

# Contents

## Class Libraries

### super

- invoke the super-class constructor from the constructor of a sub-class.

*super (arguments if any);*

- invoke the method of super-class on current object from sub-class.

*super.methodName (arguments if any);*

- refer the super-class data member in case of name-conflict between super and sub-class data members.

*super.memberName;*

```
class Parent
{
    String name;
}
class Child extends Parent {
    String name;

    void detail()
    {
        super.name = "Parent";
        name = "Child";
    }
}
```

### wrapper classes (immutable)

Simple Data types	byte, short, int, long, char, float, double, Boolean, void
Wrapper Classes	Byte, Short, Integer, Long, Character, Float, Double, Boolean, Void

**Important methods of Integer class :** intValue(), compareTo(), parseInt(), toString(), isNaN()

### Type Casting

- Implicit type casting - Destination type is larger than source type

```
int a=5; float b; b=a;
```

- Explicit type casting – if there is a possibility of data class

```
int i = (int) (5.6/2/7);
```

## Scanner class

---

```
import java.util.Scanner;

-----

Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
int i = sc.nextInt();
System.out.println("You entered" + i);
```

## String Handling

---

**String handling methods :** length(), indexOf(), substring(), trim(), valueOf(), isEmpty(), concat().

String Concatenation	concat()
StringBuffer Concatenation	append()

### + operator for String Concatenation :

```
String a = "hello"; int b = 3; int c = 7; String a = " world";

a + b + c      -> hello37
a + (b + c)    -> hello10
a + d          -> hello world
```