**Chapter02**

**1. Write java statements that will cause the following to be written to the screen,**

**May the hair on your toes**

**Grow long and curly**

Ans: System.out.println (“May the hair on your toes”);

System.out.println (“Grow long and curly”);

**2. What is the difference between System.out.println & System.out.print?**

Ans: The only difference between System.out.println and System.out.print is that with println, the next output goes on a new line, where as with print, the next output will be placed on the same line.

**3. What is the output produced by the following**

**System.out.println (2+” ”+2);**

**System.out.println (2+2);**

Ans: 2 2

4

**4. What output is produced by the following code?(assume a proper import statement has been given)**

**Number Format exerciseFormater = NumberFormat.getcurrencyInstance (Locale.US);**

**Double d1=102345, d2=15067890;**

**System.out.println (exerciseFormater.format(d1));**

**System.out.println (exerciseFormater.format(d2));**

Ans: $1.23

$15.68

**5. Suppose the class Robot is a part of the standard java libraries & in the package named java.awt. What import statement do you need to make the class Robot available to your program or other class?**

Ans: import java.awt.Robot;

**6. Write some java code that will read a line of text & then output the line with all lower case letter change to uppercase. Use JOptionPane.**

Ans: String rawString=JOptionPane.showInputDialog (“Enter some text :”);

String UppercaseString=rawString.toUpperCase ();

JOptionPane.showMessageDialog (null,”In uppercase:\n”+uppercasestring);

**7. Write some java code that will set the value of the variable number equal to the number entered by a user at the keyboard. Assume the number is of type int. Use JOptionPane.**

Ans: String numberString=JOptionPane.showInputDialog(“Enter a number:”);

Int number=Integer.ParseInt(numberString);

**8. Write a complete java program that reads two whole numbers into two variables of type int & then output both the whole number part & the remainder when the first number is divided by the second. This can be done using the operators/and %Use JOptionPane.**

Ans: import javax.swing.JOptionPane;

Public class JOptionPaneExercise

{

Public static void main (String[] args)

{

String numeratorString=JOptionPane.showInputDialog(“Enter numerator:”);

Int numerator=Integer.ParseInt(numeratorString);

String denominatorString=JOptionPane.showInputDialog(“Enter denominator:”);

Int denominator=Integer.ParseInt(denominatorString);

JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,numerator+”dividedby”+denominator+”is”+numerator/denominator+”/n with a remainder of”+(numerator % denominator);

System.exit(0);

}

}

**9. In display 2.8 can you use some name other than keyboard for the object of the class BufferedReader? For example can you use input object as follows?**

**BufferedReader inputObject=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(Sysem.in));**

**Assume you also change all occurrence of keyboardreadline() to inputobject readline();**

Ans: Yes, it is possible.

**10. Write some java code that will read a line of text and then output the line with all lower case letters changed to uppercase Use BufferedReader.**

Ans: import java.io.BufferedReader;

Import java.io.InputStreamReader;

Import java.io.IOException;

Public class BufferedReaderExcercise {

Public static void main (String [] args) throws IOException {

BufferedReader console=new BufferedReader (new InputStreamReader(System.in));

System.out.println(“Enter a line of text:”);

String line=console.readLine();

String UppercaseLine=line.toUppercase();

System.out.println(“In all uppercase that is:”);

System.out.println(uppercaseLine);

}

}

**11. Write some java code that will set the value of the variable number equal to the number entered by a user at the keyboard. Assume that number of type int. Use BufferedReader.**

Ans: BufferedReader Console=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(system.in));

System.out.println(“Enter a whole number:”);

String numberString=Console.readLine();

Int number=Integer.ParseInt(numberstring);

**12. Write a complete java program that reads two whole numbers into two variables of type int, then outputs both the whole number part & the remainder when the firsty number is divided by the second.This can be done using the operator / & % Use BufferedReader.**

Ans: import java.io.BufferedReader;

Import java.io.InputStreamReader;

Import java.io.IOException;

Public class BufferedReaderExcercise2 {

Public static void main (String [] args) throws IOException {

BufferedReader console=new BufferedReader (new InputStreamReader(System.in));

System.out.println(“Enter two whole numbers on two lines:”);

String numeratorString=console.readLine ();

Int numerator= Integer.ParseInt(numeratorString);

String denominatorString=console.readLine ();

Int denominator=Integer.ParseInt(denominatorString);

System.out.println(numerator+”divided by”+denominator+”is”+(numerator/denominator)+”/n with a remainder of”+(numerator % denominator));

}

}

**13. Would it be legal to use**

**Int numberofpods=Integer.ParseInt(keyboard.readLine());**

**In display 2.8 instead of the following.**

**String podString=keyboard.readLine();**

**Int numberofpods=Integer.ParseInt(podString);**

Ans: Yes it would be legal & the program is same.

**14. Write a java statement that will set the value of the variable number equal to the number typed in at the keyboard. Assume that number is of type int & that the input is entered on a line by itself. Use consoleIn.**

Ans: number=ConsoleIn.readLineInt();

**15. Write a java statement that will set the value of the variable amount equal to the number typed in at the keyboard. Assume that amount is of type double & that the input is entered on a line by itself. Use consoleIn.**

Ans: amount=ConsoleIn.readLineDouble();

**16. Write a java statement that will set the value of the variable answer equal to the first non-whitespaces characters typed in at the keyboard. The rest of the line of input is discarded. The variable answer is of type char. Use consoleIn.**

Ans: answer=ConsoleIn.readLineNonwhitespacechar();

**17. What are the whitespace characters?**

Ans: Whitespace Characters are all characters that prints as whitespaces if you output them to paper. The only whitespace characters you are likely to be concerned with at first are the space character the new line character & the tab character.

**18. Is the class Console.In part of the java language?**

Ans: The class Console is not part of the java language. The programmer is supposed to define the class ConsoleIn.

**19. Write some java code for your program that will read a line of text & then output the line with all lowercase letters changed to uppercase. Use ConsoleIn.**

Ans: System.out.println(“Enter a line of text:”);

String uppercaseSDtring=line.toUpperCase();

System.out.println(“In all uppercase that is:”);

System.out.println(“UpperCaseString”);