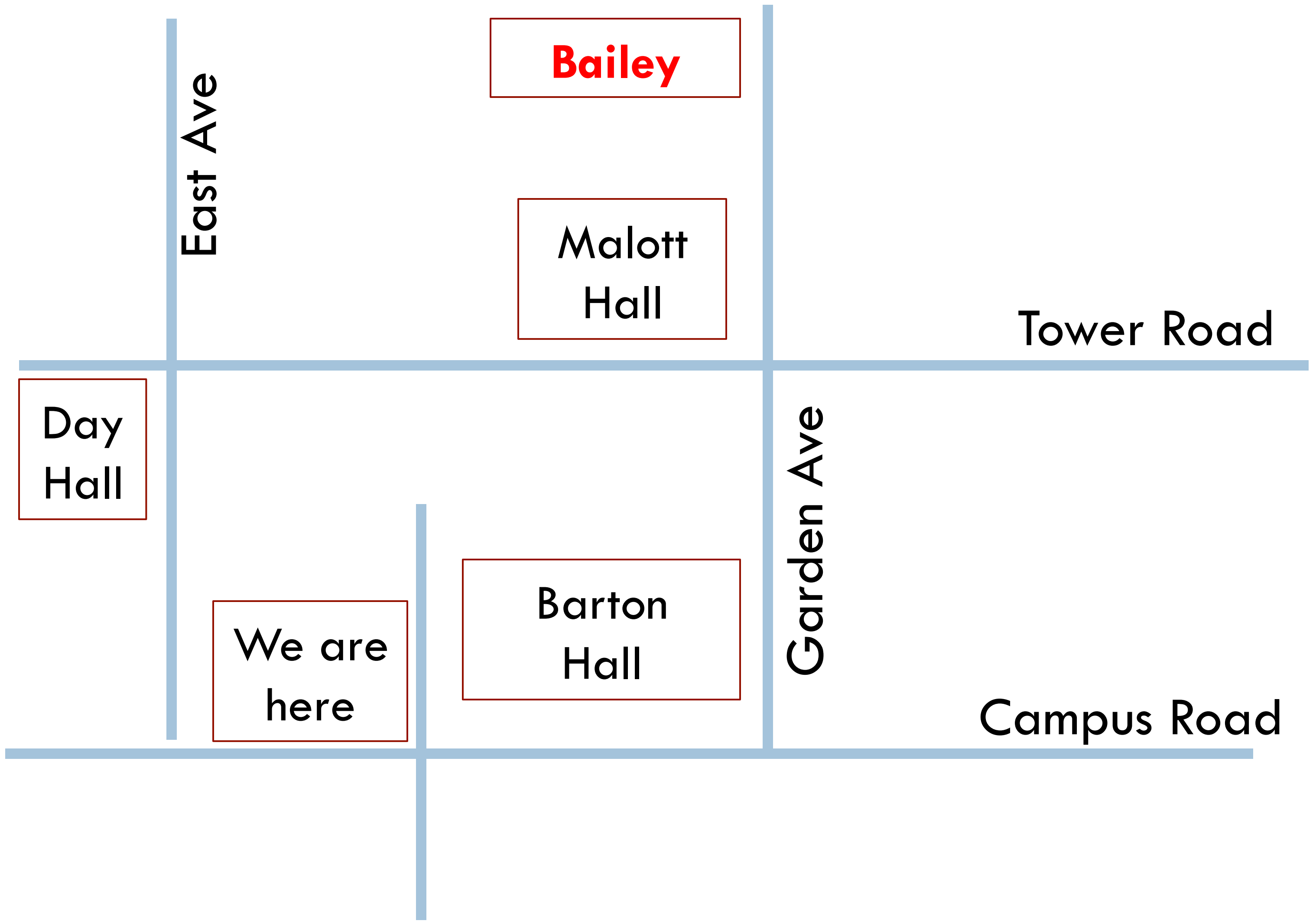
CS/ENGRD 2110
SPRING 2012

Lecture 2: Objects and classes in Java

http://courses.cs.cornell.edu/cs2110

Thursday, 5 Sept. Lecture in Bailey Hall



Java OO (Object Orientation)

Python and Matlab have objects and classes.

