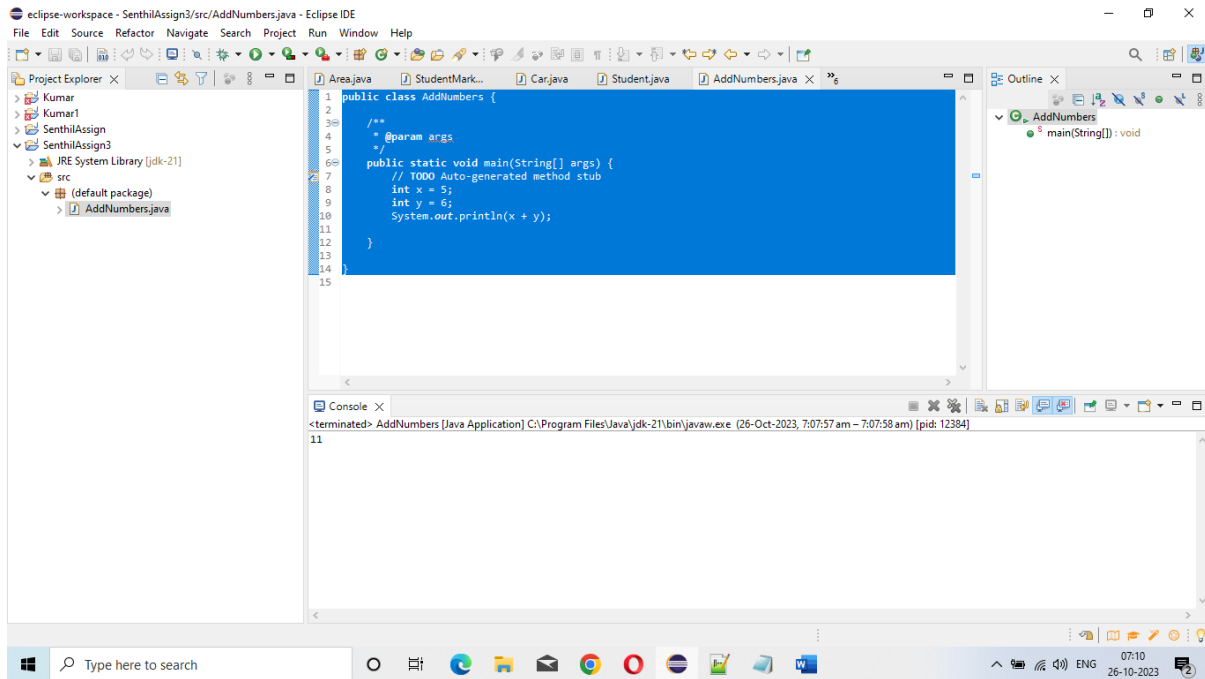


Assignment 3

[1]. Declare two variables of type int, and assign values to them. Add the two variables together and print the result.

Codeshare Link:

<https://codeshare.io/wnMnvj>



```
1 public class AddNumbers {
2
3     /**
4      * @param args
5      */
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
8         int x = 5;
9         int y = 6;
10        System.out.println(x + y);
11    }
12
13
14 }
15
```

