

Data types and Comments

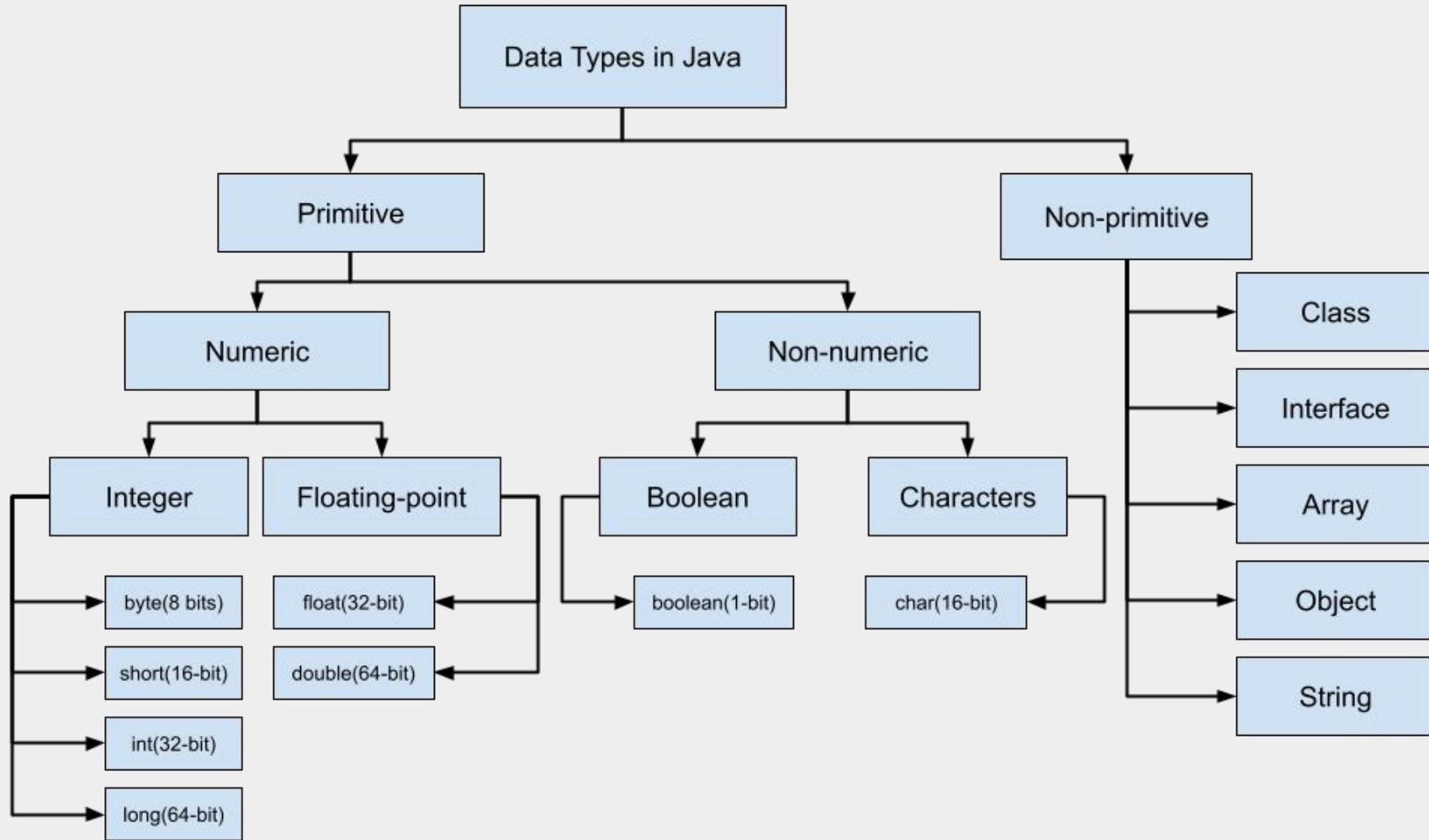
Outline

1. Data types and Memory allocation
2. Types of variables and Scopes of Variables
3. Naming Conventions
4. Interview Questions

Data Types and Memory Allocation

Java is a ***strongly typed language***. This means that every variable **must have a declared type**. There are eight primitive types in Java.

- Four integer types
 - byte, short, int, long
- Two floating-point number types
 - float (6-7 decimal digits)
 - double(15 decimal digits)
- one character type
- one a boolean type



Rules of Identifiers

Identifiers in Java are names that identify elements such as classes, variables, and methods in a program. In other words, an identifier is one that is for naming variables, user-defined methods, classes, objects, parameters, labels, packages, and interfaces in a program.

- Java identifier is a sequence of characters that consists of letters, digits, underscores (_), and dollar signs (\$).
- It must start with a letter, an underscore (_), or a dollar sign (\$). It cannot begin with a digit.
- It cannot be a reserved word.
- It cannot be true, false, or null.
- It cannot contain !@#\$%^&*()_-+=\|/.,<>?";' signs.
- It can be of any length.

[Oracle Documentation](#)

Note: Using \$ sign for variable naming is not recommended by oracle.

Comment types

- Single line comment
- Multi line comment
- Java documentation comment

Types of variables and Scopes of Variables

Types of variables

- Local variables
- Instance variables
- Class/Static variables

Scopes of Variables

- Method Level Scope
- Object Level Scope
- Class Level Scope

Naming conventions

Naming Conventions

- Packages
- Classes
- Interfaces
- Methods
- Variables
- Constants

Programming Case Types

- camelCase
- PascalCase
- snake_case
- kebab-case
- MACRO_CASE
- Train-Case

Interview Questions

The only thing standing between you and outrageous success is continuous progress.