

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x = 100;
6         int a = x++; //a=100
7         int b = ++x; //b=102
8         int c = x++; //102, x=103
9         int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a : (b < c) ? b : c;
10        System.out.println(d);
11    }
12 }
```

Hello Durga 2 1

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x = 1;
6         int y = 0;
7         if(++x > ++y)
8         {
9             System.out.print("Hello ");
10        }
11        else
12        {
13            System.out.print("Hi ");
14        }
15        System.out.println("Durga " + x + ":" + y);
16    }
17 }
```

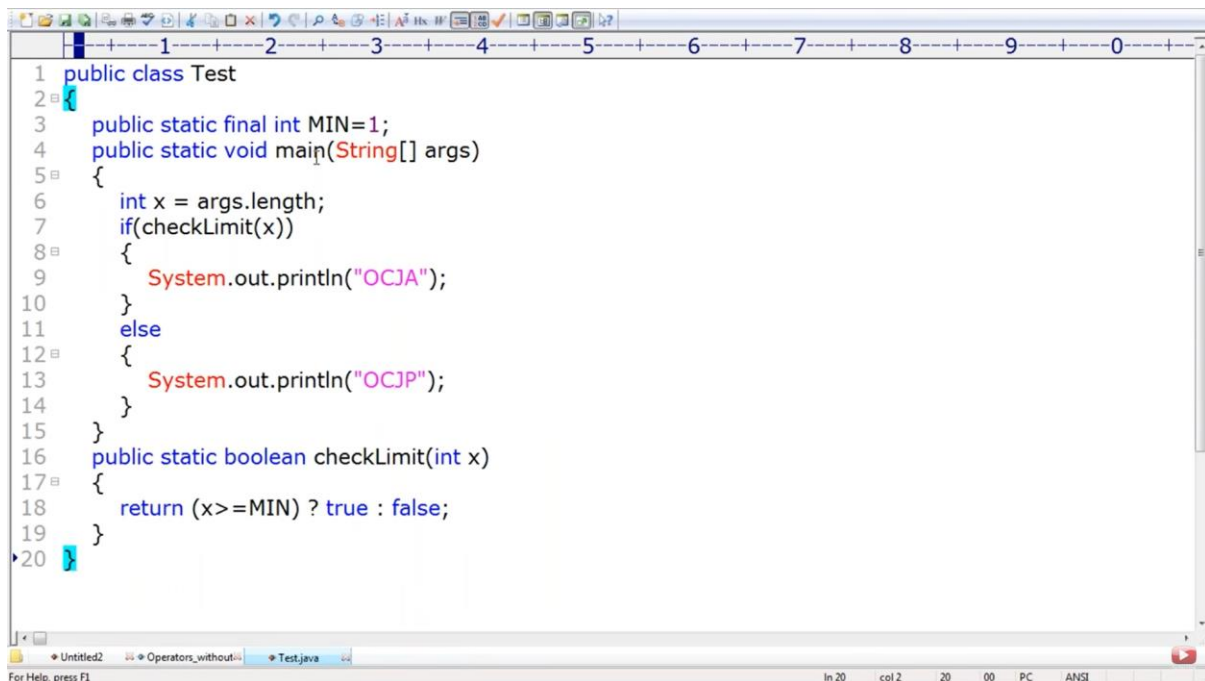
10 Heloo India

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=9;
6         if(x++<10)
7         {
8             System.out.println(x+" Hello India");
9         }
10        else
11        {
12            System.out.println(x+" Hello DURGASOFT");
13        }
14    }
15 }
16
```

Be clear J gets updated to 34 and 34->j is assigned to K

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i = 20;
6         int j = 30;
7         int k = j += i/5;
8         System.out.println(i+" : "+j+" : "+k); //20:34:34
9     }
10 }
```

