Classes and Objects

EECS2030 B & G: Advanced
Object Oriented Programming
Fall 2025

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Current slides are cross-referenced throughout this review tutorials on Java OOP:
https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/teaching/tutorials/index.html#refurbished_store

- **Link to Tutorial Series**:
  `https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/teaching/`
  `tutorials/index.html#java_from_scratch_w21`
  - **Week 1**: **Eclipse** work environment
  - *Week 2c, 2d, 2e*: **Debugger** in Eclipse
  - **Weeks 2, 3**: Programming/Debugging **Conditionals**
  - **Weeks 4, 5**: Programming/Debugging **Arrays** and **Loops**
  - *Weeks 6, 7, 8*: **Classes** and **Objects**

- **iPad Notes**: `https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/`
  `teaching/tutorials/notes/EECS1022%20Tutorial%`
  `20on%20Java.pdf`

- *Inferring Classes/Methods from JUnit Tests*:
  `https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/teaching/`
  `lectures/2025/F/EECS2030/notes/EECS2030_F25_`
  `Inferring_Classes_from_JUnit.pdf`

- *Declaring and Manipulating Reference-Typed, Multi-Valued*
  Attributes: `https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/`
  `teaching/lectures/2025/F/EECS2030/notes/`
  `EECS2030_F25_Tracing_PointCollectorTester.pdf`

Learning Outcomes

Understand:

- Object Orientation
- Classes as Templates:
  - attributes, constructors, (accessor and mutator) methods
  - use of `this`
- Objects as Instances:
  - use of `new`
  - the dot notation, method invocations
  - reference aliasing
- Reference-Typed Attributes: Single-Valued vs. Multi-Valued
- Non-Static vs. Static Variables
- Helper Methods

Separation of Concerns: App/Tester vs. Model

- In EECS1022/EECS1021:
  - ***Model Component***: One or More Java Classes
    e.g., `Person` vs. `SMS`, `Student`, `CourseRecord`
  - Another Java class that "manipulates" the model class(es)
    - ***Controller*** (e.g., `BMIActivity`, `LEDController`). Effects?
      Visualized at a connected physical device (e.g., tablet, LED lightbulbs)
    - ***Tester*** (e.g., `PersonTester`, `BankTester`). Effects?
      Seen (as textual outputs) at console
      Asserting ***expected*** vs. ***actual*** Values in JUnit tests
- In Java:
  - We may define more than one *classes*.
  - Each class may contain more than one *methods*.

  Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) in Java:

  - Use *classes* to define templates
  - Use *objects* to instantiate classes
  - At *runtime*, *create* objects and *call* methods on objects, to *simulate interactions* between real-life entities.

Object Orientation:
Observe, Model, and Execute
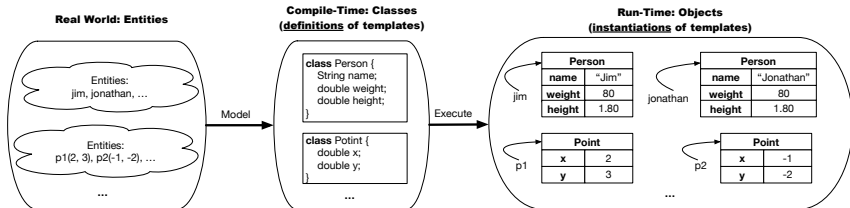
○ Study this tutorial video that walks you through the idea of *object orientation* .

○ We *observe* how real-world *entities* behave.

○ We *model* the common *attributes* and *behaviour* of a set of entities in a single *class*.

○ We *execute* the program by creating *instances* of classes, which interact in a way analogous to that of real-world *entities*.

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

LASSONDE

- In real life, lots of *entities* exist and interact with each other.
    - e.g., *People* gain/lose weight, marry/divorce, or get older.
    - e.g., *Cars* move from one point to another.
    - e.g., *Clients* initiate transactions with banks.
- Entities:
    - Possess *attributes*;
    - Exhibit *bebaviour*; and
    - Interact with each other.
- Goals: Solve problems *programmatically* by
    - *Classifying* entities of interest
      Entities in the same class share *common* attributes and bebaviour.
    - *Manipulating* data that represent these entities
      Each entity is represented by *specific* values.

Points on a two-dimensional plane are identified by their signed distances from the X- and Y-axises. A point may move arbitrarily towards any direction on the plane. Given two points, we are often interested in knowing the distance between them.

- A template called `Point` defines the common
  - ○ *attributes* (e.g., x, y)   [≈ nouns]
  - ○ *behaviour* (e.g., move up, get distance from)   [≈ verbs]

OO Thinking: Templates vs. Instances (1.2)

- A **template** (e.g., class `Point`) defines what's **shared** by a set of related entities (i.e., 2-D points).
  - Common *attributes* (x, y)
  - Common *behaviour* (move left, move up)
- Each template may be **instantiated** as multiple instances, each with *instance-specific* values for attributes x and y:
  - `Point` instance `p1` is located at $(3, 4)$
  - `Point` instance `p2` is located at $(-4, -3)$
- Instances of the same template may exhibit *distinct behaviour*.
  - When `p1` moves up for 1 unit, it will end up being at $(3, 5)$
  - When `p2` moves up for 1 unit, it will end up being at $(-4, -2)$
  - Then, `p1`'s distance from origin: $[\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2}]$
  - Then, `p2`'s distance from origin: $[\sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-2)^2}]$

A person is a being, such as a human, that has certain attributes and behaviour constituting personhood: a person ages and grows on their heights and weights.

