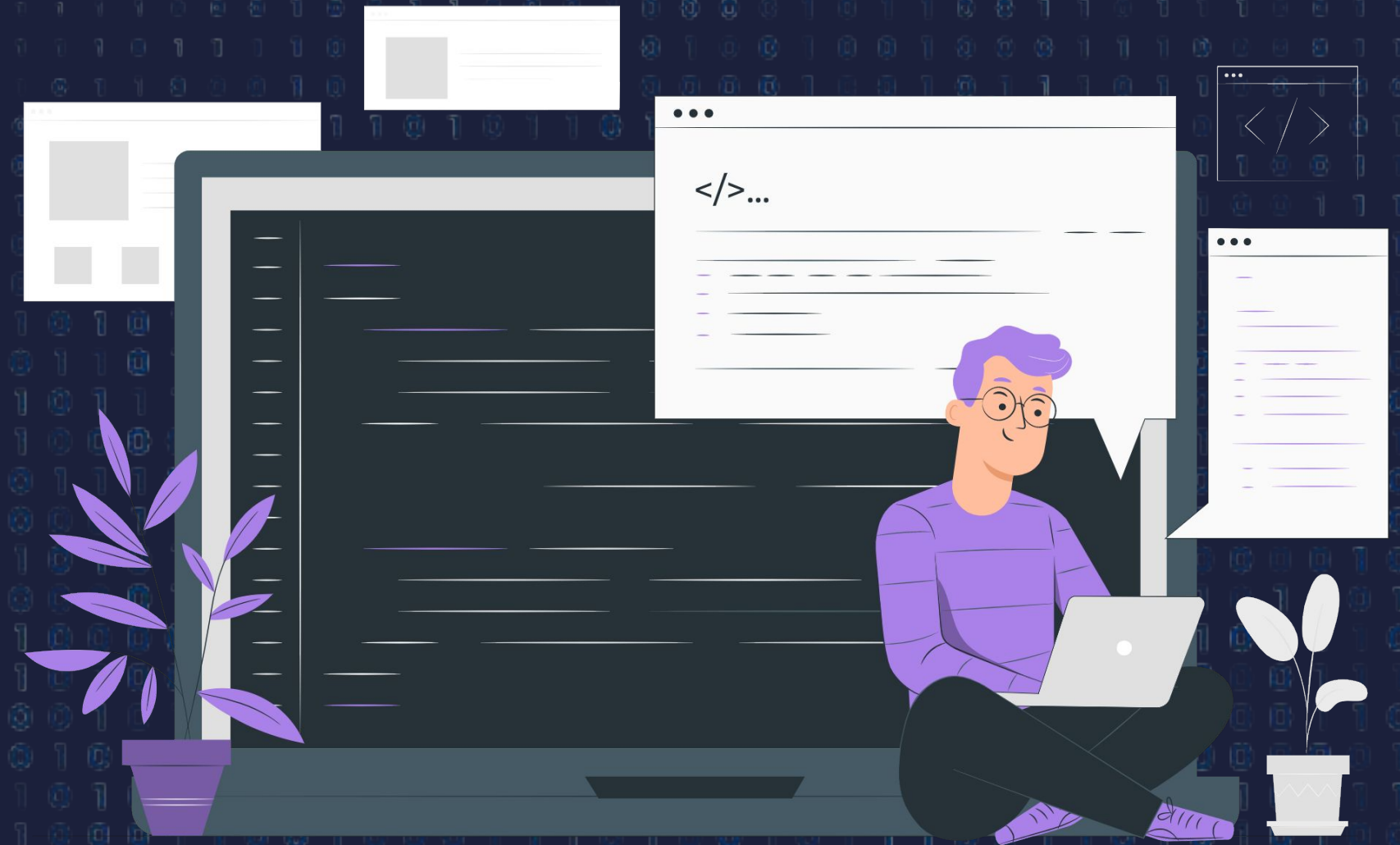


# OOPS in Java



# User defined data type

int , float , double , char , String ,

Cars  
↓  
Type

Class → 12<sup>th</sup>-D → 50 students

↓

Roll No.

