

Lecture 13 - Oct. 26

Object Equality.

***Equality for Array-Typed Attributes
Call by Value***

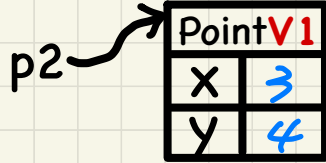
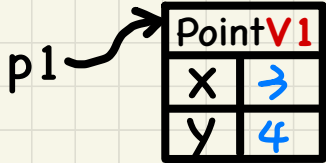
Announcements

- ProgTest1 final processing: results expected by tmw
- Lab3 to be released on Monday

Testing Default Equality of Points in JUnit

```
@Test
public void testEqualityOfPointV1() {
    PointV1 p1 = new PointV1(3, 4); PointV1 p2 = new PointV1(3, 4);
    assertFalse(p1 == p2); assertFalse(p2 == p1);
    /* assertSame(p1, p2); assertSame(p2, p1); */ /* both fail */
    assertFalse(p1.equals(p2)); assertFalse(p2.equals(p1));
    assertTrue(p1.getX() == p2.getX() && p1.getY() == p2.getY());
}
```

$p1 == p2$ return false
`assertSame(p1, p2);` fail



```
public class Object {
    ...
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        return this == obj;
    }
}
```

p2
x
p1 *p2*

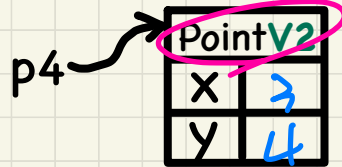
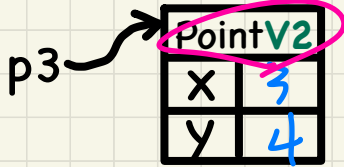
```
public class PointV1 {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public PointV1 (int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```



Testing Overridden Equality of Points in JUnit

```
@Test
public void testEqualityOfPointV2() {
    PointV2 p3 = new PointV2(3, 4); PointV2 p4 = new PointV2(3, 4);
    assertFalse(p3 == p4); assertFalse(p4 == p3);
    /* assertEquals(p3, p4); assertEquals(p4, p4); */ /* both fail */
    assertTrue(p3.equals(p4)); assertTrue(p4.equals(p3));
    assertEquals(p3, p4); assertEquals(p4, p3);
}
```

```
public class Object {
    ...
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        return this == obj;
    }
}
```



extends

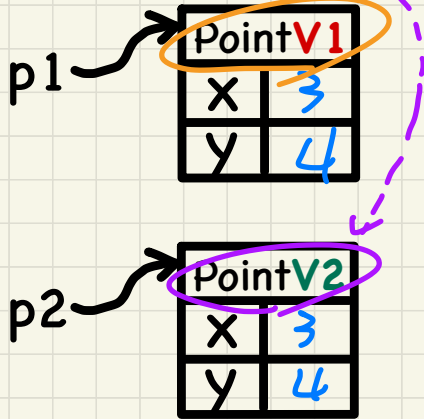
```
public class PointV2 {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if(this == obj) { return true; }
        if(obj == null) { return false; }
        if(this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false }
        Point other = (PointV2) obj;
        return this.x == other.x
            && this.y == other.y;
    }
}
```

overridden

Testing Equality of Points in JUnit: **Default** vs. **Overridden**

```
@Test
public void testEqualityOfPointV1andPointv2() {
    PointV1 p1 = new PointV1(3, 4); PointV2 p2 = new PointV2(3, 4);
    /* These two assertions do not compile because p1 and p2 are of different types. */
    /* assertFalse(p1 == p2); assertFalse(p2 == p1); */
    /* assertEquals can take objects of different types and fail. */
    /* assertEquals(p1, p2); X /* compiles, but fails */
    /* assertEquals(p2, p1); X /* compiles, but fails */
    /* version of equals from Object is called */
    assertFalse(p1.equals(p2)); → p1 == p2
    /* version of equals from PointV2 is called */
    assertFalse(p2.equals(p1));
}
```

```
public class Object {
    ...
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        return this == obj;
    }
}
```



