[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. LANGUAGE BASICS

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TOPICS

1. Introduction
2. Identifiers
3. Reserved Words
4. Data Types
5. Literals
6. Arrays
7. Types of Variables
8. Un Initialiezed Array
9. Var-Args Method
10. Main method
11. Command Line Arguments
12. Java Coding Standards
13. Memory Architecture

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **Sun Microsystems** Inc in 1991.

## Later acquired by Oracle Corporation

## High-level object-oriented programming language

## **Features of Java-**

## **Object-Oriented-** programming structure which incorporates the concept of real-world objects contain both data and function.

## **Platform Independent-** Write your code once and run anywhere.

## **Simple-** Easy to learn

## **Robust-** Uses features like Memory management, lack of pointers that avoids security problems, automatic garbage collection, authentication techniques like public-key encryption makes JAVA robust.

## **Architecture-Neutral-** JAVA compilers make an object file which makes them executable anywhere on any system.

## **Portable-** Implementation independent and architecture-neutral makes it portable.

# **IDENTIFIERS**

## Name in the JAVA program.

## Class name, variable name, method name, label name.

## **Rules for identifiers:-**

* **Case Sensitive**
* **Allowed Characters**- [A-Z], [a-z], [0-9], underscore( \_ ) and dollar( $ ).
* **Starting with digit not allowed.**
* **Can’t use reserved words** as an identifier.
* **Pre-defined class names and interface** names used as an identifier but **not recommended** to use for good programmers.

# **RESERVED WORDS**

# **DATA TYPES**

* **Integral:**
* **byte:**

size: 1 byte

range: -128 to 127

* **short:**

size: 2 byte

range: -215 to 215-1

* **int:**

size: 4 byte

range: -231 to 231-1

* **long:**

size: 8 byte

range: -263 to 263-1

* **Character:**

Size: 2 byte

Range: 0 to 65535

* **Boolean:**

**Size: not applicable**

**Range: not applicable**

* **Floating Point:**
* **float:**

size: 4 byte

range: -3.4e38 to 3.4e38

precision: single

decimal: 5 to 6 decimal places

* **double:**

size: 8 byte

range: -1.7e308 to 1.7e308

precision:double

decimal: 14 to 15 decimal places

# **LITERALS**

Eg int x = 5;

x is an identifier

int is data type, and

5 is literals/data value.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Literals*** | ***Allowed Digit*** | ***Valid***  ***Examples*** |
| Integral Literals   1. Decimal 2. Octal 3. Hexa-Decimal |  |  |
| 0-9 | int x=10; |
| 0-7 | int x=**0**10 |
| 0-9, A-F | int x=**0x**Beef**;**  int x=**0X121F;** |
| Floating Point Literals   1. Float 2. Double |  |  |
| Explicitly define as float type by **F or f.** | float f=123.45**f** |
| Floating-point literals are by default double type. | double d=123.45 |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Boolean | **true or false** | boolean b= true;  boolean b = false; | | Char Literals | Single char within single quotes.  OR  Integral literals either in decimal or octal or hexadecimal form but allowed value range is 0 to 65535 | char c = ‘c’;  char c = 97;  char c = 0x97;  char c =’\u0061’.  (Unicode representation) | | | |

# 

Figure 1Data type conversion

# **ARRAYS**

* **Def.:** Indexed collection of fixed numbers of the homogeneous data elements.
* **Adv:** We can represent multiple values with the same name to improve the readability of the code.
* **Cons:** Fixed in size. **We can resolve these problems with the use of collections**.
* **Declaration:**
* **1D Array:**

int[] a; or int []a; or int a[];

**Note: At the time of the declaration, we can’t specify the size of array**.

* **2D Array:**

int[][] a;

int[] []a;

int[] a[];

int [][]a;

int []a[];

int a[][];

* **3D Array:**

int[][][] a;

int[][] []a;

int[][] a[];

int[] [][]a;

int[] []a[];

int[] a[][];

int [][][]a;

int [][]a[];

int []a[][];

int a[][][];

**Note: While the declaration of more than one variable in a line, we can’t specify dimensions for second variables onwards.**

int []a, b;**(valid)**

int []a, []b**;(invalid)**

* **Construction:**
* Every array in java is an object. Hence we use the **new operator** to create an object of an array.
* **1D Array:**

int[] a= new int[3];

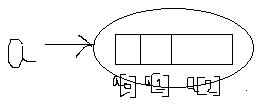
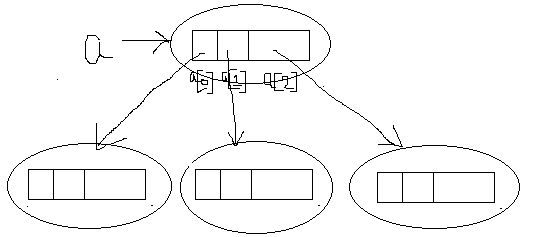


