

Java

```
new int[] {1, 2, 4, 8}
```

Operatoren

Arithmetisch

```
+, -, *  
/ (float)  
/ (int)  
%
```

```
Math.pow(x, y)
```

Zuweisung

```
=  
+ =, - =, * =  
/ = (float)  
/ = (int)  
(n/a)  
++, --
```

String-Konkatenation

```
+  
+=
```

Logisch

```
&&  
||  
!
```

Bitweise

```
&, |  
~  
^  
<<, >>  
>>>
```

Vergleich

```
>, <  
==  
!=  
a.equals(b)  
!a.equals(b)  
==  
!=
```

Konditional

```
condition ? a : b
```

Instanz

```
new  
o instanceof Foo
```

Funktionsreferenz

(n/a)

Casting

```
(Foo) bar  
bar instanceof Foo ? (Foo) bar : null  
*.valueOf()
```

Kontrollstrukturen

Schleifen

```
for (Foo foo : bar) {  
}  
  
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
}  
  
for (int i = n; i >= 0; i -= 2) {  
}  
  
while (condition) {  
}  
  
do {  
} while (condition);
```

VB.NET

```
Dim numbers(5) As Integer ' ACHTUNG: Zahl gibt letzten Index an,  
                           nicht Anzahl der Elemente
```

```
numbers(0)  
numbers(5)
```

```
New Integer() {1, 2, 4, 8}  
{1.5, 2, 9.9, 18} ' Mit Typinferenz (hier: Double-Array,  
                  ' da Double der dominante Typ ist)
```

```
+, -, *  
/  
\  
Mod
```

```
x ^ y
```

```
=  
+ =, - =, * =  
/ =  
\ =  
<< =, >> =  
(n/a)
```

```
&  
& =
```

[Weshalb man & statt + verwenden sollte](#)

```
AndAlso (short-circuit evaluation, wie in Java), And  
OrElse (short-circuit evaluation, wie in Java), Or  
Not
```

```
And, Or  
Not  
Xor  
<<, >>  
(n/a)
```

```
>, <  
= ' Werte  
<> ' Werte  
= ' Objekte  
<> ' Objekte  
Is ' Referenz-Gleichheit von Objekten  
IsNot ' Referenz-Ungleichheit von Objekten
```

Der IsNot Operator ist [von Microsoft patentiert](#) ...

```
If(condition, a, b)
```

```
New  
TypeOf o Is Foo
```

AddressOf (Referenz auf Methode, zur Verwendung als First-Class-Funktion)

```
DirectCast(bar, Foo)  
TryCast(bar, Foo) ' "Nothing" als Fallback  
CType(bar, Foo) ' mit Konversion
```

' Zusätzlich Kurzformen von "CType" für Standardtypen:
CBool(bar), CByte(bar), CChar(bar), CDate(bar), CDb1(bar), CDec(bar), CInt(bar),
CLng(bar), CObj(bar), CSByte(bar), CShort(bar), CSng(bar), CStr(bar), CUInt(bar),
CULng(bar), CUShort(bar)

```
For Each foo In bar  
Next  
  
For i As Integer = 1 To n  
Next  
  
For i As Integer = n To 0 Step -2  
Next  
  
While condition  
End While  
  
Do  
Loop While condition
```

Java

```
do {  
} while (!condition);
```

```
continue  
break
```

Bedingungen

```
if (condition) {  
} else if (condition) {  
} else {  
}
```

Fallunterscheidung

```
switch (number) {  
case 1:  
    // ...  
    break;  
default:  
    // ...  
}
```

Ausnahmebehandlung

Werfen

```
throw new Exception("");
```

Fangen

```
try {  
} catch (Exception e) {  
} finally {  
}
```

Beliebte Exception-Typen

```
IllegalArgumentException  
NullPointerException  
UnsupportedOperationException  
IOException
```

Resource-Management

Ab Java 7:

```
try (Resource resource = new Resource()) {  
}
```

Ressource muss *AutoCloseable* implementieren.

