

JAVA PROGRAMMING BASICS

Module 2: Java Object-oriented Programming

Training program

1. Classes and Instances
2. **The Methods**
3. The Constructors
4. Static elements
5. Initialization sections
6. Package
7. Inheritance and Polymorphism
8. Abstract classes and interfaces
9. String processing
10. Exceptions and Assertions
11. Nested classes
12. Enums
13. Wrapper classes for primitive types
14. Generics
15. Collections
16. Method overload resolution
17. Multithreads
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Module contents

- The Methods
 - Methods declaration
 - Passing arguments to a method
 - Methods with variable arguments
 - Overloading methods
 - Final modifier for method arguments

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Methods declaration 1/3

- A *method* in Java is a block of statements that has a name and can be executed by calling (*invoking*) it from some other place in your program

	Access modifier	Return type	Method name	Method parameters	
1.	public	int	doJob	(String prm1, int prm2)	} Method body
2.		int	result	= prm1.length() + prm2;	
3.		return	result;		
4.			}		

Methods declaration 2/3

- Two of the components of a method declaration comprise the *method signature*—the method's name and the parameter types

The diagram illustrates the components of a Java method declaration. A blue bracket above the first line of code, `public int doJob(String prm1, int prm2) {`, is labeled "Method signature". A larger blue bracket to the right of the code, spanning from the opening curly brace to the closing curly brace, is labeled "Method body".

```
1. public int doJob(String prm1, int prm2) {  
2.     int result = prm1.length() + prm2;  
3.     return result;  
4. }
```

Method signature

Method body

Methods declaration 3/3

```
1. public class Car {  
2.     //...  
3.     public int speed;  
4.     //...  
5.     public int getSpeed() {  
6.         return speed;  
7.     }  
8.     public void setSpeed(int speed) {  
9.         this.speed = speed;  
10.    }  
11. }
```

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Passing arguments to a method 1/4

- *Parameters* refers to the list of variables in a method declaration. *Arguments* are the actual values that are passed in when the method is invoked. When you invoke a method, the arguments used must match the declaration's parameters in type and order.

```
1. public static void main(String[] arg) {  
2.     Car car1 = new Car();  
3.     // call method "getSpeed" of car1 (no parameters)  
4.     int speed1 = car1.getSpeed();  
5.     // call method "setSpeed" of car1 (int parameter)  
6.     car1.setSpeed(120);  
7. }
```

Passing arguments to a method 2/4

```
1. public class Car {  
2.     //...  
3.     public int speed;  
4.     //...  
5.     public int getSpeed() {  
6.         return speed;  
7.     }  
8.     public void setSpeed(int speed) {  
9.         this.speed = speed;  
10.    }  
11. }
```

Passing arguments to a method 3/4

- Primitive arguments, are passed into methods *by value*

```
1. public class Main {  
2.     public static void testPrm(int x) {  
3.         x = 123;  
4.     }  
5.     public static void main(String[] arg) {  
6.         int x = 1;  
7.         testPrm(x);  
8.         System.out.print(x);  
9.     }  
10. }
```

Passing arguments to a method 4/4

- Reference data type parameters, such as objects, are also passed into methods *by reference value*.

```
1. public class Main {  
2.     public static void testPrm(int[] arr) {  
3.         arr[1] = 123;  
4.     }  
5.     public static void main(String[] arg) {  
6.         int[] arr = {1,2,3,4,5};  
7.         testPrm(arr);  
8.         System.out.print(Arrays.toString(arr));  
9.     }  
10. }
```

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Methods with variable arguments 1/2

```
1. public static void main(String[] arg) {  
2.     TestVarArg tstvarg = new TestVarArg();  
3.     int sum0 = tstvarg.calcSum();  
4.     int sum1 = tstvarg.calcSum(3);  
5.     int sum2 = tstvarg.calcSum(55, 66);  
6.     int sum5 = tstvarg.calcSum(77, 55, 33, 11, 99);  
7. }
```

Methods with variable arguments 2/2

```
1. public class TestVarArg {  
2.     public int calcSum(int... values) {  
3.         int res = 0;  
4.         for(int x : values){  
5.             res+=x;  
6.         }  
7.         return res;  
8.     }  
9. }
```

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Overloading methods 1/3

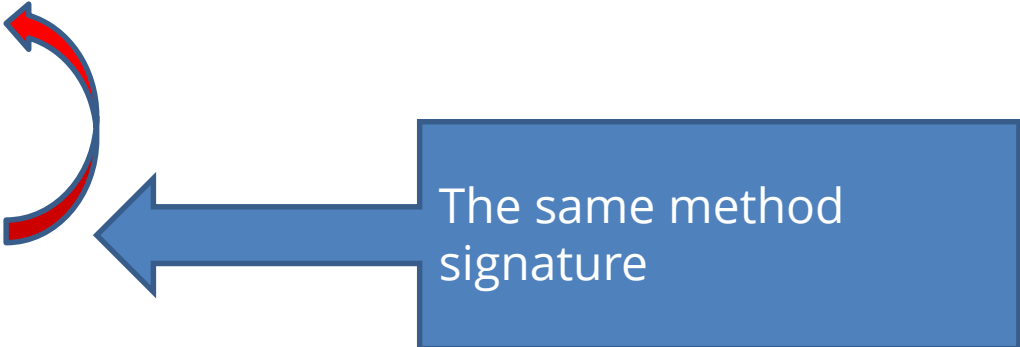
```
1. public void test(String s) {  
2.     s = "abcd";  
3.     System.out.println("test(String s)");  
4. }  
5. public void test(int i) {  
6.     System.out.println("test(int i)");  
7. }  
8. public void test(int[] arr) {  
9.     System.out.println("test(int[] arr)");  
10. }  
11. public int test(int i, double f) {  
12.     System.out.println("test(int i, double f)");  
13.     return i+10;  
14. }
```

Overloading methods 2/3

```
1. public static void main(String[] arg) {  
2.     Car myCar = new Car();  
3.     myCar.test(100);  
4.     myCar.test("AAA");  
5.     myCar.test(new int[]{1,2,3});  
6.     myCar.test(10,3.5);  
7. }
```

Overloading methods 3/3

```
1. public void test(String s) {  
2.     // ...  
3. }  
4. public void test(int i) {  
5.     // ...  
6. }  
7. public int test(int i) {  
8.     // ...  
9. }  
10. public int test(int i, double f) {  
11.     // ...  
12.     return i;  
13. }
```



The same method signature

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Final modifier for method arguments

1. **public void** test(**final** String s) {

2. s = "abcd";

3. // ...

4. }

5. **public void** test(**final** int i) {

6. i++;

7. // ...

8. }

9. **public void** test(**final** int[] arr) {

10. arr[0] = 100;

11. arr = new int[10];

12. // ...

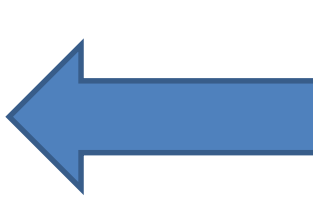
13. }



can not be reassigned
to another reference



Value of i can not be
changed



Can change array
element value, but can
not be reassigned to
another reference