



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai Accredited by

NAAC-UGC with 'A++' Grade (Cycle III) &

Accredited by NBA (B.E-CSE, EEE, ECE, Mech & B.Tech.IT)

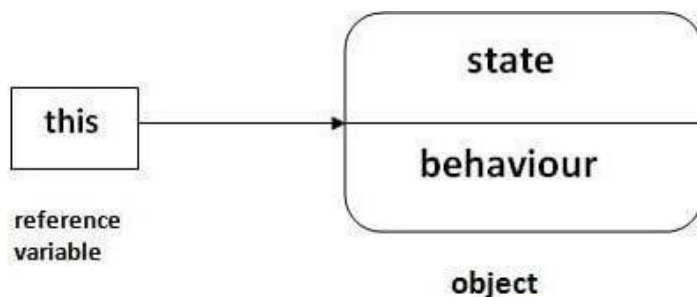
COIMBATORE-641035, TAMILNADU



UNIT III OBJECT AND CLASSES

this keyword in Java

There can be a lot of usage of **Java this keyword**. In Java, this is a **reference variable** that refers to the current object.



Usage of Java this keyword

Here is given the 6 usage of java this keyword.

1. **this** can be used to refer current class instance variable.
2. **this** can be used to invoke current class method (implicitly)
3. **this()** can be used to invoke current class constructor.
4. **this** can be passed as an argument in the method call.
5. **this** can be passed as an argument in the constructor call.
6. **this** can be used to return the current class instance from the method.

Usage of Java this Keyword

There can be a lot of usage of java this keyword. In java, this is a reference variable that refers to the current object.

01

this can be used to refer current class instance variable.

04

this can be passed as an argument in the method call.

02

this can be used to invoke current class method (implicitly).

05

this can be passed as argument in the constructor call.

03

this() can be used to invoke current class Constructor.

06

this can be used to return the current class instance from the method.

1) **this**: to refer current class instance variable

The **this** keyword can be used to refer current class instance variable. If there is ambiguity between the instance variables and parameters, this keyword resolves the problem of ambiguity.

Understanding the problem without this keyword

Let's understand the problem if we don't use this keyword by the example given below:

```
class Student {
    int rollno;
    String name;
    float fee;
    Student(int rollno, String name, float fee) {
        rollno = rollno;
        name = name;
        fee = fee;
    }
    void display() { System.out.println(rollno + "" + name + "" + fee); }
}

class TestThis1 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Student s1 = new Student(111, "ankit", 5000f);
    }
}
```

```
Students2=new Student(112,"sumit",6000f); s1.display();  
s2.display();  
}}
```

Output:

```
0null0.0  
0null0.0
```

Solution of the above problem by this keyword `class`

```
Student{  
    int rollno;  
    String name;  
    float fee;  
    Student(int rollno, String name, float fee){  
        this.rollno=rollno;  
        this.name=name;  
        this.fee=fee;  
    }  
    void display(){ System.out.println(rollno+" "+name+" "+fee);}  
}
```

```
class TestThis2{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Student s1=new Student(111,"ankit",5000f);  
        Students2=new Student(112,"sumit",6000f);  
        s1.display();  
        s2.display();  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
111ankit5000.0  
112sumit6000.0
```

If local variables(formal arguments) and instance variables are different, there is no need to use this keyword like in the following program:

Program where this keyword is not required

```
class Student{
    int rollno;
    String name;
    float fee;
    Student(int r,String n,float f){
        rollno=r;
        name=n;
        fee=f;
    }
    void display(){ System.out.println(rollno+" "+name+" "+fee);}
}
```

```
class TestThis3{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Student s1=new Student(111,"ankit",5000f);
        Student s2=new Student(112,"sumit",6000f);
        s1.display();
        s2.display();
    }}
}
```

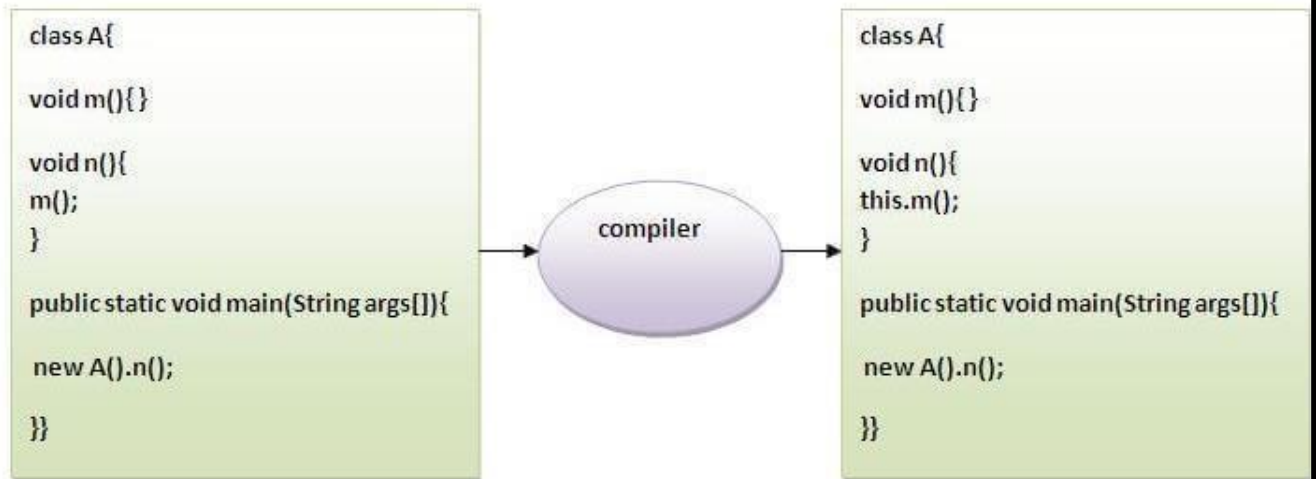
Output:

```
111ankit5000.0
112sumit6000.0
```

It is a better approach to use meaningful names for variables. So we use a same name for instance variables and parameters in real time, and always use this keyword.

