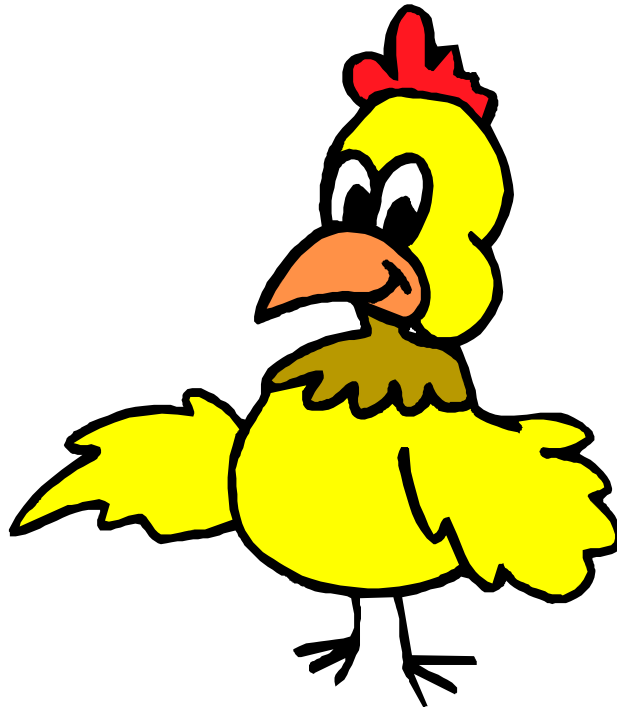


# OOP

## Methods

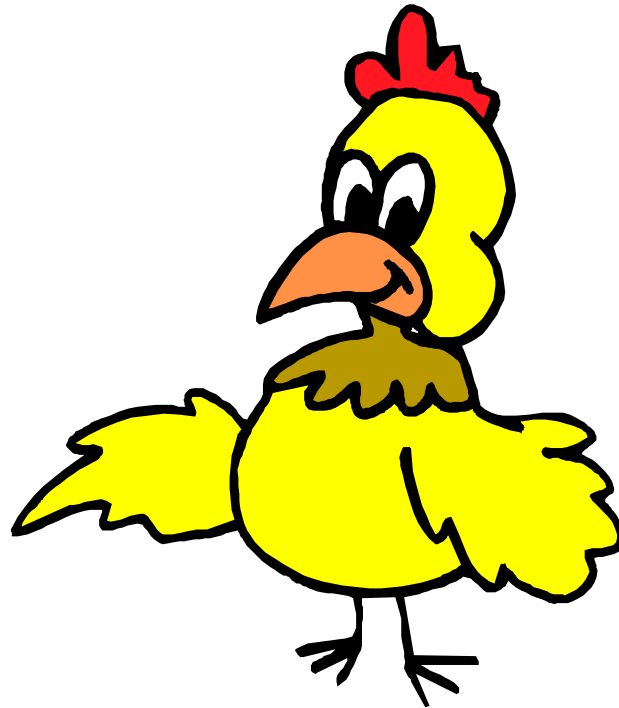
## Parameters

# Objects



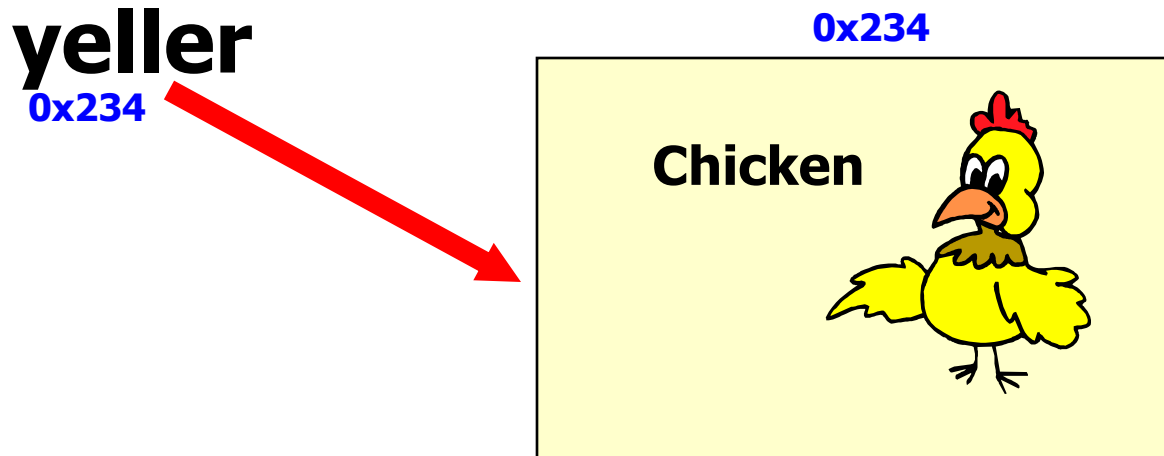
# Object Instantiation

**Chicken yeller = new Chicken();**



# Object Instantiation

```
Chicken yeller = new Chicken();
```



**yeller is a reference variable that refers to a Chicken object.**

# Methods

# What is a method?

**A method is a storage location for related program statements. When called, a method usually performs a specific task.**

**System.out.println( )**

# What methods have we used?

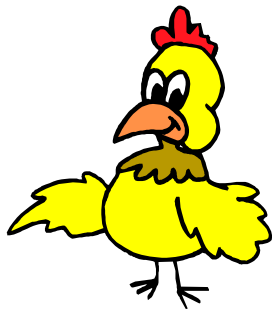
**dude.goHome()**

**keyboard.nextInt()**

**System.out.println()**

# methods

```
public void speak()  
{  
    out.println("cluck-cluck");  
}
```



**OUTPUT**  
cluck-cluck



# methods

access

return type

name

params

code

```
public          void          speak(    )  
{  
    System.out.println("cluck-cluck");  
}
```

# What does public mean?

**All members with public access can be accessed or modified inside and outside of the class where they are defined.**

# chicken

```
public class Chicken
{
    public void speak()
    {
        out.println("cluck-cluck");
    }
}
```

## OUTPUT

```
cluck-cluck
cluck-cluck
cluck-cluck
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Chicken red = new Chicken();
