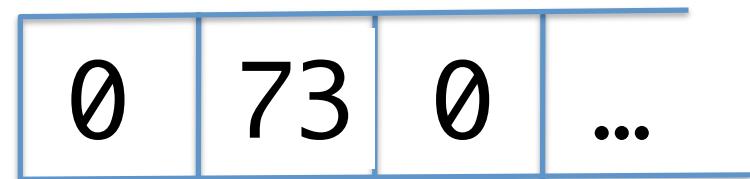


Declaring an array

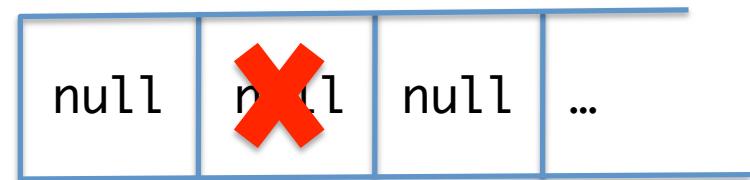
using int primitive data type

```
int [] score = new int[10];  
score[1] = 73;
```



using Account objects

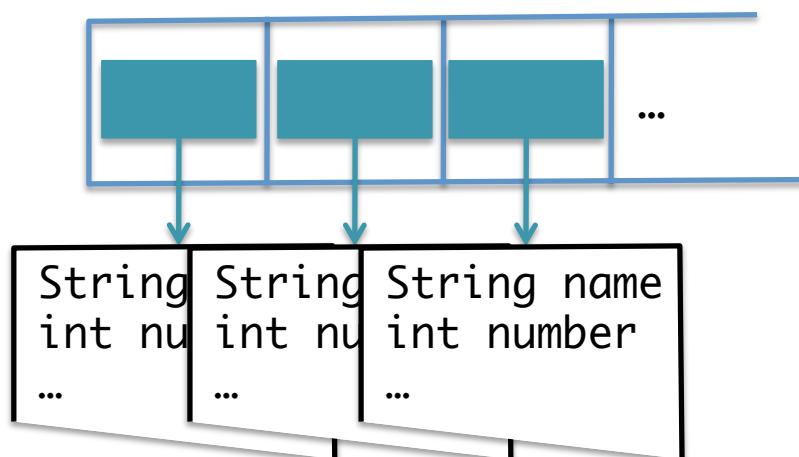
```
Account [] customer = new Account[10];  
customer[1].setNumber(459302);
```



Declaring an array of objects

```
Account [] customer = new Account[10];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i<customer.length; i++){  
    customer[i] = new Account();  
}
```



Declaring an array of objects

```
Account [] customer = new Account[10];  
  
for (int i = 0; i<customer.length; i++){  
    customer[i] = new Account();  
}
```



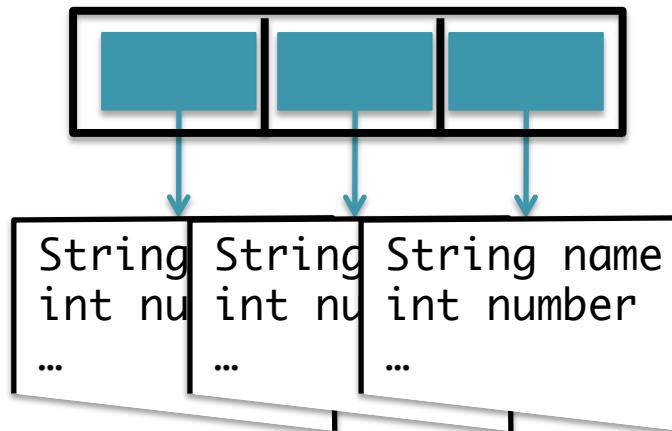
Use a **constructor** to create the
new objects, one at a time

Declaring an array of objects

```
int [] score = {3, 7, 14};
```

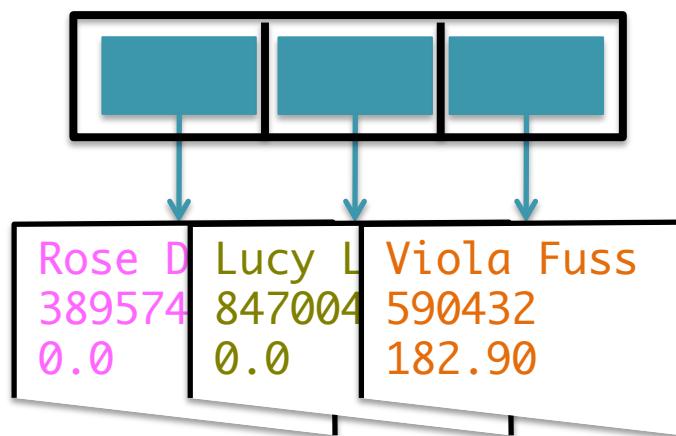


```
Account[] customer = {new Account(),  
                      new Account(), new Account()};
```



