

# Chapter 9 Objects and Classes

Updated resource site (git):

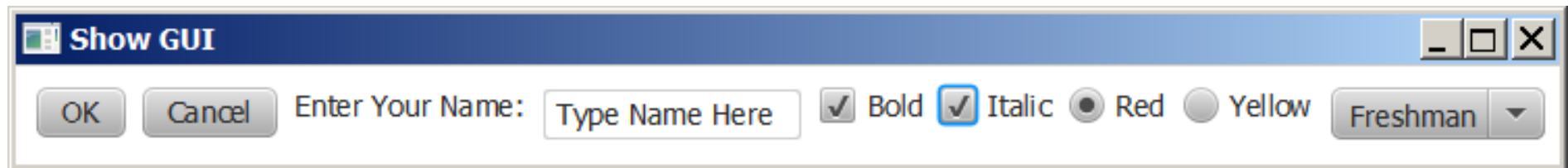
[https://github.com/huzhengatUCSD/Java\\_Course.git](https://github.com/huzhengatUCSD/Java_Course.git)

(ftp):

buptjava:buptjavastudent@ftp.redwing.buptnet.edu.cn  
:8021

# Motivations

After learning the preceding chapters, you are capable of solving many programming problems using selections, loops, methods, and arrays. However, these Java features are not sufficient for developing graphical user interfaces and large scale software systems. Suppose you want to develop a graphical user interface as shown below. How do you program it?



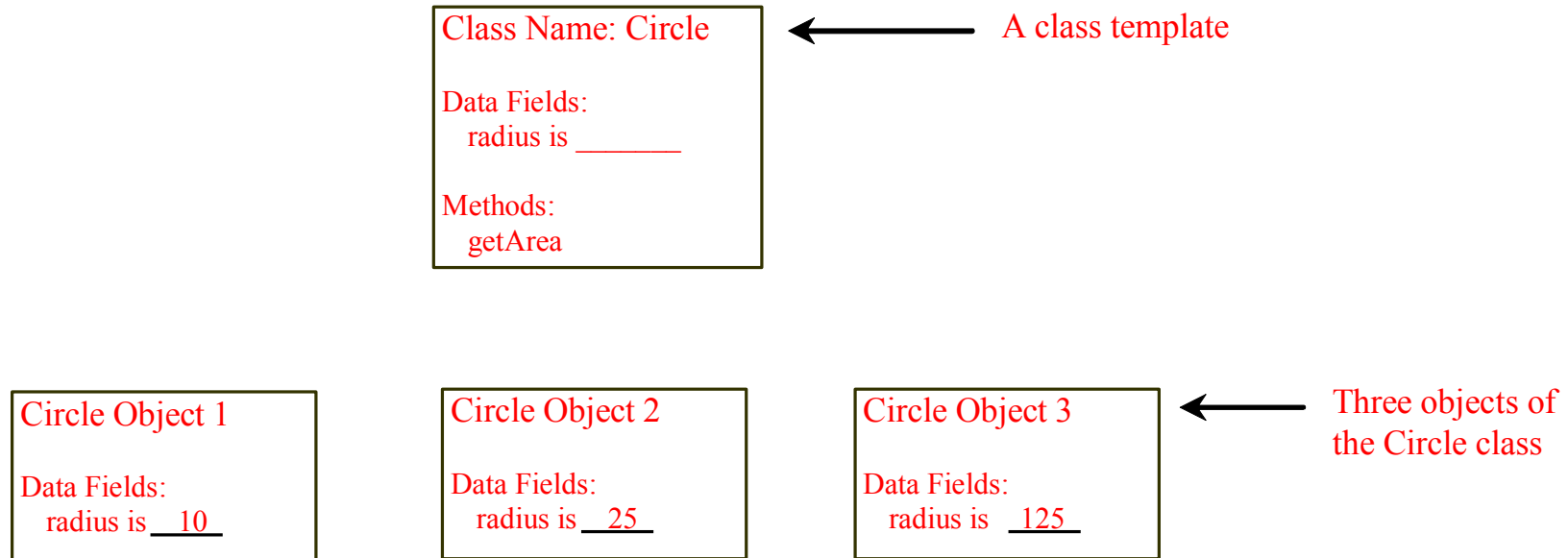
# Objectives

- ❑ To describe objects and classes, and use classes to model objects (§9.2).
- ❑ To use UML graphical notation to describe classes and objects (§9.2).
- ❑ To demonstrate how to define classes and create objects (§9.3).
- ❑ To create objects using constructors (§9.4).
- ❑ To access objects via object reference variables (§9.5).
- ❑ To define a reference variable using a reference type (§9.5.1).
- ❑ To access an object's data and methods using the object member access operator (.) (§9.5.2).
- ❑ To define data fields of reference types and assign default values for an object's data fields (§9.5.3).
- ❑ To distinguish between object reference variables and primitive data type variables (§9.5.4).
- ❑ To use the Java library classes **Date**, **Random**, and **Point2D** (§9.6).
- ❑ To distinguish between instance and static variables and methods (§9.7).
- ❑ To define private data fields with appropriate **get** and **set** methods (§9.8).
- ❑ To encapsulate data fields to make classes easy to maintain (§9.9).
- ❑ To develop methods with object arguments and differentiate between primitive-type arguments and object-type arguments (§9.10).
- ❑ To store and process objects in arrays (§9.11).
- ❑ To create immutable objects from immutable classes to protect the contents of objects (§9.12).
- ❑ To determine the scope of variables in the context of a class (§9.13).
- ❑ To use the keyword **this** to refer to the calling object itself (§9.14).

# OO Programming Concepts

Object-oriented programming (OOP) involves programming using objects. An *object* represents an entity in the real world that can be distinctly identified. For example, a student, a desk, a circle, a button, and even a loan can all be viewed as objects. An object has a unique identity, state, and behaviors. The *state* of an object consists of a set of *data fields* (also known as *properties*) with their current values. The *behavior* of an object is defined by a set of methods.

# Objects



An object has both a state and behavior. The state defines the object, and the behavior defines what the object does.

# Classes

*Classes* are constructs that define objects of the same type. A Java class uses variables to define data fields and methods to define behaviors. Additionally, a class provides a special type of methods, known as constructors, which are invoked to construct objects from the class.

