

CS 61B: Lecture 6 Code

When you create an array of objects, Java does not create the objects automatically. The array contains space for references to the objects. You must create the objects yourself.

```
String[] sentence = new String[3];
sentence[0] = "Word";
sentence[2] = new String();
```

Reading command-line arguments sent to your Java program.

```
class Echo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(args[i]);
        }
    }
}
```

A "do" loop.

```
do {
    s = keybd.readLine();
    process(s);
} while (s.length() > 0);           // Exit loop if s is an empty String.
```

Two "time-and-a-half" loops, equivalent to each other.

<pre>s = keybd.readLine(); while (s.length() > 0) { process(s); s = keybd.readLine(); }</pre>	<pre>while (true) { // Loop forever. s = keybd.readLine(); if (s.length() == 0) { break; } process(s); }</pre>
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Two equivalent loops with more than one natural endpoint. (The loop at right is written without the "break" statement, but it's harder to understand.)

<pre>for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) { s = keybd.readLine(); if (s.length() == 0) { break; } process(s); }</pre>	<pre>int i = 0; do { s = keybd.readLine(); if (s.length() > 0) { process(s); } i++; } while ((i < 10) && (s.length() > 0));</pre>
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What's the difference between the following two loops?

<pre>int i = 0; while (i < 10) { if (condition(i)) { continue; } call(i); i++; }</pre>	<pre>for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) { if (condition(i)) { continue; } call(i); }</pre>
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