

Lab 01: Basic Building Blocks of Java

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Course webpage

<http://www.mkbhandari.com/mkwiki>

Sample Hello World program



text file named HelloWorld.java

```
public class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        // Prints "Hello, World" in the terminal window.
        System.out.print("Hello, World");
    }
}
```

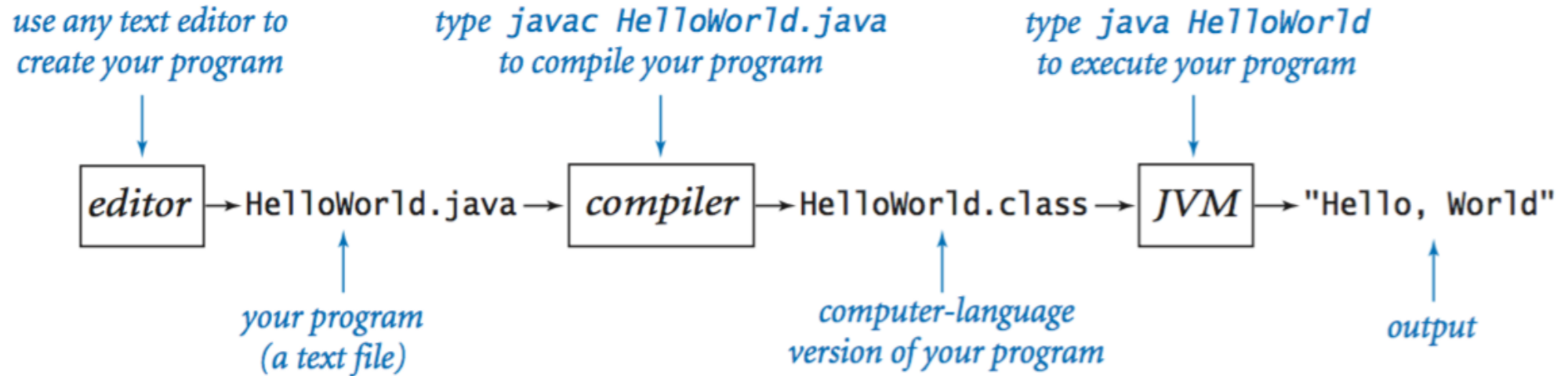
name

main() method

statements

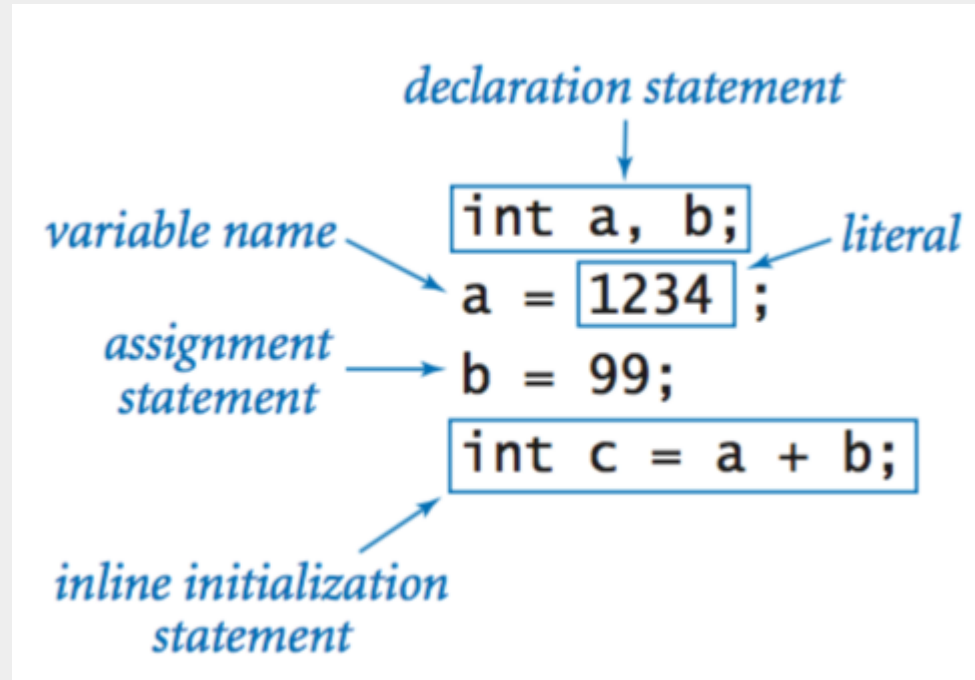
body

Editing, compiling, and executing

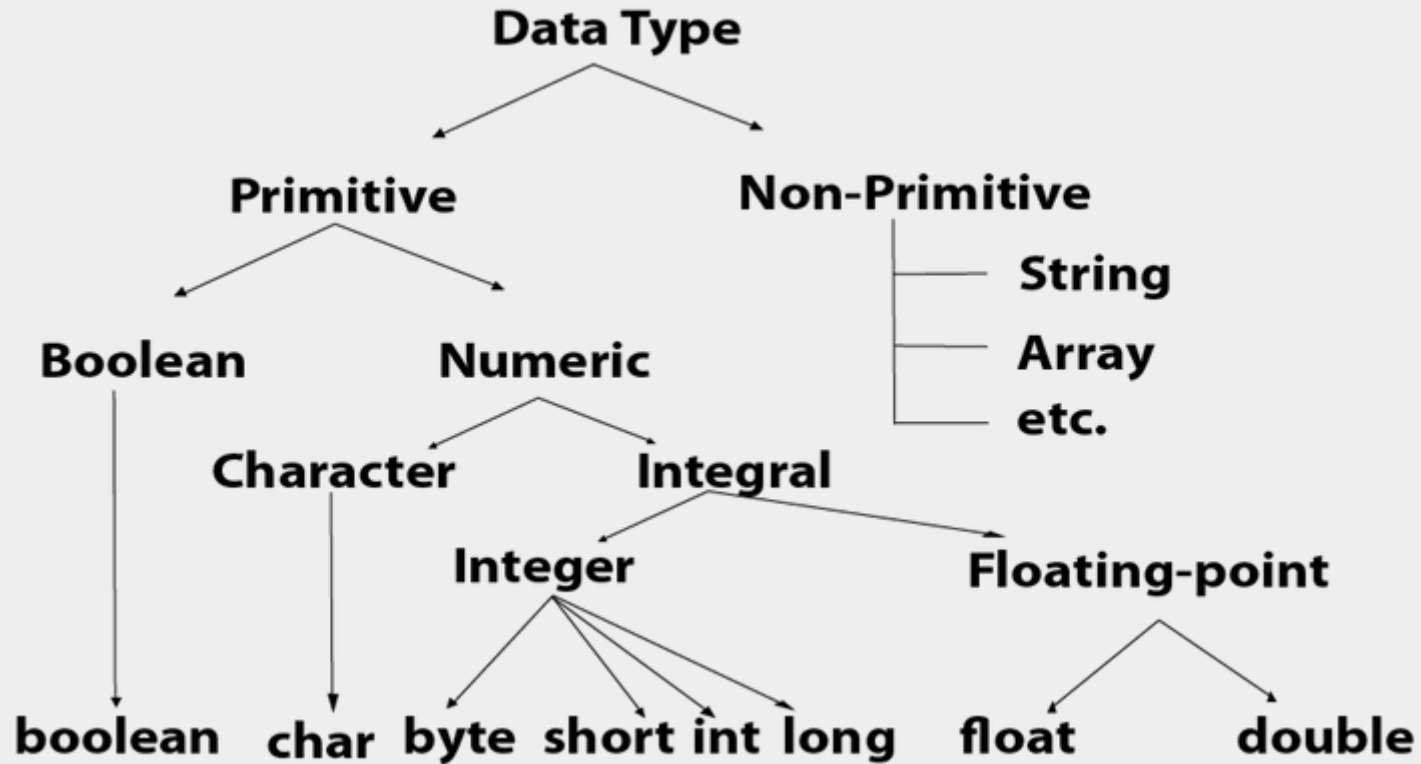


(ByteCode)

Declaration and assignment statements



Data Types



Default Value and Size of Data Types.



Data Type	Default Value	Default size
boolean	false	1 bit
char	'\u0000'	2 byte
byte	0	1 byte
short	0	2 byte
int	0	4 byte
long	0L	8 byte
float	0.0f	4 byte
double	0.0d	8 byte

Operators



Operator Type	Category	Precedence
Unary	postfix	<i>expr++ expr--</i>
	prefix	<i>++expr --expr +expr -expr ~ !</i>
Arithmetic	multiplicative	<i>* / %</i>
	additive	<i>+ -</i>
Shift	shift	<i><< >> >>></i>
Relational	comparison	<i>< > <= >= instanceof</i>
	equality	<i>== !=</i>
Bitwise	bitwise AND	<i>&</i>
	bitwise exclusive OR	<i>^</i>
	bitwise inclusive OR	<i> </i>
Logical	logical AND	<i>&&</i>
	logical OR	<i> </i>
Ternary	ternary	<i>? :</i>
Assignment	assignment	<i>= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= = <<= >>= >>>=</i>

Printing output



<code>void System.out.print(String s)</code>	<i>print s</i>
<code>void System.out.println(String s)</code>	<i>print s, followed by a newline</i>
<code>void System.out.println()</code>	<i>print a newline</i>

