

Topics



- Java Type System (Only Introduction)
- Primitive Types in Java
- What is Type Promotion ?
- What is Type Casting ?
- Use of `System.out.println()` and `System.out.print()` statements

Java Type System

- A type in Java specifies a set of values and set of operations that can be applied over the values
- A type is used to declare the type of variables.
- For Example, 'int' type specifies all 32-bit integers (set of values : -2^{32} to $+2^{32}-1$, set of operations: All arithmetic operations)
- Every 'Type' is any one of the following
 1. Primitive Types (boolean, byte, short, character, int, long, float and double)
 2. A class Type [For Example: Box, Student, String Types]
 3. An interface Type
 4. An Array Type
 5. 'null' Type

Java Primitive Types



- Eight Primitive Types
 1. boolean (true / false)
 2. byte
 3. short
 4. character
 5. int
 6. long
 7. float
 8. double

Java Primitive Types: boolean



- boolean type for variables is used to store only two values (true and false)
- Memory Requirement : 1 bit
- Java does not represent boolean values by 1 and 0 as used in 'C' Programming language
- Every logical and relational expression results in boolean type value

```
boolean b = true;  
boolean x = a > b;  
boolean z = a > b && b > 10
```

```
boolean b = 1;  
boolean x = 0;
```

**Valid
Statements**

**In-Valid
Statements**

Java Primitive Types: boolean



- Conditional 'if' statements in Java use boolean type
- Note that in 'C' programming language 'if' statements use '0' to represent false and any other positive value (≥ 1) represents true

C-Programming Code

```
if(10)
    printf("Hello");
else
    printf("Hi");
```

Displays "Hello"

Equivalent Java-Programming Code

```
if(10)
    System.out.println("Hello");
else
    System.out.println("Hi");
```


Compile-Time Error

Java Primitive Types: byte



- Memory Requirement : 8 bits (1 Byte), Value Range: -128 to 127
- byte type variables can not store values outside their defined range

byte b = 23;  valid

byte b = 140;  In-valid Compile-Time Error

Java Primitive Types: short



- Memory Requirement : 16 bits (2 Bytes)
- Value Range: -32768 (-2^{16}) to +32767 ($+2^{16}-1$)

`short s = 23;`



valid

`short b = 40000;`



In-valid Compile-Time Error

Java Primitive Types: char



- Memory Requirement : 16 bits (2 Bytes)
- Java Follows Unicode coding scheme and Each Unicode character is assigned a unique integer value (For Example: '65' value denotes character 'A')
- Value Range: 0 to +65535 ($+2^{16}-1$)

`char x = 'a';`



valid

`char y = 65;`



valid

`char z = '\n';`



valid

`char a = 967;`



valid

Java Primitive Types: int



- Specifies all 32-bit integer values
- Memory Requirement : 32 bits (4 Bytes)
- Size is Independent of the Platforms (Unlike in 'C' where size is platform dependent)
- Value Range: $-2,147,483,648$ (-2^{32}) to $+2,147,483,647$ ($+2^{32}-1$)

`int x = 23;`



valid

`int b = 40000;`



valid

Java Primitive Types: float



- Used for storing real values (Numbers with fractional parts)
- Memory Requirement : 32 bits (4 Bytes)
- Value Range: +3.40282347E+38F, -3.40282347E+38F
- Precision: 7 Significant Decimal Digits

float x = 2.3f;  valid

float y = 1.4567777777775555f;  valid

float z = 10.5;  In-valid

Java Primitive Types: double



- Also Used for storing real values (Numbers with fractional parts)
- Memory Requirement : 64 bits (8 Bytes)
- Value Range: +1.79769313486231570E+308F, -1.79769313486231570E+308F
- Precision: 15 Significant Decimal Digits

double

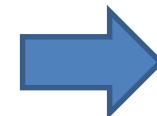
x = 2.3;



valid

double

y = 1.4567777777775555;



valid

double

z = 10.5;



valid

What is Type Promotion?

- Type Promotion : Lower Type value is automatically promoted to Higher Type in an arithmetic expression
- Rule 1: 'byte', 'short' and 'char' type values are automatically locally promoted to 'int' type and final result of the expression is 'int' type
- Rule 2: If any one operand is of 'long' type then whole expression is promoted to 'long'
- Rule 3: If any one operand is of 'float' type then whole expression is promoted to 'float'
- Rule 4: If any one operand is of 'double' type then whole expression is promoted to 'double'.

