

Exercise

1. **Create a program that declares and initializes all primitive data types in Java and prints their default and assigned values.**

```
class PrimitiveDatatype{
    static int a;
    static byte b;
    static short s;
    static long l;
    static float f;
    static double d;
    static char c;
    static String str;
    static boolean B;
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int aa=10;
        byte bb=14;
        short ss=20;
        long ll=30;
        float f1=12;
        double dd=4451.23564;
        char cc='J';
        String str1="Jayashri";
        boolean BB=true;
        System.out.println("int -> Default Value:"+a+" Assigned value : "+aa);
        System.out.println("byte -> Default Value:"+b+" Assigned value : "+bb);
        System.out.println("short -> Default Value:"+s+" Assigned value : "+ss);
        System.out.println("long -> Default Value:"+l+" Assigned value : "+ll);
        System.out.println("float -> Default Value:"+f+" Assigned value : "+f1);
        System.out.println("char -> Default Value:"+c+" Assigned value : "+cc);
        System.out.println("double -> Default Value:"+d+" Assigned value : "+dd);
        System.out.println("boolean -> Default Value:"+B+" Assigned value : "+BB);
        System.out.println("String -> Default Value:"+str+" Assigned value : "+str1);
    }
}
```

Output:-

int -> Default Value:0 Assigned value : 10

byte -> Default Value:0 Assigned value : 14

short -> Default Value:0 Assigned value : 20

long -> Default Value:0 Assigned value : 30

float -> Default Value:0.0 Assigned value : 12.0

char -> Default Value: Assigned value : J

double -> Default Value:0.0 Assigned value : 4451.23564

boolean -> Default Value:false Assigned value : true

String-> Default Value:null Assigned value : Jayashri

2. Write a program to convert an int value to double automatically and display both values.

```
class InttoDouble{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        int a=58;  
        double b=a;  
        System.out.println("Integer value: "+a);  
        System.out.println("Double value: "+b);  
    }  
}
```

Output:

Integer value: 58

Double value: 58.0

3. Write a program to convert a double value to int using typecasting and explain the data loss.

```
class Narrowing{
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){
double b=552.3214785;
int a=(int)b;
System.out.println("Integer value: "+a);
System.out.println("Double value: "+b);
}
}
```

Output:

Integer value: 552

Double value: 552.3214785

4. Write a program to calculate the average of three int numbers using typecasting to display the result in double.

```
class Average{
public static void main(String args[]){
int a=4,b=29,c=46,d;
d=(a+b+c)/3;
double Avg=d;
System.out.println("Average="+Avg);
}
}
```

Output:

Average=26.0

5. Write a program to demonstrate binary, octal, hexadecimal, and floating-point literals in Java.

```
public class IntegerLiterals{
public static void main(String[] args) {
int decimalInt = 123;
int octalInt = 0123;
int hexInt = 0xABCD;
int binaryInt = 0b101101;
```

```

        System.out.println("Decimal Integer Literal: " + decimalInt);
        System.out.println("Octal Integer Literal: " + octalInt);
        System.out.println("Hexadecimal Integer Literal: " + hexInt);
        System.out.println("Binary Integer Literal: " + binaryInt);
    }
}

```

Output:

Decimal Integer Literal: 123

Octal Integer Literal: 83

Hexadecimal Integer Literal: 43981

Binary Integer Literal: 45

6. Write a program to display character and string literals along with their ASCII values.

```

class CharStringWithASCII{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char c='A';
        String s="Jaya";
        int a=c;
        int b=s.charAt(0);
        int b1=s.charAt(1);
        int b2=s.charAt(2);
        int b3=s.charAt(3);
        System.out.println("Character : " +c+"    ASCII code is "+a);
        System.out.println("String : "+s+"    ASCII code is  "+b+" " +b1+" " +b2+" "+b3);
    }
}

```

Output:

Character : A ASCII code is 65

String : Jaya ASCII code is 74 97 121 97

7. Write a program that uses boolean literals to control program flow in an if-else statement

```

class BooleanLiterals{

```

```

public static void main(String args[]){
int a=0b0011;
if(a==3)
{
    System.out.println("Decimal conversion of 0011 is: "+a);
}
else
{
    System.out.println("We are in else loop");
}
}
}

```

Output:

Decimal conversion of 0011 is: 3

8. Write a program to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and modulus operations on two integer numbers and display the results.

```

class Arithmetic{
public static void main(String args[]){
int a=88,b=12;
int Add=a+b;
int Sub=a-b;
int Mul=a*b;
int Div=a/b;
int Mod=a%b;
System.out.println("Addition is "+Add+"\n Substraction is "+Sub+"\nMultiplication is "+Mul );
System.out.println("Division is "+Div+"\n Mod is "+Mod );

}
}

```

Output:

Addition is 100
Substraction is 76
Multiplication is 1056

Division is 7

Mod is 4

9. Write a program to compare two integers using all relational operators (==, !=, >, <, >=, <=) and display the results.

```
class Compare{
public static void main(String args[]) {
int a=88,b=12;
if (a==b)
    System.out.println("Equal numbers");
else if(a>b)
    System.out.println("First number is greater than second number" );
else if(a<b)
    System.out.println("First number is less than second number" );
else if(a!=b)
    System.out.println("Not equal" );
else if(a>=b)
    System.out.println("First number is greater than or equal to second number" );
else
    System.out.println("First number is Less than or equal to second number" );
}
}
```

Output:

First number is greater than second number

10. . Write a program to check if a number is positive and even using logical operators (&&, ||, !).

```
class LogicalOperator{
public static void main(String args[]) {
int a=88;
if (a>0 && a%2==0)
    System.out.println("The number is Positive and Even number");
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

The number is Positive and Even number

11. Write a program to demonstrate the use of assignment operators (=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=) on two integers.

```
class AssignOp{
public static void main(String args[]){
int a=10,b=55;
System.out.println("Value of a: "+a+" Value of b : "+b);
a=b;
System.out.println(a);
a+=b;
System.out.println(a);
a-=b;
System.out.println(a);
a*=b;
System.out.println(a);
a/=b;
System.out.println(a);
a%=b;
System.out.println(a);
}
}
```

Output:

Value of a: 10 Value of b : 55

55

110

55

3025

55

0