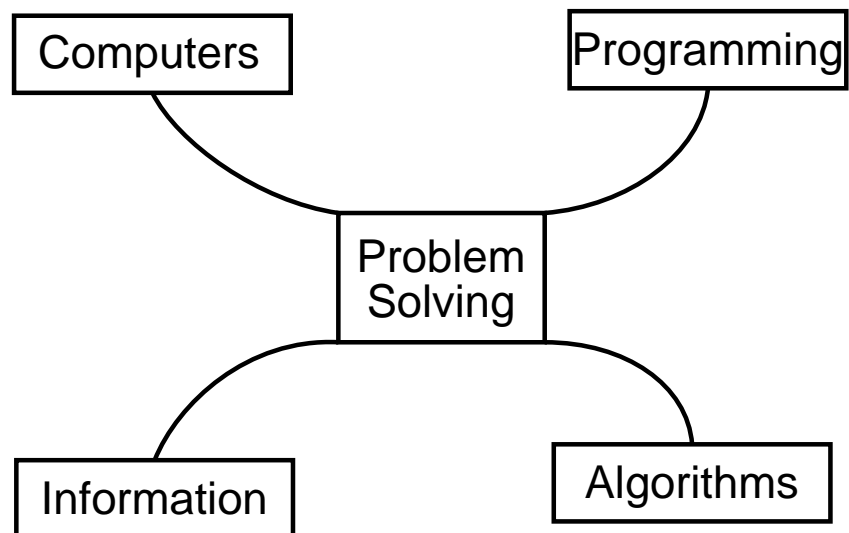
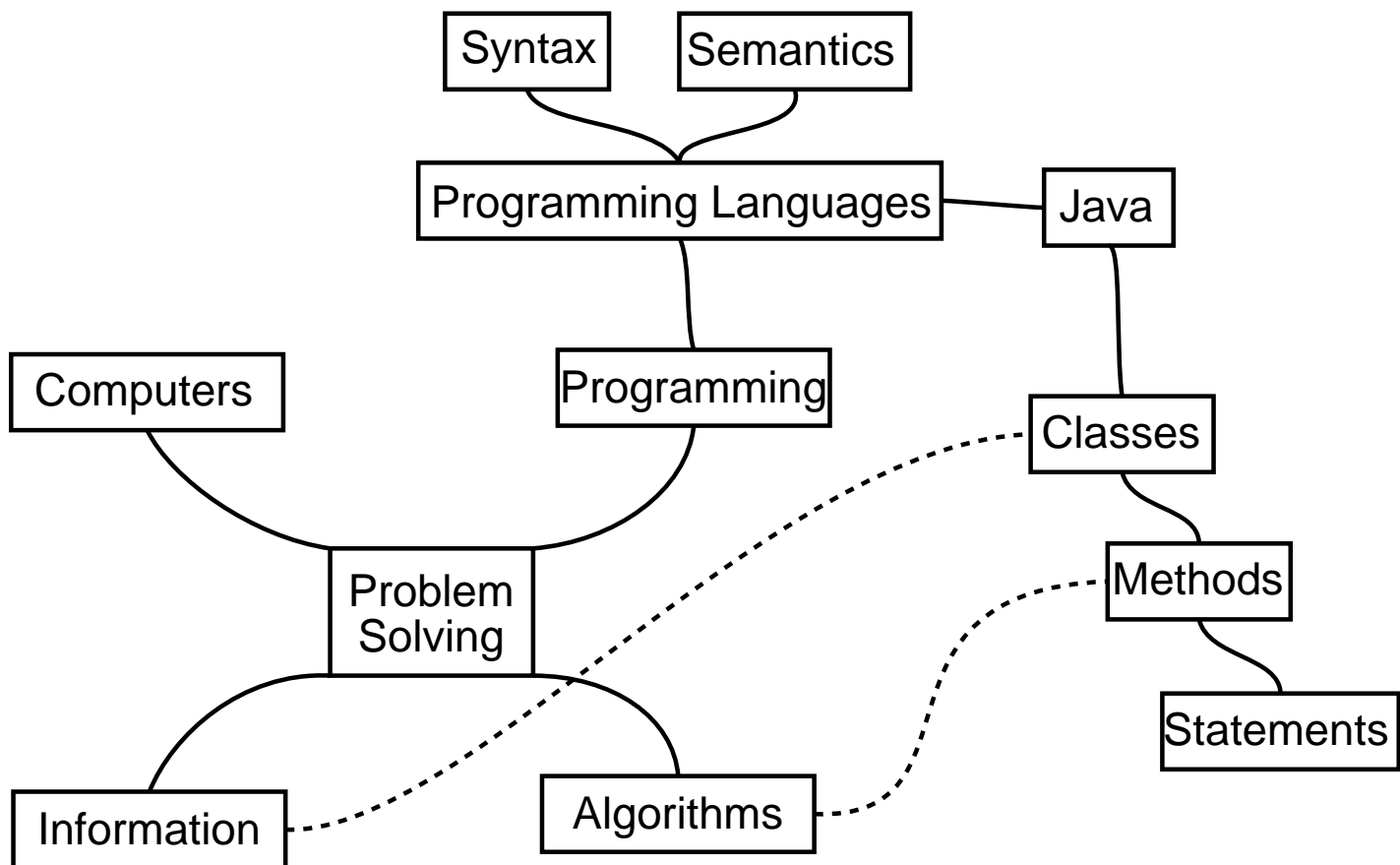

Announcements

- Assignment 3, posted today. Suggestion: start soon!

Road map



Road map



Statements

- Variable declaration

```
type variable;
```

- Assignment

```
variable = expression;
```

- Method invocation

```
objectreference.methodname(parameters);
```

or

```
classname.methodname(parameters);
```

- Conditional

```
if (condition) block;
```

or

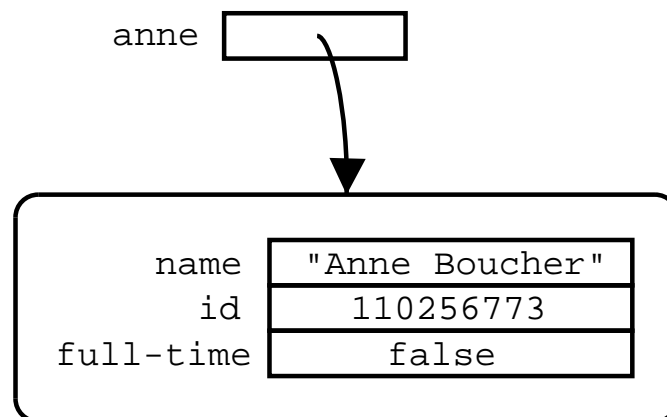
```
if (condition) block1; else block2;
```

- Loop

```
while (condition) block;
```

Objects and Classes

- Programs manipulate data
- Variables store data
- A variable holds either:
 - a value from a primitive data type (int, boolean, char, ...)
 - or a reference to an object
- An *object* is a composite piece of data: it is a group of variables treated as a unit



Objects and classes

- The data type of an object is a *class*
- Classes have *methods*
- Methods are the operations of a class
- Applying a method to an object is written:

objectreference . *methodname* (*parameters*)

where *methodname* is defined in the class of the object

- For example:

`anne.change_id(260298776)`

Class definition

```
public class Name
{
    // Attribute definitions
    // ...

    // Method definitions
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

```
public class Stereo {
    // Attributes
    float volume;
    boolean radio_on;
    boolean cd_in;
    int current_song;

    // Methods
    void play_cd()
    {
        radio_on = false;
        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
        // ...
    }
    void set_volume(float v)
    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

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public class Stereo {
    // Attributes
    float volume;
    boolean radio_on;
    boolean cd_in;
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        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

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        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
        // ...
    }
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    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

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public class Stereo {
    // Attributes
    float volume;
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        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
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    }
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    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

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    float volume;
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    // Methods
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        if (cd_in) {
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        // ...
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    void set_volume(float v)
    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

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    // Attributes
    float volume;
    boolean radio_on;
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    int current_song;

    // Methods
    void play_cd()
    {
        radio_on = false;
        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
        // ...
    }
    void set_volume(float v)
    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Example: Stereo

```
public class Stereo {
    // Attributes
    float volume;
    boolean radio_on;
    boolean cd_in;
    int current_song;

    while (!radio_on) current_song++; //WRONG!

    void play_cd()
    {
        radio_on = false;
        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
        // ...
    }
    void set_volume(float v)
    {
        volume = v;
    }
}
```

Objects and classes

- A class is a “type” of objects. Objects are the values of a class.
- A class is defined by the attributes shared by all its objects, and by its methods
- The attributes of a class represent those characteristics which all objects of the class *have*: e.g. every student has a *name* and an *id*. Hence, *name* and *id* can be attributes of a *Student* class.
- The methods of a class represent the operations that can be performed on objects of that class, they define how an object in the class reacts to “messages” sent to it by other objects: e.g. the method *play* in the *Stereo* class, defines how all stereo objects react to the message “play”.