```
public class PointV1 {
    private double x;
    private double y;
    public PointV1(double x, double y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

```
public class PointV2 {
    private int x; private int y;
    public PointV2(int x, int y) { ... }
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if(this == obj) { return true; }
        if(obj == null) { return false; }
        if(this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
        Point other = (PointV2) obj;
        return this.x == other.x
            && this.y == other.y;
    }
}
```

extends

extends

$\text{int } i = \dots$

$\text{int } j = \dots$

$\text{assertSame}(i, j)$ ~~ix~~

$\text{assertSame}(\underline{\text{expr1}}, \underline{\text{expr2}}) =$



are expr1 and
 expr2

storing the same
object ref.

```
public class PointV2 {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public PointV2 (int x, int y) { ... }  
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if(this == obj) { return true; }  
        if(obj == null) { return false; }  
        if(this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false }  
        Point other = (PointV2) obj;  
        return this.x == other.x  
            && this.y == other.y;  
    }  
}
```

return false

obj == null ||
this.getClass() != ...

Exercise: Two Persons are equal if their names and measures are equal

```
1 public class Person {
2     private String firstName; private String lastName;
3     private double weight; private double height;
4     public boolean equals(Object obj) {
5         if (this == obj) { return true; }
6         if (obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
7         Person other = (Person) obj;
8         return
9             this.weight == other.weight
10            && this.height == other.height
11            && this.firstName.equals(other.firstName)
12            && this.lastName.equals(other.lastName);
13     }
14 }
```

Short-Circuit Evaluation

null

obj. weight X

C.O. of type String.

Q1: At Line 6, will there be a **NullPointerException** if obj == null?

Q2: At Line 6, what if we change it to:

```
if (this.getClass() != obj.getClass() || obj == null)
```

evaluated first

Q3: At Lines 11 & 12 which version of the **equals** method is called?

null -> NPE!

Exercise: PersonCollectors are equal if their arrays of persons are equal

```
class PersonCollector {  
    private Person[] persons;  
    private int nop; /* number of persons */  
    public PersonCollector() { ... }  
    public void addPerson(Person p) { ... }  
    public int getNop() { return this.nop; }  
    public Person[] getPersons() { ... }  
}
```

Q: At Line 9 of PersonCollector's equals method which version of the equals method is called?

```
1 public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
2     if(this == obj) { return true; }  
3     if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
4     PersonCollector other = (PersonCollector) obj;  
5     boolean equal = false;  
6     if(this.nop == other.nop) {  
7         equal = true;  
8         for(int i = 0; equal && i < this.nop; i++) {  
9             equal = this.persons[i].equals(other.persons[i]);  
10        }  
11    }  
12    return equal;  
13 }
```

↳ ∴ obj.nop X

As soon as 'equal' becomes false, exit from the loop array.

Phase 4

```
1 public class Person {  
2     private String firstName; private String lastName;  
3     private double weight; private double height;  
4     public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
5         if(this == obj) { return true; }  
6         if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }  
7         Person other = (Person) obj;  
8         return  
9             this.weight == other.weight  
10            && this.height == other.height  
11            && this.firstName.equals(other.firstName)  
12            && this.lastName.equals(other.lastName);  
13    }  
14 }
```

```
class PersonCollector {  
    : Person[] persons;  
    :
```

```
    .. equals (... ) {  
        :  
        :
```

```
        this.persons[i].equals(other.persons[i]);  
        :  
        :
```

PersonCollector

version 1.1
Person class
is invoked.

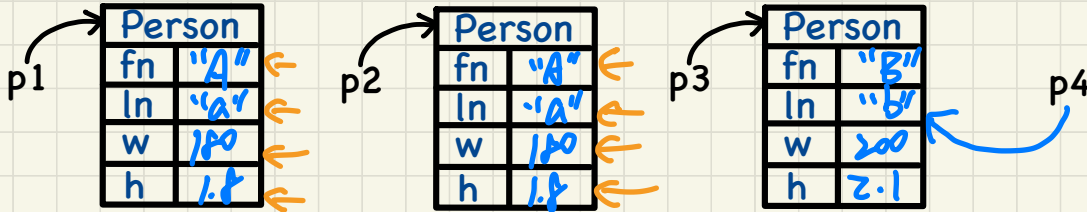
}

}

Testing Equality of Person/PersonCollector in JUnit (1)

```
@Test
public void testPersonCollector() {
    Person p1 = new Person("A", "a", 180, 1.8);
    Person p2 = new Person("A", "a", 180, 1.8);
    Person p3 = new Person("B", "b", 200, 2.1);
    Person p4 = p3;
    assertFalse(p1 == p2); assertTrue(p1.equals(p2));
    assertTrue(p3 == p4); assertTrue(p3.equals(p4));
}
```

