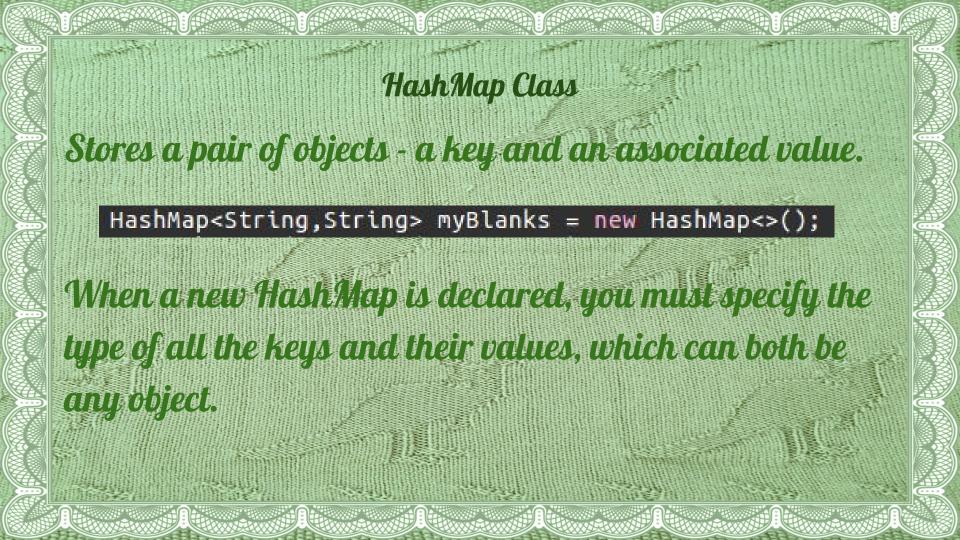
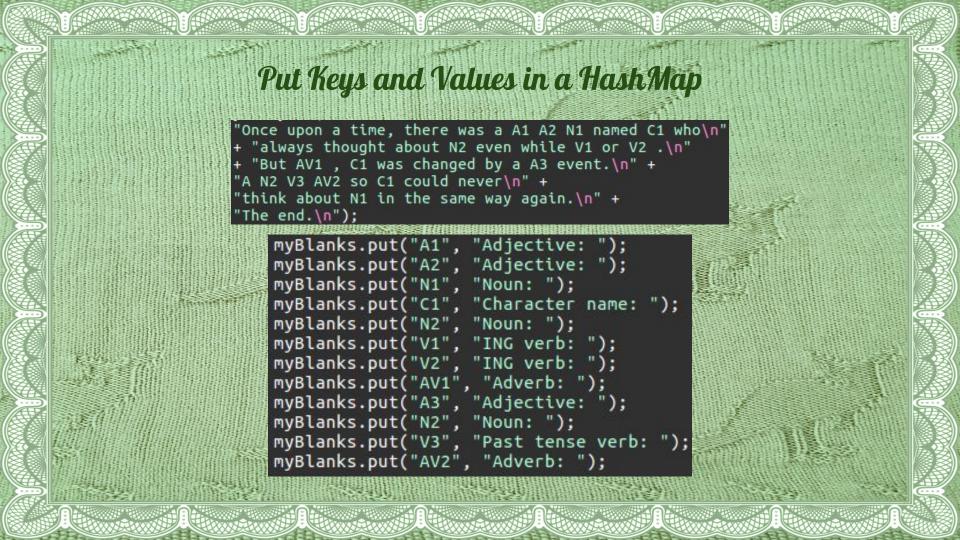
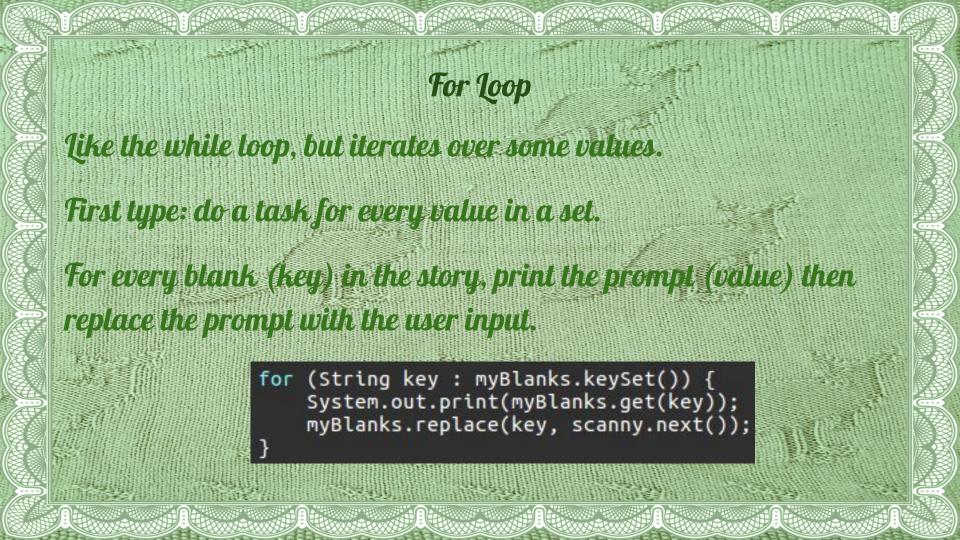


```
String Class
"Hello, world." Strings are used to represent words.
They can be added together. \n is the new line character:
 Let's make a
                     public static void main(String args[]) {
                         Scanner scanny = new Scanner(System.in);
                         //A = adjective N = noun V = verb AV = adverb C = character
 String of our
                         String myStory = (
                                "Once upon a time, there was a A1 A2 N1 named C1 who\n"
                                + "always thought about N2 even while V1 or V2 .\n"
                                + "But AV1 , C1 was changed by a A3 event.\n" +
     Mory,
                                "A N2 V3 AV2 so C1 could never\n" +
                                "think about N1 in the same way again.\n" +
                                "The end.\n");
                         System.out.print(myStory);
```









Arrays An indexed list of objects. All objects must be the same type. Calling the split function on the story returns an array of single words. String[] splitStory = myStory.split(" "); Other arrays: int[] myNumbers = $\{1, 5, 4\}$; String[] emptyArraySizeThree = new String[3];

For Loops Part 2 You can iterate over the objects in an array using an integer to track the index of each object. 3 parts to loop condition: initial condition, run while, do after each loop. for (int i = 0; i < splitStory.length; i++) { This loopstarts with i = 0, runs while it's less than the length of the array, and increases i by one each time through.

```
If Statements
The code inside the block will only execute if the condition is
true. If the word in the array is in the HashMap (aka it's a
blank), replace it with the value for that key (the user
input)
           for (int i = 0; i < splitStory.length; i++) {</pre>
               if (myBlanks.containsKey(splitStory[i])) {
                   splitStory[i] = myBlanks.get(splitStory[i]);
```