Objects and classes

- In analysis we should:
 - Discover the classes of objects involved (physical or abstract,) and
 - Identify the attributes of those classes.
- These translate into code as "class definitions"

```
public class ClassName
{
    Attribute definitions

    Method definitions
}
```

Example: Stereo

```
public class Stereo {
    // Attributes
    float volume;
    boolean radio_on;
    boolean cd_in;
    int current_song;

    // Methods
    void play_cd()
    {
        radio_on = false;
        if (cd_in) {
            current_song = 1;
        }
        // ...
    }
    void set_volume(float v)
    {
        volume = v;
    }
    // ...
}
```

Class definition structure

- Attribute definitions

type variable;

where *type* is either a primitive data type (`int`, `boolean`, etc.) or the name of a user-defined class.

Class definition structure (contd.)

- Method definitions

```
type method_name(list_of_parameters)
{
    statements;
}
```

where *type* is either void (the method doesn't return anything,) a primitive data type or a user-defined data type. The *list_of_parameters* is of the form

```
type1 arg1, type2 arg2, ..., typen argn
```

Example

```
public class Student
{
    String name;
    long id;
    String program;
    String faculty;

    void set_name(String s)
    {
        name = s;
    }

    void set_id(long num)
    {
        id = num;
    }

    // Continues below ...
}
```

```
String get_name()
{
    return name;
}

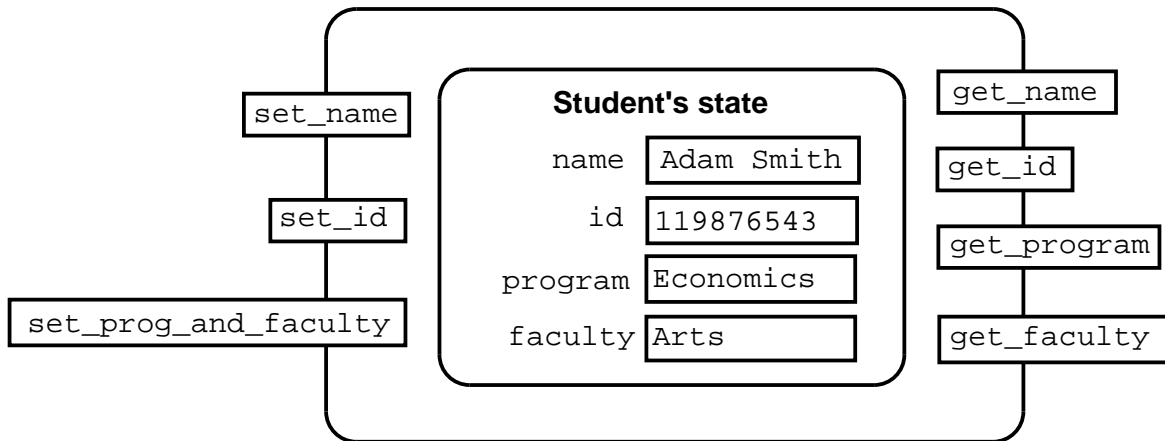
long get_id()
{
    return id;
}

void set_prog_and_faculty(String p,
                          String f)
{
    program = p;
    faculty = f;
}

String get_program()
{ return program; }

String get_faculty()
{ return faculty; }
} // Class Student ends here.
```

An object of the Student class

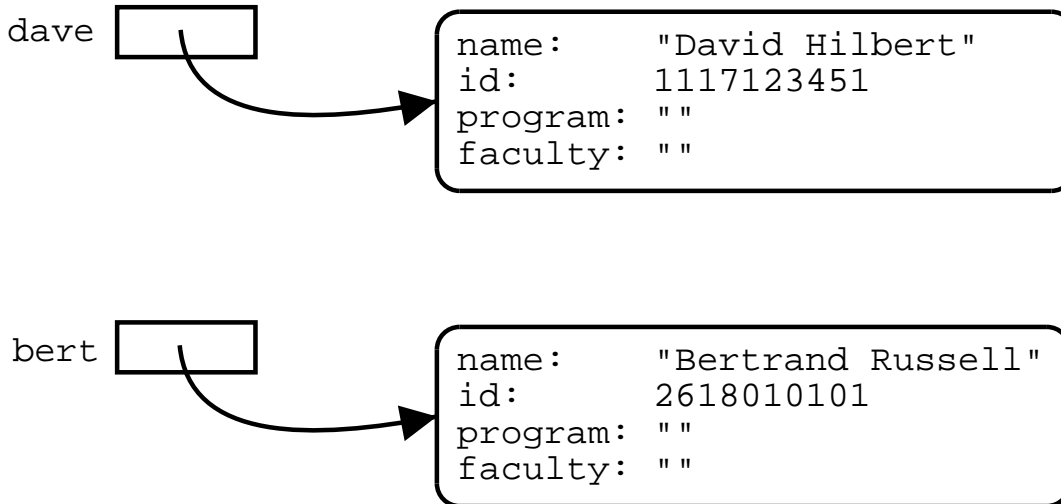


Objects are not classes

- A class can be thought of as a data type. Its values are objects.
- An *object* is an *instance* of a class.
- An object has its own separate identity and its own separate state.
- The *state* of an object is the values currently assigned to its attributes.
- Each object is stored in different memory locations.

Individual identity of objects

Student
<code>+name: String</code> <code>+id: long</code> <code>+program: String</code> <code>+faculty: String</code>
<code>+set_name(n:String): void</code> <code>+set_id(n:long): void</code> <code>+set_prog_and_faculty(p:String,f:String): void</code> <code>+get_name(): String</code> <code>+get_id(): long</code> <code>+get_program(): String</code> <code>+get_faculty(): String</code>



Dealing with objects

- To be able to use a class and its objects we must be able to do three things:
 - Create instances of a class (i.e. new objects)
 - Access attributes of a given object (previously created)
 - Ask or tell a given object (previously created) to perform an operation (by sending a message to it, i.e. applying a method.)

Creating objects

- To create objects of a given class:

First: Declare a variable of that type:

```
class_name variable ;
```

Second: Assign the variable a new instance, using the new keyword:

```
variable = new class_name ();
```

- Example

```
Student dave;
```

```
dave = new Student();
```

- The two can be done in one line:

```
Student bert = new Student();
```

Accessing attributes

- The attributes of an object can be accessed directly using the dot operator:

variable.attribute

...but only if the attribute exists in the class of the variable.

- Example:

```
dave.name = "David Hilbert";  
dave.id = 1117123451;  
System.out.println(dave.name);  
System.out.println(dave.id);
```

```
bert.name = "Bertrand Russell";  
bert.id = 2618010101;  
System.out.println(bert.name);  
System.out.println(bert.id);
```

Sending messages to objects

- To interact with an object we send it a message by *calling*, or *invoking* one its methods.
- Calling a method is done by using the dot operator, and passing parameters or arguments (if any):

variable.method_name(arguments)

where the type of *variable* is a class which has a method called *method_name*, and *arguments* is a coma-separated list of values whose type matches those of the method's parameters.

