

## Q2] Working with java.lang.Byte

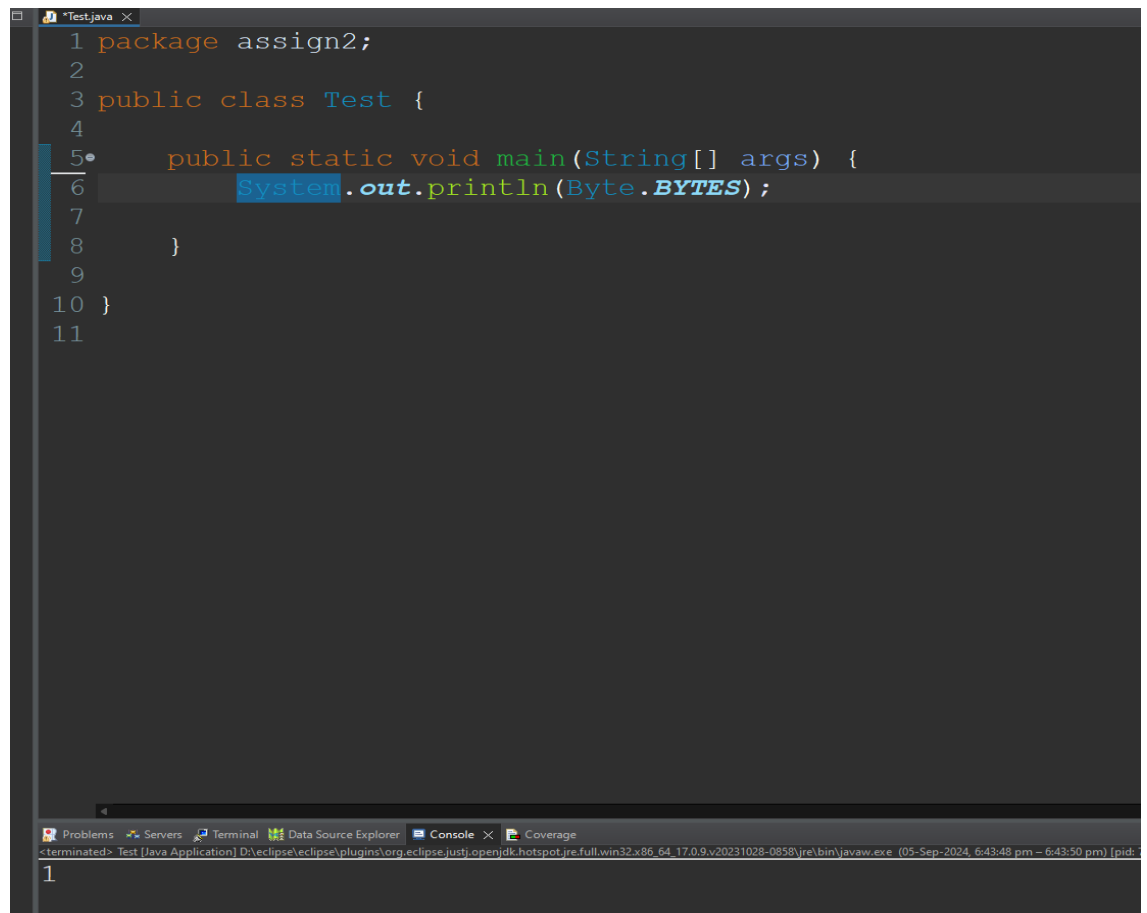
- 1) Explore the Java API documentation for java.lang.Byte and observe its modifiers and super types.

⇒ byte      → byteValue()

byte      → byteValue()

- 2) Write a program to test how many bytes are used to represent a byte value using the BYTES field. (Hint: Use Byte.BYTES).

