Object Oriented Design

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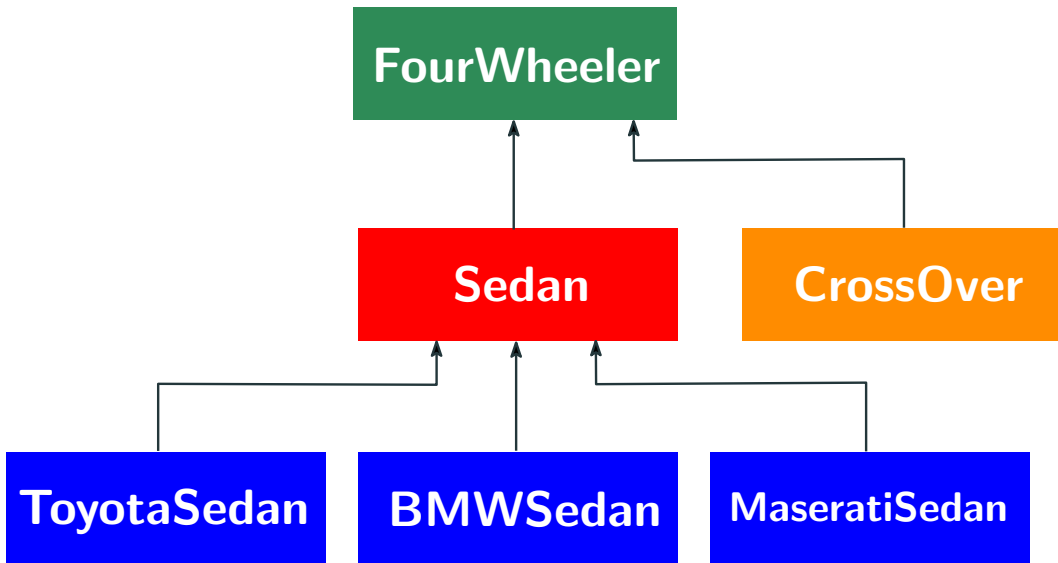NORTH FLORIDA.

Inheritance

What is it?

It is a mechanism by which a class can **inherit** some properties (variables and methods) of another related (coder decides) class or classes

☞ Helps to establish **meaningful relations** between various objects in a problem and also **reduces redundancy** in code
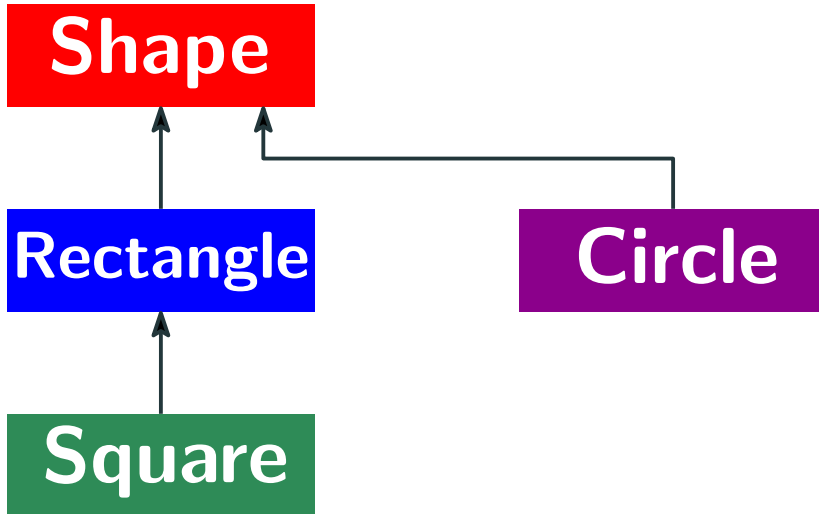
Parent and subclasses

If a class X **inherits** (can use) some properties (variables and methods) of another class Y, then with respect to this relationship, X is the **subclass/child class** and Y is the **parent** class
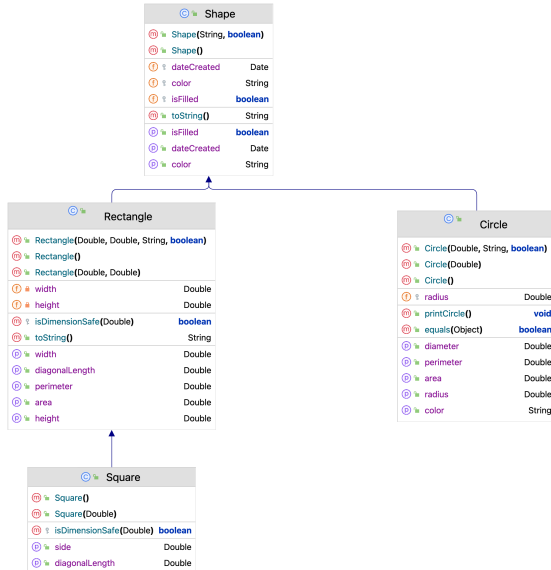
Shape