Strong-typing nature of Java changes how OO is done and how useful it is. Put aside your previous experience with OO (if any).

This lecture:

First: describe objects, demoing their creation and use.

Second: Show you a class definition and how it defines functions, and procedures that appear in each object of the class.

Third (if there is time). Show you a Java application, a class with a "static" procedure with a certain parameter.

Homework

1. Study material of this lecture.
2. Visit course website, click on Resources and then on Code Style Guidelines. Study
    - 3. Documentation
        - 3.1 Kinds of comments
        - 3.2 Don't over-comment
        - 3.4 Method specifications
            - 3.4.1 Precondition and postcondition
3. Spend a few minutes perusing next lecture slides; bring them to next lecture.

Java OO

References to course text and JavaSummary.pptx

- Objects: B.1 slide 10-16
- Calling methods: B.2-B.3 slide 18
- Class definition: B.5 slide 11
- **public, private**: B.5 slide 11, 12
- Indirect reference, aliasing: B.6 slide 17
- Method declarations: B.7
- Parameter vs argument: B.12-B.14 slide 14

Text mentions fields of an object. We cover these in next lecture

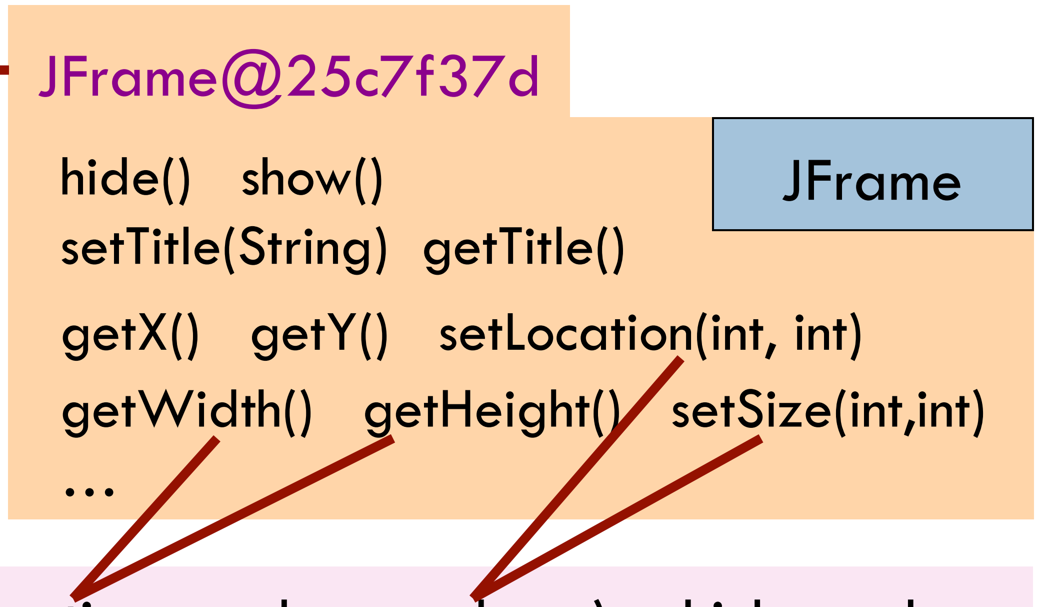
Methods may have parameters
Method calls may have arguments

Text uses value-producing method for function and void method for procedure. Get used to terminology: function and procedure

Drawing an object of class javax.swing.JFrame

Object is associated with a window on your computer monitor

Name of object, giving class name and its memory location (hexadecimal). Java creates name when it creates object


JFrame@25c7f37d
JFrame
hide() show()
setTitle(String) getTitle()
getX() getY() setLocation(int, int)
getWidth() getHeight() setSize(int,int)
…

Object contains methods (functions and procedures), which can be called to operate on the object

Function: returns a value; call is an expression

Procedure: does not return a value; call is a statement to do something

Evaluation of new-expression creates an object

Evaluation of JFrame@25c7f37d

new javax.swing.JFrame()