Person version



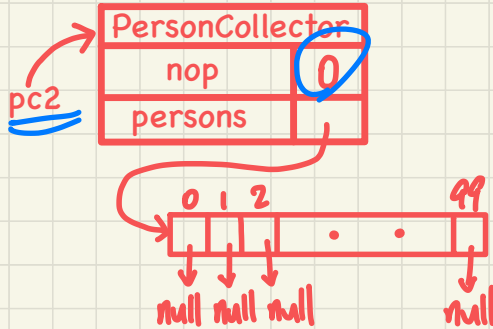
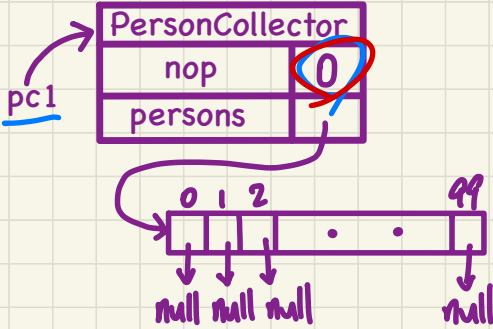
```
public class Person {
    private String firstName; private String lastName;
    private double weight; private double height;
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if(this == obj) { return true; }
        if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
        Person other = (Person) obj;
        return
            this.weight == other.weight
            && this.height == other.height
            && this.firstName.equals(other.firstName)
            && this.lastName.equals(other.lastName);
    }
}
```

Testing Equality of Person/PersonCollector in JUnit (2)

(continued from testPersonCollector)

```
PersonCollector pc1 = new PersonCollector();
PersonCollector pc2 = new PersonCollector();
assertFalse(pc1 == pc2); assertTrue(pc1.equals(pc2));
```

temp
(not even
an iteration
is run).



Q: How about assertTrue(pc2.equals(pc1))?

```
class PersonCollector {
    private Person[] persons;
    private int nop; /* number of persons */
    public PersonCollector() { ... }
    public void addPerson(Person p) { ... }
    public int getNop() { return this.nop; }
    public Person[] getPersons() { ... }
}

public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if(this == obj) return true;
    if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) return false;
    PersonCollector other = (PersonCollector) obj;
    boolean equal = false;
    if(this.nop == other.nop) {
        equal = true;
        for(int i=0; equal && i < this.nop; i++) {
            equal = this.persons[i].equals(other.persons[i]);
        }
    }
    return equal;
}
```

Handwritten annotations on the code:
 - Blue arrows point to the `if` conditions.
 - Red circles highlight `0` in the `for` loop condition and `equal` in the `return` statement.
 - Red text: `pc1` | `!` | `true equal`
 - Red text: `tmp && 0 < 0 (F)`

Testing Equality of Person/PersonCollector in JUnit (3)

(continued from [testPersonCollector](#))

```

pc1.addPerson(p1); ✓
assertFalse(pc1.equals(pc2));
pc2.addPerson(p2);
assertFalse(pc1.getPersons()[0] == pc2.getPersons()[0]);
assertTrue(pc1.getPersons()[0].equals(pc2.getPersons()[0]));
assertTrue(pc1.equals(pc2));
pc1.addPerson(p3);
pc2.addPerson(p4);
assertTrue(pc1.getPersons()[1] == pc2.getPersons()[1]);
assertTrue(pc1.getPersons()[1].equals(pc2.getPersons()[1]));
assertTrue(pc1.equals(pc2));
    
```

↳ Person version.

```

public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if(this == obj) { return true; }
    if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
    Person other = (Person) obj;
    return
        this.weight == other.weight
        && this.height == other.height
        && this.firstName.equals(other.firstName)
        && this.lastName.equals(other.lastName);
}
    
```

