

Lecture 4 - Sep. 17

Review of OOP

***Reference Aliasing & Primitive Arrays
Ref-Typed Parameters vs. Return Values***

Announcements/Reminders

- LabOP2 due this Friday at 12 noon!
- Lab1 to be released after LabOP2 is due.
- Priority: LabOP2 (tutorial videos + PDFs)
- This Thursday's office hour will be re-scheduled.

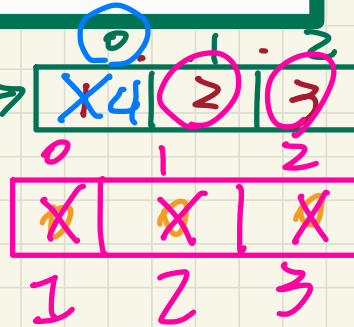
Product []
int nop 3

Copying Primitive Values

```
int i1 = 1;
int i2 = 2;
int i3 = 3;
int[] numbers1 = {i1, i2, i3};
int[] numbers2 = new int[numbers1.length];
for (int i = 0; i < numbers1.length; i++) {
    numbers2[i] = numbers1[i];
}
numbers1[0] = 4;
System.out.println(numbers1[0]);
System.out.println(numbers2[0]);
```

i1 i2 i3

numbers1
numbers2



1st it. $i == 0$
 $numbers2[0] = numbers1[0];$

2nd it. $i == 1$
 $numbers2[1] = numbers1[1];$

3rd it. $i == 2$
 $numbers2[2] = numbers1[2];$
after $i++$
 $i == 3$
 $i < numbers1.length$
 $\rightarrow$ F

default

Copying Reference Values: Aliasing

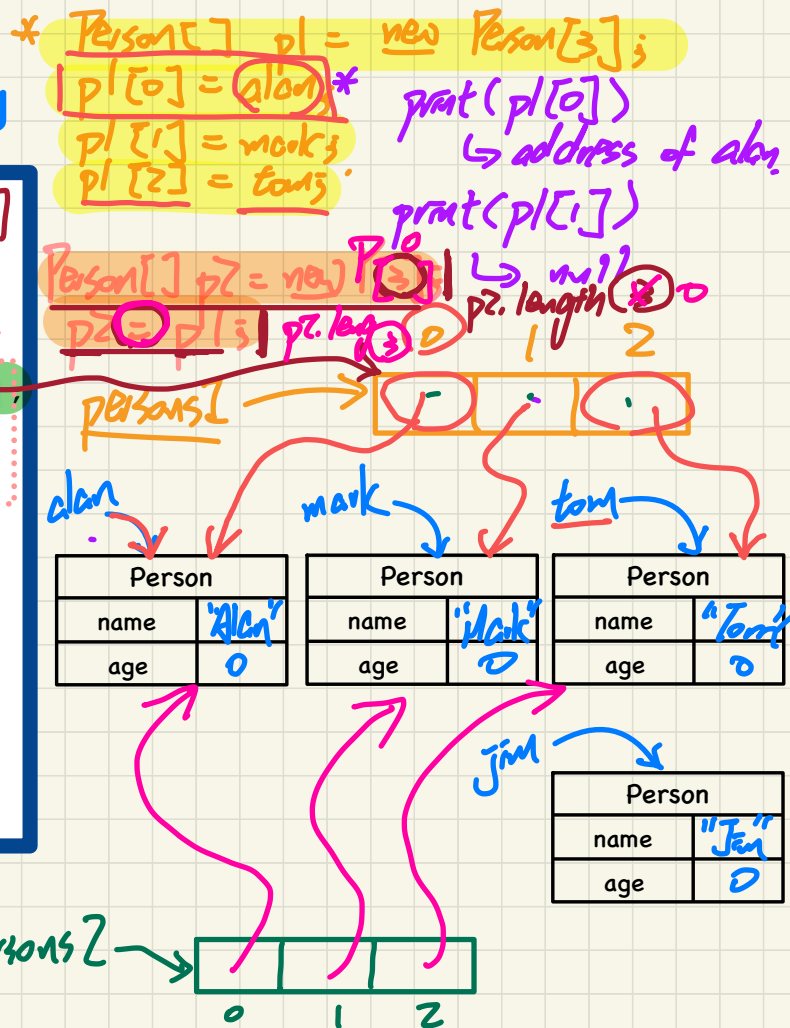
```

Person alan = new Person("Alan");
Person mark = new Person("Mark");
Person tom = new Person("Tom");
Person jim = new Person("Jim");
Person[] persons1 = {alan, mark, tom};
Person[] persons2 = new Person[persons1.length];
for(int i = 0; i < persons1.length; i++) {
    persons2[i] = persons1[i];
}
persons1[0].setAge(70);
System.out.println(jim.getAge());
System.out.println(alan.getAge());
System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());
persons1[0] = jim;
persons1[0].setAge(75);
System.out.println(jim.getAge());
System.out.println(alan.getAge());
System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());
    
```

