**Java Assignment -1**

**Ans-1-was developed by James Gosling, who is known as the father of Java, in 1995.**

**Java high level programming**

**There are many devices where Java is currently used. Some of them are as follows**

**Desktop Applications such as acrobat reader, media player, antivirus, etc.**

* **Web Applications such as irctc.co.in etc.**
* **Enterprise Applications such as banking applications.**
* **Mobile**
* **Embedded System**
* **Smart Card**
* **Robotics**
* **Games, etc.**

**Easy to learn**

**Ans-2**

* **java is a object oriented programming language**
* **java high level programming language**
* **class based programming language**
* **java case sensitive programming language**
* **java used oops concept then provide high security**
* **easy to learn**

**ans-3**

**Jdk = java development kit**

**JDK is a software development environment for Java applications**

**JRE = java environment**

**kit The JRE is what you need to run Java applications. It's a part of the JDK can also be distributed separately to run Java applications**

**JVM = java virtual machine**

**Translates bytecode into machine language**

**Ans4- package assinment;**

**public class first {**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**// TODO Auto-generated method stub**

**// ans 3**

**System.*out*.println(" hello word");**

**}**

**ANS-5 there are three types off variable**

1. **locale variable (declared inside of a method, constructor, or code block.)**
2. **Static variable (In a class but outside of any method, constructor, or block, the static keyword is used to declare class variables,Within a class, but outside of any methods, constructors, or blocks)**
3. **Instance variable (Within a class, but outside of any methods, constructors, or blocks)**

**Ans-6**

* **Data types specify the different sizes and values that can be stored in the variable. There are two types of data types in Java.**
* **Primitive data types: The primitive data types include boolean, char, byte, short, int, long, float and double.**
* **Non-primitive data types: The non-primitive data types include Classes, Interfaces, and Arrays, String.**

**Ans -9**

**Operator in Java is a symbol that is used to perform operations between two to operant**

* **Unary Operator (++ and –)**
* **Arithmetic Operators (+, - , \*, /, %)**
* **String concatenation operator (+)**
* **Relational Operators : (<, <=, >, >=)**
* **Equality Operators (==, !=)**

**Ans-7**

**Type casting is when you assign a value of one primitive data type to another type.**

**Ans -8 int a,b,c;**

**Scanner input = new Scanner (System.*in*);**

**System.*out*.println(" enter a first no");**

**a =input.nextInt();**

**System.*out*.println(" enter a second no");**

**b =input.nextInt();**

**c=a+b;**

**System.*out*.println( " a + b ="+c);**

**Ans-10 System.*out*.println(" enter a key 1 for athermetic operetor 2 for assignment operetor 3 for Comparison opertor 4 for logical operetor"**

**+ " 5 for bitwise opertor");**

**i=input.nextInt();**

**if(i== 1) {**

**System.*out*.println(" this is a arthemic opertor");**

**System.*out*.println( " a + b =");**

**}**

**else if (i==2) {**

**int j=10;**

**System.*out*.println( " thise is a assignment opertor J=10"+j);**

**}**

**else if (i==3) {**

**System.*out*.println( " thise is a comprison opertor a>b"+ (a>b));**

**}**

**else if (i==4) {**

**int j=10;**

**System.*out*.println( " thise is a logical opertor "+ (j< a && j<b) );**

**}**

**else {**

**System.*out*.println(" please enter a valid no");**

**}**

**}**