

Switch Calculator 1

Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int a = scn.nextInt();
    int b = scn.nextInt();

    switch(n) {
        case 10 :
            System.out.println(a + b);
            break;
        case 20 :
            System.out.println(a - b);
            break;
        case 30 :
            System.out.println(a * b);
            break;
        case 40 :
            System.out.println(a % b);
            break;
        case 50 :
            System.out.println(a / b);
            break;
        default:
            System.out.println("Enter a valid number");
    }
}
```

Male or Female

input ch = 'G' , Syso("Type again");
 ch = 'f' , Syso("Female");
 ch = 'M' , Syso("Male");

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);  
  
    if ( ch == 'M' || ch == 'm' ) {  
        System.out.println("You are a male");  
    } else if ( ch == 'F' || ch == 'f' ) {  
        System.out.println("You are a female");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("Type again");  
    }  
}
```

jumping character

↳ input char, ch = 'b'

```
if ( ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z' ) {  
    }  
}
```

Diagram illustrating the condition evaluation for ch = 'b':

- ch = 'b' (ASCII 98) is compared to 'a' (ASCII 97) and 'z' (ASCII 122).
- The values 97, 98, and 122 are circled, with arrows pointing to the corresponding characters in the condition.

98 >= 97 && 98 <= 122

True

ASCII

'a' → 97

'b' → 98

'c' → 99

'd' → 100

⋮
'z' → 122

Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);

    if ( ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z' ) {

        if ( ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'w' ) {
            char x = (char)(ch + 3);
            System.out.println(x);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Can't jump");
        }

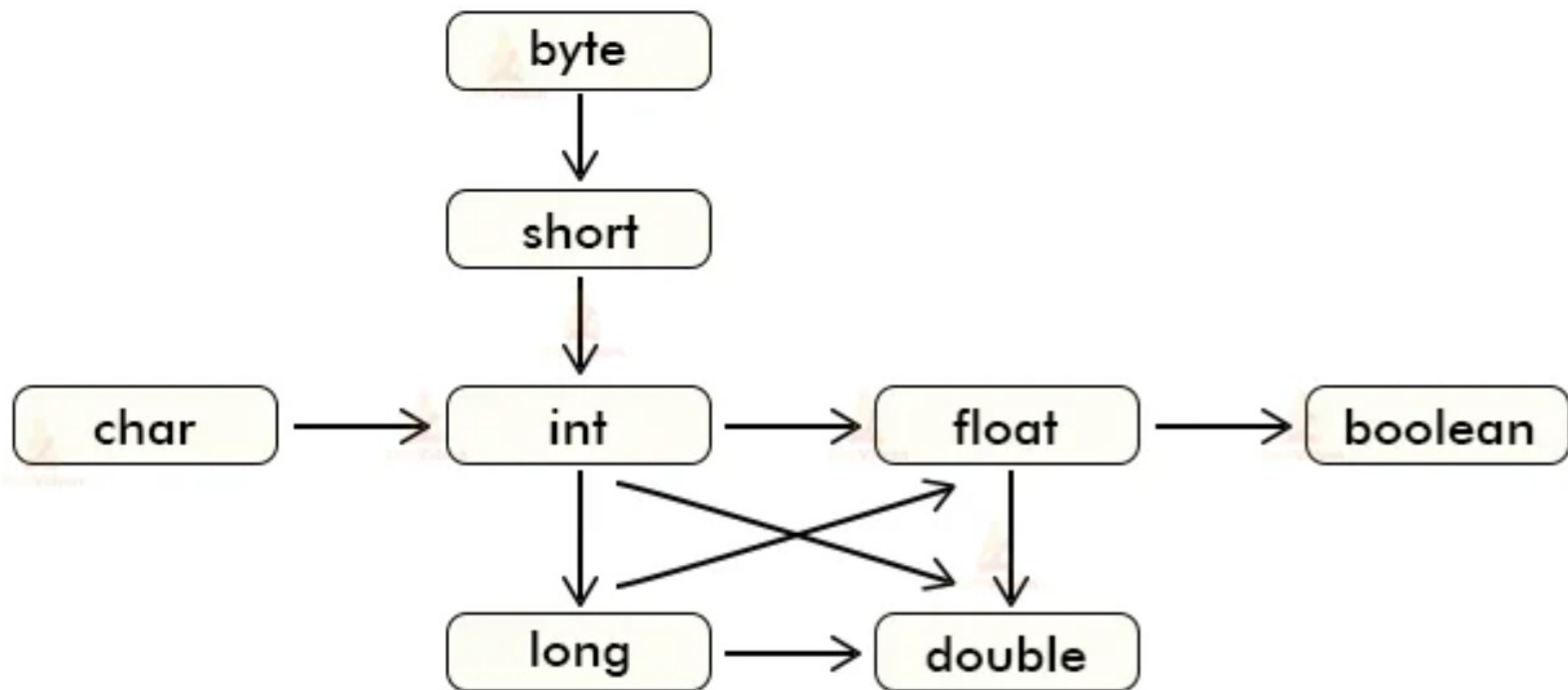
    } else if ( ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z' ) {

        if ( ch >= 'D' && ch <= 'Z' ) {
            char x = (char)(ch - 3);
            System.out.println(x);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Can't jump");
        }

    }

}
```

Implicit Type Conversion in Java



Small Capital or Digit

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);  
  
    if ( ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z' ) {  
        System.out.println("Small case");  
    } else if ( ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z' ) {  
        System.out.println("Capital case");  
    } else if ( ch >= '0' && ch <= '9' ) {  
        System.out.println("Digit");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("None");  
    }  
}
```

Add if a digit

input, ch = '5' ⁴⁰ num = 105

int num = ch - '0'
ans = num + 100;

V.V.
gmp

$$ch = '5' - '0' = 5$$

$$ch = '7' - '0' = 7$$

$$ch = '0' - '0' = 0$$

$$ch = '9' - '0' = 9$$

V.
gmp

$$'0' \rightarrow 48$$

$$'1' \rightarrow 49$$

$$'2' \rightarrow 50$$

$$'3' \rightarrow 51$$

$$'4' \rightarrow 52$$

$$'5' \rightarrow 53$$

$$'6' \rightarrow 54$$

$$'7' \rightarrow 55$$

$$'8' \rightarrow 56$$

$$'9' \rightarrow 57$$