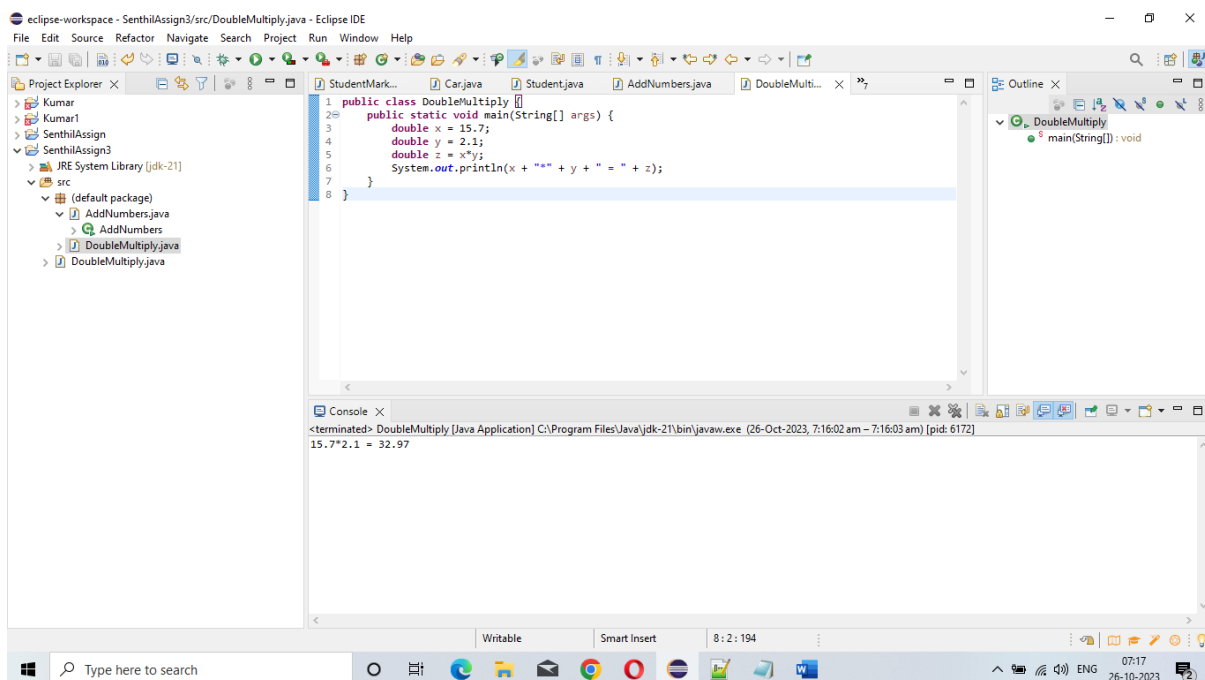
Console Output:

```
<terminated> AddNumbers [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (26-Oct-2023, 7:07:58 am) [pid: 12384]
11
```

[2]. Declare two variables of type double, and assign values to them. Multiply the two variables together and print the result.

Codeshare Link:

<https://codeshare.io/OdMdEj>



```
1 public class DoubleMultiply {
2
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         double x = 15.7;
5         double y = 2.1;
6         double z = x*y;
7         System.out.println(x + " * " + y + " = " + z);
8     }
9 }

```

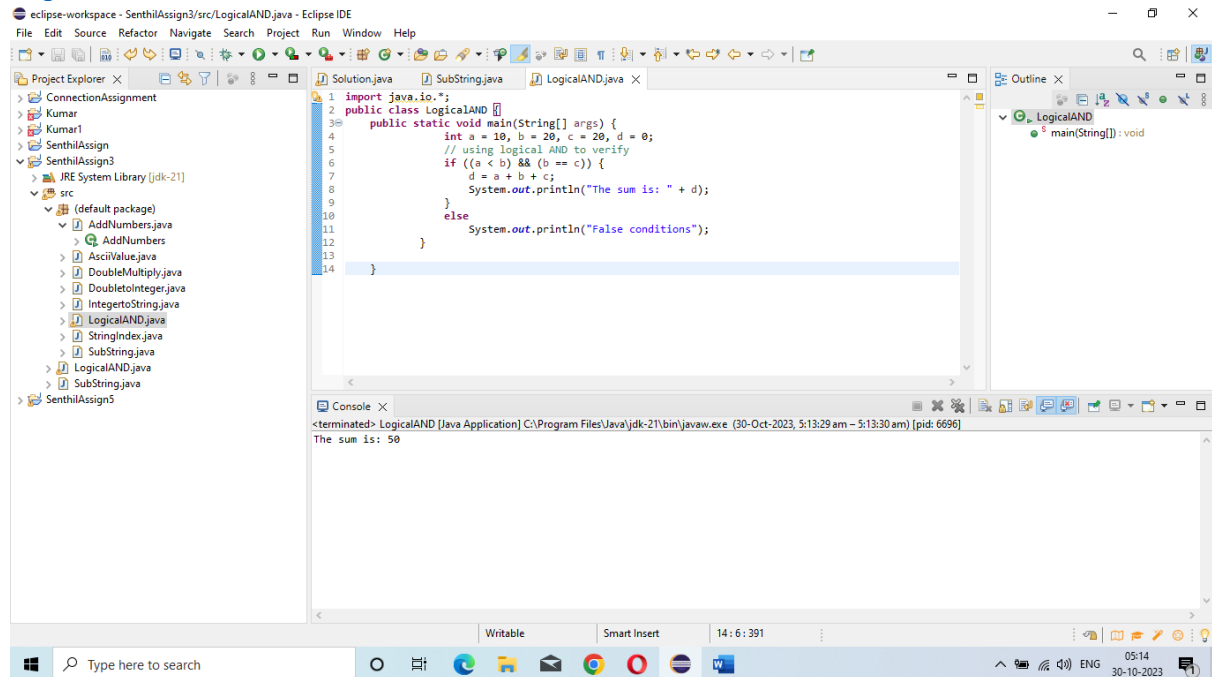
Console Output:

```
<terminated> DoubleMultiply [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (26-Oct-2023, 7:16:03 am) [pid: 6172]
15.7*2.1 = 32.97
```

