

.class file is not human readable

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javac ⇒ compiler for Java

Java

main function
public class gharsham {

 public static void main() {

⇒ For using Java you
should have installed

JDK in

your sys.

System.out.print ("String or object")

}

}

It is must

You have use Semicolon every time

④ To run a java file

javac filename.java

Java Compiler

Runnable file

java filename ⇒

↳ Class generate having same name which
you will gave inside class

not necessary
to run

skeleton of Java program

every time

first.javafile

import java.lang.*; → Import basic
class should have same name as filename

Class first {

 public static void main(String args[])

functions
are called methods in Java

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Important

System.out.print("Hello world");

Semicolon

} → main closing bracket

} → class closing bracket

⇒ Everything in Java should be inside Java

To run

↳ to compile

javac @ first.java

java first
↳ → run class

compile byte code & return output

meaning under main function declaration

public as we have to access class from terminal with java so for that purpose it should be public

static ⇒ As we are directly using the class without even declaring so we use static
Java first.main() → Inside

void main

→ method declaration

System.out.print("Hello world");

System.out all are classes

You can use `System.out.print()`
or `System.out.println()`

→ `print()` will print object directly
→ `println()` - will write element on newline

`import java.lang.*;`
→ this command has system class
it is optional to type as it will be imported automatically.

★ If you declare Classname as public so
it is must that Classname & filename
must be same

If you not pass `(String args[])` so
It will pass an error.

↳ must / compulsion
must

`public static void main (String arg [])`

`args` → are IT is array from which we will
pass extra command line argument

Reading data from keyboard via input

You are able to concatenate in Java also
with ease

So Procedure for input is simple

You have to create an object from a class

S.O.P \Rightarrow System.out.println

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passing System.in as parameter + the
we can use . operator with that object
& get input of multiple type

Ex. \Rightarrow

import java.util.*;

Import java.lang.*;

Public class Input {

this will import all

basic functions

& It is not

mandatory to

write this code each

time

Public static void main (String args[])

you basically
create object
of class

Scanner
with having

start

system

Input

properties

Scanner = new Scanner

Scanner abc = new Scanner (System.in)

object of

Scanner class

\Rightarrow created & inherited constructor from Scanner
class

now int a, b, c;

nextInt()

is one

of the method

inside

Scanner

we have a

large set of

them

we will use

according to

our need

a) You have
declare type
of
variable in
java each
time

S.O.P ("Enter no.");

a = abc.nextInt()

b = abc.nextInt()

S.O.P ("addition is : " + (a+b))

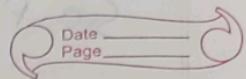
abc.close()

U should always
close object

}

3

true
false \Rightarrow Boolean value in Java



class Scanner methods

nextInt() \Rightarrow to get int as input

nextFloat() \Rightarrow float as input

nextDouble() \Rightarrow double as input

only read one word \rightarrow next() \Rightarrow to read a string
nextLine() \Rightarrow to read a line (\Rightarrow read multiple words)

The method which you provide to scanner is very selective boolean
nextByte()
nextShort() \Rightarrow multiple functionality

hasNextInt() \Rightarrow take argument + check

hasNextFloat() \Rightarrow that if it is following condition or not.

Both return boolean value

variableName.getClass().getSimpleName()

||

This code will return type of variableName
only works for object

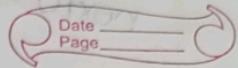
If it is not object we have to
cast it

(Object)variable).getClass().getSimpleName()

(*) Type casting in Java

The syntax of the type casting in Java is quite similar to the type casting in C & CPP

True
False \Rightarrow In Java we use case sensitive stuff
Python



So

Int a, b;

We have to type cast it into char so
 \rightarrow It is char

(char)a

It is not char

(Object)a

As a whole it is a
object

↑
not an object

Int a;

(Object)a.getClass().getSimpleName();

↑
this will return Integer as output.

It is an example of type casting in order
to check the type of object

Multiple classes

You can do it but lots of error are on the
way if you trying to do it

\Rightarrow the no. of classes in = no. of .class

Java file file going to form

\Rightarrow Also you can write public static void main
(String args[]){ }

↑
main function should be only one throughout
the whole code

`next()` ⇒ only Read one word
`nextLine()` ⇒ Read one line

while using scanner object at the end of
Code you should close it by

ObjectName.Close();

If you provide wrong input it will throw an error.

Type	size In byte	Range	Default
byte	1	-128 to 127	0
short	2	-32768 to 32767	0
Int	4	-2147483648 to +2147483647	0
long	8	—	0
float	4	Something large	0.0f
double	8	—	0.0d
char	2	0 to 65535	\uc

~~22013~~ boolean = ? ~~220201~~ true/false soft - false
~~at intop slot~~ y ~~soft DUST~~

we don't know exactly how much value
boolean takes

II all are primitive datatypes