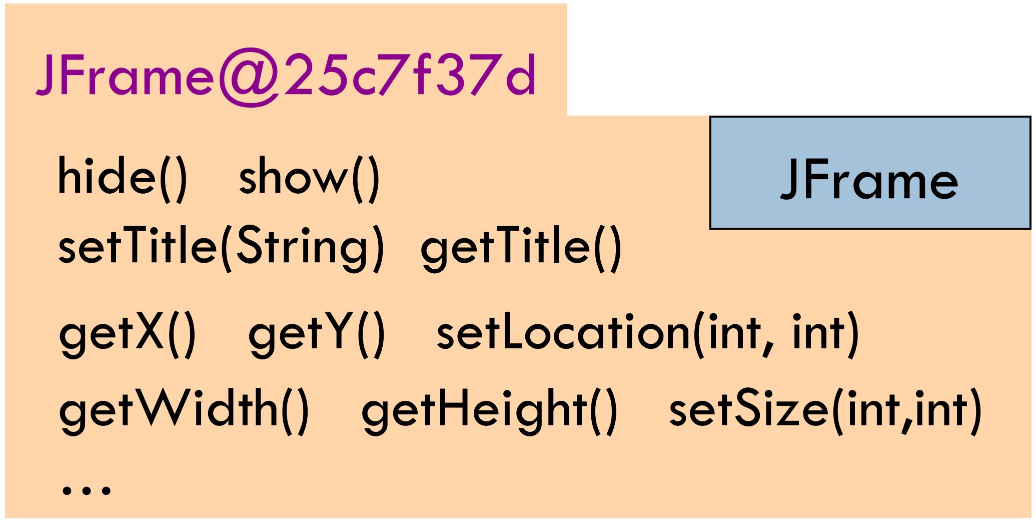
creates an object and gives as its value the name of the object

If evaluation creates this object, value of expression is

JFrame@25c7f37d

9

2 + 3 + 4



JFrame@25c7f37d

JFrame

hide() show()
setTitle(String) getTitle()
getX() getY() setLocation(int, int)
getWidth() getHeight() setSize(int,int)
...

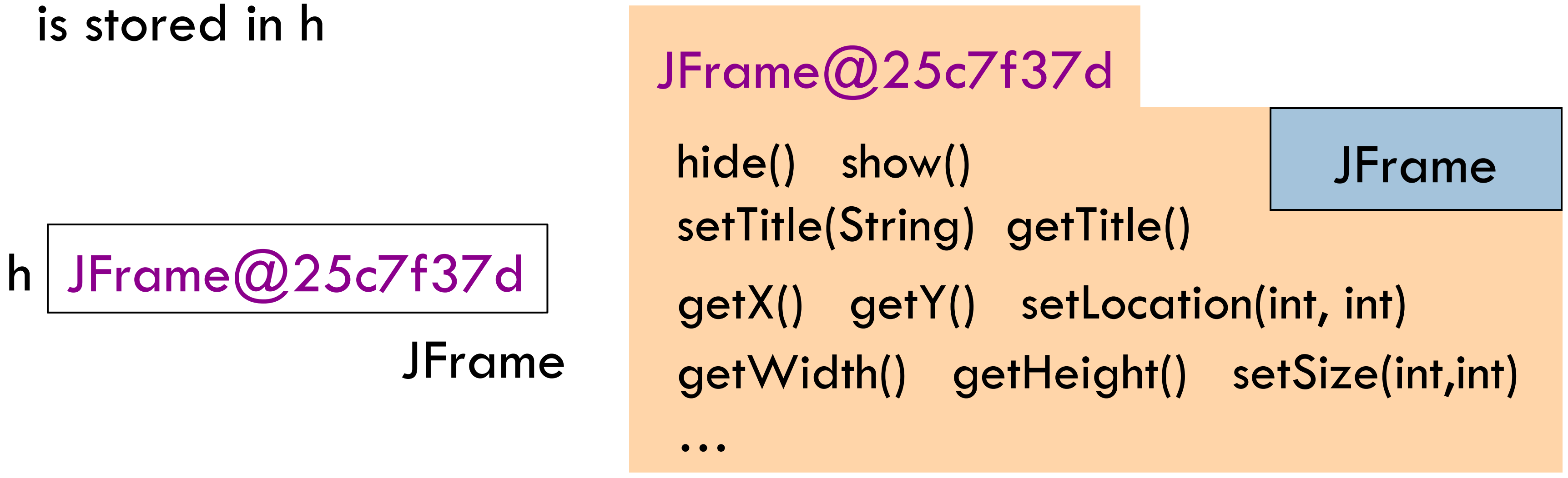
Class variable contains the name of an object

Type JFrame: Names of objects of class JFrame

```
h=  new javax.swing.JFrame();
```

Consequence: a class variable contains not an object but the name of an object. Objects are referenced indirectly.