# Classes

```
class Circle {  
    /** The radius of this circle */  
    double radius = 1.0;  
  
    /** Construct a circle object */  
    Circle() {  
    }  
  
    /** Construct a circle object */  
    Circle(double newRadius) {  
        radius = newRadius;  
    }  
  
    /** Return the area of this circle */  
    double getArea() {  
        return radius * radius * 3.14159;  
    }  
}
```

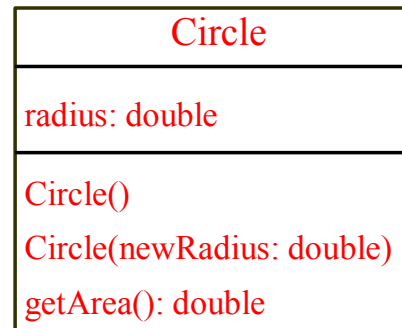
← Data field

← Constructors

← Method

# UML Class Diagram

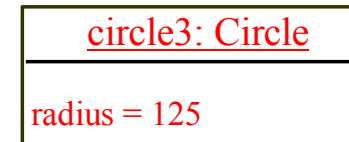
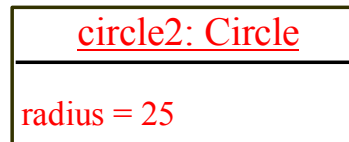
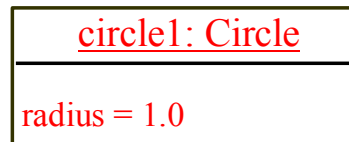
UML Class Diagram



← Class name

← Data fields

← Constructors and methods



← UML notation for objects



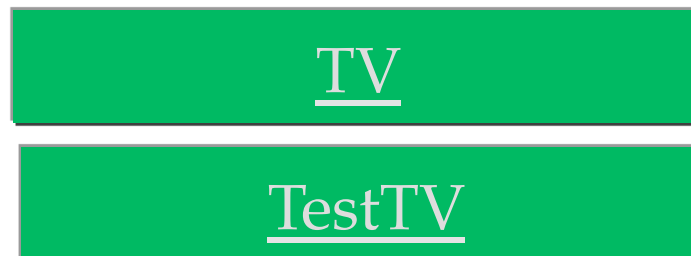
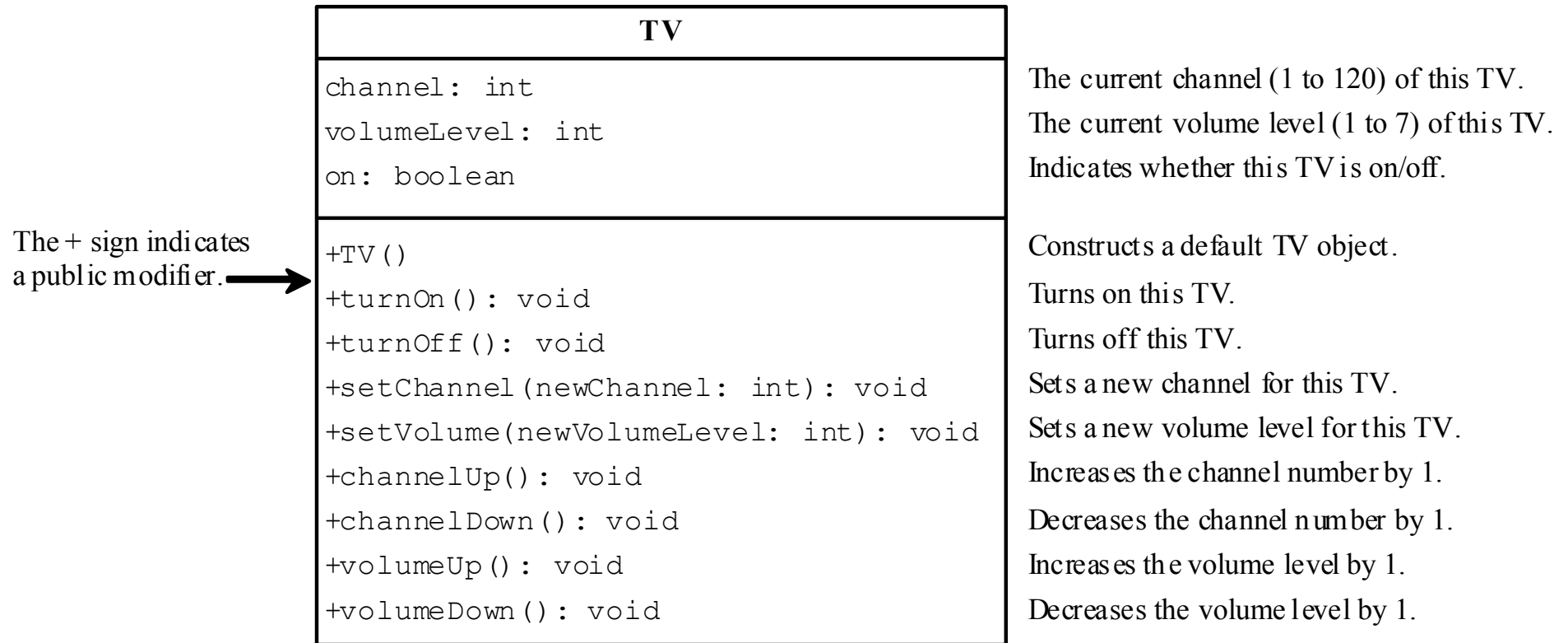
# Example: Defining Classes and Creating Objects

Objective: Demonstrate creating objects, accessing data, and using methods.



SimpleCircle1

# Example: Defining Classes and Creating Objects



# Constructors

Constructors are a special kind of methods that are invoked to construct objects.

```
Circle() {  
}
```

```
Circle(double newRadius) {  
    radius = newRadius;  
}
```

# Constructors, cont.

A constructor with no parameters is referred to as a *no-arg constructor*.

- Constructors must have the same name as the class itself.
- Constructors do not have a return type—not even void.
- Constructors are invoked using the new operator when an object is created. Constructors play the role of initializing objects.

# Creating Objects Using Constructors

```
new ClassName() ;
```

Example:

```
new Circle() ;
```

```
new Circle(5.0) ;
```

# Default Constructor

A class may be defined without constructors. In this case, a no-arg constructor with an empty body is implicitly defined in the class. This constructor, called *a default constructor*, is provided automatically *only if no constructors are explicitly defined in the class*.

# Initializer Block

Initializer block contains the code that is always executed whenever an instance is created. It is used to declare/initialize the common part of various constructors of a class.

Note that the contents of initializer block are executed whenever any constructor is invoked (before the constructor's contents)

TestInitializerBlock

# Static blocks

Unlike C++, Java supports a special block, called static block (also called static clause) which can be used for static initializations of a class. This code inside static block is executed only once: the first time you make an object of that class or the first time you access a static member of that class (even if you never make an object of that class).