Declaring an array of objects

```
Account[] customer = {new Account("Rose Dior", 389574),  
                      new Account("Lucy Lastic", 847004),  
                      new Account("Viola Fuss", 590432, 182.90)};
```



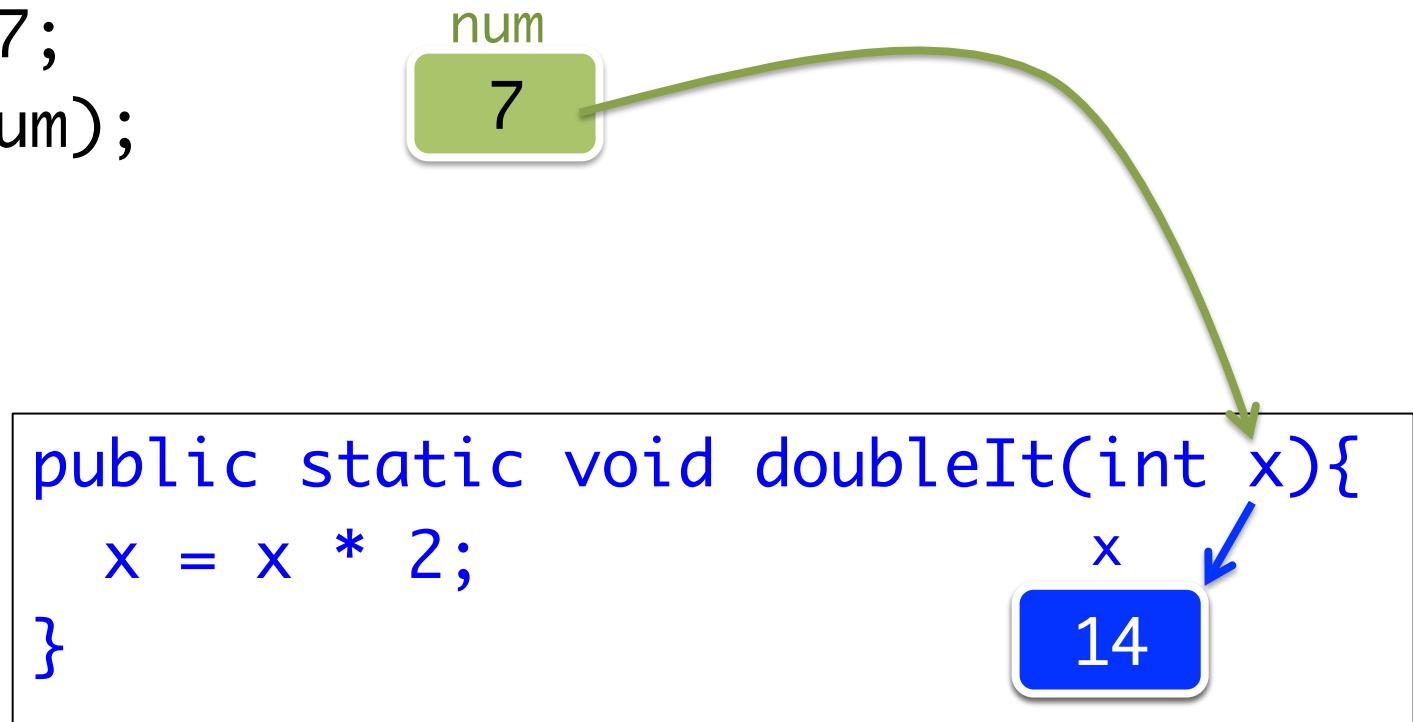
Calling an instance method

```
customer[1].setNumber(459302);  
  
if(customer[i].equals(customer[i+1]))...  
  
out.println(customer[found]);
```

