# Java Programming Fundamentals

Complete Reference Guide

### 1. Variables

Definition: Named memory location storing typed data

Syntax:

```
java C Copy ↓ Download

dataType variableName = value;
```

#### **Examples:**

#### **Key Properties:**

- . Naming: Start with letter/underscore, case-sensitive
- Data Types:
  - o Primitive: int , double , char , boolean
  - Reference: String, Arrays, Objects
- Scope: Local (method), Instance (object), Class (static)

### 1.1 Comments

#### Types:

 $\sim$ 

java	⊕ Copy	业 Download
// Single-line comment		
/* Multi-line comment */		
/** Javadoc for documentation */		

## 2. Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Example	Result
+ (Addition)	5 + 3	8
- (Subtraction)	7 - 2	5
* (Multiplication)	4 * 3	12
/ (Division)	10 / 3	3 (int)
% (Modulus)	10 % 3	1
++ (Increment)	a++	a + 1
(Decrement)	b	b - 1

### Code Example:

# 3. Assignment Operators

Operator	Example	Equivalent
8	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
	x -= 2	x = x - 2
*=	x *= 4	x = x * 4
/=	x /= 2	x = x / 2

### Example:

```
java C Copy L Download

int score = 10;
score *= 2; // score = 20
```

## 4. Comparison Operators

Operator	Example	Result
=	5 == 5	true
!=	5 != 3	true
>	7 > 5	true
<	7 < 5	false
>=	7 >= 7	true
<=	5 <= 3	false

## 5. Logical Operators

Truth Table:

Example:

### Example:

## 6. User Input

## Using Scanner:

```
java

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter age: ");
        int age = sc.nextInt();
   }
}
```

### **Key Methods:**

- nextInt(): Reads integer
- nextDouble(): Reads decimal
- nextLine(): Reads full string

### 7. if-else Statements

#### Syntax:

```
java

if (condition1) {
    // Code block 1
} else if (condition2) {
    // Code block 2
} else {
    // Default block
}
```

#### Example:

```
java

int marks = 85;
if (marks >= 90) {
    System.out.println("A");
} else if (marks >= 75) {
    System.out.println("B"); // Executes
}
```

## 8. Loops

### for Loop

```
java

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    System.out.print(i + " "); // 0 1 2 3 4
}</pre>
```

### while Loop

```
java

int count = 3;
while (count > 0) {
    System.out.println(count); // 3, 2, 1
    count--;
}
```

## do-while Loop

```
java
int x = 5;
do {
    System.out.println(x); // 5,4,3,2,1
    x--;
} while (x > 0);
```

### **Loop Control**

- break : Exit loop
- continue : Skip iteration

```
java

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    if (i == 2) continue; // Skip 2
    if (i == 7) break; // Stop at 7
    System.out.print(i + " "); // 0 1 3 4 5 6
}</pre>
```

## **Quick Reference Table**

Concept	Syntax Example	Key Note
Variable	int x = 10;	Declare type
Arithmetic	5 + 3 * 2	PEMDAS order
Comparison	a >= b	Returns boolean
Logical	cond1 && cond2	Short-circuits
Input	sc.nextInt()	Import Scanner
if-else	else if ladder	Top-down evaluation
for Loop	for (int i=0;i<5;i++)	Fixed iterations
while	while (cond)	Pre-check
do-while	<pre>do {} while(cond);</pre>	Post-check