

Day3 - demo08/src/com/sunbeam/Program.java - Spring Tools for Eclipse

```
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Program.java Program.java
19 public class Program {
20
21     public static Employee[] getInstances() {
22         Employee[] arr = new Employee[3];
23         arr[0] = new Employee(3, "Rohan", 3000.00);
24         arr[1] = new Employee(1, "Ketan", 4000.00);
25         arr[2] = new Employee(2, "Nilesh", 1000.00);
26         return arr;
27     }
28     public static void printEmployee(Employee[] arr) {
29         for(int i = 0 ; i < arr.length ; i++)
30             arr[i].display();
31     }
32     public static void main(String[] args) {
33         Employee[] arr = Program.getInstances();
34         Program.printEmployee(arr);
35     }
36     public static void main4(String[] args) {
37         Employee[] arr = new Employee[] {new Employee(), new Employee(), new Employee()};
38         for(int i = 0 ; i < arr.length ; i++)
39             arr[i].display();
}

```

Diagram illustrating memory allocation and pointer usage:

- stack**: A vertical column on the left containing local variables.
- heap**: A vertical column on the right containing dynamically allocated objects.

The diagram shows the state of memory after line 33 of the code is executed:

- A variable **arr** is shown in the stack, pointing to a block of memory in the heap labeled **Employee[]**.
- The heap contains three **Employee** objects, each represented by an orange oval with fields: **id**, **name**, and **salary**.
- Line 23: **arr[0]** points to the first **Employee** object in the heap.
- Line 24: **arr[1]** points to the second **Employee** object in the heap.
- Line 25: **arr[2]** points to the third **Employee** object in the heap.

Annotations with red lines and crosses indicate:

- A red line connects the **arr** pointer in the stack to its corresponding memory location in the heap.
- A red line connects the **arr** pointer in the stack to the first **Employee** object in the heap.
- A red line connects the **arr** pointer in the stack to the second **Employee** object in the heap.
- A red line connects the **arr** pointer in the stack to the third **Employee** object in the heap.
- A red line connects the **arr** pointer in the stack to the fourth **Employee** object in the heap.
- A large red X is drawn over the entire heap area, indicating that the objects are no longer valid.

1.- If i want to give same name to the method and type of parameters are same then number of parameters must be different

```
public static void add(int a , int b){  
    //TODO  
}  
public static void add(int a , int b, int c){  
    // TODO  
}  
.....
```

- If i want to give same name to the method and number of parameters are same then order of parameters must be different

```
public static void add(int a , float b){  
    //TODO  
}  
public static void add(float a , int b){  
    //TODO  
}
```

2. IF i want to give same name to the method and number of params are same then at-least one parameter must be different

```
public static void add(int a , int b){  
    // TODO  
}  
public static void add(int a , float b){  
    //TODO  
}
```

* Return type is not considered while overloading the method
* Methods which participate in overloading are called as overloaded methods |

Packages

- To avoid name conflict / ambiguity
- container -- Types (class , enum , interface , subpackages)
- Modularity (major pillar)
- packages are written in lower case
- when compiled separate folder is created for each package

- 1D array

- Array is reference type (memory allocated on heap section)
- ```
int[] arr1 = new int[3]; // default 0 -- heap section
int[] arr2 = new int[]; {10,20,30};
int[] arr3 = {10,20,30};
```

## -2D array

```
int[][] arr = new int[3][3];
int[] arr[] = new int[3][3];
int arr[][] = new int[3][3];
double[][] arr = new double[][]{ {1.1,2.1,3.1} , {4.1,5.1,6.1}};
```

## - Ragged array

```
int[][] rarr = new int[4][]; |
```

- Array of objects
  - Array of reference - by default contains null - programmers resp to init it otherwise NullPointerException
  - Arrays -- Helper class -- static methods
  - Command line argument -- Extra info passed on command line while executing the program
- Primitive types are passed by value and non primitive passed by reference  
primitive --> reference --> Array
- Method overloading
  - Number of parameters
  - Type of parameters
  - Order of parameters
- Return type is not considered while overloading , catching value is optional
- we can pass anonymous array to the method

```
double r3 = arraySum(new double[]{1.1,2.1,3.1});
```
- variable arity method --(double ...) -- Internally Compiler will convert into array and passed to the method
- Object class reference can store the address of any type ( Object class is a super class of all the classes) |

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private

day03.md day04.md C:\private

day04.md # Core Java # Day 04 Agenda

## packages = Modularity

### package project;

```

1 # Core Java
2
3 ## Day 04 Agenda
4 * Class and Object
5 * this pointer
6 * null reference
7 * constructor chaining
8 * OOP concepts
9 * Abstraction
10 * Encapsulation
11 * Information hiding
12 * Packages
13 * Access modifiers
14 * Arrays
15 * 1-D array
16 * 2-D array
17
18 ## Class and Object
19
20 #### "this" reference
21 * "this" is implicit reference variable that is available in every non-static method of class which is
 used when compiled, a directory is created for each package.
22 to store reference of current/calling instance