Sending messages (contd.)

- For example:

```
bert.set_prog_and_faculty("Philosophy", "Arts");  
dave.set_id(009876543);
```

- A method call

```
a.m(b, c, d);
```

could be interpreted as "sending the message `m` to the object `a` with arguments `b`, `c`, and `d`."

Example

```
// in a file called Student.java
public class Student
{
    String name;
    long id;
    String program;
    String faculty;

    void set_name(String s)
    {
        name = s;
    }

    void set_id(long num)
    {
        id = num;
    }

    // Continues below ...
}
```

```
String get_name()
{
    return name;
}

long get_id()
{
    return id;
}

void set_prog_and_faculty(String p,
                          String f)
{
    program = p;
    faculty = f;
}

String get_program()
{ return program; }

String get_faculty()
{ return faculty; }
} // Class Student ends here.
```

Example

```
// in a file called StudentTester.java
import cs1.Keyboard;
public class StudentTester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Student letterman, jane, p, q;
        boolean classmates;

        letterman = new Student();
        jane = new Student();          // Different student

        letterman.set_name("David");
        letterman.set_id(000000011);

        jane.set_name("Jane");
        jane.set_id(9867554);

        letterman.set_prog_and_faculty("Broadcasting",
                                       "Medicine");
        jane.set_prog_and_faculty("Physics", "Science");

        p = letterman.get_program();
        q = jane.get_program();
    }
}
```

```
    if (p.equals(q)) classmates = true; else class  
  }  
}
```

Example

```
Student letterman, jane;
String p, q;
boolean classmates;

letterman = new Student();
jane = new Student();      // Different student

letterman.set_name("David");
letterman.set_id(000000011);

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jane.set_id(9867554);

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jane.set_prog_and_faculty("Physics", "Science");

p = letterman.get_program();
q = jane.get_program();

if (p.equals(q)) classmates = true; else class
```

Example

letterman	<input type="text"/>
jane	<input type="text"/>
classmates	<input type="text"/>
p	<input type="text"/>
q	<input type="text"/>

