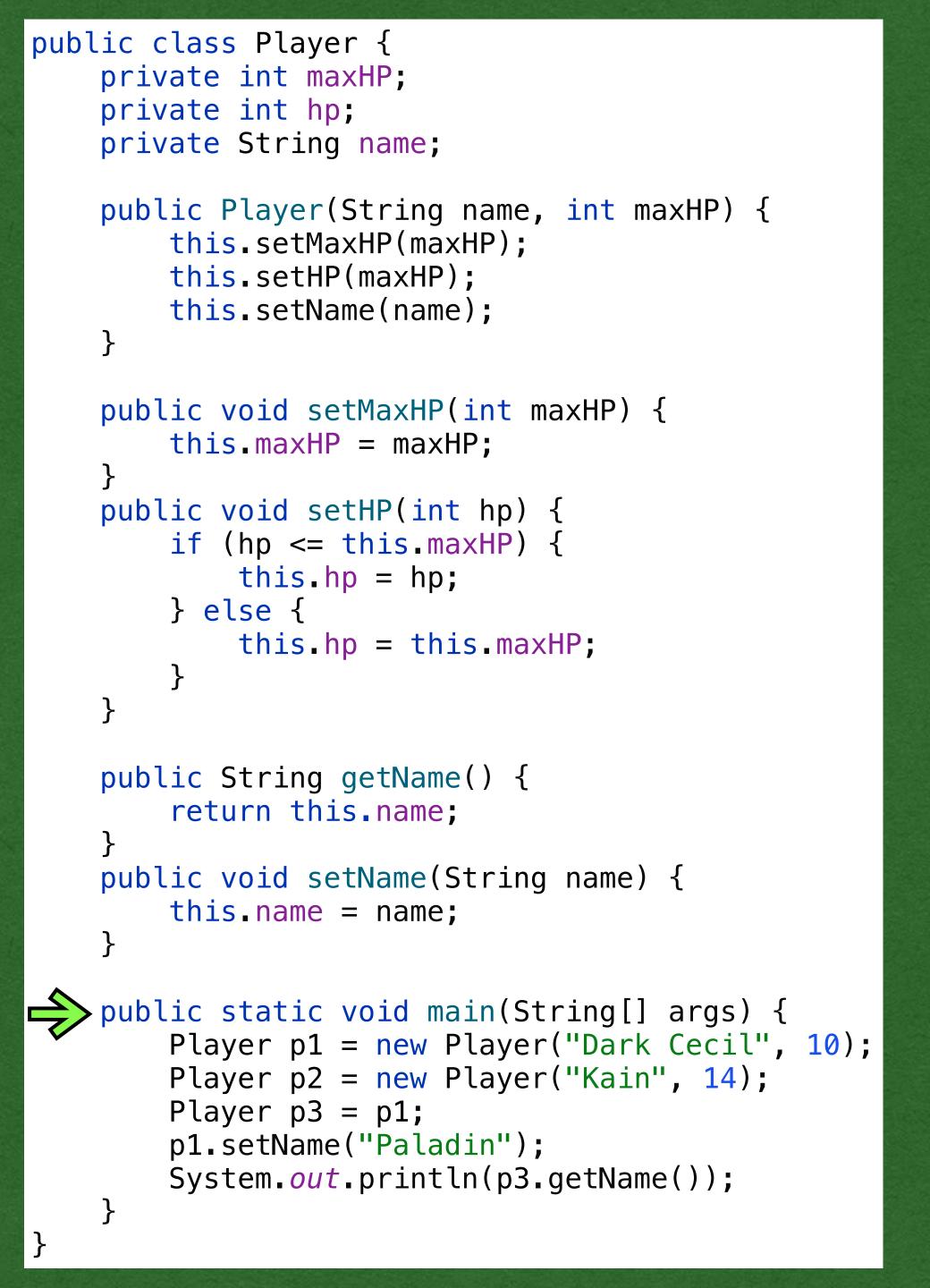
