Array variable has to be declared before hand. Example: long[ ] phoneList = new long[10]

Arrays are objects & types are declared. Size of the array goes in the brackets.

Declaration, creation, and assignment

String[ ] students = { “Kenny”, “Rauf”, ”Emeka”};

This statement is allowed as long as you are assigning you don’t have to use new.

\*Reference data type is:

\*Constructor calls to pass values…

Helper method is only needed to help other methods within the class it is for only private.

Most methods will be public.

Static method cannot deal with instance variables.

Helper method for search an Id array:

Private int findStudent(int id)

{

for(int i=0, i<this.filledElements; i++)

{

if(id=

}

}

Utility Method= means it cant be used by other methods.

In a static method you just use a class before the . to call the method

If variable are all shared they will be static, you also have instance and local vairables for the **homework**.

Constructor deals with how many particular objects.

Use helper method if it seems like it will work, (at least 2 methods need to be helper which is private).

Declaring named constants at the top of the class. (final int) would be a constant.

**Arrays**

Two-dimensional array requires a set of curly braces. Commas will be between the rows and to the columns.

Pg 44 on slides shows a constructor, the first part of the program is on 43. Passed in values to instance variables.

You have two public classes on the example and the first one is the main while second deals with the time of flights and input flight.

Return multiple values with object this is instead of trying to use return in a function.

**Appendix 5** for style.

Math random class is ok to use for homework.

Set is for changing the value in an arraylist.

**Chapter 10 Slide….24(progress)**

**Chapter 12…**

For the primary data types you are looking at the precision and storage bit value

BigInteger and BigDecimal are part of java.util package.

Aggregation-Can have multiple class owners(it is not filled in on diagram)

Composition-Has one class owner(it is filled in diamond)

If it is aggregation you will have a separate variable. Composition you can have an anonymous object.

Creating a more specific class that **inherits** a previous class data and methods of an existing class.

Class at the top(of a group) is superclass and the bottom class is the subclass. Arrow informs you that it is a superclass. A class can be both superclass and subclass. Hollow arrow points to the superclass

Also referred to as Parent -> Child, Base -> Derived.

Dynamic Binding-(look it up)

Method call of an object will have to be defined otherwise you will get a compilation error.

Know what a cast operator is.

Abstract Access Modifier

Protected Access Modifier- Like Public and Private, it can be accessed within the class or any subclass of the modifier.

**Try and Catch Blocks**- Primarily used for validations such as input validation of user.