- A template called `Person` defines the common
  - *attributes* (e.g., `age`, `weight`, `height`)   [≈ nouns]
  - *behaviour* (e.g., get older, gain weight)   [≈ verbs]

OO Thinking: Templates vs. Instances (2.2)

- A *template* (e.g., class `Person`) defines what's **shared** by a set of related entities (i.e., persons).
  - Common *attributes* (`age`, `weight`, `height`)
  - Common *behaviour* (get older, lose weight, grow taller)
- Each template may be *instantiated* as multiple instances, each with *instance-specific* values for attributes `age`, `weight`, and `height`.
  - `Person` instance `jim` is
    50-years old, 1.8-meters tall and 80-kg heavy
  - `Person` instance `jonathan` is
    65-years old, 1.73-meters tall and 90-kg heavy
- Instances of the same template may exhibit *distinct behaviour*.
  - When `jim` gets older, he becomes 51
  - When `jonathan` gets older, he becomes 66.
  - `jim`'s BMI is based on his own height and weight $[\frac{80}{1.8^2}]$
  - `jonathan`'s BMI is based on his own height and weight $[\frac{90}{1.73^2}]$

In Java, you use a *class* to define a *template* that enumerates *attributes* that are common to a set of *entities* of interest.

```java
public class Person {
  private int age;
  private String nationality;
  private double weight;
  private double height;
}
```

```java
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;
}
```

Java Data Types (1)

A (data) type denotes a set of related *runtime values*.

1. *Primitive Types*
   - *Integer* Type
     - int   [set of 32-bit integers]
     - long   [set of 64-bit integers]
   - *Floating-Point Number* Type
     - double   [set of 64-bit FP numbers]
   - *Character* Type
     - char   [set of single characters]
   - *Boolean* Type
     - boolean   [set of true and false]
2. *Reference Type* : *Complex Type with Attributes and Methods*
   - *String*   [set of references to character sequences]
   - *Person*   [set of references to Person objects]
   - *Point*   [set of references to Point objects]
   - *Scanner*   [set of references to Scanner objects]

Java Data Types (2)

- A variable that is declared with a *type* but *uninitialized* is implicitly assigned with its **default value**.
  - **Primitive Type**
    - `int i;`   [*0* is implicitly assigned to `i`]
    - `double d;`   [*0.0* is implicitly assigned to `d`]
    - `boolean b;`   [*false* is implicitly assigned to `b`]
  - **Reference Type**
    - `String s;`   [*null* is implicitly assigned to `s`]
    - `Person jim;`   [*null* is implicitly assigned to `jim`]
    - `Point p1;`   [*null* is implicitly assigned to `p1`]
    - `Scanner input;`   [*null* is implicitly assigned to `input`]
- You *can* use a primitive variable that is *uninitialized*.
  Make sure the **default value** is what you want!
- Calling a method on a *uninitialized* reference variable crashes your program.   [*NullPointerException*]
  Always initialize reference variables!

OOP: Methods (1.1)

- A **method** is a named block of code, *reusable* via its name.
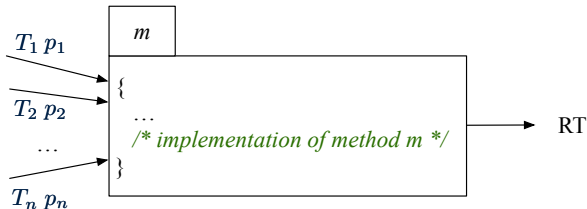
- The *Header* of a method consists of:
  - Return type   [*RT* (which can be `void`)]
  - Name of method   [*m*]
  - Zero or more *parameter names*   [$p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n$]
  - The corresponding *parameter types*   [$T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n$]
- A call to method *m* has the form: $m(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$
  Types of *argument values* $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ must match the the corresponding parameter types $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n$.

OOP: Methods (1.2)

- In the body of the method, you may
  - Declare new *local variables* (whose *scope* is within that method).
  - Use or change values of *attributes*.
  - Use values of *parameters*, if any.

```
public class Person {
  private String nationality;
  public void changeNationality(String newNationality) {
    nationality = newNationality; } }
```

- *Call* a *method*, with a *context object*, by passing *arguments*.

```
public class PersonTester {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Person jim = new Person(50, "British");
    Person jonathan = new Person(60, "Canadian");
    jim.changeNationality("Korean");
    jonathan.changeNationality("Korean"); } }
```

OOP: Methods (2)

- Each **class** C defines a list of methods.
  - A **method** m is a named block of code.
- We *reuse* the code of method m by calling it on an **object** obj of class C.
    For each **method call** obj.m(...):
  - obj is the **context object** of type C
  - m is a method defined in class C
  - We intend to apply the *code effect of method* m to object obj.
    e.g., jim.getOlder() vs. jonathan.getOlder()
    e.g., p1.moveUp(3) vs. p2.moveUp(3)
- All objects of class C share *the same definition* of method m.
- However:
  - ∵ Each object may have *distinct attribute values*.
  - ∴ Applying *the same definition* of method m has *distinct effects*.

OOP: Methods (3)

1. *Constructor*
   - Same name as the class. No return type. *Initializes* attributes.
   - Called with the **new** keyword.
   - e.g., `Person jim = new Person(50, "British");`

2. *Mutator*
   - *Changes* (re-assigns) attributes
   - `void` return type
   - Cannot be used when a value is expected
   - e.g., `double h = jim.setHeight(78.5)` is illegal!

3. *Accessor*
   - *Uses* attributes for computations (without changing their values)
   - Any return type other than `void`
   - An explicit *`return` statement* (typically at the end of the method) returns the computation result to where the method is being used.
     e.g., `double bmi = jim.getBMI();`
     e.g., `println(p1.getDistanceFromOrigin());`

- The purpose of defining a *class* is to be able to create *instances* out of it.
- To *instantiate* a class, we use one of its **constructors** .
- A constructor
  - declares input *parameters*
  - uses input parameters to *initialize* **some or all** of its *attributes*

For each *class*, you may define *one or more* *constructors* :

○ *Names* of all constructors must match the class name.
○ *No* *return types* need to be specified for constructors.
○ **Overloaded** constructor have *distinct* lists of *parameter types*.
  - Person(String n), Person(String n, int age)   ✓
  - Person(String n, int age), Person(int age, String n)   ✓
  - Person(String fN, int age), Person(String lN, int id)   ✗
○ Each *parameter* that is used to initialize an attribute must have a *matching type*.
○ The *body* of each constructor specifies how *some or all attributes* may be *initialized*.

```java
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;

  public Point(double initX, double initY) {
    x = initX;
    y = initY;
  }

  public Point(char axis, double distance) {
    if (axis == 'x') { x = distance; }
    else if (axis == 'y') { y = distance; }
    else { /* Error: invalid axis */ }
  }
}
```

```java
public class Person {
  private int age;
  private String nationality;
  private double weight;
  private double height;
  public Person(int initAge, String initNat) {
    age = initAge;
    nationality = initNat;
  }
  public Person (double initW, double initH) {
    weight = initW;
    height = initH;
  }
  public Person(int initAge, String initNat,
          double initW, double initH) {
    ... /* initialize all attributes using the parameters */
  }
}
```

