

참조형 (Reference type)

\ddot{U}

(Reference type)

q C

q

q

.

.

변수 (Variable)

U

q

q

U

q

q

()

q

U

q

q

q

()
가

java

C

VB

DB

2 X 4

2

java

C

VB

DB

배열 선언(Array)

Ü

q

q

가

q

Java

.

Ø

(

: exception)

Ü

,

q

int number[] ;

q

char [] letters ;

q

int grid [] [] ;

Ü

(

,

)

q

char alphabet [] = new char [26] //26

q

int[] primes = {7,5,10} // 3

배열 생성 (Array)

Ch0304AryInit

Ü

q : 0

q boolean : false

q : '\0'

q : NULL

(index)

0

=

()

int[] arrayOfInts = ; // compile error

int[] simple = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};

int simple[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};

배열 사용(Array)

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Ch0318ExX3int(p.20)

q .length

q length

Ø

length

가

.

Ø

(가

)

.

q

= length - 1

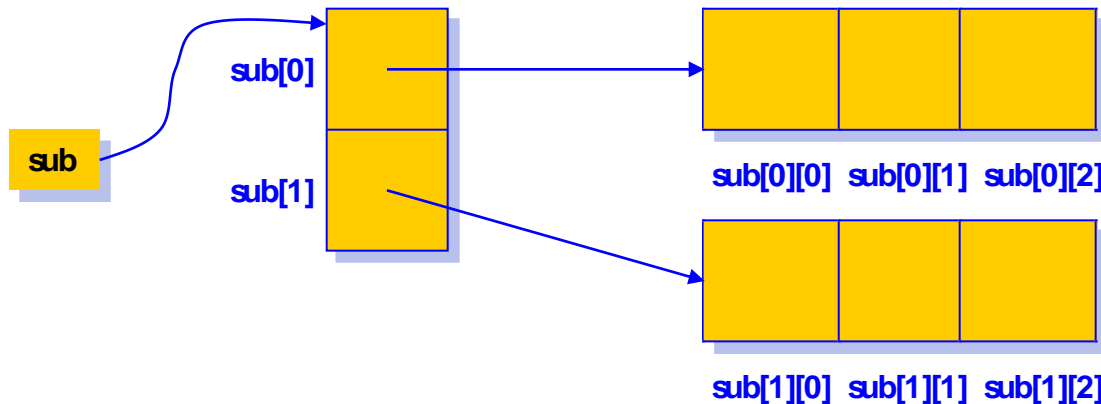
q Len 10

```
String[] str = new String[10];
```

```
int len = str.length;
```

다차원 배열

```
int [][] sub; //  
sub = new int[2][3]; //  
int [][] sub = new int [2][3]; //
```



참조형 자료형 - String 클래스

String

q

q

q String myname="ts lee";

char

q

q

q char Name= 'j';

String 클래스 문자열(1)

Ü

q String myStr1 = "java"

q String myStr2 = "java"

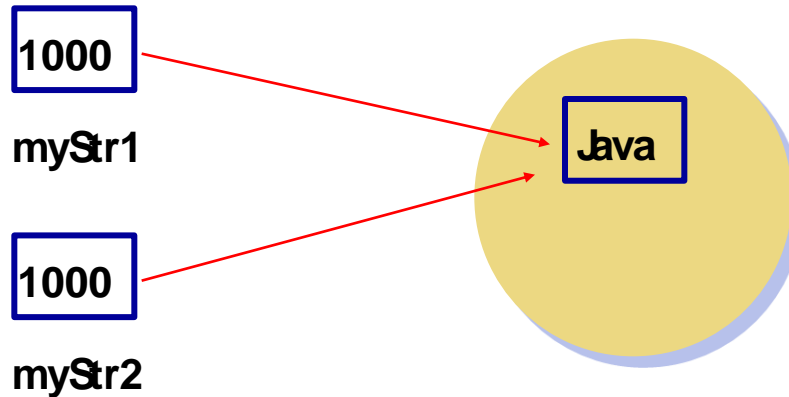
Ü

(new)

q String myStr3 = new String("java")

q String myStr4 = new String("java")

