

Questions? 😊



**Object-Oriented
Programming**

Practice Exercise 5



**Object-Oriented
Programming**

Static and Final

Static Keyword

- Is a **modifier** that can be applied to **variables**, **methods**, and **classes**
- Associates the assigned entity to the **class**, not an instance
 - Static variable or method can be used by directly referencing the class
 - `object.method()` -> **`Class.method()`**

Example of Using a Static Variable

```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    SomeClass temp1 = new SomeClass();  
    SomeClass temp2 = new SomeClass();  
    SomeClass temp3 = new SomeClass();  
  
    System.out.println(temp1.id);  
    temp2.id++;  
    System.out.println(temp1.id);  
    temp3.id++;  
    System.out.println(temp1.id);  
    System.out.println(temp2.id);  
}
```

```
public class SomeClass {  
    public static int id = 0;  
}
```

Output

0

1

2

2

Example of Using a Static Method

```
public class SomeClass {  
    public static int id = 0;  
  
    public static int method1() {  
        return 1;  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    System.out.println(SomeClass.method1());  
  
    SomeClass temp1 = new SomeClass();  
    System.out.println(temp1.method1());  
}
```

Output

1

1

Reflect

Are **static** methods/variables
aligned with OOP?

Static violates OOP

- Removes the need for objects – for instances
- Objects with static variables do not have full control over their variable since they can be accessed anywhere
- Uses of static variables and methods is better for procedural programming, not OOP
 - BUT can be useful for certain design patterns

Use of Static in Singleton Pattern

```
public class MyDbHelper {  
    private static MyDbHelper instance = new MyDbHelper();  
  
    private MyDbHelper() {  
        // private: no one can instantiate the class except for itself  
    }  
  
    public static MyDbHelper getInstance() {  
        return instance; // single instance is maintained here  
    }  
  
    // Other database methods  
}
```

This is a useful pattern / programming technique
despite the concept not aligning with OOP

Questions? 😊

Final

- Is a **modifier** that can be applied to **variables**, **methods**, and **classes**
- Final...
 - Variables must have a value
 - Can be declared **blank final** but must be initialized at some point
 - Methods cannot be overridden
 - Classes cannot be extended

We will discuss more about
overriding and extending when we
reach Inheritance

Example of Using a Final Variable

```
public class Driver {  
    final int x = 1;  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        x = 4; // this will throw an error  
    }  
}
```

Example of Using a Blank Final Variable

```
public class Student {  
    private final int id; // blank final variable  
    private String name;  
  
    public Student(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id; // eventual assignment of the final variable  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

Final + Static

- You could use a combination of the two to create constant global values...
- But you'll have to reflect on whether a class is doing much more than is expected of it
- Alternative for variables would be the **Enum** class

cont...