

# CSSE 220 Day 2

Class, Objects, and Methods in Java  
UML Class Diagram Basics

# Your questions about ...

- ▶ The syllabus
  - ▶ Java
  - ▶ etc.
- 
- ▶ Could everyone checkout and commit the HW1 project?

# Announcements

- ▶ Please consider making your picture on ANGEL visible to students in your courses.
  - Home → Preferences (wrench icon) → Personal info
- ▶ **If you want all of your ANGEL mail to also go to your regular mail, you can set it that way.**
  - Home → Preferences → System Settings
- ▶ You should subscribe to the ANGEL discussion forums (on course home page).

# More announcements

## ▶ Cell Phones

- please set ringers to silent or quiet.
  - Minimize class disruptions.
  - But sometimes there are emergencies.

## ▶ Personal needs

- If you need to leave class for a drink of water, a trip to the bathroom, or anything like that, you need not ask me. Just try to minimize disruptions.

- ▶ Please be here and have your computer up and running by the beginning of class time as best you can.

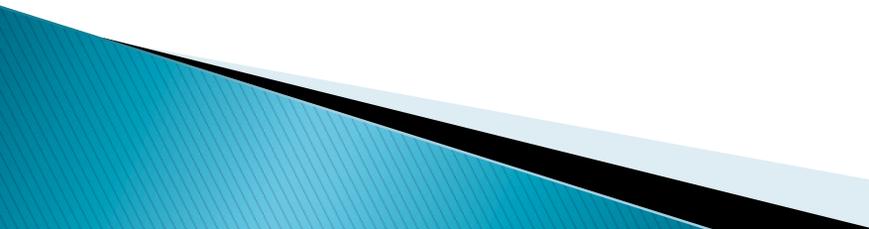
# Bonus points for reporting bugs

- ▶ In the textbook
  - ▶ In any of our materials.
  - ▶ Use the Bug Report Forum on ANGEL
  - ▶ More details in the Syllabus
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- ▶ Subscribe to all of the discussion forums on ANGEL

# Some major emphases of 220

- ▶ ***Reinforce from 120:***
  - Procedural programming (functions, conditionals, loops, etc)
  - Using objects
- ▶ ***Object-Oriented Design***
  - Major emphasis on interfaces
  - GUI programming using Java Swing
  - UML class diagrams
- ▶ ***Software Engineering concepts***
- ▶ ***Recursion***
- ▶ ***Program Efficiency Analysis and big-O notation***
- ▶ ***Simple sorting and searching algorithms***
  - as examples for the above
- ▶ ***Data Structures***
  - Abstract data types
  - Specifying and using some standard data structures
  - Implementing simple data structures (lists)

# What will I spend my time doing?

- ▶ Small programming assignments in class
  - ▶ Larger programming problems, mostly outside of class
    - Explore the JDK documentation to find the classes and methods that you need
    - Lots of testing and debugging!
    - Reviewing other students' code
  - ▶ Reading (a lot to read at the beginning; less later)
    - Thinking about exercises in the textbooks
    - Some written exercises, mostly from the textbook
  - ▶ Discussing the material with other students
- 

# Identifiers (Names) in Java

- ▶ The rules:
  - Start with letter or underscore (`_`)
  - Followed by letters, numbers, or underscores
- ▶ The conventions:
  - `variableNamesLikeThis`
  - `methodNameLikeThis (...)`
  - `ClassNameLikeThis`
- ▶ You should follow the conventions!

# Variables in Java

- ▶ Like C:

- `int xCoordinate = 10;`

- ▶ But Java catches some mistakes:

```
int width, height, area;  
area = width * height;
```



What does this do in C?

- Java will detect that `width` and `height` aren't initialized!

# Using Objects and Methods

- ▶ Works just like Python:

- `object.method(argument, ...)`

*Implicit*  
argument

*Explicit*  
arguments

“Who does what,  
with what?”

- ▶ Java Example:

```
String name = "Bob Forapples";  
PrintStream printer = System.out;
```

```
int nameLen = name.length();  
printer.printf("'%s' has %d characters", name, nameLen);
```