    red.speak();
    red.speak();
    red.speak();
}
}
```

# Open chicken.java

# turkey

```
public class Turkey
{
    public void speak()
    {
        out.println("gobble-gobble");
    }

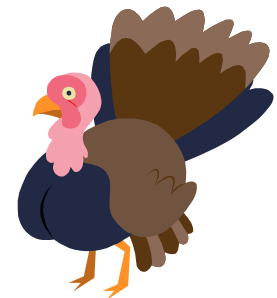
    public void sayName()
    {
        out.println("big bird");
    }
}
```

**//code in the main of another class**

```
Turkey bird = new Turkey();
bird.speak();
bird.sayName();
bird.speak();
bird.sayName();
bird.speak();
```

## OUTPUT

```
gobble-gobble
big bird
gobble-gobble
big bird
gobble-gobble
```



# turkey

```
public class Turkey
{
    public void speak()
    {
        out.println("gobble-gobble");
    }

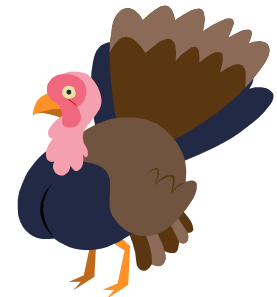
    public void sayName()
    {
        out.println("big bird");
        speak();
    }
}
```

## OUTPUT

```
gobble-gobble
big bird
gobble-gobble
gobble-gobble
big bird
gobble-gobble
gobble-gobble
```

//code in the main of another class

```
Turkey bird = new Turkey();
bird.speak();
bird.sayName();
bird.speak();
bird.sayName();
bird.speak();
```



**Open**  
**turkey.java**  
**turkeyrunner.java**

**Start work  
on the labs**



# Constructors and Graphics methods

# Constructors

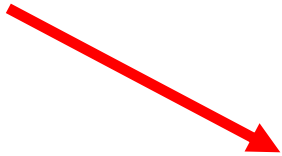
**Constructors always have the same name as the class.**