Type Promotion Example 1



```
// File Name Demo.java
class X
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        byte    b    =    40;

        short   s    =    20;

        int     x    =    10;

        int     y    =    b * s + x;

        System.out.println(y);

    } // End of main() Method

} // End of class X
```

Type Promotion Example 2



```
// File Name TypePromotion.java
class TypePromotion
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        byte      b      =      42;
        char       c      =      'a';
        short      s      =      1024;
        int        i      =      50000;
        float      f      =      5.67f;
        double     d      =      0.1234;

        double     result  =      ( f * b ) + ( i / c ) - ( d * s );

        System.out.println(result);

    } // End of main() Method

} // End of class TypePromotion
```

Result is : 626.7784146484375

Type Promotion Example 3



```
// File Name TypePromotion.java
class TypePromotion
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        byte b = 40;

        b = b + 1;

    }// End of main() Method

} // End of class TypePromotion
```

possible loss of precision
found : int
required: byte

b = b + 1;
^

1 error

Type Promotion Example 4



```
// File Name TypePromotion.java
class TypePromotion
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        short    s = 40;
        s = s + 1;

        char     x = 65;
        x = x-1

    }// End of main() Method
} // End of class TypePromotion
```

possible loss of precision
found : int
required: short

s = s + 1;
^

possible loss of precision
found : int
required: char

x = x-1;
^

2 errors

What is Type Casting?

- Converting a value of one type (Generally Higher Type) to another type (Generally a Lower Type) only if the types are convertible
- Syntax :

$v = (T) \text{ value-or-variable-of-higher-type};$

where 'v' is variable and 'T' represents the type of 'v'

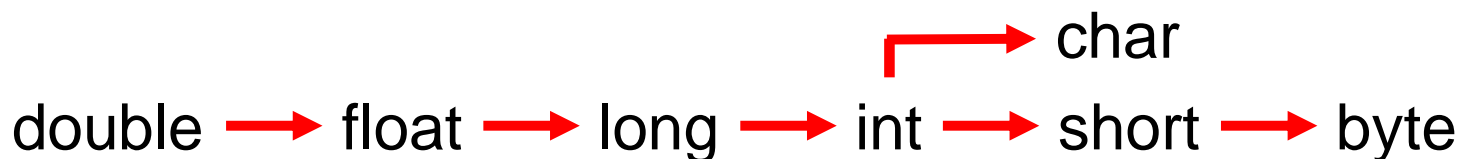
- Examples

```
1.  int    x    =    (int) 3.56;
2.  float  y    =    (float) 4.56;
3.  byte   b    =    (byte) 400;
```

Convertible Types

double → float → long → int → short → byte

char



Type Casting Example



```
// File Name TypeCasting.java
```

```
class TypeCasting
```

```
{
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
    {
```

```
        double    d = 65.56;
```

```
        char      x = (char) d;
```

```
        System.out.println(x);
```

```
        char      y = 'A';
```

```
        byte      b = (byte) y;
```

```
        System.out.println(b);
```

```
        float     f = (float) 4.56;
```

```
        System.out.println(f);
```

```
    } // End of main() Method
```

```
} // End of class TypeCasting
```

javac TypeCasting.java

java TypeCasting

A

65

4.56

Inconvertible Types

- Inconvertible Types : Types that can not be converted to each other
- No numeric type can be type casted to 'boolean' type and vice versa

```
// File Name TypeCasting.java
class TypeCasting
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int x = 0;
        boolean b = (boolean) x;

        boolean b1 = false;
        byte    b2 = (byte) b1;
    } // End of main() Method
} // End of class TypeCasting
```

inconvertible types

found : int

required: boolean

boolean b = (boolean) x;
^

inconvertible types

found : boolean

required: byte

byte b2 = (byte) b1;
^

2 errors

System.out.println()

- Prints/Displays output on console and shifts the print control to a new line (Similar to printf(“\n”) in C)
- Displays output only in String form
- If parameter to it is not in String form then it will be converted to string form
- + operator can be used to concatenate values of from different types
- + operator in Java is used for numeric addition as well as string concatenation
- Tabs can given between values of various fields using tab character ‘\t’
- New line character ‘\n’ can also be used for insering new lines

System.out.println() : Example



- `System.out.println("Hello"+10);` → Hello10
- `System.out.println(10+20);` → 30
- `System.out.println(10 + 20 + "Object");` → 30Object
- `System.out.println("10"+20);` → 1020
- `System.out.println(10 + "20");` → 1020
- `System.out.println("Hello: " + 20 + " is my age");` → Hello 20 is my age
- `System.out.println("10" + (20 + 40 * 3) + 60);` → 1014060
- `System.out.println(10 + ("20" + 40 / 4) + 50);` → 10201050

System.out.print()

- **Prints/Displays output starting from the same line (Similar printf() without newline)**
- **Displays output only in String form**
- **If parameter to it is not in String form then it will be converted to string form by internally calling toString()**
- **+ operator can be used to concatenate data from different types**

System.out.print() : Example



```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.print("Hello ");
        System.out.print(" I am fine");
        System.out.println(" It is OK");
        System.out.print("Welcome");
    } // End of Method
} // End of class Test
```

Hello I am fine It is OK
Welcome

Thank You