Passing objects as parameters

Passing primitive data types

```
int num = 7;  
doubleIt(num);  
  
...
```

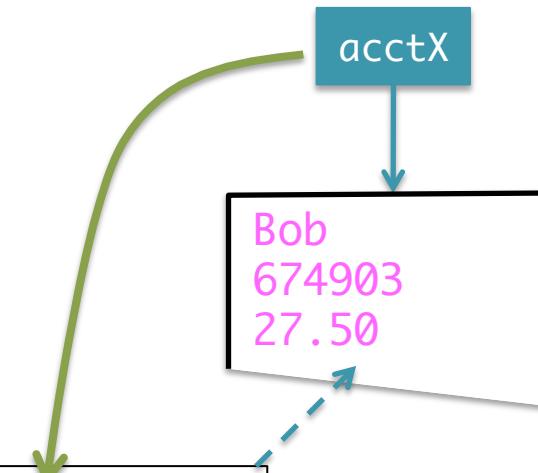


Passing objects as parameters

```
Account acctX = new Account("Bob", 674903, 27.50);
doubleIt(acctX);

...
```

```
public static void doubleIt(Account x){
    x.deposit(x.getBalance()*2);
}
```



Passing objects as parameters

```
Account acctX = new Account("Bob", 674903, 27.50);
doubleIt(acctX);

...
```

```
public static void doubleIt(Account x){
    x.deposit(x.getBalance()*2);
}
```

acctX

Bob
674903
55.00

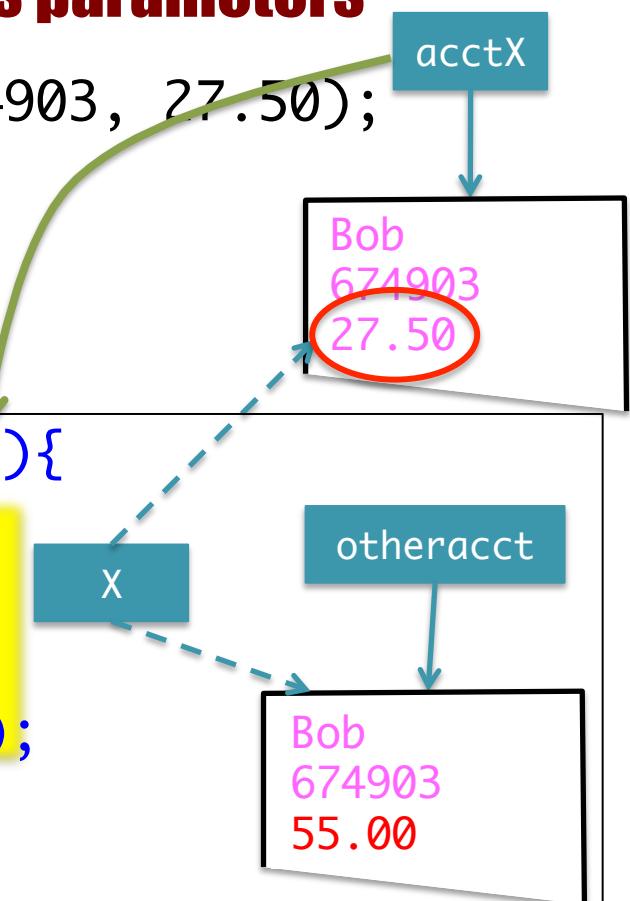
x

A common error when passing objects as parameters

```
Account acctX = new Account("Bob", 674903, 27.50);
doubleIt(acctX);
```

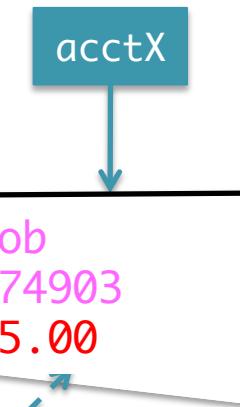
...

```
public static void doubleIt(Account x){
    Account otherAcct = new Account();
    otherAcct.setName(x.getName());
    otherAcct.setNumber(x.getNumber());
    otherAcct.deposit(x.getBalance()*2);
    x = otherAcct;
}
```



