

Basics of **JAVA**



Data Types

1. int holds whole numbers like 10 or -5.
2. float holds decimal numbers like 3.14.
3. double holds more precise decimal numbers like 123.456789.
4. byte holds small whole numbers like 50 or -20.
5. short holds whole numbers like 1000 or -1500.
6. long holds large whole numbers like 1000000L or -500000L.
7. char holds a single character like 'A' or 'z'.
8. boolean holds true or false values.
9. String holds text or a sequence of characters like "Hello" or "Java".
10. Array holds multiple values like an array of numbers {1, 2, 3} or strings {"apple", "banana"}.



Variables

A variable is a container that stores data values in programming.

Variables Rules:

- Must start with a letter, \$, or
- Cannot start with a number.
- Can only contain letters, numbers, \$, and
- No spaces allowed.
- Case-sensitive (e.g., myVar and myvar are different).
- Cannot use Java keywords (e.g., int, class).

Examples:

- Correct: myVar, _count, \$price
- Wrong: 2value, my-var, class (keyword)



Keywords

A keyword in Java is a reserved word that has a predefined meaning and cannot be used as a variable or method name.

Some Java Keywords

1. int
2. class
3. if
4. else
5. for
6. while
7. return
8. public
9. static
10. void



Features

- Platform-independent: Write once, run anywhere (via JVM).
- Object-oriented: Focuses on objects and reusable code.
- Secure: No pointers, strong memory management.
- Multithreaded: Allows simultaneous execution of threads.

Components

- JDK: Contains tools to write and compile Java code.
- JRE: Runs Java applications and provides libraries.
- JVM: Executes bytecode and provides platform independence.





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