If evaluation of new-exp creates the object shown, name of object is stored in h

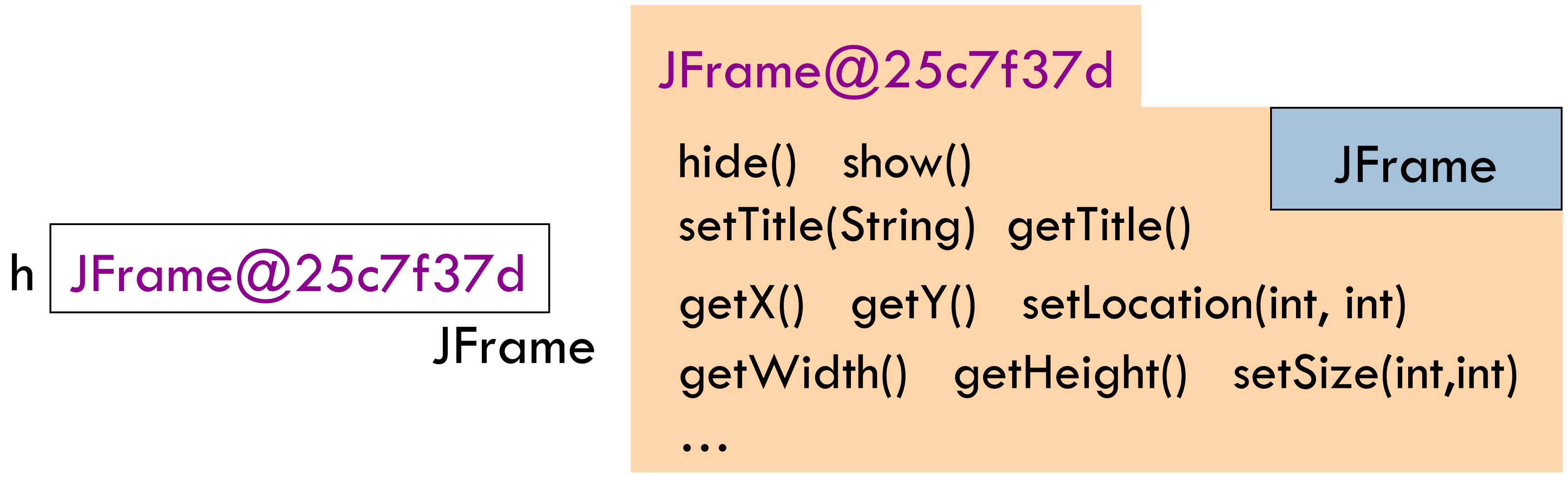

h
JFrame@25c7f37d
JFrame
JFrame@25c7f37d
JFrame
hide() show()
setTitle(String) getTitle()
getX() getY() setLocation(int, int)
getWidth() getHeight() setSize(int,int)
…

Class variable contains the name of an object

If variable h contains the name of an object, call methods of the object using dot-notation:

Procedure calls: h.show(); h.setTitle("this is a title");

Function calls: h.getX() h.getX() + h.getWidth()


h
JFrame@25c7f37d
JFrame
JFrame@25c7f37d
JFrame
hide() show()
setTitle(String) getTitle()
getX() getY() setLocation(int, int)
getWidth() getHeight() setSize(int,int)
…

Class definition

Class definition: Describes format of an object (instance) of the class.

```
/** description of what the class is for  */

public class  C  {

      declarations of methods (in any order)

}
```

This is a comment

Access modifier **public** means C can be used anywhere

Class definition C goes in its own file named

C.java

On your hard drive, have separate directory for each Java program you write; put all class definitions for program in that directory. You'll see this when we demo Eclipse

