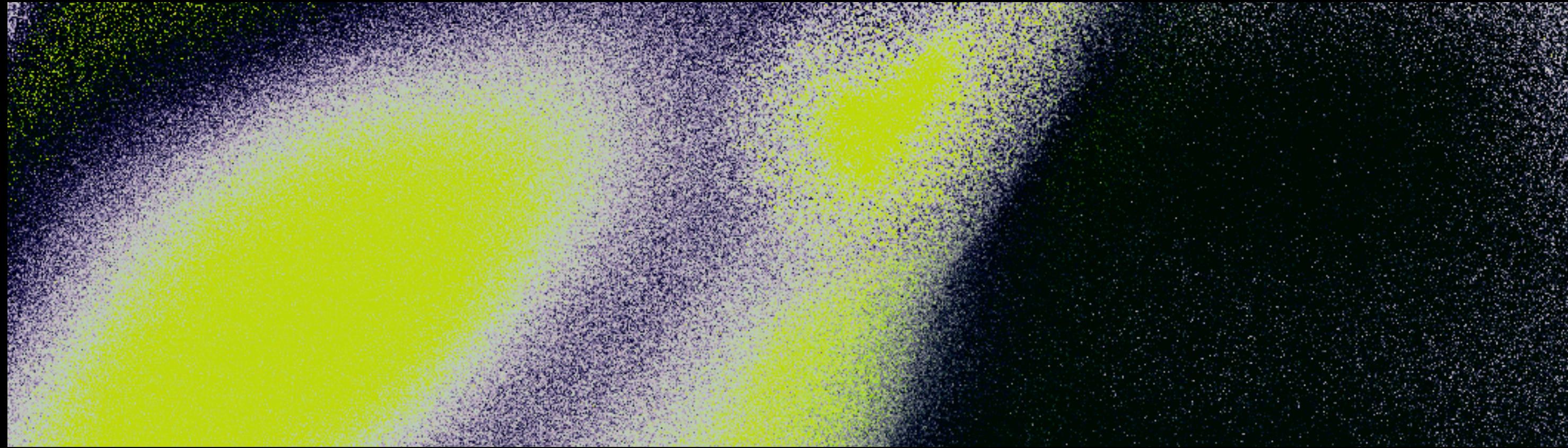
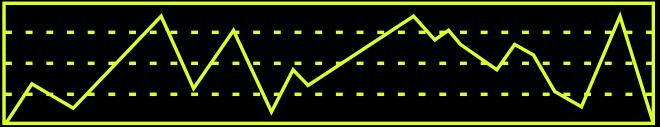
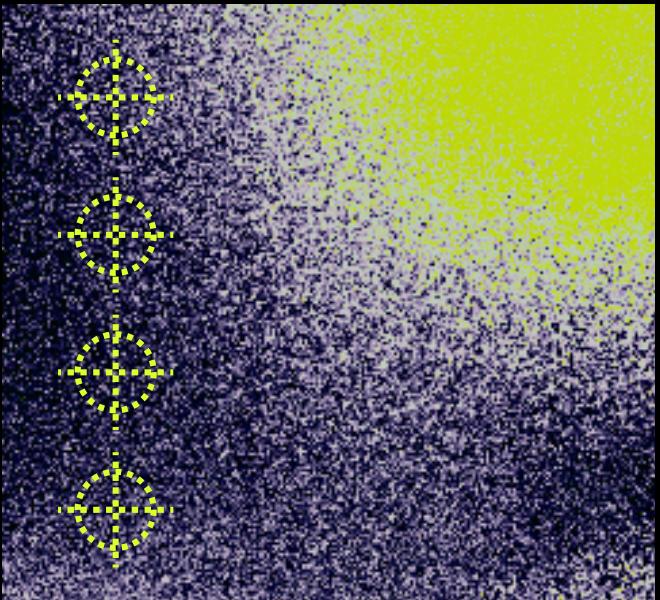
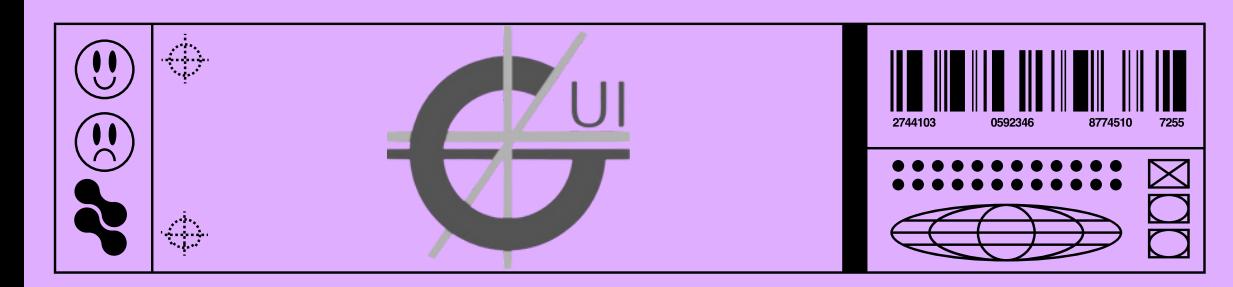