Also, static blocks are executed before  
constructors

TestStaticBlock



# Static block vs. initializer block

- ♦ The static initializer block will be called on loading of the class, and will have no access to instance variables or methods.
- ♦ The non-static initializer block on the other hand is created on object construction only, will have access to instance variables and methods, and will be called at the beginning of the constructor, after the super constructor has been called (either explicitly or implicitly) and before any other subsequent constructor code is called.

# Declaring Object Reference Variables

To reference an object, assign the object to a reference variable.

To declare a reference variable, use the syntax:

```
ClassName objectRefVar;
```

Example:

```
Circle myCircle;
```

# Declaring/Creating Objects in a Single Step

```
ClassName objectRefVar = new ClassName();
```

**Example:**

Assign object reference      Create an object

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle();
```

The diagram illustrates the two parts of the code line 'Circle myCircle = new Circle();'. A box is drawn around the expression 'new Circle();'. An arrow points from the text 'Assign object reference' to the variable 'myCircle'. Another arrow points from the text 'Create an object' to the 'new' keyword within the boxed expression.

# Accessing Object's Members

- ❑ Referencing the object's data:

`objectRefVar.data`

*e.g.*, `myCircle.radius`

- ❑ Invoking the object's method:

`objectRefVar.methodName (arguments)`

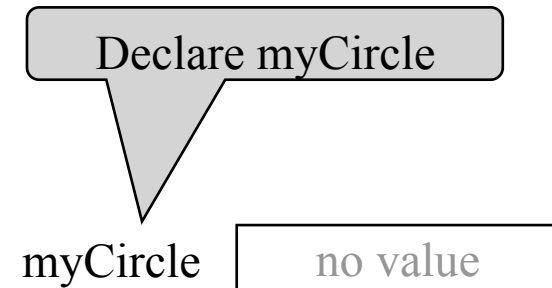
*e.g.*, `myCircle.getArea()`

# Trace Code

```
Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);
```

```
Circle yourCircle = new Circle();
```

```
yourCircle.radius = 100;
```



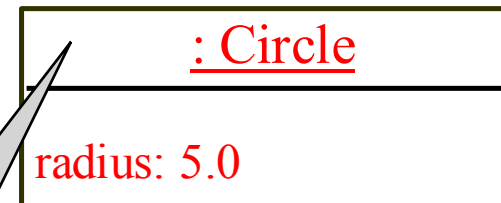
# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

myCircle no value

**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

**yourCircle.radius = 100;**



Create a circle

# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

**yourCircle.radius = 100;**

myCircle reference value

Assign object reference  
to myCircle

: Circle

radius: 5.0

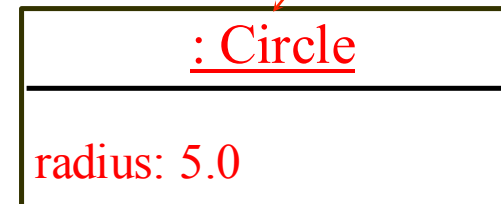
# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

**yourCircle.radius = 100;**

myCircle reference value



yourCircle no value

Declare yourCircle



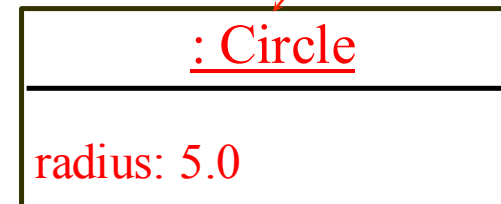
# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

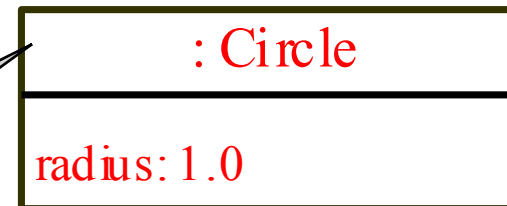
**yourCircle.radius = 100;**

myCircle reference value



yourCircle no value

Create a new  
Circle object



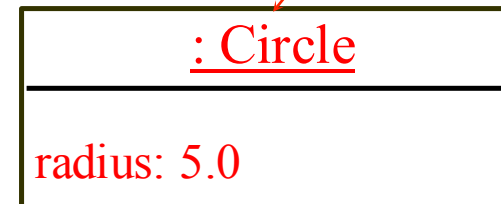
# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

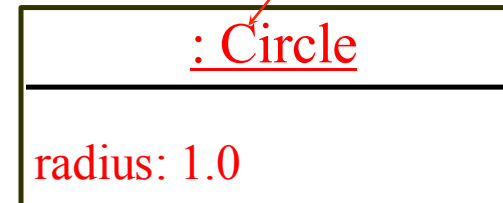
**yourCircle.radius = 100;**

myCircle **reference value**



yourCircle **reference value**

Assign object reference  
to yourCircle



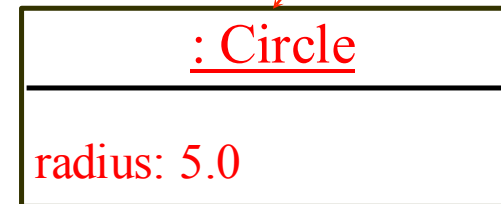
# Trace Code, cont.

**Circle myCircle = new Circle(5.0);**

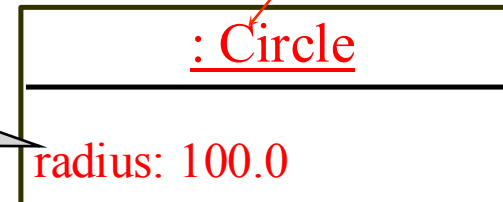
**Circle yourCircle = new Circle();**

**yourCircle.radius = 100;**

myCircle reference value



yourCircle reference value



Change radius in  
yourCircle

# Caution

Recall that you use

`Math.methodName(arguments)` (e.g., `Math.pow(3, 2.5)`)

to invoke a method in the `Math` class. Can you invoke `getArea()` using `SimpleCircle.getArea()`? The answer is no. All the methods used before this chapter are static methods, which are defined using the `static` keyword. However, `getArea()` is non-static. It must be invoked from an object using

`objectRefVar.methodName(arguments)` (e.g., `myCircle.getArea()`).

More explanations will be given in the section on “Static Variables, Constants, and Methods.”

# Reference Data Fields

The data fields can be of reference types. For example, the following Student class contains a data field name of the String type.