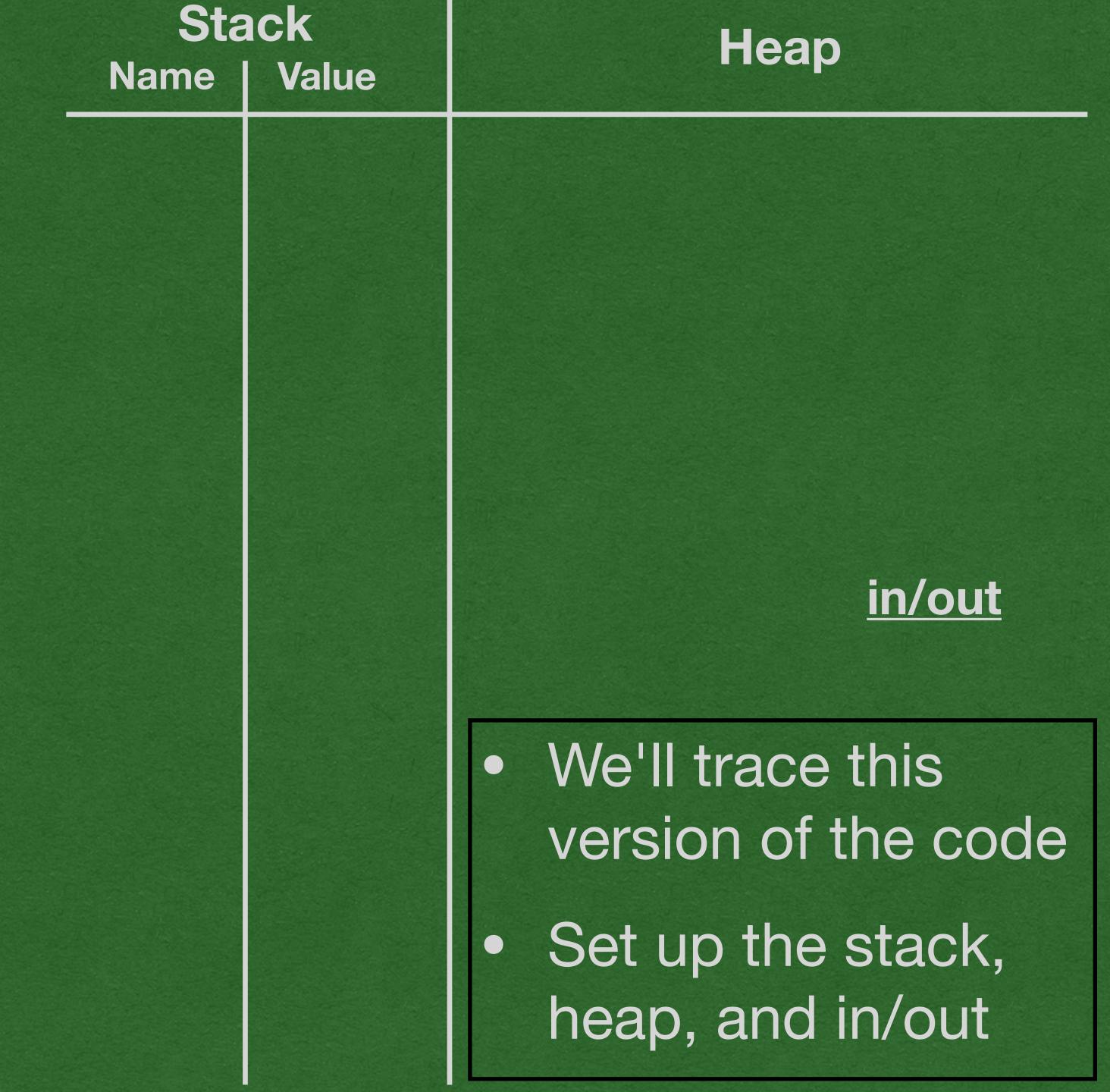
