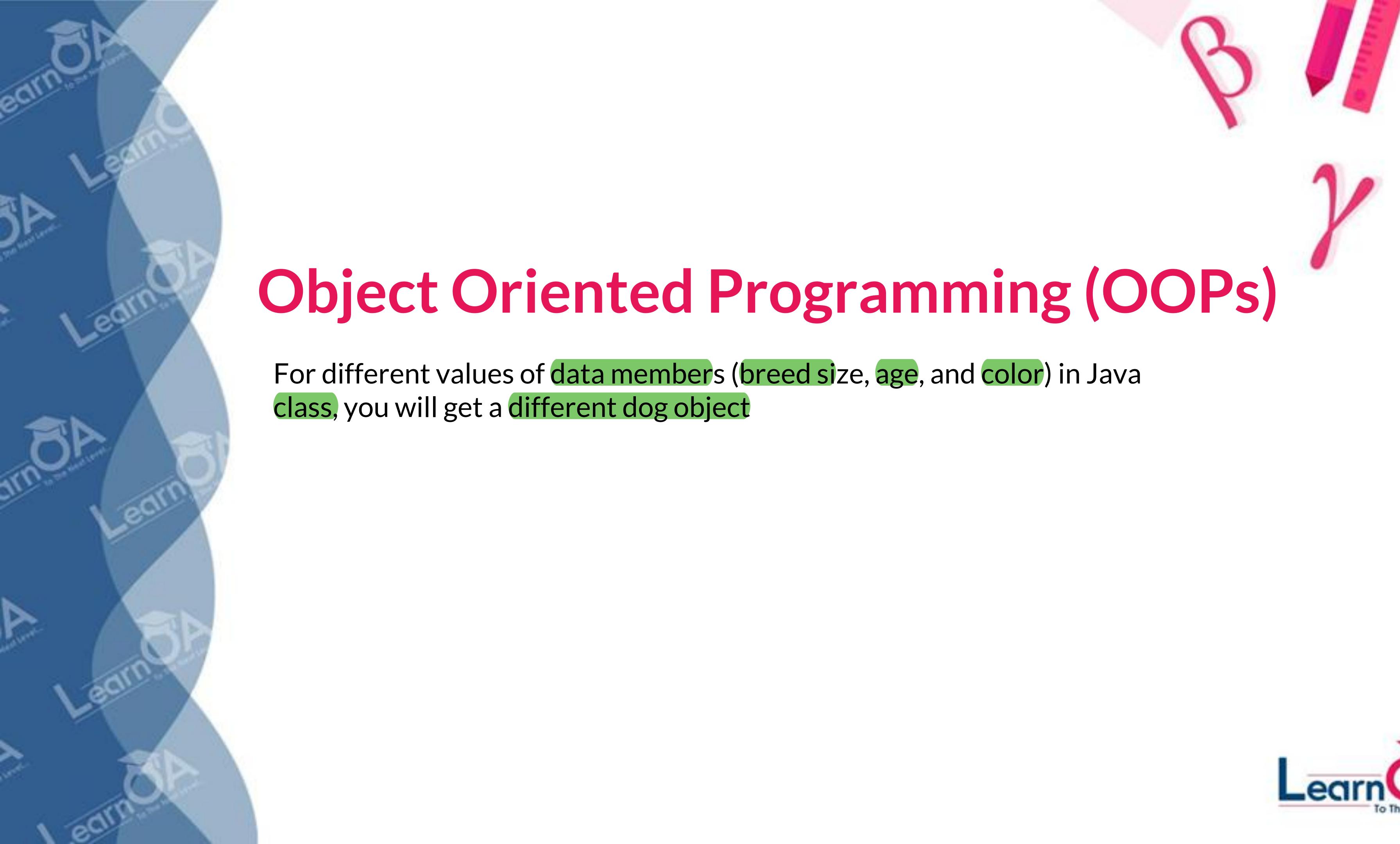




Object Oriented Programming (OOPs)

Object-Oriented Programming is a methodology or paradigm to design a program using Classes and Objects







Object Oriented Programming (OPs)