The dot notation is  
also used for *fields*

# Separating Use from Implementation

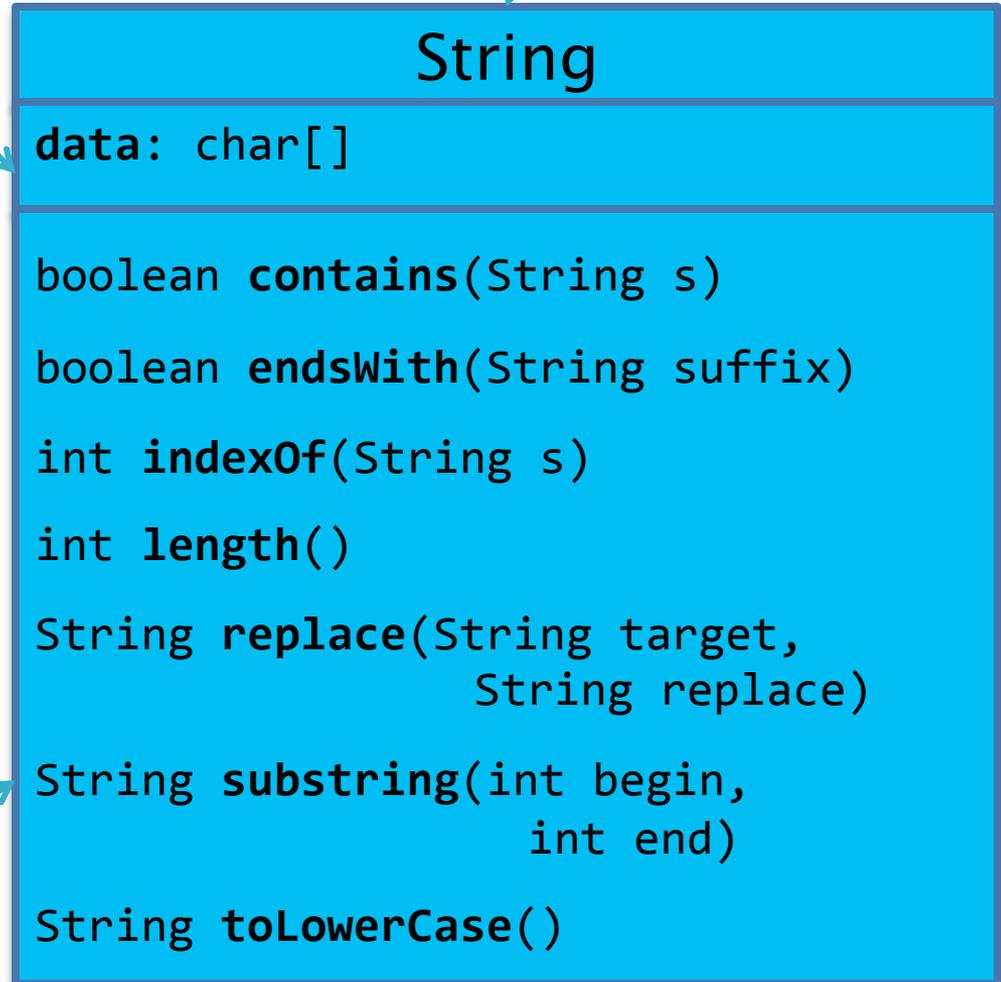
- ▶ We can use an object's methods without knowing how they are implemented
  - Recall zellegraphics from csse 120:  
`line.setWidth(5)`

# UML Class Diagram

- ▶ Shows the:
  - **Attributes**  
(data, called **fields** in Java) and
  - **Operations**  
(functions, called **methods** in Java)of the objects of a class
- ▶ Does *not* show the implementation
- ▶ Is *not* necessarily complete

Fields

Class name



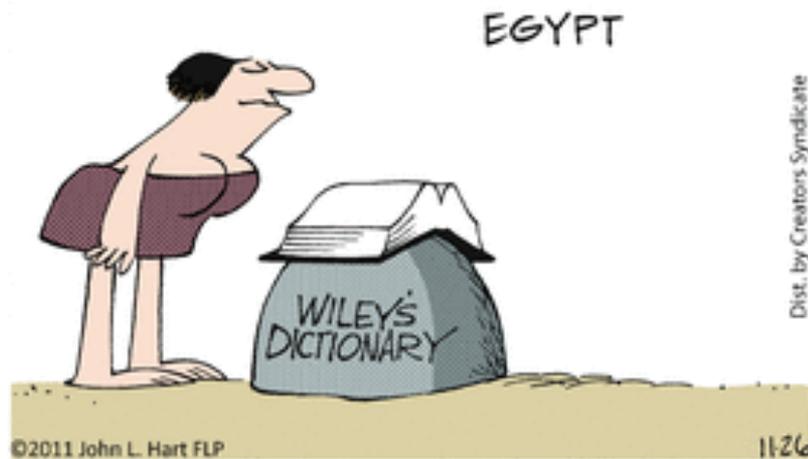
Methods

String objects are *immutable* – if the method produces a String, the method *returns* that String rather than mutating (changing) the implicit argument

# Exercise

- » Checkout ObjectsAndMethods from SVN  
Work on UsingStrings.java

# Interlude



# Passing Parameters

- ▶ Arguments can be any expression of the “right” type
  - See example...
- ▶ What happens if we try to give `substring()` an explicit argument that isn't a number?
  - How does the compiler know that `rhit.length()` evaluates to a number?
  - What's the return type of `length()`?

```
String rhit = "Rose-Hulman";
System.out.println("Rose");
System.out.println(rhit.substring(0, 4));
System.out.println(rhit.substring(0, 2+2));
System.out.println(rhit.substring(0, rhit.length() - 7));
System.out.println("Rose-Hulman".substring(0, 4));
```