If #1 (i==0): p2[0] = p1[0];

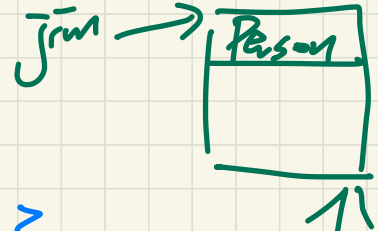
If #2 (i==1): p2[1] = p1[1];

If #3 (i==2): p2[2] = p1[2];



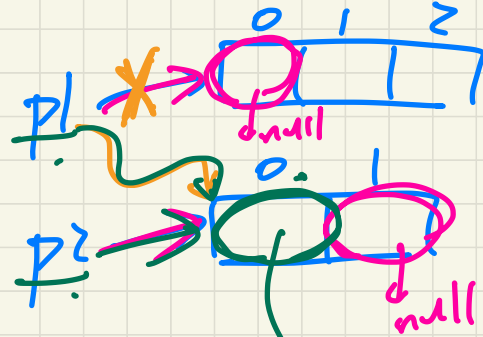
Person p1 = new Person[3];

Person p2 = new Person[2];



p1.length 3

p2.length 2



p1 == p2 false

p1[0] == p2[1]
null null

tmp
p1[0] == jrun
p2[0] == jrun
p1[0] == p2[0]
aliasing
(multiple variables
store same
address)

p1 = p2 ; p1[0] = jrun ; p1 == p2

Person[] p1;

Person[] p2;

Person[] p3;

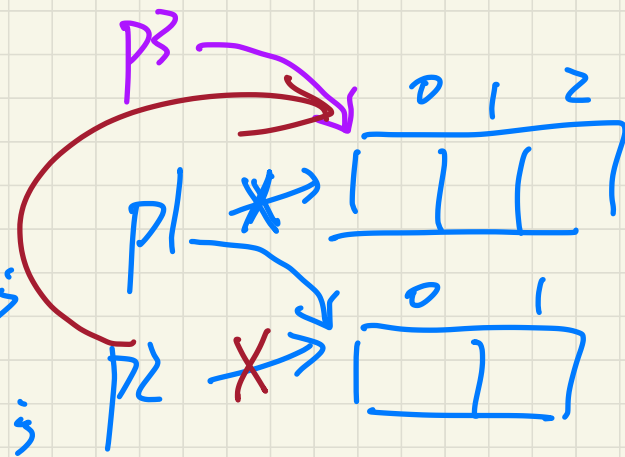
p1 = new Person[3];

p2 = new Person[2];

p3 = p1;