```
public class Student {  
    String name; // name has default value null  
    int age; // age has default value 0  
    boolean isScienceMajor; // isScienceMajor has default value false  
    char gender; // c has default value '\u0000'  
}
```

# The null Value

If a data field of a reference type does not reference any object, the data field holds a special literal value, null.

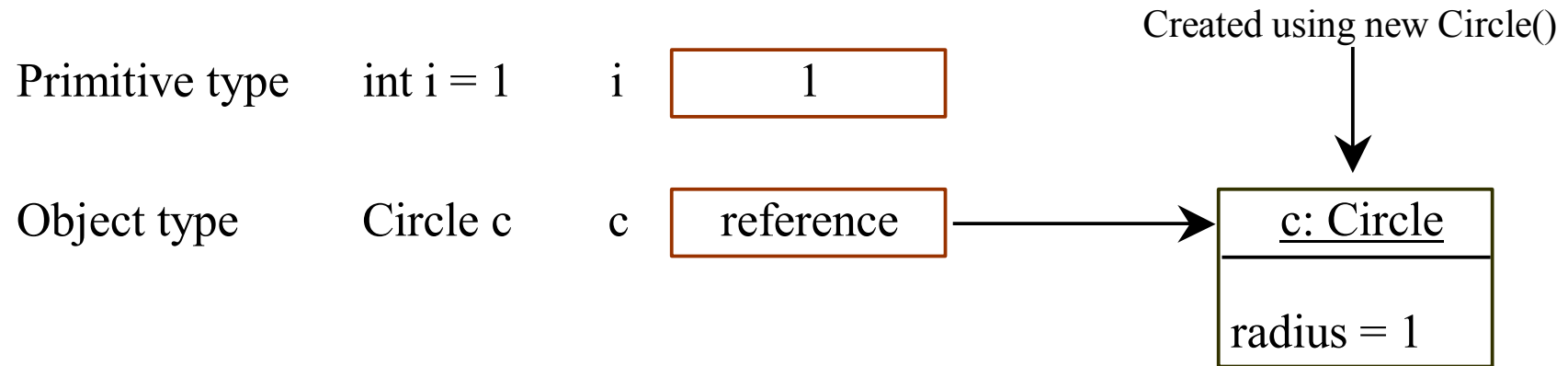
# Default Value for a Data Field

The default value of a data field is null for a reference type, 0 for a numeric type, false for a boolean type, and '\u0000' for a char type. However, Java assigns no default value to a local variable inside a method.

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Student student = new Student();  
        System.out.println("name? " + student.name);  
        System.out.println("age? " + student.age);  
        System.out.println("isScienceMajor? " + student.isScienceMajor);  
        System.out.println("gender? " + student.gender);  
    }  
}
```

TestNullRef

# Differences between Variables of Primitive Data Types and Object Types





# Copying Variables of Primitive Data Types and Object Types

Primitive type assignment  $i = j$

Before:

i 

1
---

j 

2
---

After:

i 

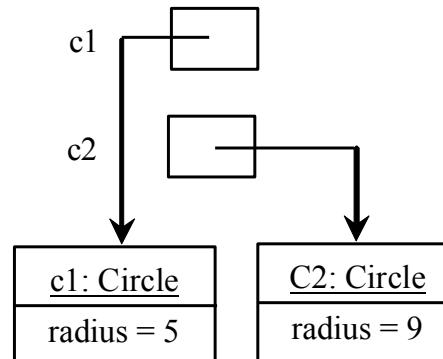
2
---

j 

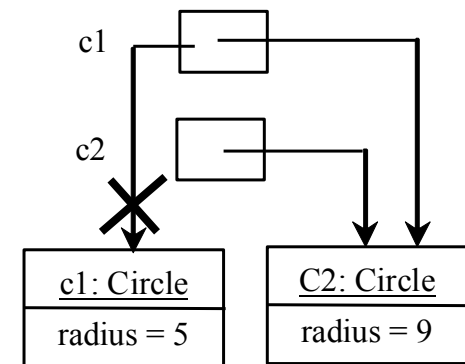
2
---

Object type assignment  $c1 = c2$

Before:



After:



# Garbage Collection

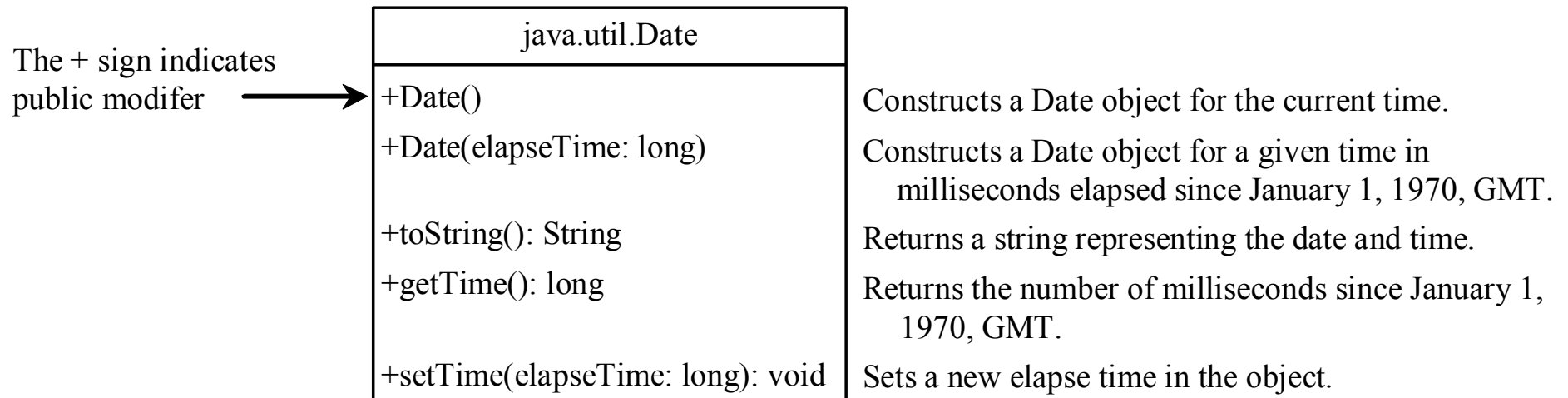
As shown in the previous figure, after the assignment statement  $c1 = c2$ ,  $c1$  points to the same object referenced by  $c2$ . The object previously referenced by  $c1$  is no longer referenced. This object is known as garbage. Garbage is automatically collected by JVM.

# Garbage Collection, cont

TIP: If you know that an object is no longer needed, you can explicitly assign null to a reference variable for the object. The JVM will automatically collect the space if the object is not referenced by any variable.