**GraphOne test = new GraphOne();**

**Monster rob = new Monster();**

# Constructors

reference variable



```
Scanner keyboard =  
    new Scanner(System.in);
```



object instantiation / constructor call

# Constructors

```
public class GraphicsRunner extends JFrame  
{
```

```
    private static final int WIDTH = 640;  
    private static final int HEIGHT = 480;
```

```
    public GraphicsRunner()  
    {
```

the constructor



```
        setSize(WIDTH,HEIGHT);  
        getContentPane().add( new Circles() );  
        setVisible(true);  
    }
```

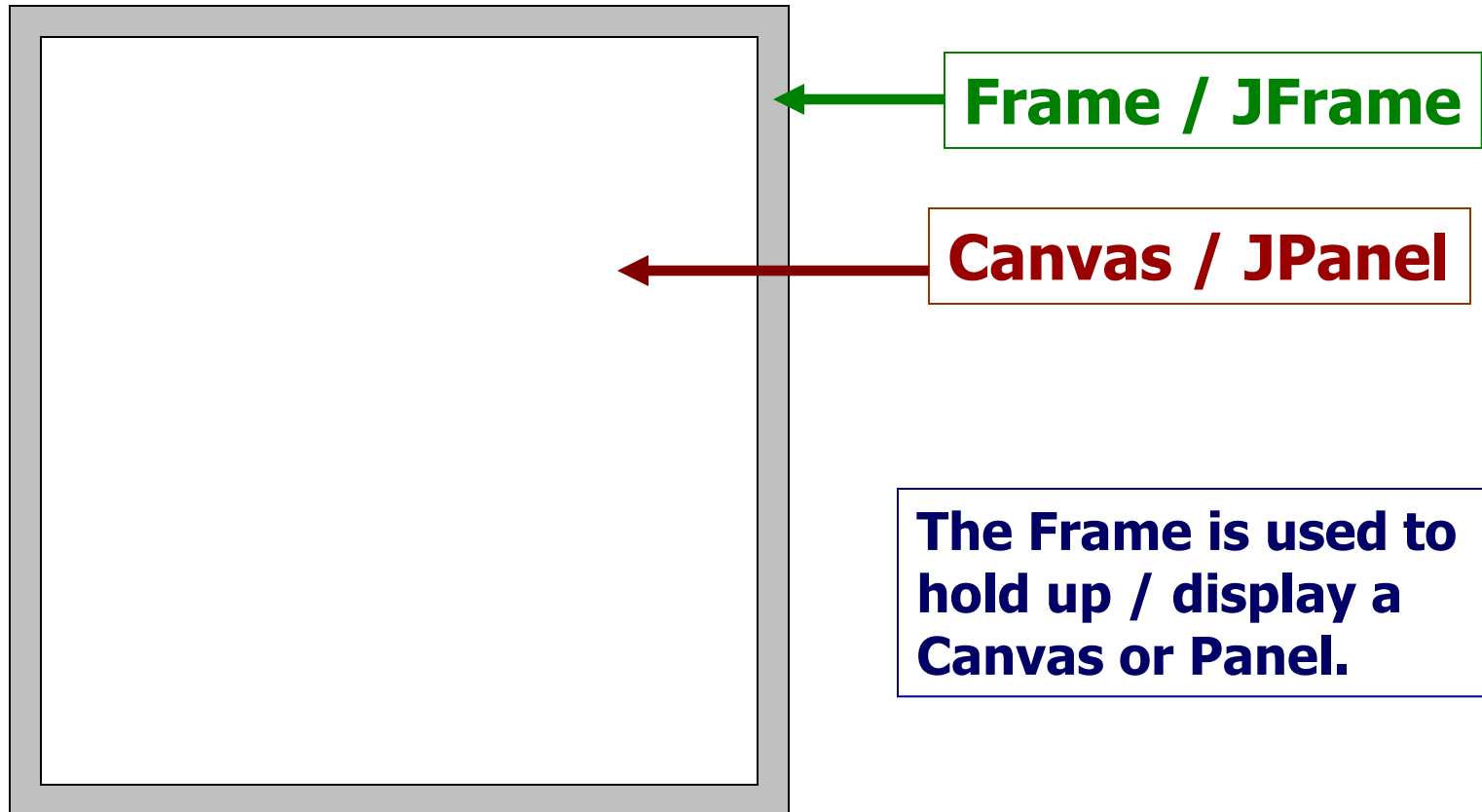
```
    public static void main( String args[] )  
    {
```

constructor call



```
        GraphicsRunner run = new GraphicsRunner();  
    }  
}
```