Visualizing Objects at Runtime (1)

- To trace a program with sophisticated manipulations of objects, it's critical for you to visualize how objects are:
  - Created using *constructors*

    ```
    Person jim = new Person(50, "British", 80, 1.8);
    ```
  - Inquired using *accessor methods*

    ```
    double bmi = jim.getBMI();
    ```
  - Modified using *mutator methods*

    ```
    jim.gainWeightBy(10);
    ```

- To visualize an object:
  - Draw a ⎡rectangle box⎤ to represent *contents* of that object:
    - ⎡Title⎤ indicates the *name of class* from which the object is instantiated.
    - ⎡Left column⎤ enumerates *names of attributes* of the instantiated class.
    - ⎡Right column⎤ fills in *values* of the corresponding attributes.
  - Draw ⎡arrow(s)⎤ for *variable(s)* that store the object's *address*.

Visualizing Objects at Runtime (2.1)

After calling a *constructor* to create an object:

```
Person jim = new Person(50, "British", 80, 1.8);
```

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	80
height	1.8

jim
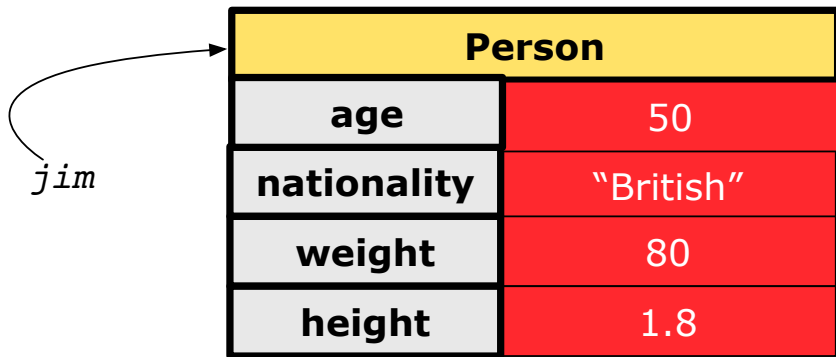
After calling an *accessor* to inquire about context object jim:

```
double bmi = jim.getBMI();
```

- Contents of the object pointed to by jim remain intact.
- Retuned value $\frac{80}{(1.8)^2}$ of $jim.getBMI()$ stored in variable bmi.

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	80
height	1.8

jim
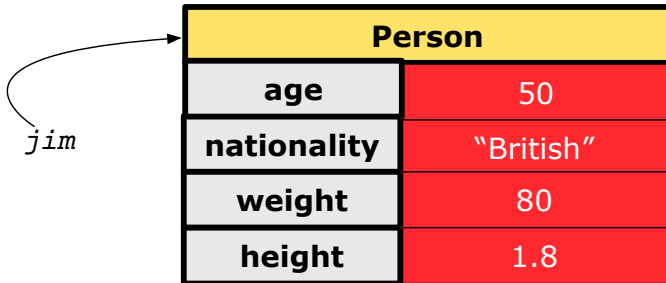
Visualizing Objects at Runtime (2.3)

After calling a *mutator* to modify the state of context object `jim`:

```
jim.gainWeightBy(10);
```

- *Contents* of the object pointed to by `jim` change.
- *Address* of the object remains unchanged.
  ⇒ `jim` points to the same object!

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	~~80~~ 90
height	1.8

jim
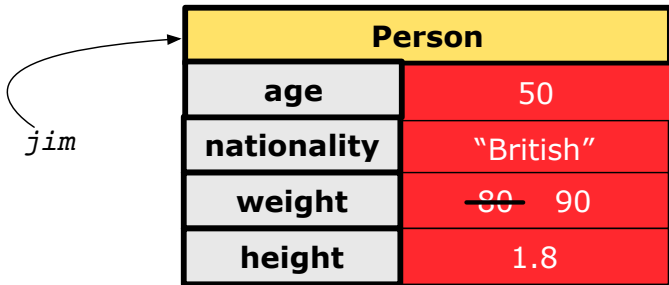
After calling the same *accessor* to inquire the *modified* state of context object jim:

```
bmi = jim.getBMI();
```

- Contents of the object pointed to by jim remain intact.
- Retuned value $\frac{90}{(1.8)^2}$ of jim.getBMI() stored in variable bmi.

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	~~80~~ 90
height	1.8

jim
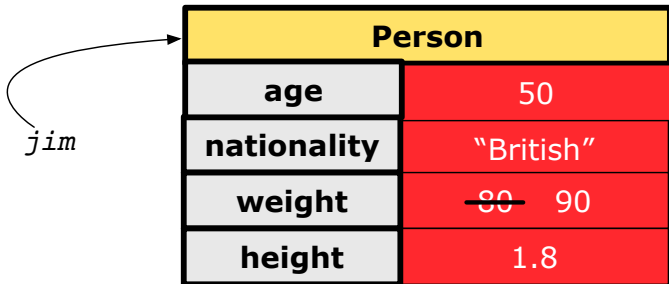
Object Creation (1.1)

```
Point p1 = new Point(2, 4);
```

1. **RHS (Source) of Assignment**: `new Point(2, 4)` creates a new *Point object* in memory.

Point	
x	2.0
y	4.0

2. **LHS (Target) of Assignment**: `Point p1` declares a *variable* that is meant to store the *address* of *some Point object*.

3. **Assignment**: Executing `=` stores new object's address in p1.

