

↳ Introduction

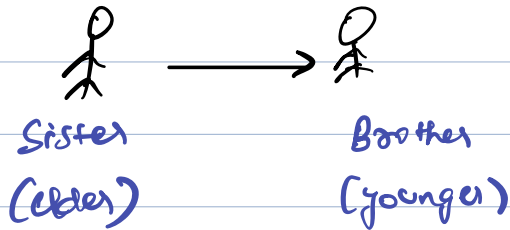
↳ output

↳ operators

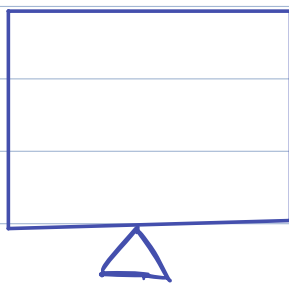
↳ data types

\* Computer is? → Dumb

get me some  
water!



- a) get up from bed.
- b) go to kitchen
- c) get a glass
- d) fill glass with water
- e) bring the glass to me.



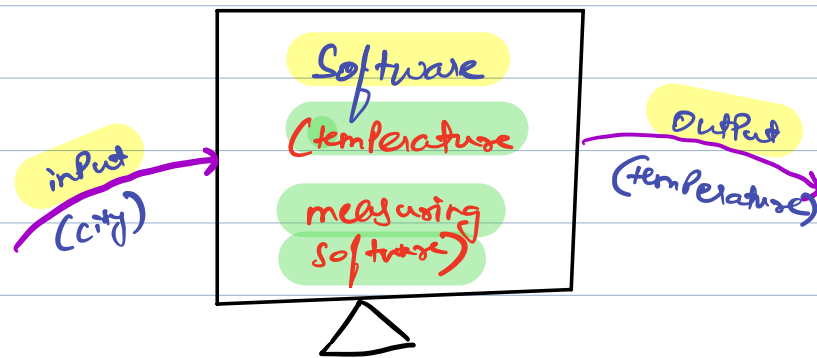
Convert  
info  
o/s

Computer

Java / C / C++  
JS / Python  
etc.

→ Can we shall? → rules for english/  
grammar

for java as well → you need to follow rules.  
↳ Syntax.



leetcode ide → google

writing code

①

↳ IDE: Integrated development environment?

online editors

↳ Eclipse // IntelliJ // VSCode

install java.

② output system/rules

↳ `System.out.println(10);`

↳ next line

↳ `System.out.println(7);`

↳ Press enter after printing

↳ `System.out.print(7);`

Ex: `System.out.print(7+10);`  
`System.out.println(7*10);`  
`System.out.println(10/5);`

17 70

2  
↓

→ Break till 9:15 PM

↳ I want to print number as well as characters!

9 Hello?!

↳ I want to do mathematical operation with characters!

$(10+9)$  ↳ 19Hello

\* operators

↳ + - \* / → BODMAS

$$5 + 5 \div 5 \Rightarrow 6$$

↳ myth busted with SK Sir Part 1.

$$5 * 5 \div 5 \Rightarrow 5$$

BODMAS

Rank 1: Bracket ( )

Rank 2: Divide / / multiply \*

↳ Computer will process left to right.

Rank 3: add / subtract

Ex 1:  $4 + 3 * 6 - 7 / 2$

$$4 + 18 - 7/2$$

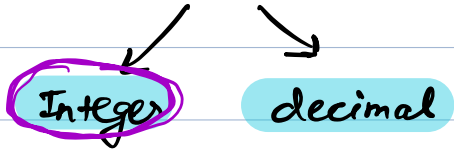
division in Computer will remove everything after decimal.

$$4 + 18 - 3$$

$$22 - 3 = 19$$

## \* Data types

↳ Numbers, Char, double, boolean etc.

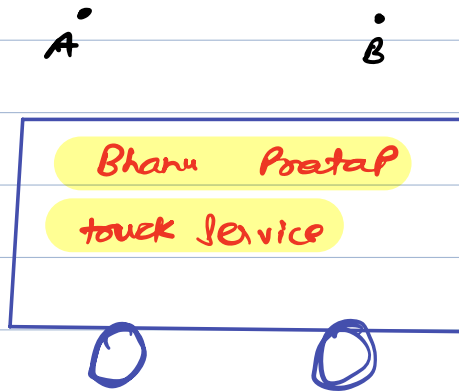


true false

ex: 10, 11, 100 etc. ex: 5.8, 5.3, 100.2

## Story:

1 washing machine → Small truck  
1 bhk shift → mid size truck  
3 bhk shift → large " "



Name of Service: Bhanu Pratap

Type of Service: Packer & mover

Quantity of Container: Small/mid/large

↳ Store → integer

Name of Service → integer

Type of Service → Store

Quantity → 10 / 10<sup>3</sup> / 10<sup>100</sup>

//



10 Print xx

10 Store

↓ type      ↓ name

int temp;

temp = 10;

temp = 100;

Ex: int temp;

temp = 20;

→ temp = 100;

System.out.println(temp); → 100

temp  
↓  
~~20~~ 100

Ex: int temp;

temp = 20;

System.out.println(temp); → 20

temp = 100;

→ System.out.println(temp); → 100

temp  
↓  
~~20~~ 100

## Creating integer

### 1st way

```
int temp;
```

→ declaration

```
temp = 20;
```

↳ initialization

### 2nd way

```
int temp = 20;
```

↳ both declare &

initialize in same line



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```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //Rule1: Terminate your line with semicolon -> comments
        //System.out.println(7);

        //Rule2: Java is a case sensitive lang
        //System.out.println(7);

        //Rule3: Inside the parentheses, we can do maths.
        //      System.out.print(7+10);
        //      System.out.println(7*10);

        //      System.out.println(10/5);

        //Rule4 -> Use double quote to print as it is
        //System.out.println>Hello);
        // System.out.println("Hello");
        // System.out.println("10+17");
        //System.out.println("Hello SK Sir");

        // How does System.out.println(); works?
        // -> In the coming classes we will learn it.

        //Rule5 -> Concatenate different type with + while printing

        // System.out.println(10+9+"Hello");
        // System.out.println(100+9+15+"Hello");
```

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```
// Rule6-> Operators -> BODMAS
// System.out.println(6+6/6);
// System.out.println(4+3*6-7/2);

//Data Type
// int temp;
// temp = 20;
// System.out.println(temp);

// int temp;
// temp = 20;
// System.out.println(temp);

//Rule -> You can't create same named variable twice.
// int temp;
// temp = 20;

// int temp;
// temp = 100;
// System.out.println(temp);

// int temp;
// temp = 20;
// int temp;
// temp = 100;
// System.out.println(temp);

// int temp;
// temp = 20;
// System.out.println(temp);
// temp = 100;
```