<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/list-of-all-java-keywords/>

# **IF - Anweisung**

wenn x gilt, tue dies, wenn nicht, etwas anderes

() = Condition

{} = True Condition

## **Type**

* If (condition 1) {
* } else if (condition 2) {}
* } else {} = false condition
* //keine angabe = wird nichts als Ausgabe gegeben
* var = (*condition*) ? *true\_condition* : false\_condition ; = alternative to if function
* } switch () {} = (idk)

Typs

When you use more “if” functions, and then use an “else” statement,

if there are no brackets, this one will be bound to the first false function

a = 42

b = 43

if (a == 42)

print “first one true”

if (b == 42)

print: “second one true”

else

print: “second one false”

⇒ first one true

# Loop

## **For**

For () {

…

}

Var = (condition) ? expressionTrue : expressionFalse;

## **while**

The value check first if it suit the condition, before enter the loop

while () {

...

}

## **do while**

The value will first go into the loop, and then check if repeat or not

do {

…

} while ()

– end

# **Schleifen**

do {

a = sc.nextInt();

if (a == r)

System.out.println("\nez");

else

System.out.println("\n:c");

} while (a != r);

} while (true) { ... }; = unendlich

int zähler = x; = x mal wiederholen

} while (zähler <= x) {

syso

zähler++;

};

while (no edge) { > do {

run(); run();

} } while (no edge);

– end

# **Switch**

**char num = '4';**

**switch (num) {**

**case '1':**

**System.out.println("1 !!!!");**

**break;**

**case '2':**

**System.out.println("2 !!!!");**

**break;**

**case '3':**

**System.out.println("3 !!!!");**

**break;**

**case '4':**

**System.out.println("4 !!!!");**

**break;**

**case '5':**

**System.out.println("5 !!!!");**

**break;**

**default:**

**System.out.println("random !!!!");**

**break;**

**}**

// if you don’t put the break, as soon one case is true, it will reproduce the content of all the other case, without checking them, default as well

// default function is the same as an else

– end

# **(idk)**

))

while (var1.hasNextLine()) {

System.out.println(var1.nextLine());

}

))

Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

))

System.out.printf();

(“%.3f”) = komma zeigen

))

.equals = nutzt man um 2 “String” zu vergleichen da “==” nicht funktioniert

.length() || args.length > 0 (idk)

.compareTo()

CharSequence =

))

try { Robot robbie = new Robot();

robbie.keyPress(17); // Holds CTRL key.

robbie.keyPress(76); // Holds L key.

robbie.keyRelease(17); // Releases CTRL key.

robbie.keyRelease(76); // Releases L key.

} catch (AWTException ex)

{Logger.getLogger(LoginPage.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);}

))

ArrayList<String> al = new ArrayList<>();

al.add(username);

System.out.println(al.get(0))

))

break

return

))

do {}

))

boolean b = alter >= 18

if (b) { ... }

)!

Binäre Zahlen

Outprint

Hexer Decimal System 0x

Okter System

))

int nummer = 12345;

String andereNr = “23456”;

System.out.println( ((“” + nummer).equals(andereNr));

or

System.out.println( (andereNr.equals(“” + nummer));

or

System.out.println(nummer == Integer.parseInt(andereNr));

))

.chatAt();

)) (?) wtf (7. Vorlesung 24:00)

while (true)

if (bed)

continue;

sysont(...)

} i++;

