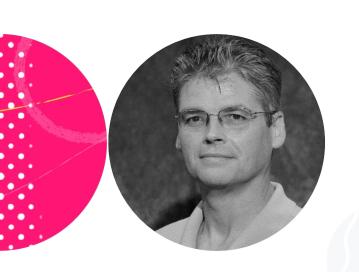
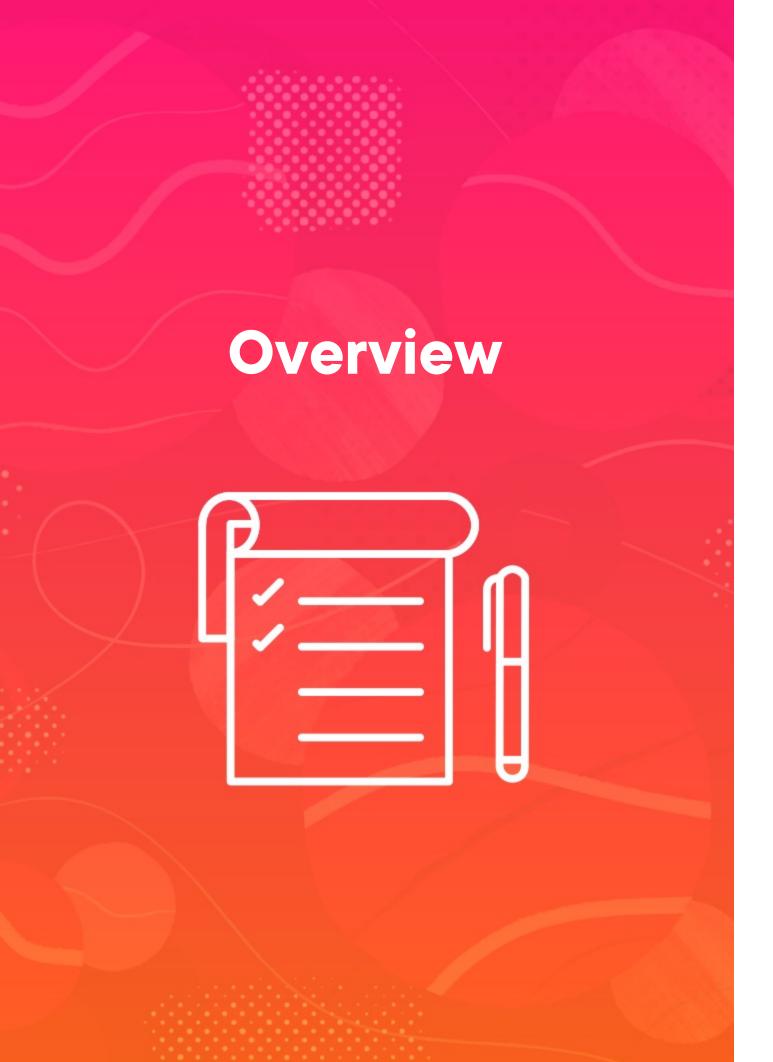
# A Closer Look at Methods



Jim Wilson Mobile Solutions Developer & Architect

@hedgehogjim | jwhh.com





Passing objects as parameters

Effect of changes to object parameters

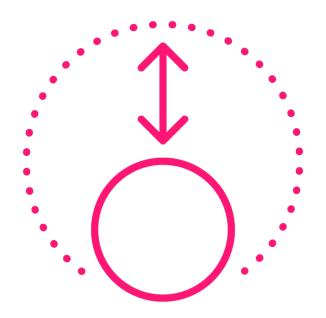
Overloading

Overloaded method resolution

Object class and methods

# Passing Objects as Parameters





### Passed "by reference"

Parameter receives a copy of the reference

#### Changes to the reference

Visible within method
Not visible outside method



```
public class Flight {
  private int flightNumber;

  public Flight(int flightNumber) {
    this.flightNumber = flightNumber;
  }

// other members elided
}
```