Example

```
Student letterman, jane
String p, q;
boolean classmates;

letterman = new Student();
jane = new Student();          // Different student

letterman.set_name("David");
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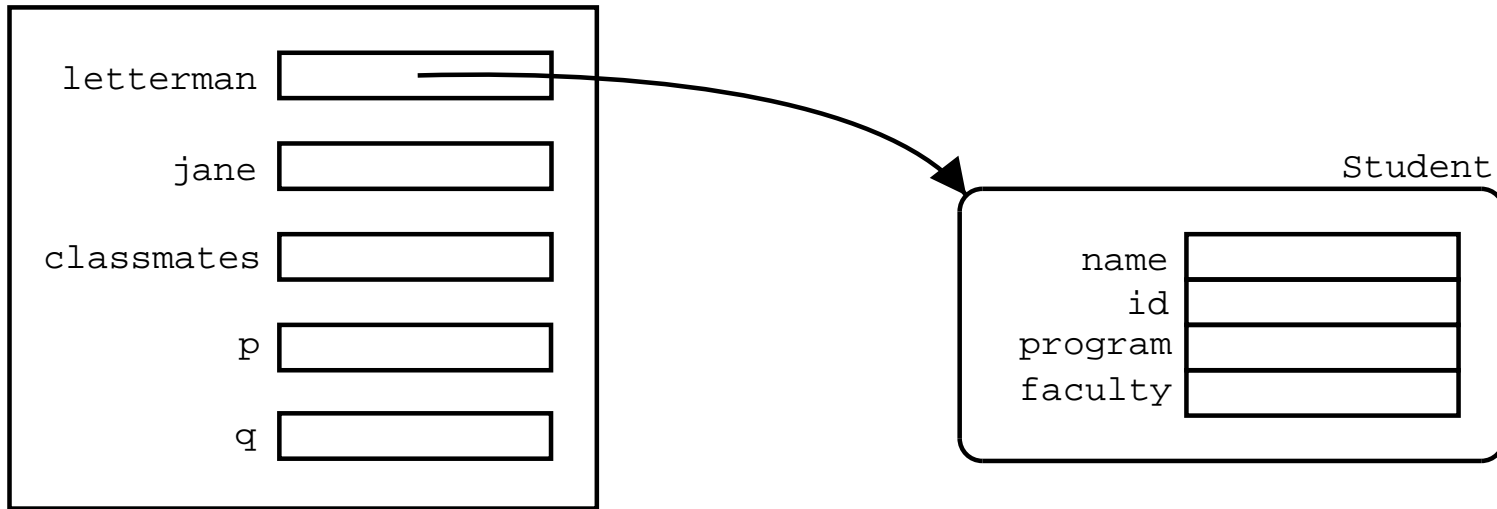
jane.set_name("Jane");
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Example



Example

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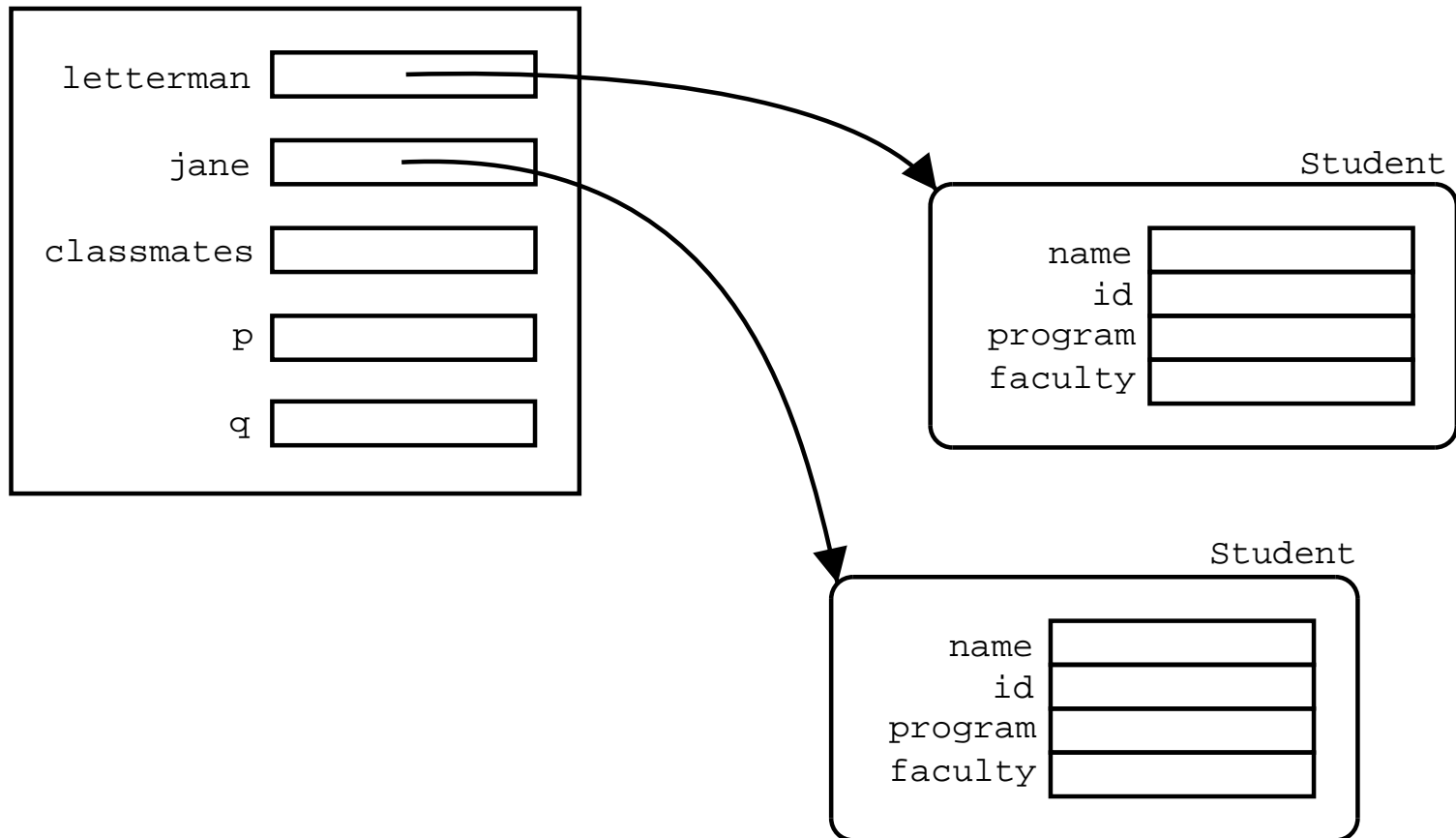
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Example



Example

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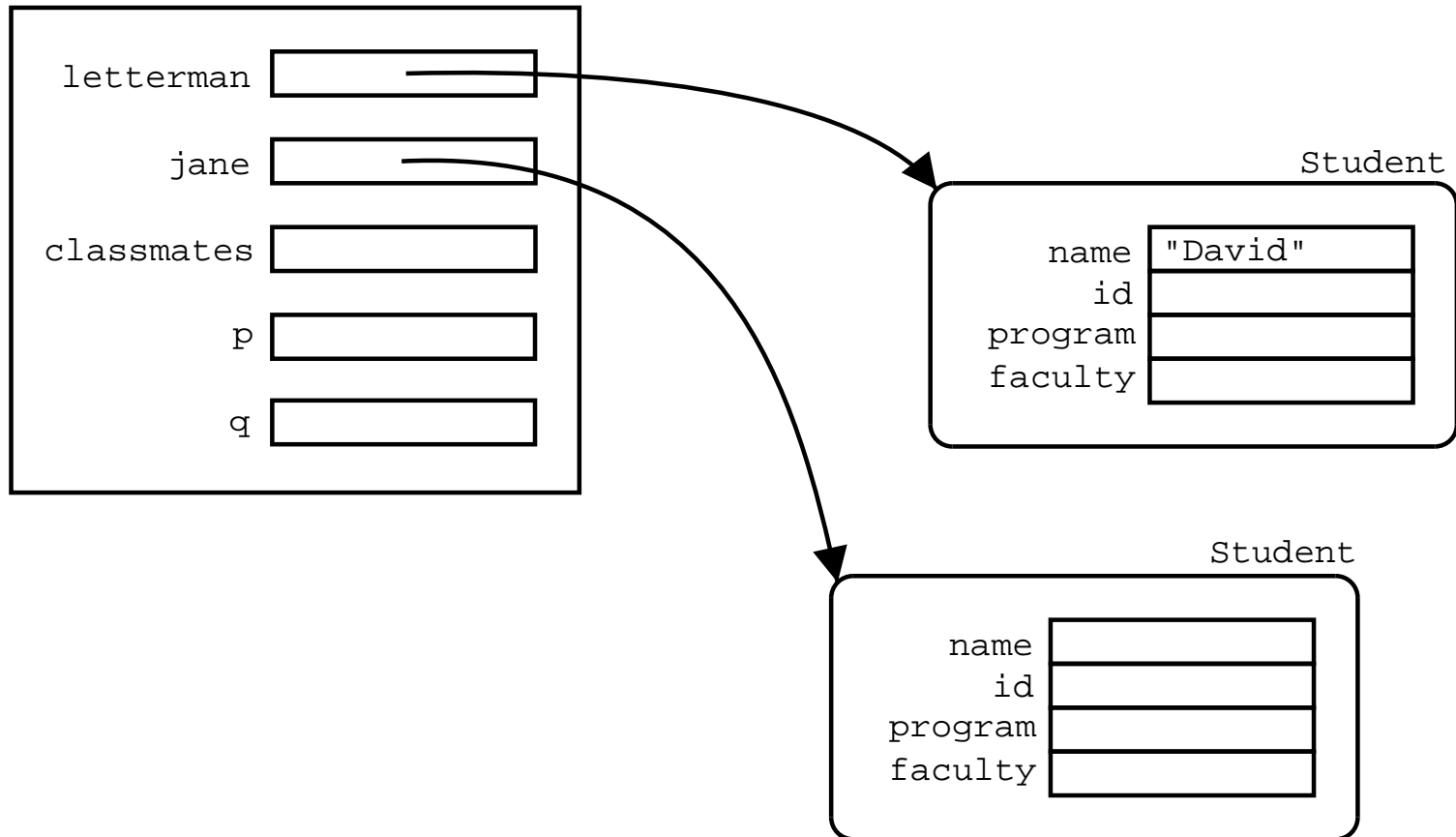