# The Date Class

Java provides a system-independent encapsulation of date and time in the java.util.Date class. You can use the Date class to create an instance for the current date and time and use its toString method to return the date and time as a string.



# The Date Class Example

```
java.util.Date date = new java.util.Date();  
System.out.println(date);  
System.out.println("The elapsed time since  
    Jan 1, 1970 is " + date.getTime()+  
    " milliseconds");  
    System.out.println(date.toString());
```

displays a string like Sun Oct 30 23:09:54  
CST 2016.

# The Random Class

You have used Math.random() to obtain a random double value between 0.0 and 1.0 (excluding 1.0). A more useful random number generator is provided in the java.util.Random class.

java.util.Random	
+Random()	Constructs a Random object with the current time as its seed.
+Random(seed: long)	Constructs a Random object with a specified seed.
+nextInt(): int	Returns a random int value.
+nextInt(n: int): int	Returns a random int value between 0 and n (exclusive).
+nextLong(): long	Returns a random long value.
+nextDouble(): double	Returns a random double value between 0.0 and 1.0 (exclusive).
+nextFloat(): float	Returns a random float value between 0.0F and 1.0F (exclusive).
+nextBoolean(): boolean	Returns a random boolean value.

# The Random Class Example

If two Random objects have the same seed, they will generate identical sequences of numbers. For example, the following code creates two Random objects with the same seed 3.

```
Random random1 = new Random(3);
System.out.print("From random1: ");
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    System.out.print(random1.nextInt(1000) + " ");
Random random2 = new Random(3);
System.out.print("\nFrom random2: ");
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    System.out.print(random2.nextInt(1000) + " ");
```

From random1: 734 660 210 581 128 202 549 564 459 961

From random2: 734 660 210 581 128 202 549 564 459 961

# The Point2D Class

Java API has a convenient **Point2D** class in the **javafx.geometry** package for representing a point in a two-dimensional plane.

## **javafx.geometry.Point2D**

```
+Point2D(x: double, y: double)
+distance(x: double, y: double): double
+distance(p: Point2D): double
+getX(): double
+getY(): double
+toString(): String
```

Constructs a `Point2D` object with the specified  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates.  
Returns the distance between this point and the specified point  $(x, y)$ .  
Returns the distance between this point and the specified point  $p$ .  
Returns the  $x$ -coordinate from this point.  
Returns the  $y$ -coordinate from this point.  
Returns a string representation for the point.

Point2D



# Instance Variables, and Methods

Instance variables belong to a specific instance.

Instance methods are invoked by an instance of the class.

# Static Variables, Constants, and Methods

Static variables are shared by all the instances of the class.

Static methods are not tied to a specific object.

Static constants are final variables shared by all the instances of the class.

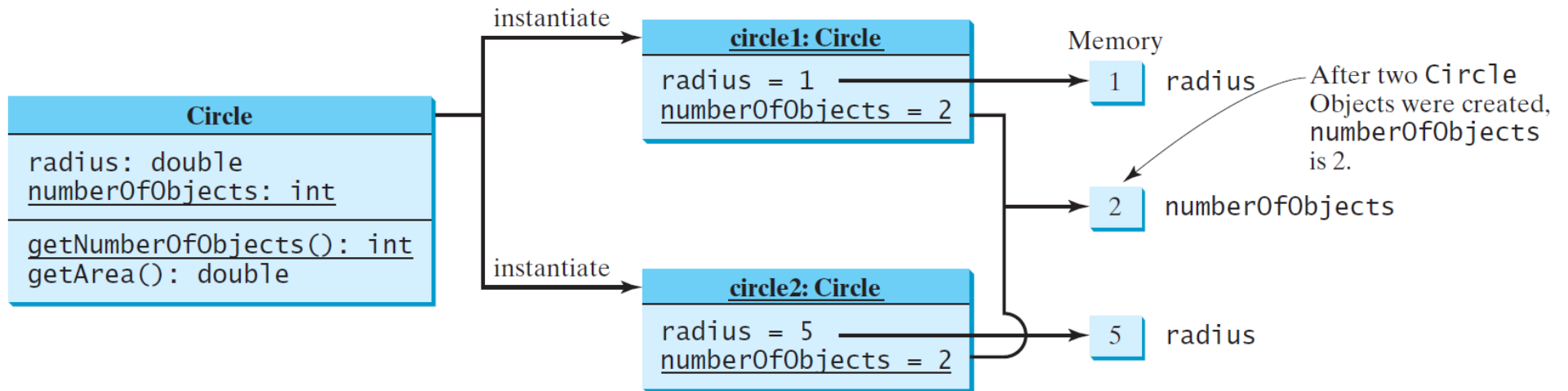
# Static Variables, Constants, and Methods, cont.

To declare static variables, constants, and methods,  
use the static modifier.

# Static Variables, Constants, and Methods, cont.

UML Notation:

underline: static variables or methods



# Example of Using Instance and Class Variables and Method

Objective: Demonstrate the roles of instance and class variables and their uses. This example adds a class variable `numberOfObjects` to track the number of `Circle` objects created.

[CircleWithStaticMembers](#)

[TestCircleWithStaticMembers](#)

# Visibility Modifiers and Accessor/Mutator Methods

By default, the class, variable, or method can be accessed by any class in the same package.