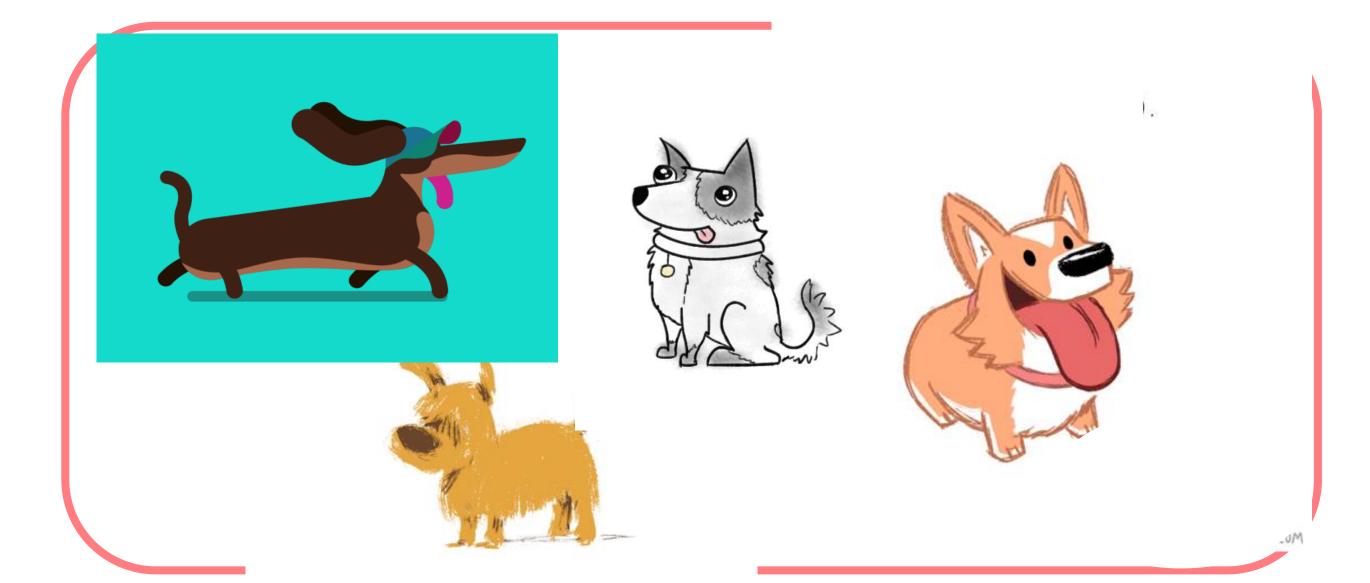






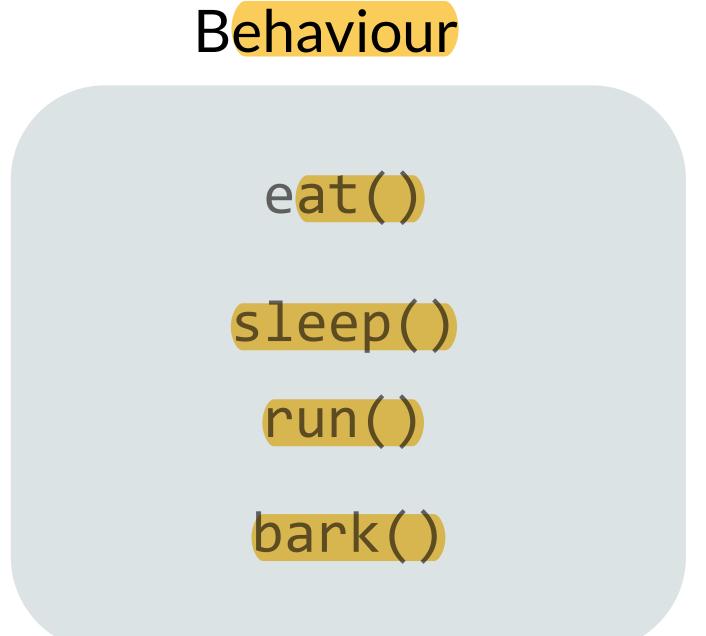
Real world entities that has their own properties and behaviours





Blueprint from which an objects properties and behaviours are decided

Properties breed size age color

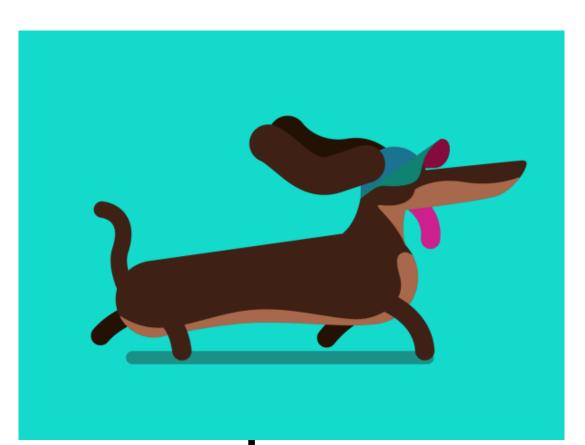












breed

size

age

color



breed

size

age

color



breed

size

age

color



breed

size

age

color

Behaviour

eat()

sleep()

run()

bark()

