

Revision

→ Java

curly braces

code

```
class Main {
```

```
    public static void main ( String[] args ) {
```

```
        System.out.print ( "Hello" );  
        System.out.print ( "World" );  
        System.out.print ( "!!!" );
```

\n → next line
\t → 4 space

output

***** I →
I →

1) Hello World !!!
2) [Hello
World
!!!

(,) → character

P.S. void main () {

System.out.println ("5+2");

string

System.out.println (5 + 2);

System.out.println (7 / 1);

System.out.println (7 / 0); // runtime error

output

5+2

7

7

Topics covered are :-

- ↳ Variables and data types
- ↳ pre-increment and post incr.
- ↳ camel case and snake case

⇒ Variables :-

↳ a container (bucket)

syntax

int var_name = 5 ;

↓
end of
statement

example

{ camel case :- variableName
snake case :- variable_name

- 1) int :- number
- 2) char :- characters
- 3) boolean :- true or false
- 4) double :- number
- 5) float :- number
- 6) String :-
- 7) short :- n
- 8) long :- n
- 9) byte :- n

Java Primitive Type	Description	Java Data Range
✓ boolean	unsigned 8 bits	0 (false) or 1 (true)
byte	signed 8 bits	-128 to 127
✓ char	unsigned 16 bits	0 ('\u0000') to 65535 ('\uffff')
short	signed 16 bits	-32768 to 32767
✓ int	signed 32 bits	$-\infty$ to $+\infty$ -2147483648 to 2147483647
✓ long	signed 64 bits	-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807
float	32 bits	1.40239846e-45f to 3.40282347e+38f
double	64 bits	4.94065645841246544e-324 to 1.79769313486231570e+308
✓ void	n/a	n/a

→ `int a = 5;`

→ `int a;` // declaration
`a = 5;` // initialization

⇒ Operators

increment
`int a = 5;`
`a++;` → `a = a + 1;`
`System.out.println(a);` // 6

decrement
`int b = 6;`
`b--;` → `b = b - 1;`
`System.out.println(b);` // 5

Public static void main() {

`int a = 5;`

`int b = 6;`

`a++;`

`b--;`

`a = b;`

`b++;`

`System.out.println(a);`

`System.out.println(b);`

}

`int a`

	post	pre
increment	<code>a++</code>	<code>++a</code>
decrement	<code>a--</code>	<code>--a</code>

`int a = 5`

`System.out.println(a++);` // 5

`System.out.println(a);` // 6

`System.out.println(--a);` // 5

`System.out.println(a--);` // 5

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