JAVA Tricks

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(1)

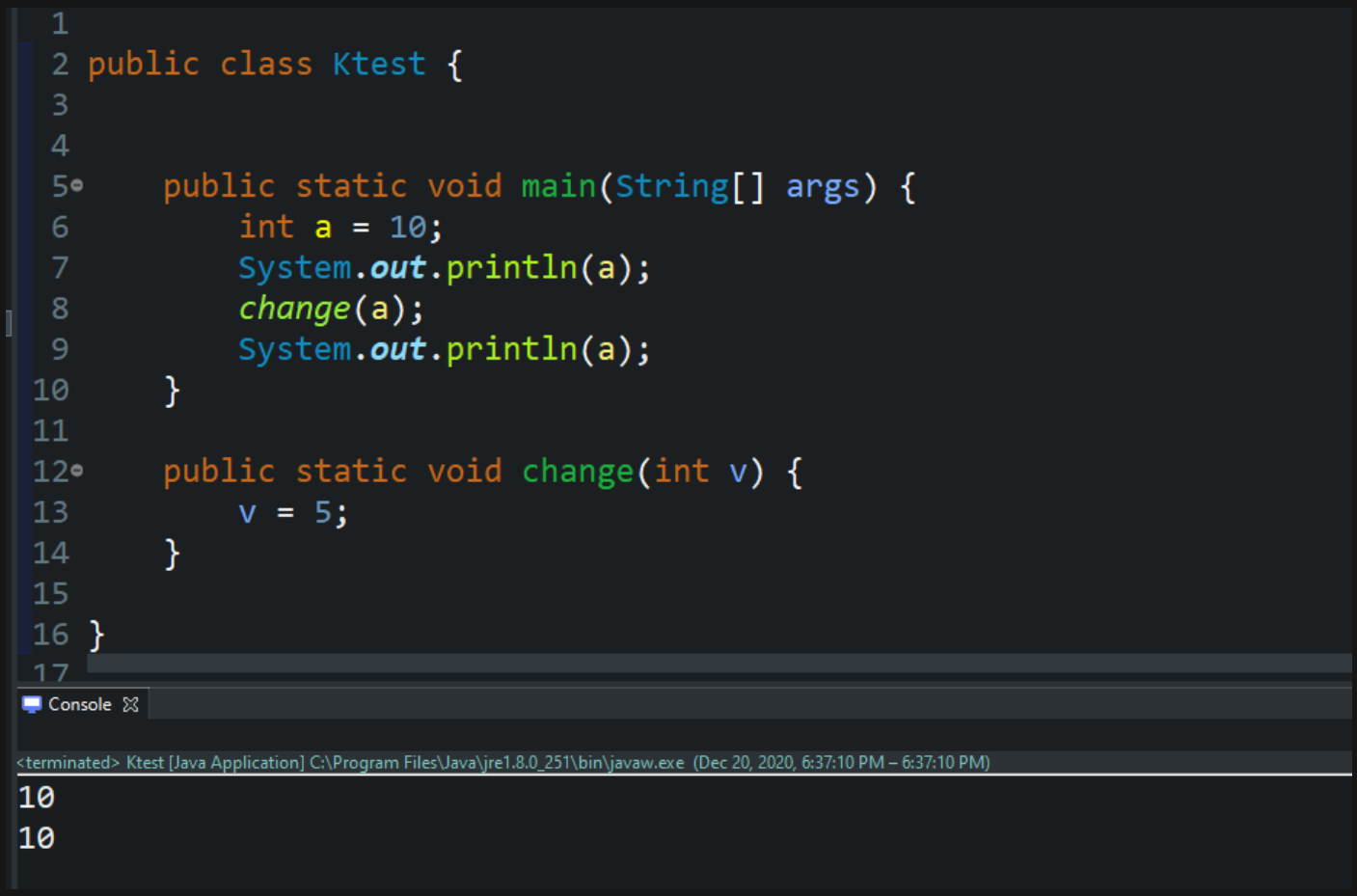
```java

public class Ktest {
    public int x;
    public int y;
    public static int count;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Ktest p1 =null;

        for(int i=1; i<=5; i++) {
            p1 = new Ktest();

            p1.x = i+1; p1.y= 3; p1.count = 23;

        }
        System.out.println(p1.x);

    }

}
```

في الحالة هذي ما فيه ايرور لانك معرف الاوبجكت بقيمة فارغة ,لكن

```java

public class Ktest {
    public int x;
    public int y;
    public static int count;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Ktest p1;

        for(int i=1; i<=5; i++) {
            p1 = new Ktest();

            p1.x = i+1; p1.y= 3; p1.count = 23;

        }
        System.out.println(p1.x);

    }

}
```

```
Console
terminated> Ktest [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_251\bin\javaw.exe (Dec 20, 2020, 6:11:35 PM – 6:11:35 PM)
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
        The local variable p1 may not have been initialized

        at Ktest.main(Ktest.java:16)
```

