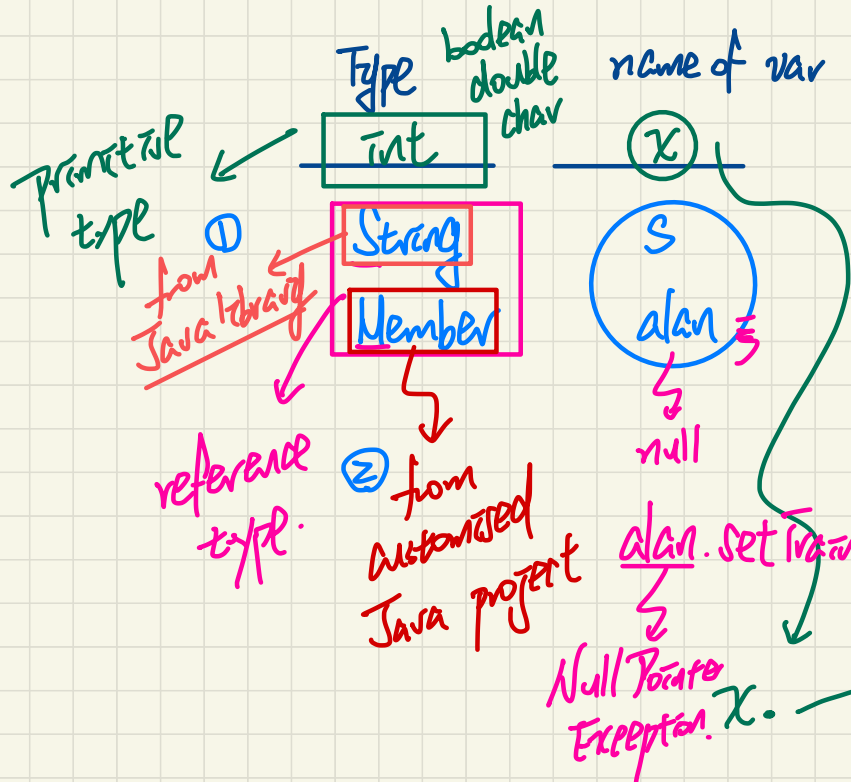


Lecture 4

Part C

***Classes and Objects -
Java Data Types,
Anonymous Objects***

Variable Declaration



allowable value stored at runtime depends on the declared type

x

allowable address value of an object instantiated for the declared type.

alan

Reference-Typed Return Values

```

public class Point {
    → public void moveUpBy(int x) { this.y = -y + i; }
    Point movedUpBy(int x) {
        → Point np = new Point(x, y);
        np.moveUpBy(i);
        return np;
    }
}

```

accessor (not modifying context object)
mutator (modifying c.o.)

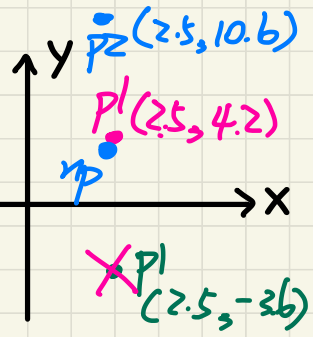
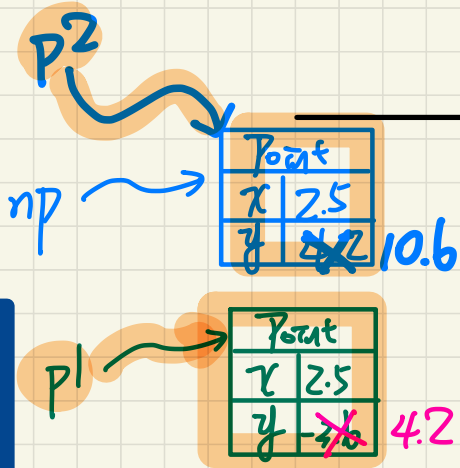
np.x = p1.x
 np.y = p1.y

```

public class PointTester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        → Point p1 = new Point(2.5, -3.6);
        → p1.moveUp(7.8);
        Point p2 = p1.movedUpBy(6.4);
        System.out.println(p1 == p2);
    }
}