3. Declare two variables of type boolean, and assign values to them. Print out the value of the logical AND operator applied to the two variables.

Codeshare link:

<https://codeshare.io/YLvPZY>



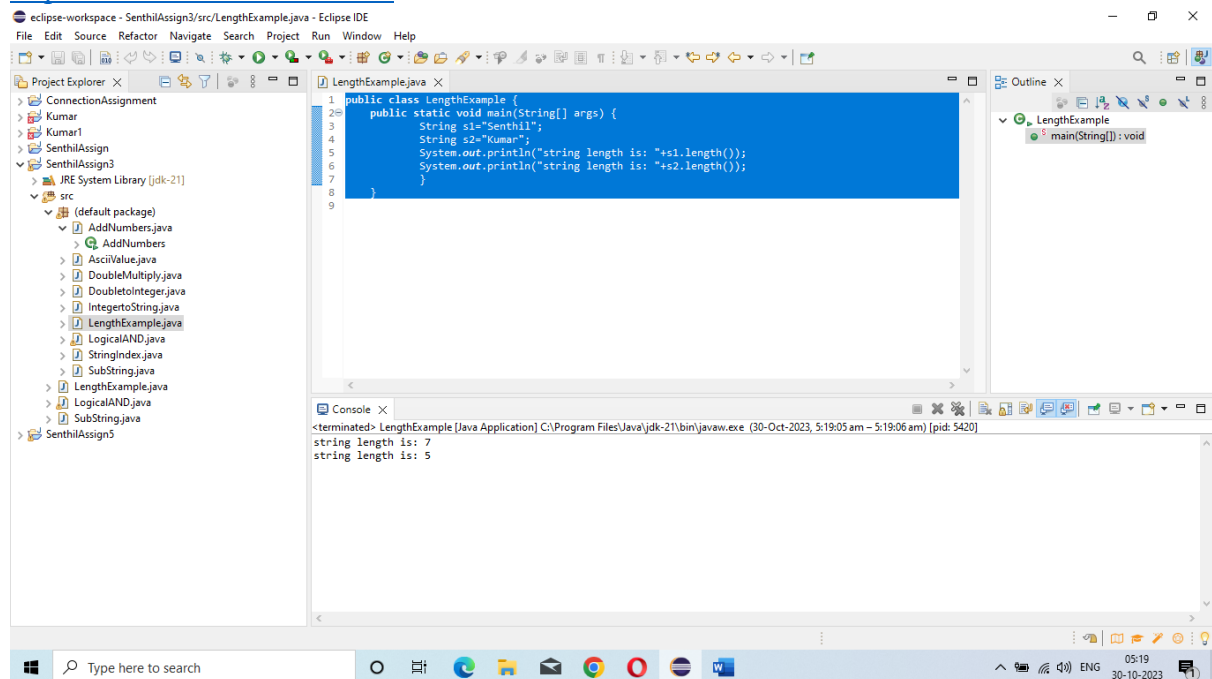
```
1 import java.io.*;
2 public class LogicalAND {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         int a = 10, b = 20, c = 20, d = 0;
5         // using logical AND to verify
6         if ((a < b) && (b == c)) {
7             d = a + b + c;
8             System.out.println("The sum is: " + d);
9         }
10        else
11            System.out.println("False conditions");
12    }
13 }
14 }
```

Console Output:
<terminated> LogicalAND [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (30-Oct-2023, 5:13:29 am - 5:13:30 am) [pid: 6696]
The sum is: 50

4. Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method length() to print out the length of the string.

