



# Network Programming

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Java – 1

Practice Programming

# Java Review (Declaring Objects)

```
class Car{
```

```
    String model;
```

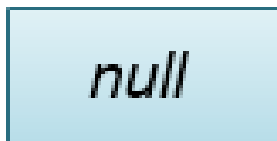
```
    String color;
```

```
    String gear;
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
Car mycar;
```



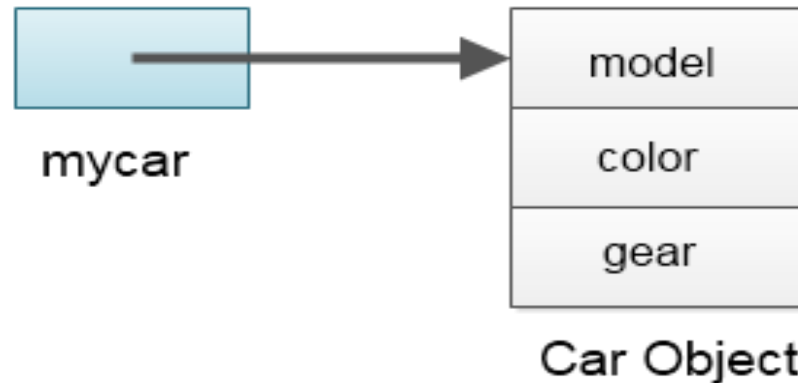
mycar

```
Car mycar = new Car();
```

```
...
```

```
Car mycar;           // declares
```

```
mycar = new Car(); // defines
```





# Java Review ( this )

---

```
class Bclass {
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    void setValue (int n) {this.n = n; }
```

```
}
```

```
public class AClass {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Bclass x = new Bclass();
```

```
        x.setValue(3);
```

```
        System.out.println( x.n );
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



# Java Review ( this )

---

```
class Value {
```

```
    int x = 1;
```

```
    Value me() {return this;}  
}
```

```
public class Aclass {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Value n = new Value();
```

```
        System.out.println( n.x );
```

```
        System.out.println( n.me().x );           // same as above
```

```
        System.out.println( n.me().me().x );    // same as above
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



# Java Review ( this )

```
class B {  
    int n;  
    void setMe (int m) {  
        C h = new C ();  
        h.setValue(this, m);  
    }  
}
```

```
class C {  
    void setValue (B obj, int h) {  
        obj.n = h;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class A {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        B x = new B ();  
        x.setMe(3);  
        System.out.println( x.n );  
    }  
}
```



# Java Review ( super )

---

```
class Vehicle {
```

```
    int speed =50;
```

```
}
```

```
class Bike extends Vehicle {
```

```
    int speed =100;
```

```
    void display() {
```

```
        System.out.println(speed);
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static void main ( String args[ ] ){
```

```
        Bike b = new Bike();
```

```
        b.display();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



# Java Review ( super )

---

```
class Vehicle {
```

```
    int speed =50;
```

```
}
```

```
class Bike extends Vehicle {
```

```
    int speed =100;
```

```
    void display() {
```

```
        System.out.println(super.speed);
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static void main( String args[]){
```

```
        Bike b = new Bike();
```

```
        b.display();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



# Java Review ( super )

---

```
class Vehicle {  
    Vehicle ( ){  
        System.out.println("Vehicle is Created");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Bike extends Vehicle {  
    Bike( ) {  
        super();  
        System.out.println ("Bike is Created");  
    }  
    public static void main( String args[]){  
        Bike b = new Bike();  
    }  
}
```





# Four Levels of Access to a Class or object's members

---

- **private:** accessible from within this class only
  - should be standard practice on instance fields to support OO encapsulation
- **protected:** accessible from any subclass or any class in the package
- **public:** accessible from any class anywhere
- **none** (if you don't specify): accessible from any class in the package

# Access Control Levels

<b>access modifier</b>	<b>class</b>	<b>subclass</b>	<b>package</b>	<b>world</b>
private	x			
<i>default</i>	x		x	
protected	x	x	x	
public	x	x	x	x

# Private

```
class Alpha {  
    private int iamprivate;  
    private void privateMethod()  
    {  
        System.out.println  
            ("privateMethod");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Beta {  
    void accessMethod() {  
        Alpha a = new Alpha();  
        a.iamprivate = 10;  
        a.privateMethod();  
    }  
}
```



# Protected

```
package Greek;  
class Alpha {  
    protected int iamprotected;  
    protected void  
    protectedMethod() {  
        System.out.println  
        ("protectedMethod");  
    }  
}
```

```
package Greek;  
class Gamma {  
    void accessMethod() {  
        Alpha a = new Alpha();  
        a.iamprotected = 10;  
        a.protectedMethod();  
    }  
}
```



# Protected (II)

```
import Greek.*;
package Latin;
class Delta extends Alpha {
    void accessMethod(Alpha a, Delta d) {
        a.iamprotected = 10;
        d.iamprotected = 10;
        a.protectedMethod();
        d.protectedMethod();
    }
}
```



# Public



```
package Greek;  
public class Alpha {  
    public int iampublic;  
    public void publicMethod() {  
        System.out.println  
            ("publicMethod");  
    }  
}
```

```
import Greek.*;  
package Roman;  
class Beta {  
    void accessMethod() {  
        Alpha a = new Alpha();  
        a.iampublic = 10;  
        a.publicMethod();  
    }  
}
```



# Package

```
package Greek;  
class Alpha {  
    int iampackage;  
    void packageMethod() {  
        System.out.println  
        ("packageMethod");  
    }  
}
```

```
package Greek;  
class Beta {  
    void accessMethod() {  
        Alpha a = new Alpha();  
        a.iampackage = 10;   
        a.packageMethod();   
    }  
}
```



# References

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- **Java Network Programming, 4th Edition** (Book)
  - Developing Networked Applications By Elliotte Rusty Harold
  - Publisher: O'Reilly Media Release Date: October 2013
- [www.anwar.agtab.com/Web/books/book2.pdf](http://www.anwar.agtab.com/Web/books/book2.pdf)
- **Java 101: Classes and objects in Java**
- <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2979739/learn-java/java-101-classes-and-objects-in-java.html>
- **Inheritance in Java**
- <http://www.javatpoint.com/inheritance-in-java>
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- <http://o7planning.org/en/10319/access-modifiers-in-java>