TALLER DE JAVA BASICO



ORGANIZADO POR:
INÉS
JORGE
DANIEL



Variables	Primitive Data Types
int num = 5;	Data Type
float floatNum = 5.99f;	Size
char letter = 'D';	Default
boolean bool = true;	Range
String site = "quickref.me";	byte
int count = 0;	short
while (count < 5) {	int
System.out.print(count);	long
count++;	float
}	double
String first = "John";	String
String last = "Doe";	char
String name = first + " " + last;	boolean
System.out.println(name);	

CHEAT SHEET JAVA

```
Concatenation
```

```
String s = 3 + "str" + 3;      // 3str3
String s = 3 + 3 + "str";      // 6str
String s = "3" + 3 + "str";    // 33str
String s = "3" + "3" + "23";   // 3323
String s = "" + 3 + 3 + "23"; // 3323
String s = 3 + 3 + 23;        // 29
```

Immutable

```
String str = "hello";
str.concat("world");

// Outputs: hello
System.out.println(str);

String str = "hello";
String concat = str.concat("world");

// Outputs: helloworld
System.out.println(concat);
```

```
User
```

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
String str = in.nextLine();
System.out.println(str);

int num = in.nextInt();
System.out.println(num);
```

Conditionals

```
int j = 10;

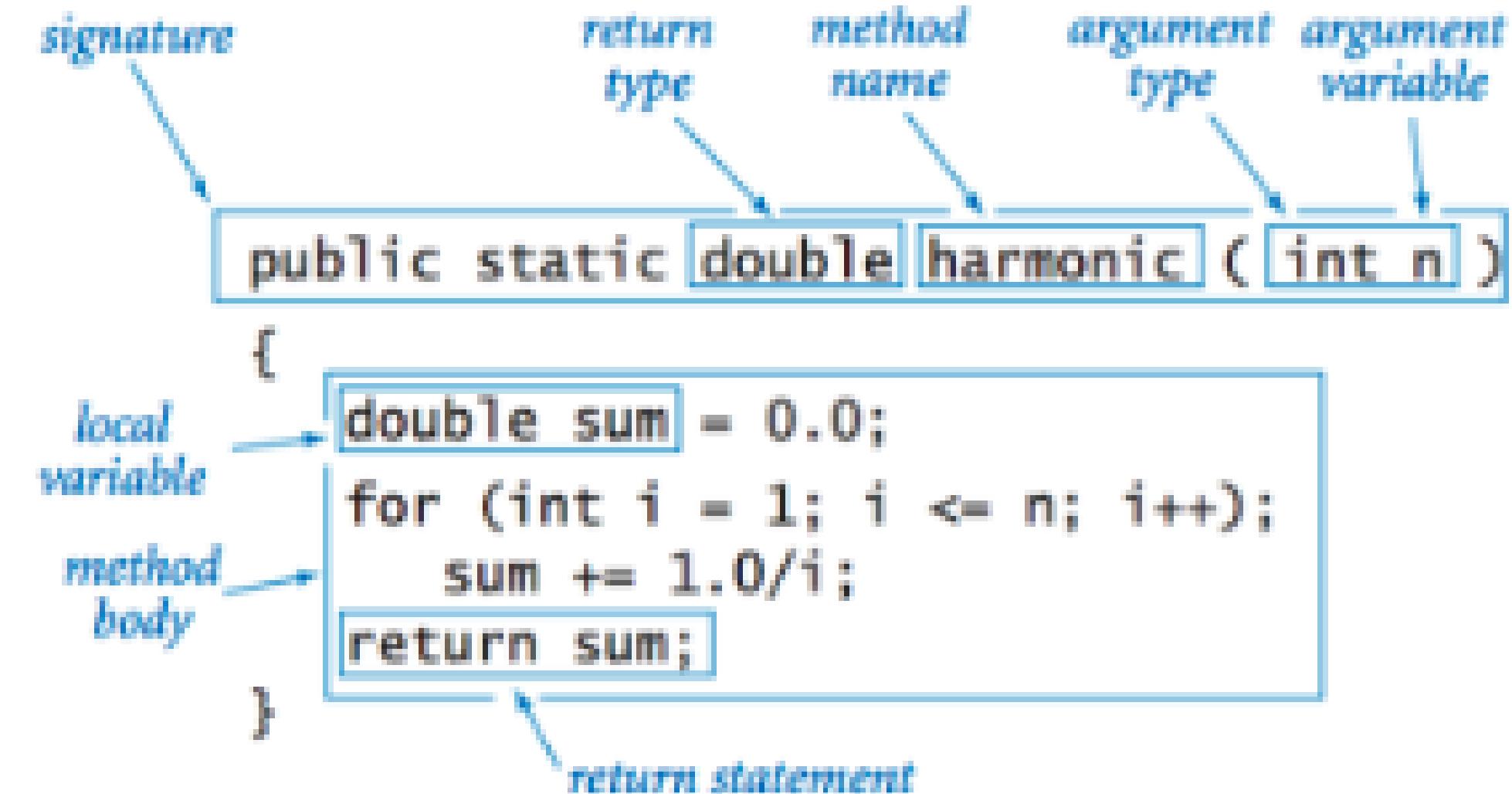
if (j == 10) {
    System.out.println("I get printed");
} else if (j > 10) {
    System.out.println("I don't");
} else {
    System.out.println("I also don't");
}
```