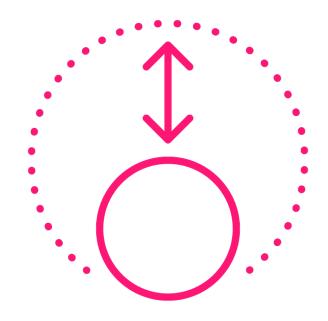
```
val1
                                                            flightNumber
                                                                 10
                                     val2
Flight val1 = new Flight(10);
                                                flightNumber
Flight val2 = new Flight(20);
                                                    20
swapFlight(val1, val2);
static void swapFlight(Flight i, Flight j) {
  Flight k = i;
 i = j;
  j = k;
```

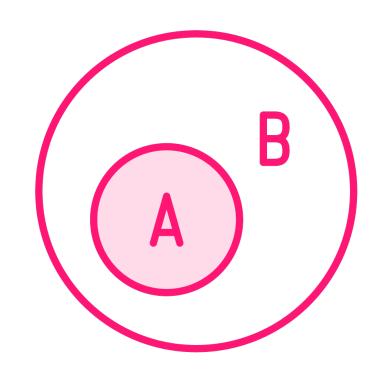


```
val1
                                                            flightNumber
                                                                 10
                                     val2
Flight val1 = new Flight(10);
                                                flightNumber
Flight val2 = new Flight(20);
                                                    20
swapFlight(val1, val2);
// print flight #'s
static void swapFlight(Flight i, Flight j) {
  Flight k = i;
```

# Passing Objects as Parameters







#### Passed "by reference"

Parameter receives a copy of the reference

#### Changes to the reference

Visible within method
Not visible outside method

#### Changes to members

Visible within method Visible outside method

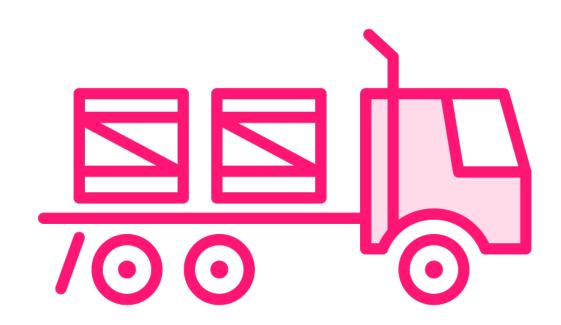


```
val1
                                                            flightNumber
                                                                 10
                                    val2
Flight val1 = new Flight(10);
                                                flightNumber
Flight val2 = new Flight(20);
                                                    20
swapNumbers(val1, val2);
static void swapNumbers(Flight i, Flight j) {
  int k = i.getFlightNumber();
  i.setFlightNumber(j.getFlightNumber());
 j.setFlightNumber(k);
```



```
val1
                                                            flightNumber
                                                                 20
                                    val2
Flight val1 = new Flight(10);
                                                flightNumber
Flight val2 = new Flight(20);
                                                    20
swapNumbers(val1, val2);
static void swapNumbers(Flight i, Flight j) {
 int k = i.getFlightNumber();
                                                                                  10
 i.setFlightNumber(j.getFlightNumber());
  j.setFlightNumber(k);
```

```
val1
                                                            flightNumber
                                                                 20
                                     val2
Flight val1 = new Flight(10);
                                                flightNumber
Flight val2 = new Flight(20);
                                                     10
swapNumbers(val1, val2);
// print flight #'s
static void swapNumbers(Flight i, Flight j) {
  int k = i.getFlightNumber();
                                                                                  10
  i.setFlightNumber(j.getFlightNumber());
 j.setFlightNumber(k);
```