# Primitive types

Primitive Type	What It Stores	Range
byte	8-bit integer	-128 to 127
short	16-bit integer	-32,768 to 32,767
int	32-bit integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
long	64-bit integer	$-2^{63}$ to $2^{63} - 1$
float	32-bit floating-point	6 significant digits ( $10^{-46}$ , $10^{38}$ )
double	64-bit floating-point	15 significant digits ( $10^{-324}$ , $10^{308}$ )
char	Unicode character	
boolean	Boolean variable	false and true

**figure 1.2**

The eight primitive types in Java

Most common  
number types in  
Java code

# Exercise

»» Work on SomeTypes.java

# Constructing Objects

x, y, width, height

▶ Example:

```
Rectangle box = new Rectangle(5, 10, 20, 30);
```

▶ Several steps are happening here:

1. Java reserves space for a *Rectangle* object
2. *Rectangle*'s *constructor* runs, filling in slots in object
3. Java reserves a variable named *box*
4. *box* is set to refer to the object

# Accessors and Mutators

## ▶ *Accessor* methods

- Get a value from an object
- Examples:
  - `box.getHeight()`
  - `box.getWidth()`

## ▶ *Mutator* methods

- Change the *state* of an object (i.e., the value of one or more fields)
- Examples:
  - `box.translate(10, 20)`
  - `box.setSize(5, 5)`

**Tip:** Use mutators with care!

# Reminder: In all your code:

- ▶ **Write appropriate comments:**
  - Javadoc comments for public fields and methods.
  - Explanations of anything else that is not obvious.
- ▶ **Give self-documenting variable and method names:**
  - Use name completion in Eclipse, Ctrl-Space, to keep typing cost low and readability high.
- ▶ **Use Ctrl-Shift-F in Eclipse to format your code.**
- ▶ **Take care of all auto-generated TODO's.**
  - Then delete the TODO comment.
- ▶ **Correct ALL compiler warnings.**
  - Quick Fix is your friend!



# Java Documentation

- » API Documentation, Docs in Eclipse, Writing your own Docs

# Java API Documentation

- ▶ What's an API?
  - Application Programming Interface
- ▶ The Java API on-line
  - Google for: **java api documentation 6**

You need the 6 to get the current version of Java

- Or go to:

<http://download.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/api/>

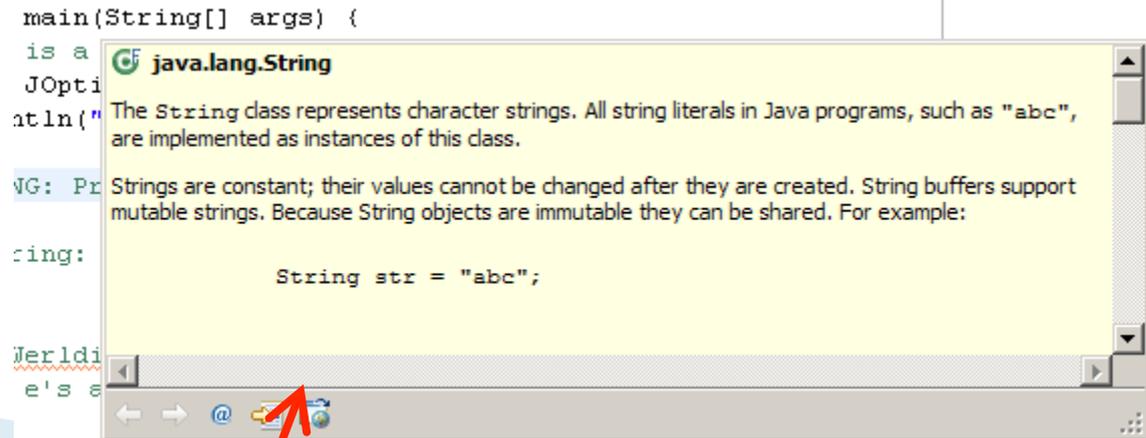
- Also hopefully on your computer at

[C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0\\_26\docs\api\index.html](C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_26\docs\api\index.html)

**Note:** Your version may be something other than 6.0\_26. We recommend that you bookmark this page in your browser, so you can refer to it quickly, with or without an internet connection.

# Java Documentation in Eclipse

- ▶ Setting up Java API documentation in Eclipse
  - Should be done already,
  - If the next steps don't work for you, instructions are in today's homework
- ▶ Using the API documentation in Eclipse
  - Hover text
  - Open external documentation (Shift-F2)



# Exercise

- »» Finish quiz and pass it in  
Continue working on  
homework