Object Oriented Programming using Java

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Outline

1. this Keyword

2. Usages of this Keyword



this Keyword

- ☐ In Java, **this** is a reference variable that refers to the current object inside a method or a constructor..
- □ Java does not allow to declare two or more variables having the same name inside a scope (class scope or method scope). In such a situation, we use **this** keyword.
- □ If the name of the parameter and instance variable is different, the compiler automatically appends **this** keyword.
- □ The main purpose of using **this** keyword in Java is to remove the confusion between class attributes and parameters that have same names.



this Keyword (Cont...)

- Usages of this keyword
 - ❖ It can be used to refer the current class instance variable.
 - ❖ It can be used to invoke the current class method (implicitly).
 - *this() can be used to invoke the current class constructor.
 - *this keyword can be passed as an argument in the method call.
 - this can be passed as an argument in the constructor call.
 - ❖ It can be used to return the current class instance from the method.



Usages of this Keyword

□ To refer the current class instance variable

```
class This1
{
  int ID;
  string name;

  This1(int ID, String name)
  {
    this.ID = ID;
    this.name = name;
}

  void disp()
  {
    System.out.println("ID: " + ID + ", Name: " + name);
}

public static void main(String args[])
  {
    This1 obj1 = new This1(1010, "Gopi");
    This1 obj2 = new This1(2020, "Yuvraj");
    obj1.disp();
    obj2.disp();
}
```



- □ To refer the current class instance variable (Cont...)
 - Output

ID: 1010, Name: Gopi

ID: 2020, Name: Yuvraj



□ To invoke the current class method (implicitly)

```
class This2
{
  int ID;
  String name;

  void get(int x, String str)
  {
    ID = X;
    name = str;
    System.out.println("ID: " + ID + ", Name: " + name);
}

  void disp()
  {
    System.out.println("Hello, How are you?");
    this.get(1010, "Ayushi");
    System.out.println("This is the line after get method?");
}

  public static void main(String args[])
  {
    This2 obj = new This2();
    obj.disp();
}
```



- □ To invoke the current class method (implicitly) (Cont...)
 - Output

```
Hello, How are you?
ID: 1010, Name: Ayushi
This is the line after get method?
```



- ☐ To invoke the current class constructor by this()
 - *this() must be the first statement in constructor.

```
class This4
{
  int ID;
  String name;

This4()
  {
    this(1010, "Ashish");
    System.out.println("We are in Default Constructor");
}

This4(int ID, String name)
  {
    this.ID = ID;
    this.name = name;
    System.out.println("We are in Parameterized Constructor");
    System.out.println("ID: " + ID + ", Name: " + name);
}

public static void main(String args[])
  {
    This4 obj = new This4();
}
```



- □ To invoke the current class constructor by this() (Cont...)
 - Output

```
We are in Parameterized Constructor
ID: 1010, Name: Ashish
We are in Default Constructor
```



■ To invoke the current class constructor by this() (Cont...)

```
class This5
   int ID;
   String name;
   String dept;
   float mark;
   This5(int ID, String name, String dept)
      this.ID = ID;
      this.name = name;
      this.dept = dept;
   This5(int ID, String name, String dept, float mark)
      this(ID, name, dept);
      this.mark = mark;
   void disp()
      System.out.println("ID: " + ID + ", Name: " + name + ", Department: " + dept + ", Mark: " + mark);
   public static void main(String args[])
      This5 obj = new This5(1010, "Ankit", "CSE", 80);
This5 obj1 = new This5(2020, "Vikas", "ECE");
      obj.disp();
      obj1.disp();
```



□ To invoke the current class constructor by this() (Cont...)Output

```
ID: 1010, Name: Ankit, Department: CSE, Mark: 80.0
ID: 2020, Name: Vikas, Department: ECE, Mark: 0.0
```



- □ To pass as an argument in the method
 - ❖ It is mainly used in event handling.
 - *When we have to provide reference of a class to another one, then we use this keyword.
 - ❖ It is used to reuse one object in many methods.



□ To pass as an argument in the method (Cont...)

```
class This6
{
  void disp(This6 obj)
  {
    System.out.println("Method is invoked");
  }
  void get()
  {
    disp(this);
  }
  public static void main(String args[])
  {
    This6 obj = new This6();
    obj.get();
  }
}
```



- □ To pass as an argument in the method (Cont...)
 - Output

Method is invoked



☐ To pass as an argument in the method (Cont...)

Test.java

This7.java

```
class Test
                                                                              class This7
   int x:
                                                                                 public static void main(String args[])
   int y;
   int z;
                                                                                    Test obj = new Test(5, 10);
   Test(int x, int y)
      this.x = x;
      this.y = y;
      System.out.println("Before passing this to sum() method:");
      System.out.println("x = " + this.x + ", y = " + this.y);
      sum(this);
      System.out.println("After passing this to sum() method:"); System.out.println("x = " + this.x + ", y = " + this.y);
   void sum(Test o)
      x = x + 2;
      y = y + 3;
      System.out.println("Sum: "+ z);
```



- □ To pass as an argument in the method (Cont...)
 - Output

```
Before passing this to sum() method:

× = 5, y = 10

Sum: 20

After passing this to sum() method:

× = 7, y = 13
```



- □ To pass as an argument in the constructor call
 - ❖ It is useful, if we have to use one object in multiple classes.

```
class Test1
{
   This8 x;
   Test1(This8 ob)
   {
      this.x = ob;
   }
   void disp()
   {
       system.out.println(x.y); //Printing using data member of This8 class
   }
}
class This8
{
   int y = 5;
   This8()
   {
      Test1 obj1 = new Test1(this);
      obj1.disp();
   }
   public static void main(String args[])
   {
      This8 obj = new This8();
   }
}
```



- □ To pass as an argument in the constructor call (Cont...)
 - Output

5



- □ To return the current class instance from the method
 - To **return** this keyword as an statement from the method, return type of the method must be the class type (non-primitive).
 - For example:
 return_type method_name()
 {
 return this;
 }



□ To return the current class instance from the method (Cont..)

```
class Test2
{
   Test2 get()
   {
      return this;
   }

   void disp()
   {
      System.out.println("How are you?");
   }
}

class This9
{
   public static void main(string args[])
   {
      Test2 obj1 = new Test2(); //Below lines are same as "new Test2().get().disp();"
      Test2 obj2 = obj1.get();
      obj2.disp();
}
```



- □ To return the current class instance from the method (Cont..)
 - Output

How are you?



□ To return the current class instance from the method (Cont..)

```
class This10
{
    int x;
    int y;
    This10()
    {
        x = 5;
        y = 10;
    }
    This10 get()
    {
        return this;
    }
    void disp()
    {
        System.out.println("x: " + x + ", y: " + y);
    }
    public static void main(string args[])
    {
        This10 obj = new This10();
        obj.get().disp();
    }
}
```



- □ To return the current class instance from the method (Cont..)
 - Output

x: 5, y: 10









Slides are prepared from various sources, such as Book, Internet Links and many more.