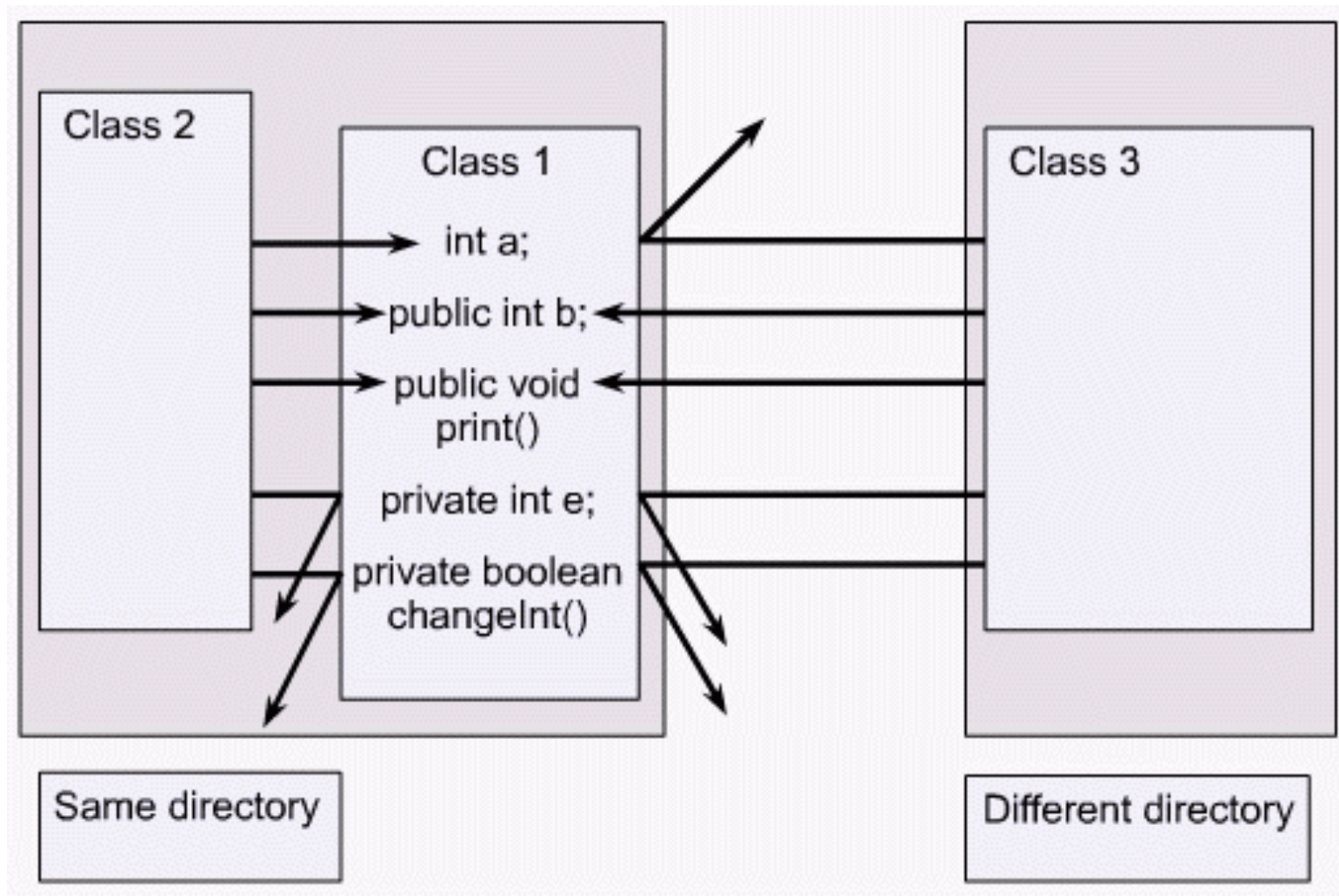
- ❑ `public`

The class, data, or method is visible to any class in any package.

- ❑ `private`

The data or methods can be accessed only by the declaring class.

The get and set methods are used to read and modify private properties.



The private modifier restricts access to within a class, the default modifier restricts access to within a package, and the public modifier enables unrestricted access.

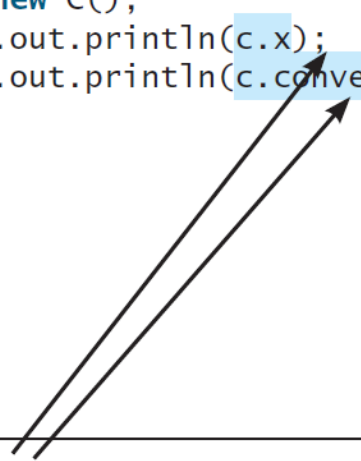
# NOTE

An object cannot access private members, as shown in (b). It is OK, however, if the object is declared in its own class, as shown in (a).

```
public class C {  
    private boolean x;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        C c = new C();  
        System.out.println(c.x);  
        System.out.println(c.convert());  
    }  
  
    private int convert() {  
        return x ? 1 : -1;  
    }  
}
```

(a) This is okay because object `c` is used inside the class `C`.