Point	
x	2.0
y	4.0

p1
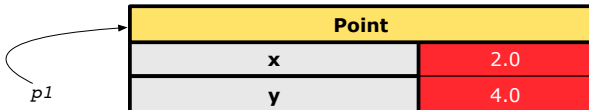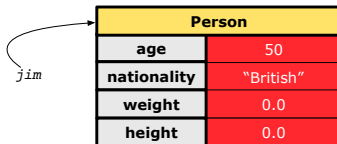
Object Creation (1.2)

```
Person jim = new Person(50, "British");
```

1. RHS (Source) of Assignment: `new Person(50, "British")` creates a new *Person object* in memory.

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	0.0
height	0.0

2. LHS (Target) of Assignment: `Point jim` declares a *variable* that is meant to store the *address* of *some Person object*.

3. Assignment: Executing `=` stores new object's address in `jim`.

jim

Person	
age	50
nationality	"British"
weight	0.0
height	0.0

```
Point p1 = new Point(2, 4);
System.out.println(p1);
```

```
Point@677327b6
```

By default, the address stored in p1 gets printed.

Instead, print out attributes separately:

```
System.out.println("(" + p1.getX()+", "+p1.getY() + ")");
```

```
(2.0, 4.0)
```

A constructor may only *initialize* some attributes and leave others *uninitialized*.

```
public class PointTester {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Point p1 = new Point(3, 4);
    Point p2 = new Point(-3 -2);
    Point p3 = new Point('x', 5);
    Point p4 = new Point('y', -7);
  }
}
```
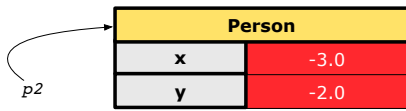
Point p1 = new Point(3, 4)

Person	
x	3.0
y	4.0

p1

Point p2 = new Point(-3, -2)

Person	
x	-3.0
y	-2.0

p2

Point p3 = new Point('x', 5)

Person	
x	5.0
y	0

p3

Point p4 = new Point('y', -7)

Person	
x	0
y	-7.0

p4
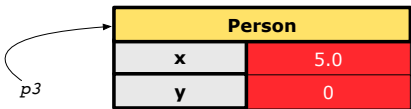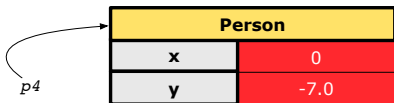
OOP: Object Creation (3.2.1)

A constructor may only *initialize* some attributes and leave others *uninitialized*.

```java
public class PersonTester {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* initialize age and nationality only */
    Person jim = new Person(50, "BRI");
    /* initialize age and nationality only */
    Person jonathan = new Person(65, "CAN");
    /* initialize weight and height only */
    Person alan = new Person(75, 1.80);
    /* initialize all attributes of a person */
    Person mark = new Person(40, "CAN", 69, 1.78);
  }
}
```
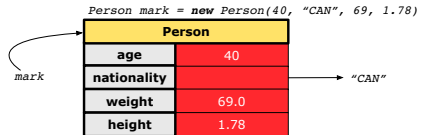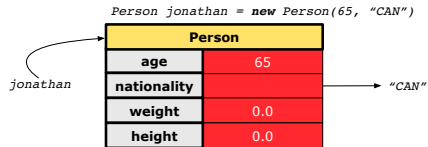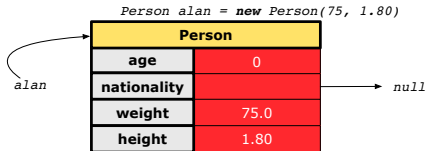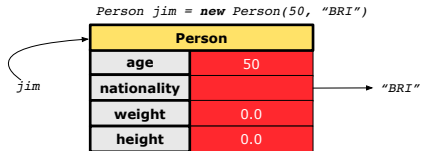
- When using the constructor, pass *valid* *argument values*:
  - The type of each argument value must match the corresponding parameter type.
  - e.g., `Person(50, "BRI")` matches
    `Person(int initAge, String initNationality)`
  - e.g., `Point(3, 4)` matches
    `Point(double initX, double initY)`
- When creating an instance, *uninitialized* attributes implicitly get assigned the *default values* .
  - Set *uninitialized* attributes properly later using **mutator** methods

```
Person jim = new Person(50, "British");
jim.setWeight(85);
jim.setHeight(1.81);
```

OOP: The Dot Notation (1)

- A binary operator:
  - **LHS** an object
  - **RHS** an attribute or a method
- Given a *variable* of some *reference type* that is **not** `null`:
  - We use a dot to retrieve any of its *attributes*.
    Analogous to 's in English
    e.g., `jim.nationality` means `jim`'s nationality
  - We use a dot to invoke any of its *mutator methods*, in order to *change* values of its attributes.
    e.g., `jim.changeNationality("CAN")` changes the `nationality` attribute of `jim`
  - We use a dot to invoke any of its *accessor methods*, in order to *use* the result of some computation on its attribute values.
    e.g., `jim.getBMI()` computes and returns the BMI calculated based on `jim`'s weight and height
  - Return value of an *accessor method* must be stored in a variable.
    e.g., `double jimBMI = jim.getBMI()`

The `this` Reference (1)

- Each *class* may be instantiated to multiple *objects* at runtime.

```java
public class Point {
  private double x; private double y;
  public void moveUp(double units) { y += units; }
}
```

- Each time when we call a method of some class, using the dot notation, there is a specific *target*/*context* object.

```java
1  Point p1 = new Point(2, 3);
2  Point p2 = new Point(4, 6);
3  p1.moveUp(3.5);
4  p2.moveUp(4.7);
```

- `p1` and `p2` are called the *call targets* or *context objects*.
- **Lines 3 and 4** apply the same definition of the `moveUp` method.
- But how does Java distinguish the change to `p1.y` versus the change to `p2.y`?

The `this` Reference (2)

- In the *method* definition, each *attribute* has an *implicit* `this` which refers to the **context object** in a call to that method.

```
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;
  public Point(double newX, double newY) {
    this.x = newX;
    this.y = newY;
  }
  public void moveUp(double units) {
    this.y = this.y + units;
  }
}
```

- Each time when the *class* definition is used to create a new `Point` *object*, the `this` reference is substituted by the name of the new object.