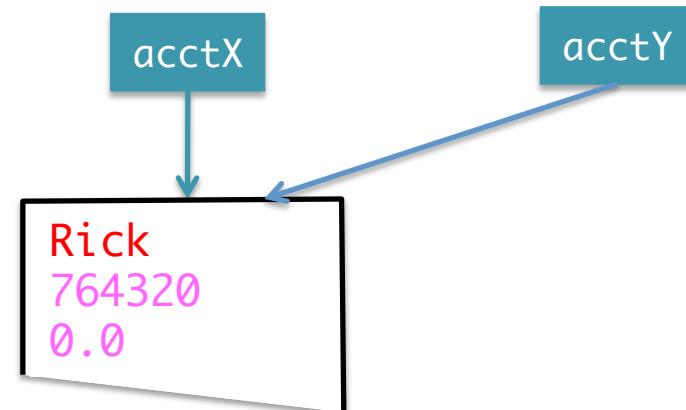
Passing objects as parameters

```
Account acctX = new Account("Bob", 674903, 27.50);  
doubleIt(acctX);  
...  
public static void doubleIt(Account x){  
    x.deposit(x.getBalance()*2);  
}
```



Making one object equal to another

```
Account acctX = new Account("Mary", 764320);  
Account acctY = acctX;  
acctY.setName("Rick");
```

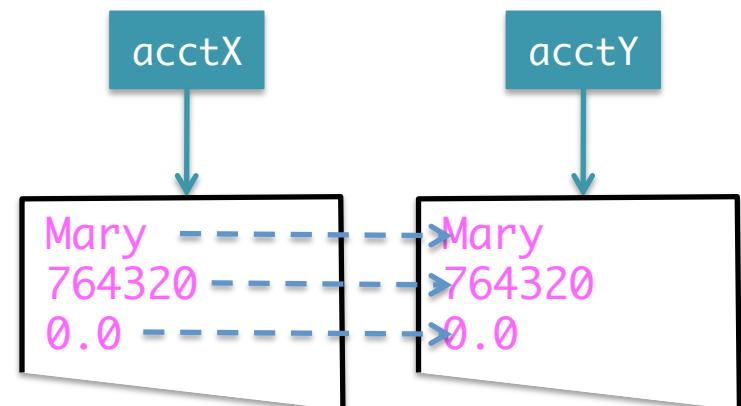