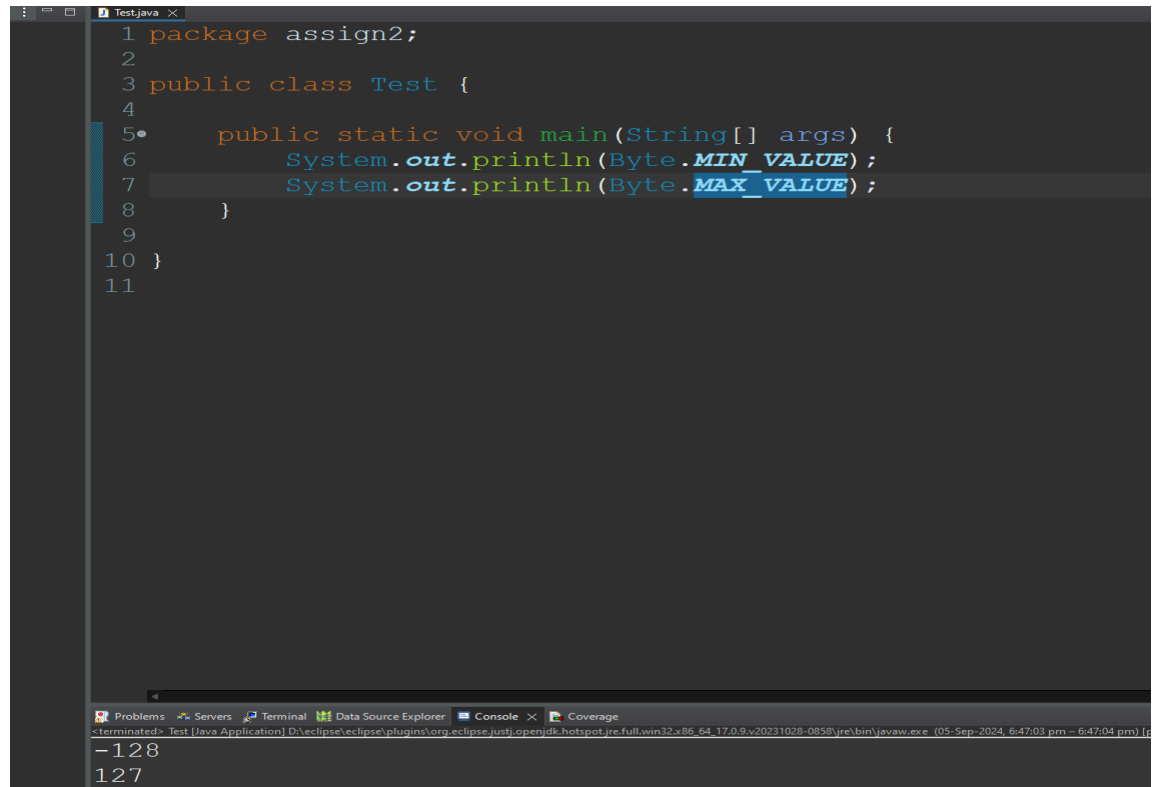
⇒



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println(Byte.BYTES);
7     }
8 }
9
10 }
11
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. The main editor window displays a Java file named 'Test.java' with the following code:   
1 package assign2;   
2   
3 public class Test {   
4   
5 public static void main(String[] args) {   
6 System.out.println(Byte.BYTES);   
7 }   
8 }   
9   
10 }   
11   
The bottom of the IDE shows a console window with the output '1'.

- 3) Write a program to find the minimum and maximum values of byte using the MIN\_VALUE and MAX\_VALUE fields. (Hint: Use Byte.MIN\_VALUE and Byte.MAX\_VALUE).



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println(Byte.MIN_VALUE);
7         System.out.println(Byte.MAX_VALUE);
8     }
9
10 }
11
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a Java file named Test.java. The code prints the minimum and maximum values of a byte. The console output at the bottom shows -128 and 127.

- 4) Declare a method-local variable number of type byte with some value and convert it to a String using the toString method. (Hint: Use Byte.toString(byte)).