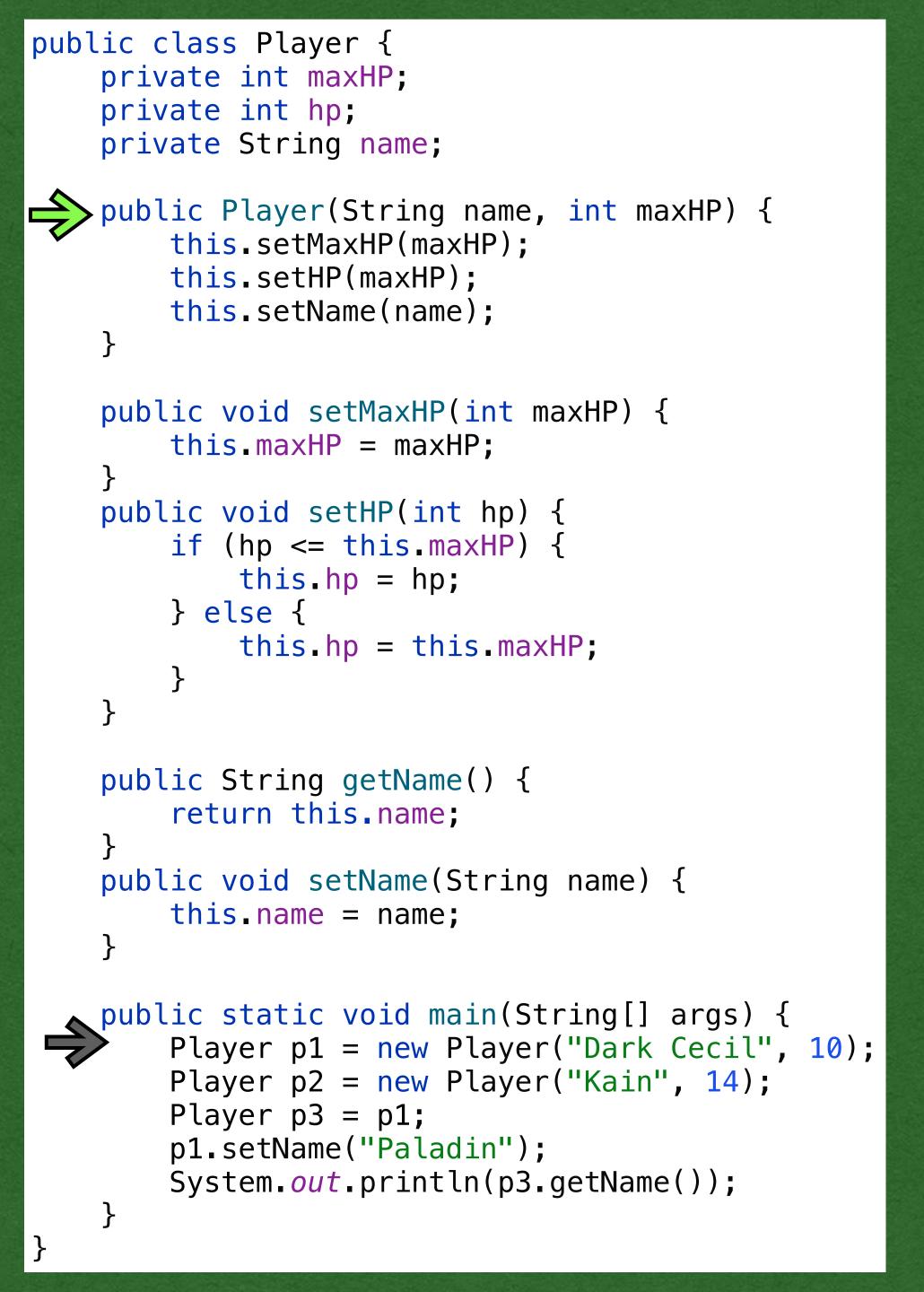