```

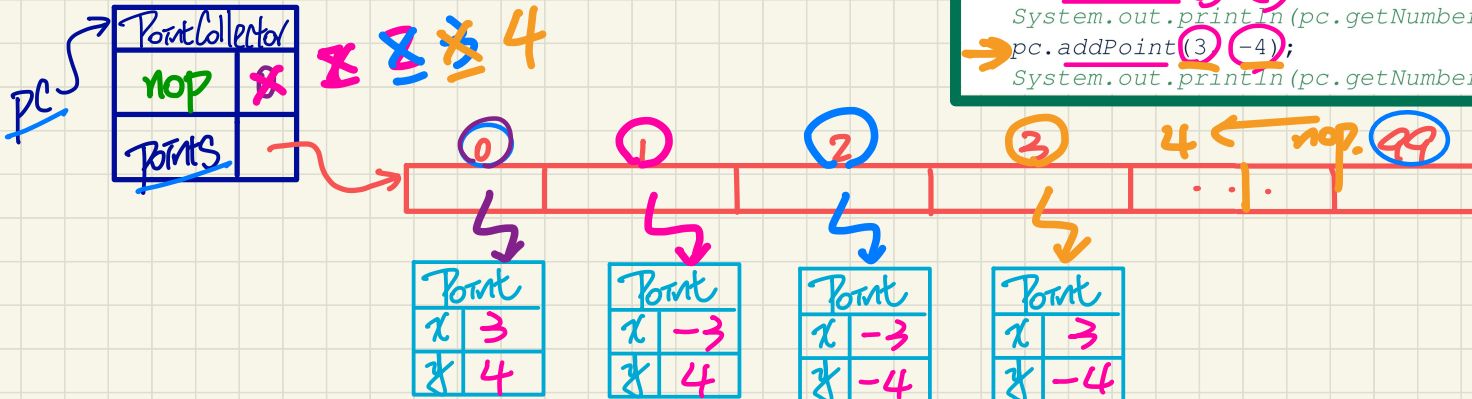
np
False.



Programming Pattern: Mutator

```
public class PointCollector {  
    private Point[] points; private int nop; /* number of points */  
    public PointCollector() { this.points = new Point[100]; }  
    public void addPoint(double x, double y) {  
        this.points[this.nop] = new Point(x, y); this.nop++; }  
}
```

```
public class PointCollectorTester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        PointCollector pc = new PointCollector();  
        System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints());  
        pc.addPoint(3, 4);  
        System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints());  
        pc.addPoint(-3, 4);  
        System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints());  
        pc.addPoint(-3, -4);  
        System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints());  
        pc.addPoint(3, -4);  
        System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints());  
    }  
}
```



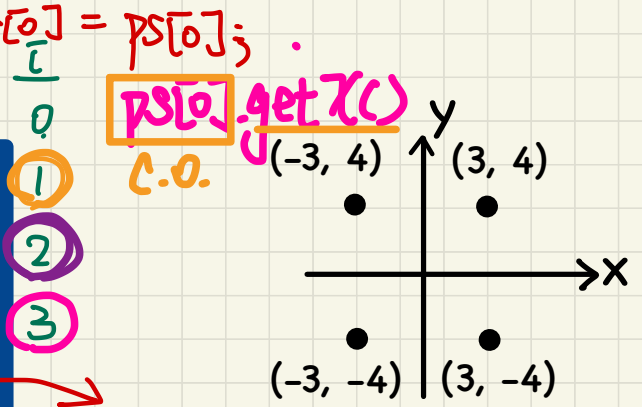
Programming Pattern: Accessor

```

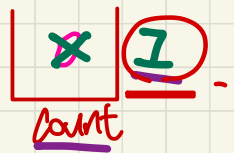
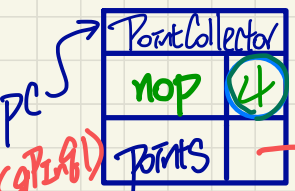
public Point[] getPointsInQuadrantI() {
    Point[] ps = new Point[this.nop];
    int count = 0; /* number of points in Quadrant I */
    for(int i = 0; i < this.nop; i++) {
        Point p = this.points[i];
        if(p.x > 0 && p.y > 0) { ps[count] = p; count++; }
    }
    Point[] q1Points = new Point[count];
    /* ps contains null if count < nop */
    for(int i = 0; i < count; i++) { q1Points[i] = ps[i]; }
    return q1Points;
}
    
```

```

Point[] ps = pc.getPointsInQuadrantI();
System.out.println(ps.length);
System.out.println("(" + ps[0].getX() + ", " + ps[0].getY() + ")");
    
```