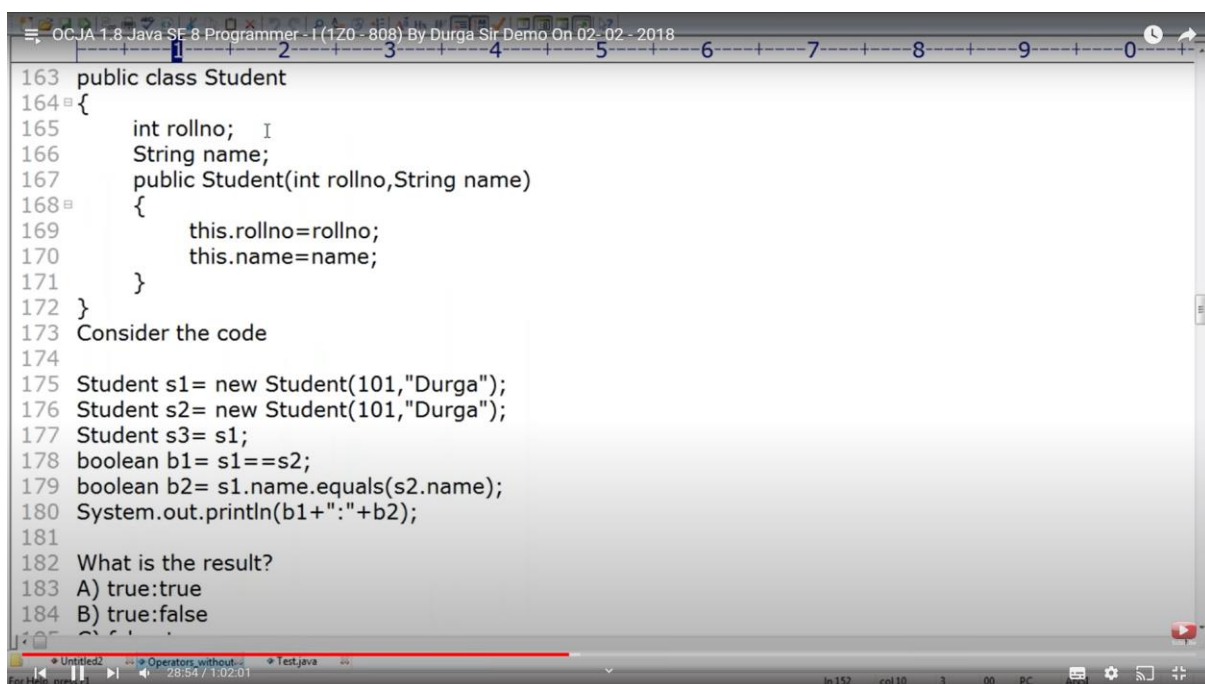
OCJP



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static final int MIN=1;
4     public static void main(String[] args)
5     {
6         int x = args.length;
7         if(checkLimit(x))
8         {
9             System.out.println("OCJA");
10        }
11        else
12        {
13            System.out.println("OCJP");
14        }
15    }
16    public static boolean checkLimit(int x)
17    {
18        return (x>=MIN) ? true : false;
19    }
20 }
```

150 And given the commands as :
151 javac Test.java
152 java Test

False true



```
163 public class Student
164 {
165     int rollno;
166     String name;
167     public Student(int rollno,String name)
168     {
169         this.rollno=rollno;
170         this.name=name;
171     }
172 }
173 Consider the code
174
175 Student s1= new Student(101,"Durga");
176 Student s2= new Student(101,"Durga");
177 Student s3= s1;
178 boolean b1= s1==s2;
179 boolean b2= s1.name.equals(s2.name);
180 System.out.println(b1+" "+b2);
181
182 What is the result?
183 A) true:true
184 B) true:false
```

In case of line 194- string will be created in String constant pool SCP, line 195- String going to get created in Heap area and SCP area

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
187
188 Q9. Given the code
189
190 public class Test
191 {
192     public static void main(String[] args)
193     {
194         String s1= "durga";
195         String s2= new String("Durga");
196         //line-1
197         {
198             System.out.println("Equal");
199         }
200     else
201     {
202         System.out.println("Not Equal");
203     }
204 }
205 }
206
207 Which code to be inserted at line-1 to print Equal
```

B is the answer. D -> applying toLowerCase will create a new object – so they s1.toLowerCase and s2.toLowerCase will create two new objects. So only B is correct

```
209 A) String s3=s2;
210     if(s1==s3)
211 B) if(s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2))
212 C) String s3=s2;
213     if(s1.equals(s3))
214 D) if(s1.toLowerCase() == s2.toLowerCase())
```

String is immutable. Everytime new object is gonna get created. New object is created in HEAP due to run time execution

The screenshot shows a video player with a Java code editor. The code is as follows:

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String s1="Durga";
6         String[] s2={"D","u","r","g","a"};
7         String s3="";
8         for(String s :s2)
9         {
10             s3=s3+s;
11         }
12         boolean b1= (s1==s3);//false
13         boolean b2= (s1.equals(s3));//true
14         System.out.println(b1+"."+b2);//false:true
15     }
16 }
```

Handwritten red annotations on the code include:

- Under "D" in line 5: "D"
- Under "u" in line 6: "Du"
- Under "r" in line 6: "Dux"
- Under "g" in line 6: "Duxg"
- Under "a" in line 6: "Duxga"
- Under "s3" in line 10: "s3 -> Duxga"

On the right side, there is a "Questions" panel with a table of questions and answers:

Question	Asker
true	Shubham Gupta
true	Pooja Chavan
false true	Pooja Chavan
no	Shubham Gupta
no	John acharya
ur always correct	Govindu Rayapur
immutable right	John acharya
sir	Govindu Rayapur

Below the table, it says: "sir we should execute conditional operator from Left to right or right to left".

Failure

The screenshot shows a video player with a Java code editor. The code is as follows:

