DAY-20

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for-each loop/enhanced loop

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example:

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Demo.java

// using for loop

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int x[] = {10,20,30,40,50};

for (int i=0;i<=x.length-1;i++)

{

System.out.println(x[i]);

}

}

}

output: 10 20 30 40 50

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example:

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Demo.java

// using for-each loop / enhanced loop

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int x[] = {10,20,30,40,50};

for (int i : x)

{

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}

output: 10 20 30 40 50

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with the above program we can see that same task can be achvied using for each loop aswell.

Syntax of for-each loop:

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for(datatype variable : array )

{

statements

}

Continue statement:

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Continue is a control statement which is used to skip the current iteration and move to the next iteration .Continue can be used only with the loops.

example:

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Demo.java

// Continue Statement

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int x[] = {10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100};

for (int i : x)

{

if(i==70)

continue;

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}

output: 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 90 100 --> 70 is skiped

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ANONYMOUS ARRAY

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Anonumous array are such array which doesnt have name . It can be declared and initilized in single line.

Anonumous array can be 1D or 2D or 3D and can be passed as arguments to the methods.

example:

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Demo1.java

// ANONYMOUS ARRAY

class Addition

{

int sum;

void add( int[] x )

{

for (int i=0;i<=x.length-1 ;i++ )

{

sum=sum+x[i];

System.out.println(sum);

}

System.out.println("the total sum is :" + sum);

}

}

class Demo1

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Addition a = new Addition();

a.add(new int[]{10,20});

}

}

OUTPUT:

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10

30

the total sum is 30

LENGTH VARIABLE V/S LENGTH() METHOD.

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length variable

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example

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Demo.java

// length variable v/s length() method.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int a[] = new int[10];

System.out.println(a.length);

//System.out.println(a.length());

}

}

output: 10

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length() method

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example

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Demo.java

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// length variable v/s length() method.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

String s = "sagar";

//System.out.println(s.length); error

System.out.println(s.length());

}

}

output:

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5

NOTE: In multidimensional array length variable will give only base size of the array but not the total size.

example:

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Demo.java

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int [][]a = new int[4][5];

System.out.println(a.length);

}

}

output:

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COMMAND LINE ARGUMENT:

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Input is called as argument.The argument typed in a single line in the command prompt is called as command line argument.

example:

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class Demo

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

s.o.p("hi");

s.o.p(args[0]);

s.o.p(args.length);

}

}

output:

-------

hi

sagar

1

NOTE: In C and Python args[0] is kept for file name. In java filename is not considered as first argument.

Arguments that are passed is considerd by jvm and it will convert into an array and also calls the main method.

In java command line argument array name is args while in python it is argv.

example:

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class Demo1

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

for (int i=0;i<=args.length-1 ;i++ )

{

System.out.println(args[i]);

}

}

}

output:

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sagar

study

online

example:

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class Demo2

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

System.out.println("hi");

System.out.println(args[0]);

}

}

output:

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hi

study online

note: if you want to give multiple arguments in single line then put it within a double quote.

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