Name: Shyaan Khan   period:4
Do the best you can on the fill in the blank, but be precise in the output. <mark>Highlight</mark> your answer.

Unit1_ Exercise_Output

Introduction to Objects/Basic Coding

Character Strings

Every character string is an _____ in Java, defined by the _____ class**.** Every string

literal, delimited by double quotation marks, represents a `String` object**.** The *string*

_____ *operator* (+) is used to append one string to the end of another. It

can also be used to append a number to a string. A string literal _____ be broken across

two lines in a program.

```
System.out.println ("We present the following examples to clarify "

                    + "string concatenation:");

System.out.println ();

// A string can contain numeric digits

System.out.println ("Letters in the Hawaiian alphabet: 12");

// A numeric value can be concatenated to a string

System.out.println ("Speed of ketchup: " + 40 + " km per year");
```

Output:

<mark>We present the following examples to clarify string concatenation</mark>

<mark>Letters in the Hawaiian alphabet: 12</mark>

<mark>Speed of ketchup: 40 km per year</mark>

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Do the best you can on the fill in the blank, but be precise in the output. ==Highlight== your answer.

The plus operator (+) is also used for arithmetic __==functions==____. The function that the + operator performs depends on the type of the information on which it operates.   If both operands are strings, or if one is a string and one is a number, it performs ___==String==____concatenation. If both operands are numeric, it __==adds__== them. The + operator is evaluated left to right. Parentheses can be used to force the operation order.

```
System.out.println ("24 and 45 concatenated: " + 24 + 45);

System.out.println ("24 and 45 added: " + (24 + 45));

System.out.println (24 + 45 + " = 24 and 45 added");
```

Output:

==24 and 45 concatenated: 2445==

==24 and 45 added: 69==

==69 = 24 and 45 added==

println vs print

`System.out.println` prints the character string and returns the __==cursor==___ to the next line.
`System.out.print` prints the character string and leaves the cursor on the ____==same==____ line after the last character printed. Write the output from the following statements:

```
System.out.println ("APCS is fun!");        Output: ==APCS is fun!==

System.out.print ("Three…");                        ==Three…Two…One…==

System.out.print ("Two…");                          ==Liftoff!==

System.out.print ("One…");

System.out.println ("Liftoff!");
```

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Escape Sequences

Some characters have special meaning in Java. A double quote represents the beginning or ending of a

string of characters. If you want to print out a double quote, you need to use a ___<mark>\</mark>___ character (called

an escape sequence) to tell the compiler the next character will be treated in a special way.

```
System.out.println ("I said \"Hello\" to you.");
```

Output:

<mark>I said "Hello" to you</mark>


```
System.out.println ("Roses are red,\n\tViolets are blue,\n" +

"Sugar is sweet,\n\tBut I have \"commitment issues\",\n\t" +

"So I'd rather just be friends.");
```

Escape Sequence	Meaning
\n	newline
\"	double quote
\'	single quote
\\	backslash
\t	tab (not on AP)

Output:

<mark>**Roses are red,   Violets are blue, Sugar is sweet,**</mark>

<mark>**But I have "Commitment issues", So I'd rather just be friends**</mark>

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Do the best you can on the fill in the blank, but be precise in the output. <mark>Highlight</mark> your answer.

What `System.out.println` statement would you use to print out the following character sequence?

\\//"\\\///"\\//

<mark>System.out.println(\\\\V///\"\\\\\\V/////\"\\\V///)</mark>