```
238
239 Q11. Consider the Test class
240
241 public class Test
242 {
243     public static void main(String[] args)
244     {
245         if(args[0].equals("Durga")?false:true)
246         {
247             System.out.println("Success");
248         }
249         else
250         {
251             System.out.println("Failure");
252         }
253     }
254 }
255 javac Test.java
256 java Test Durga
257
258 What is the output?
259
```

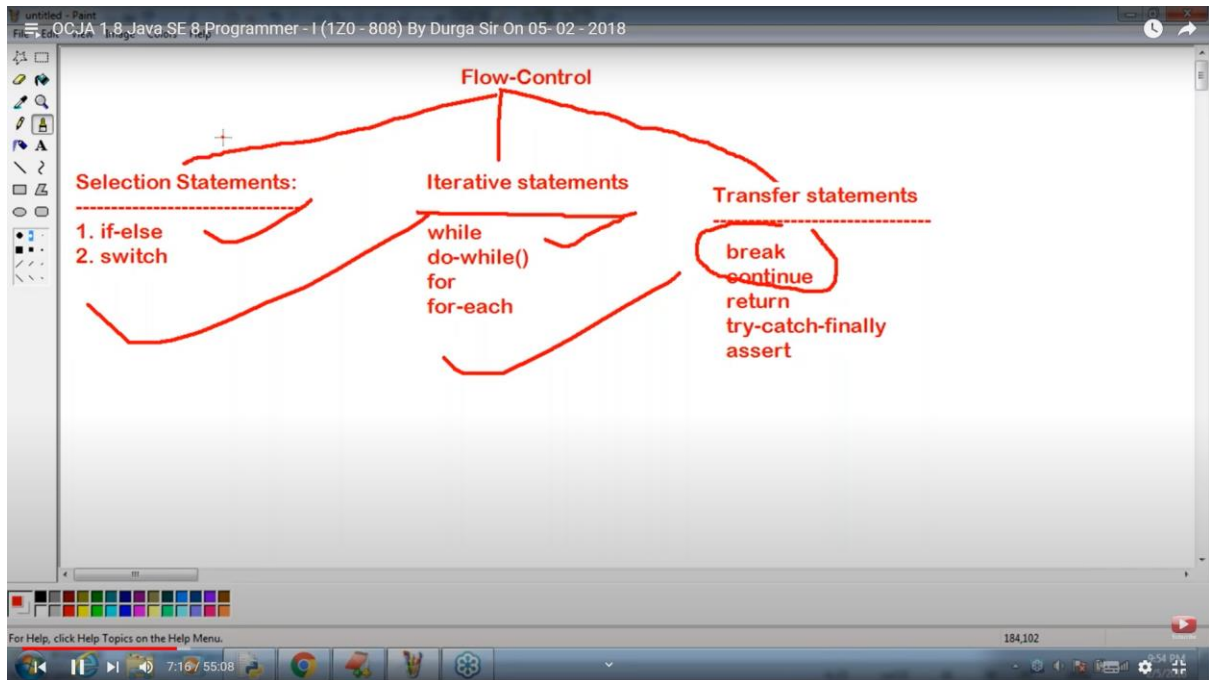

A and C right answer- check properly

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         double discount=0.0;
6         int quantity=Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
7         // Line-1
8     }
9 }
10 And the given requirements:
11
12 If the value of the quantity variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount=20
13 If the value of the quantity variable is between 80 and 90 , discount=10
14
15 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at Line-1 to meet the requirements ?
16
17 A)
18     if (quantity >= 90) { discount=20;}
19     if (quantity > 80 && quantity < 90) { discount=10;}
20
21 B)
22     discount=(quantity >= 90) ? 20 : 0;
23     discount=(quantity > 80) ? 10 : 0;
24
25 C)
26     discount = (quantity >= 90) ? 20 : (quantity > 80) ? 10 : 0;
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir Demo On 02-02-2018
37 D)
38     if(quantity >= 80 && quantity <90)
39     {
40         discount=10;
41     }
42     else
43     {
44         discount=0;
45     }
46     if (quantity >= 90)
47     {
48         discount=20;
49     }
50     else
51     {
52         discount=0;
53     }
54 E) discount= (quantity>80) ? 10 :( quantity >=90)?20:0;
55
```

Flow controls

Selection from available options choose one



```
18
19 for(int i =0; i<10;i++)
20 {
21     action
22     if(x==10)
23         break;
24
25
26
27
28 }
29
30
31
32
33
```

Transfer statements

The diagram shows a blue arrow pointing from the `break;` statement on line 23 to the closing brace of the for loop on line 28, indicating that the loop is terminated.

X	Question	Asker
	was very frustated bcz many many videos were missing and i was unable to do anything... ok sir i will do that	Shubham Gupta
5		Pooja Chavan
1 action		Shubham Gupta
2		Ashirbad Rout
2 action		Shubham Gupta
2		Pooja Chavan
if true		Pooja Chavan
false		Pooja Chavan
5		Pooja Chavan
5		Pooja Chavan
10		Pooja Chavan
3		Pooja Chavan

sorry sir for my rude mail but sir was very frustated bcz many many videos were missing and i was unable to do anything... ok sir i will do that

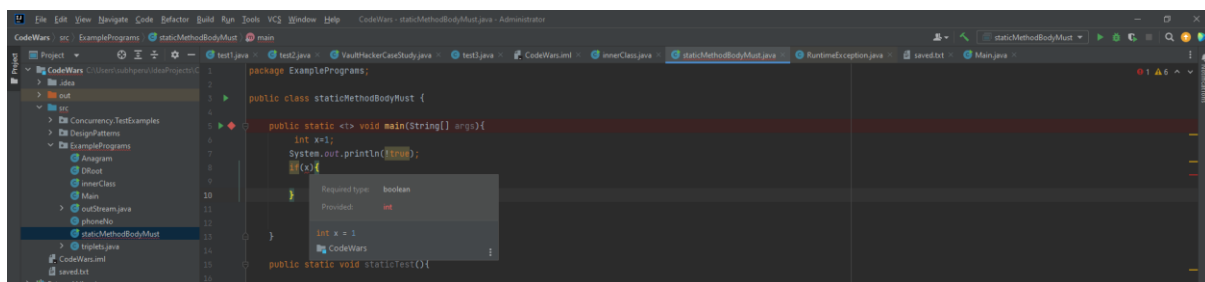
If Is expecting boolean x is int so CE- Imompatibe error

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 05-02-2018

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=1;
6         if(x)
7         {
8             System.out.println("Hello");
9         }
10        else
11        {
12            System.out.println("Hi");
13        }
14    }
15 }
16
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 05-02-2018
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\LENOVO>
D:\>cd durgaclasses
D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
Test.java:6: error: incompatible types: int cannot be converted to boolean
    if(x)
      ^
1 error
```



CE. Should use ==

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=1;
6         if(x==2)
7         {
8             System.out.println("Hello");
9         }
10        else
11        {
12            System.out.println("Hi");
13        }
14    }
15 }
16
```

```

10  el
11  {
12      D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
13      Test.java:6: error: incompatible types: int cannot be converted to boolean
          if(x=2)
            ^

