

Monday March 25  
Lecture 21

## Use of Static Variables : Common Errors

```
1 public class Bank {  
2     public string branchName;  
3     public static int nextAccountNumber = 1;  
4     public static void useAccountNumber() {  
5         System.out.println (branchName + ...);  
6         nextAccountNumber++;  
7     }  
8 }
```

Annotations:

- Line 1: `Bank` is circled in orange.
- Line 2: `branchName` is circled in orange. A pink arrow points from it to the word "non-static".
- Line 3: `nextAccountNumber` is circled in orange. A pink arrow points from it to the word "static".
- Line 4: `useAccountNumber()` is circled in orange.
- Line 5: `branchName` is circled in orange. A pink arrow points from it to the word "non-static".
- Line 6: `nextAccountNumber` is circled in orange. A pink arrow points from it to the word "static".
- Line 7: `this.branchName` is circled in orange. A blue arrow points from it to the word "Bank".
- Line 8: `Bank` is circled in orange. A blue arrow points from it to the word "Bank".

Handwritten notes:

`this.branchName` does not have valid address of Paul obj if not compil.

`Bank` . `useAccountNumber()` not compil.

Bank . nextAccountNumber

class name,  
not C.O.  
`Bank b = new Bank();`

object  
of  
`b`. `branchName`

## Use of Static Variables : Common Errors

```
1 public class Bank {  
2     public string branchName;  
3     public static int nextAccountNumber = 1;  
4     public static void useAccountNumber() {  
5         System.out.println(branchName);  
6         → nextAccountNumber++;  
7     }  
8 }
```

STATIC

Fix 1: eliminate all non-static variables from static methods.

```
1 public class Bank {  
2     → public string branchName;  
3     public static int nextAccountNumber = 1;  
4     public static void useAccountNumber() {  
5         → System.out.println (branchName + ...);  
6         nextAccountNumber++;  
7     }  
8 }
```

not appropriate

Fix 2: change all non-static variables to

compile but this means all the Bank objects have the same branchName!

## Programming Pattern: Mutator

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

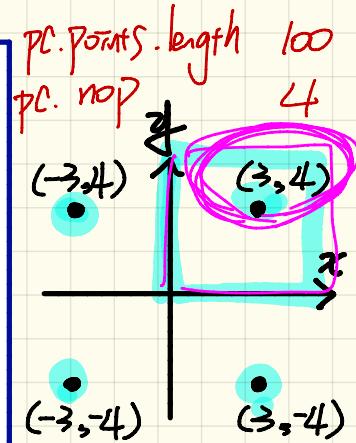
```
class PointCollectorTester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        PointCollector pc = new PointCollector();  
        System.out.println(pc.nop); /* 0 */  
        pc.addPoint(3, 4);  
        System.out.println(pc.nop); /* 1 */  
        pc.addPoint(-3, 4);  
        System.out.println(pc.nop); /* 2 */  
        pc.addPoint(-3, -4);  
        System.out.println(pc.nop); /* 3 */  
        pc.addPoint(3, -4);  
        System.out.println(pc.nop); /* 4 */  
    }  
}
```

# Programming Pattern: Accessor

```

Point[] getPointsInQuadrantI() {
    Point[] ps = new Point[nop];
    int count = 0; /* number of points in Quadrant I */
    for(int i = 0; i < nop; i++) {
        Point p = 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;
}

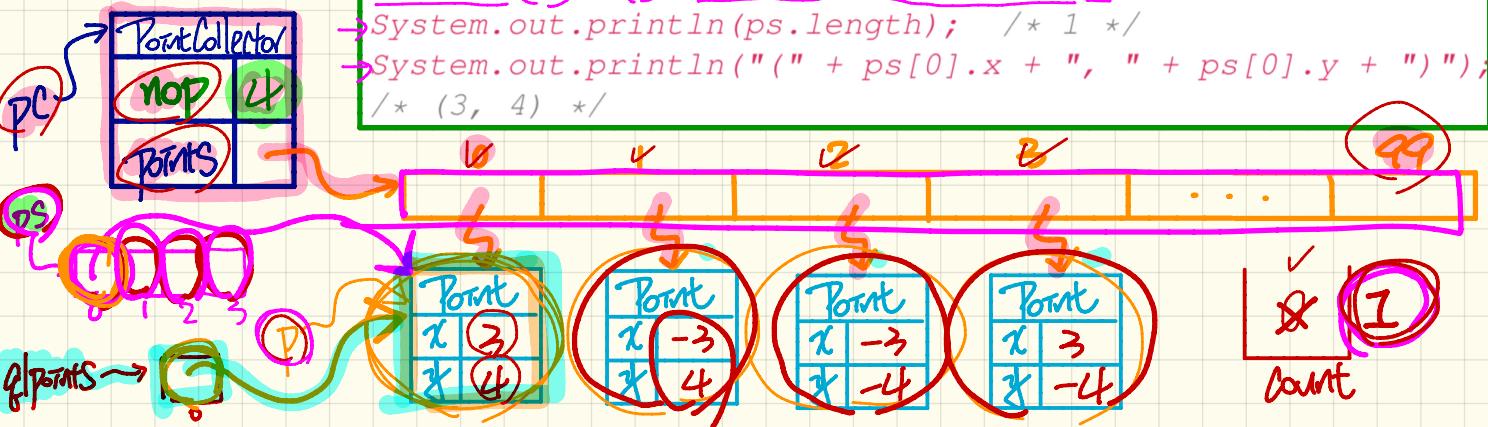
```



```

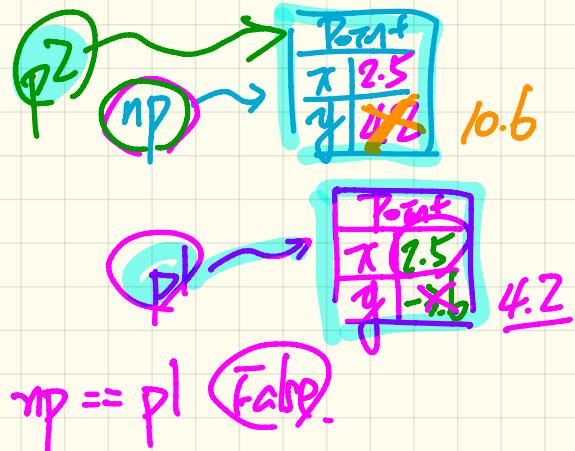
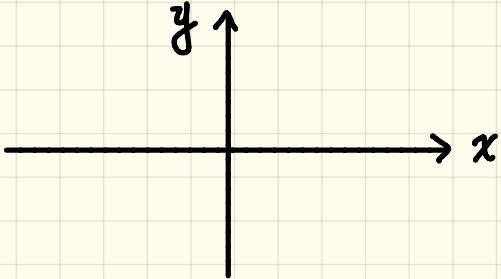
Point[] ps = pc.getPointsInQuadrantI();
System.out.println(ps.length); /* 1 */
System.out.println("(" + ps[0].x + ", " + ps[0].y + ")");
/* (3, 4) */

```



## Return Type: Reference Type

```
class Point {  
    Point(double x, double y) {...}  
  
    void moveUpBy(double units) {  
        this.y = this.y + units;  
    }  
}  
  
→ Point movedUpBy(double units) {  
    → Point np = new Point(this.x, this.y);  
    → np.moveUpBy(units);  
    return np; 6.4  
}
```



```
class PointTester {  
    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);  
    }  
}
```

False .