Codeshare link:

<https://codeshare.io/OdMOxP>



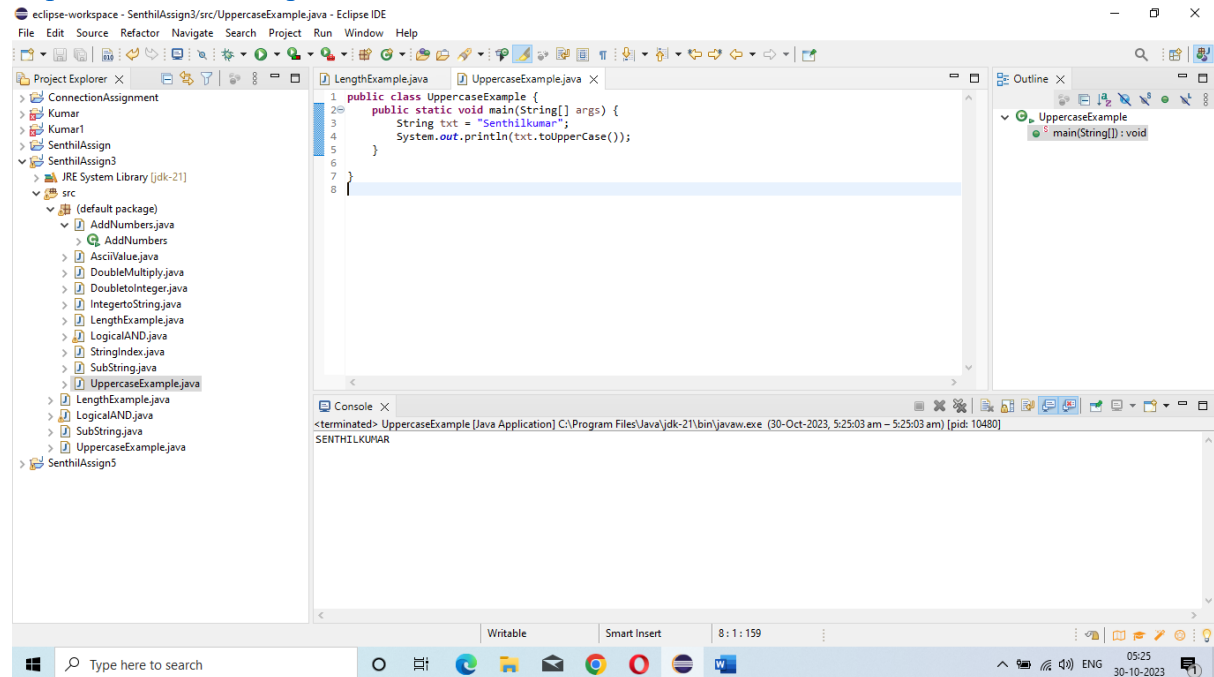
```
1 public class LengthExample {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         String s1="Senthil";
4         String s2="Kumar";
5         System.out.println("string length is: "+s1.length());
6         System.out.println("string length is: "+s2.length());
7     }
8 }
9 }
```

Console Output:
<terminated> LengthExample [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (30-Oct-2023, 5:19:05 am - 5:19:06 am) [pid: 5420]
string length is: 7
string length is: 5

5. Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method toUpperCase() to print out the string in all uppercase

Codeshare Link:

