Note:

1.A java project shd always start with a capital letter

2.JAP ahd always contain a main method

3.String is a Class,so it should begin with caps S

4.String is a class and not a datatype.

5.primitive datatypes-int,double,Boolean,char

Data types:

1.int ---

e.g.int i=10,int i= -10;

2.double:

e.g.double a=12.34,double b=-12.34

3.char

e.g.char c=’f’;char d=’%’,char e=’1’;

4.boolean

e.g.boolean f=true;Boolean g=false;

5.string

e.g.String h=”jansi”;

comparison operators:

>,<,>=,<=,==,!=

If..else syntax:

If(condition)

{

}

Else

{

}

Nested if..else

If(condition)

{

}

Else if(condition)

{

}

Else if (condition)

{

}

Else

{

}

Loops in java:

Generally,we use while and for loop.both has 3 parts:

1.initialization 2.condition 3.increment/decrement

Note:both while and for loops are used for same purpose,but major disadv with while loop is if we don’t increment/decrement the variable,it creates an infinite loop

While loop:

Syntax:

Initialization;

While(condition)

{

Print;

Increment

}

e.g.

int a=1;

while(a<=10)

{

System.out.println(a);

A++;

} first,it initializes,then checks for condition,them prints and then increments and again chks for condition,print and go on

For loop:

For(i=1;i<=10;i++)

{system.out.println(i);}

Post increment and preincrement:

Post-increment:

Int a=1;

Int b=a++;

System.out.print(“a=”+a);

System.out.print(“b=”+b);

o/p:

a=2

b=1

pre-increment

Int a=1;

Int b=++a;

System.out.print(“a=”+a);

System.out.print(“b=”+b);

o/p:

a=2

b=2

arrays:

single dimension array:

int i[]=new int[3]----3 is the length of array .no.of values

array initialization:

**int** a[]=**new** **int**[] {1,2,3,4,5};

or

**int** a[]=**new** **int**[5] ;

a[0]=10;

a[1]=20;

a[2]=30;

a[3]=40;

a[4]=50;

// System.out.print(a[3]);

disadv:

1.static array-size is fixed--- to overcome the disadv ,we use collections (dynamic array) like array list,hash table

2.can store oly similar data type-----to overcome the disadv ,we use object array

2D array:

Its lik a matrix.both rows and columns.

Rows-index starts with 0

Columns-index starts with 0

Syntax:

String i[][]=new String[2][3]

How to fetch no.of rows in d array:

System.out.println(i.length)--🡪returns no.of rows

System.out.println(i[0].length)--🡪returns no.of columns in 0th row.u can take any row lik i[1],i[2] etc.

String ar[][]=**new** String[2][2];

**int** noofrows=ar.length;

**int** noofcols=ar[1].length;

**for** (**int** x=0;x<noofrows;x++)

{

**for**(**int** y=0;y<noofcols;y++)

{

System.***out***.println(ar[x][y]);

}

}

Execution order: first it completed inner loop and then outer loop.

[0][0],[0][1],[0][2],[0][3],

[1][0],[1][1],[1][2],[1][3]