First class definition

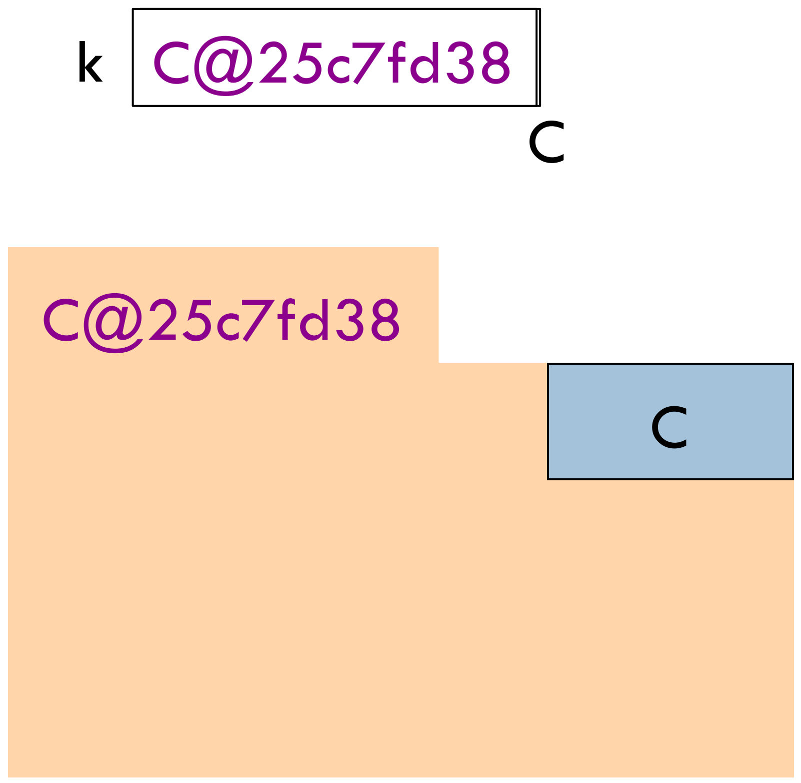
```
/** An instance (object of the class) has (almost) no methods */
public class C {

}
```

Then, execution of

```
        C k;
        k= new C();
```

creates object shown to right and stores its name in k

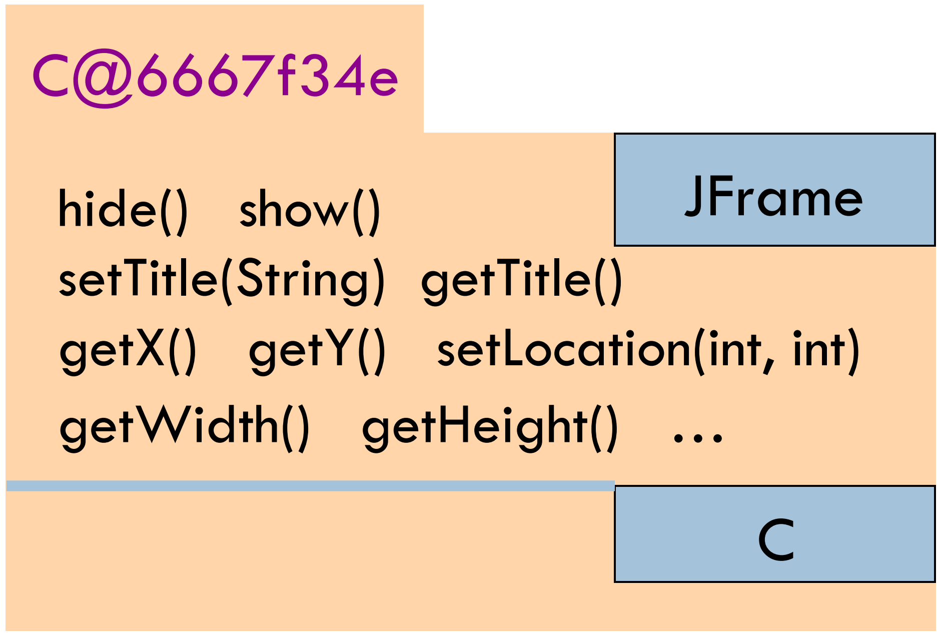


Class extends (is a subclass of) JFrame

```
/** An instance is a subclass of JFrame*/
public class C extends javax.swing.JFrame {

}
```

C: subclass of JFrame
JFrame: superclass of C
C *inherits* all methods
that are in a JFrame


C@6667f34e
JFrame
hide() show()
setTitle(String) getTitle()
getX() getY() setLocation(int, int)
getWidth() getHeight() …
C

Object has 2 partitions:
one for JFrame methods,
one for C methods

Easy re-use of program part!