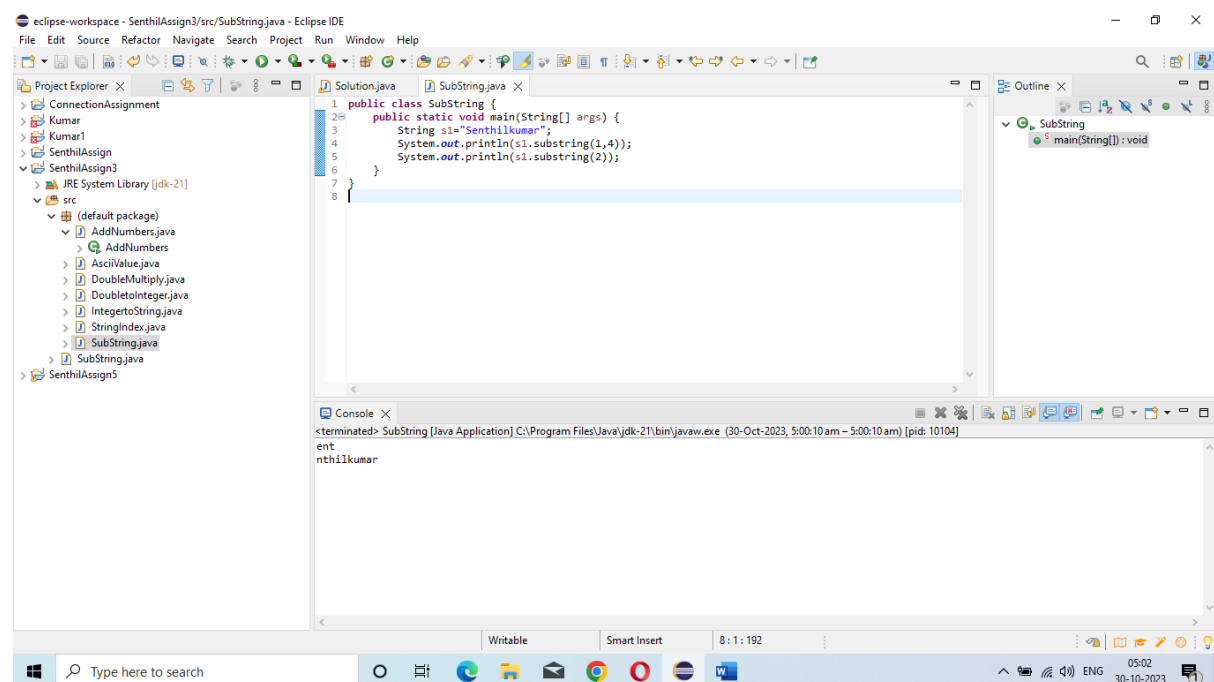
<https://codeshare.io/6p8dWk>



6. Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method substring() to print out a portion of the string.

Codeshare Link:

<https://codeshare.io/PdWzxQ>

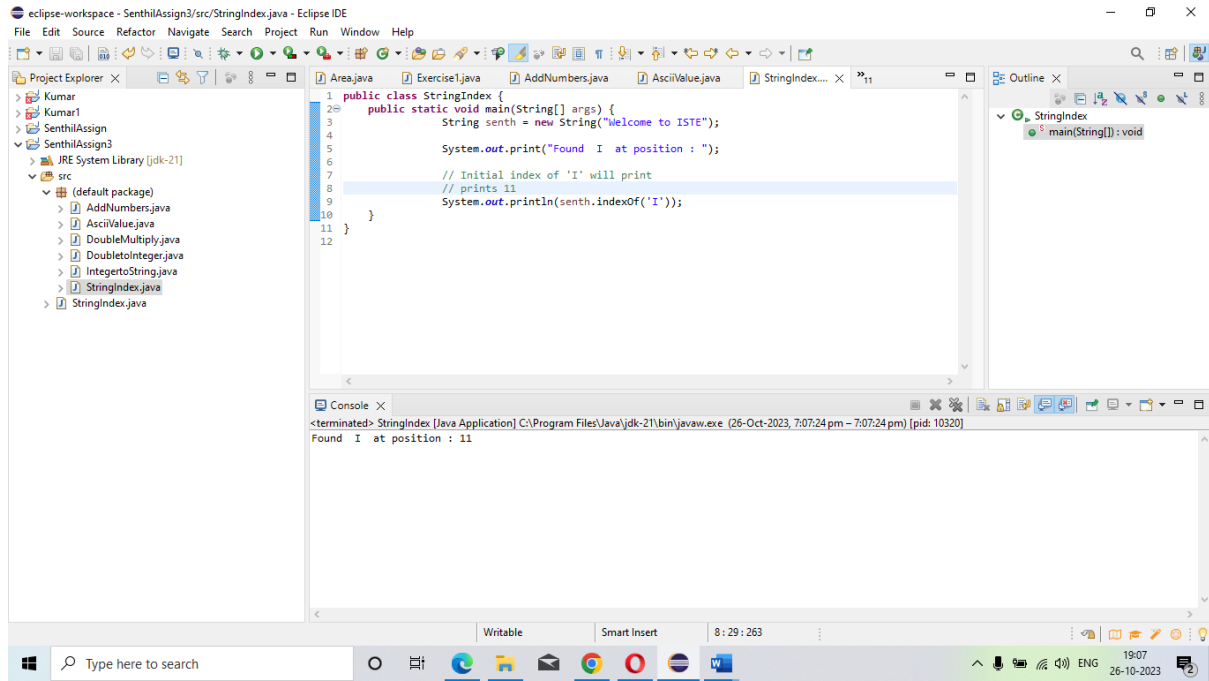


[7]. Declare a variable of type String, and assign it a value. Use the String class method indexOf() to find the index of a specific character in the string.

