [CJ-H-02 main 11]
- JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
- src
 - (default package)
 - Program.java
- second [CJ-H-02 main 11]
- JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
- src
 - (default package)
 - Hello.java
 - Program.java

```
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", area);
15    }
16 }
17
```

```
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).

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

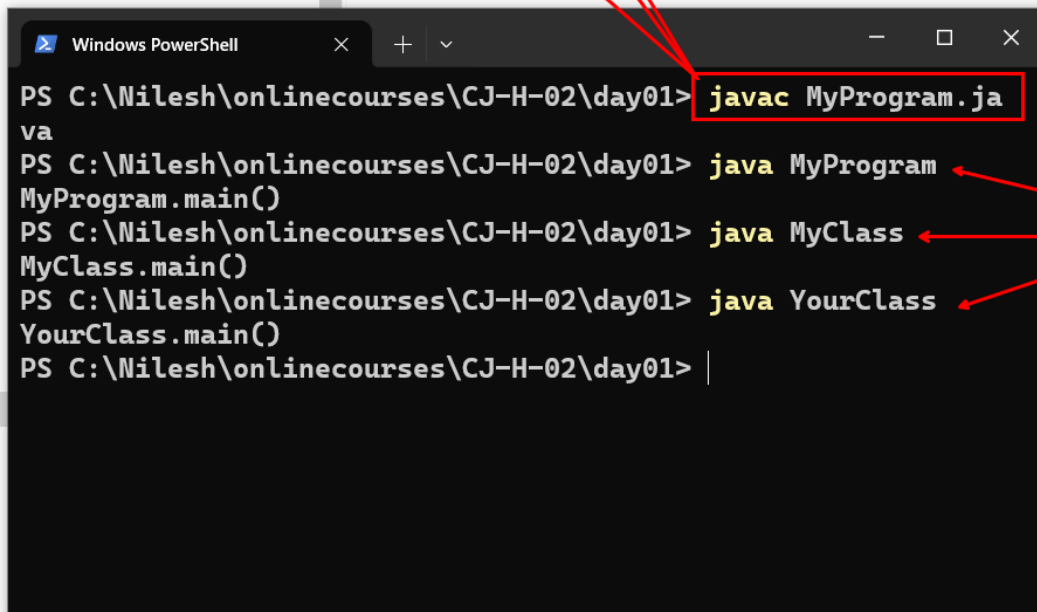
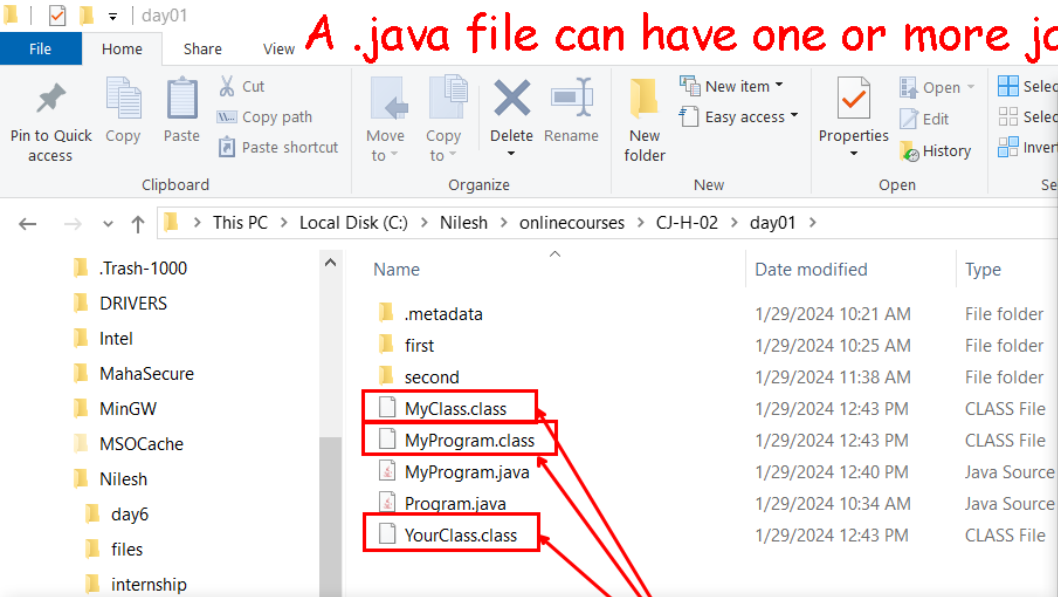
<terminated> Program (1) [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\private\Software\sts-4.19.0.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.7.v20230425-1502\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 29, 2024, 12:33:11 PM - 1)