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        C c = new C();  
        System.out.println(c.x);  
        System.out.println(c.convert());  
    }  
}
```

The diagram consists of two parallel arrows pointing from the `Test` class towards the `C` class. The top arrow originates from the `c.x` access in the `main` method of `Test` and points to the `x` field in the `C` class. The bottom arrow originates from the `c.convert()` access in the `main` method of `Test` and points to the `convert` method in the `C` class. This visualizes the attempt to access private members of `C` from outside the class.

(b) This is wrong because `x` and `convert` are private in class `C`.

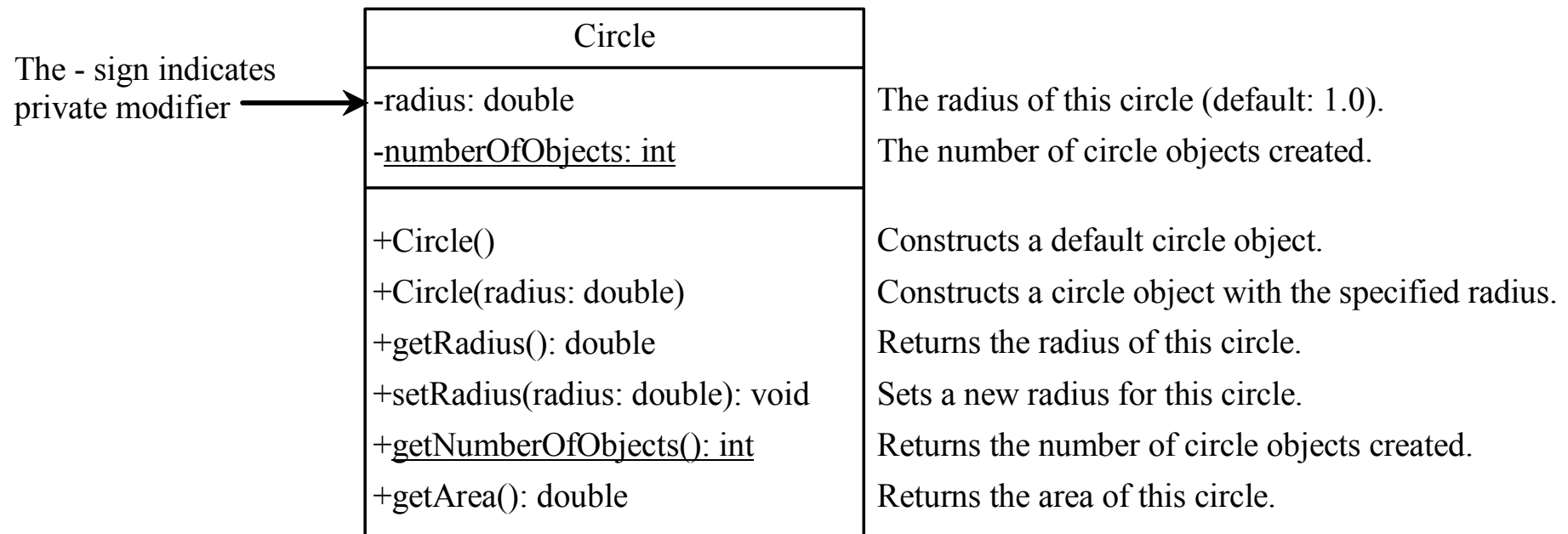


# Why Data Fields Should Be private?

To protect data.

To make code easy to maintain.

# Example of Data Field Encapsulation



CircleWithPrivateDataFields

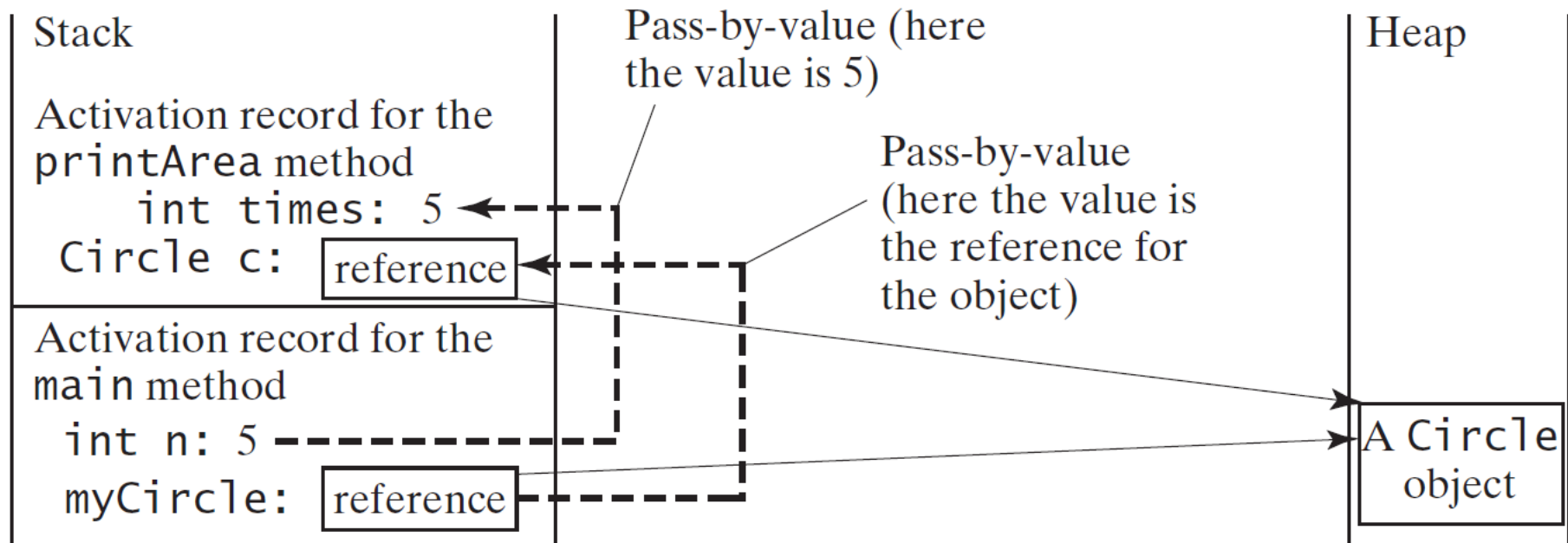
TestCircleWithPrivateDataFields

# Passing Objects to Methods

- ❑ Passing by value for primitive type value  
(the value is passed to the parameter)
- ❑ Passing by value for reference type value  
(the value is the reference to the object)

TestPassObject

# Passing Objects to Methods, cont.



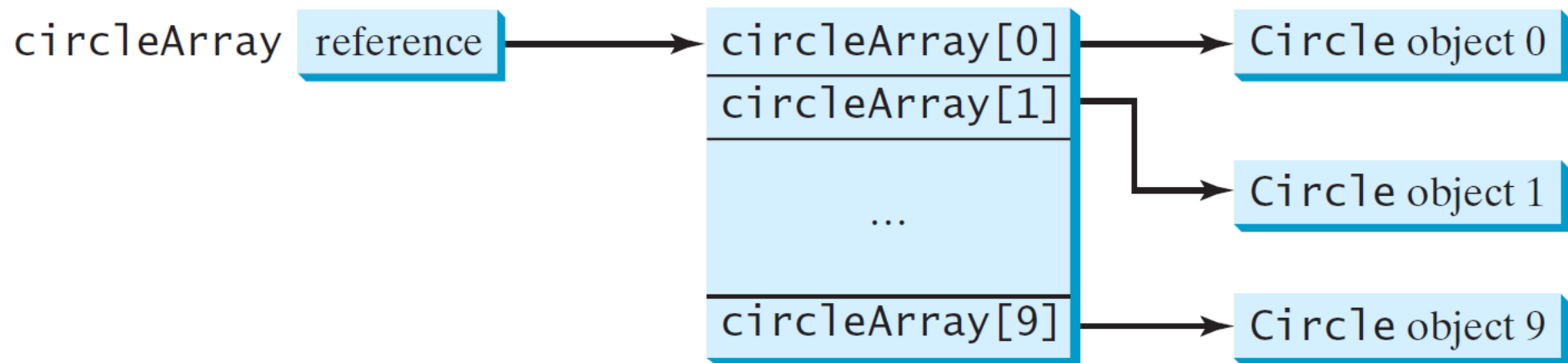
# Array of Objects

```
Circle[] circleArray = new Circle[10];
```

An array of objects is actually an *array of reference variables*. So invoking `circleArray[1].getArea()` involves two levels of referencing as shown in the next figure. `circleArray` references to the entire array. `circleArray[1]` references to a `Circle` object.

# Array of Objects, cont.