12<sup>th</sup> Percentage

Name

Height

Common  
Properties



# User defined data type

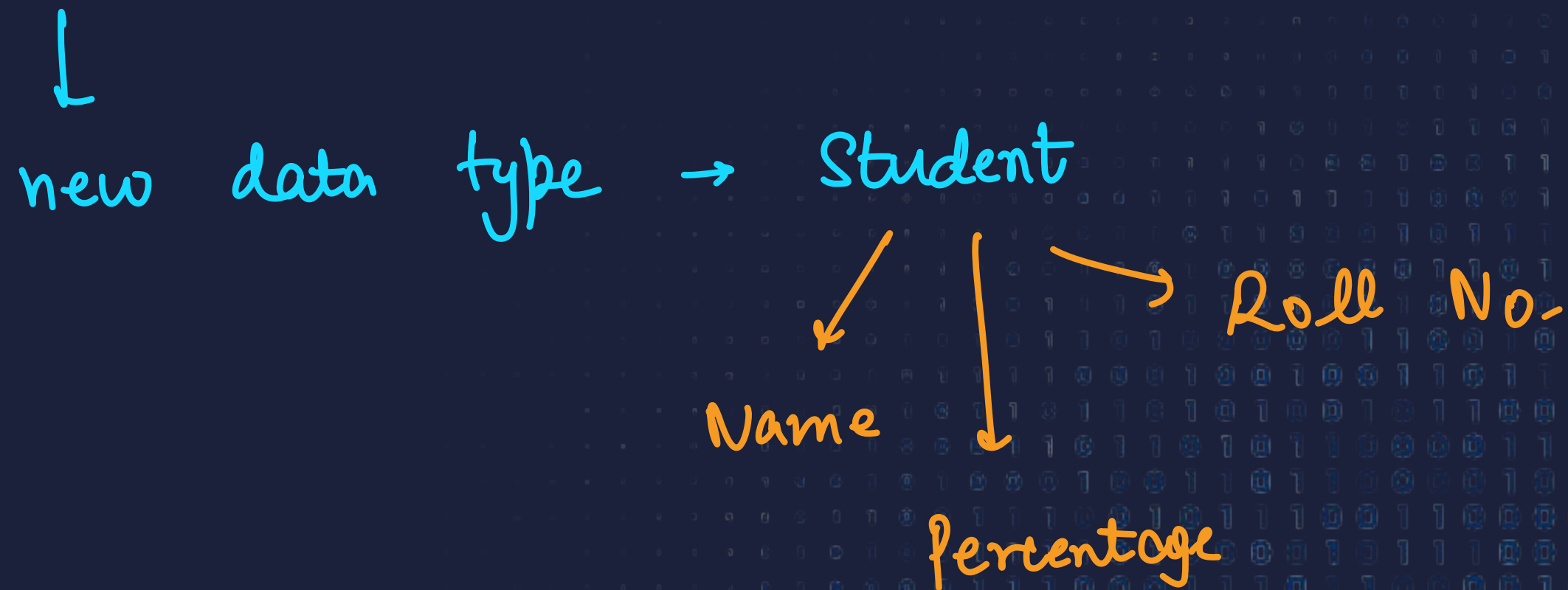
50 students

Name → String arr[50]

Roll No. → int brr[50]

Percentage → double crr[50]

# Classes – creation





```
public static class Student{
    1 usage
    String name;
    1 usage
    int rno;
    2 usages
    double percent;
}
```

→ data  
type  
creation

name	rno	percent
"Raghav"	76	92.5

x

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

    Student x = new Student();
    x.name = "Raghav";
    x.rno = 76;
    x.percent = 92.5;
    System.out.println(x.percent + 8);
}
```

# Objects – creation ✓

Class Name    object name    =    new    (Class Name ());

Student s1    =    new    Student();



Alto, WagonR, Swift → Maruti Cars

- Objects are real life entities

- Classes are blueprints



# State True or False

- ✓ 1) OOPS refer to using objects in programming.
- ✓ 2) Class is user defined blueprint through which objects are created.
- 3) Objects of same class have different properties / attributes. ✗
- ✓ 4) Objects are instance of class.

# Array v/s Class → user defined data type



similar datatypes ko store → multiple

ek esa object create karna ho → multiple attributes



# Scanner class yaad hai?

## Passing class to functions :

- We have to declare the class outside main.
- Classes are passed by reference  
↓  
User defined data type



# Class in different file.



but same package ..

- Diff. package me class banai to ?

## Default Values :