```

Hi

```

OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 05-02-2018
1  class Test
2  {
3      public static void main(String[] args)
4      {
5          int x=1;
6          if(x==2)
7          {
8              System.out.println("Hello");
9          }
10         else
11         {
12             System.out.println("Hi");
13         }
14     }
15 }

```

Default is optional, cases are also opt

```

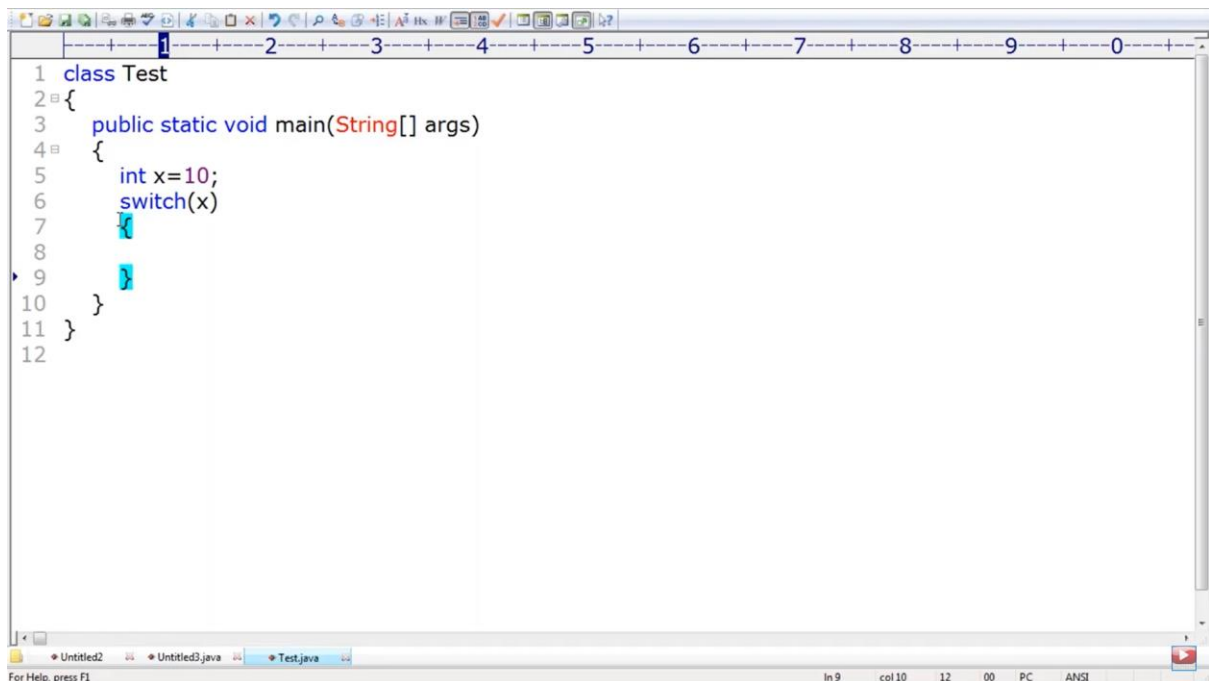
1  class Test
2  {
3      public static void main(String[] args)
4      {
5          switch(x)
6          {
7              case 1:
8                  System.out.println("Jan");
9              case 2:
10                 System.out.println("Jan");
11              case 3:
12                 System.out.println("Jan");
13              case 4:
14                 System.out.println("Jan");
15              default:
16                 System.out.println("Jan");
17          }
18      }
19  }
20 }
21 }
22 }

```

For Help, press F1

In 16 col 43 2 00 PC ANSI

Curly braces are mandatory for switch. Except switch any where else curly braces are optional



```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=10;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8
9         }
10    }
11 }
12
```

Primitive and wrapper classes are allowed



```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=10;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8
9         }
10    }
11 }
12 byte==Byte
13 short==Short
14 int==Integer
15 char==Character
16 enum
17 String
```

Questions		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show Answered Questions		
X	Question	Asker
<input type="checkbox"/>	int char string short byte	Shubham Gupta
<input type="checkbox"/>	int	john acharya
<input type="checkbox"/>	cons	dinesh durga soft
<input type="checkbox"/>	char	john acharya
<input type="checkbox"/>	strings,integral	Sai chand Kilari
<input type="checkbox"/>	iconstants	SANDEEP REDDY
<input type="checkbox"/>	string	john acharya
<input type="checkbox"/>	int	Deepankaj Yadav
<input type="checkbox"/>	primitives	Ramanathan KRIS...
<input type="checkbox"/>	int string	dinesh durga soft

Not allowed

```
18 -----
19 long
20 float
21 double
22 boolean
```

Long is very huge for cases count

Float and double – they have values between 0 and 1 – infinite no of so we cant use

Boolean has only two values , having switch for boolean does not fulfill the need of switch

Line 11- We cant use variable as case label , they should be constant expression(value)

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x = 10;
6         int y = 20;
7         switch(x)
8         {
9             case 10:
10                System.out.println(10);
11                case y:
12                    System.out.println(20);
13            }
14        }
15    }
16 }
```

Byte b limit is 127 we are using 1000 which could not be converted to bytes

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         byte b = 10;
6         switch(b)
7         {
8             case 10:
9                 System.out.println(10);
10                break;
11                case 100:
12                    System.out.println(100);
13                    break;
14                case 1000:
15                    System.out.println(1000);
16            }
17        }
18    }
```

```
5 b D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
6 sv Test.java:14: error: incompatible types: possible lossy conversion from int to byte
7     case 1000:
8     {
```

Within the switch if any case label matches from that line all the line statement will be executed. Fall through inside switch, until a break is encountered.

