

CSSE 220 Day 5

Implementing Classes in Java

Check out *ImplementingClasses* from SVN

Questions?

- ▶ Reading (Chapters 4–5)?
 - ▶ Homework?
 - ▶ Fraction Class?
 - ▶ Drawing in Swing?
 - ▶ Anything else?
-
- ▶ Homework grading: I will be the final arbitrator. But talk to (or email) grader first.
 - ▶ List of who has graded what is online
 - ▶ HW 5 programs due Friday.

View Grader Comments in Eclipse

- ▶ Now posted:
 - HW2: ObjectsAndMethods
 - HW3: JavadocsAndUnitTesting
- ▶ Right-click and choose Team → Update
- ▶ Look in Task view for:
 - CONSIDER
 - POINTS

Today

- ▶ Encapsulation
- ▶ Java classes:
 - Implementation details
 - Continue Fraction example
- ▶ Work on homework
 - Enhanced car class

Encapsulation in Object-Oriented Software

- ▶ *Encapsulation*—separating implementation details from how an object is used
 - Client code sees a *black box* with a known *interface*
 - Implementation can change without changing client

| | Functions | Objects |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Black box exposes | Function signature | Constructor and method signatures |
| Encapsulated inside the box | Operation implementation | Data storage and operation implementation |


Bank Account Example

- ▶ Essentially based on Big Java
 - But using explicit `this` references
 - And putting fields at the top of the class
- ▶ Comparing and contrasting with Python
- ▶ Source code with (Python examples in comment) is in SVN for reference

Class Definitions

```
/** javadoc... */  
public class BankAccount {  
    ...  
}
```

```
class BankAccount:  
    """docstring..."""  
    ...
```



Access specifier, one of:
public,
protected,
private, or
default (i.e., no specifier)

Java classes are usually
declared public

Java

Python

Method Definitions

```
/** javadoc... */
```

```
public void deposit(double  
amount) {  
..  
}
```

Access
specifier

Return
type

Parameters with types,
do not list "self"

Java methods usually
are a mix of public
and private

```
def deposit(self, amount):  
    """docstring..."""  
    ...
```

Java

Python

Constructor Definitions

```
/** javadoc... */  
public BankAccount() {  
    ...  
}
```

Access specifier

```
/** javadoc... */  
public BankAccount(double  
    initAmt) {  
    ...  
}
```

No explicit return type

Constructor name is same as class name

Parameters with types, do not list "self"

Use *overloading* to handle default argument values

```
def __init__(self,  
             initAmt=0.0):  
    """docstring..."""  
    ...
```

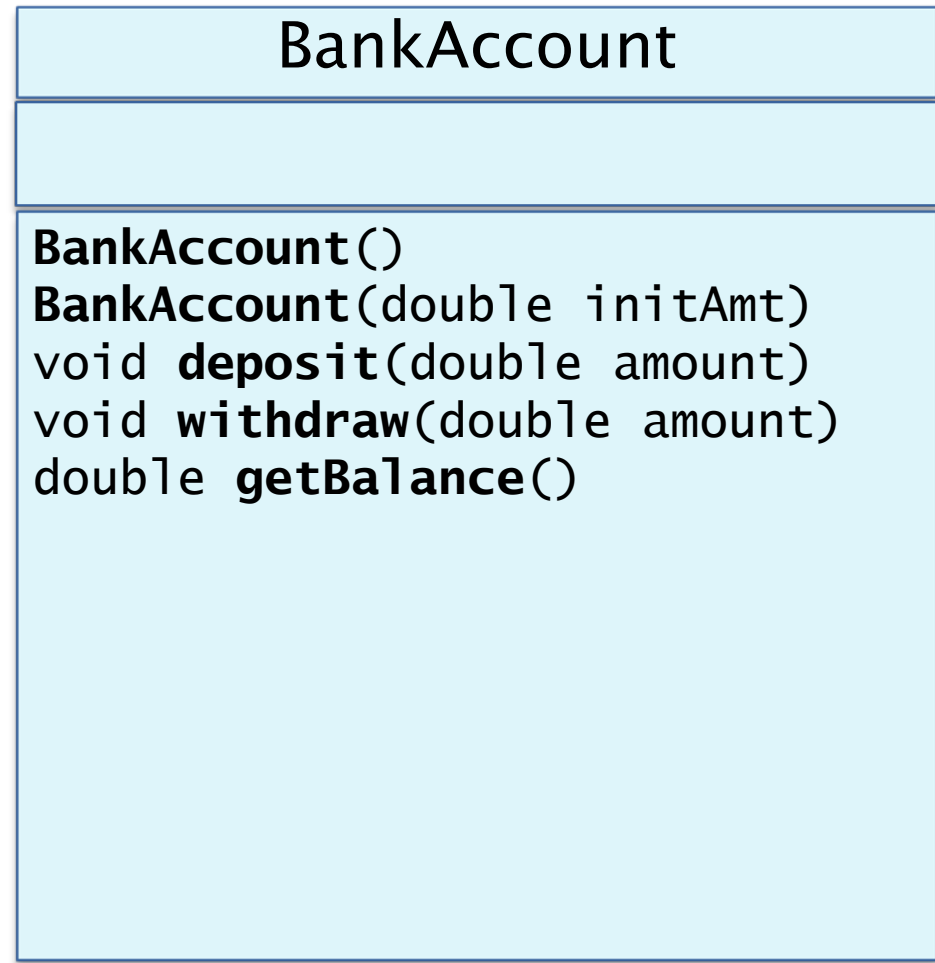
Java

Java constructors usually public

Python

Public Interface

- ▶ The *public interface* of an object is:
 - `public` constructors of its class, plus
 - `public` methods of its class
- ▶ The inputs and outputs of the black box
- ▶ Defines how we access the object as a user



Instance Field Definitions

```
/** javadoc... */  
private double balance;
```

No instance field definitions in Python

Access specifier

Type

Name

Java instance fields usually private

An object is an *instance* of a class

Java

Python

Constructor Implementation

```
/** javadoc... */  
public BankAccount(double  
                    initAmt) {  
    this.balance = initAmt;  
}
```

```
def __init__(self,  
             initAmt=0.0):  
    """docstring..."""  
    self.balance = initAmt
```



Use this inside
constructors and methods
to refer to implicit
argument

Java

Python

Method Implementation

```
/** javadoc... */  
public double getBalance()  
{  
    return this.balance;  
}
```

```
/** javadoc... */  
public void deposit(double  
    amount) {  
    double newBal =  
        this.balance + amount;  
    this.balance = newBal;  
}
```

Java

Can omit return
for void methods

```
def getBalance(self):  
    """docstring..."""  
    return self.balance
```

```
def deposit(self, amount):  
    """docstring..."""  
    newBal =  
        self.balance + amount  
    self.balance = newBal
```

Python

How To: Implement a Class

1. Find out which methods you are asked to supply
2. Specify the public interface
3. Document the public interface
4. Determine instance fields
- ~~5. Implement constructors and methods~~
- ~~6. Test your class~~
5. Test and implement each constructor and method

Live Coding

- »» Some more Fraction methods and tests

Interlude

- ▶ Ivan Sutherland's Sketchpad
 - 1962
 - The first GUI?
 - The first object-oriented system
- ▶ Alan Kay narrating video of Sketchpad:
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=495nCzxM9PI>

Work on Homework

- » Enhance the Car example from *Big Java* Chapter 3