Behaviour

eat()

sleep()

run()

bark()

Behaviour

eat()

sleep()

run()

bark()

Behaviour

eat()

sleep()

run()

bark()





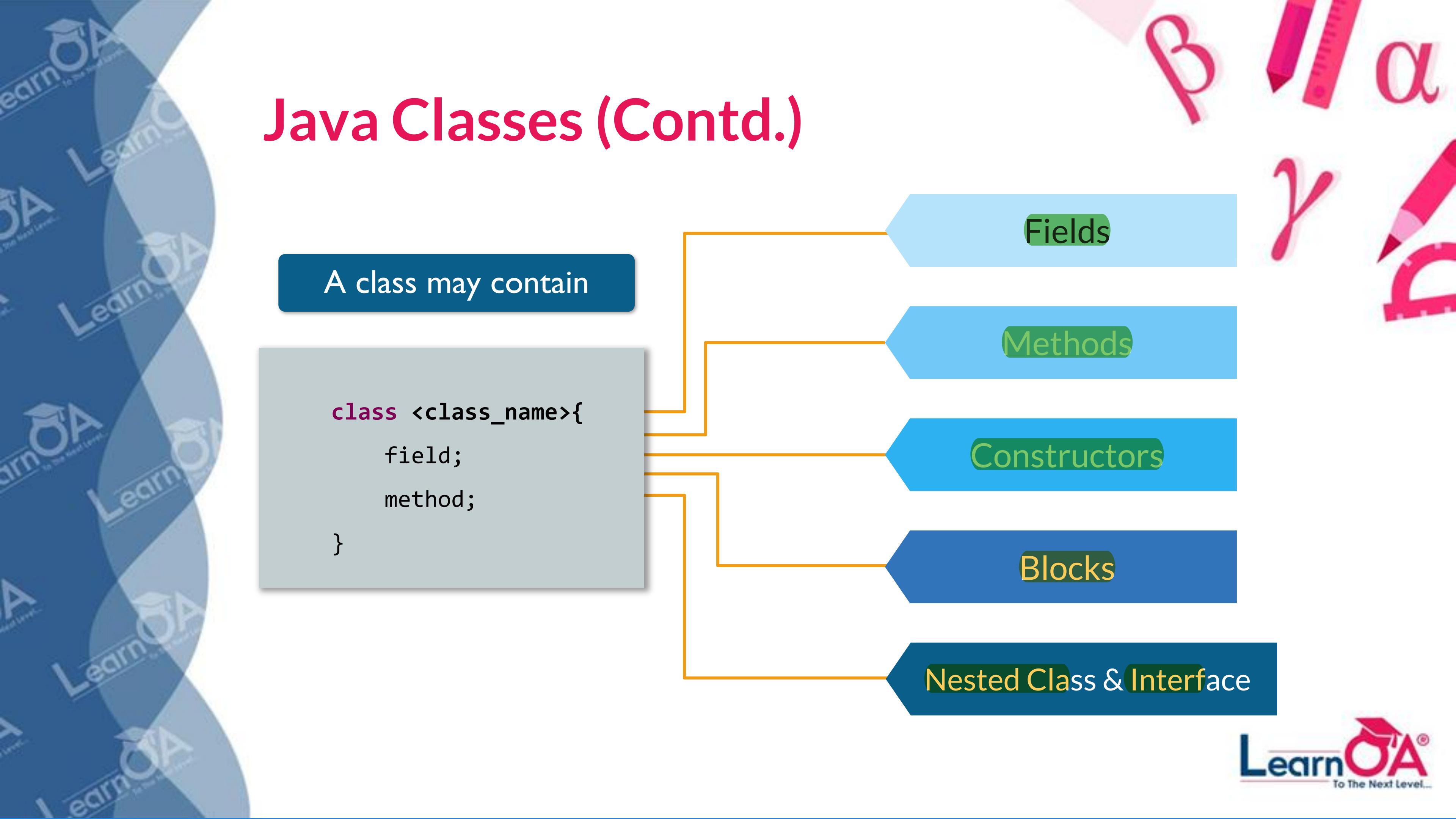
Java Classes

A class is a blueprint of object having properties

```
class <class_name>{
    field;
    method;
}
```











A real-world entity that has state and behaviour is known as an object

State 01

It is the data (value) of an object

02 Behavior

It is the functionality) of an object

03 Identity

The object identity is typically implemented via a unique ID that is used internally by the JVM

