

Note :- 1) A variable can hold only one value

- 2) Variable hold most recent value
- 3) Every variable must declare
- 4) A variable is declared only once
- 5) JAVA does not support concept of garbage value
- 6) JAVA does not support local UNINITIAL variable
- 7) JAVA support concept of default value

```
1) int a = 10;  
   a = 40;  
   a = 7;
```

println(a); ⇒ 7

```
2) int a = 10;  
   int b = a * a;  
   println(b);
```

11
100

3) `int a = 10;`

`b = a * a;`
`printf(b);` } C-T. Error

4) `int a = 10;`

`int a = 40;` } C-T. Error
`printf(a);`

C language

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int a;
    printf("%d", a);
}
```

garbage value

JAVA

```
class A
{
    public static void main (String K[])
    {
        int a;
        System.out.println(a);
    }
}
```

Compile Time error

Constant Variable in JAVA

final keyword is used to declare constant variable in JAVA when we reassign value in final variable flow compiler produce error

1)

```
int a = 10;
a = 40;
a = 7;
sol (a);
```

 $\Rightarrow 7$

2)

```
final int a = 10;
a = 40;
```

 \Rightarrow compile time error

3)

```
final int a = 10;
a = 10;
```

 \Rightarrow C.T. Error

4)

```
final int a = 10;
sol (a);
```

 \checkmark

5)

```
final int a;
a = 10;
sol (a);
```

 \checkmark

ASCII (American standard
code for information
interchange)

Every letter, digit or symbol
that present on keyboard have
unique ASCII code

Letter	Digit	Symbol	ASCII Code
A			65
B			66
C			67
:			
Z			90
a			97
b			98
:			
z			122
0	→		48
1	→	'	49
:			
9	→		57

Space key ⇒ 32

What's the o/p

1) char ch = 'D';

sizeof(ch); \Rightarrow (1)

sizeof(char ch); (68)

2) int a = 69;

sizeof(a); \Rightarrow (69)

sizeof((char) a); \Rightarrow 1

Type Conversion :-

To convert a data type into another data type, called Type Conversion

There are two types of Type Conversion

1) Implicit Type Conversion

2) Explicit " " (Type Casting)

Implicit Type Conversion :-

Done by programmer compiler

1) `int a = 10;`

`long p;`

`p = a;`

`int` \Rightarrow 4 byte

`long` \Rightarrow 8 byte

Implicit Type Conversion

`printf(a);` 10

`printf(a);` 10

2) `long a = 10;`

`int p;`

`p = a;` \Rightarrow C.T. Error

[required long found int]

Explicit Type Conversion (Type Casting)

① `int p;`

`long a = 10;`

`p = (int) a;` ✓

`printf(a);`

`printf(p);`

Done by programmer It is also called Type Casting

2) `char ch = 'D';`
`int p;`
`p = (int) ch;`
`System.out.println(p);` → 68

3) `float a = 10.5;` ⇒ C-T-Error

4) `float a = 10.5f;`

Decision making Construct :

1) Control the Flow of Program

2) Also Known as Conditional Construct

3) JAVA support

a) `if - else`

b) `switch - case`

`if - else :`

```
if (condition)
```

```
    stat;
```

```
else
```

```
    stat;
```

```
if (condition)
```

```
{ stat;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{ stat;
```

```
}
```

Notes:- 1) else is an optional part

2) Condition is mandatory with if

3) We can not specify any condition with else

4) Condition must return boolean either true or false

5) If you want to execute a single statement as

a body of if or else

then block creation is optional

otherwise block creation is

Mandatory

What's the o/p

```
1) int a = 10;  
   if (a >= 10)  
       printf("Hi");  
   else  
       printf("Bye");
```

Hi

```
2) int a = 10;  
   if (a >= 10);  
       printf("Hi");  
   else  
       printf("Bye");
```

C.T. Error

[misplaced else]

```
3) int a = 10;  
   if (a <= 10);  
   else  
       printf("Bye");
```

No o/p

```
4) int a = 10;  
   if (a > 10);  
   else  
       printf("Bye");
```

Bye

5/ `int a = 10;`

`if (a >= 10)`

`sopl("Hi");`

`sopl("Hello");`

`else`

`sopl("Bye");`

(.T. B322)

6) `int a = 10;`

`if (a >= 10)`

`{ sopl("Hi");`

`sopl("Hello");`

`else`

`sopl("Bye");`

Hi
Hello

7) `int a = 10;`

`if (a >= 10)`

`sopl("Hi");`

`else`

`sopl("Bye");`

`sopl("Go Away");`

Hi
Go Away

8) int a = 10;

if (a > 10)

printf("Hi");

printf("Hello");

printf("Bye");

Hi
Hello
Bye

9) int a = 10;

if (a > 10)

printf("Hi");

printf("Hello");

printf("Bye");

Hello
Bye

10) int a = 10;

if (a == 10)

printf("Hi");

else
printf("Bye");

C. T. Bazzar

WAP that read a No from user
and check given No is even
or odd

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

```
class check
```

```
{
```

```
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    System.out.println("Enter a No");
```

```
    int a = sc.nextInt();
```

```
    if (a % 2 == 0)
```

```
        System.out.println("even No");
```

```
    else  
        System.out.println("odd No");
```

```
}
```

```
String p = (a % 2 == 0) ? "even" : "odd";
```

```
System.out.println(p);
```


WAP that read a character from user
and check given character is Vowel
or Not

:

```
Scanner ob = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    println("Enter a character");
```

```
    char ch = ob.nextLine().charAt(0);
```

```
    if (ch == 'a' || ch == 'A' || ch == 'e' ||
```

```
        ch == 'E' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'I' ||
```

```
        ch == 'o' || ch == 'O' || ch == 'u' || ch ==
```

```
        'U');
```

```
        println("Vowel");
```

```
    else
```

```
        println("Not a vowel");
```

else if ladder - It is used to check multiple condition in a group if any condition is true then further condition will not be checked

Syntax

if (condition)

stat;

else if (condition)

stat;

;

else if (condition)

stat;

else

stat;

Note

1) else is an optional part

2) Condition is mandatory with if and else if

else if

WAP that read marks from user and display grade according to this criteria

Marks

Grade

≥ 90

A

< 90 and ≥ 70

B

< 70 and ≥ 50

C

< 50 and ≥ 33

D

< 33

F

Scanner ob = new Scanner(System.in);

println("enter marks");

int a = ob.nextInt();

if (a \geq 90)

println("Grade A");

else if (a \geq 70)

println("Grade B");

else if (a \geq 50)

println("Grade C");

else if ($a \geq 33$)

soil("Grade D");

else

soil("Fair");

enter

marks

(52)

enter

(95)

Grade C

Grade A