

Java Full Study

1. print function

`system.out.println()` // print the statement inside parathesis and then have an empty line

`system.out.print()` // print the statement inside parathesis without an empty line

2. \t,\n,comment符号

`\t` // tab,空格。比如要实际print出双引号，就需要在引用引号和想print出的内容中间加\t

`\n` // 换行，可以在print () 中使用

// comment for single line

/* */ comment for multi lines

3. Some tricks

(1) ctrl+space 可以打出重复的语句，比如一直需要用print

(2) 修改一部分内容：选中语句->edit->Find/Replace

(3) ctrl+'+' to zoom in, ctrl+'-' to zoom out

(4) window-> show view to find the closed windows

4. Variables

1. **Datatype:**

data type	size	value	reference
boolean	1 bit	true or false	primitive
byte	1 byte	-128 to 127	primitive
short	2 bytes	-32,768 to 32767	primitive
int	4 bytes	-2 billion to 2 billion	primitive
long	8 bytes	-9 quintillion to 9 quintillion	primitive
float	4 bytes	6-7 digits	primitive
double	8 bytes	up to 15 digits	primitive
char	2 bytes	single character/ letter/ ASCII, ex. 'f'	primitive
String	varies	a sequence of characters	reference

primitive

vs

reference

- 8 bytes(boolean,byte,etc)
- store data
- can only hold 1 value

unlimited(user defined)
store address
could hold more than 1 value

- less memory
- fast

more memory
slower

2. *Initialization*

```
int x =123;
double y =3.14;
boolean z = true;
char symbol = "@";
String name = "Bro";

system.out.println(symbol);
```

3. Something related to string

```
String a = "pengpeng";
String b = "daidai";

// To swap the word between a and b
String temp; // or String temp=null;
temp = a;
a=b;
b=temp;
```