The **this** Reference (3)

- After we create p1 as an instance of Point

```
Point p1 = new Point(2, 3);
```

- When invoking p1.moveUp(3.5), a version of moveUp that is specific to p1 will be used:

```
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;
  public Point(double newX, double newY) {
    p1 .x = newX;
    p1 .y = newY;
  }
  public void moveUp(double units) {
    p1 .y = p1 .y + units;
  }
}
```

The `this` Reference (4)

- After we create `p2` as an instance of `Point`

```
Point p2 = new Point(4, 6);
```

- When invoking `p2.moveUp(4.7)`, a version of `moveUp` that is specific to `p2` will be used:

```java
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;
  public Point(double newX, double newY) {
    p2.x = newX;
    p2.y = newY;
  }
  public void moveUp(double units) {
    p2.y = p2.y + units;
  }
}
```

The `this` Reference (5)

The `this` reference can be used to **disambiguate** when the names of *input parameters* clash with the names of *class attributes*.

```java
public class Point {
  private double x;
  private double y;
  public Point(double x, double y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }
  public void setX(double x) {
    this.x = x;
  }
  public void setY(double y) {
    this.y = y;
  }
}
```

The following code fragment compiles but is problematic:

```
1  public class Person {
2    private String name;
3    private int age;
4    public Person(String name, int age) {
5      name = name;
6      age = age;
7    }
8    public void setAge(int age) {
9      age = age;
10   }
11 }
```

- Why?   [variable **shadowing**]
  Target (LHS) of the assignment (L5) refers to parameter `name` (L4).
- Fix?

Always remember to use `this` when *input parameter* names clash with *class attribute* names.

```java
public class Person {
 private String name;
 private int age;
 public Person(String name, int age) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
 }
 public void setAge(int age) {
   this.age = age;
 }
}
```

OOP: Mutator Methods

- These methods *change* values of attributes.
- We call such methods *mutators* (with void return type).

```
public class Person {
  ...
  public void gainWeight(double units) {
    this.weight = this.weight + units;
  }
}
```

```
public class Point {
  ...
  public void moveUp() {
    this.y = this.y + 1;
  }
}
```

OOP: Accessor Methods

- These methods *return* the result of computation based on attribute values.
- We call such methods *accessors* (with non-`void` return type).

```
public class Person {
 ...
 public double getBMI() {
   double bmi = this.height / (this.weight * this.weight);
   return bmi;
 } }
```

```
public class Point {
 ...
 public double getDistanceFromOrigin() {
   double dist =
       Math.sqrt(this.x * this.x + this.y * this.y);
   return dist;
 } }
```

OOP: Method Calls

```
1  Point p1 = new Point(3, 4);
2  Point p2 = new Point(-4, -3);
3  System.out.println(p1. getDistanceFromOrigin() );
4  System.out.println(p2. getDistanceFromOrigin() );
5  p1. moveUp(1) ;
6  p2. moveUp(1) ;
7  System.out.println(p1. getDistanceFromOrigin() );
8  System.out.println(p2. getDistanceFromOrigin() );
```

- **Lines 1 and 2** create two different instances of Point
- **Lines 3 and 4:** invoking the same accessor method on two different instances returns *distinct* values
- **Lines 5 and 6:** invoking the same mutator method on two different instances results in *independent* changes
- **Lines 3 and 7:** invoking the same accessor method on the same instance *may* return *distinct* values, why?   **Line 5**

    See the lecture recording on tracing the above program *here*.

OOP: Use of Mutator vs. Accessor Methods

- Calls to *mutator methods* *cannot* be used as values.
  - e.g., `System.out.println(jim.setWeight(78.5));` ✗
  - e.g., `double w = jim.setWeight(78.5);` ✗
  - e.g., `jim.setWeight(78.5);` ✓
- Calls to *accessor methods* *should* be used as values.
  - e.g., `jim.getBMI();` ✗
  - e.g., `System.out.println(jim.getBMI());` ✓
  - e.g., `double w = jim.getBMI();` ✓

OOP: Method Parameters

- **Principle 1:** A `constructor` needs an *input parameter* for every attribute that you wish to initialize.

  e.g., `Person(double w, double h)` vs. `Person(String fName, String lName)`

- **Principle 2:** A `mutator` method needs an *input parameter* for every attribute that you wish to modify.

  e.g., In `Point`, `void moveToXAxis()` vs. `void moveUp(double unit)`

- **Principle 3:** An `accessor method` needs *input parameters* if the attributes alone are not sufficient for the intended computation to complete.

  e.g., In `Point`, `double getDistFromOrigin()` vs. `double getDistFrom(Point other)`

OOP: Reference Aliasing (1)

```
1  int i = 3;
2  int j = i;    System.out.println(i == j);/*true*/
3  int k = 3;    System.out.println(k == i && k == j);/*true*/
```

- **Line 2** copies the number stored in i to j.
- After **Line 4**, i, j, k refer to three separate integer placeholder, which happen to store the same value 3.

```
1  Point p1 = new Point(2, 3);
2  Point p2 = p1;   System.out.println(p1 == p2);/*true*/
3  Point p3 = new Point(2, 3);
4  Systme.out.println(p3 == p1 || p3 == p2);/*false*/
5  Systme.out.println(p3.x == p1.x && p3.y == p1.y);/*true*/
6  Systme.out.println(p3.x == p2.x && p3.y == p2.y);/*true*/
```

- **Line 2** copies the *address* stored in p1 to p2.
- Both p1 and p2 refer to the same object in memory!
- p3, whose *contents* are same as p1 and p2, refer to a different object in memory.