```
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.

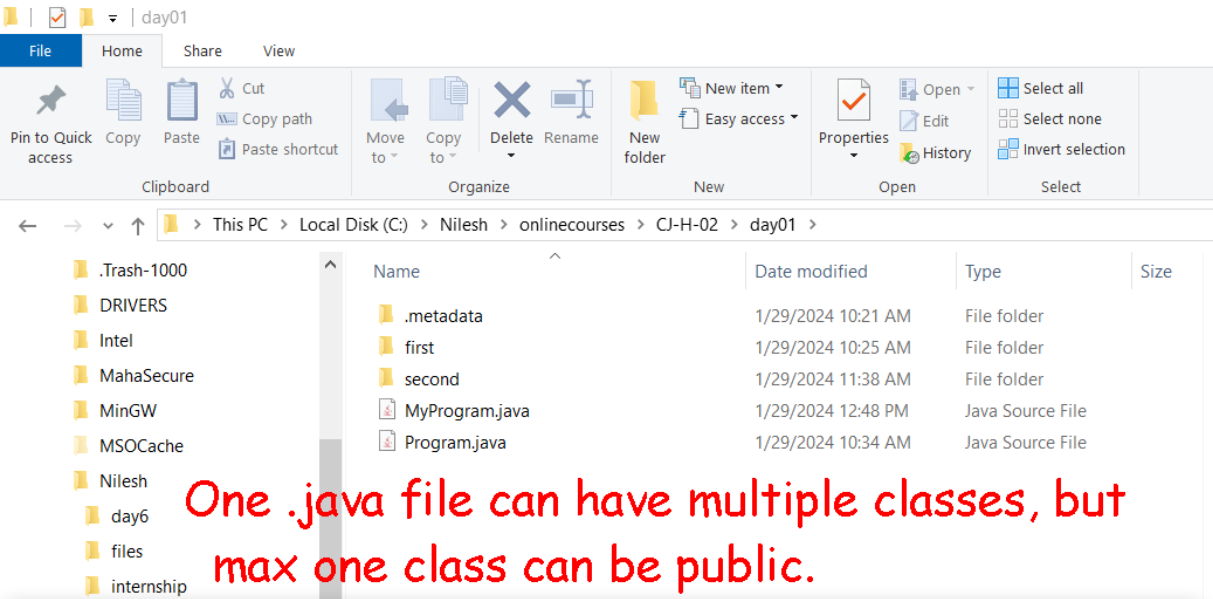


```
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyClass.main()");
