

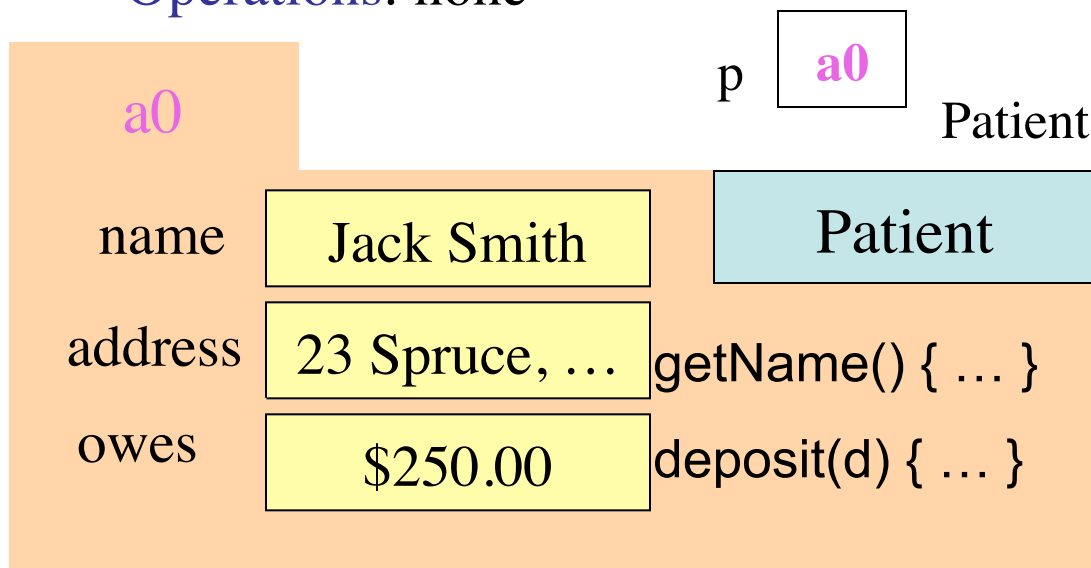
Method calls

A class is also a type

Patient: a type (as well as a class)

Values: names appearing in tabs of objects

Operations: none



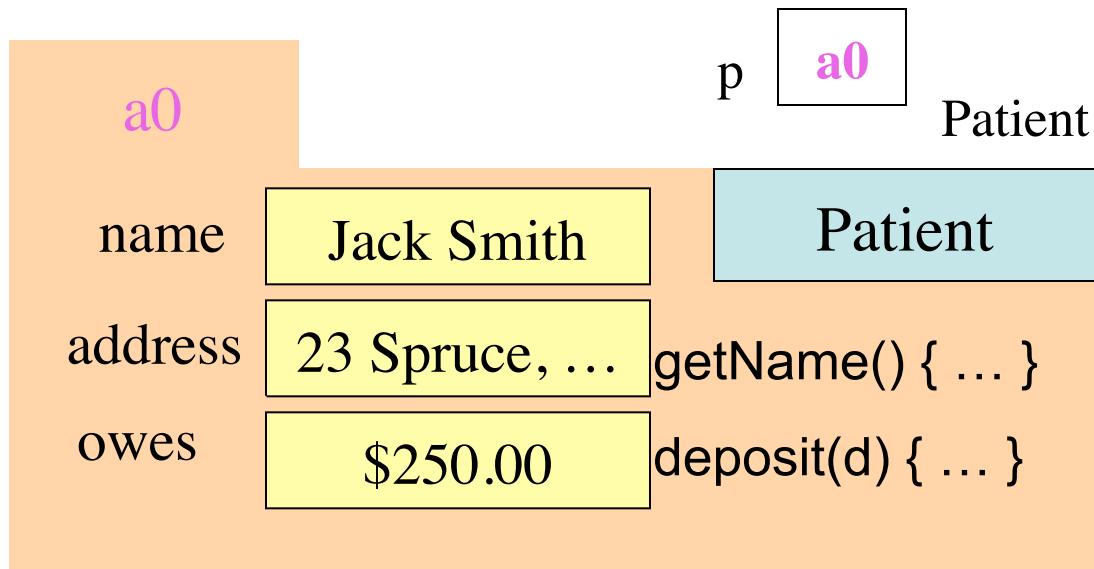
function call: `p . getName()`

procedure call: `p . deposit(250.00) ;`

General form:

`<variable-name> . <method-name> (...) ;`

Referencing fields



reference field name: `p . name`

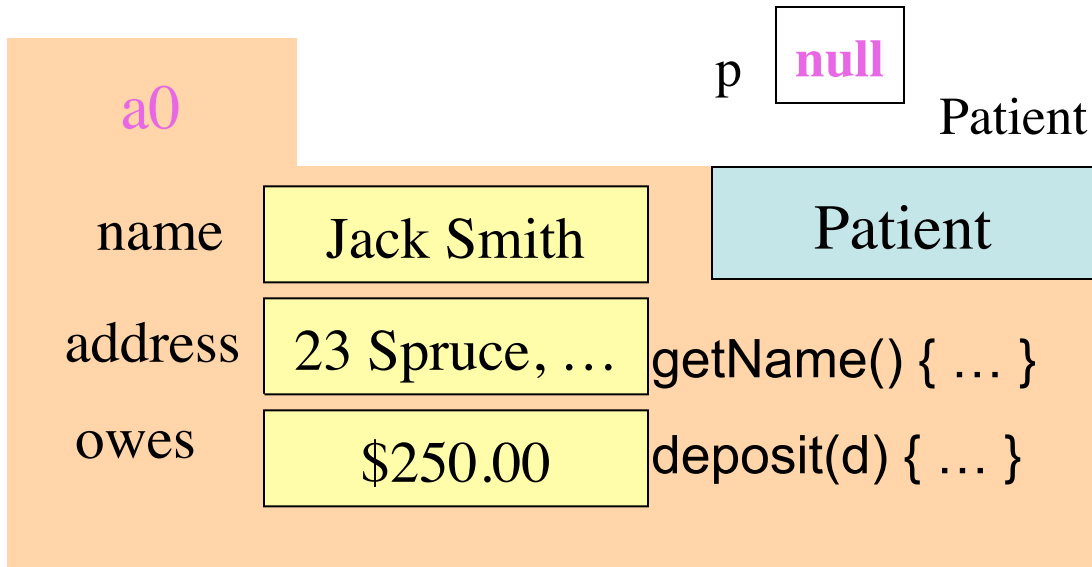
Example of use: `s = p.name;`

reference field name: `p . owes`

Example of use: `p.owes = p.owes - 250;`

Common practice is *not* to reference fields but to use only the methods of `p`. Fields can be made “private” so they cannot be accessed this way. We discuss the reasons for this later.

The value null



Patient p;