Codeshare link:

<https://codeshare.io/oQ7kOr>

Screenshot

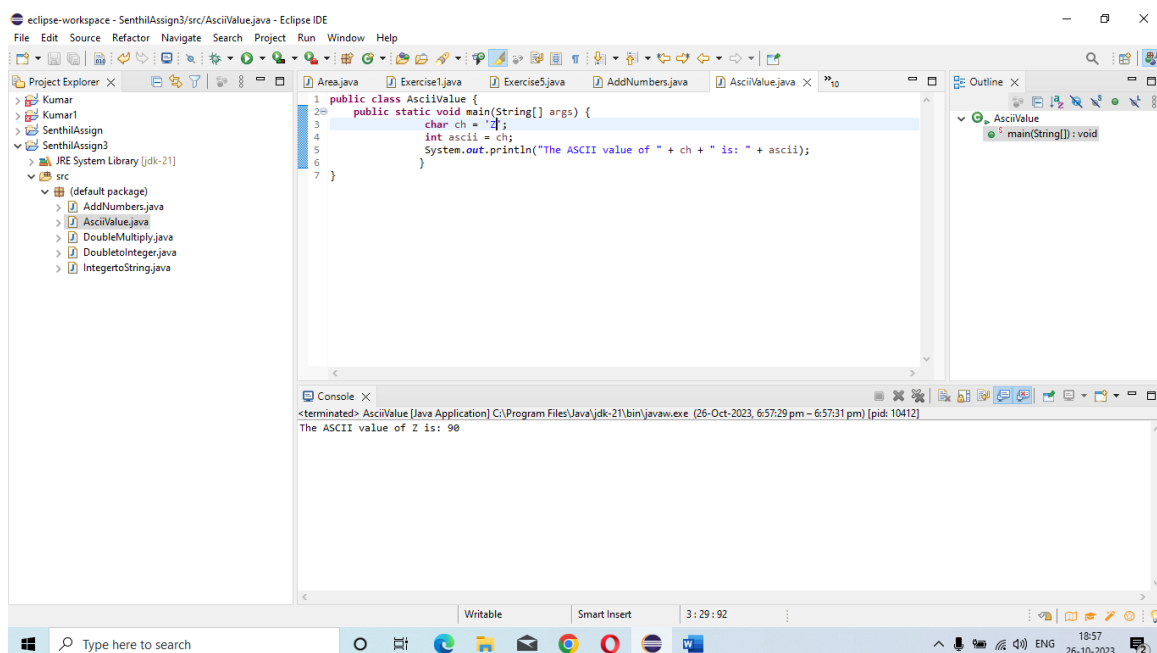


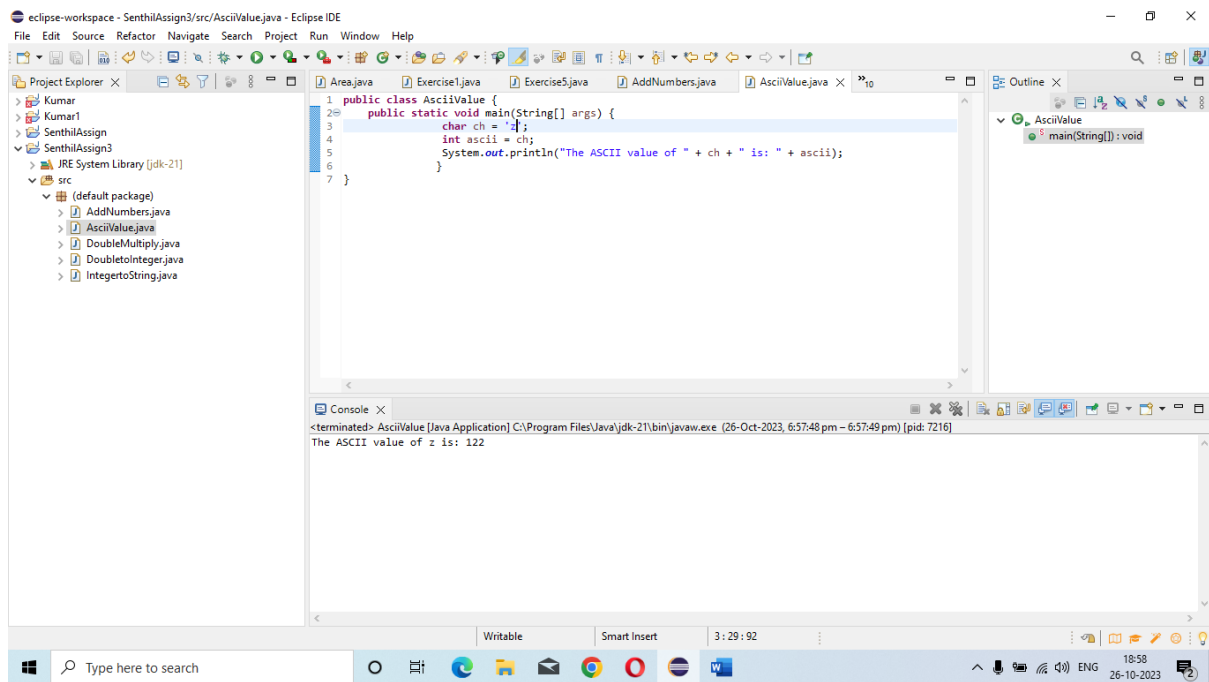
[8]. Declare a variable of type char, and assign it a value. Convert the character to its ASCII code and print out the result.

