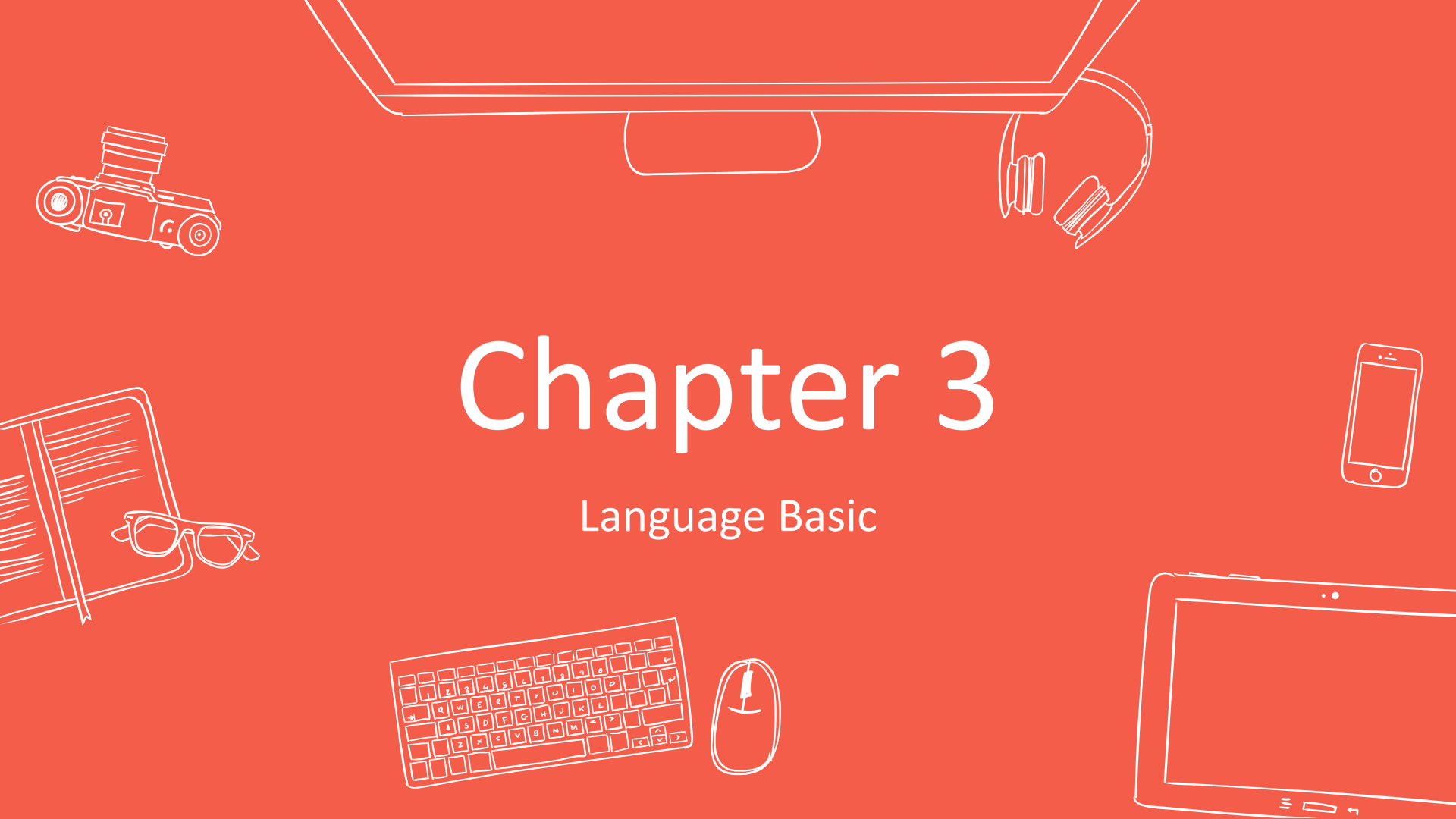


Chapter 3

Language Basic

Language Basic

Comments

Variable

Operators

Expression, Statement and Block

Control Flow

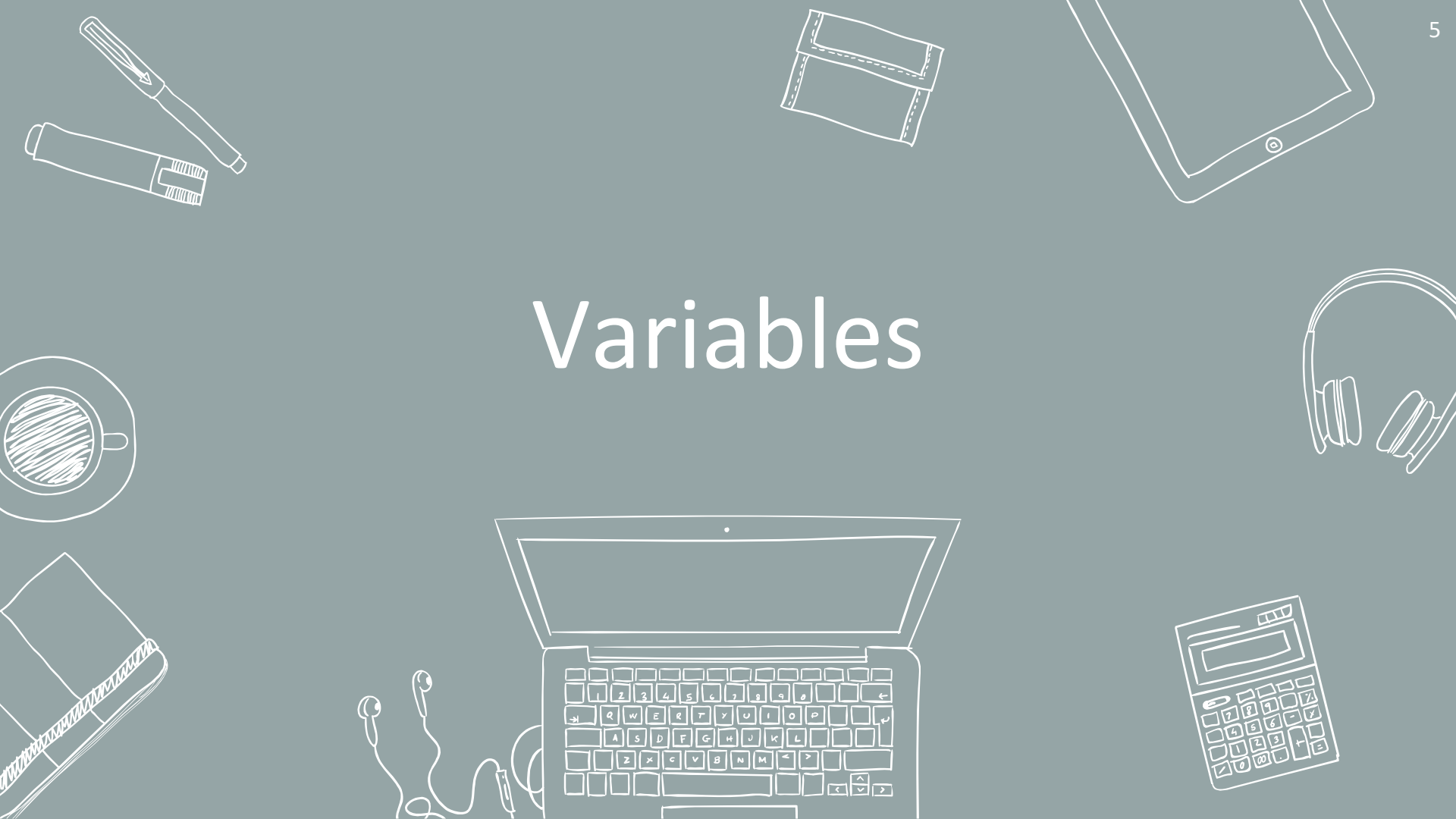
Comments

Comment

Java supports following type of comments

- Single line comment
  - E.g. // This is test
- Multi-line comment
  - E.g. /* This is test */
- Java Doc comment
  - E.g. /** Class, Method or vairable document comment */

Variables



Variable Names

Case-sensitive

Naming

- Can begin with a letter, $ or _.
- Can not start with number
- White space is not permitted.
- Subsequent characters may be letters, digits, $, or _.

Use camel case for variable name

Variable Names

For constants use all uppercase with underscore character as separator

Parameter always start with a prefix

Use “this” prefix for instance variable.

Variables Example

```
int numberOfStudents;
float  PI_VALUE = 3.14;
int add (int aFirstNumber, int aSecondNumber) {
return aFirstNumber  + aSecondNumber  -
this.index;    }
String NULL_VALUE = null;
```

Data Type

Primitive Data Types

Object Data Type

Primitive Data Types

byte: The byte data type is an 8-bit signed two's complement integer. It has a minimum value of -128 and a maximum value of 127 (inclusive).

short: The short data type is a 16-bit signed two's complement integer. It has a minimum value of -32,768 and a maximum value of 32,767 (inclusive).

int: The int data type is a 32-bit signed two's complement integer. It has a minimum value of -2,147,483,648 and a maximum value of 2,147,483,647 (inclusive).

long: The long data type is a 64-bit signed two's complement integer. It has a minimum value of -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 and a maximum value of 9,223,372,036,854,775,807 (inclusive).

Primitive Data Types

float: The float data type is a single-precision 32-bit IEEE 754 floating point. **This data type should never be used for precise values, such as currency**. For that, you will need to use the java.math.BigDecimal class instead.

double: The double data type is a double-precision 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point.For decimal values, this data type is generally the default choice. **As mentioned above, this data type should never be used for precise values, such as currency**.

boolean: The boolean data type has only two possible values: true and false. Use this data type for simple flags that track true/false conditions.

char: The char data type is a single 16-bit Unicode character. It has a minimum value of '\u0000' (or 0) and a maximum value of '\uffff' (or 65,535 nclusive).

Thanks!

Any questions?

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