← declaration of p

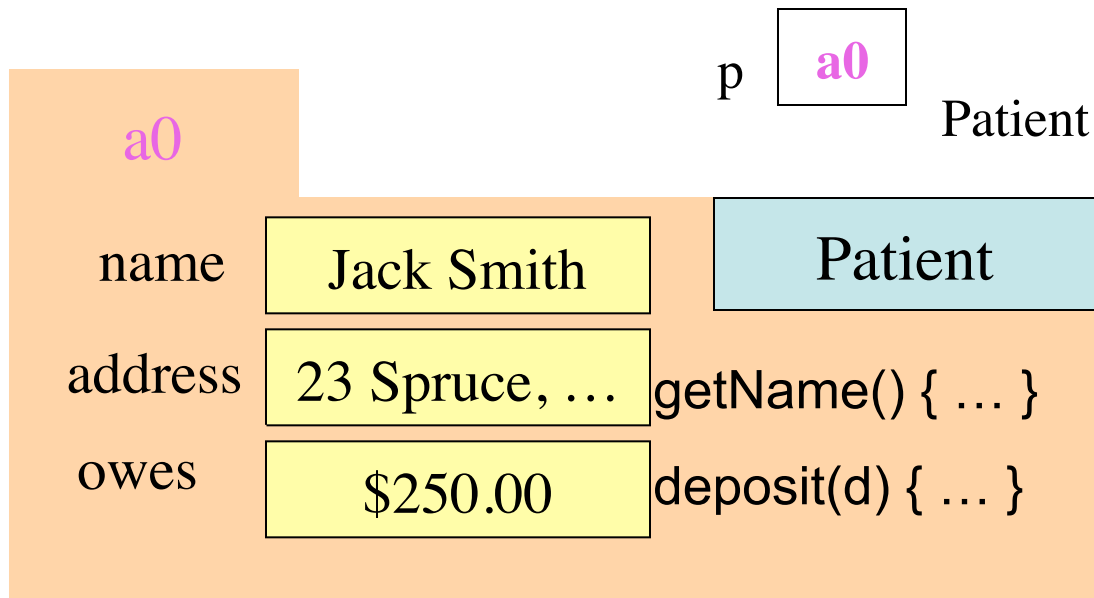
p.getName();

NullPointerException!!!!

null means the absence of an object name.

You can't reference a component (method or field) of a non-existent object.

Creating an object



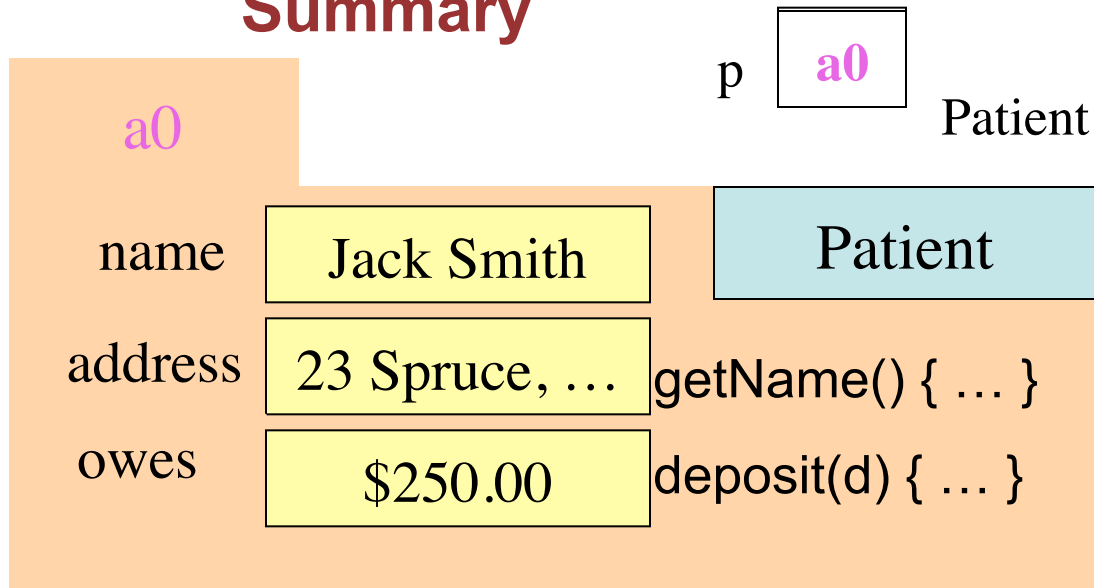
`Patient p;` ← declaration of `p`

`p = new Patient();`

Evaluation of `new Patient()`:

1. Create new manila folder of class `Patient`
2. Yield as value the name on the tab of the new folder.

Summary



1. Referencing a component of a manila folder (object) whose name is in a variable.

`p.getName()`

`p.deposit(250);`

`p.owes`

2. Value **null** in a variable means the absence of the name of an object.

3. To evaluate `new Patient()`

(a) Create (draw) a folder of class Patient;

(b) Yield name of folder as the result.