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         byte b = 12;
7         System.out.println(b);
8         String s = Byte.toString(b);
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11 }
12
13
```

Problems Servers Terminal Data Source Explorer Console Coverage  
<terminated> Test (Java Application) D:\eclipse\workspace\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86\_64\_17.0.9.v20231028-0858\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Sep-2024, 6:50:16 pm - 6:50:16 pm)

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5) Declare a method-local variable strNumber of type String with some value and convert it to a byte value using the parseByte method. (Hint: Use Byte.parseByte(String)).



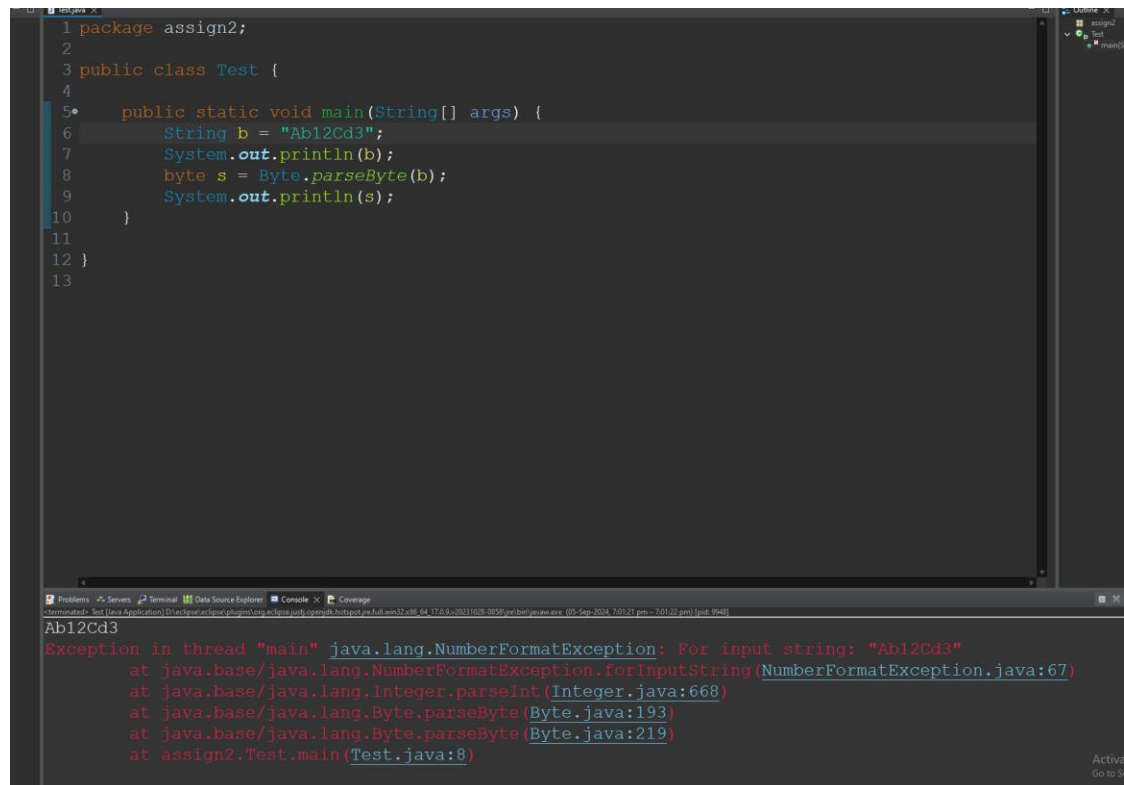
```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         String b = "120";
7         System.out.println(b);
8         byte s = Byte.parseByte(b);
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11 }
12
13
```

Problems Servers Terminal Data Source Explorer Console Coverage  
<terminated> Test (Java Application) D:\eclipse\workspace\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86\_64\_17.0.9.v20231028-0858\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Sep-2024, 6:56:48 pm - 6:56:49 pm) [p

120  
120

6) Declare a method-local variable strNumber of type String with the value “Ab12Cd3” and attempt to convert it to a byte value. (Hint: parseByte method will throw a NumberFormatException).

⇒



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         String b = "Ab12Cd3";
7         System.out.println(b);
8         byte s = Byte.parseByte(b);
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11
12 }
13
```

Ab12Cd3

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "Ab12Cd3"  
at java.base/java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:67)  
at java.base/java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:668)  
at java.base/java.lang.Byte.parseByte(Byte.java:193)  
at java.base/java.lang.Byte.parseByte(Byte.java:219)  
at assign2.Test.main(Test.java:8)

7) Declare a method-local variable number of type byte with some value and convert it to the corresponding wrapper class using Byte.valueOf(). (Hint: Use Byte.valueOf(byte)).



```
Test.java
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         byte b = 111;
7         System.out.println(b);
8         Byte s = Byte.valueOf(b);
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11
12 }
13
```

111  
111

8) Declare a method-local variable strNumber of type String with some byte value and convert it to the corresponding wrapper class using Byte.valueOf(). (Hint : Use Byte.valueOf(String)).



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         String b = "45";
7         System.out.println(b);
8         Byte s = Byte.valueOf(b);
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11 }
12 }
13 }
```

45  
45

9) Experiment with converting a byte value into other primitive types or vice versa and observe the results.



```
1 package assign2;
2
3 public class Test {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         int b = 10;
7         System.out.println(b);
8         byte s = (byte)b;
9         System.out.println(s);
10    }
11 }
12 }
13 }
```

10  
10