Anatomy of a Java Program :→

Access Modifier ↑ public class → class ↑ file name RNSIT { ← of class name

camel Case ↓

public static void main(String[] args){

System.out.println("RNSIT");

System → class, out → obj, println → method

}

}

Pascal Naming Convention

Rate Of Interest → class

rate Of Interest

(001) C

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("RNSIT");
    return 0;
}
```

Procedure Oriented

(Syntax Difference)

Pascal → classes | Constants — Rate Of Interest

camel → functions | methods | vars — rate Of Interest

(Data Types In Java)

Primitive & data types

It is not a pure OOPL

- byte
- short
- int
- long
- double
- float
- char, boolean

→ simple values

Non-Primitive

Reference

Class → Date, String, ArrayList

→ complex objects

* Operators are almost same everywhere:
* Conditional statements are almost same everywhere:
* (Just Membership, Identity, Walrus) in Python are Different
* Ternary operator syntax in Java is different

C or C++ (condition) ? tv : fv;

Java: Data Type var = (condition) ? tv : fv;

Tomorrow's sessions: → 6hours:

- OOPs Concepts
- Exceptions
- File Handling
- Interview Questions

→ (Java) ⇓ (C#)