



# Examples



Week 11

# 기본타입 인자 전달 (인자의 값을 매개변수에 복사)

---

```
public class ValuePassing
{
    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        int n = 10;

        increase( n );

        System.out.println( n );
    }

    static void increase( int m )
    {
        m = m + 1;
    }
}
```



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# 객체 인자 전달 (레퍼런스를 매개변수에 복사)

---

```
public class ReferencePassing
{
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        Circle pizza = new Circle( 10 );
        increase( pizza );
        System.out.println( pizza.radius );
    }

    static void increase( Circle m ) {
        m.radius++;
    }
}

class Circle
{
    int radius;
    public Circle( int r ) { radius = r; }
    double getArea() { return 3.14*radius*radius; }
}
```

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# 배열 인자 전달 (레퍼런스를 매개변수에 복사)

---

```
public class ArrayPassing
{
    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

        increase( a );

        for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
            System.out.print( a[i] + " " );
    }

    static void increase( int[] array )
    {
        for( int i = 0; i < array.length; i++ )
            array[i]++;
    }
}
```

2 3 4 5 6

# 배열 인자 전달 (레퍼런스를 매개변수에 복사)

```
public class ArrayParameterEx
{
    static void replaceSpace(char a[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
            if (a[i] == ' ')
                a[i] = ',';
    }
    static void printCharArray(char a[]) {
        for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
            System.out.print(a[i]);
        System.out.println();
    }
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        char c[] = {'T','h','i','s',' ','i','s',' ','a',' ','p','e','n','c','i','l','.'};

        printCharArray(c);
        replaceSpace(c);
        printCharArray(c);
    }
}
```

This is a pencil.  
This,is,a,pencil.

# 메소드 오버로딩 (매개변수 개수와 타입으로 구분)

---

```
public class MethodSample
{
    public int getSum(int i, int j) { return i + j; }
    public int getSum(int i, int j , int k) { return i + j + k; }
    public double getSum(double i, double j) { return i + j; }

    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        MethodSample a = new MethodSample();
        System.out.println( a.getSum( 1, 2 ) );
        System.out.println( a.getSum( 1, 2, 3 ) );
        System.out.println( a.getSum( 1.1, 2.2 ) );
    }
}
```

```
3
6
3.3000000000000003
```

# 접근지정자 (private 멤버는 외부에서 접근 불가)

---

```
class Sample {  
    public int a;  
    private int b;  
    int c;  
}  
  
public class AccessEx {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Sample aClass = new Sample();  
        aClass.a = 10;  
        aClass.b = 10;  
        aClass.c = 10;  
    }  
}
```

```
$ javac AccessEx.java  
AccessEx.java:11: error: b has private access in Sample  
        aClass.b = 10;  
                ^  
1 error
```

# TimeTest.java

---

```
class Time
{
    private int hour;
    private int minute;
    private int second;

    public Time() {
        this( 0, 0, 0 );
    }

    public Time(int h) {
        this(h, 0, 0);
    }

    public Time(int h, int m) {
        this(h, m, 0);
    }
}
```



# TimeTest.java

---

```
public Time(int h, int m, int s) {
    hour = ( h >= 0 && h < 24) ? h : 0 );
    minute = ( (m >= 0 && m < 60) ? m : 0 );
    second = ( (s >= 0 && s < 60) ? s : 0 );
}

public Time(Time t) {
    this(t.hour, t.minute, t.second);
}

public String toString()    {
    return hour + ":" + minute + ":" + second;
}
}
```

# TimeTest.java

---

```
public class TimeTest
{
    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        Time t1 = new Time();
        Time t2 = new Time(2);
        Time t3 = new Time(21, 45);
        Time t4 = new Time(8, 20, 25);
        Time t5 = new Time(27, 39, 82);
        Time t6 = new Time(t4);

        System.out.println( t1 );
        System.out.println( t2 );
        System.out.println( t3 );
        System.out.println( t4 );
        System.out.println( t5 );
        System.out.println( t6 );
    }
}
```

```
0:0:0
2:0:0
21:45:0
8:20:25
0:39:0
8:20:25
```

# toString()

---

- ▶ 객체를 문자열로 표현하는 메소드
  - ▶ toString이라는 이름이 약속되어 있음

```
public String toString()    {  
    return hour + ":" + minute + ":" + second;  
}
```

- ▶ 문자열이 필요한 자리에 객체가 오면, 그 객체의 toString() 메소드가 자동으로 호출됨

```
System.out.println( t1 );  
→  
System.out.println( t1.toString() );
```



# DateTest.java

---

```
class Date
{
    private int month;
    private int day;
    private int year;

    public Date( int month, int day, int year )
    {
        this.month = checkMonth( month);
        this.year = year;
        this.day = checkDay( day );
    }

    private int checkMonth( int testMonth )
    {
        if ( testMonth >= 1 && testMonth <= 12 )
            return testMonth;
        else
            return 1; // for invalid testMonth
    }
}
```

# DateTest.java

---

```
private int checkDay( int testDay )
{
    int[] daysPerMonth =
    { 0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };

    if ( testDay > 0 && testDay <= daysPerMonth[ month ] )
        return testDay;
    if ( month==2 && testDay==29 &&
        (year%400 == 0 || (year%4 == 0 && year%100 != 0)) )
        return testDay;
    return 1; // for invalid testDay
}

public String toString()
{
    return month + "/" + day + "/" + year;
}
}
```

# DateTest.java

---

```
public class DateTest
{
    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        Date date1 = new Date( 3, 1, 2018 );
        Date date2 = new Date( 2, 28, 2022 );

        System.out.println( "Entrance date: " + date1 );
        System.out.println( "Graduation date: " + date2 );
    }
}
```

```
Entrance date: 3/1/2018
Graduation date: 2/28/2022
```

## 문제) Date 클래스에 increase() 구현

---

- ▶ DateTest.java의 Date 클래스에 아래 메소드를 추가하시오.

```
public void increase () {  
    // 날짜를 하루 증가시킨다  
    // 월 또는 연도가 바뀌면 적절히 처리한다.  
    // 윤년인 경우에 적절히 처리한다.  
}
```

- ▶ main() 메소드를 아래와 같이 수정하여 확인한다.

```
Date date2 = new Date( 1, 1, 2020 );  
System.out.println( "date2: " + date2 );  
for( int i = 0; i < 800; i++ ) {  
    date2.increase();  
    System.out.println( date2 );  
}
```

