Notes on Enum in Java

- Definition:
 - enum (enumeration) is a special data type introduced in Java 5 to define a set of ${\bf named}$ constants.
- · Declaration Syntax:

```
enum Status{ 5 usages new*

// named constants
Running( message: "Wait little..") , Faild( message: "Try again..") , Pending( message: "Loading..") , Success( message: "Done") ;

// fields
String message ; 2 usages

// constructor
Status(String message){ 8 usages new*
    this.message = message ;
}
```

- Key Features:
 - 1. Enums are type-safe (you can't assign values outside the defined constants).
 - 2. Every constant is an object of the enum type.
 - 3. Enums are implicitly public static final.
 - 4. Can be used directly in switch-case statements.
 - 5. Enums can have fields, constructors and methods (like classes).
 - 6. They cannot be extended but can implement interfaces.
 - 7. Default toString() returns the constant's name.
- Notes:
 - o Named constants are in order known as ordinal
 - // ordinals
 System.out.println(s.ordinal());
 - Pending 2
 - o Switch can be used to access enum more effectively than if-else ladder
 - Here switch knows that s is a Status enum type thus there is no extra need for Status.Running

```
// accessing with switch
switch (s){
    case Running -> {
        System.out.println("getting data...");
        break;
}
case Faild -> {
        System.out.println("sorry! try again.");
        break;
}
case Pending -> {
        System.out.println("sending request.");
}
default -> {
        System.out.println("Done");
}
```

- o Every enum is class extended from Enum class itself
- $\circ\quad$ In result , it provide methods like values() , ordinal() defined in Enum class

```
// accessing all named const
Status[] service = Status.values();

for (Status i : service){
    System.out.println(i + " : " + i.message);
}
```

```
Running : Wait little..
Faild : Try again..
Pending : Loading..
Success : Done
```