

- Classes are templates that define objects of the same type.
- A Java class uses:
 - variables to define data fields and
 - methods to define behaviors
- A class provides a special type of methods called constructors which are invoked to construct objects from the class

Classes

```
class Circle {  
    /** The radius of this circle */  
    private double radius = 1.0;  
  
    /** Construct a circle object */  
    public Circle() {  
    }  
    /** Construct a circle object */  
    public Circle(double newRadius)  
    {  
        radius = newRadius;  
    }  
    /** Return the area of this circle  
    */  
    public double getArea() {  
        return radius * radius * 3.14159;  
    }  
}
```

Data field

Constructors

Method



Classes

```
public class TestCircle {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Circle c1 = new Circle();  
        Circle c2 = new Circle(5.0);  
        System.out.println( c1.getArea() );  
        System.out.println( c2.getArea() );  
        System.out.println( c1.radius );  
        System.out.println( c2.radius );  
    }  
}
```



Constructors

- Constructors must have the same name as the class itself.
- Constructors do not have a return type—not even void.
- Constructors are invoked using the new operator when an object is created – they initialize objects to reference

variables:

```
ClassName o = new ClassName();
```

- Example:

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);
```

- A class may be declared without constructors: a no-arg default constructor with an empty body is implicitly declared in the class



Accessing Objects

- Referencing the object's data:
 `objectRefVar.data`
 - Example: `myCircle.radius`
- Invoking the object's method:
 `objectRefVar.methodName(arguments)`
- Example: `myCircle.getArea()`



Using classes

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);
```

```
SCircle yourCircle = new Circle();
```

```
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```

Declare myCircle

myCircle

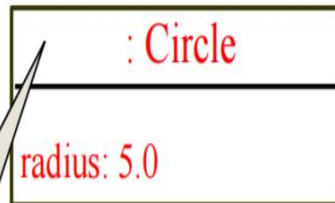
null value



Using classes

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);  
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();  
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```

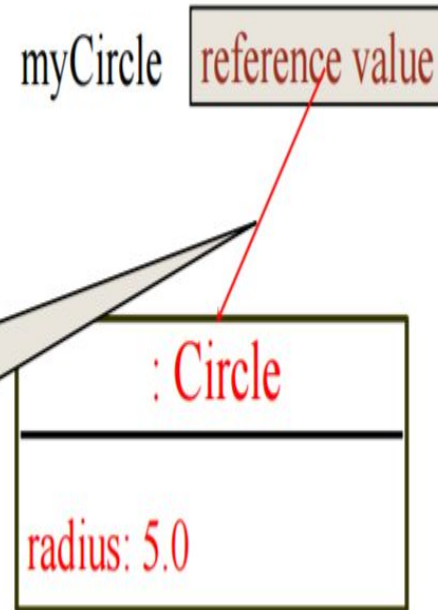
myCircle null value



Create a circle

Using classes

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0;);  
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();  
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```





Using classes

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);  
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();  
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```

myCircle

reference value

: Circle

radius: 5.0

yourCircle

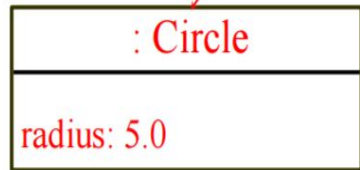
null value

Declare yourCircle

Using classes

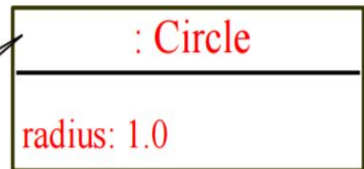
```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```

myCircle reference value



yourCircle null value

Create a new
Circle object

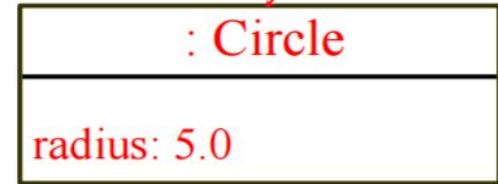


Using classes

);

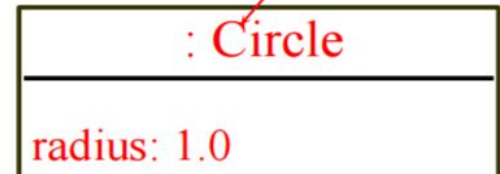
```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```

myCircle reference value



yourCircle reference value

Assign object reference
to yourCircle

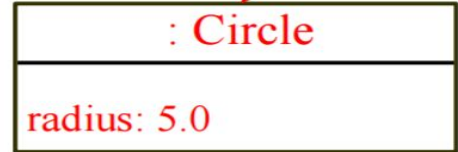


Using classes

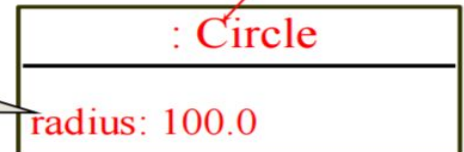
```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);  
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();  
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```



myCircle reference value



yourCircle reference value



Change radius in
yourCircle