Making a copy of an object

```
public void makeCopyOf(Account original){  
    this.setName = original.name;  
    this.setNumber = original.number;  
    this.deposit(original.getBalance());  
}
```

In a client program:

```
Account acctY = new Account();  
acctY.makeCopyOf(acctX);
```



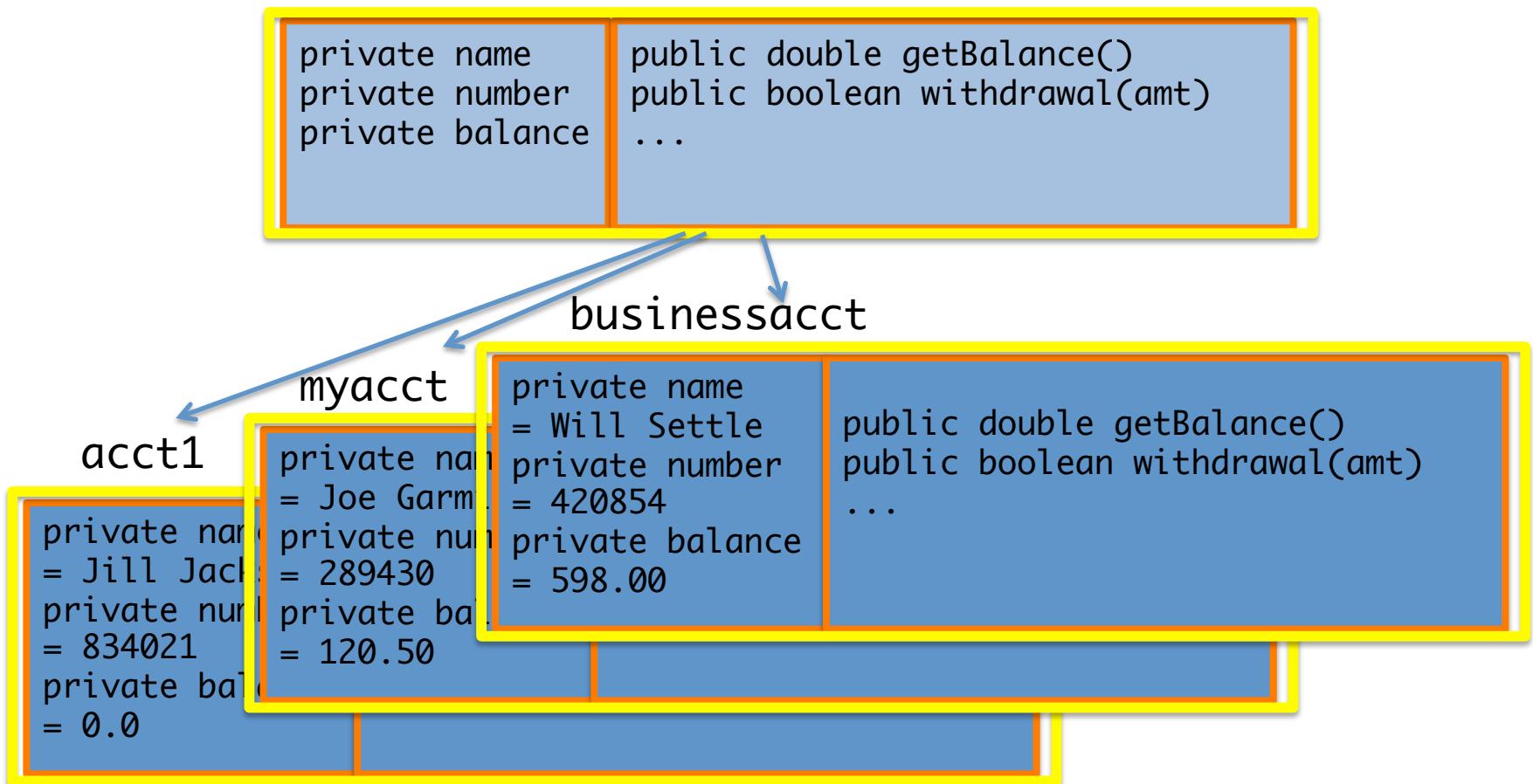
What happened to *static*?

```
public static void calcTotal(num1, num2){
```

