

```
mirror_mod = modifier_ob.  
set mirror object to mirror.  
mirror_mod.mirror_object =  
operation == "MIRROR_X":  
mirror_mod.use_x = True  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Y":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = True  
mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
mirror_mod.use_x = False  
mirror_mod.use_y = False  
mirror_mod.use_z = True  
  
selection at the end -add  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
modifier_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.  
mirror_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_object  
data.objects[one.name].select  
  
print("please select exactly  
  
-- OPERATOR CLASSES ----  
  
types.Operator):  
X mirror to the selected  
object.mirror_mirror_x"  
mirror X"  
  
context):  
context.active_object is not
```

Core Java

UNIT 1

Take Home Task Solution



Learning Outcomes



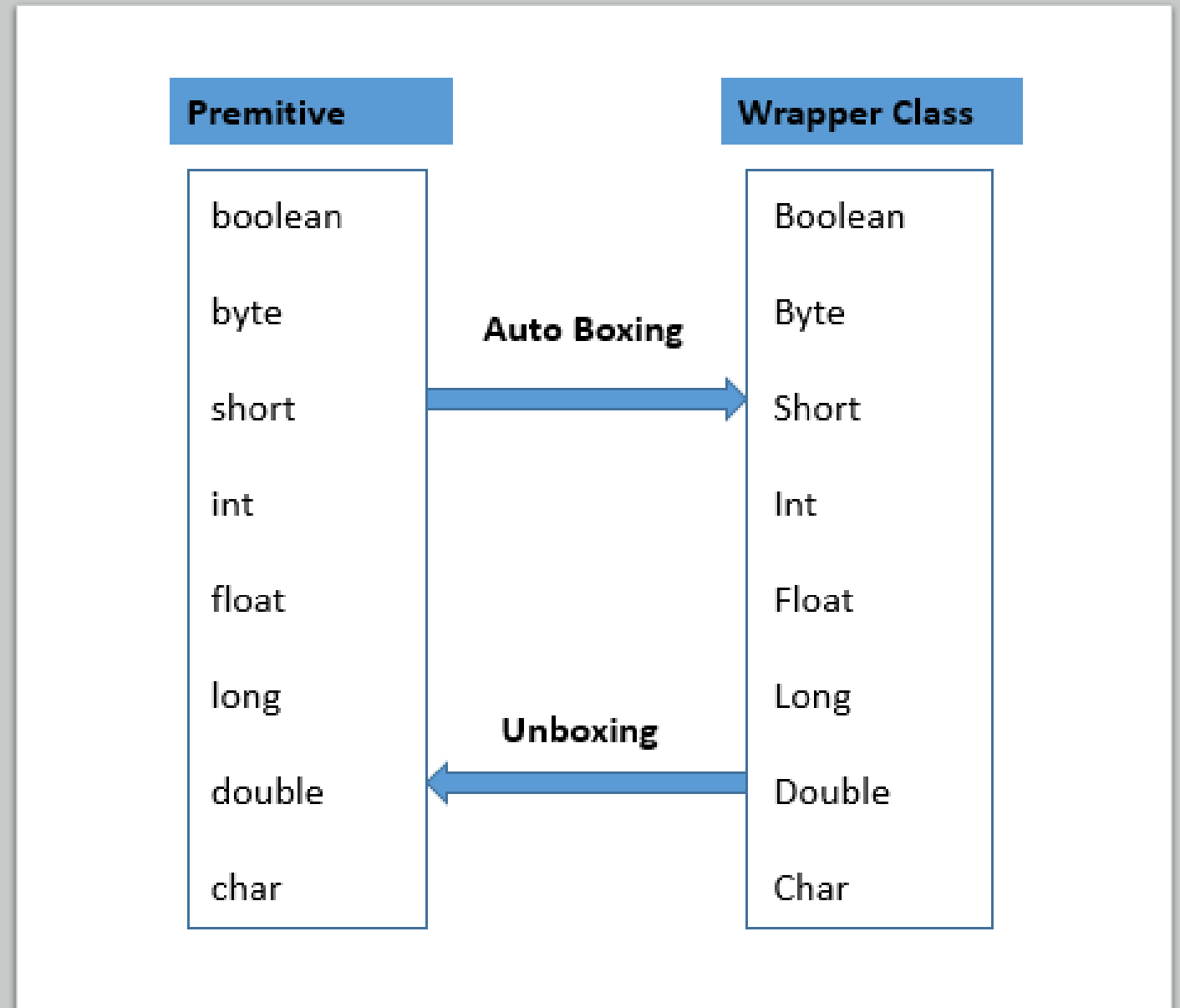
Autoboxing and Unboxing



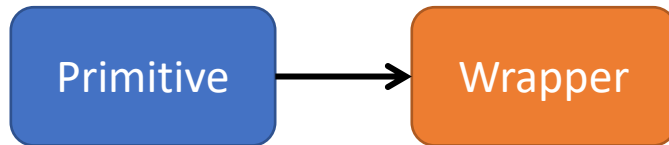
Java Operators

Wrapper Classes

- A Wrapper class is a class whose **object** wraps or contains primitive data types.
- Example -
`Integer I = new Integer(25);`



Autoboxing

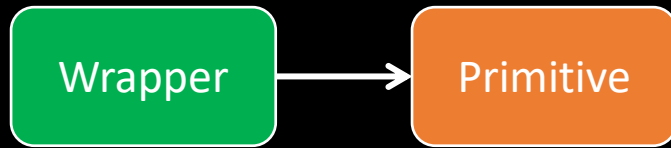


- The automatic conversion of primitive data types into its equivalent Wrapper type is known as **Autoboxing** (boxing).

```
class Autoboxing{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
  
        int a=50;  
  
        Integer a2=new Integer(a); //Boxing  
  
        Integer a3=5;  //Boxing  
  
        System.out.println(a2+" "+a3);  
    }  
}
```

Output:-
50 5

Unboxing



- The automatic conversion of Wrapper type into its equivalent Primitive type is known as **Unboxing**.

```
class Unboxing {  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Integer i=new Integer(50);  
        int a=i;  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

Output:-
50

Java Operators

Arithmetic

Relational

Logical

Bitwise

Conditional

Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Result
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus
++	Increment
--	Decrement
+=	Addition Assignment
-=	Subtraction Assignment
*=	Multiplication Assignment
/=	Division Assignment
%=	Modulus Assignment

Relational Operators

Operator	Result
==	Equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
<=	Less than equal to
>=	Greater than equal to
!=	Not Equal to

Logical Operators

Operator	Result
&&	Logical AND
	Logical OR
!	Logical Not

Bitwise Operators

Operator	Result
~	Bitwise unary NOT
&	Bitwise AND
	Bitwise OR
^	Bitwise exclusive OR
>>	Shift Right
>>>	Shift right zero fill
<<	Shift left
&=	Bitwise AND assignment
! =	Bitwise OR assignment
^=	Bitwise exclusive OR assignment
>>=	Shift right assignment
>>>=	Shift right zero fill assignment
<<=	Shift left assignment

Conditional Operator (?:)

- Also known as Ternary Operator
- General Form:

`exp1 ? exp2 : exp3`



Quiz



Take a home task



List down String class Methods
and their functionality



Revise Entire Unit - 1

Thank You

