

Revision

- Programming Language & Operators
 - variables
 - Conditions and logical operators
 - if else cond. (ladder)
 - nested if else
 - switch statement
- ★ → characters and strings
- ★ → for loops
- while and do while loop
- ★ → Patterns (Template)
 - functions (return statement)
- ★ → digit traversal ($/10$, $\%10$) & number theory
- ★★★ → array (Printing, searching, storing and upgradation)
- ★ → Brute force approach (Permutation & Combination)
- ★ → Time Complexity & Space Complexity

\Rightarrow Operator (Special symbols to perform same operatⁿ)

↳ arithmetic ope. (+, -, *, /, %)

↳ logical ope. (&&, ||, !)

↳ assignment (=)

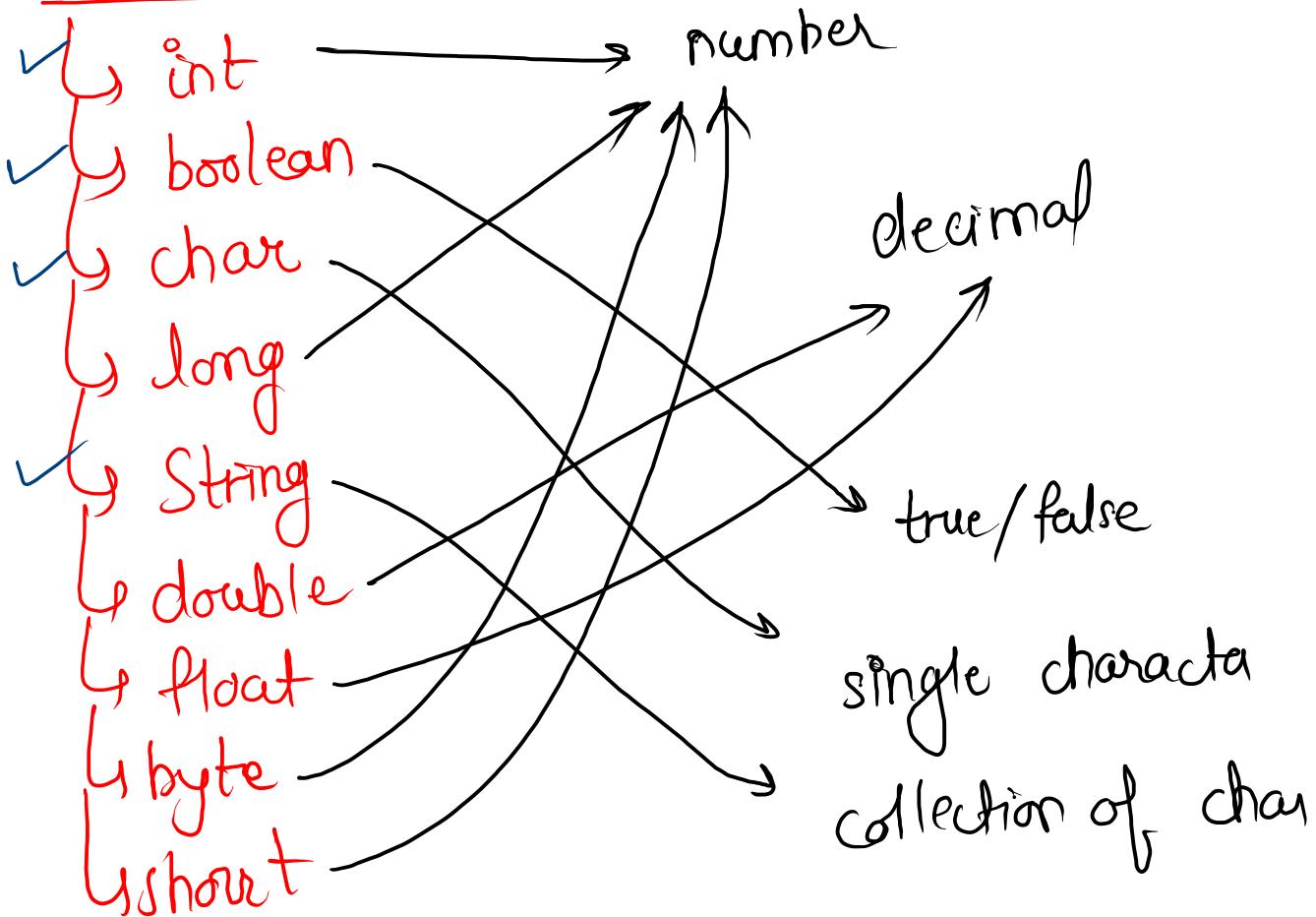
↳ relational (>, <, >=, <= !=, ==)

↳ Unary (a++, ++a, a--, --a)

⇒ Variables (used to store value)

Primitive

Types :-



⇒ Conditions

```
if( condition ) {  
    //statement  
}
```

```
if (    ) {  
    //  
    //  
    //  
    // }  
  
    if (    ) {  
        //  
    }  
  
} else {  
    //  
}  
}
```