# Frame



# paintO

```
public class Circles extends Canvas  
{
```

```
//constructors
```

```
public void paint( Graphics window )  
{  
    window.setColor(Color.BLACK);  
    window.drawString("Circles", 50, 50);  
  
    window.setColor(Color.BLUE);  
    window.drawOval(500,300,40,40);  
}
```

```
//other methods
```

```
}
```

paint



**paint() is called automatically when you instantiate the class containing the paint method.**

**When an event is triggered that requires a redraw, paint is called again.**

**To call paint() without a Graphics parameter, you can use the repaint() method.**

**Open**

**graphicsrunner.java**

**circles.java**

# Parameters and Graphics methods



# Graphics

## frequently used methods

Name	Use
<b>setColor(x)</b>	sets the current drawing color to x
<b>drawString(s,x,y)</b>	draws String s at spot x,y
<b>drawOval(x,y,w,h)</b>	draws an unfilled oval at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall
<b>fillOval(x,y,w,h)</b>	draws a filled oval at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall

```
import java.awt.Graphics;  
import java.awt.Color;  
import javax.swing.JFrame;
```

# passing parameters

A parameter/argument is a channel used to pass information to a method. `setColor()` is a method of the `Graphics` class that receives a `Color`.

**void setColor(Color theColor)**



```
window.setColor( Color.RED );
```

**method call with parameter**

# passing parameters

**void fillRect (int x, int y, int width, int height)**



The diagram consists of four red arrows pointing upwards from the arguments of a method call to the parameters of a function signature. The first arrow points from '10' to 'int x', the second from '50' to 'int y', the third from '30' to 'int width', and the fourth from '70' to 'int height'. Each arrow starts with a small red dot at the argument and ends with a red arrowhead at the parameter.

**window.fillRect( 10, 50, 30, 70 );**

**method call with parameters**

# passing parameters

**void fillRect(int x, int y, int width, int height)**

**window.fillRect( 10, 50, 30, 70 );**

Four red arrows originate from the arguments in the function call 'window.fillRect( 10, 50, 30, 70 );' and point to the corresponding parameters in the function signature 'void fillRect(int x, int y, int width, int height)'. The arrows connect '10' to 'x', '50' to 'y', '30' to 'width', and '70' to 'height'.

The call to fillRect would draw a rectangle at position 10,50 with a width of 30 and a height of 70.

# Graphics

## frequently used methods

Name	Use
<b>drawLine(a,b,c,d)</b>	draws a line starting at point a,b and going to point c,d
<b>drawRect(x,y,w,h)</b>	draws an unfilled rectangle at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall
<b>fillRect(x,y,w,h)</b>	draws a filled rectangle at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall

```
import java.awt.Graphics;  
import java.awt.Color;  
import javax.swing.JFrame;
```

# The Graphics Screen



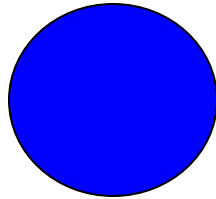
# The Graphics Screen

**0,0**

**X goes across** →

**Y  
goes  
down**

**X=100 y=100**



**width=50 height=50**

```
window.fillOval( 100, 100, 50, 50 );
```

# Rectangles

```
public void paint( Graphics window )  
{  
    window.setColor(Color.BLUE);  
    window.fillRect(150, 300, 100, 20);  
    window.setColor(Color.GRAY);  
    window.drawRect(200,80,50,50);  
}
```



# Open

# rectangles.java

**Open  
lines.java**

# Graphics

## frequently used methods

Name	Use
<code>drawArc(x,y,w,h,startAngle,arcAngle)</code>	draws an arc at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall
<code>fillArc(x,y,w,h,startAngle,arcAngle)</code>	draws a filled arc at spot x,y that is w wide and h tall
<code>startAngle</code> specifies the start of the arc <code>arcAngle</code> specifies the length of the arc	

```
import java.awt.Graphics;  
import java.awt.Color;  
import javax.swing.JFrame;
```

**Open  
arcs.java**

# Open fonts.java

**Open**  
**colors.java**

**Continue work  
on the labs**