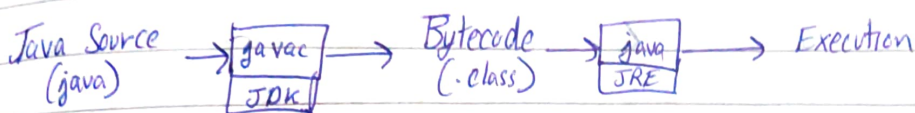


## Introduction :

Compilation : `javac <file name>.java`

Execution = `java <classname> [.class]`



x Public classes require same name of file as class.

x Auto type narrowing only allowed in declaration + definition of variables, not during assignment.

`main()` :

Signature : `public static void main (String [] args) {`  
...  
`}`

`public` : For global visibility across environment.

`static` : For no binding to class objects, allow for invocation without instance creation.

(`Static` : Belongs to class, shared across all instances)

`void` : No return type

`String []` : For command line arguments.

Accessing static members —:

- 1) Through Class identifier .
- 2) Through Object identifier .
- 3) Direct through identifier in static context of same class .
- 4) Through static reference .

## Type Conversion & Casting -:

### i) Automatic (Widening) Conversion -:

Prerequisites : x Compatible types (primitive  $\leftrightarrow$  primitive)  
x Destination type larger than source.  
(Larger Range of type)

Widening flow : Byte  $\times$  Short  $\times$  Char  $\times$  Int  $\times$  Long  $\times$  Float  $\times$  Double

Caveat : x No. automatic conversion from numeric or char to boolean.

x Automatic conversion (narrowing) of integer literals into variables of other numeric types during declaration & initialization. (type promotion during operations to int)

x Type promotion : float to double in operations  
byte & short to int in ops.  
max type of operands in ops.

x For overflow in operations short type promotion, explicit type casting is required for narrowing.

x Numeric Narrowing to Numeric -: value mod (range(type))

x Numeric Narrowing from Real -: Integral component / truncation

x Type conversion (narrowing) post type promotion only applicable to literals & operands of lower types.