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Example



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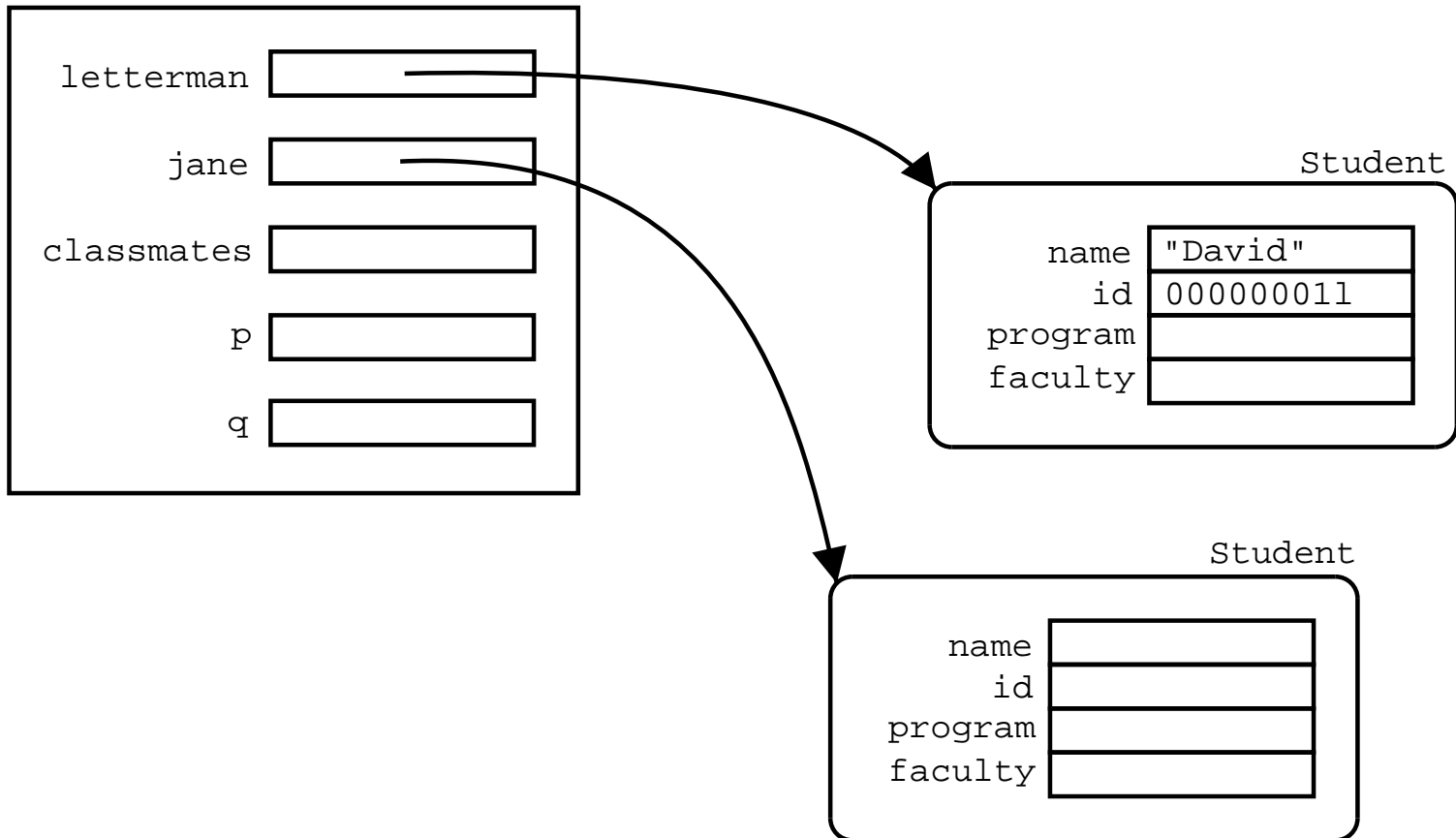
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Example



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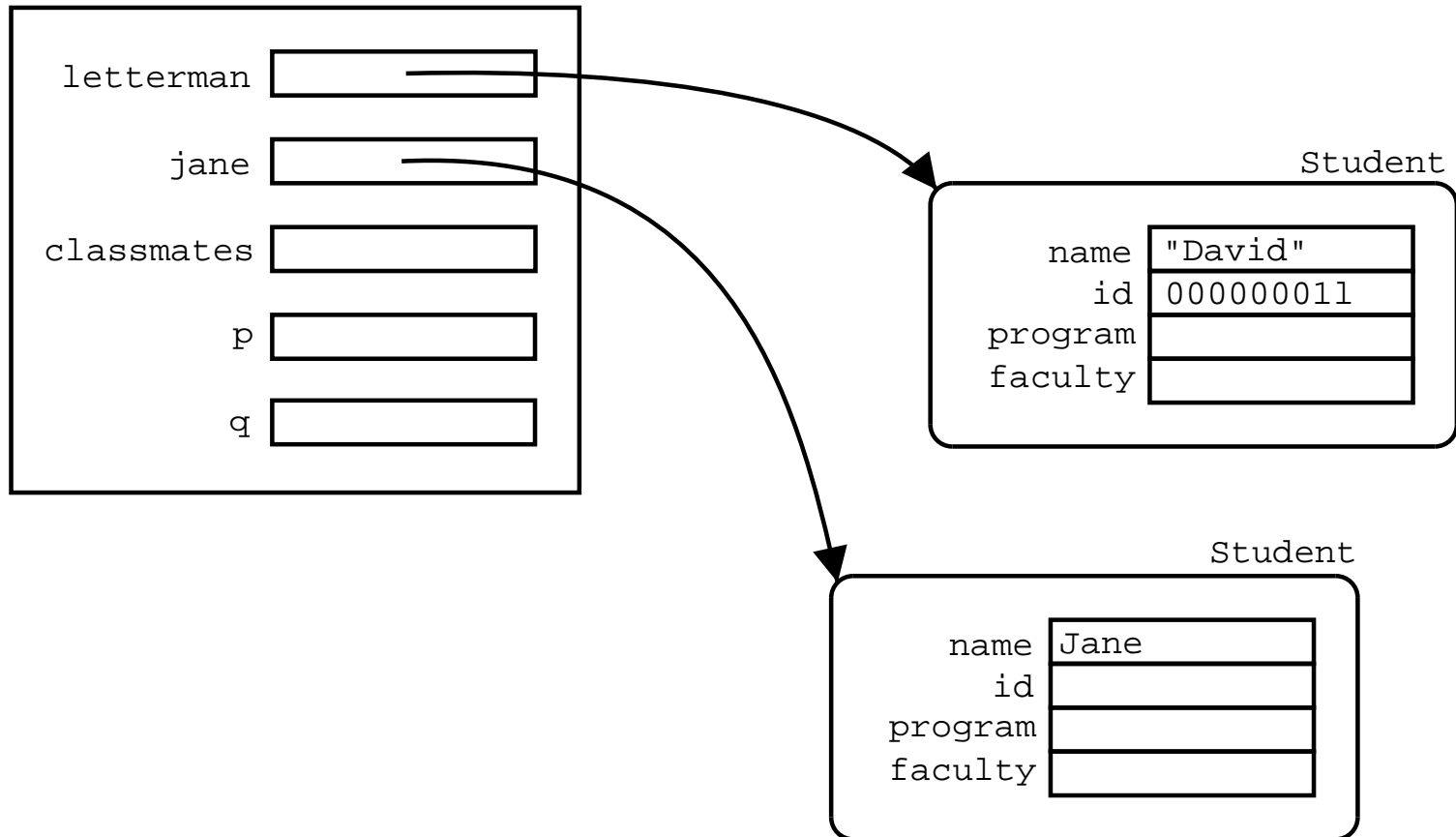
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Example



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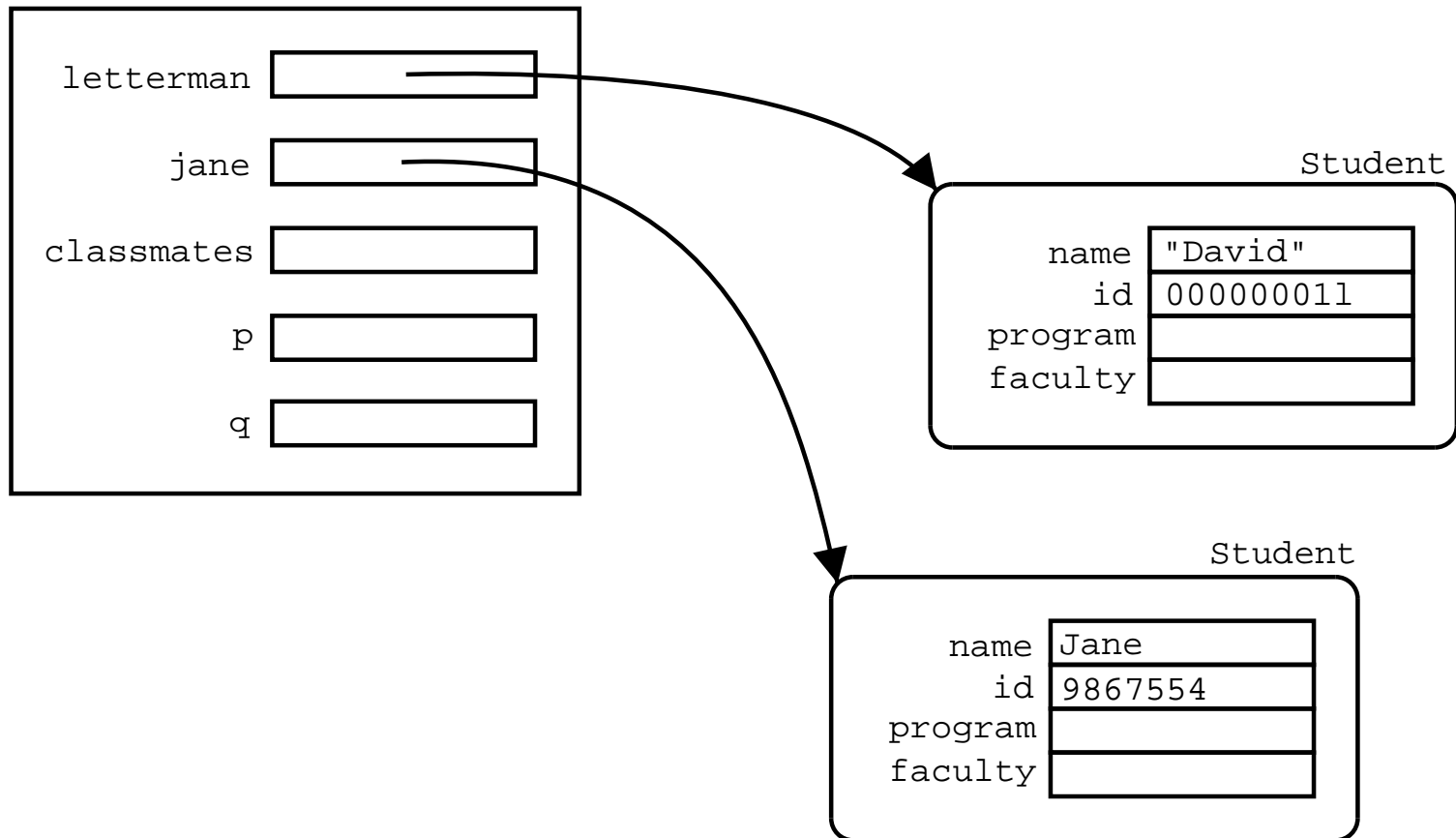
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if (p.equals(q)) classmates = true; else class
```