هنا ما عرفنا الاوبجكت مجرد عطنا اسم من غير تعريف



هنا ما راح يتغير قيمة الحرف()

اذا بتسوي ميثود وبتأخذ برامتر متغير معين وتبي تغير قيمته ما تقدر

Ktest.java

```java

public class Ktest {


    public static void main(String[] args) {

        K o = new K(9);
        System.out.println(o.p);
        changeR(o);
        System.out.println(o.p);

    }

    public static void changeR(K obj) {
        obj.setup(6);
    }
```

Console K.java

```java

public class K {

    public int p;

    public K(int newP) {
        p = newP;
    }

    public void setup(int newP) {
        p = newP;
    }
```

Console K.java

```
<terminated> Ktest [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_251\bin\javaw.exe  (Dec 20, 2020, 6:53:36 PM – 6:53
9
6
```

تقدر تغير في القيم داخل الاوبجكت لكن

```java
public class Ktest {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        K o = new K(9);
        System.out.println(o.p);
        changeR(o);
        System.out.println(o.p);

    }
    public static void changeR(K obj) {
        obj = new K(3);

    }

}
```

Console K.java

```java

public class K {

    public int p;

    public K(int newP) {
        p = newP;
    }

    public void setup(int newP) {
        p = newP;
    }

}
```

Console K.java

```
<terminated> Ktest [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_251\bin\javaw.exe (Dec 20, 2020, 7:12:44 PM – 7:12:44 PM)
9
9
```

لكن ما تقدر تغير الاوبجكت كامل فيه

Method	Return Type	Example for `String s = "Java";`	Description
`charAt` (*index*)	`char`	`c = s.charAt(2);` `// c='v'`	Returns the character at *index* in the string. Index numbers begin at 0.
`compareTo` (a_*string*)	`int`	`i = s.compareTo("C++");` `// i is positive`	Compares this string with *a_string* to see which comes first in lexicographic (alphabetic, with upper before lower case) ordering. Returns a negative integer if this string is first, zero if the two strings are equal, and a positive integer if *a_string* is first.
`concat` (a_*string*)	`String`	`s2 = s.concat("rocks");` `// s2 = "Javarocks"`	Returns a new string with this string concatenated with *a_string*. You can use the + operator instead.
`equals` (a_*string*)	`boolean`	`b = s.equals("Java");` `// b = true`	Returns true if this string and *a_string* are equal. Otherwise returns false.
`equals IgnoreCase` (a_*string*)	`boolean`	`b = s.equals("Java");` `// b = true`	Returns true if this string and *a_string* are equal, considering upper and lower case versions of a letter to be the same. Otherwise returns false.
`indexOf` (a_*string*)	`int`	`i = s.indexOf("va");` `// i = 2`	Returns the index of the first occurrence of the substring *a_string* within this string or -1 if *a_string* is not found. Index numbers begin at 0.

```
 8
 9          String a = "";
10          a = a +1;
11          a = a +2;
12          a = a +3;
13          System.out.println(a);
14      }
15
16
17  }
18
```

Console

terminated> Ktest [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_251\bin\javaw.exe (Dec 21, 2020, 7:08:03 AM – 7:08

123

```
15
16          System.out.println(12d);
17      }
```

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12.0

`lastIndexOf` (a_string)	`int`	`i = s.lastIndexOf("a");` `// i = 3`	Returns the index of the last occurrence of the substring *a_string* within this string or -1 if *a_string* is not found. Index numbers begin at 0.
`length()`	`int`	`i = s.length();` `// i = 4`	Returns the length of this string.
`toLower Case()`	`String`	`s2 = s.toLowerCase();` `// s = "java"`	Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any uppercase letters converted to lowercase. This string is unchanged.
`toUpper Case()`	`String`	`s2 = s.toUpperCase();` `// s2 = "JAVA"`	Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any lowercase letters converted to uppercase. This string is unchanged.
`replace` (*oldchar, newchar*)	`String`	`s2 = s.replace('a','o');` `// s2 = "Jovo";`	Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with each occurrence of *oldchar* replaced by *newchar*.
`substring` (*start*)	`String`	`s2 = s.substring(2);` `// s2 = "va";`	Returns a new string having the same characters as the substring that begins at index *start* through to the end of the string. Index numbers begin at 0.
`substring` (*start,end*)	`String`	`s2 = s.substring(1,3);` `// s2 = "av";`	Returns a new string having the same characters as the substring that begins at index *start* through to but not including the character at index *end*. Index numbers begin at 0.

`trim()`	`String`	`s = "  Java  ";`
		`s2 = s.trim();`
		`// s2 = "Java"`
			Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with leading and trailing whitespace removed.

! (*A Op B*) Is Equivalent to (*A Op B*)

<	>=
<=	>
>	<=
>=	<
==	!=
!=	==