Codeshare link:

<https://codeshare.io/QnxZke>

Screenshot



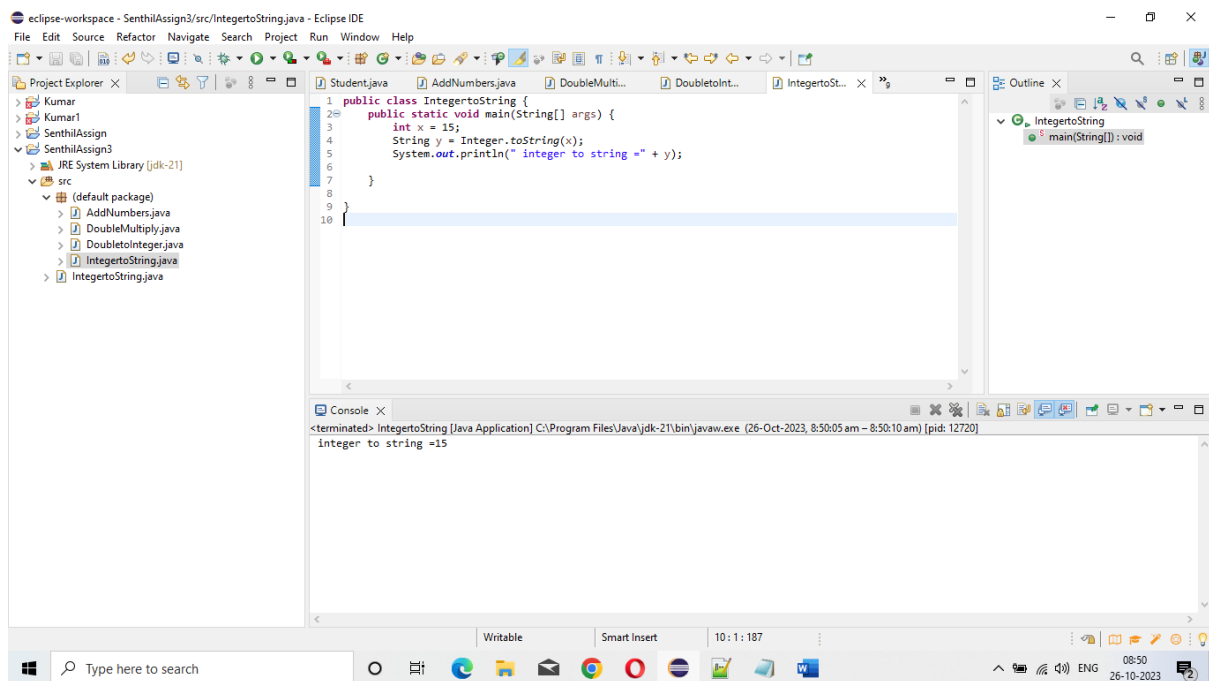


[9]. Declare a variable of type int, and assign it a value. Convert the integer to a String and print out the result.

