Java Fundamental

CLASS- 4

Data Types- 2

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Floating point literals

In Java, integral literals and floating point literals both play a very important role while writing a program.

Ex- 123 => integral literals

123.456 => floating point literals

Note- **In java, by default floating point literal is double type.**

Floating point literals

In Java, integral literals to floating point literals, but floating point literals cannot be assigned as integral literals.

Ex-

In case of exponential form, we can represent floating point literals.

Ex- double d=1.2e3

Boolean literals

In Java, the Boolean data type is used to store only two possible values: true and false.

Java do not consider 0 as False and 1 as True like other languages.

Only allowed values for boolean data type are true and false, where case is important.

Ex-

String Literals

The char data type is a single 16-bit Unicode character.

There are following ways to represent string:

- Single character- where exist only one element.
- Integral literals can be represents with Unicode.

String Literals

- Unicode representation
- Escape character is char literal.

- Flow control