Assertions

```
assert
```

Typdefinitionen

```
class  
interface  
extends  
implements  
enum
```

```
final  
abstract (Klasse)
```

```
this  
super
```

```
Foo.class  
foo.getClass()
```

Typparameter

```
Foo<T>  
Foo<K, V>
```

Kovarianz und Kontravarianz:

```
Foo<? extends Bar>  
Foo<? super Bar>
```

Konstruktoren

```
public Foo() {  
    super();  
}
```

```
public Foo() {  
    this(42);  
}
```

Methoden

Sichtbarkeit

VB.NET

```
Do  
Loop Until condition
```

```
Continue For, Continue Do, Continue While, ...  
Exit For, Exit Do, Exit While, ...
```

```
If condition Then ' Then ist optional bei mehrzeiligem If  
ElseIf condition Then  
Else  
End If
```

```
Select Case number  
Case 1 To 5  
    Debug.WriteLine("Between 1 and 5, inclusive")  
Case 6, 7, 8  
    Debug.WriteLine("Between 6 and 8, inclusive")  
Case 9 To 10  
    Debug.WriteLine("Equal to 9 or 10")  
Case Else  
    Debug.WriteLine("Not between 1 and 10, inclusive")  
End Select
```

(kein "Durchfallen")

```
Throw New Exception("")
```

```
Try  
Catch e As Exception  
Finally  
End Try
```

```
ArgumentException, ArgumentNullException, ArgumentOutOfRangeException  
NullReferenceException  
NotSupportedException, NotImplementedException  
IOException
```

```
Using resource As New Resource()  
End Using
```

Ressource muss *IDisposable* implementieren.

```
Debug.Assert(), Trace.Assert()
```

```
Class ... End Class  
Interface ... End Interface  
Inherits (muss in nächste Zeile oder mit : getrennt werden)  
Implements (muss in nächste Zeile oder mit : getrennt werden)  
Enum ... End Enum (keine Konstruktoren/Methoden)  
Module ... End Module (entspricht Klasse mit nur statischen Methoden)  
Structure ... End Structure (Value Type: copy-on-assignment, keine Vererbung)
```

```
NotInheritable  
MustInherit  
Partial (Klasse, die auf mehrere Dateien verteilt ist)
```

```
Me  
MyBase
```

```
GetType(Foo)  
foo.GetType()
```

```
Foo(Of T)  
Foo(Of K, V)
```

```
Foo(Of Out Bar)  
Foo(Of In Bar)
```

```
Public Sub New()  
    MyBase.New()  
End Sub
```

```
Public Sub New()  
    Me.New(42)  
End Sub
```

Java

```
public
private
protected
(default)
```

Modifizierer

```
abstract
static
final
(default)
```

```
@Override
```

Methoden mit Rückgabewert

```
public int name(double a, String b) {
    return 1;
}
```

ByVal entspricht der Parameter-Semantik von Java, mit ByRef lassen sich Out-Parameter deklarieren, die es in Java nicht gibt. Wenn nichts angegeben, ist seit VB.NET der Standard, bei VB6 war noch ByRef der Standard. Es gilt laut Microsoft als gute Praxis, beide immer explizit anzugeben.

Methoden ohne Rückgabewert ("Prozeduren")

```
public void bla() {
}
```

Aufruf von Methoden/Konstruktoren ohne Argumente

```
foo.bar()
new Foo()
```

Varargs

```
...
```

```
public double calcSum(double... args) {
}
```

Optionale Parameter mit Default-Werten

Closures

Groovy:

```
{ x -> x + 1 }
```

```
{ x ->
    return x + 2
}
```

Closure

```
methodName
```

Properties (Getter und Setter)

Lesen und Schreiben

```
public class Foo {
    private int bar;

    public int getBar() {
        return this.bar;
    }

    public void setBar(int bar) {
        this.bar = bar;
    }
}
```

Nur-Lesen

```
public class Foo {
    private int bar;

    public int getBar() {
        return this.bar;
    }
}
```

Nur-Schreiben

```
public class Foo {
    private int bar;

    public void setBar(int value) {
```