```
Circle[] circleArray = new Circle[10];
```



# Array of Objects, cont.

Summarizing the areas of the circles

TotalArea

# Immutable Objects and Classes

If the contents of an object cannot be changed once the object is created, the object is called an *immutable object* and its class is called an *immutable class*. If you delete the set method in the Circle class in Listing 8.10, the class would be immutable because radius is private and cannot be changed without a set method.

A class with all private data fields and without mutators is not necessarily immutable. For example, the following class Student has all private data fields and no mutators, but it is mutable.



# Example

```
public class Student {
    private int id;
    private BirthDate birthDate;

    public Student(int ssn,
        int year, int month, int day) {
        id = ssn;
        birthDate = new BirthDate(year, month, day);
    }

    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public BirthDate getBirthDate() {
        return birthDate;
    }
}
```

```
public class BirthDate {
    private int year;
    private int month;
    private int day;

    public BirthDate(int newYear,
        int newMonth, int newDay) {
        year = newYear;
        month = newMonth;
        day = newDay;
    }

    public void setYear(int newYear) {
        year = newYear;
    }
}
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = new Student(111223333, 1970, 5, 3);
        BirthDate date = student.getBirthDate();
        date.setYear(2010); // Now the student birth year is changed!
    }
}
```

# What Class is Immutable?

For a class to be immutable, it must mark all data fields private and provide no mutator methods and no accessor methods that would return a reference to a mutable data field object.

# Scope of Variables

- ❑ The scope of instance and static variables is the entire class. They can be declared anywhere inside a class.
- ❑ The scope of a local variable starts from its declaration and continues to the end of the block that contains the variable. A local variable must be initialized explicitly before it can be used.

# The this Keyword

- ❑ The this keyword is the name of a reference that refers to an object itself. One common use of the this keyword is reference a class's *hidden data fields*.
- ❑ Another common use of the this keyword to enable a constructor to invoke another constructor of the same class.

# Reference the Hidden Data Fields

```
public class F {  
    private int i = 5;  
    private static double k = 0;  
  
    void setI(int i) {  
        this.i = i;  
    }  
  
    static void setK(double k) {  
        F.k = k;  
    }  
}
```

Suppose that f1 and f2 are two objects of F.  
F f1 = new F(); F f2 = new F();


Invoking f1.setI(10) is to execute  
**this.i = 10**, where **this** refers f1

Invoking f2.setI(45) is to execute  
**this.i = 45**, where **this** refers f2

# Calling Overloaded Constructor

```
public class Circle {  
    private double radius;
```

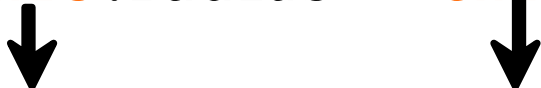
```
    public Circle(double radius) {  
        this.radius = radius;  
    }
```

 this must be explicitly used to reference the data field radius of the object being constructed

```
    public Circle() {  
        this(1.0);  
    }
```

 this is used to invoke another constructor

```
    public double getArea() {  
        return this.radius * this.radius * Math.PI;  
    }  
}
```

 Every instance variable belongs to an instance represented by this, which is normally omitted

## 编程练习题 11.14交

### 9.7 (账户类Account)

设计一个名为Account的类，它包括：

- 一个名为id的int类型私有数据域（默认值都为0）。
- 一个名为balance的double类型私有数据域（默认值都为0）。
- 一个名为annualInterestRate的double类型私有数据域存储当前利率（默认值都为0）。

假设所有的账户都有相同的利率。

- 一个名为dateCreated的Date类型的私有数据域，存储账户的开户日期。
- 一个用于创建默认账户类型的无参构造方法。
- 一个用于创建带特定id和初始余额的账户的构造方法。
- id、balance和annualInterestRate的访问起和修改器。
- dateCreated的访问器。
- 一个名为getMonthlyInterestRate()的方法，返回月利率。
- 一个名为withdraw的方法，从账户提取特定数额。
- 一个名为deposit的方向账户存储特定数额。

画出该类的UML图并实现这个类。

提示：方法getMonthlyInterestRate()用于返回月利息，而不是利率。月利息是 $\text{balance} * \text{monthly-InterestRate}$ 。monthlyInterestRate是 $\text{annualInterestRate} / 12$ 。注意，annualInterestRate是一个百分数，如4.5%，你需要将其除以100。

编写一个程序，创建一个账户ID为1122、余额为20 000美元、年利率为4.5%的印余额、月利息以及这个账户的开户日期。

## 编程练习题 11.14交

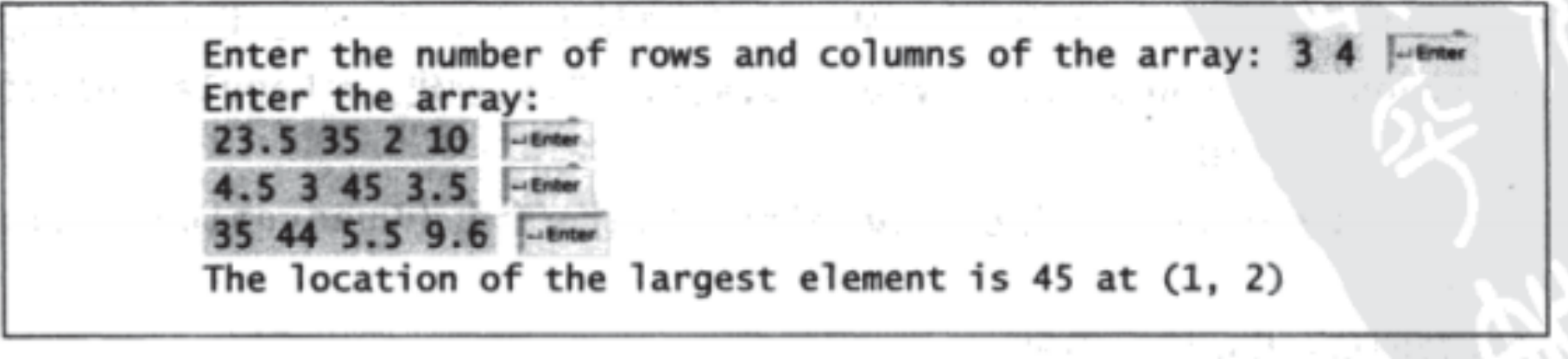
### 9.13（位置类Location）

设计一个名为Location的类，定位二维数组中的最大值及其位置。这个类包括公共的数据域row、column和maxValue，二维数组中的最大值及其下标用int型的row和column以及double型的maxValue存储。

编写下面的方法，返回一个二维数组中最大值的位置。

```
public static Location locationLargest(double [][] a)
```

返回值是一个Location的实例。编写一个测试程序，提示用户输入一个二维数组，然后显示这个数组中最大元素的位置。下面是一个运行示例：



```
Enter the number of rows and columns of the array: 3 4 
Enter the array:
23.5 35 2 10 
4.5 3 45 3.5 
35 44 5.5 9.6 
The location of the largest element is 45 at (1, 2)
```