Example



Example

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boolean classmates;

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jane = new Student();      // Different student

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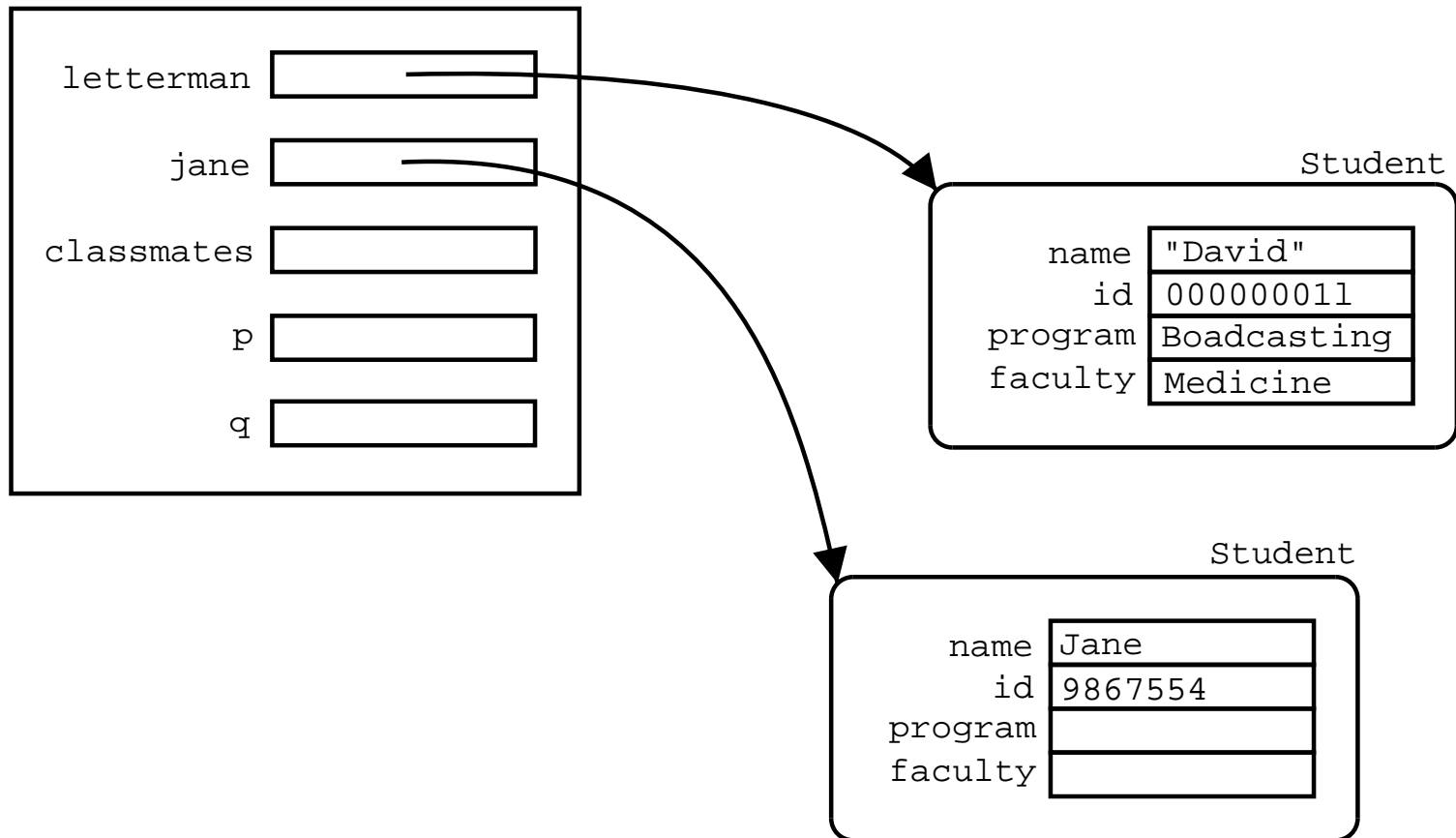
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letterman.set_prog_and_faculty("Broadcasting",
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Example



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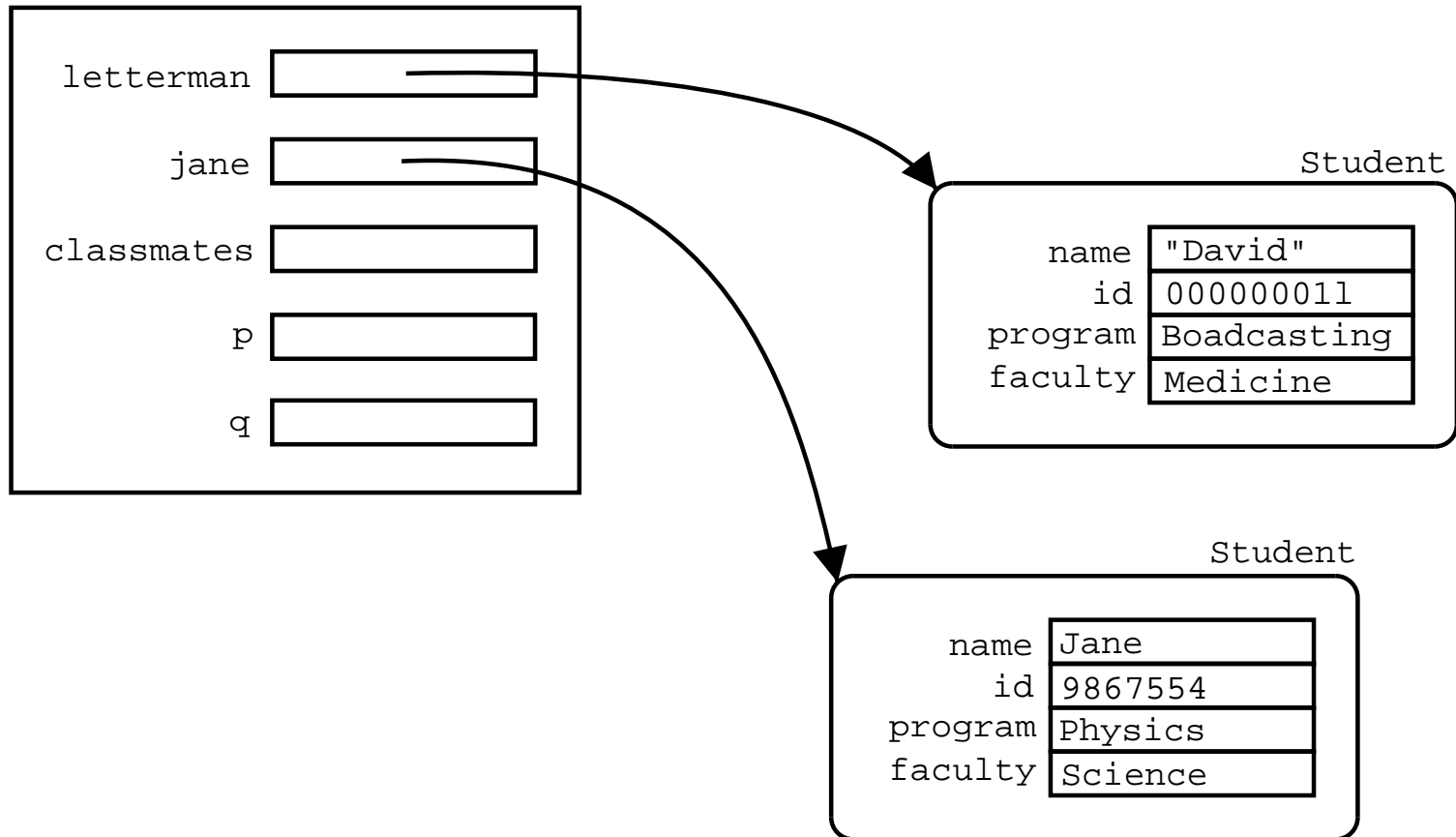
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Example



