1. Java
   1. A computer screen shot of a program

      Description automatically generated
   2. A screen shot of a computer

      Description automatically generated
2. Python
   1. A computer screen with text and numbers

      Description automatically generated
   2. A screenshot of a computer program

      Description automatically generated
3. R
   1. A computer screen with text and numbers

      Description automatically generated
   2. A screenshot of a computer program

      Description automatically generated
4. For someone who hasn’t coded in something that wasn’t SQL in god knows how long, by far the easiest of the three languages is Python. Next would be Java, this is because I had to remember the syntax for Java code. I had to look back to a prior school assignment I did for Java, however many years ago to remember that I needed to use a scanner and that I had to declare a public class with the name of the file. R, since I am unfamiliar with the language, is completely foreign to me. I am basically learning R for the first time in this class.
5. In Java, the == operator and the equals() method are used for comparison but serve different purposes. The == operator checks whether two references point to the same object in memory, making it suitable for comparing primitive data types or verifying reference equality for objects. In contrast, the equals() method is used to compare the actual contents or values of two objects, determining if they are logically equivalent (GeekforGeeks). While == is appropriate for primitive types and reference checks, equals() should be used for object content comparisons, particularly when dealing with classes that override this method, such as String. Understanding this distinction is essential for effective Java programming.

Reference

GeeksforGeeks. (2024, February 16). *Difference between comparing string using == and .equals() method in Java*. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-and-equals-method-in-java/#