Par:verbose mode
command line arguments:

```java
public static void main(String[] args)
```
use equals() method in String class
if args.length is 2 and
args[1].equals("-v")
if is false, then print
usage message. If it's
true, you're in verbose mode.
Ex: De-souz

Static functions are called from within their class like:

`ten_name(ARGS...)`

They are called from outside their class like:

`NameOfClass.ten_name(ARGS...)`
Recall two types of methods

class methods (static methods)

associated with the class itself
define:

class MyClass:
    static type func_name(...) { 
        
    }

}
Call:

```java
class otherClass {
    // in some method
    myClass.fcn_name(--args--) {
    }
}
```

Instance methods

Associated with particular instance of a class.

define:

class myClass {
    type fcn_name(--params--) {
    }
}
Call:

```java
public class otherClass {
    // in some method
    myClass a = new myClass(...args...);
    a.functionName(...args...);
}
```
Recall: every class has a constructor. By overloading we can have multiple constructors.

General: declaration, allocation

// initialization:

myClass x = new myClass(....args...);

class name    var. at type for myClass
name
myClass      constructor arguments, typically used for initialization
result:

\[ x \rightarrow \text{details may be initialized} \]

"instance of" my class object

\[ \text{Ex. Person} \]
Note:
Keyword static applies to fields as well as methods.

A static field belongs to the class, or all instances 'commonly'. An instance field belongs to a particular instance of a class.

Static fields are almost always constant.

```
static const type var = value;
```
a static field that is not constant is essentially a global variable.

static type var;

This is bad programming practice.