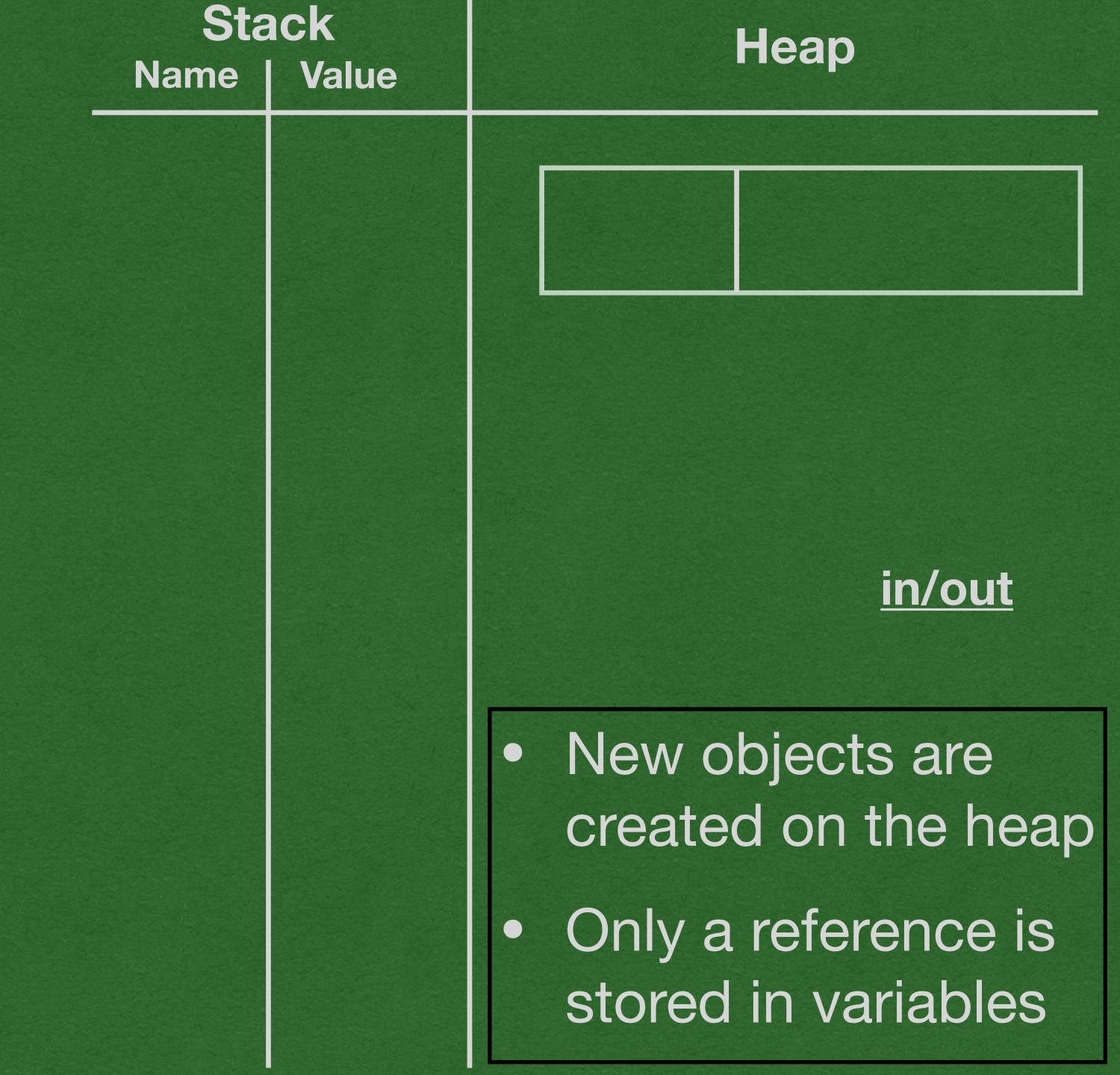
Classes: Part 2

