JAVA OOP CHEAT SHEET

Object Oriented Programming in Java

Java is an Object Oriented Programming language that produces software for multiple platforms. An object-based application in Java is concerned with declaring classes, creating objects from them and interacting between these objects.



```
class Test {
      // class body
      member variables
      methods
```

```
//Declaring and Initializing an object
Test t = new Test();
```

Default Constructor

```
class Test{
 /* Added by the Java Compiler at the Run Time
 public Test(){
 public static void main(String args[]) {
  Test testObj = new Test();
```

Parameterized Constructor

```
public class Test {
  int appId;
  String appName;
 /parameterized constructor with two parameters
Test(int id, String name){
  this.appId = id;
  this.appName = name;
  System.out.println("Id: "+appId+" Name: "+appName);
public static void main(String args[]){
  Test obj1 = new Test(11001, "Facebook");
  Test obj2 = new Test(23003,"Instagram");
  obj1.info();
  obj2.info();
```

JAVA CERTIFICATION **TRAINING**

Inheritance

```
Single Inheritance
Class A {
 //your parent class code
Class B extends A {
  //your child class code
Multi Level Inheritance
```

```
Class A {
 //your parent class code
lass B extends A {
  //your code
Class C extends B {
   //your code
```

Hybrid Inheritance



Polymorphism

```
Compile Time Polymorphism
class Calculator {
static int add(int a, int b){
return a+b;
static double add( double a, double b){
return a+b;
oublic static void main(String args[]){
System.out.println(Calculator.add(123,17));
 System.out.println(Calculator.add(18.3,1.9));
```

Run Time Polymorphism

```
oublic class Mobile{
void sms(){System.out.println("Mobile class");}
//Extending the Mobile class
public class OnePlus extends Mobile{
/Overriding sms() of Mobile class
void sms(){
 System.out.println(" OnePlus class");
public static void main(String[] args) {
 OnePlus smsObj = new OnePlus();
 smsObj.sms();
```

Hierarchical Inheritance

```
//your parent class code
Class B extends A {
  //your child class code
Class C extends A {
   //your child class code
```

Multiple Inheritance

```
Class A {
 //your parent class code
Class B {
  //your parent class code
Class C extends A,B {
   //your child class code
```

Abstraction

```
Abstract Class
public abstract class MyAbstractClass
   public abstract void abstractMethod();
   public void display(){
    System.out.println("Concrete method");
```

nterface

```
//Creating an Interface
public interface Bike { public void start(); }
//Creating classes to implement Bike interface
class Honda implements Bike{
 public void start() {
 System.out.println("Honda Bike");
class Apache implements Bike{
 public void start() {
   System.out.println("Apache Bike");
rlass Rider{
 public static void main(String args[]){
 Bike b1=new Honda();
  b1.start();
 Bike b2=new Apache();
  b2.start();
```

Encapsulation

```
public class Artist {
 private String name;
 //getter method
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
public class Show{
 public static void main(String[] args){
  //creating instance of the encapsulated class
  Artist s=new Artist();
  //setting value in the name member
 s.setName("BTS");
  //getting value of the name member
  System.out.println(s.getName());
```

Modifiers in Java

Access Modifiers				
Scope	Private	Default	Protected	Public
Same class	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Same package subclass	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Same package non-subclass	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Different package subclass	No	No	Yes	Yes
Different package non-subclass	No	No	No	Yes

Non - Access Modifiers

Туре	Scope		
Static	Makes the attribute dependent on a class		
Final	Once defined, doesn't allow any changes		
Abstract	Makes the classes and methods abstract		
Synchronized	Used to synchronize the threads		