Example

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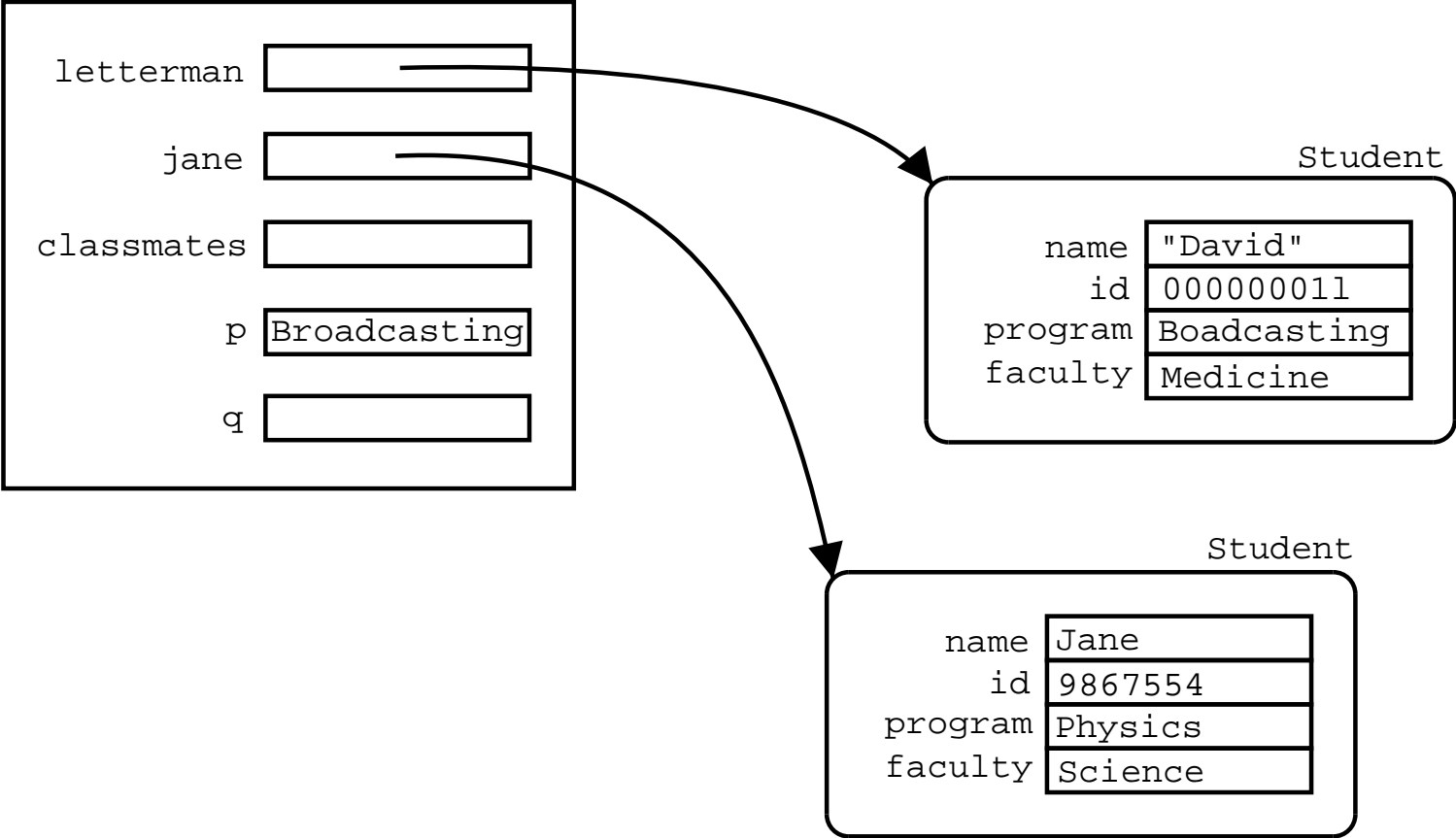
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Example



Example

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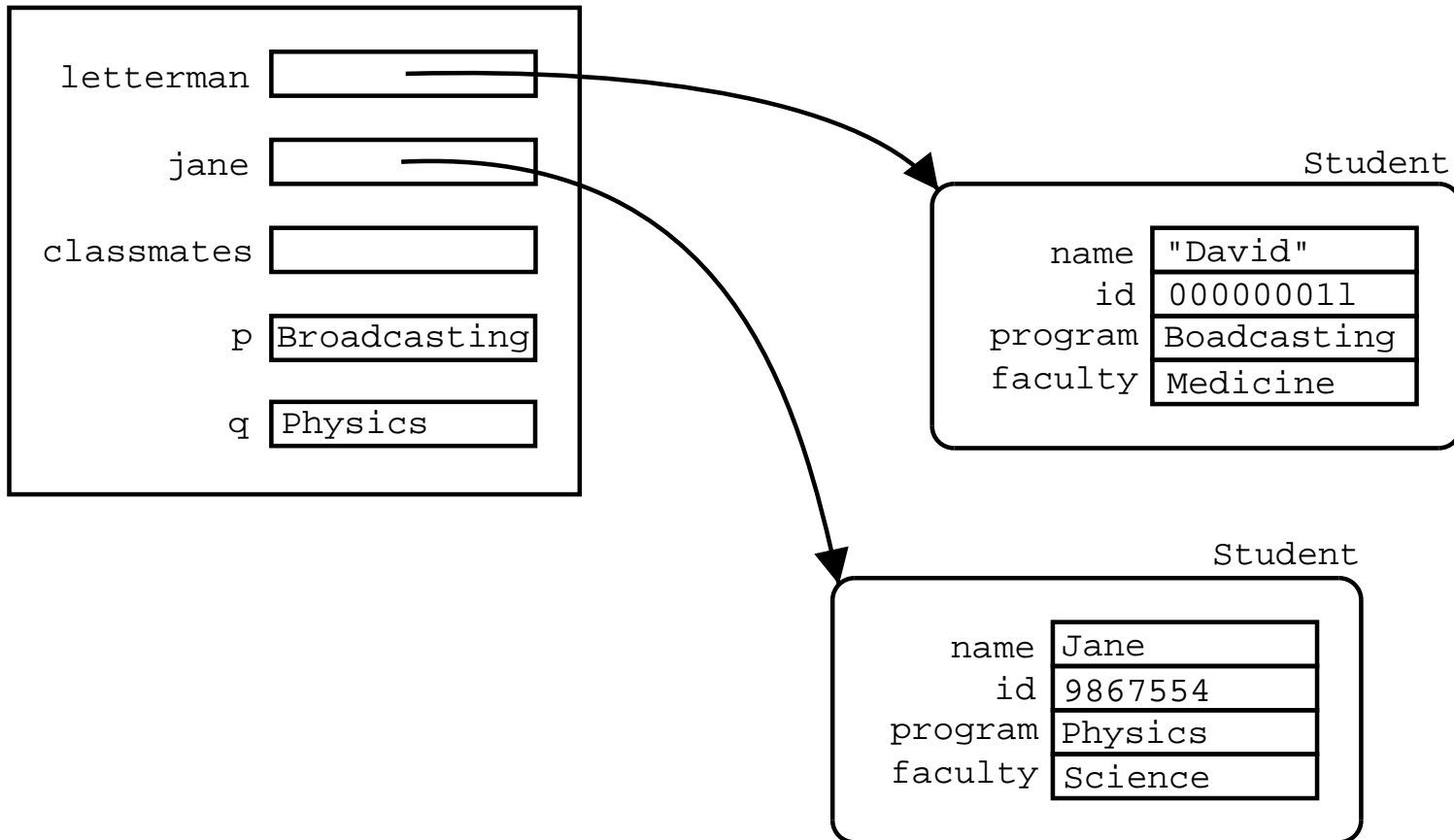
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Example