Notes:-

- 1) always checks from top to bottom
- 2) only 1 cond" can be executed at a time
- 3) if cond" is mandatory & all other are optional
- 4) if dse can handle more than 1 cond" at a time

```
if( cond1 && cond 5 ){\n    //S1\n}\nelse if( cond2 ){\n    //S2\n}\nelseif( cond 3 ){\n    //S3\n}\nelse {\n    //S4\n}
```

→ Nested if else

```
if( _____ ) {  
    if( _____ ) {  
        else {  
            if( _____ ) {  
                y  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Note:-

if cond. is
compulsory

⇒ Switch statement

```
switch ( condition ) {  
    case val1 :  
        //statement 1  
        break;  
  
    case val2 :  
        //statement 2  
        break;  
  
    default :  
        // statement 3  
        break;  
}
```

disadvantage:

only check for
one variable
only

Note:-

```
int x = 5
```

```
int y = 7
```

```
int sum = x + y ;
```

```
System.out.println(sum);
```

Ans :-

12.0

12.0000

built-in function

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 17;  
    int y = 5;  
    double divisible = x / y;  
    System.out.println( String.format("%.5f", divisible) );  
}
```

⇒ Characters and String (gmp)

String str = "Geekster classes";
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

- 1) str.length() → 16
- 2) str.charAt(3) → 'k'
- 3) str.toUpperCase() → "GEEKSTER CLASSES"
- 4) str.toLowerCase() → "geekster classes"
- 5) System.out.println(str + str) → "Geekster classesGeekster classes"

Gmf

str1 = str1 + str2

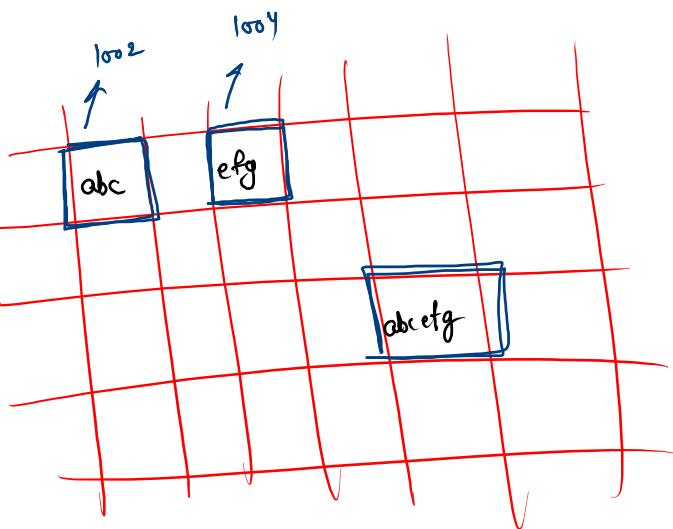
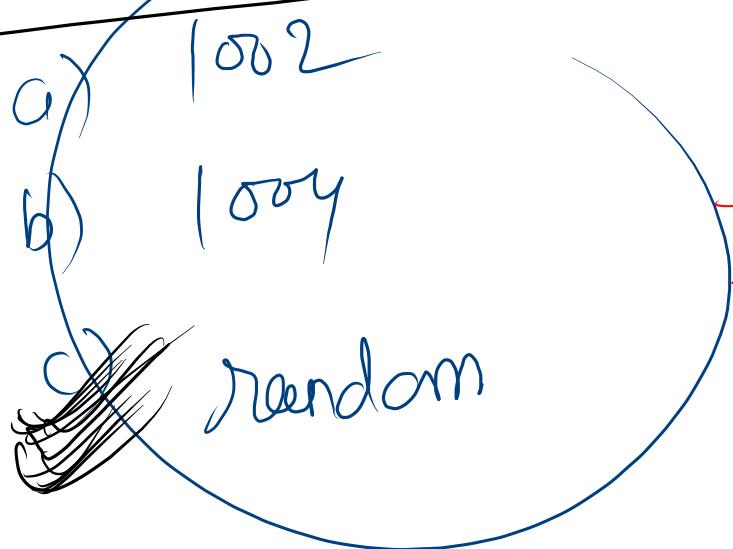
(1002)

(1004)

(abc) (efg)

will always create
a new string

string is immutable



loops

all are optional

for(initialisation ; condition ; upgradation) {

int i=0

i < n

i++

by

initialization

while (condition) {
 // statement

upgradation

y

i

\Rightarrow char ch = 'a'

System.out.println((char)(ch - 32)); // 65
// 'A'

// implicit type casting

\Rightarrow char ch = 'B'

System.out.println((char)(ch + 32)); // 98
// 'b'

// implicit type casting

$\Rightarrow a, b, c, d, \dots, z$

0 1 2 3 25

char ch = 'd'

int idx = ch - 'a' ;

$$= 'z' - 'a'$$

$$= 25$$

0	a	$\rightarrow 97$)
1	b	$\rightarrow 98$	
2	c	$\rightarrow 99$	
3	d	$\rightarrow 100$	
		;	

25 z $\rightarrow 122$