Highest precedence happen first for example

$$+ \quad * \quad \text{(whom first)}$$
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$2nd \quad 1st$$

$*$ precedence $\rightarrow 12$

$+$ precedence $\rightarrow 11$

example

$$\rightarrow \quad 2 + 4 * 2$$
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$2nd \quad 1st$$

$$2 + 8$$
$$\Rightarrow 10 \quad \underline{Ans}$$

if both has same precedence, so we use Associativity like

Ex :- $*$ /

$*$ $\rightarrow$ precedence 12

/ $\rightarrow$ precedence 12

So we go Associativity,

in 12 precedence, Associativity

example

$$2 * 4 / 2$$
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
Preceden 12 precedence 12

So, associative Rule follow

$2 * 4 / 2$ (left to Right)

$$8 / 2$$
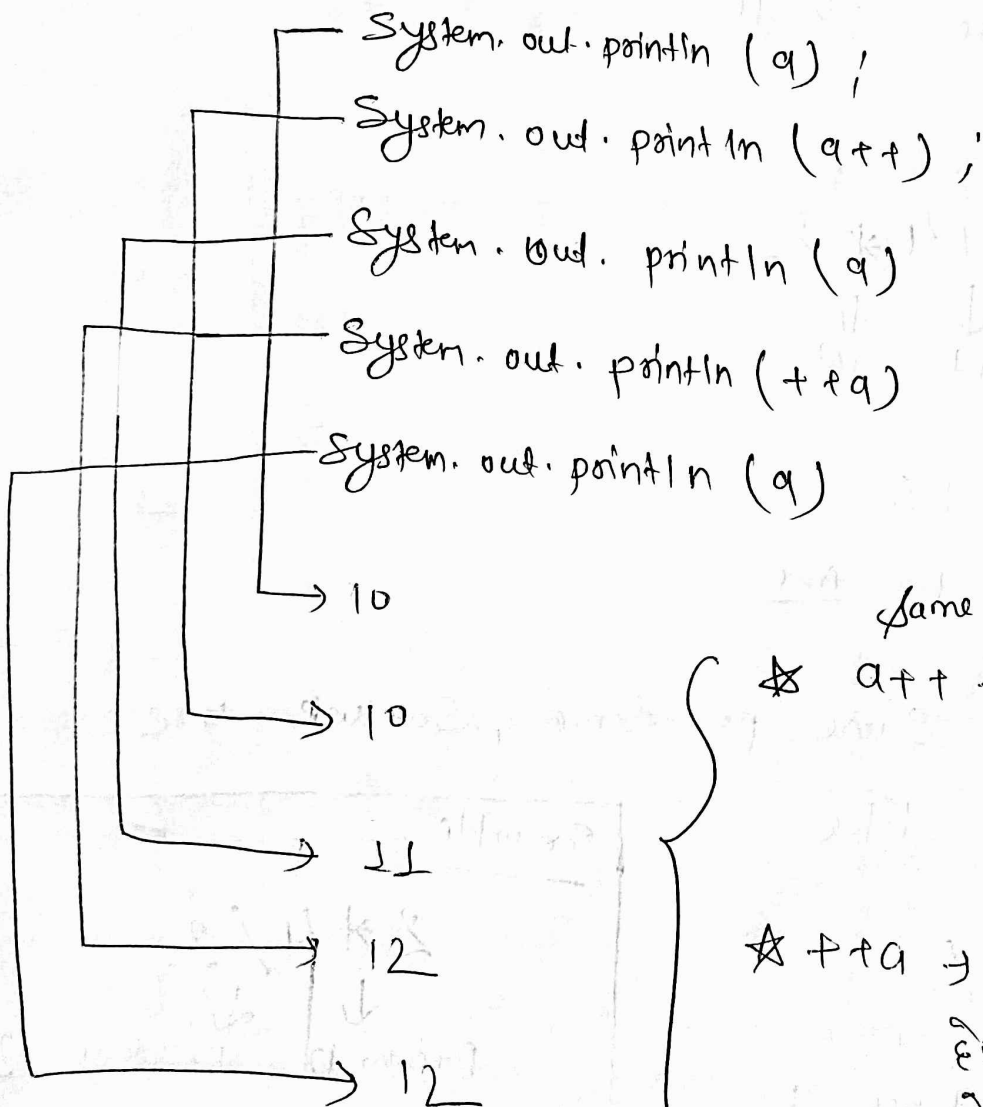$$\boxed{4 \quad Ans}$$

is left to Right.