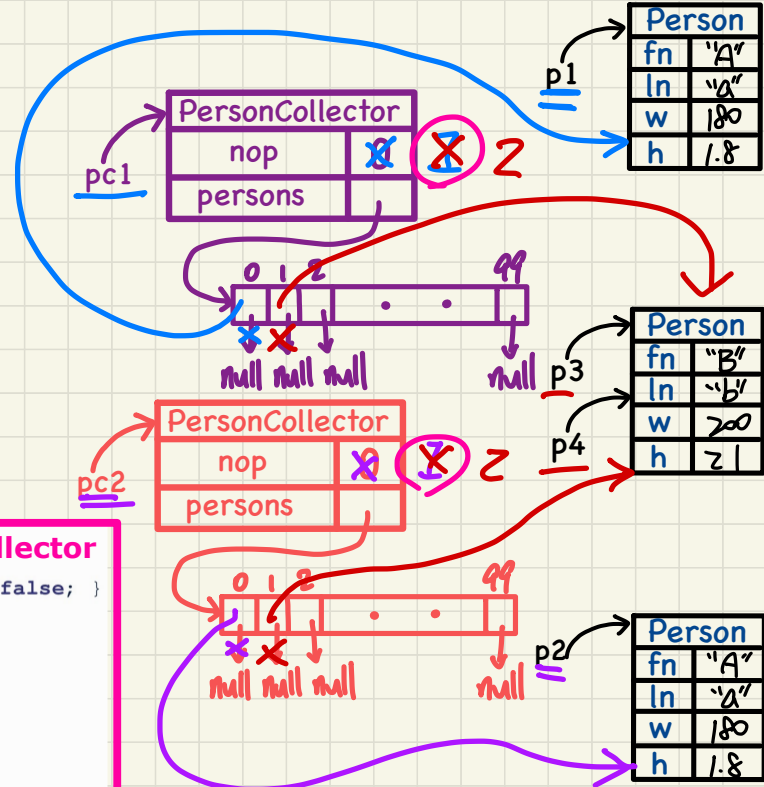
Person

```

public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if(this == obj) { return true; }
    if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
    PersonCollector other = (PersonCollector) obj;
    boolean equal = false;
    if(this.nop == other.nop) {
        equal = true;
        for(int i = 0; equal && i < this.nop; i++) {
            equal = this.persons[i].equals(other.persons[i]);
        }
    }
    return equal;
}
    
```

PersonCollector

↳ Person version



Testing Equality of Person/PersonCollector in JUnit (4)

(continued from [testPersonCollector](#))

```
pc1.addPerson(new Person("A", "a", 175, 1.75));
pc2.addPerson(new Person("A", "a", 165, 1.5));
assertFalse(pc1.getPersons()[2] == pc2.getPersons()[2]);
assertFalse(pc1.getPersons()[2].equals(pc2.getPersons()[2]));
assertFalse(pc1.equals(pc2));
```

compare the two anonymous objects

Person	
fn	
ln	
w	
h	

```
public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if(this == obj) { return true; }
    if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
    Person other = (Person) obj;
    return
        this.weight == other.weight
        && this.height == other.height
        && this.firstName.equals(other.firstName)
        && this.lastName.equals(other.lastName);
}
```

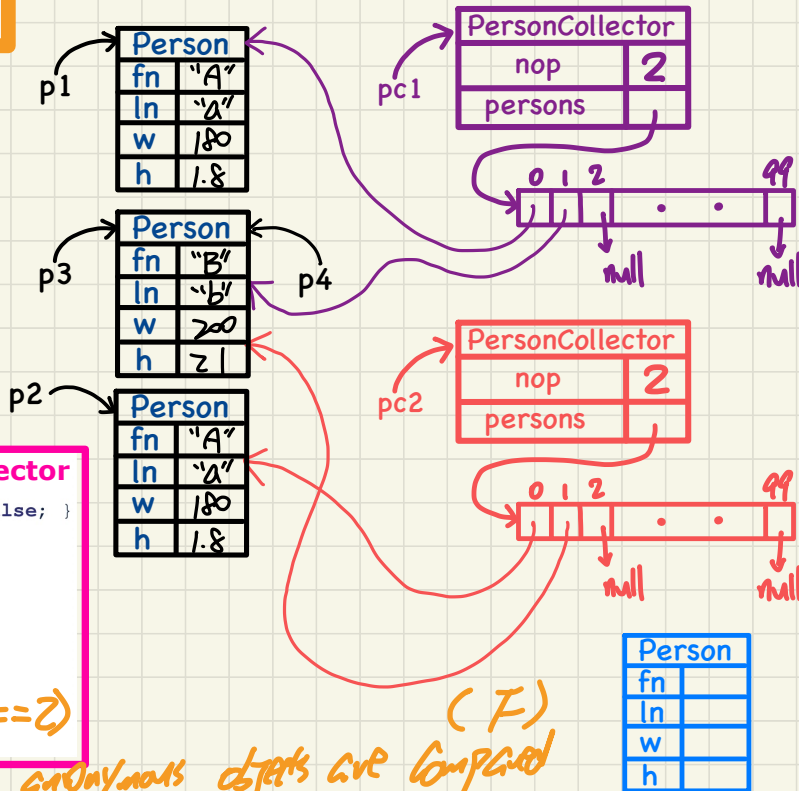
Person

```
public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if(this == obj) { return true; }
    if(obj == null || this.getClass() != obj.getClass()) { return false; }
    PersonCollector other = (PersonCollector) obj;
    boolean equal = false;
    if(this.nop == other.nop) {
        equal = true;
        for(int i = 0; equal && i < this.nop; i++) {
            equal = this.persons[i].equals(other.persons[i]);
        }
    }
    return equal;
}
```