```
int month = 3;
String str;
switch (month) {
    case 1:
        str = "January";
        break;
    case 2:
        str = "February";
        break;
    case 3:
        str = "March";
        break;
    default:
        str = "Some other month";
        break;
}
```

CHEAT SHEET JAVA

Type conversion.

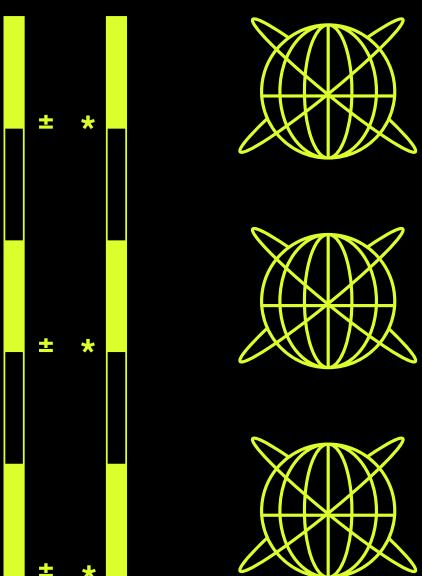
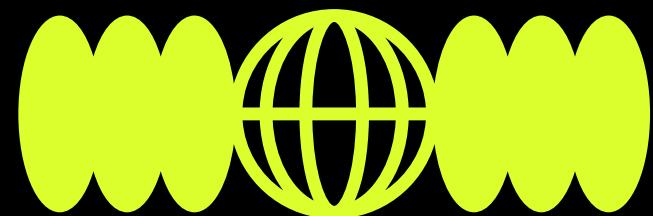
expression	expression type	expression value
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4) / 4.0	double	2.5
Math.sqrt(4)	double	2.0
"1234" + 99	String	"123499"
11 * 0.25	double	2.75
(int) 11 * 0.25	double	2.75
11 * (int) 0.25	int	0