```

**package list:**

```

class Node {
 ...
}

public class List {
 ...
}

```

**package tree:**

```

class Node {
 ...
}

public class Tree {
 ...
}

```

**package main;**

```

import project.list.*;
import project.tree.*;

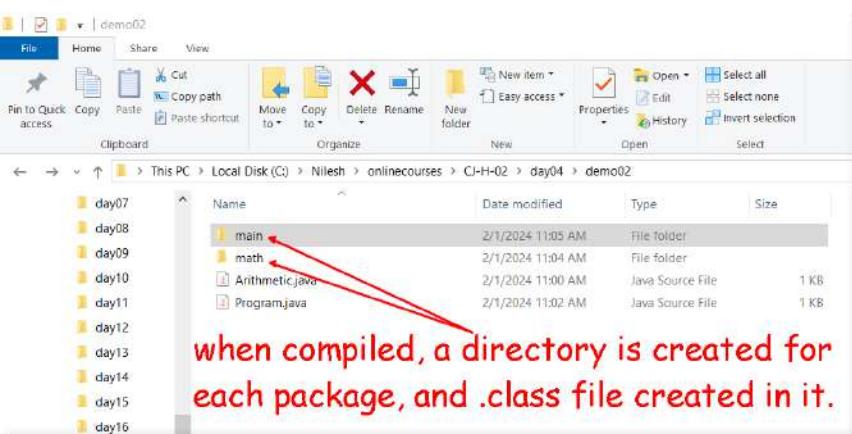
class Main {
 main() {
 ... Tree t = ...;
 } List l = ...
}

```

**package -- container for types (like class, interface, enum) and sub-packages.**

**packages -- avoids name clashing/conflict.**

Ln 13, Col 1 (12 selected) Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Markdown



when compiled, a directory is created for each package, and .class file created in it.

```
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> javac -d . Arithmetic.java
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> javac -d . Program.java
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02>

PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> java Program
Error: Could not find or load main class Program
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: Program
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> java main.Program
29
15 when class is in some package, always access with
PS C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> its full name i.e.
packagename.ClassName.
```

**Arithmetic.java - Notepad**

```
package math;

public class Arithmetic {
 public void add(int a, int b) {
 int r = a + b;
 System.out.println(r);
 }

 public void subtract(int a, int b) {
 int r = a - b;
 System.out.println(r);
 }
}
```

