JAVA ASSIGNMENT-3

1.Declare two variables of type boolean, and assign values to them. Print out the value of the logical AND operator applied to the two variables.

```
public class AddIntegers {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      // Declare two int variables and assign values
      int num1 = 5;
      int num2 = 10;

      // Add the two variables together
      int sum = num1 + num2;

      // Print the result
      System.out.println("Sum of " + num1 + " and " + num2 + " is: " + sum);
   }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Sum of 5 and 10 is: 15

2.Declare two variables of type double, and assign values to them. Multiply the two variables together and print the result.

```
public class MultiplyDoubles {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      // Declare two double variables and assign values
      double num1 = 2.5;
      double num2 = 3.0;
```

```
        // Multiply the two variables together
        double product = num1 * num2;

        // Print the result
        System.out.println("Product of " + num1 + " and " + num2 + " is: " + product);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Product of 2.5 and 3.0 is: 7.5

3.Declare two variables of type boolean, and assign values to them. Print out the value of the logical AND operator applied to the two variables

```
public class LogicalAndExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare two boolean variables and assign values
        boolean bool1 = true;
        boolean bool2 = false;

        // Apply the logical AND operator
        boolean resultAnd = bool1 && bool2;

        // Print the result
        System.out.println("Logical AND of " + bool1 + " and " + bool2 + " is: " +
resultAnd);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Logical AND of true and false is: false

4.Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method length() to print out the length of the string.

```
public class StringLengthExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a String variable and assign a value
        String myString = "Hello, World!";

        // Use the length() method to get the length of the string
        int length = myString.length();

        // Print the length of the string
        System.out.println("Length of the string: " + length);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Length of the string: 13

5.Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method to UpperCase() to print out the string in all uppercase

```
public class StringToUpperCaseExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a String variable and assign a value
        String myString = "hello, world!";

        // Use the toUpperCase() method to convert the string to uppercase
```

```
        String uppercasedString = myString.toUpperCase();


        // Print the string in all uppercase
        System.out.println("Uppercase String: " + uppercasedString);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Uppercase String: HELLO, WORLD!

6.Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method substring() to print out a portion of the string.

```
public class SubstringExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a String variable and assign a value
        String myString = "Hello, World!";


        // Use the substring() method to extract a portion of the string
        String substring = myString.substring(7, 12); // Extracts characters from index 7 to 11


        // Print the extracted portion of the string
        System.out.println("Substring: " + substring);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Substring: World

7.Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method indexOf() to find the index of a specific character in the string.

```
public class IndexOfExample {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a String variable and assign a value
        String myString = "Hello, World!";

        // Use the indexOf() method to find the index of a specific character (',') in the string
        int indexOfComma = myString.indexOf(',');

        // Print the index of the specific character
        System.out.println("Index of ',' in the string: " + indexOfComma);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Index of ',' in the string: 5

8.Declare a variable of type char, and assign it a value. Convert the character to its ASCII code and print out the result

```
public class CharToAsciiExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a char variable and assign a value
        char myChar = 'A';

        // Convert the character to its ASCII code using typecasting
        int asciiCode = (int) myChar;

        // Print out the ASCII code
        System.out.println("ASCII code of '" + myChar + "': " + asciiCode);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

ASCII code of 'A': 65

9.Declare a variable of type int, and assign it a value. Convert the integer to a String and print out the result.

```
public class IntToStringExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare an int variable and assign a value
        int myInt = 42;

        // Convert the integer to a String using Integer.toString()
        String intAsString = Integer.toString(myInt);

        // Print out the result
        System.out.println("Integer as String: " + intAsString);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Integer as String: 42

10.Declare a variable of type double, and assign it a value. Convert the double to an int and print out the result

```
public class DoubleToIntExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declare a double variable and assign a value
        double myDouble = 3.14;
```

```
        // Convert the double to an int using typecasting
        int intFromDouble = (int) myDouble;

        // Print out the result
        System.out.println("Double as int: " + intFromDouble);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT;

Double as int: 3