# **Cheat Sheet** Additional Java Commands & Concepts

### random(number)

- Selects a random value between 0 and the number

### random(starting number, ending number)

- Selects a random value between the starting number and the ending number

#### int(number)

- Converts a float to an integer

#### float(number)

- Converts an integer to a float.

#### abs(number)

- Return the positive value of a number.

#### radians(degree)

- Converts an angle in degrees to the equivalent angle in radian measure.

i.e. 0° = 0 radians, 90° = HALF\_PI, 180° = PI, 360° = TWO\_PI

#### cos(radians)

- Determines the "cosine" or x portion of an angle.

### sin(radians)

- Determines the "sine" or y portion of an angle.

#### mouseX

- Returns the x value of a mouse or trackpad.

#### mouseY

- Returns the y value of a mouse or trackpad.

#### mousePressed

- Returns a true Boolean when the mouse or trackpad is clicked.

### cursor()

- Displays cursor on the output window.

### noCursor()

- Hides the cursor on the output window.

#### delay(time)

- pauses the program for time in milliseconds.

### void keyPressed()

- Accepts input from the keyboard upon pressing a key.

### void keyReleased()

- Accepts input from the keyboard upon releasing a key.

Conditional "If Then" Statements

if (boolean) { then action	if (boolean) { then action	if (boolean) { then action
} else if (boolean) { then 2nd action	else { then 2nd action	}
} else { then 3rd action }	}	

Arrow Keys

- Using the arrow keys requires using a void keyPressed() module and a keyCode.
- The four boolean conditionals for the "if then" are:

```
keyCode == UP keyCode == DOWN keyCode == LEFT keyCode == RIGHT
```

# map( input, min input, max input, min output, max output);

- Scales the input value to a proportional output value.
  - i.e. A clock may have the command map(seconds, 0 seconds, 60 seconds, 0°, 360°) except it would be entered correctly as map(second(), 0, 60, 0, TWO\_PI); because Processing using Radian Measure and not Degrees.

# millis()

- Displays the current millisecond.

# second()

- Displays the current second.

# minute()

- Displays the current minute.

# hour()

- Displays the current hour.

# day()

- Displays the current day.

# month()

- Displays the current month.

# year()

- Displays the current year.

# nf(number, digits)

- Determines the number of digits to be displayed so time can be correctly displayed.
  - i.e. To display a time such as 7:02:48 as opposed to 7:2:48 the additional command nf(minutes(), 2) must be inserted in the code to run correctly.