## Java Data Types

| | |
|---|---|
| byte / short / int / long | -123, 10 |
| float / double | 235.13 |
| char | 'a', 'A', '$', '-' |
| boolean | true, false |
| String | 'Alice', 'A234t' |

## Java Control Structures

**If Statement**

```
if ( expression ) {
statements
} else if ( expression ) {
statements
} else {
statements
}
```

**While Loop**

```
while ( expression ) {
statements
}
```

**Do-While Loop**

```
do {
statements
} while ( expression );
```

**For Loop**

```
for ( int i = 0; i < <value>; ++i) {
statements
}
```

**For Each Loop**

```
for ( var : collection ) {
statements
}
```

**Switch Statement**

```
switch ( expression ) {
case value:
statements
break;
case value2:
statements
break;
default:
statements
}
```

## Java Control Structures (cont)

**Exception Handling**

```
try {
statements;
} catch (ExceptionType e1) {
statements;
} catch (Exception e2) {
catch-all statements;
} finally {
statements;
}
```

## Defining Methods

How to define any method in a class?

> A class method can be declared/defined using the syntax: ***public|private [static] <return_type> <method_name>([-arguments])***

How to call a static method?

> Static methods are also called as class methods and they can be called directly without creating any instance.

How to call any instance method?

> Instance or non-static method can only be called after instantiating the object. So first create an object from a class using ***<class_name> <obj_name> = new <class_name>()*** and then call the method with this object. Ex.
>
> ```
> Scanner scanner = new Scanne r(S yst em.in
> );
>  int number = scanne r.n ext Int();
> ```

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Published 16th December, 2022.
Last updated 16th December, 2022.


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