    }
}

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

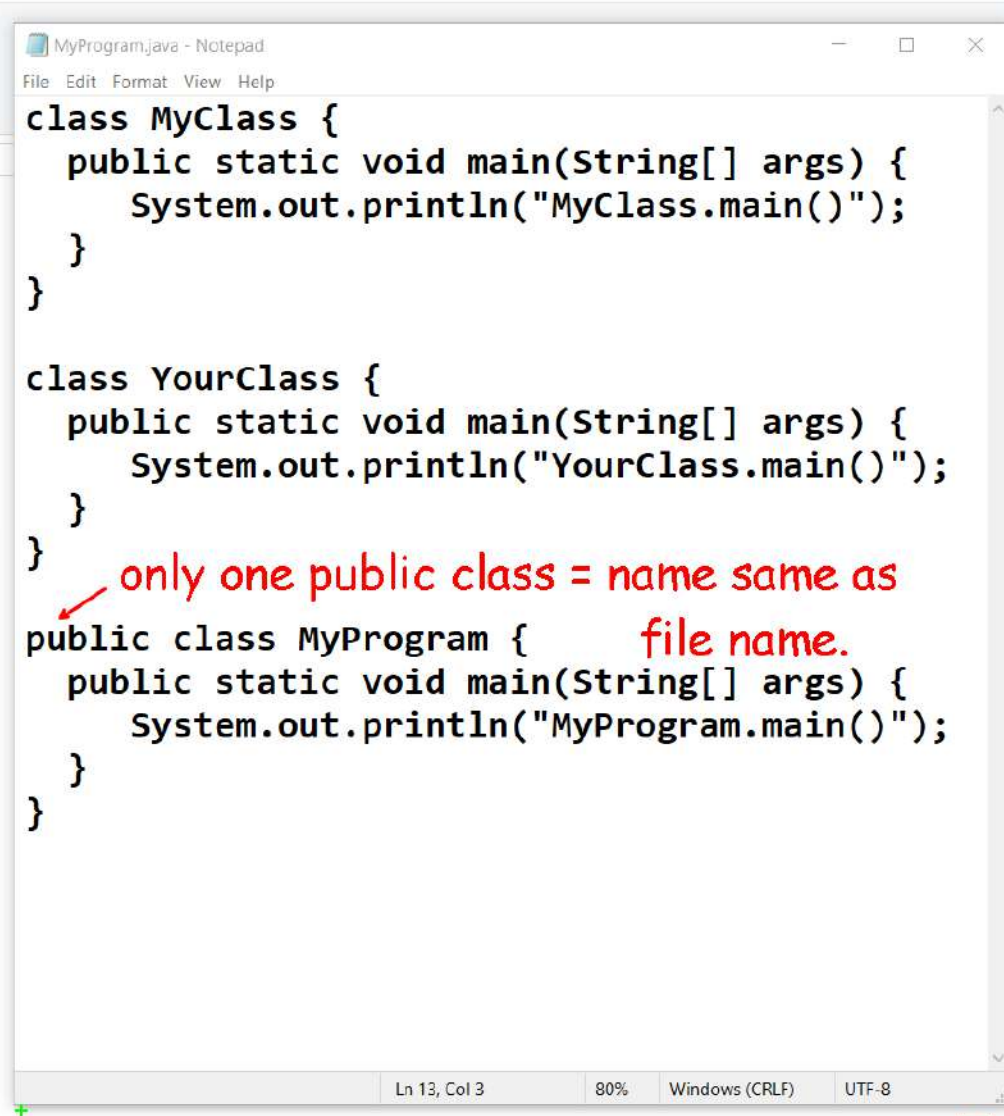
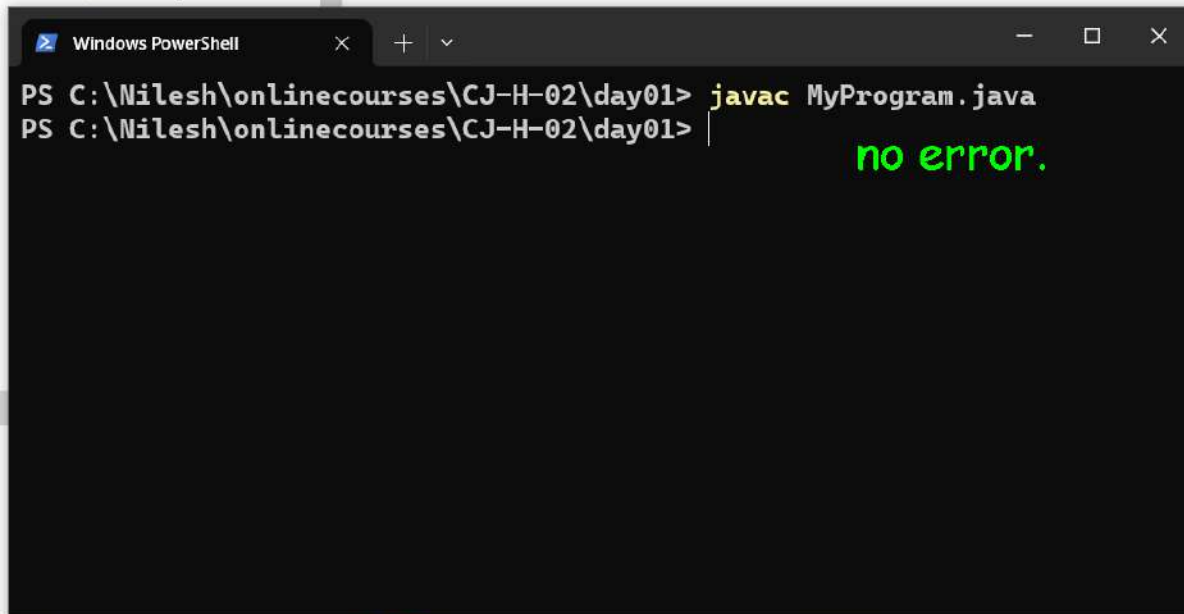