Parsing Command-Line Arguments



`int Integer.parseInt(String s)`

convert s to an int value

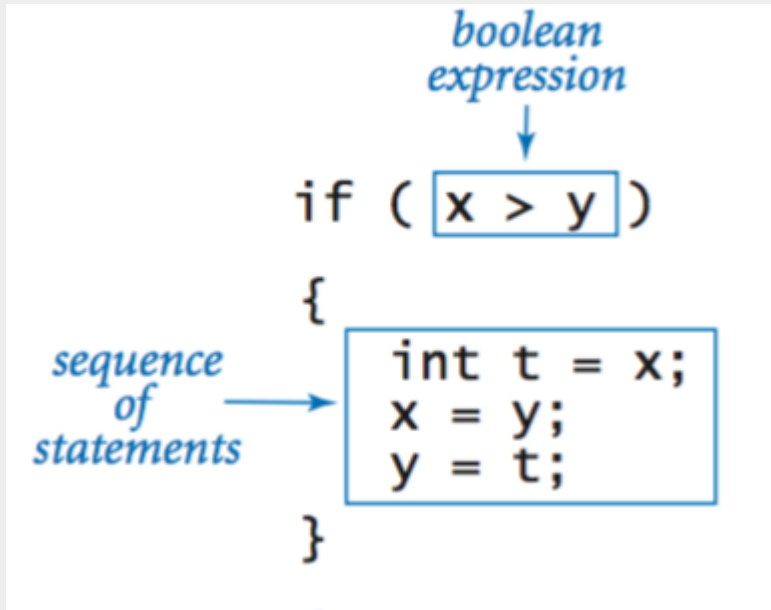
`double Double.parseDouble(String s)`

convert s to a double value

`long Long.parseLong(String s)`

convert s to a long value

Conditional Statement - if



//Java Program to demonstrate the use of if statement.

```
public class IfExample {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //defining an 'age' variable  
        int age=20;  
        //checking the age  
        if(age>18){  
            System.out.print("Age is greater than 18");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Conditional Statement – if and if-else



<i>absolute value</i>	<pre>if (x < 0) x = -x;</pre>
<i>put the smaller value in x and the larger value in y</i>	<pre>if (x > y) { int t = x; x = y; y = t; }</pre>
<i>maximum of x and y</i>	<pre>if (x > y) max = x; else max = y;</pre>
<i>error check for division operation</i>	<pre>if (den == 0) System.out.println("Division by zero"); else System.out.println("Quotient = " + num/den);</pre>
<i>error check for quadratic formula</i>	<pre>double discriminant = b*b - 4.0*c; if (discriminant < 0.0) { System.out.println("No real roots"); } else { System.out.println((-b + Math.sqrt(discriminant))/2.0); System.out.println((-b - Math.sqrt(discriminant))/2.0); }</pre>

Conditional Statement – Nested if-else



```
if      (income <      0) rate = 0.00;
else if (income <  8925) rate = 0.10;
else if (income < 36250) rate = 0.15;
else if (income < 87850) rate = 0.23;
else if (income < 183250) rate = 0.28;
else if (income < 398350) rate = 0.33;
else if (income < 400000) rate = 0.35;
else                                     rate = 0.396;
```

While loop

*initialization is a
separate statement*

*loop-
continuation
condition*

```
int power = 1;  
while ( power <= n/2 )
```

*braces are
optional
when body
is a single
statement*

```
{  
    power = 2*power;  
}
```

body

```
public class WhileExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int i=1;  
  
        while(i <=10 ){  
  
            System.out.println(i);  
  
            i++;  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
}
```

for loop



initialize another variable in a separate statement → `int power = 1;`

declare and initialize a loop control variable → `int i = 0;`

loop-continuation condition → `i <= n;`

increment → `i++`

`for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)`

`{`

`System.out.println(i + " " + power);`

`power = 2*power;`

`}`

body →

//Java Program to demonstrate the example of for loop

//which prints table of 1

```
public class ForExample {
```

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

```
    //Code of Java for loop
```

```
    for(int i=1;i<=10;i++){
```

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

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Lab Assignment no. 1



// Assignment no. 1

```
class CmdSumAll{  
    public static void main(String args[ ]) {  
        int sum=0;  
        for(int i=0; i<args.length ; i++){  
            sum = sum+Integer.parseInt(args[ i ]);  
        }  
        System.out.println("sum is = " + sum);  
    }  
}
```

- 1 Write your Java program using any editor preferably **gedit**:
- 2 Compile your Java program using Java compiler:
Javac CmdSumAll.java
- 3 To run your Java Program using Java interpreter:
Java CmdSumAll 12 15 30 20

References



R Reference for this topic

- [Princeton Java Cheatsheet]
<https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/11cheatsheet/>
- [Java T Point tutorial]
<https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial>
- [GeeksforGeeks]
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java/>