Problem: Consider assignments to *primitive* variables:

```
1  int i1 = 1;
2  int i2 = 2;
3  int i3 = 3;
4  int[] numbers1 = {i1, i2, i3};
5  int[] numbers2 = new int[numbers1.length];
6  for(int i = 0; i < numbers1.length; i ++) {
7    numbers2[i] = numbers1[i];
8  }
9  numbers1[0] = 4;
10 System.out.println(numbers1[0]);
11 System.out.println(numbers2[0]);
```

OOP: Reference Aliasing (2.2)

Exercise: Consider assignments to *reference* variables:

```
1  Person alan = new Person("Alan");
2  Person mark = new Person("Mark");
3  Person tom = new Person("Tom");
4  Person jim = new Person("Jim");
5  Person[] persons1 = {alan, mark, tom};
6  Person[] persons2 = new Person[persons1.length];
7  for(int i = 0; i < persons1.length; i ++) {
8    persons2[i] = persons1[i]; }
9  persons1[0].setAge(70);
10 System.out.println(jim.getAge());
11 System.out.println(alan.getAge());
12 System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());
13 persons1[0] = jim;
14 persons1[0].setAge(75);
15 System.out.println(jim.getAge());
16 System.out.println(alan.getAge());
17 System.out.println(persons2[0].getAge());
```

See the lecture recording on tracing the above program *here*.

Java Data Types (3.1)

- An *attribute* may store the reference to another object.

```java
public class Person { private Person spouse; }
```

- Methods may take as *parameters* references to other objects.

```java
public class Person {
 public void marry(Person other) { ... } }
```

- *Return values* from methods may be references to objects.

```java
public class Point {
 public void moveUp(double i) { this.y = this.y + i; }
 Point movedUpBy(double i) {
  Point np = new Point(this.x, this.y);
  np.moveUp(i);
  return np;
 }
}
```

See the lecture recording on tracing the above program *here*.

Java Data Types (3.2.1)

An attribute may be *multi*-valued, *reference*-typed
e.g., of type `Point[]`, storing references to Point objects.

```java
1  public class PointCollector {
2    private Point[] points; private int nop;/* number of points */
3    public PointCollector() { this.points = new Point[100]; }
4    public void addPoint(double x, double y) {
5      this.points[this.nop] = new Point(x, y); this.nop++; }
6    public Point[] getPointsInQuadrantI() {
7      Point[] ps = new Point[this.nop];
8      int count = 0; /* number of points in Quadrant I */
9      for(int i = 0; i < this.nop; i++) {
10       Point p = this.points[i];
11       if(p.getX() > 0 && p.getY() > 0) { ps[count] = p; count++; } }
12     Point[] q1Points = new Point[count];
13     /* ps contains null if count < nop */
14     for(int i = 0; i < count; i++) { q1Points[i] = ps[i] }
15     return q1Points;
16   } }
```

Required Reading: Point and PointCollector

```java
public class PointCollectorTester {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    PointCollector pc = new PointCollector();
    System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints()); /* 0 */
    pc.addPoint(3, 4);
    System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints()); /* 1 */
    pc.addPoint(-3, 4);
    System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints()); /* 2 */
    pc.addPoint(-3, -4);
    System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints()); /* 3 */
    pc.addPoint(3, -4);
    System.out.println(pc.getNumberOfPoints()); /* 4 */
    Point[] ps = pc.getPointsInQuadrantI();
    System.out.println(ps.length);  /* 1 */
    System.out.println("(" +
      ps[0].getX() + ", " + ps[0].getY() + ")"); /* (3, 4) */
  }
}
```

See the lecture recording on tracing the above program *here*.

Anonymous Objects (1)

- What's the difference between these two fragments of code?

```
1  double square(double x) {
2    double sqr = x * x;
3    return sqr; }
```

```
1  double square(double x) {
2    return x * x; }
```

After **L2**, the result of $x * x$:
- LHS: it can be <u>reused</u> (without recalculating) via the name sqr.
- RHS: it is <u>not stored</u> anywhere and returned right away.

- Same principles applies to objects:

```
1  Person getP(String n) {
2    Person p = new Person(n);
3    return p; }
```

```
1  Person getP(String n) {
2    return new Person(n); }
```

new Person(n) is an object whose address is not stored in a variable.
- LHS: **L2** stores the address of this anonymous object in p.
- RHS: **L2** returns the address of this anonymous object directly.

Anonymous objects can also be used as *assignment sources* or *argument values*:

```java
class Member {
 private Order[] orders;
 private int noo;
 /* constructor ommitted */
 public void addOrder(Order o) {
  this.orders[this.noo] = o;
  this.noo++;
 }
 public void addOrder(String n, double p, double q) {
  this.addOrder( new Order(n, p, q) );
  /* Equivalent implementation:
   * this.orders[this.noo] = new Order(n, p, q); noo ++;
   */
 }
}
```

One more example on using anonymous objects:

```java
public class MemberTester {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   Member m = new Member("Alan");
   Order o = new Order("Americano", 4.7, 3);
   m.addOrder(o);
   m.addOrder( new Order("Cafe Latte", 5.1, 4) );
  }
}
```

Consider the `Person` class

```
public class Person {
  private String name;
  private Person spouse;
  public Person(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

How do you implement a mutator method `marry` which marries the current `Person` object to an input `Person` object?

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

When we call jim.marry(elsa): this is substituted by the
context object jim, and other by the *argument* elsa.

```
public void marry(Person ~~other~~ elsa) {
  ...
    jim.spouse = elsa;
    elsa.spouse = jim;
  ...
}
```

OOP: The Dot Notation (2)

- **LHS** of dot *can be more complicated than a variable* :
  - It can be a *path* that brings you to an object

```
public class Person {
  private String name;/* public accessor: name() */
  private Person spouse;/* public accessor: spouse() */
}
```

  - Say we have Person jim = new Person("Jim Davies")
  - Inquire about jim's name?   [jim.name()]
  - Inquire about jim's spouse's name?   [jim.spouse().name()]
  - But what if jim is single (i.e., jim.spouse() == null)?
    Calling jim.spouse().name() will cause *NullPointerException*!!
  - **Quesion.** Assuming that:
    - jim is not single.   [jim.spouse() != null]
    - The marriage is mutual.   [jim.spouse().spouse() == jim]
    What does jim.spouse().spouse().name() mean?

    Answer. jim.name()

OOP: Helper Methods (1)

- <u>After</u> you complete and test your program, feeling confident that it is *correct*, you may find that there are lots of *repetitions*.
- When similar fragments of code appear in your program, we say that your code "*smells*"!
- We may eliminate *repetitions* of your code by:
  - *Factoring out* recurring code fragments into a new method.
  - This new method is called a *helper method* :
    - You can replace <u>every occurrence</u> of the recurring code fragment by a *call* to this helper method, with appropriate argument values.
    - That is, we *reuse* the body implementation, rather than repeating it over and over again, of this helper method via calls to it.
- This process is called *refactoring* of your code:
  <u>Modify the code structure</u> **without** compromising *correctness*.

See the lecture recording on helper methods *here*.