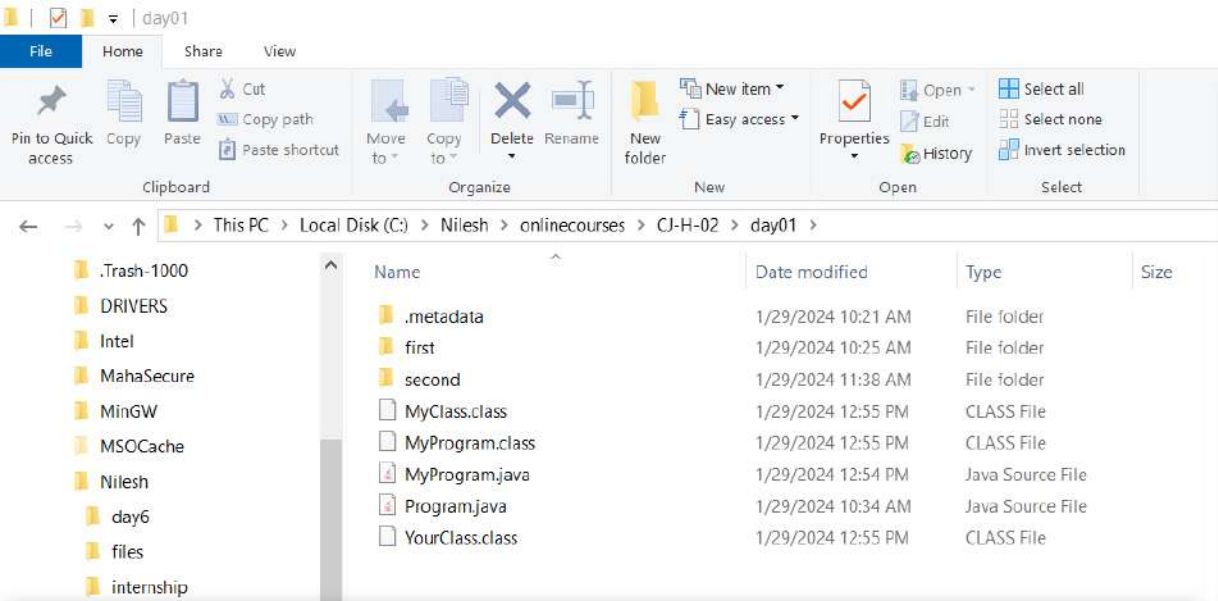
class MyProgram {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyProgram.main
()");
    }
}
```