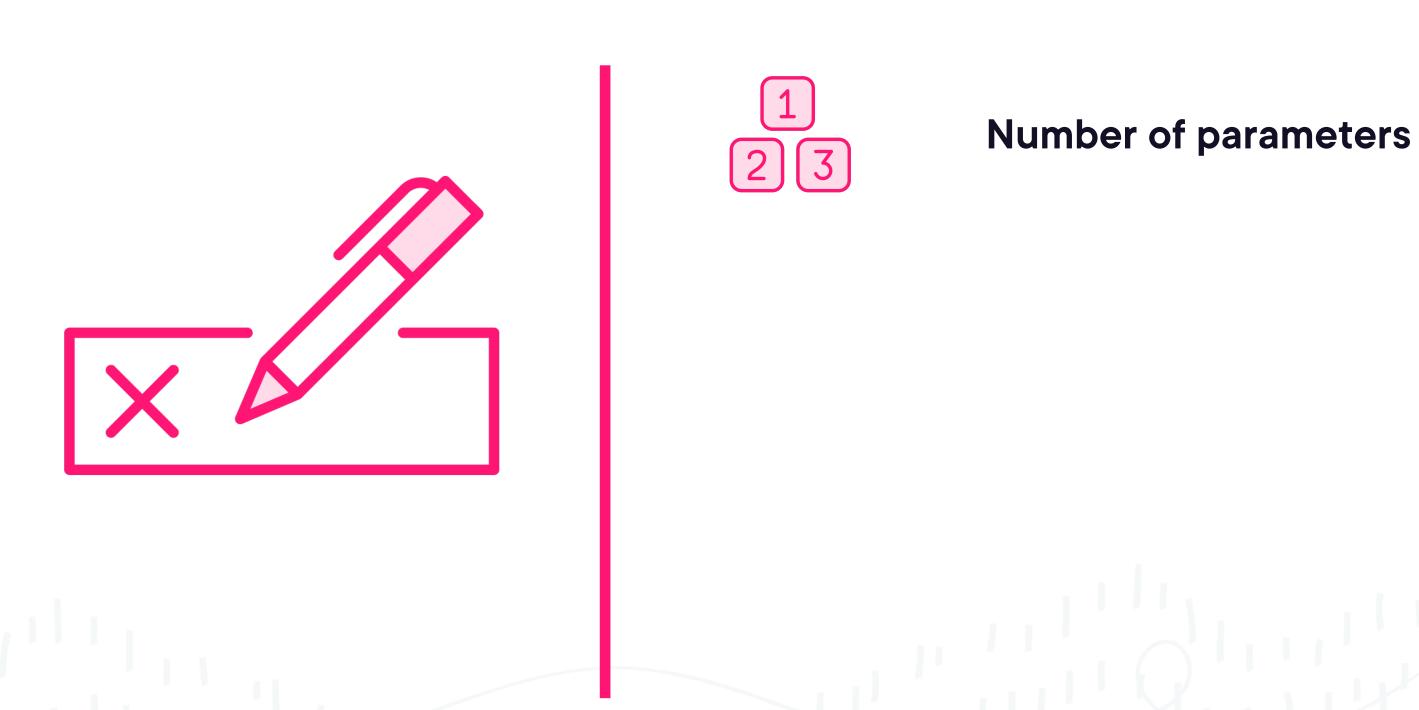
Multiple versions of a method or constructor within a class

```
class Passenger {
  Passenger() { . . . }
  Passenger(int freeBags) { . . . }
  Passenger(double perBagFee) { . . . }
  Passenger(int freeBags, int checkedBags) { . . . }

  // other members elided
}
```