- ① there are "count" points in q1.
- ② these points are stored in indices: 0, ..., count-1



q1Points

ps (main)

Lecture 4

Part D

*Classes and Objects -
More Advanced Use of **this***

Example: Reference to **this**

$\text{Jim.spouse} \neq \text{null} \quad \text{||} \quad \text{Elsa.spouse} \neq \text{null}$
Ⓢ Ⓢ

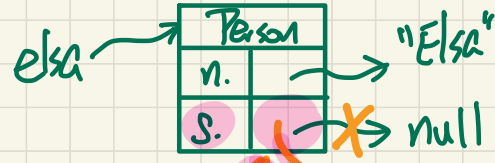
```

public class Person {
    private String name;
    private Person spouse;
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void marry(Person other) {
        if (this.spouse != null || other.spouse != null) {
            /* Error: both must be single */
        }
        else {
            this.spouse = other;
            other.spouse = this;
        }
    }
}

```

Handwritten annotations:
 - $\text{Jim.spouse}()$ $\text{spouse}()$ $\text{name}()$ (pink)
 - Jim (blue) above `other`
 - Elsa (green) above `other`
 - Jim (blue) above `else`
 - Elsa (green) above `other`
 - Elsa (green) above `other.spouse = this`
 - Jim (blue) above `this`
 - $\text{this.spouse} == \text{null} \ \&\& \ \text{other.spouse} == \text{null}$ (blue) below `else`

$\text{Jim.spouse} = \text{Elsa};$
 $\text{Elsa.spouse} = \text{Jim};$

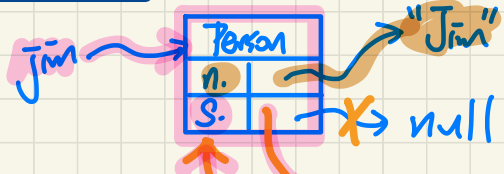


```

Person jim = new Person("Jim");
Person elsa = new Person("Elsa");
jim.marry(elsa);

```

Handwritten annotations:
 - Jim (blue) above `jim`
 - Elsa (green) above `elsa`
 - Jim (blue) above `jim` in the `marry` call
 - Elsa (green) above `elsa` in the `marry` call



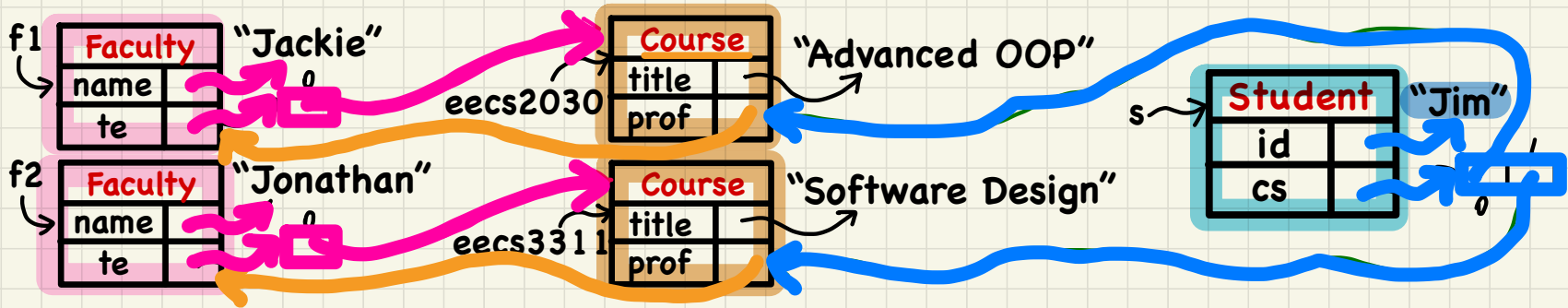
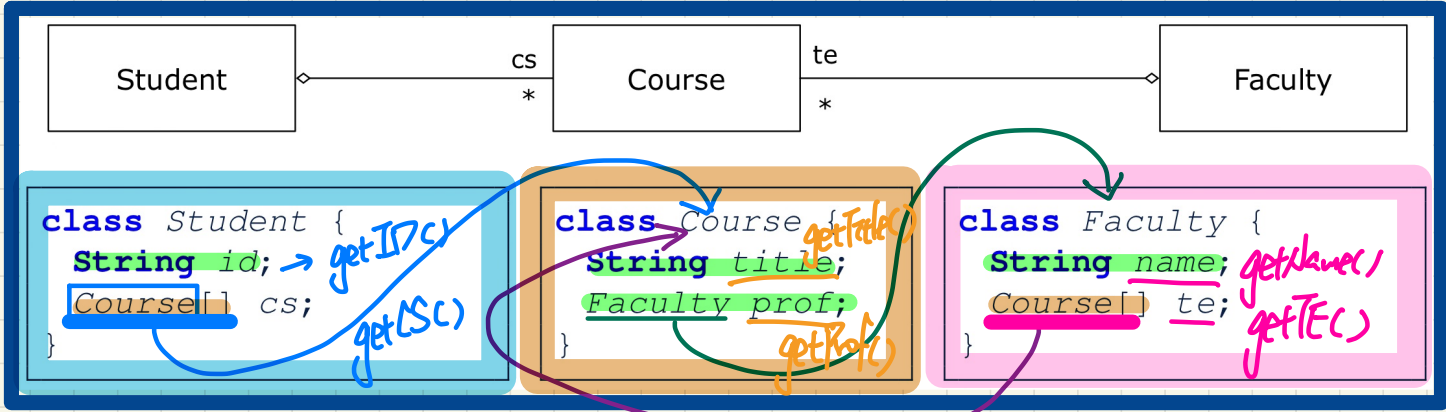
* Jim.spouse.spouse

Lecture 4

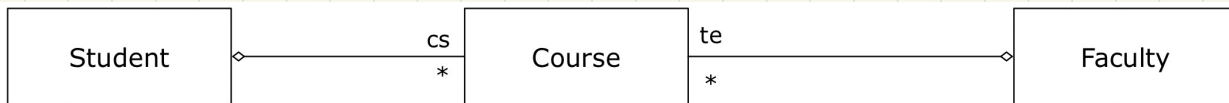
Part E

Classes and Objects - Navigating Classes via the Dot Notation

Object Structure: Student, Course, Faculty



Dot Notation for Navigating Classes (1)



```

class Student {
    String id;
    Course[] cs;
}
  
```

```

class Course {
    String title;
    Faculty prof;
}
  
```

```

class Faculty {
    String name;
    Course[] te;
}
  
```

```

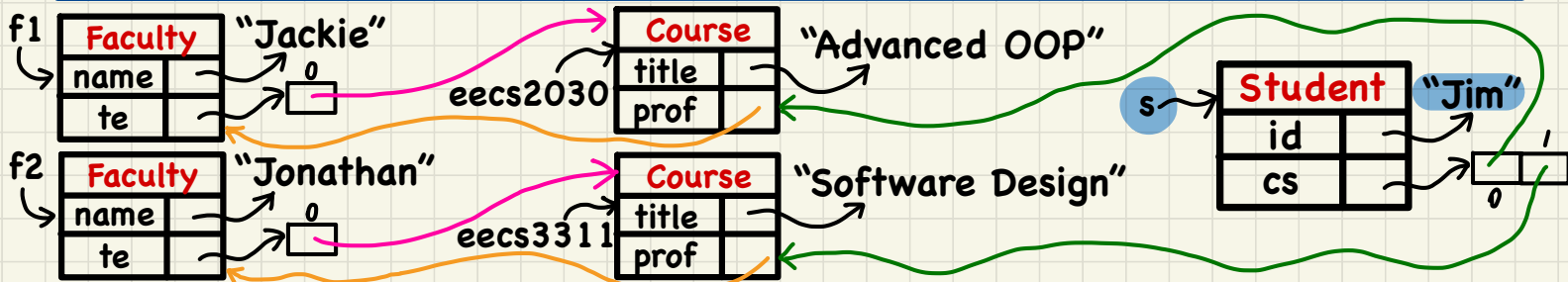
/* Get the student's id.
*/
String getID() {
    return this.id;
}
  
```

```

/* Title of ith course
*/
String getTitle(int i) {
    return this.cs[i].getTitle();
}
  
```

```

/* Name of
* ith course's instructor
*/
String getName(int i) {
    return this.cs[i].getProf().get
    Name();
}
  
```



`this.CS[i]`
Student

Course[]

Course

Context
object.

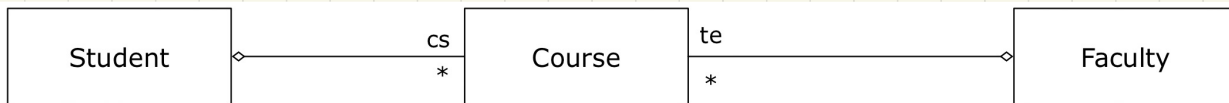
Faculty

`getProf()`

`getName()`

String

Dot Notation for Navigating Classes (2)



```
class Student {
    String id;
    Course[] cs;
}
```

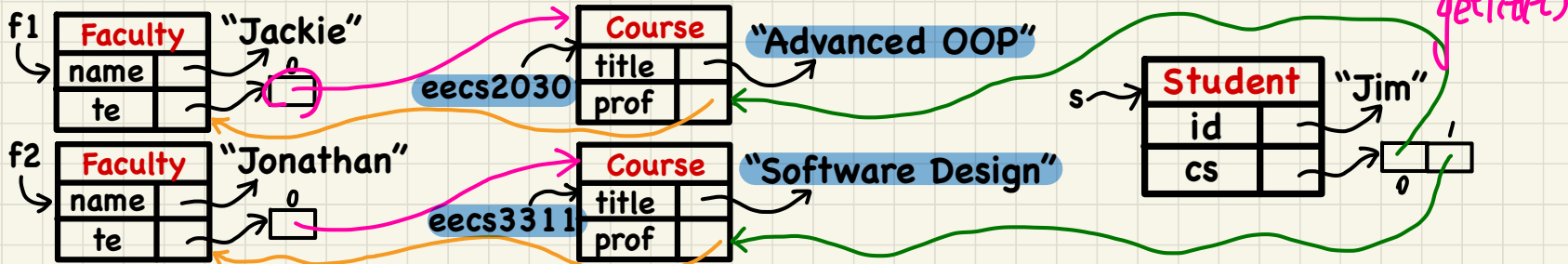
```
class Course {
    String title;
    Faculty prof;
```

```
class Faculty {
    String name;
    Course[] te;
```

```
/* Get course's title.
 */
String getTitle() {
    return this.getTelec();
}
```

```
/* Name of instructor
 */
String getName() {
    return this.prof.getName();
}
```

```
/* Title of instructor's
 * ith teaching course
 */
String getTitle(int i) {
    return this.getProf().getTelec()[i];
}
```



Dot Notation for Navigating Classes (3)



```
class Student {
    String id;
    Course[] cs;
}
```

```
class Course {
    String title;
    Faculty prof;
```

```
class Faculty {
    String name;
    Course[] te;
}
```

```
/* Name of instructor
*/
String getName() {
    return this.name;
}
```

```
/* Title of instructor's
* ith teaching course
*/
String getTitle(int i) {
    return this.te[i].getTitle();
}
```