- Shape(String, **boolean**)
- Shape()
- dateCreated : Date
- color : String
- isFilled : **boolean**
- toString() : String
- isFilled : **boolean**
- dateCreated : Date
- color : String

Rectangle

- Rectangle(Double, Double, String, **boolean**)
- Rectangle()
- Rectangle(Double, Double)
- width : Double
- height : Double
- isDimensionSafe(Double) : **boolean**
- toString() : String
- width : Double
- diagonalLength : Double
- perimeter : Double
- area : Double
- height : Double

Circle

- Circle(Double, String, **boolean**)
- Circle(Double)
- Circle()
- radius : Double
- printCircle() : **void**
- equals(Object) : **boolean**
- diameter : Double
- perimeter : Double
- area : Double
- radius : Double
- color : String

Square

- Square()
- Square(Double)
- isDimensionSafe(Double) : **boolean**
- side : Double
- diagonalLength : Double

1. Select the related classes and interfaces from the left pane
2. Right click
3. Click on `Diagrams`
4. Then, click on `Show Diagram`

IntelliJ Ultimate Version (free for students) is needed to enable this feature

The Shape class

```java
public class Shape {

    protected String color;
    protected boolean isFilled;
    protected final Date dateCreated; // once an object is created we cannot change its date of creation

    public Shape() {
        color = "black";
        isFilled = false;
        dateCreated = new Date();
        System.out.println("No arg contructor in Shape is being executed.");
    }

    public Shape(String color, boolean filled) {
        this.color = color;
        isFilled = filled;
        dateCreated = new Date();
        System.out.println("Shape(String color, boolean filled) contructor in Shape is being executed.");
    }

    public String getColor() {
        System.out.println("getColor() from Shape class is being executed");
        return color;
    }
    // continued on the next slide ...
}
```

```java
public class Shape {

    // continued from the previous slide

    public void setColor(String color) { this.color = color; }

    public boolean isFilled() { return isFilled; }

    public void setFilled(boolean filled) {   this.isFilled = filled; }

    final public Date getDateCreated() { // a child class cannot redefine this method since it is declared as final
        return dateCreated;
    }

    public String toString() {
        String str = "";
        str += "COLOR: " + this.color + ", IS_FILLED: ";
        str += this.isFilled + ", DATE_CREATED: ";
        str += this.dateCreated;
        return str;
    }
}
```

The `Rectangle` class

```java
public class Rectangle extends Shape { // a child class of the Shape class
   private Double height, width; // not accessible to any other class

   public Rectangle() {
      super("dark green",true);
      System.out.println("No arg contructor in Rectangle is being executed.");
      height = 1.0;
      width = 2.0;
   }

   public Rectangle(Double height, Double width, String color, boolean filledOrNot) {
      super(color,filledOrNot);
      System.out.println("Rectangle(Double height, Double width, String color, boolean filled) contructor in Circle
                         is being executed.");
      if(!isDimensionSafe(height) || !isDimensionSafe(width) )
         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Impermissible side-length.");

      this.height = height;
      this.width = width;
   }
   // continued on the next slide ...
}
```

```java
public class Rectangle extends Shape {
   // continued from the previous slide

   public Rectangle(Double height, Double width) {
      System.out.println("Rectangle(Double height, Double width) contructor in Circle is being executed.");
      if(!isDimensionSafe(height) || !isDimensionSafe(width) )
         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Impermissible side-length.");

      this.height = height;
      this.width = width;
   }

   public Double getWidth() {     return width; }

   public void setWidth(Double width) {
      if(!isDimensionSafe(width) )
         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Impermissible side-length.");

      this.width = width;
   }
   // continued on the next slide ...
}
```

```java
public class Rectangle extends Shape {
    // continued from the previous slide
    public Double getHeight() { return height; }

    public void setHeight(Double height) {
        if(!isDimensionSafe(height)) throw new IllegalArgumentException("Critical runtime failure.");
        this.height = height;
    }

    public Double getArea() { return height * width; }
    public Double getPerimeter() { return 2 * (height + width); }

    public String toString() {
        String str = super.toString();
        str += ", HEIGHT: " + height + ", ";
        str += "WIDTH: " + width;
        return str;
    }

    protected boolean isDimensionSafe(Double length) { return length <= 100; }

    public Double getDiagonalLength() {
        System.out.println("getDiagonalLength from Rectangle");
        return Math.sqrt( Math.pow(height, 2) + Math.pow(width, 2) );
    }
}
```