VB.NET

```
Public
Private
Protected
Friend
```

```
MustOverride
Shared
NotOverridable (default)
Overridable
```

```
Overrides
```

```
Public Function Name(ByVal a As Double, ByVal b As String) As Integer
    Return 1
End Function
```

```
Public Sub Bla()
End Sub
```

```
foo.Bar() oder kürzer: foo.Bar
New Foo() oder kürzer: New Foo
```

```
ParamArray
```

```
Public Function CalcSum(ByVal ParamArray args() As Double) As Double
End Function
```

```
Public Function MyFun(ByVal s As String, Optional ByVal b As Boolean = False) As Integer
End Function
```

```
Function(x) x + 1
```

```
Function(x)
    Return x + 2
End Function
```

```
Func(Of T, TResult)
Func(Of T1, T2, T3, TResult)
Func(Of Integer, Boolean)
```

```
AddressOf methodName
```

' Kurzform (automatisch implementiert):

```
Public Class Foo
    Public Property Bar As Integer
End Class
```

' Langform (erlaubt custom Getter und Setter):

```
Public Class Foo
    Private bar As Integer

    Public Property Bar() As Integer
    Get
        Return bar
    End Get
    Set(ByVal value As Integer)
        bar = value
    End Set
End Property
End Class
```

```
Public Class Foo
    Private bar As Integer
```

```
Public ReadOnly Property Bar() As Integer
    Get
        Return bar
    End Get
End Property
End Class
```

```
Public Class Foo
    Private bar As Integer
```

```
Public WriteOnly Property Bar() As Integer
```

Java

```
        this.bar = value;
    }
}
```

Anonyme Typen

Objekt-Initialisierer

```
Person bob = new Person();
bob.setAge(42);
bob.setName("Bob");
```

Object

```
.hashCode()
.equals(o)
.toString()
```

Interfaces

```
Comparable
Comparator
Closeable
Serializable
```

Collections

```
Iterable<T>
Iterator<T>
.iterator()
Collection<T>
List<T>
ArrayList<T>
LinkedList<T>
Set<T>
HashSet<T>
HashMap<K, V>
```

Collection-Initialisierung

(ab VB.NET 2010)

```
New Dictionary(Of Integer, String) From {{0, "Sunday"}, {1, "Monday"}}
New List(Of String) From {"Sunday", "Monday"}
```

Collection-Funktionen und Queries

Groovy:

```
.any {}
.every {}
.collect {}
.findAll {}
```

Ausgabe

```
System.out.println()
```

Threads

java.lang.Thread

```
Thread thread = new Thread(new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // do something
    }
});
thread.start();
```

Synchronisierung

```
synchronized (obj) {
}
```

volatile

Sonstige Typen

```
java.lang.StringBuilder
java.util.Date
java.io.File
java.io.InputStream, OutputStream
```

VB.NET

```
        Set(ByVal value As Integer)
            bar = value
        End Set
    End Property
End Class
```

```
Dim bob = New With {.Name = "Uncle Bob", .Age = 42}
Dim bob = New With {Key .Name = "Uncle Bob", .Age = 42}
'Key Properties werden für Equals mit einbezogen
```

```
Dim bob As New Person {.Age = 42, .Name = "Bob"}
```

```
Dim bob As New Person
With bob
    .Age = 42
    .Name = "Bob"
End With
```

```
.GetHashCode()
.Equals(o)
.ToString()
```

[Guidelines for Implementing Equals and the Equality Operator](#)

```
IComparable
IComparer
IDisposable
ISerializable
```

```
IEnumerable(Of T)
IEnumerator(Of T)
.Enumerators()
ICollection(Of T)
IList(Of T)
List(Of T)
LinkedList(Of T)
ISet(Of T)
HashSet(Of T)
Dictionary(Of K, V)
```

```
.Any(Function(it) condition) ' ergibt Boolean
.All(Function(it) condition) ' ergibt Boolean
.Select(Function(x) result) ' ergibt neue Collection
.Where(Function(it) condition) ' ergibt neue Collection
```

Zusätzlich LINQ-Unterstützung, z.B. für Collections:

```
Dim customersForRegion = From cust In customers Where cust.Region = region
```

```
System.Console.WriteLine()
```

System.Threading.Thread

```
Private Shared Sub DoWork()
    ' do something
End Sub

Dim thread As New Thread(AddressOf DoWork)
thread.Start()
```

```
SyncLock obj
End SyncLock
```

[volatile equivalent in VB.NET](#)

```
System.Text.StringBuilder
System.DateTime
System.IO.File (statische Methoden)
System.IO.Stream
```