```
public class PersonCollector {
 private Person[] ps;
 private final int MAX = 100;/* max # of persons to store */
 private int nop; /* number of persons */
 public PersonCollector() {
   this.ps = new Person[MAX];
 }
 public void addPerson(Person p) {
   this.ps[this.nop] = p;
   this.nop++;
 }
 /* Tasks:
  * 1. An accessor: boolean personExists(String n)
  * 2. A mutator: void changeWeightOf(String n, double w)
  * 3. A mutator: void changeHeightOf(String n, double h)
  */
}
```

```java
public class PersonCollector {
 /* ps, MAX, nop, PersonCollector(), addPerson */
 public boolean personExists(String n) {
   boolean found = false;
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { found = true; } }
   return found;
 }
 public void changeWeightOf(String n, double w) {
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { ps[i].setWeight(w); } }
 }
 public void changeHeightOf(String n, double h) {
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { ps[i].setHeight(h); } }
 }
}
```

```java
public class PersonCollector {/* code smells:repetitions! */
 /* ps, MAX, nop, PersonCollector(), addPerson */
 public boolean personExists( String n ) {
   boolean found = false;
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { found = true; } }
   return found;
 }
 public void changeWeightOf( String n , double w) {
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { ps[i] .setWeight(w); } }
 }
 public void changeHeightOf( String n , double h) {
   for(int i = 0; i < nop; i ++) {
     if(ps[i].getName().equals(n)) { ps[i] .setHeight(h); } }
 }
}
```

OOP: Helper (Accessor) Methods (2.3)

```
public class PersonCollector { /* Code Smell Eliminated */
 /* ps, MAX, nop, PersonCollector(), addPerson */
 private int indexOf (String n) { /* Helper Methods */
   int i = -1;
   for(int j = 0; j < nop; j ++) {
     if(ps[j].getName().equals(n)) { i = j; }
   }
   return i; /* -1 if not found; >= 0 if found. */
 }
 public boolean personExists(String n) {
   return this.indexOf (n) >= 0; }
 public void changeWeightOf(String n, double w) {
   int i = indexOf (n); if(i >= 0) { ps[i].setWeight(w); }
 }
 public void changeHeightOf(String n, double h) {
   int i = indexOf (n); if(i >= 0) { ps[i].setHeight(h); }
 }
}
```

OOP: Helper (Accessor) Methods (3.1)

Problems:

- A `Point` class with `x` and `y` coordinate values.

- Accessor double *getDistanceFromOrigin*().

  `p.getDistanceFromOrigin()` returns the distance between `p` and `(0, 0)`.

- Accessor double *getDistancesTo*(Point p1, Point p2).

  `p.getDistancesTo(p1, p2)` returns the sum of distances between `p` and `p1`, and between `p` and `p2`.

- Accessor double *getTriDistances*(Point p1, Point p2).

  `p.getDistancesTo(p1, p2)` returns the sum of distances between `p` and `p1`, between `p` and `p2`, and between `p1` and `p2`.

```java
class Point { /* code smells:repetitions! */
 double x; double y;

 double getDistanceFromOrigin() {
  return Math.sqrt(Math.pow(this.x - 0, 2) + Math.pow(this.y - 0, 2));

 double getDistancesTo(Point p1, Point p2) {
  return
   Math.sqrt(Math.pow(this.x - p1.x, 2) + Math.pow(y - p1.y, 2))
   +
   Math.sqrt(Math.pow(this.x - p2.x, 2) + Math.pow(y - p2.y, 2)); }

 double getTriDistances(Point p1, Point p2) {
  return
   Math.sqrt(Math.pow(this.x - p1.x, 2) + Math.pow(y - p1.y, 2))
   +
   Math.sqrt(Math.pow(this.x - p2.x, 2) + Math.pow(y - p2.y, 2))
   +
   Math.sqrt(Math.pow(p1.x - p2.x, 2) + Math.pow(p1.y - p2.y, 2));
 }
}
```

- The code pattern

  ```
  Math.sqrt(Math.pow(... - ..., 2) + Math.pow(... - ..., 2))
  ```

  is written down explicitly every time we need to use it.

- Create a *helper method* out of it, with the right *parameter* and *return* types:

```
double getDistanceFrom(double otherX, double otherY) {
   return Math.sqrt(
     Math.pow(ohterX - this.x, 2)
     +
     Math.pow(otherY - this.y, 2));
}
```

```java
public class Point { /* Code Smell Eliminated */
 private double x; private double y;
 double getDistanceFrom(double otherX, double otherY) {
   return Math.sqrt(Math.pow(ohterX - this.x, 2) +
         Math.pow(otherY - this.y, 2));
 }
 double getDistanceFromOrigin() {
   return this.getDistanceFrom(0, 0);
 }
 double getDistancesTo(Point p1, Point p2) {
   return this.getDistanceFrom(p1.x, p1.y) +
         this.getDistanceFrom(p2.x, p2.y);
 }
 double getTriDistances(Point p1, Point p2) {
   return this.getDistanceFrom(p1.x, p1.y) +
         this.getDistanceFrom(p2.x, p2.y) +
         p1.getDistanceFrom(p2.x, p2.y)
 }
}
```

```java
public class Student {
 private String name;
 private double balance;
 public Student(String n, double b) {
   name = n;
   balance = b;
 }

 /* Tasks:
  * 1. A mutator void receiveScholarship(double val)
  * 2. A mutator void payLibraryOverdue(double val)
  * 3. A mutator void payCafeCoupons(double val)
  * 4. A mutator void transfer(Student other, double val)
  */
}
```

