

HOME ASSIGNMENT (1st to 4th July 2020)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
IX	COMPUTER	Ch - 4 : VALUE AND DATA TYPE	<p>Q1. What are keywords? can keywords be used as identifiers? Ans: Keywords are the words that convey a special meaning to the language compiler. No, keywords can never be used as identifiers.</p> <p>Q2.What is an identifier? What is the identifier formatting rule of Java? OR What are the rules for naming a variable? Ans: Identifiers are names given to different parts of a program e.g. variables, functions, classes etc. The identifiers in Java. (i) Can contains alphabets, digits, dollar sign and underscore. (ii) Must not start with a digit. (iii) Can not be a Java keywords. (iv) Can have any length and are case-sensitive.</p> <p>Q3.What are literals? How many types of integer literals are available in Java? Ans: A literal is sequence of characters used in a program to represent a constant value. For example 'A' is a literal that represents the value A of type char, and 17L is a literal that represents the number 17 as value of type long. Different types of literals available in Java, they are: Integer literal, Float literal, Boolean literal, Character literal, String literal and null literal.</p> <p>Q4.What is a type or 'Data Type'? Ans: A type or datatype represents a set of possible values. When we specify that a variable has certain type, we are saying what values the expression can have. For example to say that a variable is of type int says that integer values in a certain range can be stored in that variable.</p>	

Q5.What is primitive data type? Name its different types.

Ans: Primitive data types are those that are not composed of other data types. Numeric Integral, Fractional, character and boolean are different primitive data types

Q6.State the two kind on data types?

Ans: The two types of data types are: Primitive and non-primitive/composite/user define data types. The primitive data types are: byte, short, int, long, float, double, char and Boolean. The non-primitive/reference data types are: class, array and interface.

Q7.Write down the names of three primitive and three non-primitive/reference data types in Java/BlueJ.

Ans: The primitive data types are: byte, short, int, long, float, double, char and Boolean. The non-primitive/reference data types are: class, array and interface.

Q8.How many bytes occupied by the following data types: byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, boolean.

Ans: char-2 byte, byte-1 byte, short-2 bytes, int-4 bytes, long-8 bytes, float-4 bytes, double-8 bytes, boolean-Java reserve 8 bits but only use 1 bit.

Q9.What is Token? What are the tokens available in Java?

Ans: The smallest individual unit of a program is known as Token. The following Tokens are available in Java:- Keywords, Identifiers, Literals, Punctuations, Operators.

Q10.What do you mean by variables?

Ans: A variable is a named memory location, which holds a data value of a particular data types. E.g. double p;

Q11.What do you mean by variables? What do you mean by dynamic initialization of a variable?

Ans: A variable is a named memory location, which holds a data value of a particular data types. When a method or functions is called and the return value is initialise to a variable is called dynamic initialisation. example double p=Math.pow(2,3);

		<p>Q12.What is the function of an operator? Ans: Operators are special symbols that represent operations that can be carried out on variables, constants or expressions.</p> <p>Q13.What do you mean by operator and write the name of all operators. Ans: The operations are represented by operators and the object of the operations are referred to as operands. The types of Operators available in Java are: 1. Arithmetic 2. Increment/Decrement 3. Relational 4. Logical 5. Shift 6. Bitwise 7. Assignment 8. Conditional 9. [] operator 10. new operator</p> <p>Q14.What are arithmetic operators? Ans: Arithmetical operators are used for various mathematical calculations. The result of an arithmetical expression is a numerical values. Arithmetical operators are of following types: Unary and Binary operators.</p> <p>Q15.Write major difference between the unary and binary operators? Ans: The operators that acts on one operand are referred to as Unary Operator. There are two Unary operators Unary + operator and Unary – operator. The operators that acts upon two operands are referred to as Binary Operator. The Binary Operators are Addition(+), Subtraction (-), Multiplication (*), Division (/) and Modulus (%).</p>	
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