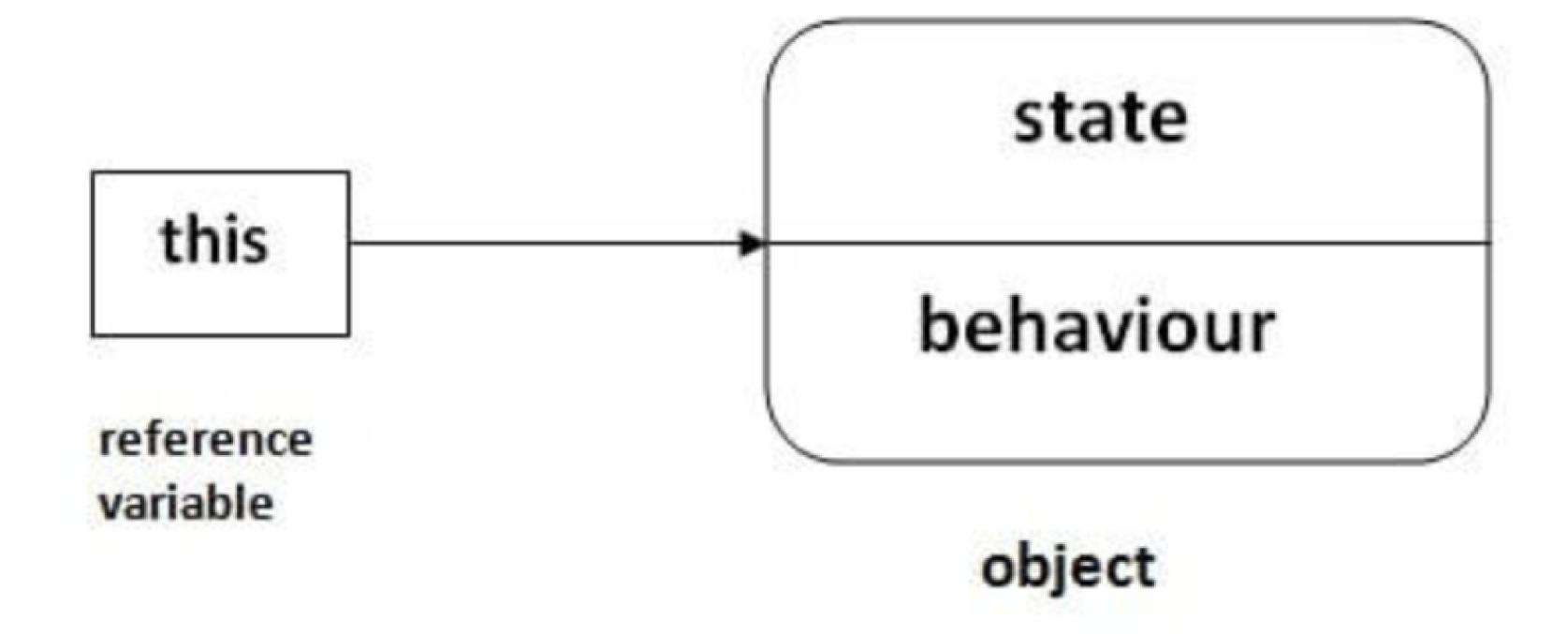
CHARACTERISTICS







There can be a lot of usage of Java this keyword. In Java, this is a reference variable that refers to the current object.









Java Methods













A method is a set of code that is grouped together to perform a specific operation

A method must be written inside a class

Each method has its own signature

Java provides two types of methods

Pre Defined or Standard Library Methods

User Defined Methods





To use a method, you need to perform two steps:

Method Initialization

Method Invocation







Method Initialization

```
modifier returnType nameOfMethod (Parameter List)
{
    // method body
}
```

- A method can be parameterized or non-parameterized
- Method definition consists of a method header and a method body
- ✓ You can **Overload Method** i.e. Provide same name to more than one method but their data type or parameter list must be different