There can be separate main() in each Java class.
It should be executed with separate "java" cmd.



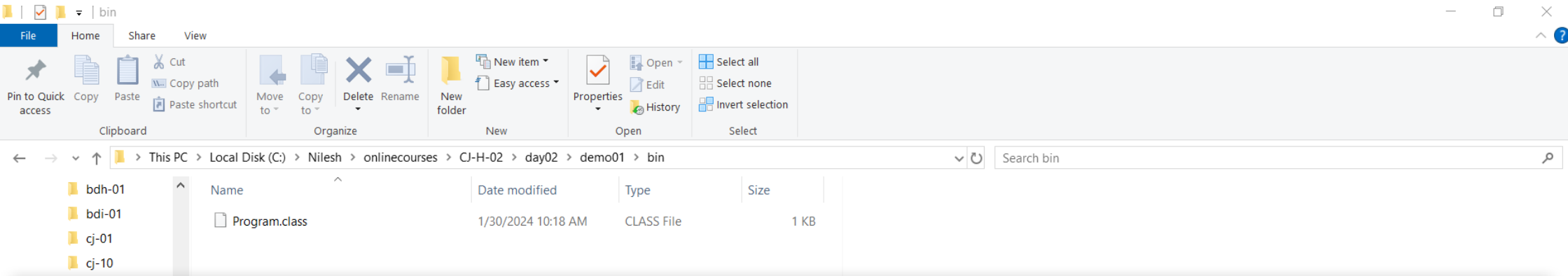
```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01> javac MyProgram.java
MyProgram.java:1: error: class MyClass is public, should be declared
in a file named MyClass.java
public class MyClass {
^
MyProgram.java:7: error: class YourClass is public, should be declare
d in a file named YourClass.java
public class YourClass {
^
2 errors
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day01>
```

```
MyProgram.java - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
error
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("MyClass.main()");
    }
}
error
public class YourClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("YourClass.main()");
    }
}
okay
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.
```

```
Windows PowerShell  Windows PowerShell  +  v
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.⁺