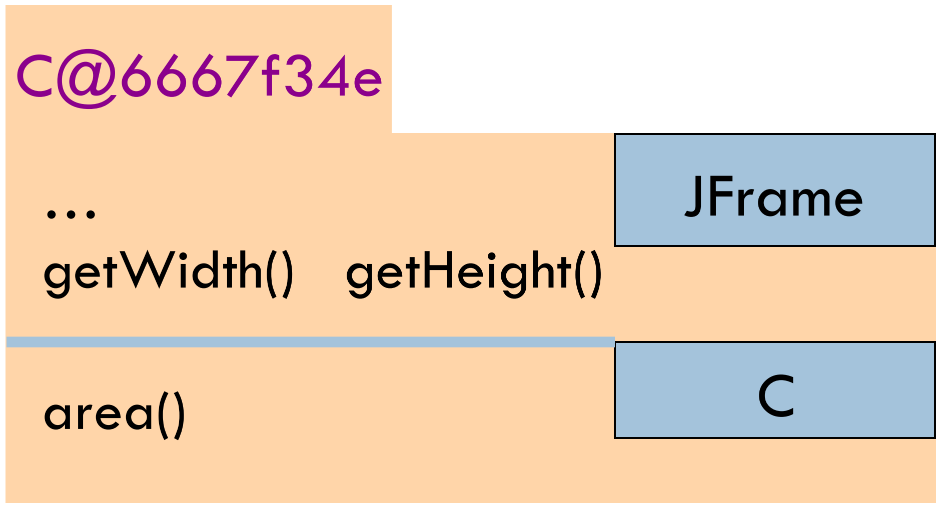
Class definition with a function definition

```
/** An instance is a subclass of JFrame with an area function */
public class C extends javax.swing.JFrame {
    /** Return area of window */
    public int area() {
        return getWidth() * getHeight();
    }
}
```

Spec, as a comment

Function calls automatically call functions that are in the object

You know it is a function because it has a return type

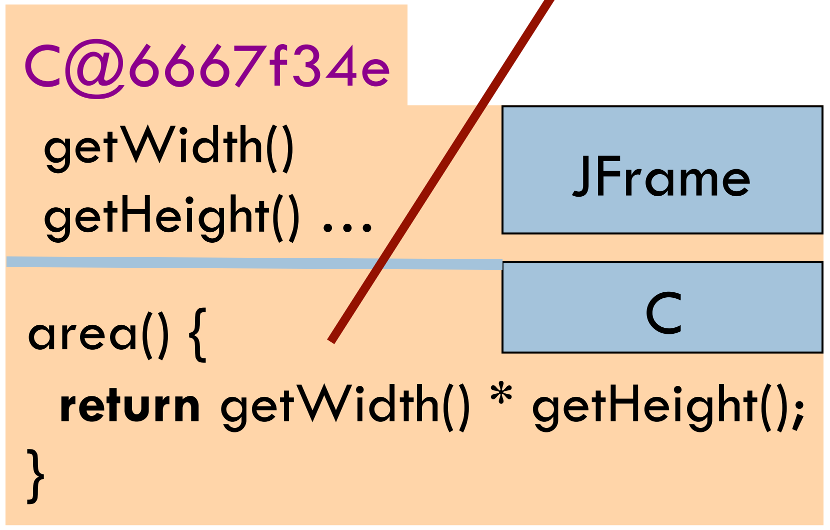


Inside-out rule for finding declaration

```
/** An instance … */
public class C extends javax.swing.JFrame {
    /** Return area of window */
    public int area() {
        return getWidth() * getHeight();
    }
}
```