Output below will 0 1. If x=1 the output is 1, cos of the break. If x=2 -> 2 def (will be printed in new line println, for type purpose have written the output like 0 1)

```

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=0;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8             case 0:
9                 System.out.println(0);
10            case 1:
11                System.out.println(1);
12                break;
13            case 2:
14                System.out.println(2);
15            default:
16                System.out.println("def");
17        }
18    }
19 }
20

```

Output: 0 1

Questions:

X	Question	Asker
yes sir		john acharya
but b value 10 only , y compiler looking 1000??		Govindu Rayapur
0 1		RAMESWARA RE...
0 1		Shubham Gupta
0 1 def		SANDEEP REDDY
0 1		john acharya
0 1		Kalyan TC
0 1		RAMESWARA RE...
0 1		Pooja Chavan
0 default		Ramanathan KRIS...
0		Govindu Rayapur
0 1		Hitesh Bajaniya
0 1		Shubham Gupta
0 1		john acharya

sorry sir for my rude mail but sir was very frustrated bcz many many videos were missing and i was unable to do anything... ok sir i wil do that

```

11
12 D:\durgaclasses>java Test
13 0
14 1

```

If no case catches match default , you can place the default anywhere

```


1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=0;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8             default:
9                 System.out.println("def");
10            case 0:
11                System.out.println(0);
12                break;
13            case 1:
14                System.out.println(1);
15            case 2:
16                System.out.println(2);
17        }
18    }
19 }
20
21

```

Questions:

X	Question	Asker
anyware		dinesh durga soft
anywhere		john acharya
anywhere		SANDEEP REDDY
sir anywhere		Deepankaj Yadav
anywhere		Hitesh Bajaniya
0		dinesh durga soft
0		dinesh durga soft
0		Kalyan TC
0		SANDEEP REDDY
def 0		Pooja Chavan
0		Shubham Gupta
0		john acharya
0		Govindu Rayapur
0		Deepankaj Yadav

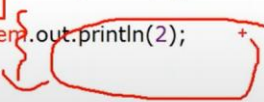
```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=1;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8             default:
9                 System.out.println("def");
10            case 0:
11                System.out.println(0);
12                break;
13            case 1:
14                System.out.println(1);
15            case 2:
16                System.out.println(2);
17        }
18    }
19 }
20 }
21 }
```



Questions

X	Question	Asker
	no	Pooja Chavan
	no sir	dinesh durga soft
	no boubt	Kalyan TC
	no doubt	Kalyan TC
	1 2	Shubham Gupta
	1 2	Kalyan TC
	1 2	Govindu Rayapur
	1 2	dinesh durga soft
	1 2	Pooja Chavan
	def 12	SANDEEP REDDY
	1 def	Deepankaj Yadav
	1 2 def	john acharya
	1 2 def	RAMESWARA RE...
	12	SANDEEP REDDY

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=2;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8             default:
9                 System.out.println("def");
10            case 0:
11                System.out.println(0);
12                break;
13            case 1:
14                System.out.println(1);
15            case 2:
16                System.out.println(2);
17        }
18    }
19 }
20 }
```



Questions

X	Question	Asker
	ok sir	Deepankaj Yadav
	s	Pooja Chavan
	YES sir	Deepankaj Yadav
	Yes sir	Shiva Shankar
	2	Kalyan TC
	2	Shubham Gupta
	2	Pooja Chavan
	2	RAMESWARA RE...
	2	SANDEEP REDDY
	2	Kalyan TC
	2	john acharya
	2	Govindu Rayapur
	2	Shiva Shankar


```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 05-02-2018

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=3;
6         switch(x)
7         {
8             default:
9                 System.out.println("def");
10             case 0:
11                 System.out.println(0);
12                 break;
13             case 1:
14                 System.out.println(1);
15             case 2:
16                 System.out.println(2);
17         }
18     }
19 }
20 }
21 }
```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow of the switch statement. A blue arrow points from the `switch(x)` statement to the `default:` case. Another blue arrow points from the `break;` statement to the end of the switch block. A red squiggly line indicates the flow from the `default:` case to the `case 0:` case.

Questions

X	Question	Asker
def 0		Shubham Gupta
def		Shiva Shankar
def		dinesh durga soft
def		RAMESWARA RE...
def		SANDEEP REDDY
def		john acharya
def 0		Govindu Rayapur
def		Pooja Chavan
def		Deepankaj Yadav
def,0		Kalyan TC
3		Anish Kumar
def 0		Hitesh Bajaniya
def		Anish Kumar
def0		SANDEEP REDDY

Sorry sir for my rude mail but sir was very frustrated bcz many many videos were missing and i was unable to do anything... ok sir i wil do that

```
16 }
17 def
18 }
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 05-02-2018

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=3;
6         switch(x+10+20)
7         {
8             default:
9                 System.out.println("def");
10             case 0:
11                 System.out.println(0);
12                 break;
13             case 1:
14                 System.out.println(1);
15             case 2:
16                 System.out.println(2);
17         }
18     }
19 }
20 }
21 }
```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow of the switch statement. A blue arrow points from the `switch(x+10+20)` statement to the `default:` case. A red circle around the value `23` indicates the result of the expression `x+10+20`. A red arrow points from the `23` to the `default:` case. A red squiggly line indicates the flow from the `default:` case to the `case 0:` case.

Questions

X	Question	Asker
op		Shubham Gupta
opt		Deepankaj Yadav
optiona		Kalyan TC
optional		Shiva Shankar
optional		john acharya
optional		RAMESWARA RE...
optiona		Pooja Chavan
optional		dinesh durga soft
optional		Govindu Rayapur
constants		Shubham Gupta
s		Pooja Chavan
constants sir		SANDEEP REDDY
yes sir		Deepankaj Yadav
mandatory and const		dinesh durga soft

Sorry sir for my rude mail but sir was very frustrated bcz many many videos were missing and i was unable to do anything... ok sir i wil do that

Case label should be constant expressions