```
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!!
```

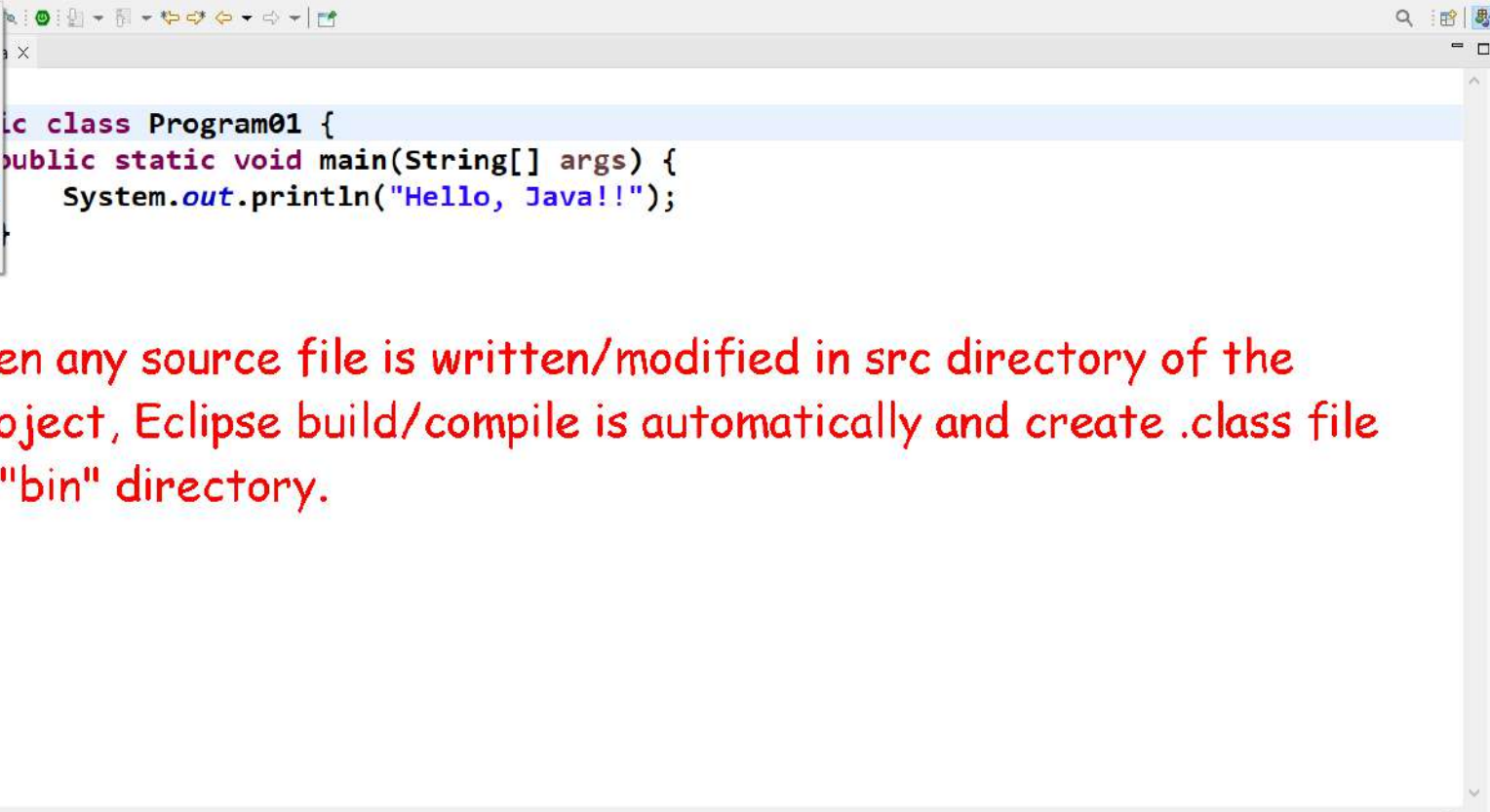
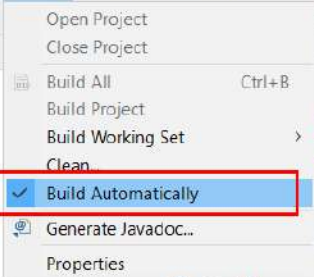
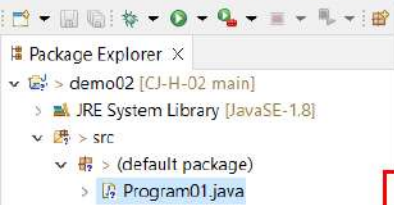
produce output .class file in given dir.

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.

Problems X @ Javadoc Declaration					
0 items					
Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type	

```
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 }
18
```

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);

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



```
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.,

```
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        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/.

Enter roll: 7

Enter name: Enter marks: 99.9

Name: Name was not input from user.

Roll: 7

Marks: 99.9

```
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();
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    }
```

Doesn't skip due to \n,
But doesn't input multi-word string
(separated by space).

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