Example

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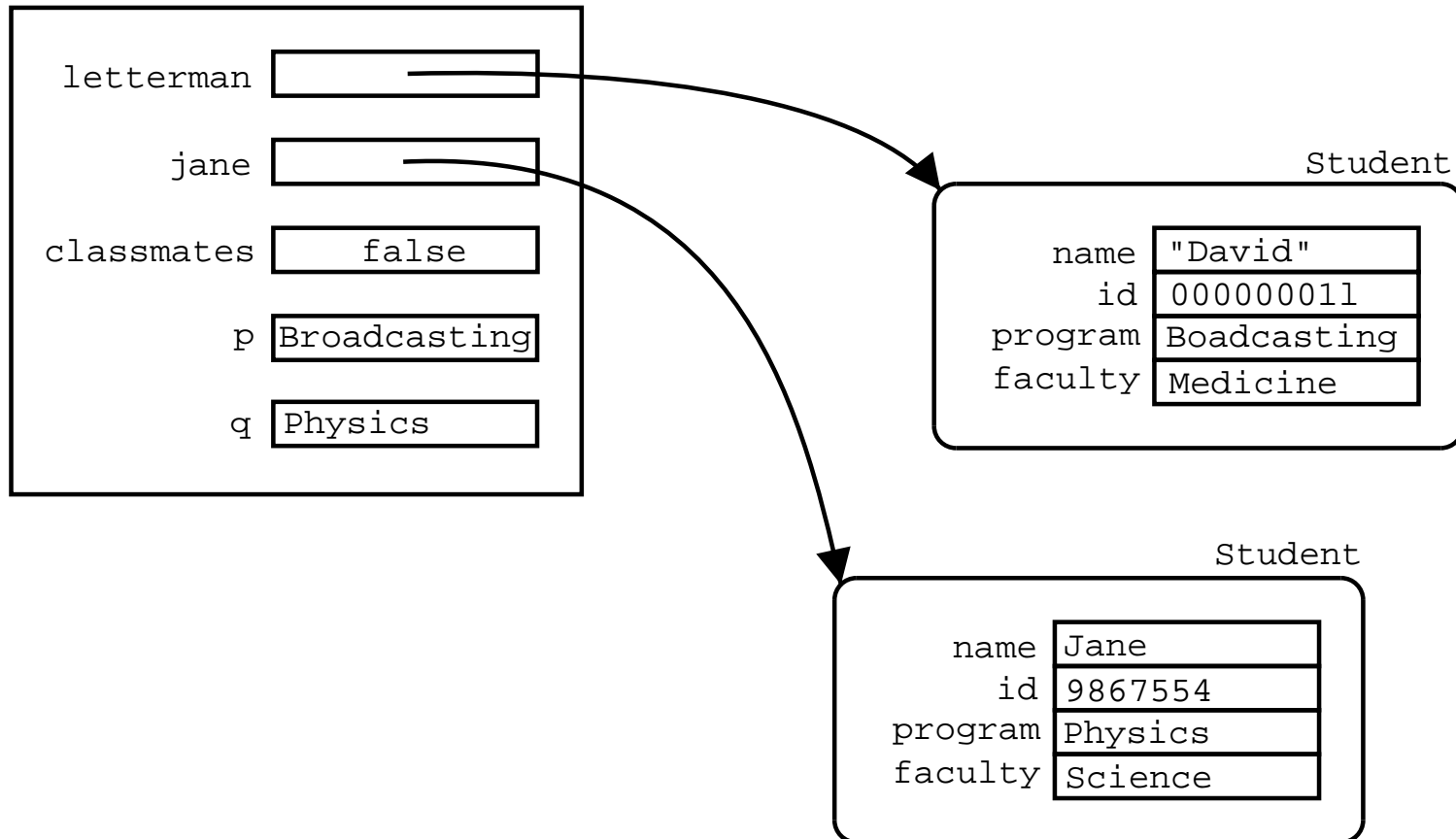
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p = letterman.get_program();
q = jane.get_program();

if (p.equals(q)) classmates = true; else class
```

Example



Method calls in context

- There are two forms of method calls:
 - Method call as a statement
 - Method call as an expression
- A method call is a statement if its return type is `void`, otherwise it is an expression.
- If a method call is an expression, it must appear in a context that allows expressions, such as:

A. the right hand-side of an assignment:

```
long n = dave.get_id();  
String s = dave.get_program();
```

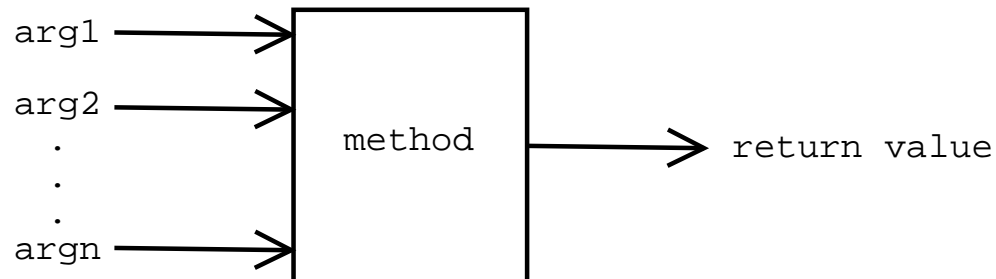
B. ...or, the argument of another method:

```
System.out.println(dave.get_id());  
bert.set_id(dave.get_id());
```

- But the types **must** match!

Methods as functions

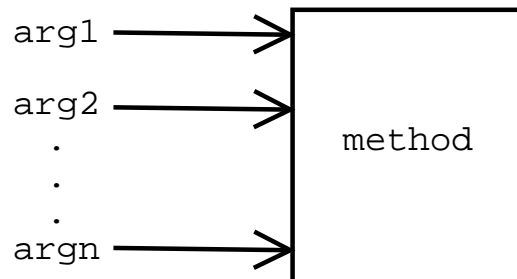
- Methods can be viewed as a “black box” with inputs and outputs:



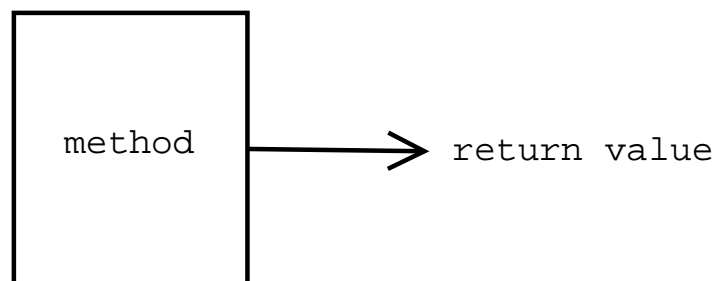
- There are three kinds of methods:
 - Mutators: Modify the state of objects,
 - Accessors: Return information about the object,
 - Constructors: Initialize a newly created object.

Method types

- Mutators are usually void methods, which do not return anything, but modify the state of the object:



- Accessor methods may only return values without expecting any arguments as input:



The end