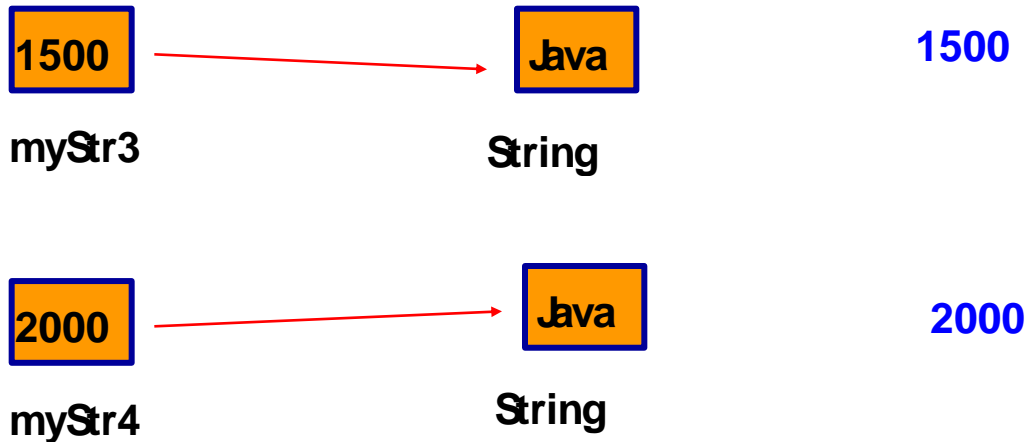
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String 클래스 문자열(2)

Ü

q myStr3 != myStr4



String 클래스 예제

Ch0304EqualsString

```
public class EqualsString {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String mystr1 = "java";  
        String mystr2 = "java";  
        String mystr3 = new String("java");  
        String mystr4 = new String("java");  
        System.out.println("[ == ");  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr2 : "+(mystr1 == mystr2));  
        System.out.println("mystr3 = mystr4 : "+(mystr3 == mystr4));  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr3 : "+(mystr1 == mystr3));  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr4 : "+(mystr1 == mystr4));  
        System.out.println("[ equals ");  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr2 : " + (mystr1.equals(mystr2)));  
        System.out.println("mystr3 = mystr4 : " + (mystr3.equals(mystr4)));  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr3 : " + (mystr1.equals(mystr3)));  
        System.out.println("mystr1 = mystr4 : " + (mystr1.equals(mystr4)));  
    }  
}
```

참조형 자료형의 연산

ü String

“+”

q

q String str1 = “java”

q str1 = str1 + “Powerful” -> “javaPowerful”

ü String

“+”

q String str1 = “java” + 1000 -> “java1000”

String 클래스 메소드

int length()	String
boolean equals(String str)	str
boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String str)	str
String substring(int beginindex)	beginindex
String concat(String str)	str
String replace(char old, char new)	old new
String toLowerCase()	String
String toUpperCase()	String
char charAt(int index)	index char ()
int indexOf(int ch)	ch
int lastIndexOf(int ch)	ch
String trim()	

String 클래스 예제22

Ch0305StringMethod

```
class StringMethod{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int alength, blength;
        char achar, bchar;
        String str1 = new String("java Powerful");
        String str2 = new String("java Programming");
        String str3 = str1 + str2;
        alength = str1.length();
        blength = str2.length();
        achar = str1.charAt(5);
        bchar = str2.charAt(10);
        System.out.println("str1          = "+str1 + "          = "+alength);
        System.out.println("str2          = "+str2 + "          = "+blength);
        System.out.println("str1    5          = "+achar);
        System.out.println("str2   10          = "+bchar);
        System.out.println("str1          = "+str1.toUpperCase());
        System.out.println("str2  a  A          = "+str2.replace('a','A'));
    }
}
```

Ch0305TestRef()