(int) (11 * 0.25)	int	2
(int) 2.71828	int	2
Math.round(2.71828)	long	3
(int) Math.round(2.71828)	int	3
Integer.parseInt("1234")	int	1234



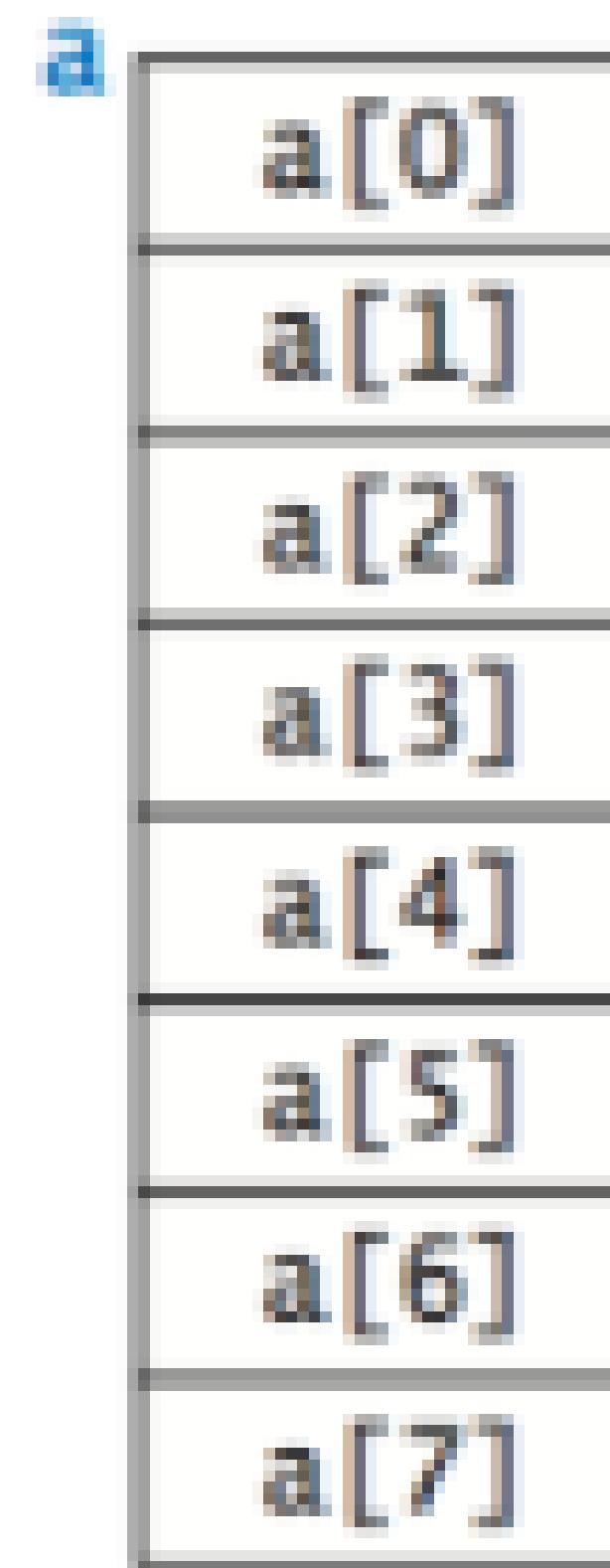
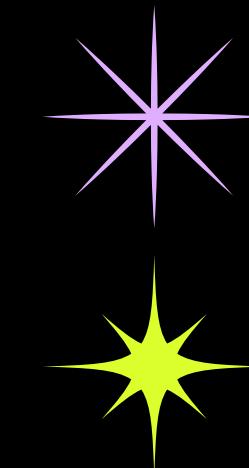
CHEAT SHEET JAVA

ARRAYS EN JAVA

- Definición
- Inicialización
- Usos
- Ejemplos



DEFINICIÓN



CONTENEDOR

Almacena valores de un mismo tipo, hasta un límite específico

ELEMENTOS

Cada valor se denomina elemento y está indexado (desde 0 hasta N)

TAMAÑO

Fijo, no es variable

Inicialización

Primer Caso

- 1º Forma: Conociendo el tamaño
- 2º Forma: Conociendo los valores
- 3º Forma: Inicializar después de crearlo

