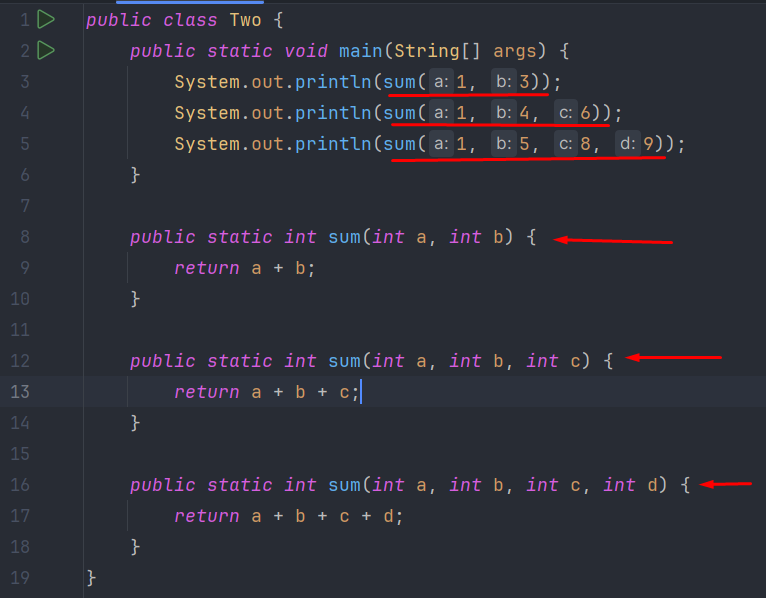
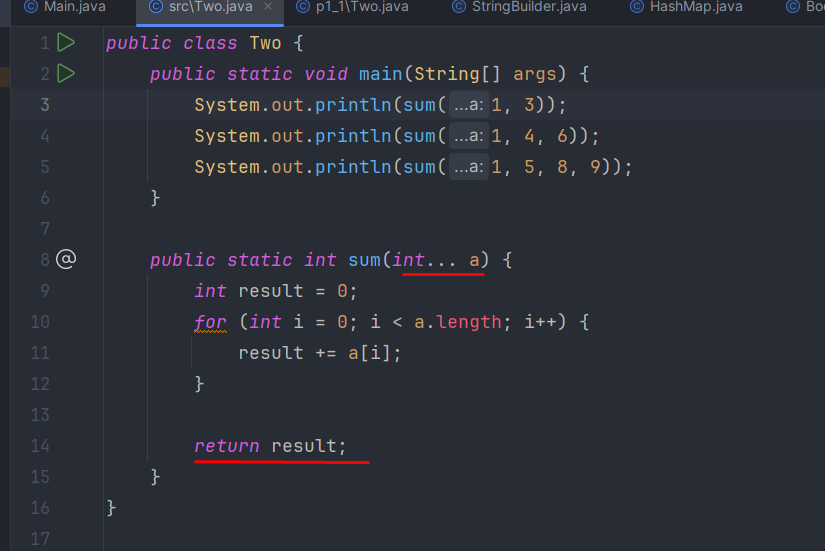
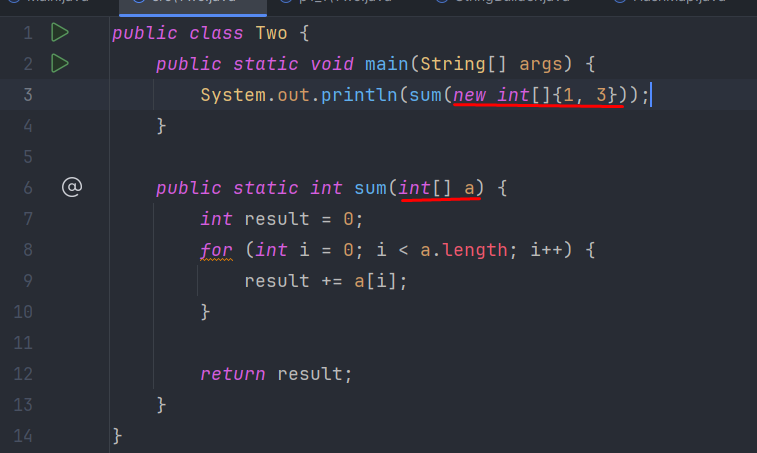
Keling **varargs** ni ko’rishdan oldin bir misol ko’raylik. Pastda bizda 3 ta **sum()** m. bor bo’lib, har birini argumentiga har xil argumentlar berib yuborilgan. E’tibor bersangiz bu argumentlar ko’paygan sari, methodimiz ko’rinishi qo’pollashib boraveradi:



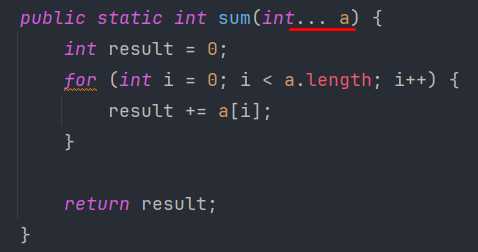
Shuning uchun bunday holatlardan qutulish uchun, **varargs** degan sintaksis kiritilgan. E’tibor bersangiz biz bor yog’i bitta method yozdik va uni argumentiga **int …a** deb **varargs** ni e’lon qildik. Endi qancha qiymat bersak ham bu methodga farqi yo’q qabul qilaveradi. Juda qulay:



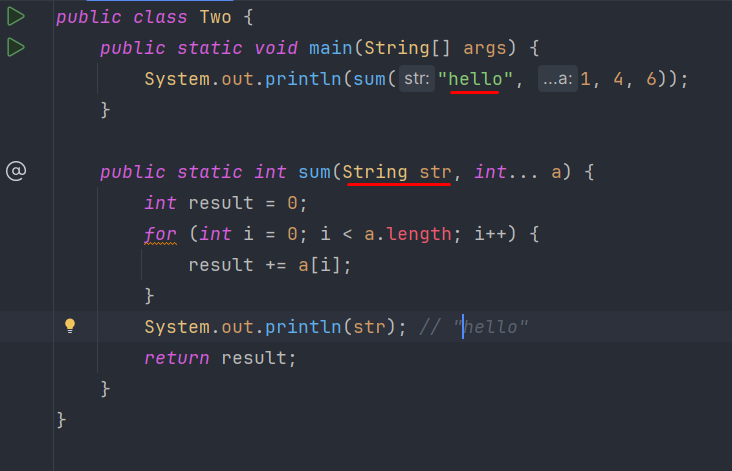
Aslida massiv berib yuborsak ham bo’lar edi, pastdagi kabi, lekin **varargs** ancha qulayroq:



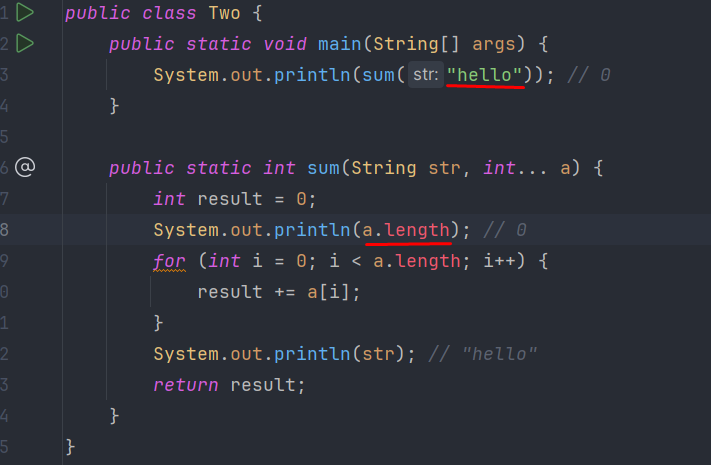
**Varargs** dagi **a** o’zgaruvchimiz massiv hisoblanadi:



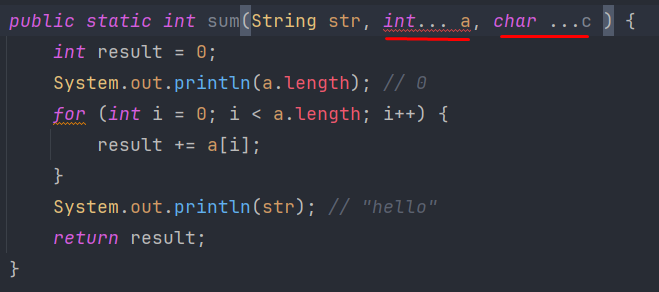
Varargs dan tashqari istasak boshqa qiymat berishimiz mumkin, masalan string qiymat. Bunda faqat bir narsani unutmaslik kerakki, varargs har doim eng oxirida yozilishi shart, aks holda xatolik beradi:



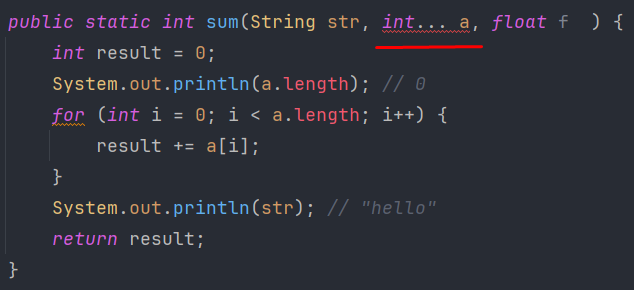
Agar istasak varargs ga qiymat bermasligimiz ham mumkin, ya’ni qiymat bermay qoldirishimiz ham mumkin, xatolik bermaydi.



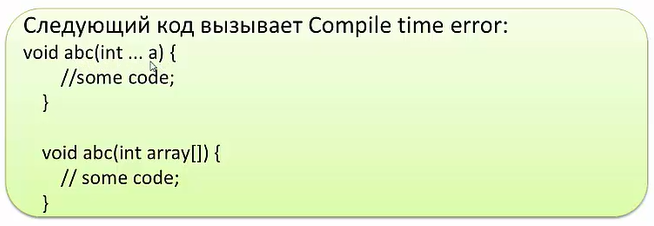
Varargs lar soni doim bitta bo’lishi kerak, aks holda xatolik beradi:



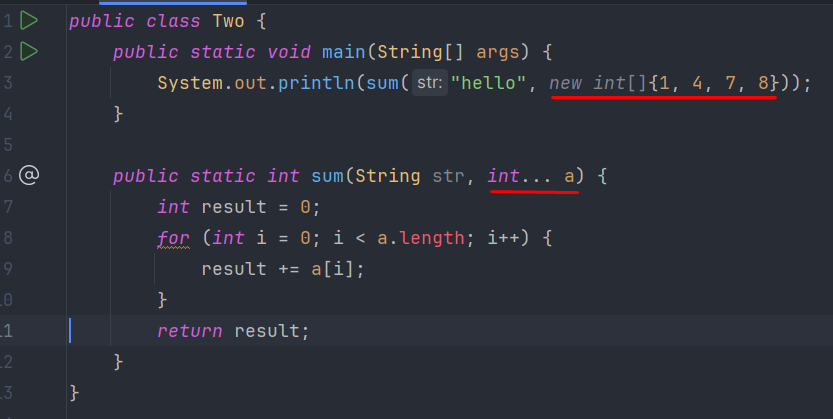
Varargs doim eng oxirida yozilishi shart aks holda xatolik beradi:



Pastdagi 2 ta abc() methodlar yozilgan bo’lib, bu ifodalar xatolik beradi. Sababi varargs **(int …a)**ham oxirida **int a[]** ga aylanadi. Natijada 2 la methodda ham argumenti int type li massiv(**int a[]**) bo’lib qoladi. **Overloading** qoidasiga bu esa ziddir:



Varargs oxiri baribir massiv bo’lgani uchun, istasak biz massiv(**new int[]{1,4,7,8}**)ni **varargs** ga berishimiz mumkin:



Varargs massiv bo’lgani uchun va object hisoblangani uchun, unga biz null ni berib yuborishimiz mumkin. Bunday holatda compile timeda xatolik bermaydi, aksincha runtime da xatolik beradi:

