

Readings for This Lecture

- Section 1.4, 1.5 in text
- Section 3.1 in text
- Plive activities referenced in the text

THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:
"MY CODE'S COMPILING."

- Please look at lecture summaries online
 - Handouts are short version
 - Presentation is everything I do in class
- I correct slides after class
 - Fix errors in the slides
 - Clarify confusing points
- Always good to read my slides after class

Extended Review From Last Time

name of folder

@105dc

variable name

name of folder

@3e9cff

name of class

Patient

fields (variables)

name "W. White"

address "New York"

owes 250.00

functions (methods)

getName() ← function

pay(double d) ← procedure

- p.getName()
 - Has value "W. White"
 - Function**: gives value
- p.pay(250.00)
 - Sets owes to 0
 - Procedure**: it does something

The Value null

- You can declare a class variable w/o using new
 - Example: Point3d var3;
- Value in variable is **null**
 - null**: Absence of a name
- var3.getX() gives error!
 - There is no name in var3
 - Does not know which Point3d to access
 - NullPointerException**

var1 @4e0a1 → @4e0a1

var2 @13fc8 → @13fc8

var3 null → @13fc8

Point3d

x 2.2

y 5.4

z 6.7

Point3d

x 3.5

y -2.0

z 0.0

Class Definition

- Describes the format of a folder (instance, object) of the class.

```

/**
 * Description of what the class is for
 */
public class <class-name> {
    declarations of fields and methods (in any order)
}
  
```

- The class and every method has a comment of the form `/** specification */`
- This is a Javadoc comment** (Part of Lab next week).

Field: A Variable in each Folder of a Class

Declarations of fields

```

/** An instance is a worker in a certain organization. */
public class Worker {
    private String lname; // Last name (" " if none; never null)
    private int ssn; // Social security #: in 0..999999999
    private Worker boss; // Immediate boss (null if none)
}
  
```

Worker

lname ...

ssn ...

boss ...

Invariants:
Properties that are always true

Note the **private** and **public** keywords. They are important but we will explain them later.

Getter and Setter Methods

```

/** Yields: worker's last name*/
public String getName() {
    return lname;
}
/** Set worker's last name to n
 * Cannot be null; can be "" */
public void setName(String n) {
    lname = n;
}
  
```

Worker

lname ...

ssn ...

boss ...

getName()

setName(String n)

Getter methods (functions) **get** or retrieve values from a folder.

Setter methods (procedures) **set** or change fields of a folder

- Try writing it yourself.
- Full code on website

How Methods Work

Memorize This!
Write it down several times.

- **Example:** var1.getX()
 - Gets object (folder) name from the variable
 - Searches class (file drawer) for object (folder)
 - Executes commands inside the method on that object
- Methods apply to the **object** (folder), not the variable!
 - Execute var2.setX(8.2);
 - Makes var3.getX() == 8.2

Initializing the Fields of an Object (Folder)

- Creating a new Worker is now a multi-step process:
 - Worker w = new Worker(); ← lname is null violates invariant
 - w.setName("White");
 - ...
- We would like to be able to use something like
 - Worker w = new Worker("White", 1, null);
 - Create a new Worker, sets the last name to "White", the SSN to 000000001, and the boss to null.
 - Need a special kind of method: **the constructor**

Initializing the Fields of an Object (Folder)

Memorize This!
Write it down several times.

- Creating a new Worker is now a mult
 - Worker w = new Worker(); ← Invariants must always be true. Always.
- **Purpose of the Constructor**
 - Initialize the fields of a newly created object
 - Make sure that the invariants are true
- W
 - the SSN to 000000001, and the boss to null.
 - Need a special kind of method: **the constructor**

Example Constructor

```

/**
 * Constructor: an instance with last
 * name n (can't be null, can be "").
 * SSN s (an int in 0..999999999), and
 * boss b (null if none)
 */
public Worker(String n, int s,
               Worker b) {
    lname = n;
    ssn = s;
    boss = b;
}

```

How "new" Is Evaluated

Memorize This!
Write it down several times.

```
new Worker("White", 1, null)
```

- Create a new object (folder) of class Worker
 - Initializes fields to default values
 - e.g. 0 for int, null for String
- Put the folder in file drawer
- Execute the constructor call
 - Worker("White", 1, null)
 - Executes the (assignment) commands in constructor body
- Uses **the name** of the object as the final value of this expression

Quiz Next Week

- All about definitions; taken from these slides
 - Everything that says "Memorize This!"
 - Want English descriptions of the steps
- How do method calls work?
 - Handout slide 7
- What is the purpose of the constructor?
 - Handout slide 9
- How is new evaluated?
 - Handout slide 11