**Casting in Data Types:**

➤ We can cast any of the basic type to any other.

➤ Casting from the larger integer type to a smaller causes loose information.

➤ Casting from float to integer loose some information.

➤ Casting from double to float also loose information.

Lets Code

Hone rlul my
Syft

ATM

Main Class

Home Building
Syst

Lets Code

ATM

Home study
Sypt **Lets Code**

Home study

S4

**Lets Code**

A string is commonly considered to be a sequence of characters stored in memory and accessible as a unit.

String Concatenation:

"+" operator is used to concatenate strings.

System.out.pritln("Hello" + "World") will print Hello World.

   int i = 4;   int j = 5;

System.out.println ("Hello" + i)  will print  Hello 4  on screen.

However

System.out.println( i+j);

will print 9 on the console because both i and j are of type int.

44:46 / 49:30

A string is commonly considered to be a sequence of characters stored in memory and accessible as a unit.

String Concatenation:

"+" operator is used to concatenate strings.

System.out.pritln("Hello" + "World") will print Hello World.

int i = 4;   int j = 5;

System.out.println ("Hello" + i)  will print  Hello 4  on screen.

However

System.out.println( i+j);

will print 9 on the console because both i and j are of type int.

Byte -- > short -- > int -- > long -- > float -- >double

Left to right : implicitly
Right to left : explicitly

If x = 3 and y=2, then

z= 1 + x/y;        Result z=2
z= 1 + (float)x/y     Result z =2.5

Press Esc to exit full screen

## Assignment Operator ( = )

Assignment operator is used to assign literal or value of variable or expression to a variable that comes on its left side.

e.g.  c = a*b;

Multiple assignment in java is valid i.e.

a = b = c =100;

## Arithmetic Operators

+ , - ,   *, /, %

e.g.  if a = 15 and b = 6 then

a % b = 3

## Java Identifiers:

- All Java components require names. Names used for classes, variables, and methods are called **identifiers**.
- In Java, there are several points to remember about identifiers. They are as follows.
- All identifiers should begin with a letter (A to Z or a to z), currency character ($) or an underscore (_).
- After the first character, identifiers can have any combination of characters.
- A key word cannot be used as an identifier.
- Most importantly, identifiers are case sensitive.
- Examples of legal identifiers: age, $salary, _value, __1_value.
- Examples of illegal identifiers: 123abc, -salary.

41:31 / 49:30