...

```
public void getTotal(){
```

...



Account Number

138507

Year created

Hash of initials

Sequential number

Building an account number

- Better if number is a String
- Thanks to abstraction, no problem to our client programs

```
private String buildAcctNumber(){  
    count = (count + 1) % 100;  
    return(formatYear() + hash(this.name) + count);  
}
```

Building an account number

```
number is now a String  
only used by objects,  
not clients  
private String buildAcctNumber(){  
    count = (count + 1) % 100;  
    return(formatYear() + hash(this.name) + count);  
}  
  
private method to retrieve last  
two digits of year and return  
as String  
converts name to two  
numerals  
will be coerced to  
String
```

Constructors in the account class

```
public Account(){
}
public Account(String newName, int newNumber){
    name = newName;
    number = newNumber;
}
public Account(String newName, int newNumber, double initialBalance)
{
    this(newName, newNumber);
    balance = initialBalance;
}
```

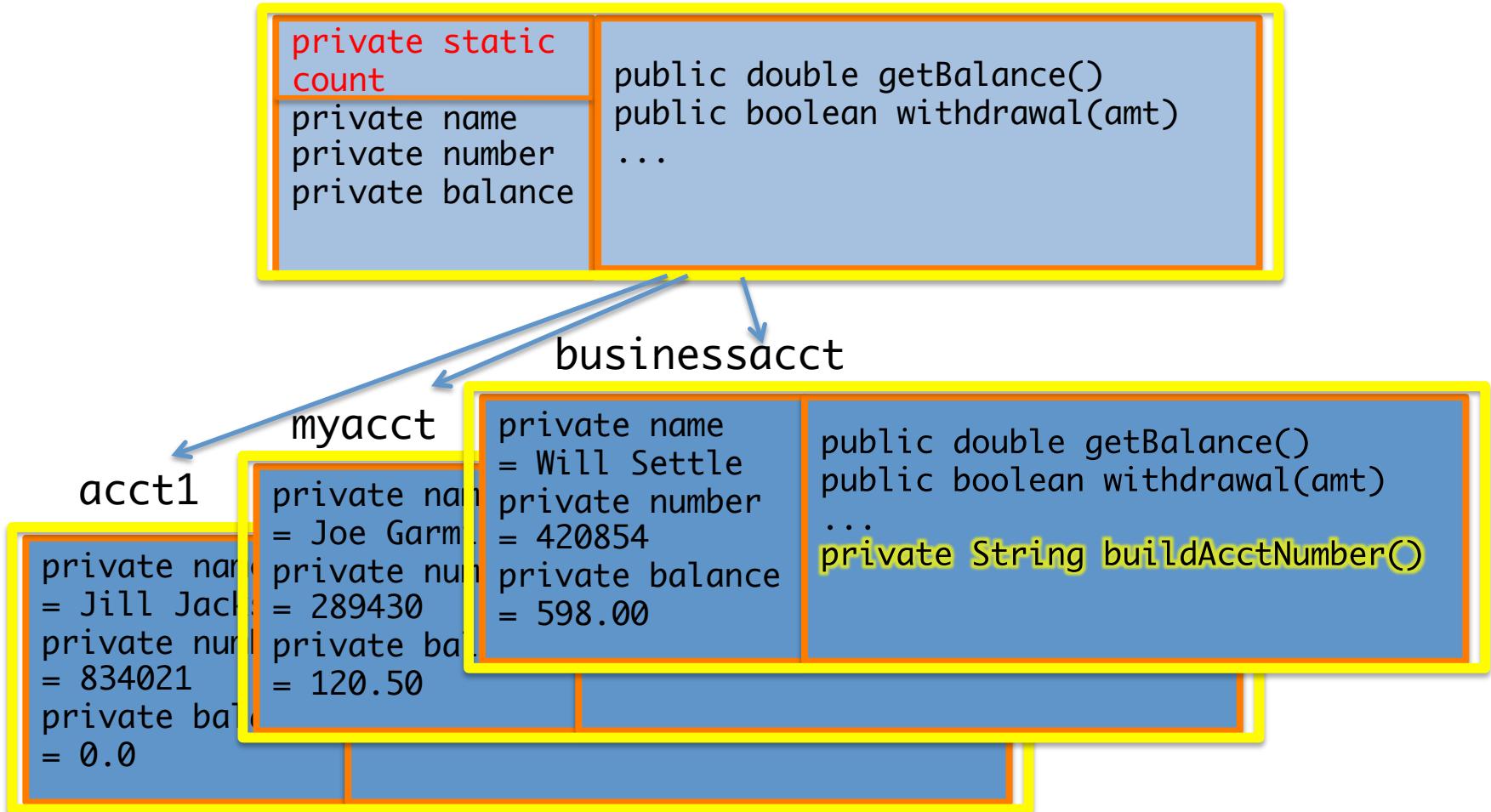
Constructors in the account class

```
public Account(String newName){  
    name = newName;  
    number = buildAcctNumber();  
}  
  
public Account(String newName, double initialBalance){  
    this(newName);  
    balance = initialBalance;  
}
```

delete setNumber() method

count variable

- How can we keep track of the next number?
- Every object should see the *same* count
- Access and increment with the construction of each object
- `private`



Building an account number

all objects access the **same** count variable, thus keeping a running count of the total number of objects created thus far

```
private String buildAcctNumber(){  
    count = (count + 1) % 100;  
    return(formatYear() + hash(this.name) + count);  
}
```

count

29

myacct

```
private static count  
public static final String  
    RTNUMBER = 85493627
```

```
private name  
private number  
private balance
```

```
public double getBalance()  
public boolean withdrawal(amt)  
...
```

