

Classes & Objects concept ✓

OOPS ✗

Syntax ✗

class → It is a blueprint.

Eg → floorplan of an apartment/house.

Object → Real instance of a class.

Eg → Physical apartment/house.

(one class can have multiple objects.)

class {
 Attributes to define data.
 Methods to define functionalities.

object ↓

```
class Car {  
    name  
    color  
    mileage  
    :  
    drive() {...}  
    AC() {...}  
    :  
}
```

Car: Uday

name → Jeep Compass

color → Galaxy Blue

mileage → 10 km/L

Car: Sairam

name → Fortiga

color → Blue

mileage → 17 km/L

drive() {...}

drive() {...}

AC() {...}

AC() {...}

same functionalities in all objects.

}

```
class Student {
```

attribute {
 String name
 int id
 :
}

methods {
 study() {...}
 bunk() {...}
 exam() {...}
 :
}

}

```
Student s1 = new Student();
```

[#2368]

object reference
of Student class.

name = "Aarav"
id = 32

[#2368]

Memory address

s1.name = "Aarav"

s1.id = 32

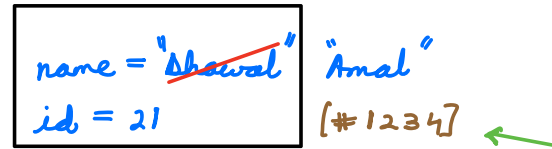
dot to access attributes & methods.

s1.study()

```

Student s2 = new Student();
s2.name = "Shawal";
s2.id = 21

```



```

Student s3;
null

```

object reference
of Student class.

print(s3.name); →
Null Pointer Exception Error!

```

Student s4 = s2; // Shallow Copy
[#1234]

```

```

print(s2.name) → Shawal
s4.name = "Amal"
print(s2.name) → Amal

```

```

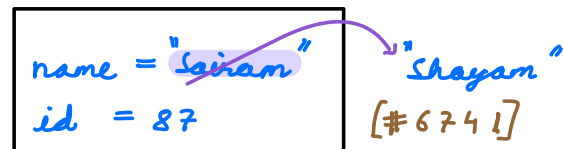
Student s5 = s4;
s2.name = "Sagar"
print(s5.name) → Sagar

```

```

Student s6 = new Student();
s6.name = "Sairam";
s6.id = 87;

```



```

Student s7 = new Student();
s7.name = s6.name;
s7.id = s6.id;

```



```

print(s7.name) → "Sairam"
s6.name = "Shayam";
print(s7.name) → "Sairam"

```

// Deep Copy

- Q → Create a class Rectangle that supports following functionalities →
- 1) find the area of a rectangle.
 - 2) check if the given rectangle is a square.

```

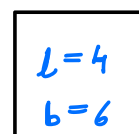
class Rectangle {
    int l, b;

```

```

Rectangle r = new Rectangle();
r.l = 4;
r.b = 6;

```



```

Rectangle (int x, int y) {
    l = x; b = y;
}

int area() {
    return l * b;
}

boolean isSquare() {
    return (l == b);
}
}

```

Constructor → Method used to initialize the attributes of the class at time of object creation.

- 1) name is same as class name.
- 2) no return type.

Rectangle r = new Rectangle(4, 6);

Q → Given N rectangles with length & breadth in A[] & B[].
 (A[i], B[i]) → ith rectangle.
 Find the sum of area of rectangles which are not square using Rectangle class.

```

ans = 0
for i → 0 to (N-1)
    Rectangle r = new Rectangle(A[i], B[i]);
    if (!r.isSquare())
        ans += r.area();
return ans

```

A = [2 5 3 6 2]
 B = [4 5 1 6 2]

Area = 8 + 3 = 11 ✓

readable ✓
 reusable ✓

```

Rectangle r;
ans = 0
for i → 0 to (N-1)
    r = new Rectangle(A[i], B[i]);
    if (!r.isSquare())
        ans += r.area();
return ans

```

```

class Rectangle {
    int l, b;
    Rectangle(int x, int y) {
        l = x; b = y;
    }

    int area() {
        return l * b;
    }

    boolean isSquare() {
        return (l == b);
    }
}

```

Add a method to check if area is → 1) greater than an int K.
 2) greater than another Rectangle.
this / self

```

boolean areaGreaterThan(int K) {
    return this.area() > K;
}

boolean areaGreaterThan(Rectangle R) {
    return this.area() > R.area();
}

```

Method overloading

Q → Given N rectangles with length & breadth in A[] & B[].
 (A[i], B[i]) → ith rectangle.

For index i, count the number of squares on the left of i
 s.t. area of square is greater than the area of current rectangle.

```

// Java
int a[] = new int[N];
Rectangle R[] = new Rectangle[N];
// custom datatype
for i → 0 to N-1
    R[i] = new Rectangle(A[i], B[i]);

```

	0	1	2	3	4
A =	2	5	3	6	2
B =	4	5	1	6	2
Area =	8	25	3	36	4
Ans →	0	0	1	0	2

↓

area1 > area2
 25 > 3

```

for i → 0 to (N-1)
    ans = 0
    for j → 0 to (i-1)
        if (R[j].isSquare() && R[j].areaGreaterThan(R[i]))

```

```
    ans += 1  
    print(ans)
```

Object Reference inside a class