Increament / Decrament operator

++ → increament operator

-- → decrement operator

Statement   a = 10 ;

~~print out.~~

System. out. println (a) ;

System. out. print ln (a++) ;

System. out. print ln (a)

System. out. println (++a)

System. out. println (a)

→ 10

→ 10

→ 11

→ 12

→ 12

Same in increamat / decremt

☆ a++ → increment होगा
लेकिन पहले a print हो जाएगा

☆ ++a → पहले increament
होगा फिर print होगा)

-: String :-

Collection of character is called String.

Syntax :-

```
String name = "Ayush";
System.out.println(name);
```

```
Ayush
```

{ * String are immutable }

1) System.out.println(" ") → New line
2) System.out.print(" ") → No New line
3) System.out.printf() → formate

In formate use %d , %f , %c
                    ↓   ↓   ↓
                integer float Character

int a = 5;
```
float b = 7.5;
System.out.print f(" value of a in %d &nd value
                    of b in %f", a, b);
```

```
5 , 7.5
```

%d → for int

%f ⇒ float   or   %.2f → only two
                                decimal show

%c → Character

%s → String .

How to take input in String by user?

import java.util.Scanner;   ★ Default setting → space
public class Main {   तक ही Read करता
                                        है।

    public static void main(String[] args) $
    {

        Scanner Sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println(" Enter your full Name");
        String St = Sc.next();
        System.out.println(St);

    }
}

```
Enter your full Name
Ayush Nigam
Ayush
```

☆ अगर full String Read करवानी है तो

```
import Java.util.Scanner;
Public class Main
{
    public static void main( String[] args){
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println(" Enter your full Name ");
        String st = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println (st);
```

"important Point (Line)

```
Enter your full Name
Ayush Nigam
Ayush Nigam
```

Method in String :-

$$\text{String name} = \overset{0\,1\,2\,3\,4}{"Ayush"};$$

(i) name. length ( ) → Length of String like 5.

② name. tolowerCase ( ) → This method Return all String in lower. Case character.

③ name. toUpperCase ( ) → This method Retur all String in Upper Case Character

④ name. trim ( ) → This method Return a String without Space.

⑤ name. Substring( ) → This Method Return a String in this method you give a index Number and Return after all String index

Ex: name. Substring (2)

→ ush

6) name. Substring (2,4) → In this method Return a String included 2 No. index but excluded 4 No indus

ex - name. Substring (2,4)

→ up Ay

7) name. replace (y, u) → This method Return a String
↓
Replace y with u

up e
↓
name. replace (oldchar: "y", newchar "u");

ex. name. replace (y, u)   give a name

→ Auush Ay   give a Name

8) name. Start with ("Ay") → True, this String

Return True, false if String Start with given parameter than result will be True other wine false
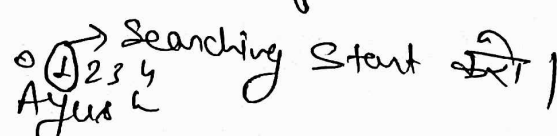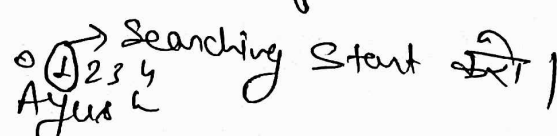
ex. name. Startwith ("No")

false
name. Startwidth ("A")
True.

⑨ name. end with ("h") → True , last character is h

then Result true, otherwise

false.

⑩ name. charAt (2) → what is character at index 2

Result U Ans

⑪ name. index of (2) → what character in index 2

→ y Ans

⑫ name. index of ("4", 1) → It mean it Return

a string but search

after index of 1

Eg₁ 0 ①23 4   Searching Start करेगा |
      Ayush 2

⑬ name. last index of ("र") → It Return a index but

Return last index No.

Example   name = हारिय   0 1 23 4

name. lastindex of ("र")

→ 3 (bcz र है last में

14) name. equals("Ayush") → It Return true or false

if given string is equal to name String it Return true other wise false

Ex.

String name = "Ayush";
System.out.print ln (name. equals ("Ayush"))

⟶ True

15). name. equals Ignore Case (" ayUsH") → It Return true

Value this method do not alsow case Sensitive. (No matter upper or lower case).

Escape Sequence :-

\n → for new line

\t → for tab

\' → for ~~semi~~ single quote in print

\" → for double quote in print

\\ → backspace