In if (y > 150) { sky = Color.PINK; } are the parentheses required by the Java syntax, or are they a matter of style? What about the braces?

Step 1:

Parentheses serve a specific function in various computer programming languages. They are widely used, for instance, to contain arguments to methods and functions. Parentheses define an s-expression in languages like Lisp. Parentheses are used in regular expressions for pattern grouping and capture.

Step 2:

When used in an if, while, or switch, a complete expression must be enclosed in parenthesis in languages like C, Java, and C++.

The Java syntax requires parentheses. It makes it easier for the programmer and reader to understand what if condition is being used.

In Java, parentheses are used to restrict the order of actions in an expression and to pass parameters to a method or function called Object() ([native code]).

Step 3:

The start and end points of a programming structure, such as a loop, method, or conditional expression, can be indicated in numerous ways depending on the programming language. Because curly braces are used to indicate the beginning and end of a code block, languages like Java and C++ are frequently referred to as "curly brace languages."

Braces are not necessary for this one phrase (but are always good) You do not need to use braces if the true or false clause of an if statement simply contains one sentence (also called "curly brackets"). The majority of style manuals advise against using them ever since they are harmful.

Name three good reasons for using symbolic constants as opposed to literal constants.

Step 1:

Both a label and a. set declaration can be used to define a symbolic constant. Giving a symbol a value makes it possible to use it as a constant. In that case, rather of utilising the value directly, the value can instead be referenced by the name of the symbol.

A literal or constant is any value that may be assigned to a variable. Literals are a synthetic representation of boolean, integer, character, or string data in Java, to put it simply.

Step 2:

1. You just need to make one modification to a symbolic constant, making it simpler to alter.

2. Because you may use its name to refer to it, a symbolic constant is simpler to utilise.

3. It is simpler since you don't have to check each constant in your programme to see if it has to change if you need to modify a constant.