Each constructor and method must have a unique signature



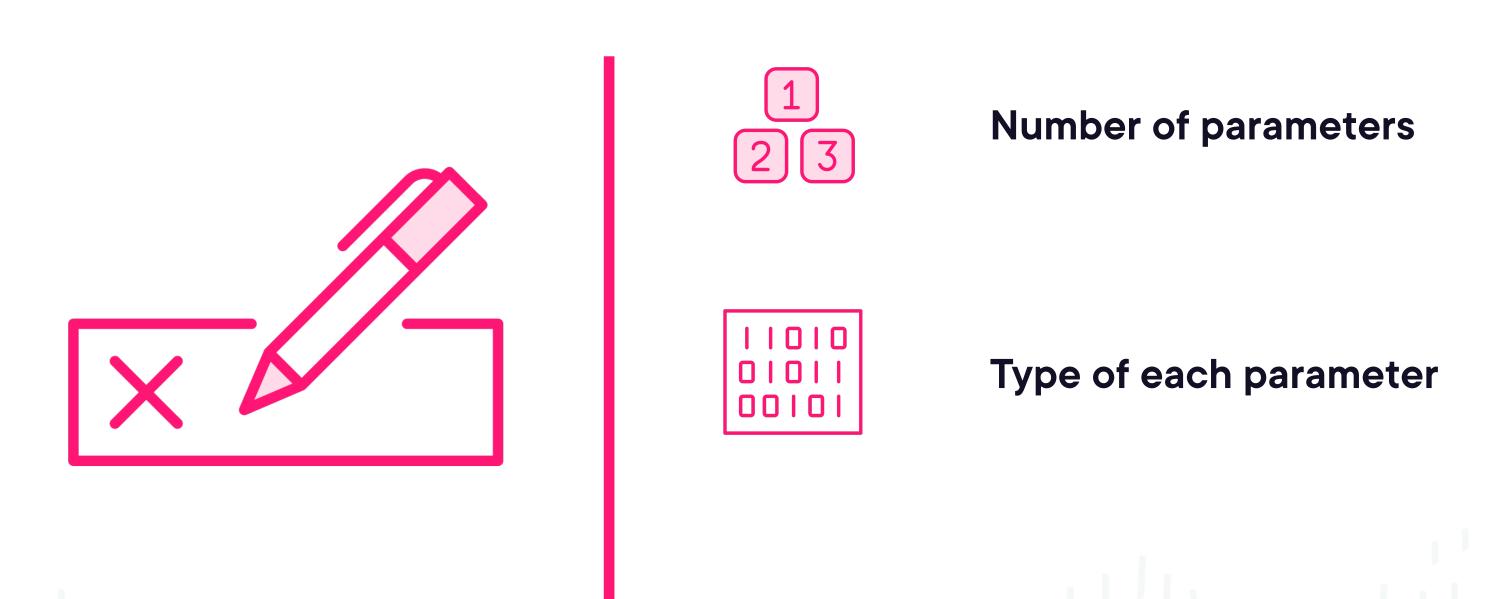


```
class Passenger {
    Passenger() { . . . }
    Passenger(int freeBags) { . . . }
    Passenger(double perBagFee) { . . . }
    Passenger(int freeBags, int checkedBags) { . . . }

// other members elided
}
```



Each constructor and method must have a unique signature

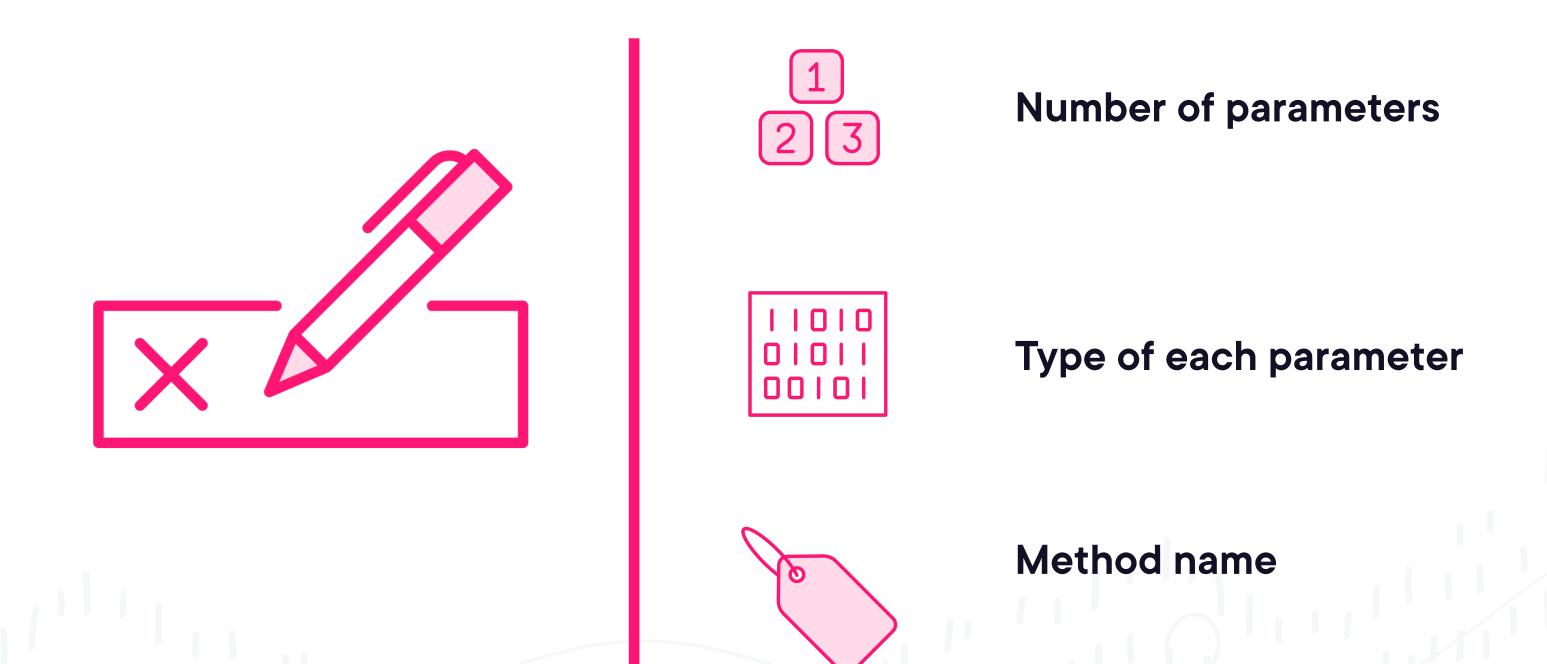


```
class Passenger {
  Passenger() { . . . }
  Passenger(int freeBags) { . . . }
  Passenger(double perBagFee) { . . . }
  Passenger(int freeBags, int checkedBags) { . . . }

// other members elided
}
```