The whole method is in the object

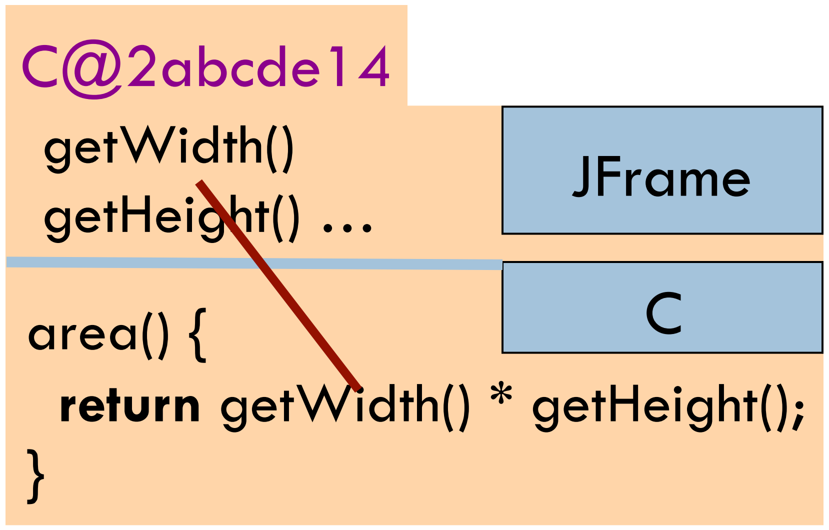
To what declaration does a name refer? Use **inside-out rule**: Look first in method body, starting from name and moving out; then look at parameters; then look outside method in the object.

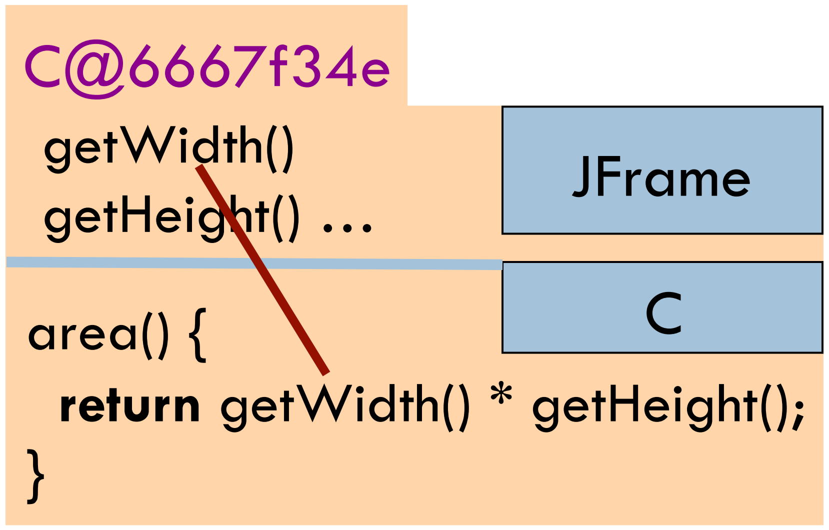


Inside-out rule for finding declaration

```
/** An instance … */
public class C extends …JFrame {
  /** Return area of window */
  public int area() {
   return getWidth() * getHeight();
  }
}
```

Function area: in each object. getWidth() calls function getWidth in the object in which it appears.





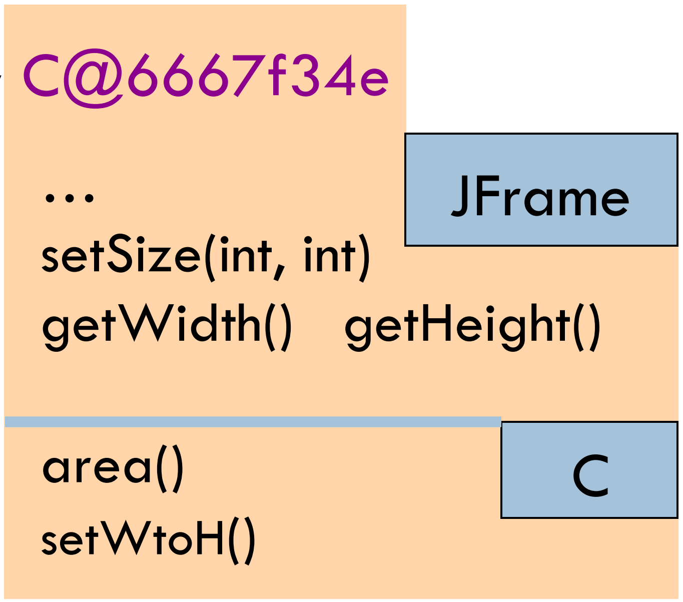
Class definition with a procedure definition

```
/** An instance is a JFrame with more methods */
public class C extends javax.swing.JFrame {
  public int area() {
      return getWidth() * getHeight();
   }

  /** Set width of window to its height */
  public void setWtoH() {
      setSize(getHeight(), getHeight());
   }
}
```

Call on procedure setSize

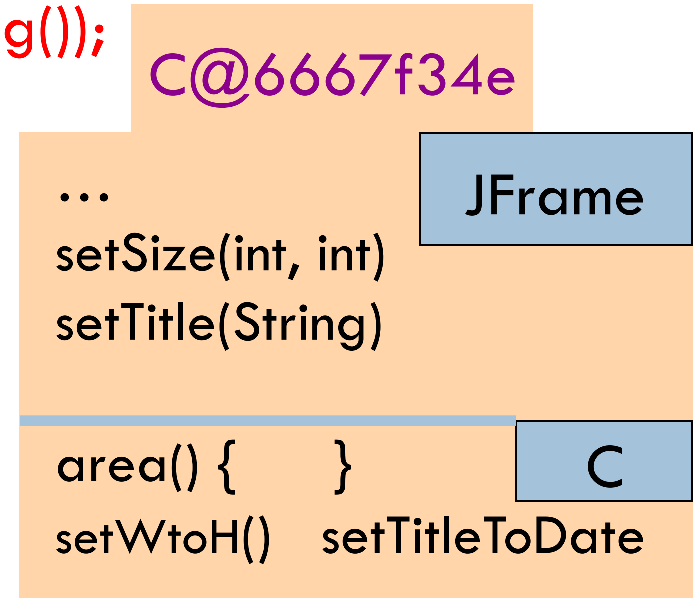
It is a procedure because it has **void** instead of return type



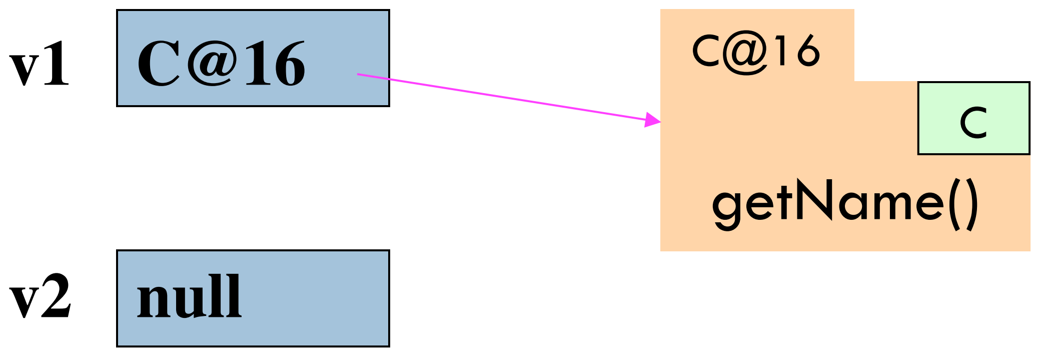
Using an object of class Date

```
/** An instance is a JFrame with more methods */
public class C extends javax.swing.JFrame {
   …
   /** Put the date and time in the title */
   public void setTitleToDate() {
         setTitle((new java.util.Date()).toString());
   }
}
```

An object of class java.util.Date contains date and time at which created.
It has a function toString(), which yields the data as a String.



About null



null denotes the absence of a name.

v2.getName() is a mistake! Program stops with a NullPointerException

You can write things like: v1= **null**;

Hello World!

```
/** A simple program that prints Hello, world! */
public class myClass {

    /** Called to start program. */
    public static void main(String[ ] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello, world!");
    }
}
```

args is an array of String elements

We explain **static** next week. **Briefly**: there is only one copy of procedure main, and it is not in any object