Practical 01

1. Write you first java program to display “Hello World” on the screen

```
*public class Hello
{
Public static void main (String [] args)
        {
        System.out.println(“Hello World”);
        }
}
```

2. Write a program to display your name on the first line and to display your degree program on the second line on the screen. Please use command line (cmd) to execute your code.

```
*import java.util.Scanner;
public class NameAndDegreeProgram
 {
   public static void main(String [] args)
      {
      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
      String name = sc.nextLine();
      System.out.print("Enter your degree program: ");
      String degreeProgram = sc.nextLine();
      System.out.println(name);
```

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

        sc.close();

        }

}
```

3. Write down a program to get the following output using a for loop. Repeat the same example by using a while loop.

```
Executing Loop  0
Executing Loop  1
Executing Loop  2
Executing Loop  3
Executing Loop  4
```

*for loop

```
public class ForLoop
 {
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
     {
         System.out.println("Executing Loop  " + i);
      }
   }
}
```

*while loop

```
public class WhileLoop
 {
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int i = 0;
      while (i < 5)
      {
         System.out.println("Executing Loop  " + i);
         i++;
```

```
    }
  }
}
```

4. Write a class and insert the following code block into the appropriate place. Execute the code and get the result.

“

```
int [] numbers = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
for(int x : numbers ){
  if( x == 30 ){
   break;
  }
  System.out.print( x );
  System.out.print("\n");
}
   System.out.print(“I’m  out of the Loop now");          “
```

Results:

*10
 20
 I’m out of the Loop now

Repeat the same code using “continue” instead of “break”. Write down the output.

Results:

*10
 20
 40
 50
 I’m out of the Loop now

5. Write a class and insert the following code block into the appropriate place. Execute the code and get the result.

1. char grade =‘A’;
2. switch(grade)

```
3.  {
4.  case 'A' :
5.  System.out.println("Excellent!");
6.  break;
7.  case 'D' :
8.  System.out.println("You passed");
9.  case 'F' :
10. System.out.println("Better try again");
11. break;
12. default :
13. System.out.println("Invalid grade");
14. }
15. System.out.println("Your grade is " + grade);
```

Results:

```
*Excellent!
 Your grade is A
```

Repeat the same removing “break” command at line number 6. Write down the output.

```
*Excellent!
 You passed
 Better try again
 Your grade is A
```

Repeat the same scenario by using if-else-if statement instead of switch case.

```
*
char grade = 'A';

if (grade == 'A')
{
  System.out.println("Excellent!");
}
else if (grade == 'D')
{
  System.out.println("You passed");
  System.out.println("Better try again");
}
 Else
```

```
 {
   System.out.println("Invalid grade");
}
```

*Output:

Excellent!

Your grade is A

6. As of java 5 the enhanced for loop was introduced. This is mainly used for Arrays. Below code contains few mistakes. First execute the code. Then identify the errors printed on the console. Rectify all the errors and execute to get the output:

```
class TestEnhanceForLoop {

public static void mains(String args[]){

 int [] numbers = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

     for(int x : numbers ){

                    System.out.print( x );

                   System.out.print(",")

     }

 System.out.print("\n");

String [] names ={“James”, "Larry", "Tom", "Lacy"}

     for( String name : names ) {

                    System.out.print( name );

                    System.out.print(",");
```

Output:

*10,20,30,40,50,

James,Larry,Tom,Lacy,