```
public class Student {
```

```
    int rno;
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    double percent;
```

```
}
```

s1 → create

name	rno	percent
null	0	0.0

s1



# Access Modifiers

- 1) **Public** – all packages
- 2) **Private** – same class
- 3) **Default** – same package

# Getters and Setters



functions of a class

private ,



changes



access

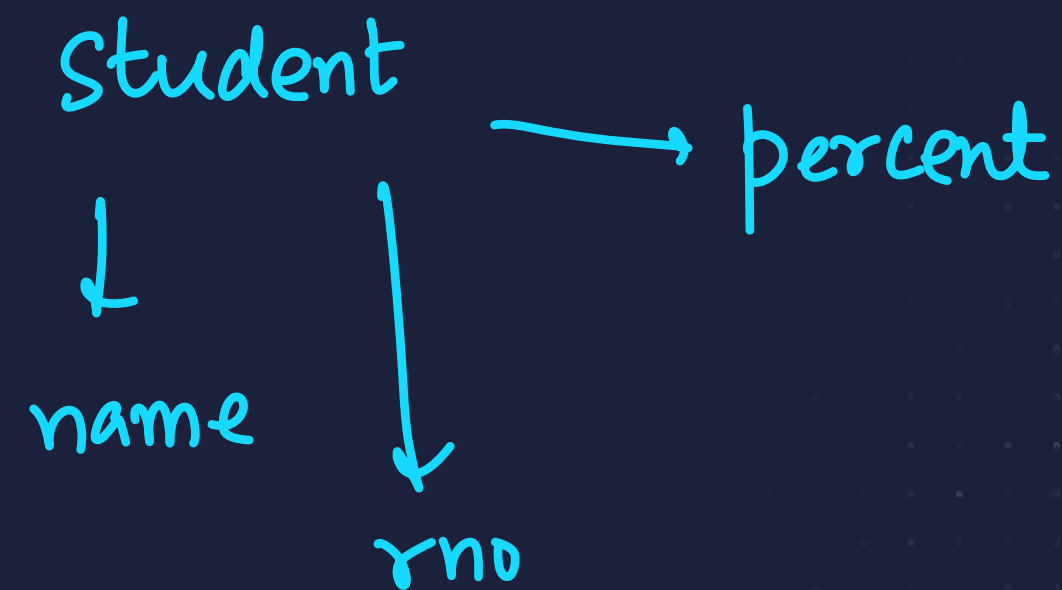


# "this" keyword

```
private int rno;
```

```
public void setRno(int rno){  
    this.rno = rno;  
}
```

# What is a Constructor?



```
Student s1 = new Student("Raghav", 76, 92.1);
```



# What is final keyword ?



*attribute*

# What is static keyword?

```
class Student {
```

```
    int rno;
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    double percent;
```

```
    int number of Students;
```

```
}
```

Student s1 = new . . . .



Student s2,

s3



s3

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
✓ Student s1 = new Student( name: "raghav", rno: 76, percent: 88.6);
```

```
✓ System.out.println(s1.numberOfStudents);
```

```
✓ Student s2 = new Student( name: "Rahul", rno: 67, percent: 98.3);
```

```
✓ System.out.println(s2.numberOfStudents);
```

```
✓ Student s3 = new Student( name: "Rohan", rno: 99, percent: 91.3);
```

```
✓ System.out.println(s3.numberOfStudents);
```

static int no of Students;

Output

- 1
- 2
- 3

3

number of Students

rno Name per

s1

76	Raghav	88.6
----	--------	------

rno name per

s2

67	Rahul	98.3
----	-------	------

rno name percent

s3

94	Rohan	91.3
----	-------	------



# static functions



Used if we want to access a function in the class  
Through just classname . function.

