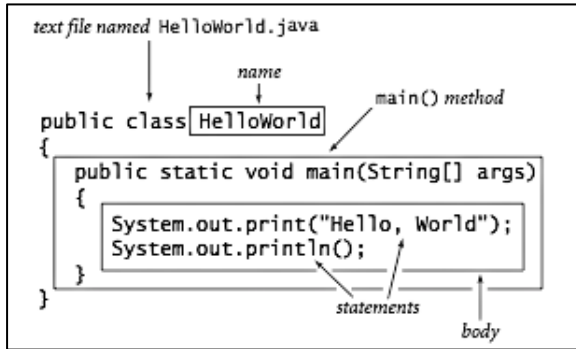


### "Hello, world!" example



### if, if/else, and if/else if/else statements

```

if ((hole > 0) && (hole < 19)) {
    parList[hole] = par;
    isValid = true;
}

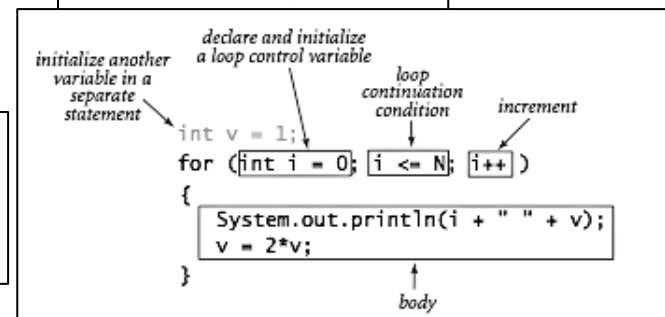
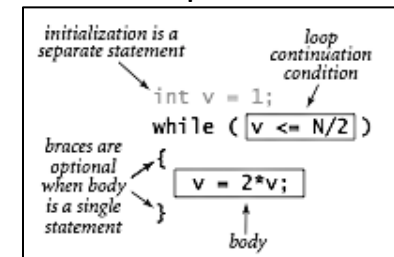
if ((handicap >= 0) && (handicap <= 40)) {
    isValid = true;
} else {
    System.out.println("Invalid");
    isValid = false;
}

if (x == 1)
    amount = 10000;
else if (x == 2)
    amount = 20000;
else
    amount = 30000;
    
```

### Primitive types

type	set of values	common operators	sample literal values
int	integers	+ - * / %	99 -12 2147483647
double	floating-point numbers	+ - * /	3.14 -2.5 6.022e23
boolean	boolean values	&&    !	true false
char	characters		'A' '1' '%' '\n'
String	sequences of characters	+	"AB" "Hello" "2.5"

### while and for loops



### Comparison operators

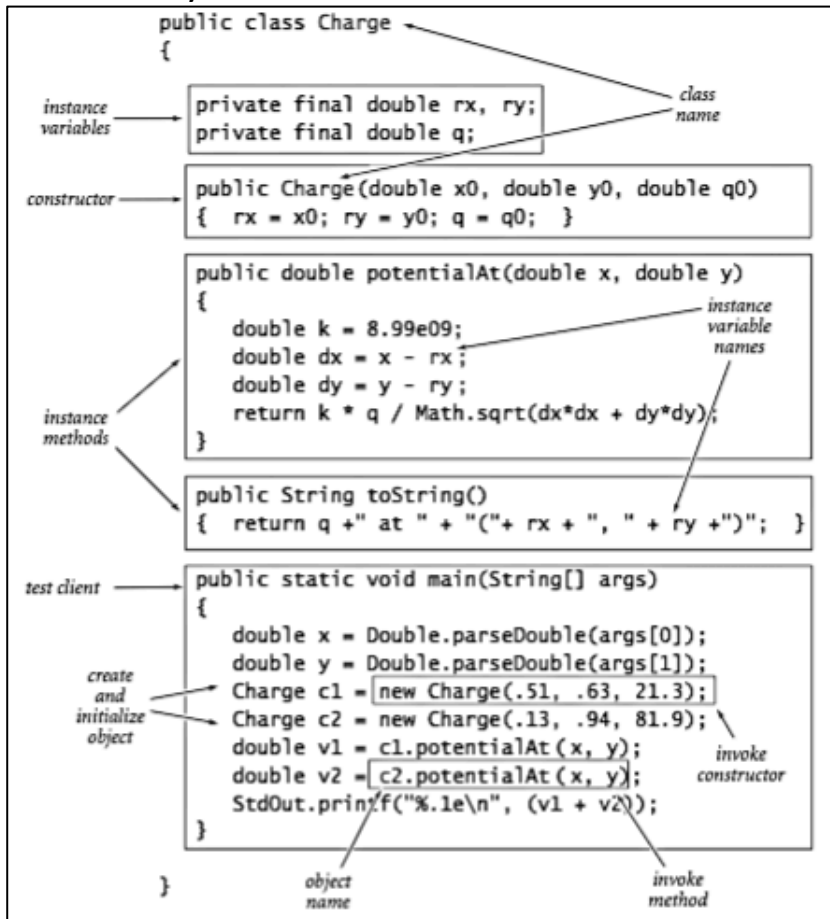
This symbol is an ==

op	meaning	true	false
==	equal	2 == 2	2 == 3
!=	not equal	3 != 2	2 != 2
<	less than	2 < 13	2 < 2
<=	less than or equal	2 <= 2	3 <= 2
>	greater than	13 > 2	2 > 13
>=	greater than or equal	3 >= 2	2 >= 3

### Logic operators

values	true or false
literals	true false
operations	and or not
operators	&&    !

## Class-Related Syntax



## Class Inheritance

```

public class Machine {
    boolean state;
    void setState(boolean s) {state = s;}
    boolean getState() {return state;}
}
public class VotingMachine extends Machine {
    ...
}

```

## Interface and Implementation

```

interface Reportable {
    void genReport(String repType);
    void printReport(String repType);
}
class VotingMachine implements Reportable {
    public void genReport (String repType) {
        Report report = new Report(repType);
    }
    public void printReport(String repType) {
        System.out.println(repType);
    }
}

```

## Java Generics

```

public interface List <E> extends Collection<E>{
    public boolean add(E e);
    E get(int index);
}
// Collection List/ArrayList with Generics
List<Integer> ilist = new ArrayList<Integer>();
ilist.add(1000);
// Explicit cast not necessary
Integer i = ilist.get(0);

```

Annotations in the diagram:

- E can be any type of object:** points to the <E> in the List interface.
- ArrayList<E> is implementation of List<E>:** points to the ArrayList<Integer>() in the code.