Static class constant defined in the class file

**Can be accessed
outside of the class, by
clients**

```
public static final String RTNUMBER = 85493627;
```

**One instance, shared by
all objects**

a constant

Static class constant

Accessed by a client -

```
out.println(Account.RTNUMBER);
```

Accessed by an object in the class -

```
return(RTNUMBER + this.number);
```

Static methods in a class

- method definition resides in class, not copied to each object

- a method that may be called even if no objects have been created yet

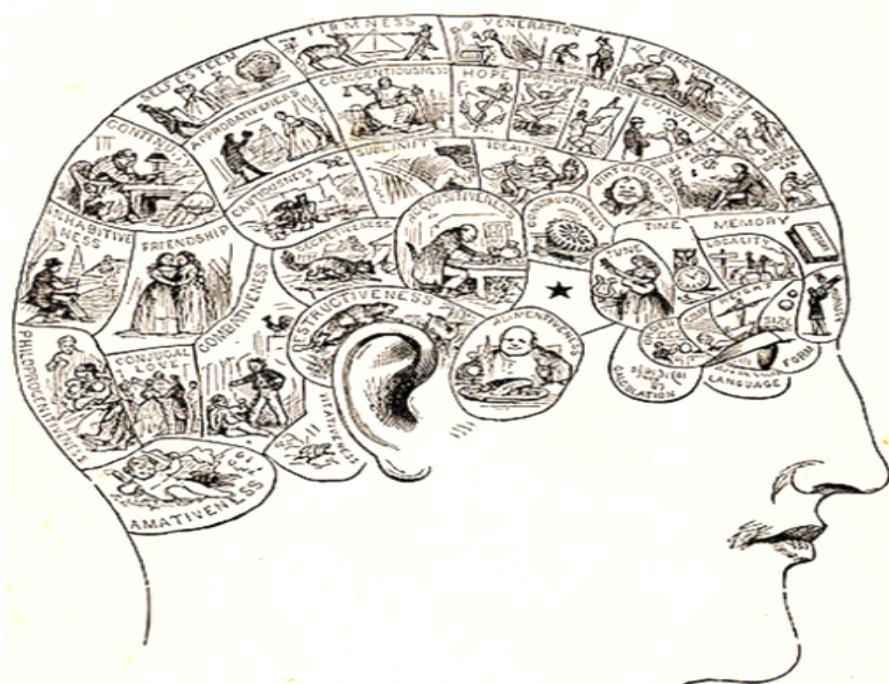
```
out.println(Account.getCurrentRate());
```

```
asset = Account.totalDeposit(savings, check1,  
                             check2);
```

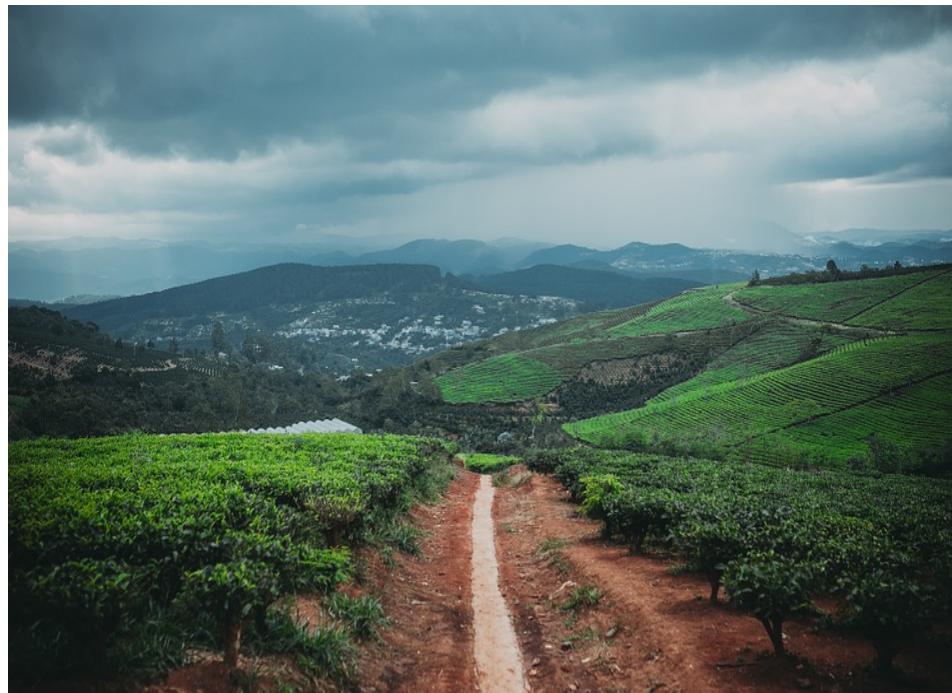
New Objects in Old Places



New Objects in Old Places



New Objects in Old Places



New Objects in Old Places





New Objects in Old Places

In the client file practice:

- ✓ Creating arrays of Account objects
- ✓ Writing & calling methods that have Account objects as parameters



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In the client file practice:

- ✓ Creating arrays of Account objects
- ✓ Writing & calling methods that have Account objects as parameters



New Objects in Old Places

In the class file practice:

- ✓ Add static variable count
- ✓ Make changes to the constructors
- ✓ Test your constructors in the client file



New Objects in Old Places

In the class file practice:

- ✓ Add static variable count
- ✓ Make changes to the constructors
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New Objects in Old Places



Practice makes perfect!