.charAt(1) 表示第二個字元

字串是物件

EX:

String 身分證字號="A12345\*\*\*\*\*\*\*";

String sex;

if(身分證字號.charAt(1)=='1'){sex="male";}

else{sex="female";}

System.out.println("性別 = "+sex);

迴圈 多條件

EX:

double weight=57,height=1.75 ;

double BMI=weight/(height\*height);

String result;

if(BMI<=18.5){result="GG";}

else if(BMI>=24){result="fat";}

else{result="OK";}

System.out.println("you are "+result);

Switch case (舊式不要用)

(要寫注意break;)(case後面是:不是;)

EX:

char grade='A';

switch(grade){

case'A':

System.out.println("Excellent");

break;

case'B':

case'C':

System.out.println("Well done");

break;

case'D':

System.out.println("you passed");

break;

case'F':

System.out.println("Better try again");

break;

default:

System.out.println("inavlid grade");

break;

}

System.out.println("you grade is "+grade);

For 迴圈 (2147483647)

括號中有三行指令

1. 迴圈變數設定 i=1;(最優先 只做一次)
2. 迴圈執行條件 i<=n;
3. 迴圈變數的內容修改 i++;所有指令執行後才執行

(分號不可省)

EX:

long s=0;

int n=10;

for(int i=1;i<=n; i+=2)

{s+=i;

}

System.out.println("s = "+s);

陣列(.length是長度)

EX:

String[] languages = {"C", "C++", "PHP", "Java", "Python"}; //[]是陣列

for (int i = 0; i < languages.length; i++) {

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

String[] languages1 = {"C", "C++", "PHP", "Java", "Python"};

            for (String x : languages1) {

                System.out.println(x);

While 迴圈

EX:

int s=0;

int n=10;

int i=1;

while(i<=n){

s+=i;

i+=1;

System.out.println("s = "+s)