```
9     default:
10         System.out.println("def");
11     case x+0:
12         System.out.println(0);
```

When the variable is final, at compile time only the value of x will be replaced to 3 and the expression 3+0 ->3 will be the case label, so its valid

```

1  class Test
2  {
3      public static void main(String[] args)
4      {
5          final int x=3;
6          switch(x+10+20)
7          {
8              default:
9                  System.out.println("def");
10             case 1+0:
11                 System.out.println(0);
12                 break;
13             case 1:
14                 System.out.println(1);
15             case 2:
16                 System.out.println(2);
17         }
18     }
19 }
20 }
21

```

```

1  public class Test
2  {
3      public static void main(String[] args)
4      {
5          String stuff="X";
6          String res=null;
7          if(stuff.equals("X"))
8          {
9              res="A";
10         }
11         else if(stuff.equals("Y"))
12         {
13             res="B";
14         }
15         else
16         {
17             res="C";
18         }
19     }
20 }
21
22 Which of the following code can replace nested if-else?

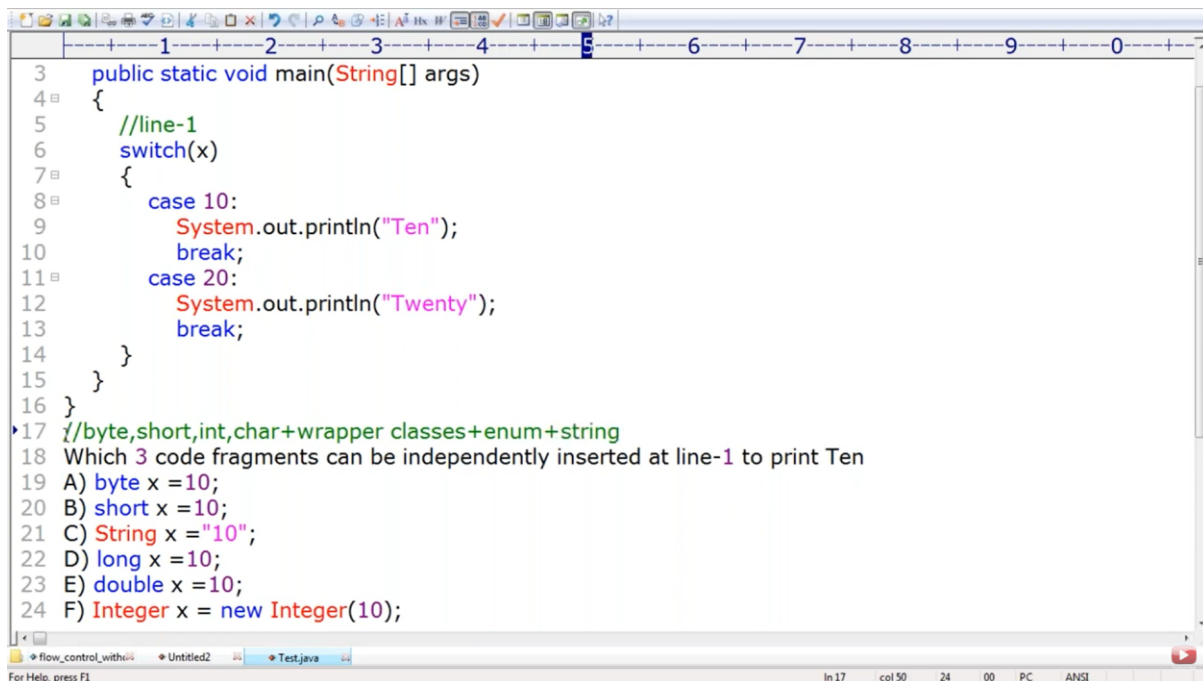
```

```

21 res=stuff.equals("X") ? "A":stuff.equals("Y")?"B":"C";
22
23
24
25
26 Which of the following code can replace nested if-else?
27 A) res=stuff.equals("X") ? "A" : stuff.equals("Y") ? "B" : "C";
28 B) res=stuff.equals("X") ? stuff.equals("Y") ? "A" : "B" : "C";
29 C) res=stuff.equals("X") ? "A" else stuff.equals("Y") ? "B" : "C";
30 D) res=stuff.equals("X") ? res="A" : stuff.equals("Y") ? "B" : "C";

```

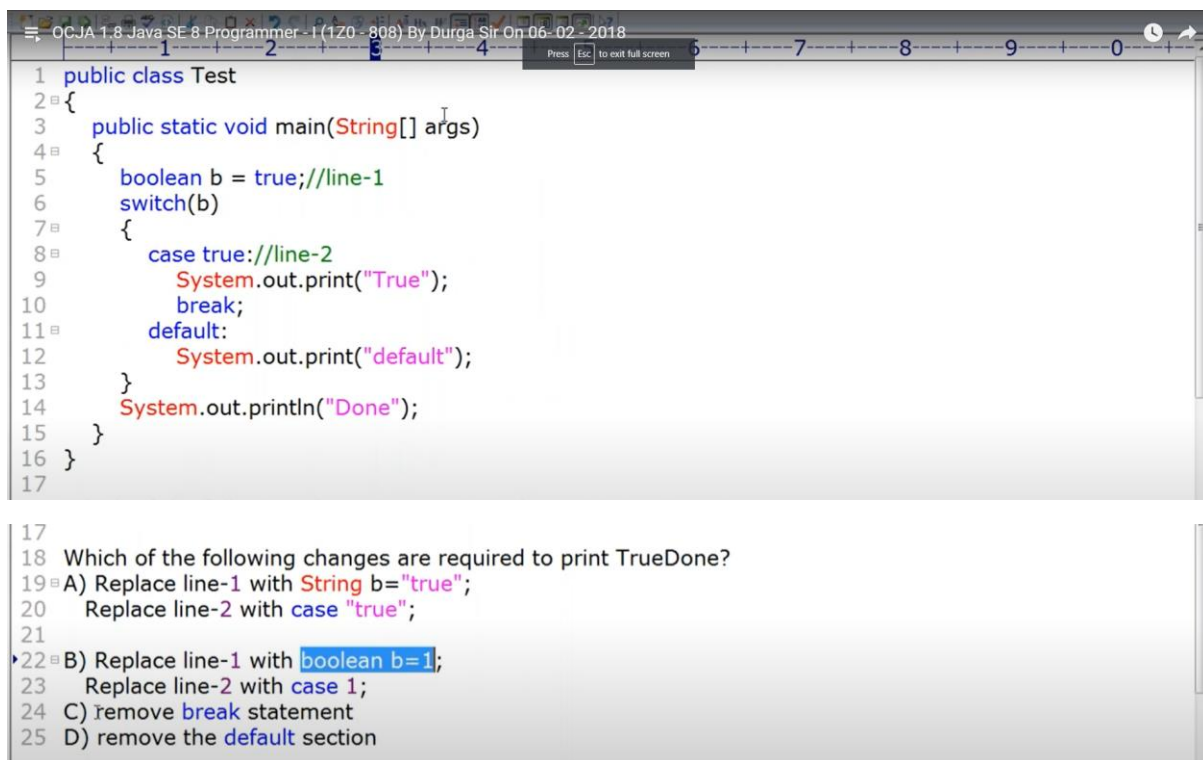
A B F. if u take string case label should also be strings



```
3 public static void main(String[] args)
4 {
5     //line-1
6     switch(x)
7     {
8         case 10:
9             System.out.println("Ten");
10            break;
11        case 20:
12            System.out.println("Twenty");
13            break;
14    }
15 }
16 }
17 //byte,short,int,char+wrapper classes+enum+string
18 Which 3 code fragments can be independently inserted at line-1 to print Ten
19 A) byte x =10;
20 B) short x =10;
21 C) String x ="10";
22 D) long x =10;
23 E) double x =10;
24 F) Integer x = new Integer(10);
```

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a switch statement. The switch statement has two cases: 10 and 20. The first case prints "Ten" and the second case prints "Twenty". The code is enclosed in a main method. Below the code, there is a comment indicating that the code fragments can be inserted at line-1 to print Ten. The multiple choice options are listed below the comment.

A



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         boolean b = true; //line-1
6         switch(b)
7         {
