Test. $\longrightarrow$ char
String.

method $\begin{cases} \text{GetNumericValue} \\ \text{is Digit} \\ \text{isUpper} \end{cases}$

$\longrightarrow$ Inputs char
$\longrightarrow$ String.
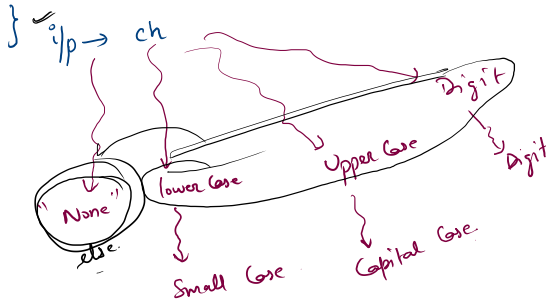
Today

→ Solve Questions. ✓

→ Type casting.

→ for

Small Capital or Digit

Take in a character as an input and then

a. Print "Small case" if it is a small case character.

b. Print "Capital case" if it is a capital case character.

c. Print "Digit" if it is a digit.

d. Print "None" is none of the above conditions follow.


```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

        char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);

        if(Character.isUpperCase(ch) == true){
            System.out.println("Capital case");
        }
        else if (Character.isLowerCase(ch)){
            System.out.println("Small case");
        }
        else if(Character.isDigit(ch)){
            System.out.println("Digit");
        }
        else{
            System.out.println("None");
        }
    }
}
```

```java
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3
4  public class Solution {
5
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7          Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8          char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
9
0          if( ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z'){
1              System.out.println("Small case");
2          }
3          else if( ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z'){
4              System.out.println("Capital case");
5          }
6          else if( ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'){
7              System.out.println("Digit");
8          }
9          else{
0              System.out.println("None");
1          }
2
```

int → age,

double → decimal

boolean →

char → { 'a' '7' 'A' '@' ⇒ 'a'

String → " Hello", "Aman", "Rahil" ⇒ "abc"

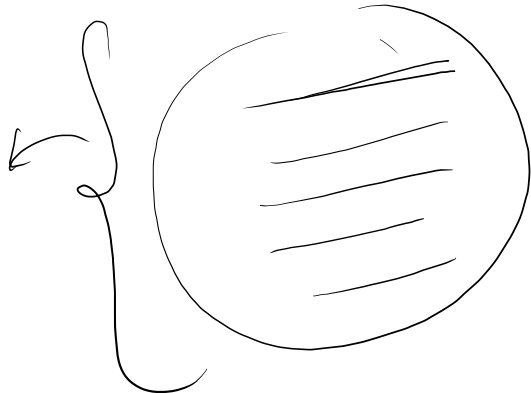i/p   String → scn.next();
                scn.nextline(); }

"Hello"

⑤

H   e   l l   o

index → 0 1 2 3 4

no. of char = len
         ⑤

e

char at index '1'

str   .charAt(1)

Add if a digit

Take in a character as an input from the user

a. If the entered character is a digit, then add 100 to the value of the digit entered and print the final answer.

Convert the digit which is added as a character data-type into the integer data-type using two ways,

First: By using [Use the in-built function Character.getNumericValue]

Second using: By manipulating the digit character data-type into the integer data-type.

b. Else print "This is not a digit"

scn.next().charAt(0);

1. identify if ch → isDigit.

ch → '0'

'9' } isDigit
9 + 100.

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN.
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

        char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);

        if(Character.isDigit(ch)){
            int val = Character.getNumericValue(ch);
            val = val + 100;
            System.out.println(val);
        }else{
            System.out.println("This is not a digit");
        }
    }
}
```

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

        char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);

        if(Character.isDigit(ch)){          // if(ch)>=
            int val = ch - '0';
            val = val + 100;
            System.out.println(val);

        }
        else{
            System.out.println("This is not a digit");
        }

    }
}
```

To extract val from digit

ch - '0'

ASCII

ch = '6'

↳ int

val → ⑥

ch - '0'

getNumbericValue
(ch)

*** **Summary**

Type Casting.

To convert one data type to another.

$$
\begin{cases}
\text{char} \longrightarrow \text{ASCII} \\[4pt]
\quad \text{char} \quad ch = 'a'; \\[4pt]
\quad \text{int} \quad val = ch; \qquad // \ 97
\end{cases}
$$

$$
\begin{cases}
\text{ASCII} \longrightarrow \text{char}` \\
(int \\[6pt]
\qquad \text{int} \quad code = 97; \\[4pt]
\qquad \text{char} \quad ch = \underline{(char)}\ code; \\[8pt]
\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad // \ `a`
\end{cases}
$$

```java
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Want to know ascii value of this char ( char to int )
        //converting char to int

        // char ch = 't';
        // int ascii = ch;

        // System.out.println(ascii);



        //Want to make char from Ascii (int to char)
        int ascii = 116;
        char ch = (char)ascii;
        System.out.println(ch);

    }
}
```

Jump 3 char to right

ch

Take in a character as an input and manipulate it as given under

I. Condition 1: If the entered character is a small-case character, then

A. If the character is from character 'a' and till the character 'w', both 'a' and 'w' included, then Jump three times and print the resulting character as explained in the example below, For eg. If 'a' is given then print 'd', If 'b' is given then print the character 'e', If 'c' is given then print the character 'f', If 'w' is given then print the character 'z'

B. Else print the string "Can't jump"

ii. Condition 2: If the entered character is not a small case character, then print the string "Not a small case"

a b c d e f   small case   or   not.

is lowercase(ch)

[a , b, c, - - - - · · w]   x y z

Today' Question   ASCII

Chor.

(typecasting)

digit
extract

ch = '2' - '0'   →   int = 2

50 - 48 = 2

ch - '0'