

```
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();

```

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) |

## packages = Modularity

package project;

package list;

```
class Node {  
    ...  
}  
public class List {  
    ...  
}
```

package tree;

```
class Node {  
    ...  
}  
public class Tree {  
    ...  
}
```

package main;

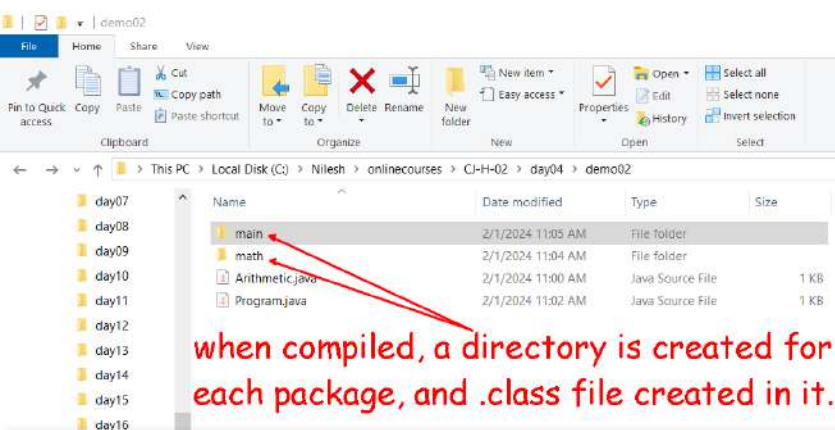
```
import project.list.*;  
import project.tree.*;  
class Main {  
    main() {  
        ... Tree t = ...;  
        ... List l = ...;  
    }  
}
```

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

packages -- avoids name clashing/conflict.

when compiled, a directory is created for each package.

```
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  
22   used to store reference of current/calling instance
```



```
Arithmetic.java - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
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);
    }
}
```

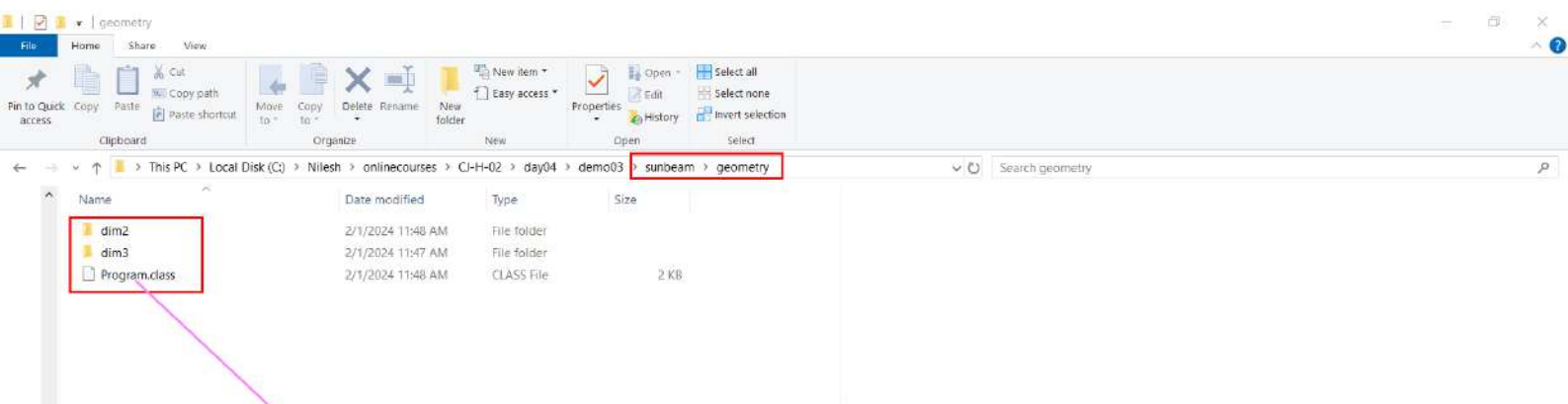
```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> javac -d . Arithmetic.java
PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> javac -d . Program.java
PS C:\Nilesch\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo02> java Program
Error: Could not find or load main class Program
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: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

```
Program.java - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
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);
    }
}
```

Conventionally pkg name  
written in small case.





```
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>javac -d . Box.java
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>javac -d . Cylinder.java
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>javac -d . Circle.java
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>javac -d . Program.java
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>java sunbeam.geometry.Program
Circle area: 153.958
Cylinder volume: 219.94
Box volume: 105.0
C:\Nilesh\onlinecourses\CJ-H-02\day04\demo03>
```

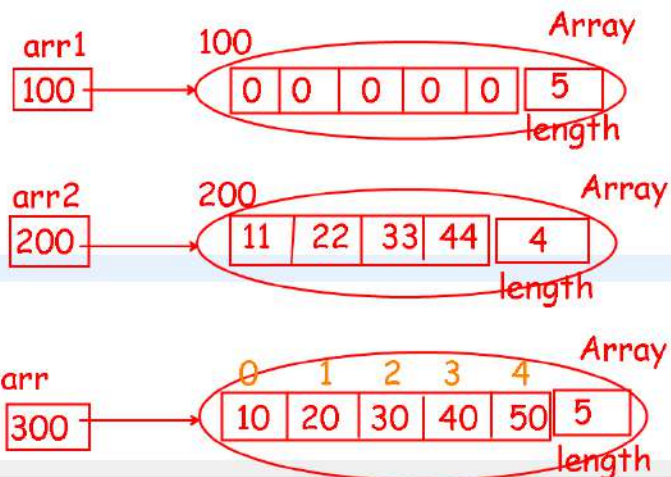
Select a file to preview.





Program05.java

```
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  
terminated: Program05 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.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 Checking array bounds is responsibility of JVM.  
20 If invalid index accessed, **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException**.  
30  
40  
50

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.

Program05.java

```

6  public static void main(String[] args) {
7      int[] arr1 = new int[5];
8
9      int[] arr2 = new int[] { 11, 22, 33, 44 };
10
11     int[] arr = { 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 };
12
13     for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
14         System.out.println(arr[i]);
15
16     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
17
18     double[] array = new double[3];
19     System.out.println("Enter array elements: ");
20     for(int i=0; i<array.length; i++)
21         array[i] = sc.nextDouble();
22
23     double sum = Program05.arraySum(array);
24
25     System.out.println("Sum : " + sum);
26 }
27 public static double arraySum(double[] arr) {
28     double total = 0.0;
29     for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)
30         total = total + arr[i];
31     return total;
32 }

```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console

<terminated> Program05 [Java Application] C:\Nilesh\setup\sts-4.15.1.RELEASE\plugins\o

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

array

100

0 1 2

1.1 3.3 5.5 3

length

100

arr

100