Java

Listeners (Events)

Deklarieren und Feuern

```
public class EventSource {
    private ListenerHandler<LogonListener> listeners;

    public EventSource() {
        super();
        this.listeners = new ListListenerHandler<LogonListener>();
    }

    public void addLogonListener(LogonListener listener) {
        this.listeners.add(listener);
    }

    public void removeLogonListener(LogonListener listener) {
        this.listeners.remove(listener);
    }

    public void causeEvent() {
        this.listeners.notifyAll(new Notifier<LogonListener>() {
            @Override
            public void performNotification(LogonListener listener) {
                listener.logonCompleted("e");
            }
        });
    }

    public interface LogonListener {
        public void logonCompleted(String userName);
    }
}
```

Verbinden/Trennen und Handeln

```
void testEvents() {
    EventSource obj = new EventSource();
    LogonHandler eventHandler = new LogonHandler();
    obj.addLogonListener(eventHandler);
    obj.causeEvent();
    obj.removeLogonListener(eventHandler);
    obj.causeEvent();
}

private class EventHandler implements LogonListener {
    @Override
    public void logonCompleted(String userName) {
        System.out.println("User logon: " + userName);
    }
}
```

Annotationen (Attribute)

```
@Foo(true)
```

Erweiterungs-Methoden

(n/a)

Operatoren Überladen

(n/a)

Anbinden von Native-Code

```
native
```

Sonstiges

Verdeckt in Obertyp definierte Elemente gleichen Namens, ist kein Override, also nicht polymorph

Ein Namensraum mit vereinfachten Objekten und Methoden für häufige Aufgaben, richtet sich u.a. an Programmierneinsteiger

VB.NET

```
Public Class EventSource
    Public Event LogonCompleted(ByVal userName As String)

    Public Sub CauseEvent()
        RaiseEvent LogonCompleted("e")
    End Sub
End Class
```

```
Sub TestEvents()
    Dim obj As New EventSource()
    AddHandler obj.LogonCompleted, AddressOf EventHandler
    obj.CauseEvent()
    RemoveHandler obj.LogonCompleted, AddressOf EventHandler
    obj.CauseEvent()
End Sub

Sub EventHandler(ByVal userName As String)
    Console.WriteLine("User logon: " & userName)
End Sub
```

Alternativ automatische Verbindung mit WithEvents und Handles:

```
Public Class EventDemo
    WithEvents obj As New EventSource()

    Public Sub TestEvents()
        obj.CauseEvent()
    End Sub

    Sub EventHandler(ByVal userName As String) Handles obj.LogonCompleted
        Console.WriteLine("User logon: " & userName)
    End Sub
End Class
```

Beispiel erweitert String-Klasse (Typ des ersten Parameters) um Methode *Print()*:

```
Imports System.Runtime.CompilerServices

<Extension(>>
Public Shared Sub Print(ByVal aString As String)
    Console.WriteLine(aString)
End Sub
```

```
Public Shared Operator +(ByVal a As Foo, ByVal b As Foo) As Foo
    Return '...'
End Operator
```

Müssen immer Shared sein und einen Wert zurückliefern; Parametertypen und Rückgabetypp müssen die selben sein wie die umgebende Klasse.

```
Declare
```

```
Declare Function getUsername Lib "advapi32.dll" Alias "GetUserNameA" ( _
    ByVal lpBuffer As String, ByVal nSize As Integer) As Integer
```

```
Shadows
```

```
My
```

Java

Variablenwert einer lokalen Variable bleibt nach Beendigung einer Methode erhalten. Vergleichbar mit `static` Variable in einer C-Funktion.

Vergleicht einen String mit einem Muster (kein regulärer Ausdruck – mehr wie Wildcards). Wertet zu Boolean aus.

Verhindert gefährliche implizite Konversionen, erlaubt nur erweiternde (*"widening"*) Konversionen. Muss vor allem anderen Code stehen.

Veraltetes

VB.NET

`Static`

`Like`

Beispiel: `"FRL16mxy" Like "F?L*" ' => True`

`Option Strict On`

`GoTo, On Error ..., ReDim, Erase, Wend, REM, GoSub, Call`