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Aayush Shah
19BCE245

Practical 1

OOP Lab

Practical 1 A

Write a Java program to display greeting message like: “Hello! Java” on console.

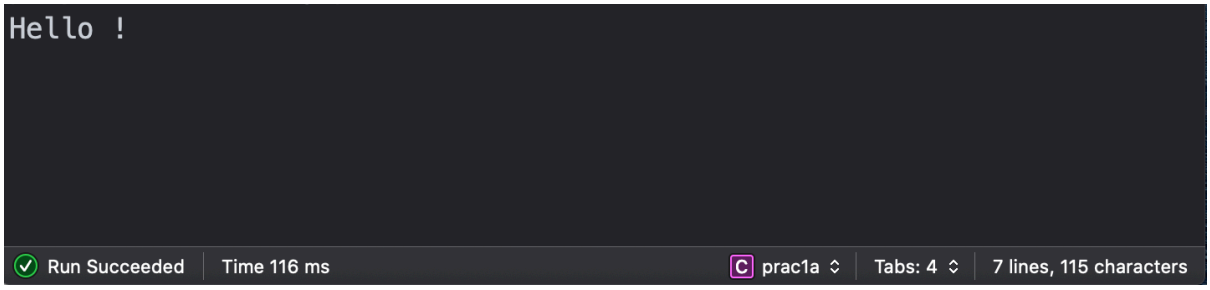
CODE

```
class prac1a
{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
		System.out.println("Hello !");		//prints 'Hello !'
	}
}
```

INPUT :

none

OUTPUT :



CONCLUSION :

From the practical 1 A, we understood the work of System.out.print , which is used to print a line on the output window.

Practical 1 B

Write a Java program to display all primitive type variables. Also display your name in the last line.

CODE

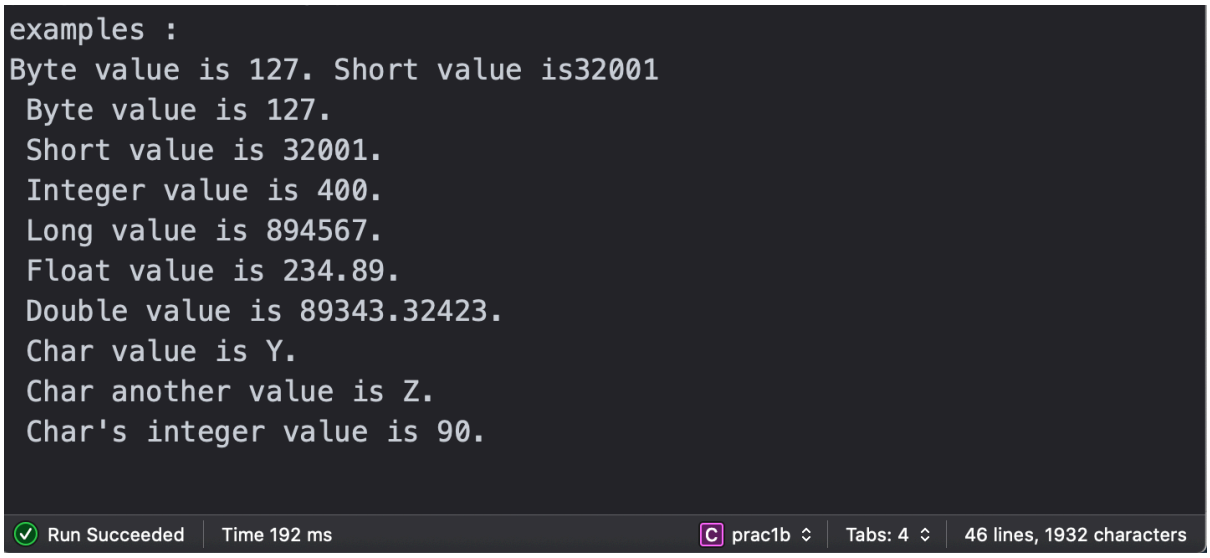
```
class prac1b {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		/* printing all integer data types */
		byte b =127;		//range : -128 to 127
//		byte b = (byte) 128; this will work as it was working in C language.
		short s = 32001;
		int i = 400;
		long l = 894567;

		System.out.println("examples : ");
		System.out.println("Byte value is " + b + "." + " Short value is" + s );
		// If the first statement is string then basically the another stuff after it will be treated as concatenation operator
		/*like : System.out.println("Byte value is " + b + s );
		-> output : Byte value is 1273001
		for doing the actual addition : System.out.println("Byte value is " + (b + s) );
		[will give a perfect addition.]
		*/

		//Actual program :
		System.out.println(" Byte value is " + b + ".");
		System.out.println(" Short value is " + s + ".");
		System.out.println(" Integer value is " + i + ".");
		System.out.println(" Long value is " + l + "." );

		float f = 234.89f;	//f is compulsory because its strongly typed language as otherwise it will be considered as double so will give an error
		//or we can write  : float f = (float) 234.89;
		/*
		i = (int) f; //for converting float to int (typecasting)
		*/
		double d = 89343.32423;
		System.out.println(" Float value is " + f + ".");
```

```
            System.out.println(" Double value is " + d + ".");

            char c = 'Y';
            char c1 = 90;
            System.out.println(" Char value is " + c + ".");
            System.out.println(" Char another value is " + c1 + ".");

            int j = c1; //Compatible types
            System.out.println(" Char's integer value is " + j + ".");
        }
}
```

INPUT :

none

OUTPUT :



CONCLUSION :

From the practical 1 B, we understood about the different types of variables from primitive data type. Which includes Byte, Short , Integer, Long, Float, Double, Char also the use of typecasting, which is used to convert the data type like char to int etc. also we learn about their writing format.

Practical 1 C

Justify the following statement in the context of Java. " boolean can be true (Non-zero) or false(Zero)".

CODE :

```
class prac1c {
	public static void main(String[] args) {
		boolean b=true;//we need to write exact in the same way as this like
-> true or false
//		boolean b=false;
		//we cannot write 0 or 1 or True or Flase etc. like we used to write in
C
		if(b)
		System.out.println("In if block");
		else
		System.out.println("In Else block");
	}
}
```

INPUT :

none

OUTPUT :

CONCLUSION :

From the practical 1 C, we understood about boolean statement in Java, which used to give two different choice one as true and other as false.unlike C programming , here we cannot use 0 and 1 in java to represent false and true.