



## *Patuakhali Science and Technology University*

Assignment on

“Solve the exercise 2.1 to 2.32”

Course Code: CCE-122

Course Title: Object Oriented Programming

Level - I; Semester - II

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# 1. Solve the exercise 2.1 to 2.32

## 2.1

- a) A(n) **left brace ({)}** begins the body of every method, and a(n) **right brace (})** ends the body of every method.
  - b) You can use the **if** statement to make decisions.
  - c) **//** begins an end-of-line comment.
  - d) **Space characters, newlines, and tabs** are called white space.
  - e) **Keywords** are reserved for use by Java.
  - f) Java applications begin execution at method **main**.
  - g) Methods **System.out.print, System.out.println, and System.out.printf** display information in a command window.
- 

## 2.2

- a) **False**. Comments do not cause the computer to print the text after the **//** on the screen when the program executes. They are used for documentation and readability.
- b) **True**.
- c) **False**. Java is case sensitive, so the variables **number** and **NUMBER** are distinct.
- d) **False**. The remainder operator (**%**) can also be used with non-integer operands in Java.
- e) **False**. The arithmetic operators **\***, **/**, and **%** have the same precedence, which is higher than the precedence of **+** and **-**.

## 2.3

- a) **int c, thisIsAVariable, q76354, number;**
- b) **System.out.print("Enter an integer: ");**
- c) **value = input.nextInt();**
- d) **System.out.println("This is a Java program");**
- e) **System.out.printf("%s%n%s%n", "This is a Java", "program");**
- f) **if (number != 7) System.out.println("The variable number is not equal to 7");**

## 2.4

a) Error: Semicolon after the right parenthesis of the condition ( $c < 7$ ) in the if.  
Correction: Remove the semicolon after the right parenthesis.

b) Error: The relational operator  $\Rightarrow$  is incorrect. Correction: Change  $\Rightarrow$  to  $\geq$ .

## 2.5

a) // Calculate the product of three integers

b) Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

c) int x, y, z, result; or int x; int y; int z; int result;

d) System.out.print("Enter first integer: ");

e) x = input.nextInt(); f) System.out.print("Enter second integer: ");

g) y = input.nextInt(); h) System.out.print("Enter third integer: ");

i) z = input.nextInt();

j) result = x \* y \* z;

k) System.out.printf("Product is %d%n", result);

## 2.6

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class Product {
```

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

```
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        int result; // product of numbers
```

```
        System.out.print("Enter 1st number: ");
```

```
        int x = input.nextInt();
```

```
        System.out.print("Enter 2nd number: ");
```

```
int y = input.nextInt();  
System.out.print("Enter 3rd number: ");  
int z = input.nextInt();  
int result = x * y * z;  
System.out.println("Product is " + result);  
}  
}
```