PersonCollector

↳ in 3rd iteration (i==2)

↳ the two anonymous objects are compared (F)



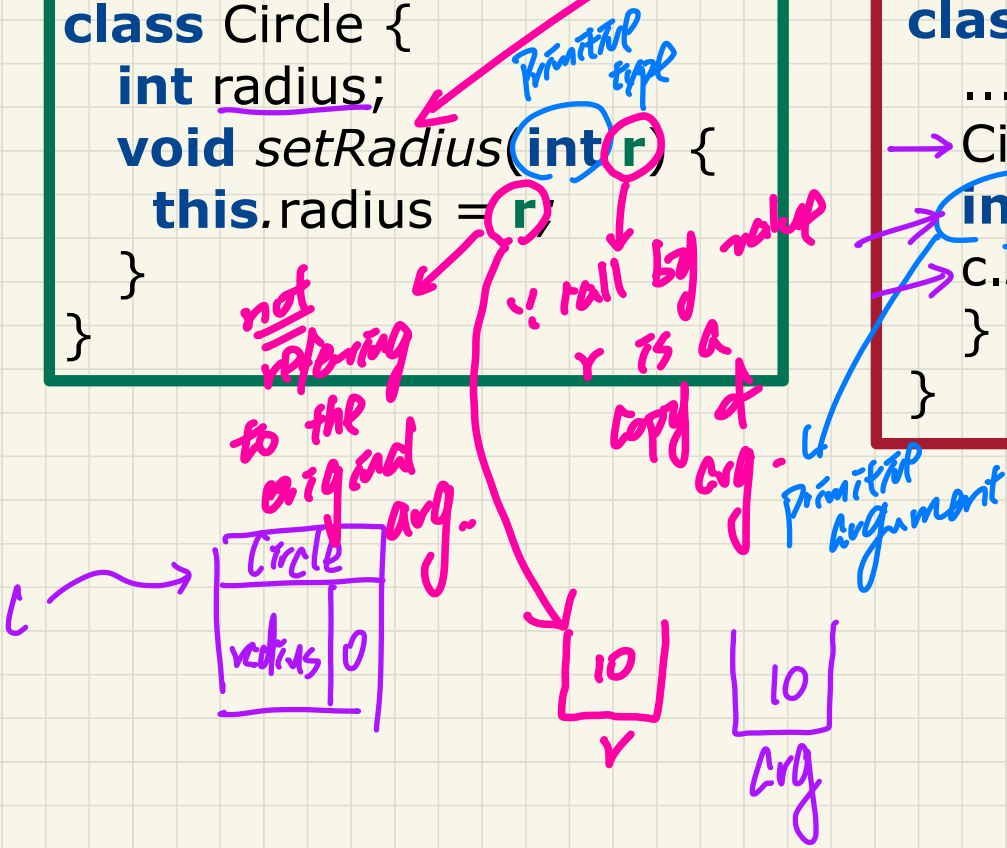
Person	
fn	
ln	
w	
h	

Call by Value: Primitive Argument

call by value

```
class Circle {  
    int radius;  
    void setRadius(int r) {  
        this.radius = r;  
    }  
}
```

```
class CircleUser {  
    ...  
    Circle c = new Circle();  
    int arg = 10;  
    c.setRadius(arg);  
}
```



Call by Value: Reference Argument

call by value

```
class Circle {  
  int radius;  
  Circle() {}  
  Circle(int r) {  
    this.radius = r;  
  }  
  void setRadius(Circle c) {  
    this.radius = c.radius;  
  }  
}
```

```
class CircleUser {  
  ...  
  → Circle c = new Circle();  
  → Circle arg = new Circle(10);  
  → c.setRadius(arg);  
}
```

reference is the same as object copy of the same object pointed to 'arg' by arg.