Codeshare link:

<https://codeshare.io/8pbpID>

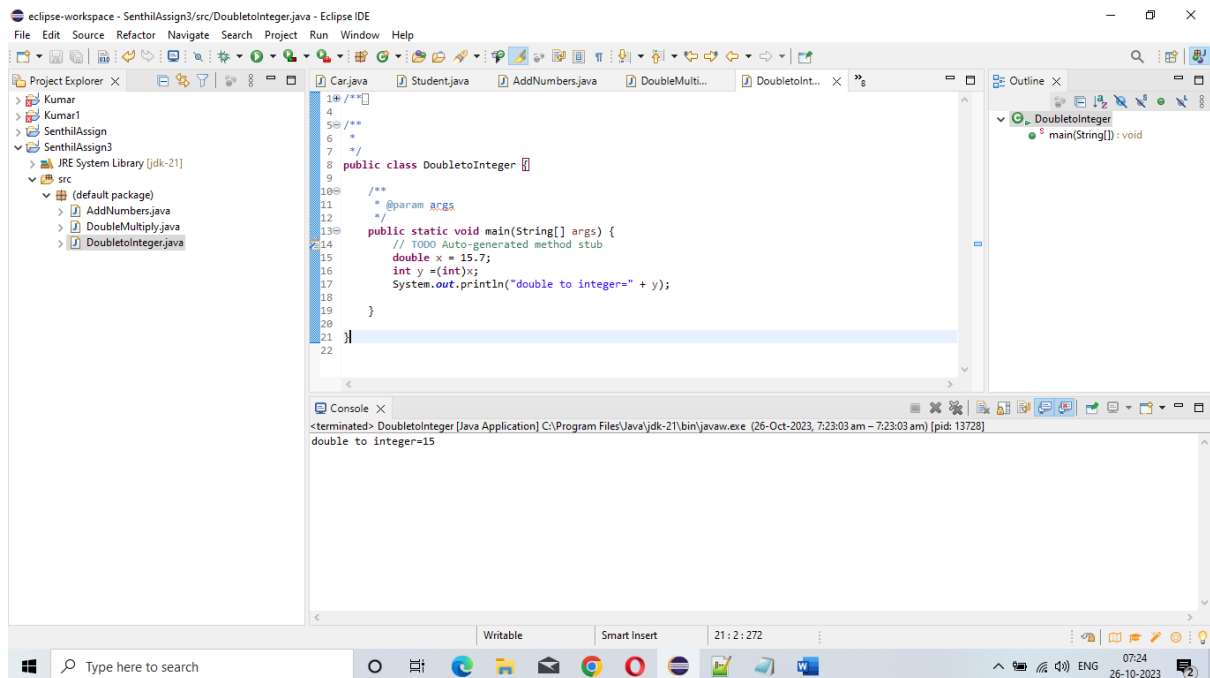
Screenshot



[10]. Declare a variable of type double, and assign it a value. Convert the double to an int and print out the result.

Codeshare Link:

<https://codeshare.io/JbZb46>



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. The Project Explorer on the left shows a project named 'SenthilAssign3' with a source folder 'src' containing files 'AddNumbers.java', 'DoubleMultiply.java', and 'DoubletoInteger.java'. The main editor displays the code for 'DoubletoInteger.java':

```
1 *  
2  
3  
4  
5 /**  
6  *  
7  */  
8 public class DoubletoInteger {  
9  
10     /**  
11      * @param args  
12      */  
13     public static void main(String[] args) {  
14         // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
15         double x = 15.7;  
16         int y = (int)x;  
17         System.out.println("double to integer=" + y);  
18     }  
19 }  
20  
21  
22
```

The Outline view on the right shows the class structure with a method 'main(String[]) : void'. The Console at the bottom shows the output of the program:

```
<terminated> DoubletoInteger [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe (26-Oct-2023, 7:23:03 am - 7:23:03 am) [pid: 13728]  
double to integer=15
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is 'Writable', 'Smart Insert' is active, and the cursor is at line 21, column 2.