

## Lab-02

### Java Programming Elements

#### Objectives:

Learning Input / Output handling on Java console. Understanding variables using primitive and non-primitive data types. Exploring Java's built in classes.

#### Theory:

##### **Console input**

System.in is the standard input device. Console input is not directly supported in Java, but Scanner class is used to create an object to read input from System.in, as follows:

```
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
double radius = input.nextDouble();
```

Import the class by adding

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

##### **Console output**

Java uses System.out to refer to the standard output device. To perform console output, println method is used to display a primitive value or a string to the console.

```
System.out.print("Hello ");  
System.out.println("world");
```

You can use the System.out.printf method to display formatted output on the console.

```
System.out.printf("Your Total amount is %.2f", total);  
System.out.printf("count is %d and amount is %f", count, amount);
```

##### **Data Types in Java**

A data type in a programming language is a set of data with values having predefined characteristics.

There are two basic types in Java.

##### 1. **Primitive**

A primitive type is predefined by the language and is named by a reserved keyword.

##### 2. **Non-Primitive**

It is a reference data type, which are references to objects.

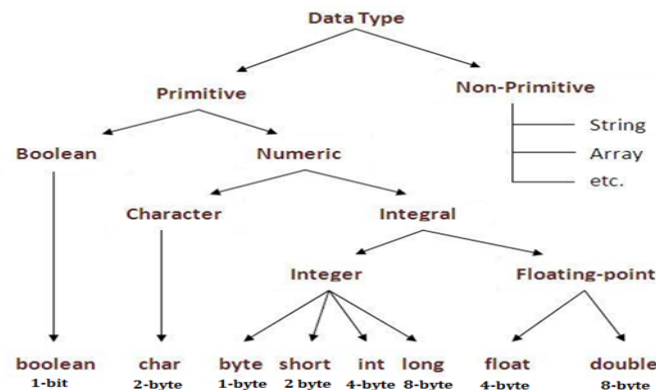


Figure 2.1: Data Types in Java

## Variables

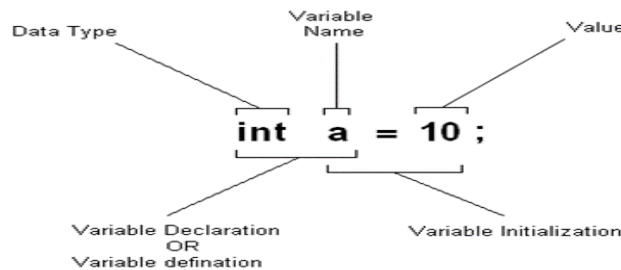


Figure 2.2: Variable Initialization

- Variable is a name of memory location.
- It is name of reserved area allocated in memory.
- In the given example; int is data type, a is variable name
- and 10 is the value that a variable holds, followed by a terminator;

## Type Conversion

Casting is an operation that converts a value of one data type into a value of another data type. The syntax for casting a type is to specify the target type in parentheses, followed by the variable's name or the value to be cast. For example;

```
System.out.println((int)1.7);
```

The above statement displays 1. When a double value is cast into an int value, the fractional part is truncated.

## Some Useful Java Classes

### Math

Math class file is included for the definitions of math functions listed below. It is written as java.lang.Math.

### Trigonometric / Maths Functions

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| • sin(n) | • hosh(n)      |
| • cos(n) | • tanh(n)      |
| • tan(n) | • pow(nmb,pwr) |

- $\sinh(n)$
- $\sqrt[n]{n}$

**Lab Task:**

- 1 Design a Java program to take different input from user and store the input in variables with respective data type and then display the data on the console.
- 2 Design a Java program to explore Math class.

**Lab Assignment:**

Program the following.

Implement the following equation

$$3x^4\sin(180x) + 4x^3\cos(90x) + x^2\sin(\tan(45)) + 7x + 9\cos(90x^2)$$

Where x may be user defined value.

**Conclusion:**

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