The Square class

```java
public class Square extends Rectangle { // a child class of the Rectangle; this class does not have any instance variable!
    public Square() {
        super(1.0,1.0);
        System.out.println("No arg contructor in Square is being executed.");
    }
    public Square(Double side) {
        System.out.println("Square(Double side) contructor in Square is being executed.");
        if(!isDimensionSafe(side))
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Impermissible side-length.");
        super.setHeight(side);    super.setWidth(side);
    }
    public void setSide(Double side) {
        if(!isDimensionSafe(side))
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Impermissible side-length.");
        super.setHeight(side);    super.setWidth(side);
    }
    public Double getSide() { return super.getHeight(); }

    @Override
    protected boolean isDimensionSafe(Double side) { return side <= 50; }

    @Override
    public Double getDiagonalLength() {
        System.out.println("getDiagonalLength from Square");
        return Math.sqrt(2) * getSide();
    }
}
```

The `Circle` class

```java
public class Circle extends Shape {
    protected Double radius;

    public Circle() {
        this(1.0);
        System.out.println("No arg contructor in Circle is being executed.");
    }

    public Circle(Double radius) {
        if(radius < 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Radius cannot be negative.");

        this.radius = radius;
        System.out.println("Circle(Double radius) contructor in Circle is being executed.");
    }

    public Circle(Double radius, String color, boolean filled) {
        this.radius = radius;
        this.color = color;
        isFilled = filled;
        System.out.println("Circle(Double radius, String color, boolean filled) contructor in Circle is being executed.");
    }

    public Double getRadius() { return radius; }
    // continued on the next slide ...
}
```

The `Circle` class

```java
public class Circle extends Shape {
    // continued from the previous slide
    public void setRadius(Double radius) { this.radius = radius; }

    @Override
    public String getColor() {
        System.out.println("getColor() from Circle class is being executed");
        return color;
    }

    public Double getArea() { return Math.PI * radius * radius; }
    public Double getPerimeter() { return 2 * Math.PI * radius; }
    public Double getDiameter() { return 2 * radius; }

    // Gives compilation error since this method is already declared to be final in the superclass Shape
    //public Date getDateCreated() { return dateCreated; }

    public void printCircle() {
        System.out.println("This circle this created on " + getDateCreated() +   " having radius " + radius);
    }

    public boolean equals(Object ob) {
        if (ob instanceof Circle) return Math.abs(radius - ((Circle) ob).radius) < 0.000001;
        else return false;
    }
}
```

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	World
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected	Y	Y	Y	N
none used	Y	Y	N	N
private	Y	N	N	N

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/accesscontrol.html

- **extends** keyword: used to define a child class
- the 3 access modifiers: **public**, **protected**, **private**
- if X is a child class of class Y, then when an object of type X is created, first, a constructor from the Y class is invoked
- **super** constructor: used to invoke a constructor from parent class
- for invoking a constructor from the same class use the **this** constructor
- **instanceof** operator: used to check whether an object is of a specified type (note that the left operand, which is a reference variable, must be initialized)
- the **@Override** annotation: an optional annotation used by developers to declare that a certain method is redefined/overridden in some child class
- define a method using the **final** keyword if you do not the method to be overridden by a child class

The `Object` class

`Object` class

It is a parent class of every other Java class in this universe! This means no matter which Java class you are working with, **inheritance** is always present.

☞ https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/Object.html

`println(Object x)` and `print(Object x)`

These two methods call the **`toString()`** method from the class of **`x`** for printing. In case, a toString method has not been defined inside the class, the **`toString()`** method from the **`Object`** class is called that creates some string representation of the object from printing purposes. Such representations look like **`introduction.Point@36baf30c`** and usually are not very useful to users.

`equals()` method

Checks if two objects have the exact same content. If the equals() method is not defined inside a class, the equals() method from the Object class is used whenever needed for equality checks.