**Ques : Make Fraction class.**

$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 + 7 \cdot 7}{7 \cdot 3}$$

class Fraction{

int num;

int den;

}

f3 = add(f1, f2);

sub(f1, f2)

simplify();

$$\frac{7}{21} = \frac{1}{3}$$



Ques : Make Fraction class.

$$\frac{14}{21} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

↓

$$21 \% 14 == 0 \quad \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7}{3}}_{f1} + \boxed{\frac{3}{7}}_{f2} = \frac{7 \times 7 + 3 \times 3}{3 \times 7}_{f3}$$

$$\frac{35}{28} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4}$$

Fraction f1,

f2

add2(f1, f2)

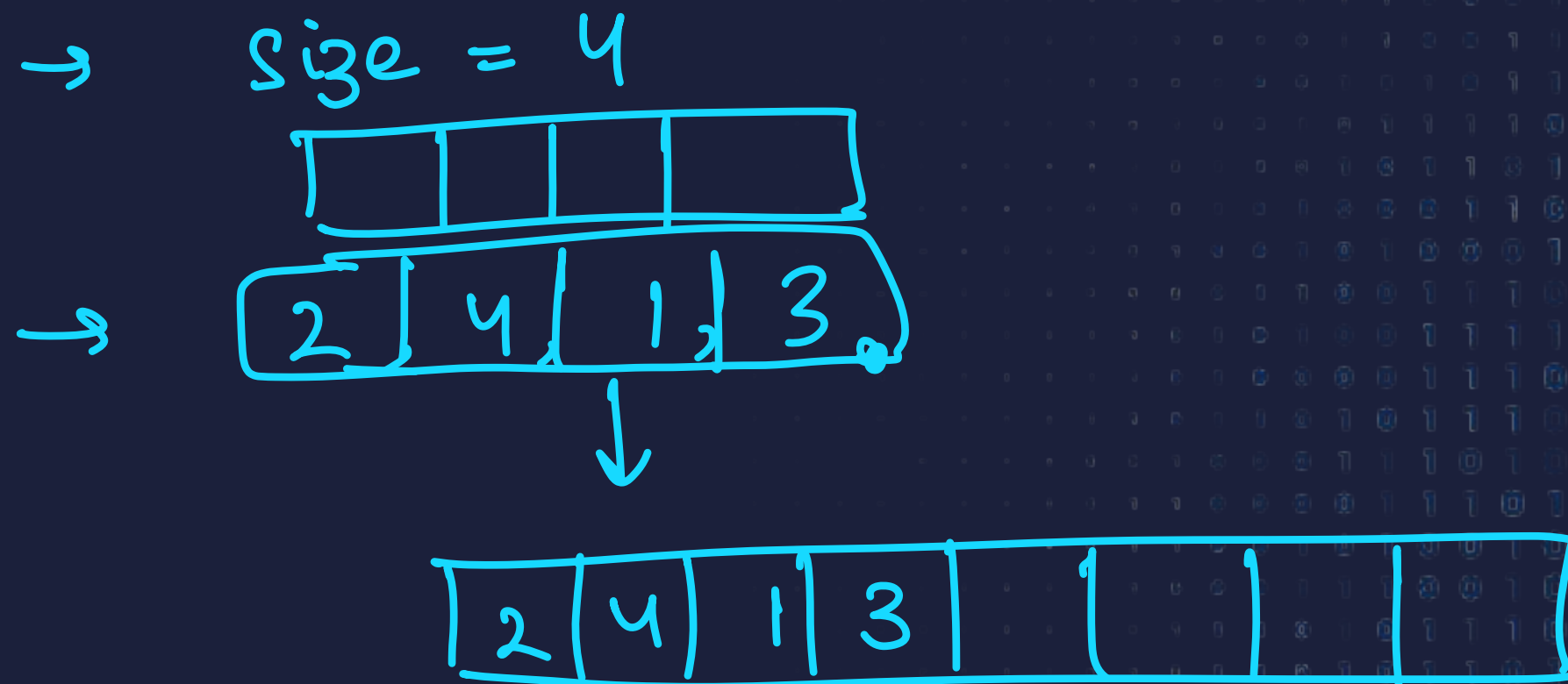
↓  
f3



# Ques : Make your own ArrayList.



Dynamic Array



`arr.add()`

`arr.get()`



▶ THANK YOU ◀



Maza Angarya