

CS1110 27 Jan 2009 Customizing a class

Summary of lectures: On course home page, click on "Lectures" and then on "Outline of lectures held so far".

Reading for this lecture: Sections 1.4, (p. 41); 13.3.1 (p. 376).

Read all "style notes" and referenced PLive lectures (activities).

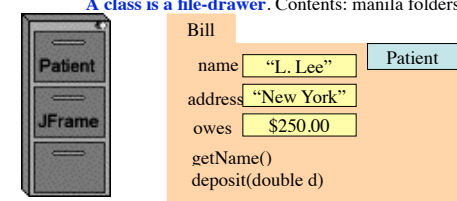
Quote for the day:
 I have traveled the length and breadth of this country and talked with the best people, and I can assure you that data processing is a fad that won't last out the year.
 — Editor in charge of business books for Prentice Hall, 1957

Reading for next lecture:

- Fields; getter & setter methods. Secs 1.4.1 (p. 45) & 3.1 (pp. 105–110 only)
- Constructors. Sec. 3.1.3 (p. 111–112)
- Testing. App. I.2.4 (p. 486)

1

A class is a file-drawer. Contents: manila folders.



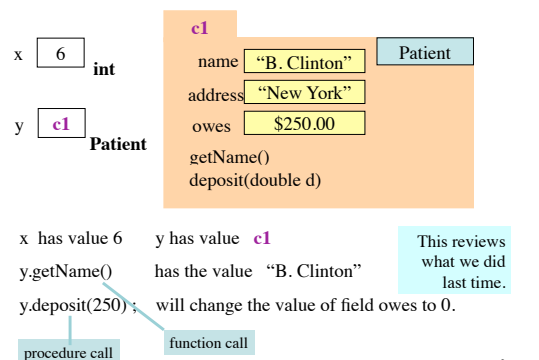
(1) unique name on tab of manila folder.

(2) manila folder, instance, object of the class

(3) fields (variables)

(4) methods (procedures and functions): instructions to do tasks and to produce values.

2



x has value 6 y has value c1

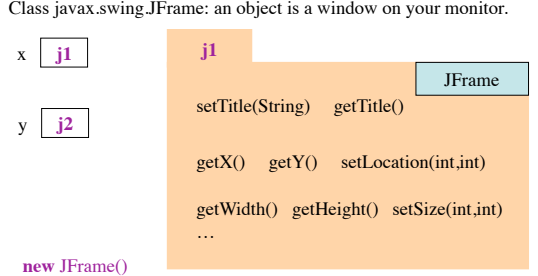
y.getName() has the value "B. Clinton"

y.deposit(250) will change the value of field owes to 0.

procedure call function call

3

Class javax.swing.JFrame: an object is a window on your monitor.



new JFrame()

Expression: create a new object of class JFrame and yield its name

4

Class definition: The java construct that describes the format of a folder (instance, object) of the class.

```

/** description of what the class is for
 */
This is a comment
public class <class-name> {
    declarations of methods (in any order)
}
    
```

A class definition goes in its own file named <class-name>.java

On your hard drive, have a separate directory for each Java program that you write; put all the class definitions for the program in that directory.

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Class definition: The java construct that describes the format of a folder (instance, object) of the class.

```

/** description of what the class is for
 */
public class C extends <superclass-name> {
    declarations of methods (in any order)
}
    
```

Class C has all the fields and methods that <superclass-name> does, in addition to those declared in C. Class C **inherits** the fields and methods of <superclass-name>.

6

```

/** description of what the class is for */
public class subclass-name extends superclass-name {
    declarations of methods
}
    
```

7

First example of a procedure and of a function

```

/** description of what the class is for */
public class subclass-name extends superclass-name {
    /** Set the height of the window to the width */
    public void setHeightToWidth() {
        setSize(getWidth(), getWidth());
    }

    /** = the area of the window */
    public int area() {
        return getWidth() * getHeight();
    }
}
    
```

8

```

import javax.swing.*;
/** An instance is a JFrame with methods to square it and
to provide the area of the JFrame */
public class SquareJFrame extends JFrame {
    declarations of methods
}
    
```

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Javadoc

```

import javax.swing.*;
/** An instance is a JFrame with methods to square it and
to provide the area of the JFrame */
public class SquareJFrame extends JFrame {
    /** = the area of the window */
    public int area() { ... }

    /** Set the height equal to the width */
    public void setHeightToWidth() { ... }
}
    
```

The class and every method in it has a comment of the form

```

/** specification */
    
```

It is a Javadoc comment. Click on javadoc icon in DrJava to extract class specification. DO THIS AT LEAST ONCE IN LAB.

About null

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