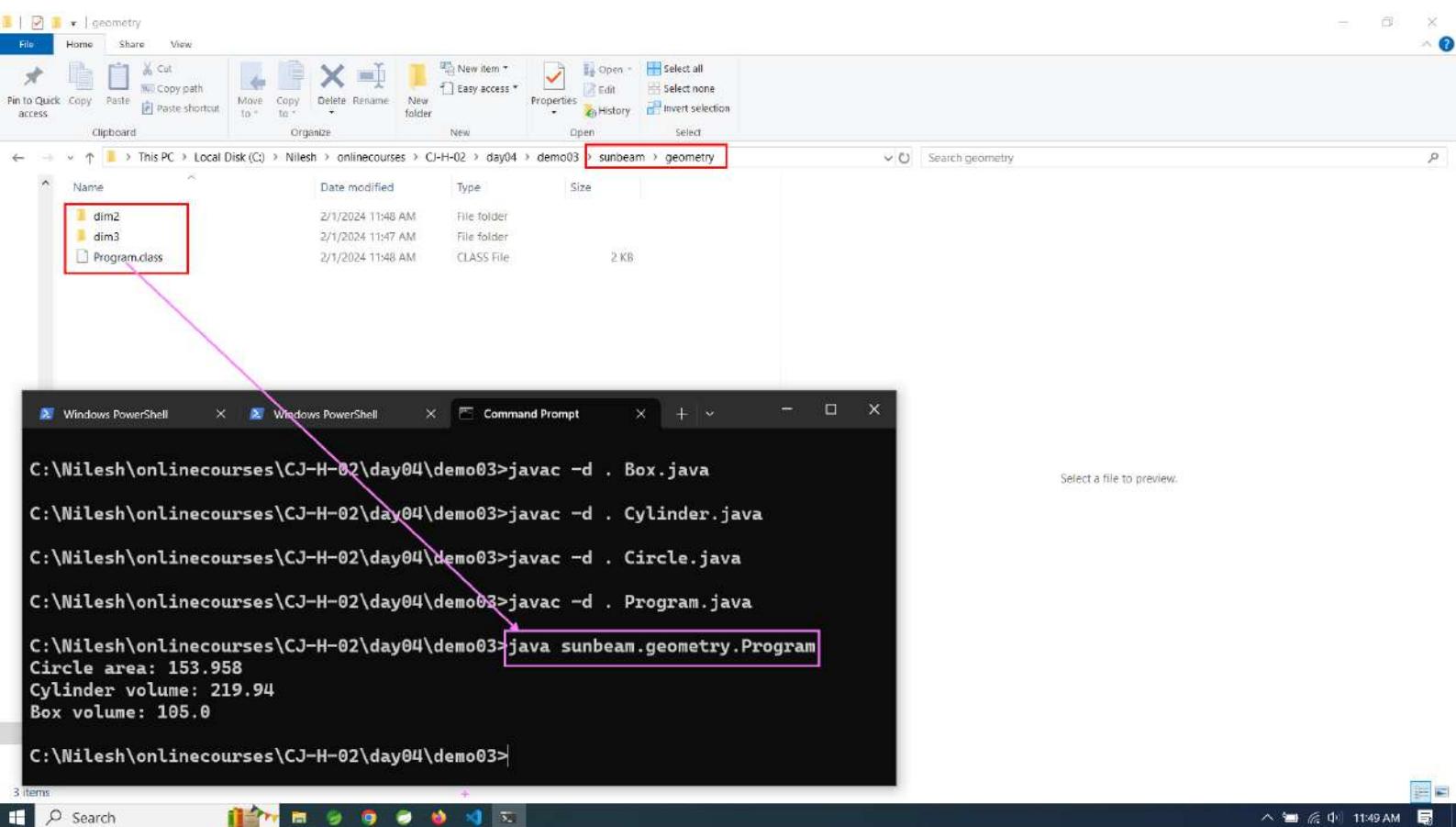
**Program.java - Notepad**

```
Conventionally pkg name
written in small case.

package main;

import math.Arithmetic;

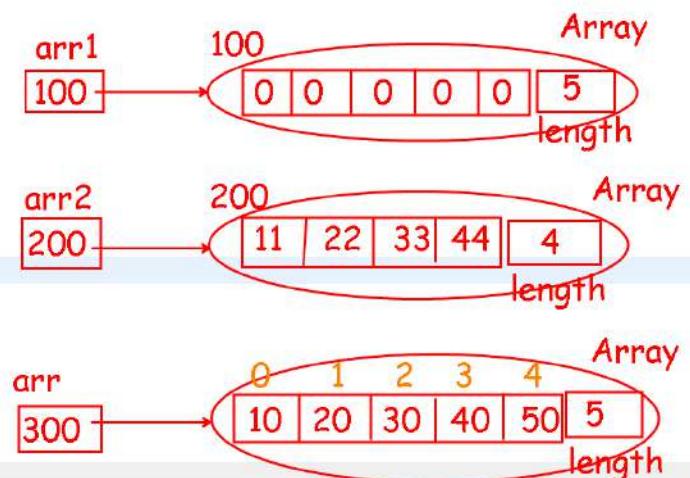
class Program {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Arithmetic obj = new Arithmetic();
 obj.add(22, 7);
 obj.subtract(22, 7);
 }
}
```



```

day04 - demo05/src/com/sunbeam/Program05.java - Spring Tool Suite 4
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Program05.java x
1 package com.sunbeam;
2
3 public class Program05 {
4 public static void main(String[] args) {
5 int[] arr1 = new int[5];
6
7 int[] arr2 = new int[] { 11, 22, 33, 44 };
8
9 int[] arr = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };
10
11 for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
12 System.out.println(arr[i]);
13 }
14 }
15
16

```



Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X  
<terminated> Program05 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.core\jre\full\win32\x86\_64\_17.0.3.v20220515-1416\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Feb 1, 2024, 12:58:05 PM – 12:58:06 PM) [pid: 16164]

```

10
20 Checking array bounds is
30 responsibility of JVM.
40 If invalid index accessed,
50 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:

```

**arr[i]**  
- access ith element  
from array  
0 to length-1

for(int num : arr)  
 sysout(num);  
array eles can be accessed using  
for each loop.

day04 - demo05/src/com/sunbeam/Program05.java - Spring Tool Suite 4

```

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Program05.java X
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int[] arr1 = new int[5];
 int[] arr2 = new int[] { 11, 22, 33, 44 };
 int[] arr = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };
 for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
 System.out.println(arr[i]);
 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

 double[] array = new double[3];
 System.out.println("Enter array elements: ");
 for(int i=0; i<array.length; i++)
 array[i] = sc.nextDouble();

 double sum = Program05.arraySum(array);
 System.out.println("Sum : " + sum);
}
public static double arraySum(double[] arr) {
 double total = 0.0;
 for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)
 total = total + arr[i];
 return total;
}

```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X  
<terminated> Program05 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org

```

10
20
30
40
50
Enter array elements:
1.1
3.3
5.5
Sum : 9.9

```