

java

Personal notes



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# Java lesson 1

Public class welcome

ACCESS MODIFIER KEYWORD CLASS NAME

* Sum; variable
* Sum(); function

Function Header

* Return type
* access specifier
* function name
* Parameter list

The main method of the code is strict it can’t be changed.

Once you insert a class and make it the main method the rest of the public function header will appear automatically.

# Addition file

* System.out.prinbt(””)
* System.out.println()
* System.out.printlnf() -Format specifier
* Object,nextInt gets the data from the user. This comes from the Scanner import class

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

* The new keyword creates an object.
* This whole line is called instantiate a Scanner object
* Using the input keyword we can use the methods in the scanner class
* Input is an instance of the class scanner
* Dot operator is how we call the object

# OOP

* Class use to create objects that posses the attributes and behavious defined in the class
* Method defines the program statement that actually performs a task
* A objects attributes define its properties, they are instance variables in class definition
* Instance variables are specific to an object, specified when the object is created
* Classes encapsulate (i.e. wrap) attributes and methods into objects
* Implementation details are hidden within the objects themselves. Information hiding is crucial to good software engineering

## Class notes

* The class that defines the main method is called the driver
* Instanve variable must be declared on the top of the class outside
* By declaring a variable inside a class it should be declared using the private access modifier
* For every private variable to access it we use
* Set method: modify and get method: read