2) this: to invoke current class method

You may invoke the method of the current class by using the this keyword. If you don't use the this keyword, compiler automatically adds this keyword while invoking the method. Let's see the example



```

class A{
    void m(){ System.out.println("hellom");}
    void n(){
        System.out.println("hellon");
        //m();//same as this.m()
        this.m();
    }
}
class TestThis4{
    public static void main(String args[]){ A
        a=new A();
        a.n();
    }}

```

Output:

```

hello n
hellom

```

3) **this(): to invoke current class constructor**

The **this()** constructor call can be used to invoke the current class constructor. It is used to reuse the constructor. In other words, it is used for constructor chaining.

Calling default constructor from parameterized constructor: **class**

```

A{
    A(){ System.out.println("helloa");}
}

```

```

A(int x){
    this();
    System.out.println(x);
}
}
class TestThis5{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        A a=new A(10);
    }
}

```

Output:

```

helloa
10

```

Calling parameterized constructor from default constructor:

```

class A{
    A(){
        this(5);
        System.out.println("helloa");
    }
    A(int x){
        System.out.println(x);
    }
}
class TestThis6{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Aa=new A();
    }
}

```

Output:

```

5
helloa

```

Real usage of this() constructor call

The `this()` constructor call should be used to reuse the constructor from the constructor. It maintains the chain between the constructors i.e. it is used for constructor chaining. Let's see the example given below that displays the actual use of this keyword.

```
class Student{
    int rollno;
    String name, course;
    float fee;
    Student(int rollno, String name, String course){
        this.rollno = rollno;
        this.name = name;
        this.course = course;
    }
    Student(int rollno, String name, String course, float fee){
        this(rollno, name, course); // reusing constructor
        this.fee = fee;
    }
    void display(){ System.out.println(rollno + "" + name + "" + course + "" + fee); }
}

class TestThis7{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Student s1 = new Student(111, "ankit", "java");
        Student s2 = new Student(112, "sumit", "java", 6000f);
        s1.display();
        s2.display();
    }
}
```

Output:

```
111 ankitjava0.0
112 sumitjava6000.0
```

Rule: Call to `this()` must be the first statement in constructor.

```
class Student{
    int rollno;
    String name, course;
    float fee;
    Student(int rollno, String name, String course){
        this.rollno = rollno;
```

```

this.name=name;
this.course=course;
}
Student(introllno,Stringname,Stringcourse,floatfee){
this.fee=fee;
this(rollno,name,course);//C.T.Error
}
voiddisplay(){System.out.println(rollno+""+name+""+course+""+fee);}
}
classTestThis8{
public static void main(String args[]){
Students1=newStudent(111,"ankit","java");
Students2=newStudent(112,"sumit","java",6000f);
s1.display();
s2.display();
}}

```

Output:

CompileTimeError:Calltothismustbefirststatementinconstructor

4) **this**:topassasanargumentinthe method

The **this** keyword can also be passed as an argument in the method. It is mainly used in the event handling. Let's see the example:

```

classS2{
void m(S2 obj){
System.out.println("methodisinvoked");
}
voidp(){
m(this);
}
publicstaticvoidmain(Stringargs[]){
S2 s1 = new S2();
s1.p();
}
}

```

Output:

method is invoked

Application of this that can be passed as an argument:

In event handling (or) in a situation where we have to provide reference of a class to another one. It is used to reuse one object in many methods.

5) **this**: to pass as argument in the constructor call

We can pass the **this** keyword in the constructor also. It is useful if we have to use one object in multiple classes. Let's see the example:

```
class B{
    A4obj;
    B(A4obj){
        this.obj=obj;
    }
    void display(){
        System.out.println(obj.data);//using data member of A4 class
    }
}

class A4{
    int data=10;
    A4(){
        Bb=new B(this); b.display();
    }
    public static void main(String args[]){
        A4 a=new A4();
    }
}
```

Output:10

6) this keyword can be used to return current class instance

We can return this keyword as a statement from the method. In such case, return type of the method must be the class type (non-primitive). Let's see the example:

Syntax of this that can be returned as a statement return_type

```
method_name(){  
    return this;  
}
```

Example of this keyword that you return as a statement from the method

```
class A{  
    AgetA(){  
        return this;  
    }  
    void msg(){System.out.println("Hellojava");}  
}  
class Test1{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        new A().getA().msg();  
    }  
}
```

Output:

Hellojava

Proving this keyword

Let's prove that this keyword refers to the current class instance variable. In this program, we are printing the reference variable and this, output of both variables are same.

```
class A5{  
    void m(){  
        System.out.println(this); // print same reference ID  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]){ A5  
        obj = new A5();  
        System.out.println(obj); // print the reference ID  
    }  
}
```

```
obj.m();  
}  
}
```

Output:

A5@22b3ea59

A5@22b3ea59