```
/* 1D */  
int[] enteros = new int[5];  
  
String[] cadenas = new String[3];  
  
boolean[] estados = new boolean[10];  
  
enteros[0] = 8;  
cadenas[0] = "GUI";  
estados[0] = true;  
  
int[] primos = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11};  
  
int[] enteros2;  
enteros2 = new int[] {10, 20, 30};
```

Inicialización

Segundo Caso

1º Forma: Matriz

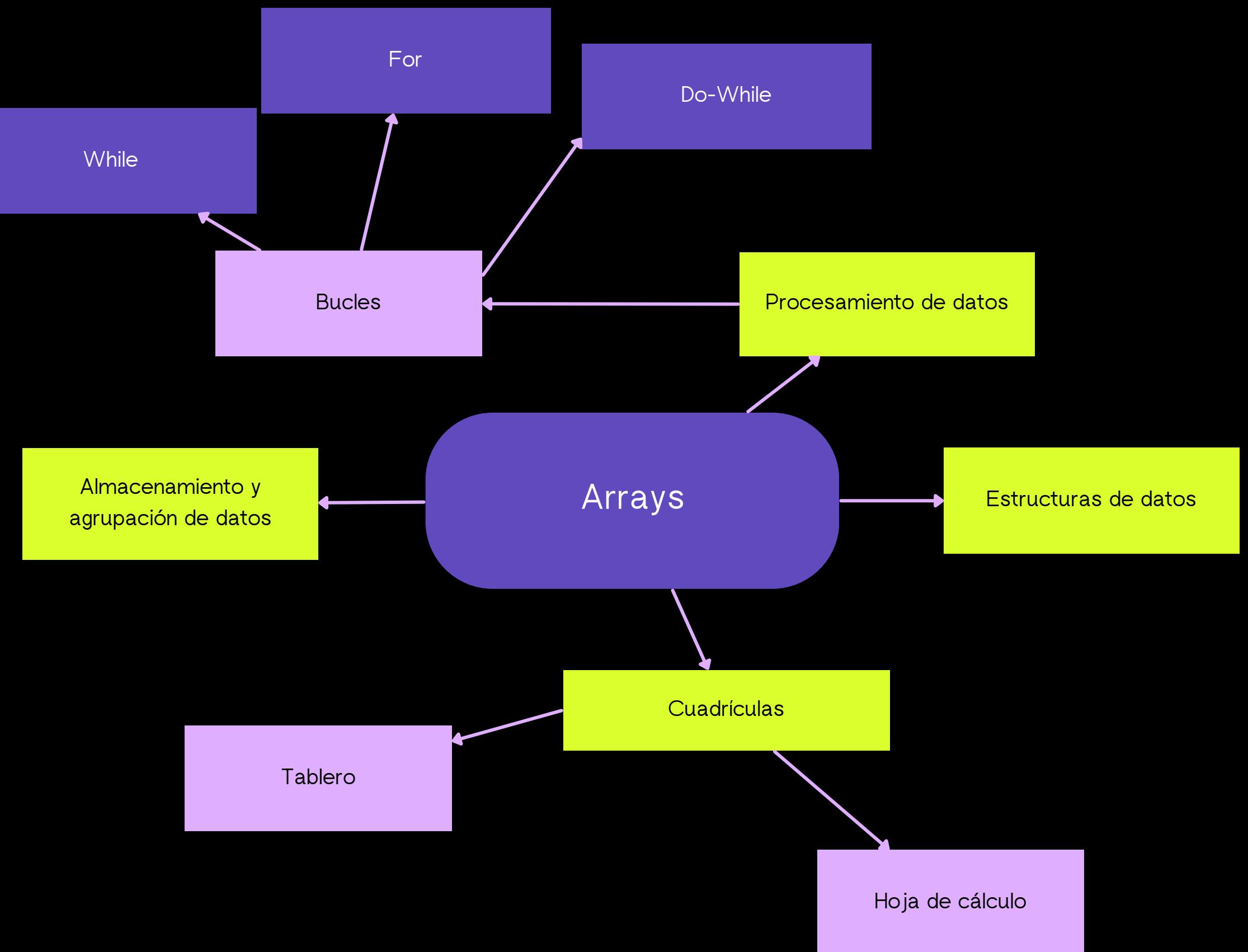
2º Forma: Array de arrays

3º Forma: Conociendo el tamaño

```
/* 2D */
int[][] matriz = {
    {1, 2, 3},
    {4, 5, 6},
    {7, 8, 9}
};
```

```
int[][] matriz2 = {
    {1, 2},
    {3, 4, 5, 6},
    {7}
};
```

```
int[][] tabla = new int[4][3];
```



USOS

Objetivo: Almacenar múltiples datos en una sola variable

RECORDAR: TIENE QUE SER VALORES DEL MISMO TIPO