

Tuesday September 12

Lecture 2

```

1 public class CircleUtilities {
2     private static final int RADIUS_TO_DIAMETER = 2;
3     static int radius = 10; → variable
4     public static final int PI = 3;
5
6     static int getDiameter() { → no inputs
7         int diameter = radius * RADIUS_TO_DIAMETER;
8         return diameter;
9     }
10    static int getDiameter(int radius) { → one input
11        return radius * RADIUS_TO_DIAMETER;
12    }
13    static void setRadius(int newRadius) {
14        radius = newRadius;
15    }
16    public static int getCircumference(int radius) {
17        return getDiameter(radius) * PI;
18    }
19    public static int getCircumference1() {
20        return getDiameter() * PI;
21    }
22    private static int getCircumference2() {
23        return getCircumference(radius);
24    }
25 }

```

**Attributes:** radius

**Methods:**

- getDiameter() - no inputs
- getDiameter(int radius) - one input
- setRadius(int newRadius)
- getCircumference(int radius)
- getCircumference1()
- getCircumference2()

**methods :**

**Accessor :** return non-void

**Mutator :** return void

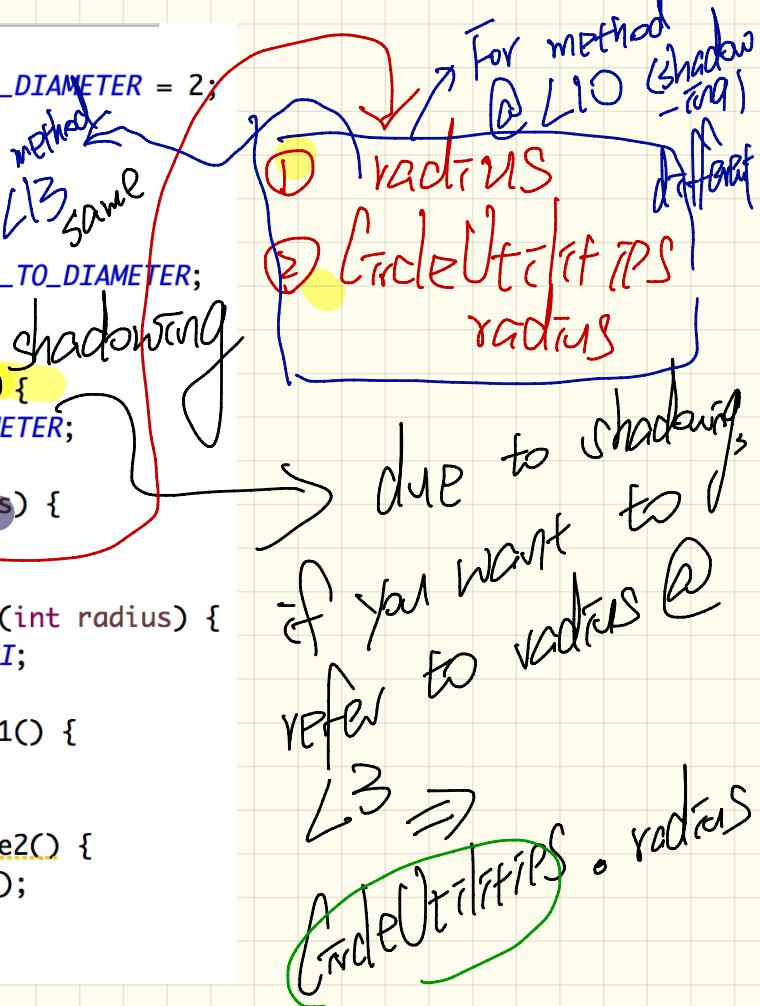
We overload the method getDiam. with different parameters lists

Input

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13    static void setRadius(int newRadius) {
14        radius = newRadius;
15    }
16    public static int getcircumference(int radius) {
17        return getDiameter(radius) * PI;
18    }
19    public static int getcircumference1() {
20        return getDiameter() * PI;
21    }
22    private static int getcircumference2() {
23        return getcircumference(radius);
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```

CU. getCircumference(?)

helper  
methods

a method is  
a block of code  
which can be  
reused by referring  
to its name.

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```

~~(CU. getGcircumference(5))~~  
~~= CU. getParameter(5) \* 3~~  
~~= 5 \* 2 \* 3~~  
~~Argument value for replacing Parameter radius -~~  
~~parameter~~  
~~parameters~~  
~~fac(X) = X \* (X-1) \* ...~~  
~~fac(5) fac(4) ...~~  
~~arguments : 1~~

# modifiers

## 1. Visibility

You must find class name.

## 2. Constant/Variable

final static int FOO = ?  
~~FOO = 4 ;~~

{ Project  
package  
class }

public

variable  
private

double

P

myPI

= 3.14 ;

myPI = 6.28 ;

final

double PI

= 3.14 ;

PI = 6.28 ;

PI's constant

```
class MyMath {
```

public static

```
int Foo = 3;
```

3

↓  
It's guaranteed  
only one copy of  
will exist  
at runtime!

We can only  
use the  
name  
of this  
class  
to access  
attribute  
it's static

MyMath.Foo



```
class MyMathUser {
```

```
    public static void main() {
```

3

```
    MyMath.Foo = 4;
```

class MyMath2 {

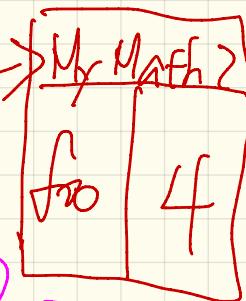
    public int foo = 4

    non-static  
    attribute

}

obj.foo  
obj2.foo

obj1



obj2



~~MyMath2.foo~~  
Ambiguity  
- two copies  
of MyMath2

class MyMath2App {

    main () {

        MyMath2

        MyMath2

        obj1 =

new MyMath2();

        obj2 =

new MyMath2();

}

{

    MyMath2();