Figure 2 Memory Representation

* **2D Array:**

int[][] a= new int[3][3];



int [][]a= new int[3][];

a[0]=new int[3];

a[1]=new int[4];

…

int [][]a=new int[][3];**(invalid)**

* **Rules:**

1. Array size is required compulsory at the time of array construction. int a[] = new int[3];
2. Array size can be zero. int a[] = new int[0];
3. Can’t specify a negative value for array size.
4. Allow data types to specify array size are byte, short, char, and int, otherwise, we will get a compile-time error.
5. **The maximum allowed array size in java is max\_value of int size 231-1.**

* **Initialization:**

int[] a= new int[]{10,20,30};🡪 **valid**

int []a= new int[3];

a[0]=5;**by default array is initialized with 0 by jvm.**

* We can perform declaration, construction and initialization in a single line.

int []a={10,20,30};

int [][]a={{10,20},{20, 30, 40}};

* **Anonymous arrays:**
* Arrays without name.
* Just for instant use.
* Eg. new int[]{10,20,30,40}

new int[][]{{10,20},{30,40}}

# **JJ**

# **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

**length vs length():**

**length:**

1. Final variable of Array class(applicable only for array).
2. Represent the size of the arrays.
3. Eg. int a[]=new int[3];

a.length;🡪 **get the size of the array i.e 3.**

int [][]a=new int[3][4];

a.length🡪 3

a[0].length🡪 4.

**length():**

1. Final method of String class(applicable only for String objects).
2. Returns no. of characters present in the String.
3. Eg. String s=”Shailesh”;

s.length;🡪 **8 number of characters**

1. OPERATORS

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TOPICS

1. Increment & Decrement Operators
2. Arithmetic Operators
3. String Concatenation Operators
4. Relational Operators
5. Equality Operators
6. Instanceof Operators
7. Bitwise Operators
8. Short Circuit Operators
9. Type Cast Operators
10. Assignment Operator
11. Conditional Operator
12. New Operator
13. [ ] Operator
14. Precedence Of Java Operators
15. Evaluation Order Of Java Operands
16. New Vs Newinstance( )
17. Instanceof Vs Isinstance( )
18. Classnotfoundexception Vs Noclassdeffounderror

# **INCREMENT & DECREMENT OPERATORS**

## **Increment Operator**

## **Pre-Increment-** y=++x;🡺 x=x+1; y=x;

## **Post-Increment-** y=x++; **🡺**; y=x; x=x+1;

## **Decrement Operator**

## **Pre-Decrement-** y=--x; 🡺 x=x-1; y=x;

## **Post-Decrement-** y=x--;**🡺**; y=x; x=x-1;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expression** | **Initial value of x** | **value of y** | **value of x** |
| y=++x; | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| y=x++; | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| y=--x; | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| y=x-- | 100 | 100 | 99 |

**Errors: y=++100; 🡪 compile time error variable required.**

**y = ++(++x); 🡪 y = ++(101); 🡪 variable required.**

## We can apply increment or decrement operators even for primitive data types except boolean .

Ex: int x=10;

x++;

System.out.println(x); //output :11

char ch='a';

ch++;

System.out.println(ch); // output b

double d=10.5;

d++;

System.out.println(d); // output 11.5

boolean b=true;

b++;

System.out.println(b);

**CE : operator ++ can't be applied to boolean**

# **ARITHMETIC OPERATORS**

* The types of result in Arithmetic operation b/w 2 variables a & b must be:

**max(int , type of a , type of b).**

For example,

1) byte a=10, b=20;

byte c= a+b;🡺**invalid Compile time error**

becoz max(int, byte of a, byte of b)🡪 int

Hence int c = a+b;🡺**valid** statement.

All other types, the valid result type

**max(int, byte, byte)=int**

**max(int, byte, short)=int**

**max(int, short, short)=int**

**max(int, short, long)=long**

**max(int, double, float)=double**

**max(int, int, double)=double**

**max(int, char, char)=int**

**max(int, char, int)=int**

**max(int, char, double)=double**

**NOTE: In the case of Increment & Decrement operators internal type casting will be performed by the compiler.**

**b++; 🡺 b=(type of b)b+1;**

* **In integral arithmetic (byte , int , short , long) there is no way to represents infinity and NaN(not a number)** , if infinity is the result we will get the ArithmeticException. **System.out.println(10/0);** 🡺 **Runtime Exception: ArithmeticException / by zero.**
* **In floating point arithmetic(float , double) there is a way to represent infinity and NaN.**

**System.out.println(10/0.0); 🡺 infinity**

**System.out.println(-10/0.0); 🡺 - infinity**

**System.out.println(0.0/0.0); 🡺 NaN**

**System.out.println(-0.0/0.0); 🡺 NaN**

* For the Float & Double classes contains the following constants :
  + **POSITIVE\_INFINITY**
  + **NEGATIVE\_INFINITY**
  + **NaN**

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