Each constructor and method must have a unique signature



```
class Flight {
  int passengers, seats = 150;
  public void add1Passenger() {
    if(passengers < seats)</pre>
      passengers += 1;
  private boolean hasSeating() {
    return passengers < seats;</pre>
  // other members elided
```

```
class Flight {
  int passengers, seats = 150;
  public void add1Passenger() {
    if(hasSeating())
      passengers += 1;
  private boolean hasSeating() {
    return passengers < seats;</pre>
  // other members elided
```

```
class Flight {
  int passengers, seats = 150, totalCheckedBags;
  public void add1Passenger() {
    if(hasSeating())
      passengers += 1;
  private boolean hasSeating() {
    return passengers < seats;</pre>
  // other members elided
```

```
public void add1Passenger() {
 if(hasSeating())
    passengers += 1;
public void add1Passenger(int bags) {
  if(hasSeating()) {
   add1Passenger();
    totalCheckedBags += bags;
```

```
public void add1Passenger(Passenger p) {
  add1Passenger(p.getCheckedBags());
public void add1Passenger(int bags, int carry0ns) {
  if(carry0ns <= 2)</pre>
    add1Passenger(bags);
public void add1Passenger(Passenger p, int carryOns) {
  add1Passenger(p.getCheckedBags(), carryOns);
```

#### Main.java

```
Flight f = new Flight();
f.add1Passenger();
f.add1Passenger(2);

Passenger p1 = new Passenger(0, 1);
f.add1Passenger(p1);
```

#### Flight.java



#### Main.java

```
Flight f = new Flight();

Passenger p2 = new Passenger(0, 2);
f.add1Passenger(p2, 1);

short threeBags = 3;
f.add1Passenger(threeBags, 2)
```

#### Flight.java



#### Main.java

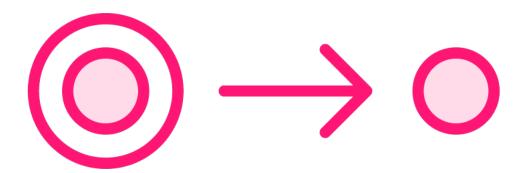
```
Flight f = new Flight();

Passenger p2 = new Passenger(0, 2);
f.add1Passenger(p2, 1);

short threeBags = 3;
f.add1Passenger(threeBags, 2)
```

#### Flight.java





### Java supports inheritance

 Allows one class to be declared with characteristics of another

# **Object Class**

#### Root of the Java class hierarchy

- An Object reference can reference an instance of any class
- Every class has characteristics of Object

