**Printing and using different data types:**

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.print("Hello World!\n");

int age= 87;

System.out.print(age);

double weight=88.65;

System.out.printf("\n%.2f\n",weight);

boolean roundEarth=true;

System.out.println(roundEarth);

String str="kilo";

System.out.println(str+" "+age);

int lengthOfString=str.length();

System.out.println(lengthOfString);

}

**Declaring and accessing Arrays:**

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[] primeNumbers= {2,3,5,7,11,13}; // declaring int array, can't be altered( added to or deleted from

for (int i=0;i<primeNumbers.length;i++)

{

System.out.println(primeNumbers[i]);

}

primeNumbers[6]=5; // EXCEPTION! arrays are immutable once declared/defined with a particular size

}

**Working with ArrayList() [ list of int ]:**

public static void main(String[] args) {

List list= new ArrayList(); // Creating a list of type ArrayList

// Adding elements to a list

list.add(2); // add '2' to list

list.add(3); // add '3' to list

list.add(5);

list.add(7);

list.remove(1); // remove element at index 1, not remove data='1'

// How to access list's elements

for (int i=0;i<list.size();i++)

System.out.println(list.get(i));

// How to convert list ot string

String listToString=list.toString(); // string: "[2,5,7]" is formed with each '[' and ',' as it's constituent characters

// How to print a list converted to a string

System.out.println(listToString); // prints [2, 5, 7]

for (int i=0;i<listToString.length();i++)

System.out.print(listToString.charAt(i)); // prints [2, 5, 7]

}