8             case true: //line-2
9                 System.out.print("True");
10                break;
11            default:
12                System.out.print("default");
13        }
14        System.out.println("Done");
15    }
16 }
17 }
```

17
18 Which of the following changes are required to print TrueDone?
19 A) Replace line-1 with `String b="true";`
20 Replace line-2 with `case "true";`
21
22 B) Replace line-1 with `boolean b=1;`
23 Replace line-2 with `case 1;`
24 C) Remove `break` statement
25 D) remove the `default` section

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a switch statement. The switch statement has a case for true and a default case. The first case prints "True" and the default case prints "default". The code is enclosed in a main method. Below the code, there is a comment indicating that the code fragments can be inserted at line-1 to print TrueDone. The multiple choice options are listed below the comment.

Green

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String color="Green";
6         switch(color)
7         {
8             case "Red":
9                 System.out.println("Red");
10            case "Blue":
11                System.out.println("Blue");
12                break;
13            case "Green":
14                System.out.println("Green");
15                break;
16            default:
17                System.out.println("Default");
18        }
19    }
20 }
21 }
22 What is the output?
```

D

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
112 A) Red
113 Blue
114 B) Green
115 Default
116 C) Default
117 D) Green
118
119
120 Q. Which of the following is true about switch statement?
121
122 A) It should contain the default section
123 B) The break statement, at the end of each case block is mandatory
124 C) Its case label literals can be changed at runtime
125 D) Its expression must evaluate a single value
126
```

While loop: if you don't know the no of iteration in advance. If we know in advance then for loop

`l=? and l<=50;`

1 is int, expecting boolean

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
1 while(1)
2 {
3     SOP("Hello");
4 }

D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
Test.java:5: error: incompatible types: int cannot be converted to boolean
    while(1)
        ^
```

OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018

```
1 do-while():
2 -----
3
4 while(x)
5 {
6     body
7 }
8
9 do
10 {
11     body
12 }
13 while (b);
14
15
```

Atleast

Question	Asker
do while: it will execute and then check	Shiva Shankar
in dowhile	SANDEEP REDDY
0	Shubham Gupta
0	RAMESWARA REDDY
1	SrujanaReddy Govaravar
0	Shiva Shankar
0	john acharya
zero	SANDEEP REDDY
do while	Shubham Gupta
do{	Shiva Shankar
do{	Kalyan TC
do{while{;	Shubham Gupta
while{	Kalyan TC
do{while{;	Pooja Chavan

Send Privately Send to All