→ p1 = p2 = 1

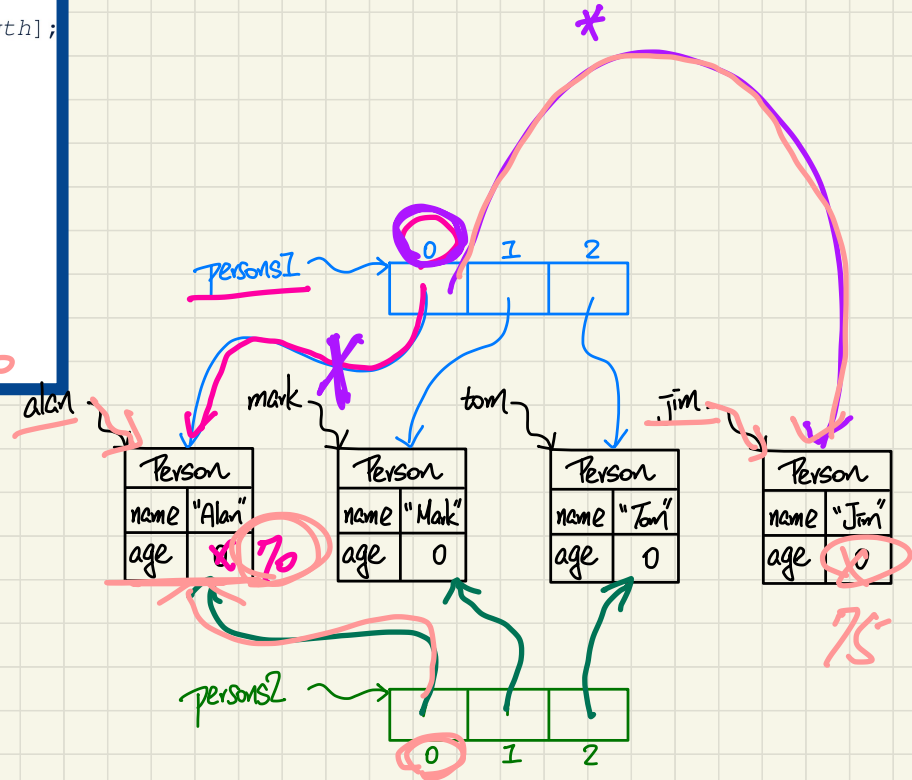
p2 = p3;



```

Person alan = new Person("Alan");
Person mark = new Person("Mark");
Person tom = new Person("Tom");
Person jim = new Person("Jim");
Person[] persons1 = {alan, mark, tom};
Person[] persons2 = new Person[persons1.length];
for(int i = 0; i < persons1.length; i++) {
    persons2[i] = persons1[i]; }
persons1[0].setAge(70);
System.out.println(jim.getAge());
System.out.println(alan.getAge());
System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());
persons[0] = jim;
persons1[0].setAge(75);
System.out.println(jim.getAge());
System.out.println(alan.getAge());
System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());