The `Number` class

Class Number

java.lang.Object
    java.lang.Number

All Implemented Interfaces:
Serializable

Direct Known Subclasses:
AtomicInteger, AtomicLong, BigDecimal, BigInteger, Byte, Double, DoubleAccumulator, DoubleAdder, Float, Integer, Long, LongAccumulator, LongAdder, Short

Classes such as `Double`, `Integer`, etc are child classes of the `Number` class, which is again a child class of the `Object` class

Reference. https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/Number.html

The `IllegalArgumentException` class

```java
public double findSquareRootOf(double i) {
    if(i < 0) throw new IllegalArgumentException("Hey, i cannot be negative!");
    ....
}
```

Class IllegalArgumentException

java.lang.Object
    java.lang.Throwable
        java.lang.Exception
            java.lang.RuntimeException
                java.lang.IllegalArgumentException

All Implemented Interfaces:

Serializable

Direct Known Subclasses:

IllegalChannelGroupException, IllegalCharsetNameException, IllegalFormatException, IllegalSelectorException, IllegalThreadStateException, InvalidKeyException, InvalidOpenTypeException, InvalidParameterException, InvalidPathException, InvalidStreamException, KeyAlreadyExistsException, NumberFormatException, PatternSyntaxException, ProviderMismatchException, UnresolvedAddressException, UnsupportedAddressTypeException, UnsupportedCharsetException

Reference. https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/IllegalArgumentException.html

Other exceptions you should be aware of in this course

- **ArithmeticException**
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/ArithmeticException.html

- **NumberFormatException**
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/NumberFormatException.html

- **IllegalArgumentException**
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/IllegalArgumentException.html

- **NullPointerException**
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/NullPointerException.html

- **IOException**
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/io/IOException.html

- **IndexOutOfBoundsException**

  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/IndexOutOfBoundsException.html

Good programmers usually can anticipate the possible exceptions in advance and they take care of those in their code by writing a few extra lines of code for exception handling

Generic classes

A generic class is a class that is parameterized over types

- The built-data structures in Java are all generic
- For instance, the `ArrayList` class is generic.
  https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/ArrayList.html
- `public class ArrayList<E> ... { ... }`
- This means one can declare an `ArrayList` of any data type
- `ArrayList<Point> points = new ArrayList<>();`
  `ArrayList<Double> doubles = new ArrayList<>();`

☞ In this course, we will design generic classes for building the data structures

What is it?

An interface is a group of related methods with empty bodies; basically a starving class with no method bodies and possibly with no variables

```java
public interface SuperStoreSellableItem {
    String getDescription();
    double getListPrice();
    String findWhoSupplies();
}
```

```java
public class Photograph implements SuperStoreSellableItem{
    final private String description, supplier;
    final private double listPrice;

    public Photograph(String description, double listPrice, String supplier) {
        this.description = description;
        this.listPrice = listPrice;
        this.supplier = supplier;
    }

    public String getDescription() { return description; }
    public double getListPrice() { return listPrice; }
    public String findWhoSupplies() { return supplier; }
}
```

```java
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class TestPhotograph {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ArrayList<Photograph> wareHouse = new ArrayList<>();
        wareHouse.add(new Photograph("Dali Painting (Print)", 8753.67, "JAX Paintings"));
        wareHouse.add(new Photograph("Local Painting (Original)", 625.99, "Independent Painter"));

        System.out.print(wareHouse.get(0).getListPrice());
    }
}
```

Output

8753.67

```java
public interface SuperStoreSellableItem {
    String getDescription();
    double getListPrice();
    String findWhoSupplies();
}
```

```java
public interface Transportable {
    double weight();
    boolean isHazardous();
}
```

```java
public interface Insurable extends SuperStoreSellableItem, Transportable {
    double getInsuredValue();
}
```

```java
public class BoxedItem implements Insurable {
    private String description, supplier;
    private double listPrice, weight;
    private boolean haz;

    public String getDescription() { return description; }
    public double getListPrice() { return listPrice; }
    public String findWhoSupplies() { return supplier; }

    public double weight() { return weight; }
    public boolean isHazardous() { return haz; }

    public double getInsuredValue() { return listPrice * 1.5; }
}
```
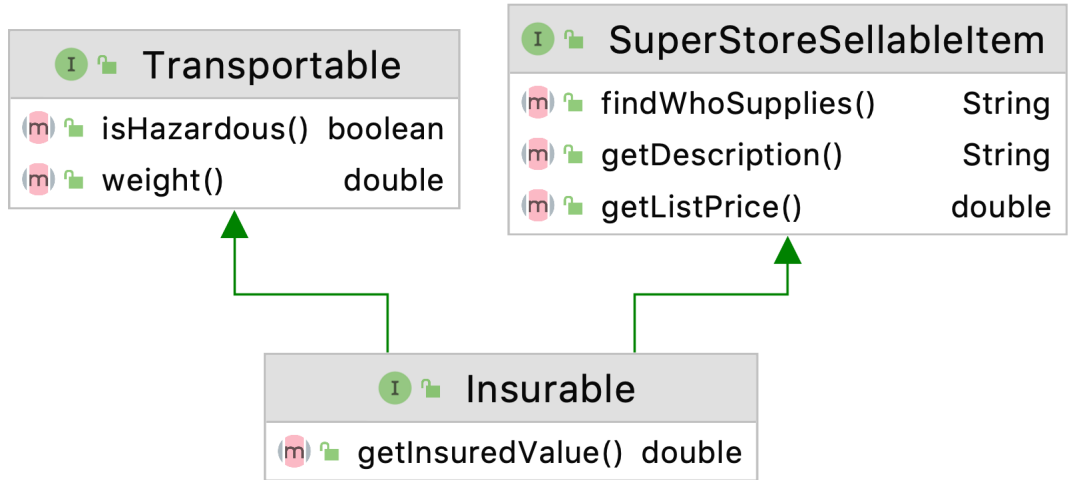
- We can declare variables inside an interface but they must be initialized; they are `static` and `final` by default
- We **cannot** define any method inside an interface
- Since an interface is not a class, we cannot create any object of its type
- An interface can inherit from multiple interfaces (not possible for Java classes)

```java
public abstract class AbstractSuperStoreSellableItem {
    String description;

    public String getDescription() { return description; }
    public abstract double getListPrice();
    public abstract String findWhoSupplies();
}
```

