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Asssignment 1

Part 1: Introduction to Java

- 1. What is Java? Explain its significance in modern software development.
- List and explain the key features of Java.
- 3. What is the difference between compiled and interpreted languages? Where does Java fit in?
- 4. Explain the concept of platform independence in Java.
- 5. What are the various applications of Java in the real world?

Part 2: History of Java

- 1. Who developed Java and when was it introduced?
- 2. What was Java initially called? Why was its name changed?
- 3. Describe the evolution of Java versions from its inception to the present.
- 4. What are some of the major improvements introduced in recent Java versions?
- 5. How does Java compare with other programming languages like C++ and Python in terms of evolution and usability?

Part 3: Data Types in Java

- 1. Explain the importance of data types in Java.
- 2. Differentiate between primitive and non-primitive data types.
- 3. List and briefly describe the eight primitive data types in Java.
- 4. Provide examples of how to declare and initialize different data types.
- 5. What is type casting in Java? Explain with an example.
- 6. Discuss the concept of wrapper classes and their usage in Java.
- 7. What is the difference between static and dynamic typing? Where does Java stand?

Write a Java program to declare and initialize all eight primitive data types and print their values.

```
public class PrimitiveDataTypes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        byte b = 10;
        short s = 20;
        int i = 30;
        long 1 = 40000L;
        float f = 5.75f;
        double d = 6.98765;
        char c = 'A';
        boolean bool = true;
        System.out.println("Byte: " + b);
        System.out.println("Short: " + s);
        System.out.println("Int: " + i);
        System.out.println("Long: " + 1);
        System.out.println("Float: " + f);
        System.out.println("Double: " + d);
        System.out.println("Char: " + c);
        System.out.println("Boolean: " + bool);
```

Output:

```
Output

Byte: 10
Short: 20
Int: 30
Long: 40000
Float: 5.75
Double: 6.98765
Char: A
Boolean: true

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Write a Java program that takes two integers as input and performs all arithmetic operations on them

```
import java.util.Scanner;
  public class ArithmeticOperations {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
          System.out.print("Enter first number: ");
           int num1 = scanner.nextInt();
           System.out.print("Enter second number: ");
           int num2 = scanner.nextInt();
          System.out.println("Addition: " + (num1 + num2));
           System.out.println("Subtraction: " + (num1 - num2));
          System.out.println("Multiplication: " + (num1 * num2));
           System.out.println("Division: " + (num1 / num2));
6
           System.out.println("Modulus: " + (num1 % num2));
8
          scanner.close();
      }
```

Output

```
Enter first number: 12
Enter second number: 23
Addition: 35
Subtraction: -11
Multiplication: 276
Division: 0
Modulus: 12
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Implement a Java program to demonstrate implicit and explicit type casting.

```
public class TypeCastingDemo {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
3
5
           int num = 100;
6
           double doubleNum = num; // Automatic conversion from int to
           System.out.println("Implicit Type Casting: " + doubleNum);
7
8
9
10
           double d = 9.78;
11
           int intNum = (int) d; // Manual conversion from double to int
12
           System.out.println("Explicit Type Casting: " + intNum);
3
       }
```

```
Output

Implicit Type Casting: 100.0
Explicit Type Casting: 9

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Create a Java program that converts a given integer to a double and vice versa using wrapper classes.

```
wrapper classes
public class WrapperClassConversion {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Integer to Double Conversion
        Integer intVal = 42;
        Double doubleVal = intVal.doubleValue();
        System.out.println("Integer to Double: " + doubleVal);

        // Double to Integer Conversion
        Double doubleNum = 98.76;
        Integer intNum = doubleNum.intValue();
        System.out.println("Double to Integer: " + intNum);
    }
}
```

```
Integer to Double: 42.0
Double to Integer: 98

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Write a Java program to swap two numbers using a temporary variable and without using a temporary variable.

```
public class SwapNumbers {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.print("Enter first number: ");
       int a = scanner.nextInt();
       System.out.print("Enter second number: ");
       int b = scanner.nextInt();
       int temp = a;
       a = b;
       b = temp;
       System.out.println("After swapping (using temp variable): a
            = " + a + ", b = " + b);
       a = a + b;
       b = a - b;
       a = a - b;
       System.out.println("After swapping (without temp variable):
           a = " + a + ", b = " + b);
       scanner.close();
    }
```

```
Output
```

```
Enter first number: 12
Enter second number: 21
After swapping (using temp variable): a = 21, b = 12
After swapping (without temp variable): a = 12, b = 21

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Develop a program that takes user input for a character and prints whether it is a vowel or consonant.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class VowelOrConsonant {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter a character: ");
        char ch = scanner.next().charAt(0);
        ch = Character.toLowerCase(ch);
        if (ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch ==
            'u') {
            System.out.println(ch + " is a vowel.");
        } else if (Character.isLetter(ch)) {
            System.out.println(ch + " is a consonant.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter an
                alphabet.");
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
```

```
Enter a character: a
a is a vowel.
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Output

Create a Java program to check whether a given number is even or odd using command-line arguments.

```
// 7. Program to check whether a number is even or odd using command
    -line arguments

public class EvenOrOdd {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println("Usage: java EvenOrOdd <number>");
            return;
        }
        int num = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);

        if (num % 2 == 0) {
            System.out.println(num + " is even.");
        } else {
                System.out.println(num + " is odd.");
        }
    }
}
```

Output

```
Usage: java EvenOrOdd <number>
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Part 4: Java Development Kit (JDK)

- 1. What is JDK? How does it differ from JRE and JVM?
- 2. Explain the main components of JDK.

- Describe the steps to install JDK and configure Java on your system.
 Write a simple Java program to print "Hello, World!" and explain its structure.
 What is the significance of the PATH and CLASSPATH environment variables in Java?
- 6. What are the differences between OpenJDK and Oracle JDK?
- 7. Explain how Java programs are compiled and executed.
- 8. What is Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation, and how does it improve Java performance?
- 9. Discuss the role of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) in program execution