```java
public class Student {
  /* name, balance, Student(String n, double b) */
  public void receiveScholarship(double val) {
    balance = balance + val;
  }
  public void payLibraryOverdue(double val) {
    balance = balance - val;
  }
  public void payCafeCoupons(double val) {
    balance = balance - val;
  }
  public void transfer(Student other, double val) {
    balance = balance - val;
    other.balance = other.balance + val;
  }
}
```

```java
public class Student { /* code smells:repetitions! */
 /* name, balance, Student(String n, double b) */
 public void receiveScholarship(double val) {
   balance = balance + val;
 }
 public void payLibraryOverdue(double val) {
   balance = balance - val;
 }
 public void payCafeCoupons(double val) {
   balance = balance - val;
 }
 public void transfer(Student other, double val) {
   balance = balance - val;
   balance = other.balance + val;
 }
}
```

```java
public class Student { /* Code Smell Eliminated */
 /* name, balance, Student(String n, double b) */
 public void deposit (double val) { /* Helper Method */
   balance = balance + val;
 }
 public void withdraw (double val) { /* Helper Method */
   balance = balance - val;
 }
 public void receiveScholarship(double val) { this. deposit (val); }
 public void payLibraryOverdue(double val) { this. withdraw (val); }
 public void payCafeCoupons(double val) { this. withdraw (val) }
 public void transfer(Student other, double val) {
   this. withdraw (val);
   other. deposit (val);
 }
}
```

Static Variables (1)

```java
public class Account {
  private int id;
  private String owner;
  public int getID() { return this.id; }
  public Account(int id, String owner) {
    this.id = id;
    this.owner = owner;
  }
}
```

```java
class AccountTester {
  Account acc1 = new Account(1, "Jim");
  Account acc2 = new Account(2, "Jeremy");
  System.out.println(acc1.getID() != acc2.getID());
}
```

But, managing the unique id's *manually* is *error-prone* !

Static Variables (2)

```
class Account {
  private static int globalCounter = 1 ;
  private int id; String owner;
  public Account(String owner) {
    this.id = globalCounter ;
    globalCounter ++ ;
    this.owner = owner; } }
```

```
class AccountTester {
  Account acc1 = new Account("Jim");
  Account acc2 = new Account("Jeremy");
  System.out.println(acc1.getID() != acc2.getID()); }
```

- Each instance of a class (e.g., acc1, acc2) has a *local* copy of each attribute or instance variable (e.g., id).
  - Changing acc1.id does not affect acc2.id.
- A *static* variable (e.g., globalCounter) belongs to the class.
  - All instances of the class share a *single* copy of the *static* variable.
  - Change to globalCounter via acc1 is also visible to acc2.

```
public class Account {
  private static int globalCounter = 1;
  private int id; private String owner;
  public Account(String owner) {
    this.id = globalCounter ;
    globalCounter ++ ;
    this.owner = owner;
  } }
```

- *Static* variable globalCounter is not instance-specific like *instance* variable (i.e., attribute) id is.
- To access a *static* variable:
  - **No** context object is needed.
  - Use of the class name suffices, e.g., Account.globalCounter.
- Each time Account's constructor is called to create a new instance, the increment effect is *visible to all existing objects* of Account.

```java
public class Client {
 private Account[] accounts;
 private static int numberOfAccounts = 0;
 public void addAccount(Account acc) {
   accounts[this.numberOfAccounts] = acc;
   this.numberOfAccounts ++;
 } }
```

```java
public class ClientTester {
 Client bill = new Client("Bill");
 Client steve = new Client("Steve");
 Account acc1 = new Account();
 Account acc2 = new Account();
 bill.addAccount(acc1);
   /* correctly added to bill.getAccounts()[0] */
 steve.addAccount(acc2);
   /* mistakenly added to steve.getAccounts()[1]! */
}
```

Static Variables (4.2): Common Error

- Attribute numberOfAccounts should **not** be declared as static as its value should be specific to the client object.
- If it were declared as static, then every time the addAccount method is called, although on different objects, the increment effect of numberOfAccounts will be visible to all Client objects.
- Here is the correct version:

```java
public class Client {
  private Account[] accounts;
  private int numberOfAccounts;
  public void addAccount(Account acc) {
    accounts[this.numberOfAccounts] = acc;
    this.numberOfAccounts ++;
  }
}
```

```
1  public class Bank {
2     private string branchName;
3     public String getBrachName() { return this.branchName; }
4     private static int nextAccountNumber = 0;
5     public static String getInfo() {
6        nextAccountNumber++;
7        return this.branchName + nextAccountNumber;
8     }
9  }
```

- *Non-static method cannot be referenced from a static context*
- **Line 5** declares that we *can* call the method `getInfo` without instantiating an object of the class `Bank`.
- However, in **Line 7**, the *static* method references a *non-static* attribute, for which we *must* instantiate a `Bank` object.

Static Variables (5.2): Common Error

```
1  public class Bank {
2      private String branchName;
3      public String getBrachName() { return this.branchName; }
4      private static int nextAccountNumber = 0;
5      public static String getInfo() {
6          nextAccountNumber++;
7          return this.branchName + nextAccountNumber;
8      }
9  }
```

- To call getInfo(), no instances of Bank are required:

```
Bank.getInfo();
```

- *Contradictorily*, to access branchName, a *context object* is required:

```
Bank b = new Bank(); b.setBranch("Songdo IBK");
System.out.println(b.getBranchName());
```

There are two possible ways to fix:

1. Remove all uses of *non-static* variables (i.e., branchName) in the *static* method (i.e., getInfo).
2. Declare branchName as a *static* variable.
- This does not make sense.
  ∵ branchName should be a value specific to each Bank instance.

Required: Review Tutorials on OOP in Java

Optional: Tutorial Videos to Help You Review

Required: Written Notes to Review

Learning Outcomes

Separation of Concerns: App/Tester vs. Model

Object Orientation:
Observe, Model, and Execute

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

OO Thinking: Templates vs. Instances (1.1)

OO Thinking: Templates vs. Instances (1.2)

OO Thinking: Templates vs. Instances (2.1)

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