```
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 in
15
16        System.out.println("Name: " + name);
17        System.out.println("Roll: " + roll);
18        System.out.println("Marks: " + marks);
```

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

day01.md day02.md classwork.md U day03.md

day02.md > # Core Java > ## Language Fundamentals > ### Data types

280 operations to perform on the data

281 * Java is strictly type checked language.

282 * In java, data types are classified as:

283 * Primitive types or Value types

284 * Non-primitive types or Reference types

285 ***

286 Data types

287 | - Primitive types (Value types)

288 | | - Boolean: boolean

289 | | - Character: char

290 | | - Integral: byte, short, int, long

291 | | - Floating-point: float, double

292 |

293 | - Non-Primitive types (Reference types)

294 | | - class e.g. String, Scanner

295 | | - interface

296 | | - enum

297 | | - Array

298 |

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

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

301 *** Java

302 int num1 = 10;

int a = 123;
double b = 3.14;

a b
123 3.14

Actual objects
always in Heap.

String str = "Java";
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

str 1000 String
"Java" 1000
sc 2000 Scanner
2000

- 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.

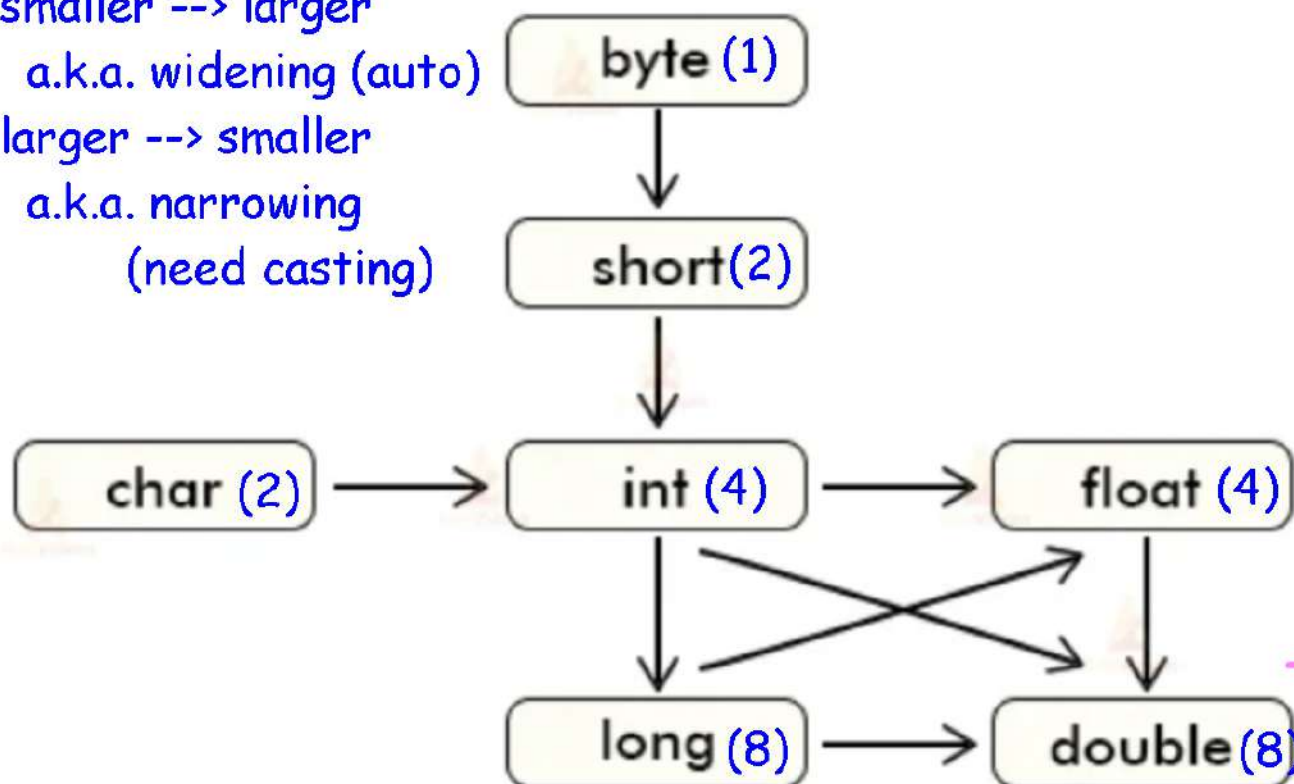
smaller --> larger

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`

```

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   ```

```

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   ```

```

mantissa

exponent

exponential or scientific form

How float values are stored in memory?

Answer: IEEE-754 (32-bit).

Char Literals

```

358 * Each char is internally represented as integer number+ - ASCII/Unicode value.
359 * Java follows Unicode char encoding scheme to support multiple languages.
360 * For example:

```