

# 第九讲--Java内部类、枚举和注解

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## 任务目标

- 1、内部类及其类型
- 2、覆盖Object类中常见的方法
- 3、Math类的常见方法和常量

## 相关知识

- 1、方法的覆盖
- 2、对象的对比
- 3、对象数组的排序

## 1、内部类

- 1、成员内部类

```
class Person {  
  
    int age;  
    String name;  
    Address add;  
    Person(int a, String n)  
    {  
        this.age=a;  
        this.name=n;  
    }  
  
    class Address  
    {  
        String city;  
        String street;  
        Address(String c, String s)  
        {  
            this.city =c;  
            this.street =s;  
        }  
        public String getAddress()  
        {  
            return this.city + this.street;  
        }  
    }  
  
    public String addressInfo()  
    {
```

```

        Address ad = new Address("ningbo","fenghua road");
        return ad.getAddress();
    }

}

public class TestPerson {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        Person p = new Person(23,"Zhang");
        System.out.print(p.addressInfo());
    }

}

```

## 2、局部内部类

在方法体、语句块中定义的内部类。

```

class OutClass {

    private String x ="hello";
    public void make(int p)
    {
        final String y = "local";
        class Inner
        {
            public void see()
            {
                System.out.print(x);
                System.out.print(y);
                System.out.print(p);
            }
        }
        new Inner().see();
    }
}

public class OutClassTest {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        OutClass clazz = new OutClass();
        clazz.make(3);
    }

}

```

## 3、匿名内部类

内部类是没有名字的，一般是使用一次。

```
class Dog
{
    public void eat()
    {
        System.out.print("Dog Eat");
    }
}

public class DogTest {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        Dog d = new Dog()
        {
            public void eat()
            {
                System.out.print("Dog eat bones");
            }
        };
        d.eat();
    }
}
```

#### 4、静态内部类