```
8 -----
9 do
10 {
11     body
12 }
13 while (b);
14
15
```

Mandatory

performance	Pooja Chavan
s	Deepankaj Yadav
ys sir	Shiva Shankar
Yes sir	john acharya
yes sir	SANDEEP REDDY
while	Pooja Chavan
yes	Shubham Gupta
ok sir clear	Shubham Gupta
which loop is faster and a good approach to use it?	Shruti sahu
clea	Shubham Gupta
s	Pooja Chavan
clear	Shubham Gupta


```

14 -----
15 for():
16 -----
17
18 for(int i=0; i<10; i++)
19 {
20     SOP("Hello");
21 }
22
23
24

```

Handwritten annotations:

- Red arrow from `i<10` to `IS` (Boolean)
- Red arrow from `i++` to `inc +` (increment)

yes sir	john acharya
while	SANDEEP REDDY
yes	Pooja Chavan
ok sir clear	Shubham Gupta
which loop is faster and a good approach to use it?	Shruti sahu
clear	Shubham Gupta
s	Pooja Chavan
clear	Shubham Gupta
mandatory	SANDEEP REDDY
yes mandatory	Shubham Gupta
mandatory	RAMESWARA REDDY
man	Pooja Chavan
mandatory	john acharya
yes sir	RAMESWARA REDDY

```

13 while (b);
14 -----
15 for():
16 -----
17
18 for(int i=0; i<10; i++)
19 {
20     SOP("Hello");
21 }
22
23
24

```

Handwritten annotations:

- Red arrow from `i++` back to `i<10`, indicating a loop iteration.

X	Question	Asker
yes		Pooja Chavan
ok sir clear		Shubham Gupta
which loop is faster and a good approach to use it?		Shruti sahu
clear		Shubham Gupta
s		Pooja Chavan
clear		Shubham Gupta
mandatory		SANDEEP REDDY
yes mandatory		Shubham Gupta
mandatory		RAMESWARA REDDY
man		Pooja Chavan
mandatory		john acharya
yes sir		RAMESWARA REDDY
3		Pooja Chavan
3		john acharya

This will go infinitely, default value of the condition is true

```

13 while (b);
14 -----
15 for():
16 -----
17
18 for(int i=0; i++ )
19 {
20     SOP("Hello");
21 }
22
23
24

```

Handwritten annotation:

- Red arrow from `i++` to `true!`

X	Question	Asker
yes mandatory		Shubham Gupta
mandatoy		RAMESWARA REDDY
man		Pooja Chavan
mandatory		john acharya
yes sir		RAMESWARA REDDY
3		Pooja Chavan
3		john acharya
initialization		SANDEEP REDDY
condition		SANDEEP REDDY
body		SANDEEP REDDY
update		dinesh durga soft
then incrementa		SANDEEP REDDY
condition		SANDEEP REDDY

Initialization section executed once , increment will be executed as it gets incremented and then the condition will be checked

```

1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i=0;
6         for(System.out.println("Hello Boss You are Sleeping"); i<3; System.out.println("No Boss U only sleeping"))
7         {
8             i++;
9         }
10    }
11 }

```

```

D:\durgaclasses>java Test
Hello Boss You are Sleeping
No Boss U only sleeping
No Boss U only sleeping
No Boss U only sleeping
D:\durgaclasses>

```


Infinite

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i=0;
6         for(;;)
7         {
8             System.out.println("Hello");
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

;- does not print anything but the program keeps running. Loop will not terminate, infinite loop

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i=0;
6         for(;;)
7         {
8         }
9     }
10 }
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
1 for-each loop:
2 -----
3 Enhanced for loop
4 1.5 version
5 Specially designed loop to retrieve elements from arrays and collections
6
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 06-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x = {10,20,30,40};
6         for(int i =0; i<x.length;i++)
7         {
8             System.out.println(x[i]);
9         }
10
11         for(int x1: x)
12         {
13             System.out.println(x1);
14         }
15
16
17
18    }
19 }
```

Q	Question	Asker
Yes sir		Shiva Shankar
4		Pooja Chavan
4		dinesh durga soft
yes sir		dinesh durga soft
yesyes		Shubham Gupta
10 20 30 40		Pooja Chavan
int arr		Pooja Chavan
int		john acharya
4array		Govindu Rayapur
arr		Deepankaj Yadav
for(int i: x) sop(i);		Shubham Gupta
s		Pooja Chavan
yes sir		dinesh durga soft
Yes sir		Deepankaj Yadav

For each is going to read elements in forward direction unlike for loop which is bidirection

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x = {10,20,30,40};
6
7         for(int i = x.length-1; i >= 0; i--)
8         {
9             System.out.println(x[i]);
10        }
11
12        for(int x1: x)
13        {
14            System.out.println(x1);
15        }
16
17    }
18 }
19
20
```

Using ForEach we can use customized increment, by default its going to increment by 1 that is the next element

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x = {10,20,30,40};
6
7         for(int i = x.length-1; i >= 0; i=i-2)
8         {
```

For each is not general purpose and can be applied only to arrays and collections, Below there is no array of collections

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
6         {
7             System.out.println("Hello");
8         }
9
10        for(int x1: x)
11        {
12            System.out.println(x1);
13        }
14    }
15 }
16
```

```
1 for-each loop:
2 -----
3 Enhanced for loop
4 1.5 version
5 Specially designed loop to retrieve elements fo arrays and collections
6
7 Some requirements:
8
9 1.. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry
10 2.. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry
11 3.. Process alternative elements of the array in the order of entry
12
13 for-loop:1,2,3
14 for-each:1
```