# Object References

#### Main.java

```
Object[] stuff = new Object[3];
stuff[0] = new Flight(123);
stuff[1] = new MathEquation();
stuff[2] = "I Like Java";
```

#### Main.java

```
Object o = "Just a string";
o = new Flight(456);
```



# Object References

#### Main.java

```
Flight f = new Flight(123);
doWork(f);

Passenger p = new Passenger();
doWork(p);
```

#### Main.java

```
void doWork(Object o) {
  // do something with Object
  // characteristics of o
}
```



# **Object Class Methods**

Method	Description



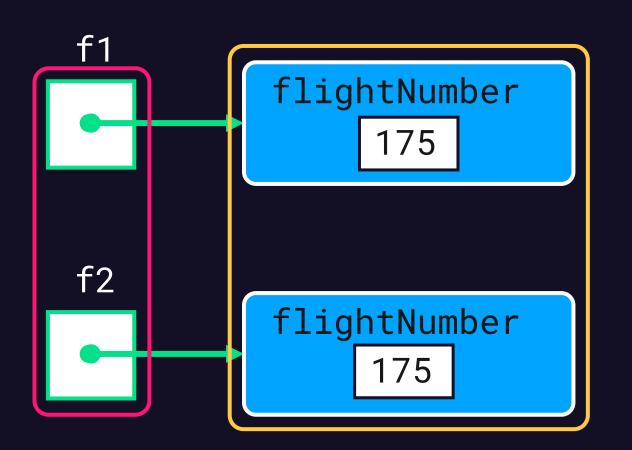
# **Equality**

What does it mean to be equal? ... It depends.

```
Flight f1 = new Flight(175);
Flight f2 = new Flight(175);

if(f1 == f2)
    // do something

if(f1.equals(f2))
    // do something
```



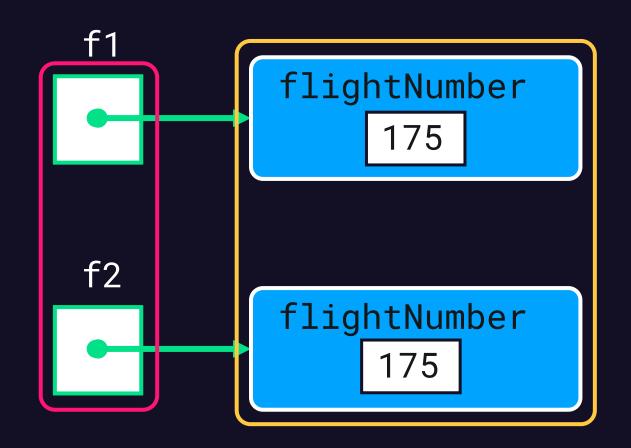


```
public class Flight {
  private int flightNumber;
  public boolean equals(Object o) {
    Flight flight = (Flight) o;
    return flightNumber == flight.flightNumber;
} // other members elided
```

# Equality

What does it mean to be equal? ... It depends.

```
Flight f1 = new Flight(175);
Flight f2 = new Flight(175);
if(f1 == f2)
    // do something
if(f1.equals(f2))
    // do something
Passenger p = new Passenger();
if(f1.equals(p))
  // do something
```





```
public class Flight {
  private int flightNumber;
  public boolean equals(Object o) {
         o instanceof Flight )
        return false;
   Flight flight = (Flight) o;
    return flightNumber == flight.flightNumber;
  // other members elided
```

# **Equality**

What does it mean to be equal? ... It depends.

```
Flight f1 = new Flight(175);
Flight f2 = new Flight(175);
if(f1 == f2) // false
    // do something
if(f1.equals(f2)) // true
    // do something
Passenger p = new Passenger();
if(f1.equals(p))
  // do something
```



# Summary



### Objects are passed by-reference

- Reference is copied to the method

#### Method changes to the reference

Not visible outside of the method

#### Method changes to referenced object

- Remain visible outside of the method



### Summary



#### Overloading

- Multiple versions of a method or constructor within a class
- Each must have a unique signature

### Parts of the signature

- Method name
- Number of parameters
- Type of each parameter

### Summary



#### **Object class**

- Root class of the Java class hierarchy
- Object reference can reference an instance of any class
- Every class has Object characteristics