```



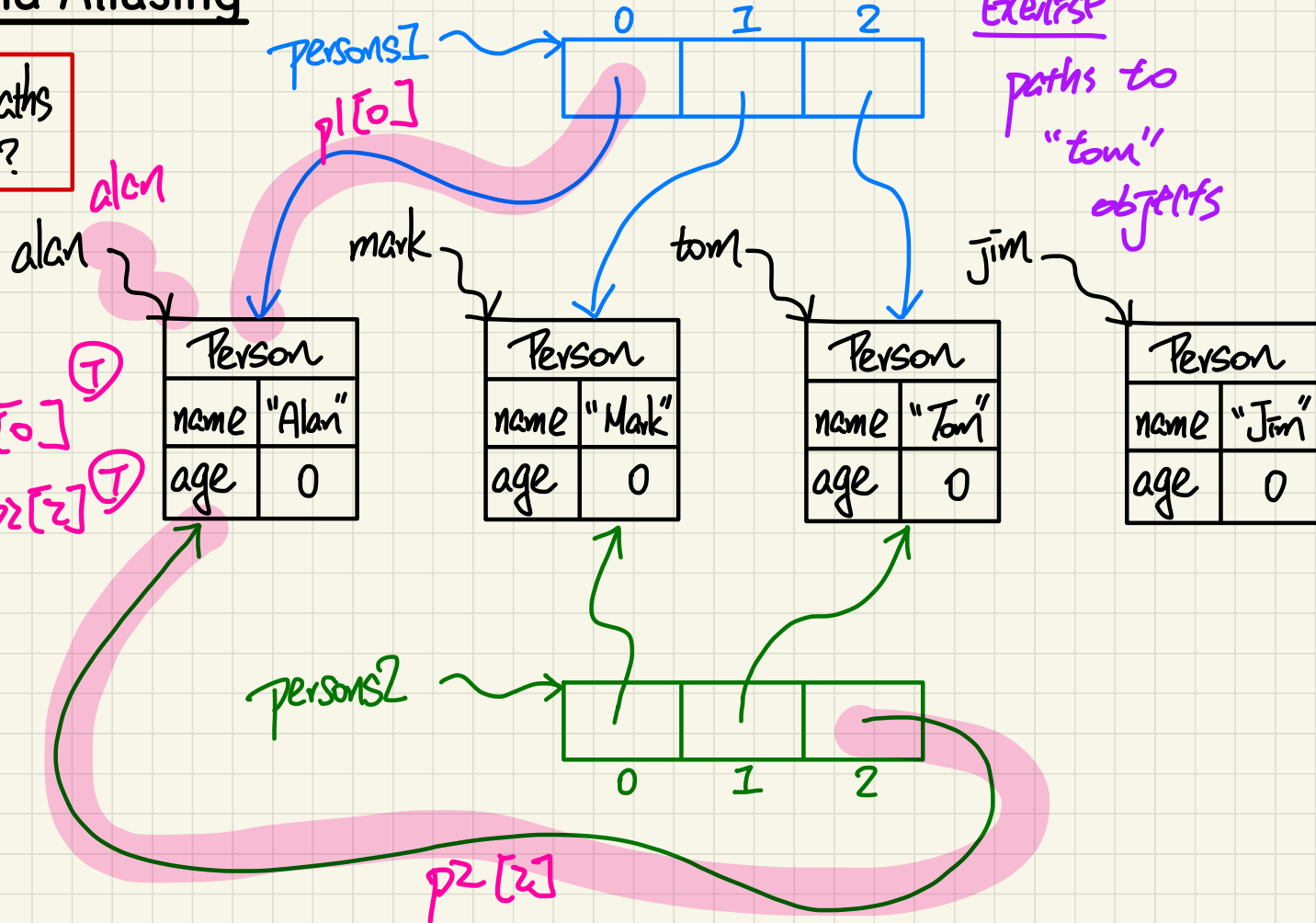
Arrays and Aliasing

All alias paths
to "Alan" ?

Exercise

paths to
"tom"
objects

$alan == p1[0]$ $\textcircled{T}$
 $p1[0] == p2[2]$ $\textcircled{T}$



Reference-Typed Return Values

Slide 53

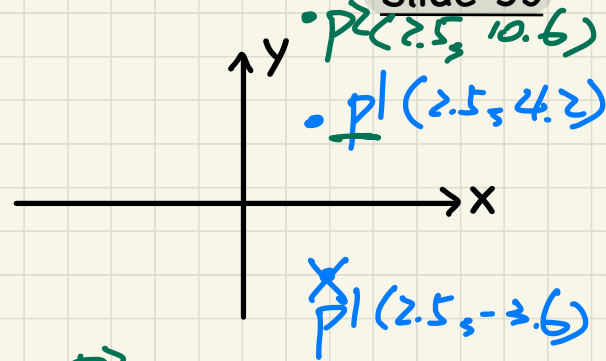
```
public class Point {  
    /* A mutator modifying the context Point object */
```

```
    public void moveUp(int x) {  
        this.y = this.y + x;  
    }
```

```
    /* An accessor returning a new Point object */
```

```
    public Point movedUpBy(int x) {  
        Point np = new Point(this.x, this.y);  
        np.moveUp(x);  
        return np;  
    }
```

```
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);  
    }
```



Point	
x	2.5
y	4.2

Point	
x	2.5
y	10.6

return some Point address