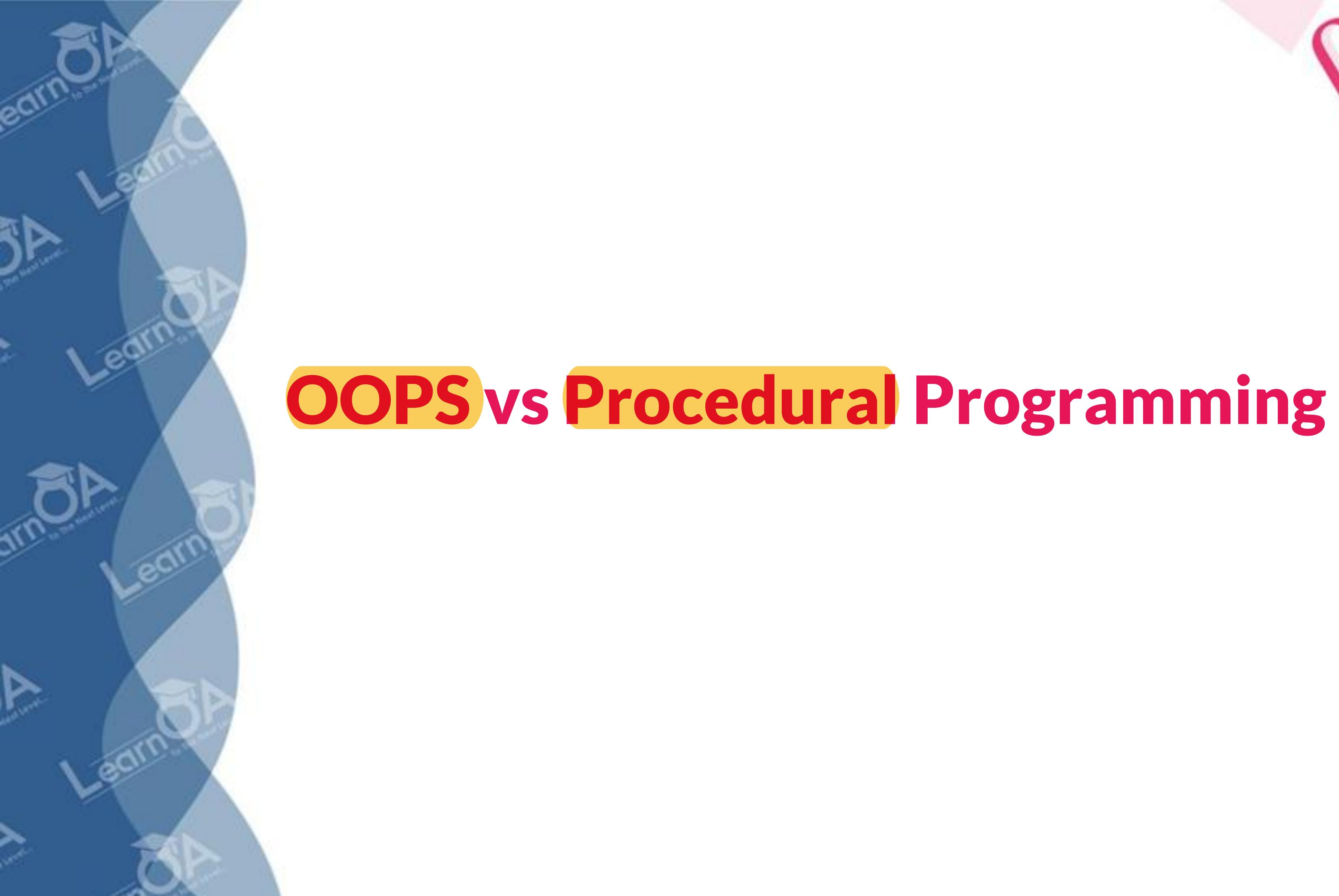
Java Methods

Method Invocation

```
methodName()
methodName(parameter1, parameter2...)
```

- ✓ To use a method it needs to be invoked or called
- ✓ When a program invokes a method, the program control gets transferred to the called method
- A method can be called in two ways:
 - Call by Value
 - Call by Reference













Object Oriented Programming

- Bottom Up approach
- Divided into objects
- Has Access Modifiers
- ✓ Objects can move & communicate with each other through member functions
- More secure
- Supports overloading

Procedural Programing

- Top Down Approach
- Divided into functions
- Doesn't have Access Modifiers
- ✓ Data can move freely from function to function in the system
- Less Secure
- Do not support overloading





Static Vs Non-Static









Non-static variable	Static variable
 Non-static variable also known as instance variable while because memory is allocated whenever is created. 	Memory is allocated at the time of loading of class so that these are also known as class variables. Static variable are common for
 Non-static variable are specific to an object. Non-static variable can access with object reference. 	Static variable are common for every object that mean these memory location can be shareable by every object reference or same class.
• Syntax	static variable can access with class reference.
Ohi rofvoriable name	Syntax
Obj_ref.variable_name	class_name.variable_name









Non-static Method	Static Method
These method never be preceded by static keyword Example:	These method always preceded by static keyword Example:
void fun()	static void fun()
{	{
*****	*****
,	······
}	3
 Memory is allocated multiple time whenever method is calling. 	 Memory is allocated only once at the time of class loading.