☞ We **cannot** create an object of an abstract class

```java
public class StoreSellablePhotograph extends AbstractSuperStoreSellableItem {
    private String supplier;
    private double listPrice;

    public StoreSellablePhotograph(String description, double listPrice, String supplier) {
        this.description = description;
        this.listPrice = listPrice;
        this.supplier = supplier;
    }
    public String getDescription() { return description; }
    public double getListPrice() { return listPrice; }
    public String findWhoSupplies() { return supplier; }
}
```

```java
public class TestStoreSellablePhotograph {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<StoreSellablePhotograph> wareHouse = new ArrayList<>();
        wareHouse.add(new StoreSellablePhotograph("Dali Painting (Print)", 8753.67, "JAX Paintings"));
        wareHouse.add(new StoreSellablePhotograph("Local Painting (Original)", 625.99, "Independent Painter"));

        System.out.print(wareHouse.get(0).getDescription());
    }
}
```

Output

```
Dali Painting (Print)
```

Generic interfaces and abstract classes

Note

Interfaces and abstract classes can be generic too

☞ The popular `List` interface in Java is generic. See `https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/List.html`.

☞ Generic abstract classes can be defined in the usual way like other non-abstract generic classes.

- **Multiple inheritance** needed? Use interface, classes cannot help you
- **Want to write bodies** of some methods? Use an abstract class, interface won't you allow to do this
- **Working with unrelated classes**? Use interface, otherwise use an abstract class

Iterators

for-each loops

- Unlike traditional loops, for-each loops do not require a loop variable and is thus very easy to use
- Syntax is short and sweet; no worries about updating loop variables or fear of infinite loops
- ArrayList<Point> points = new ArrayList<>();
  for(Point p : points)
      System.out.println(p);
- For the built-in data structures, such loops works
- But what if you design your own data structure? How to make it iterable? The for-each loop won't know how to iterate over it
- **Solution.** make your class iterable by implementing the Iterable interface

- for-each loop does not work on String objects
- The reason is the String class is not iterable
- So, let us design our own class and make it iterable using the **Iterable** and **Iterator** interfaces that are already included in Java

Iterable interface in Java

https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/Iterable.html

Iterator interface in Java

https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/Iterator.html

Code

```java
public class IterableString implements Iterable<Character>{
   String str;
   public IterableString(String str) { this.str = str; }
   public Character getCharAt(int position) { return str.charAt(position); }
   public int length() { return str.length(); }

   public Iterator<Character> iterator() { return new IterableStringIterator(this); }

   public static class IterableStringIterator implements Iterator<Character> {
      int position;
      IterableString s;
      public IterableStringIterator(IterableString s) {
         this.s = s;
         position = 0;
      }

      public boolean hasNext() { return position < s.length(); }

      public Character next() {
         Character c = s.getCharAt(position);
         position++;
         return c;
      }
      public String toString(){ return str; }
   }
}
```

Code

Now `for-each` loop works!

```
var str = new IterableString("Data Structures");
for( var c : str )
     System.out.print(c);
```

Another way to iterate

```
Iterator<Character> it = str.iterator();
while(it.hasNext())
    System.out.print(it.next());
```

Built-in iterable string class in Java

```
StringBuilder
```

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/index.html