**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 LISTS** (Just like Python’s lists, they can be hybrid and store all types of data)

**You can just leave the List as a generic Object, but to Strictly specify what kind of data a list should hold:**

List<String> names= new ArrayList<String>();

List<Double> names= new ArrayList<Double>();

List<Integer> names= new ArrayList<Integer>();

**ArrayList() [ list of hybrid datatypes ]:**

public static void main(String[] args) {

List countries= new ArrayList();

countries.add(2.6655);

countries.add("US");

countries.add(8);

countries.add("France");

countries.remove(1);

// How to access list's elements

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

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

// How to convert list ot string

String listToString= countries.toString(); // string: " [2.6655, 8, France] " is formed with each '[' and ',' as it's constituent characters

// How to print a list converted to a string

System.out.println(listToString); // prints [2.6655, 8, France]

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

System.out.print(listToString.charAt(i)); // prints [2.6655, 8, France]

}

**Working with MAPS** (Java’s version of Python’s Dictionaries or mapping of key->data)

public static void main(String[] args) {

Map map= new HashMap();

map.put("Father", "Guru"); // “Father” : “Guru”

map.put(2, "Shashi"); // 2 : ”Shashi”

map.put("Brother", "Vipul");

map.put("Me", "Divyanshu");

map.put(2.56,"NewMember");

//How to remove elements

map.remove("Me");

//How to get size of map

int mapSize=map.size();

System.out.printf("\nMap's Size: %d\n",mapSize);

// How to use keys to extract data

System.out.println(map.get("Father")); // prints "Guru"

System.out.println(map.get("Brother")); // prints "Vipul"

// How to convert the entire mapping to String and print it out

System.out.println(map.toString()); // prints the entire mapping: {Brother=Vipul, 2=Shashi, 2.56=NewMember, Father=Guru} }

**Classes and Objects**

**Here’s a good example:**

class User

{

int score;

int age;

String name;

User(String nm,int scor,int ag)

{

System.out.print("Constructor was called!");

name=nm;

age=ag;

score=scor;

}

public String getName()

{

return name;

}

public int getScore()

{

return score;

}

public int getAge()

{

return age;

}

public int SocialScore()

{

return age\*5+score;

}

}

public class UdemyJava1

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

User x=new User("div",100,19);

System.out.println("\n"+x.getName()+" "+x.getScore()+" "+x.getAge());

System.out.println("Social Score:"+x.SocialScore());

}

}