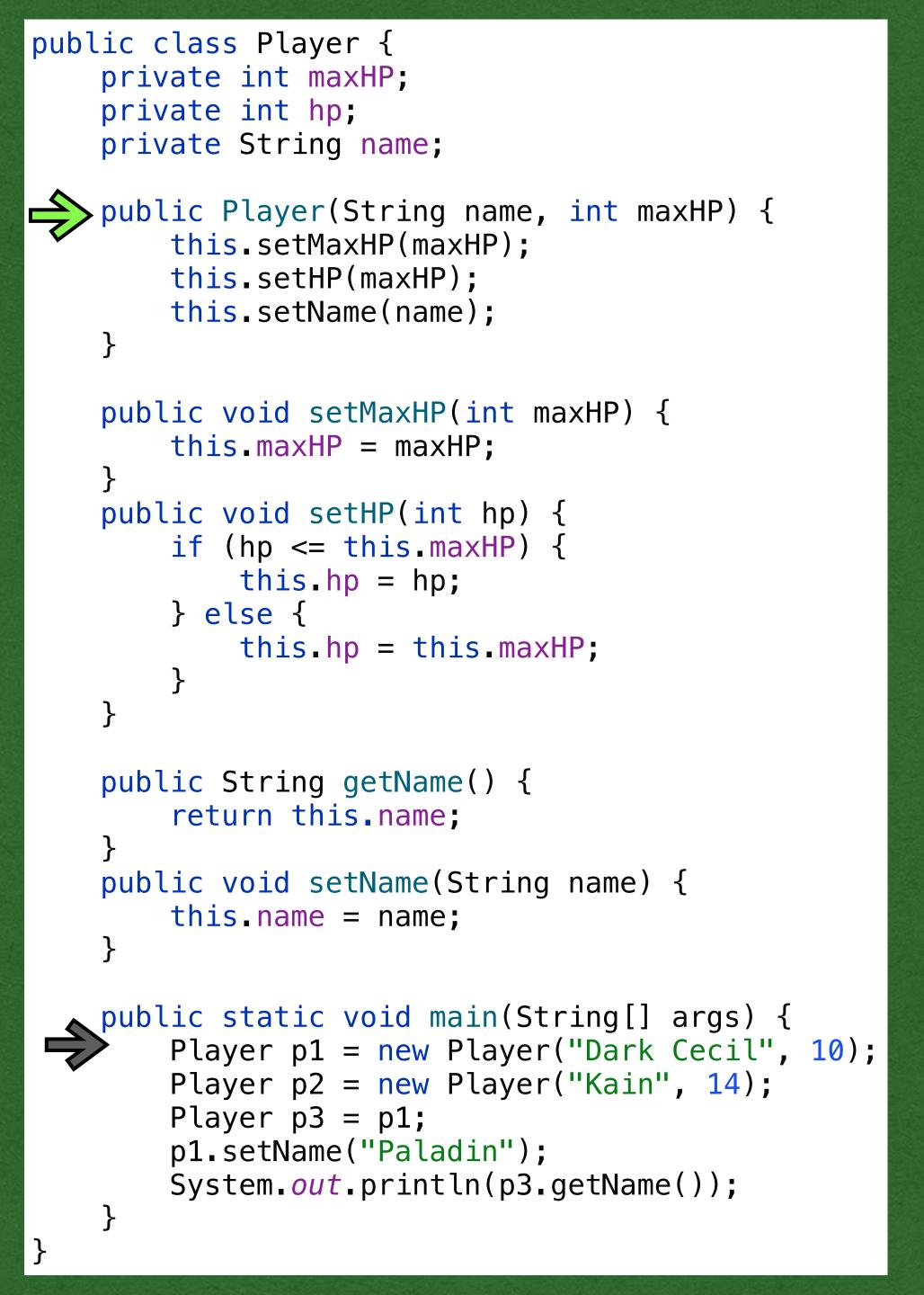
Diagram

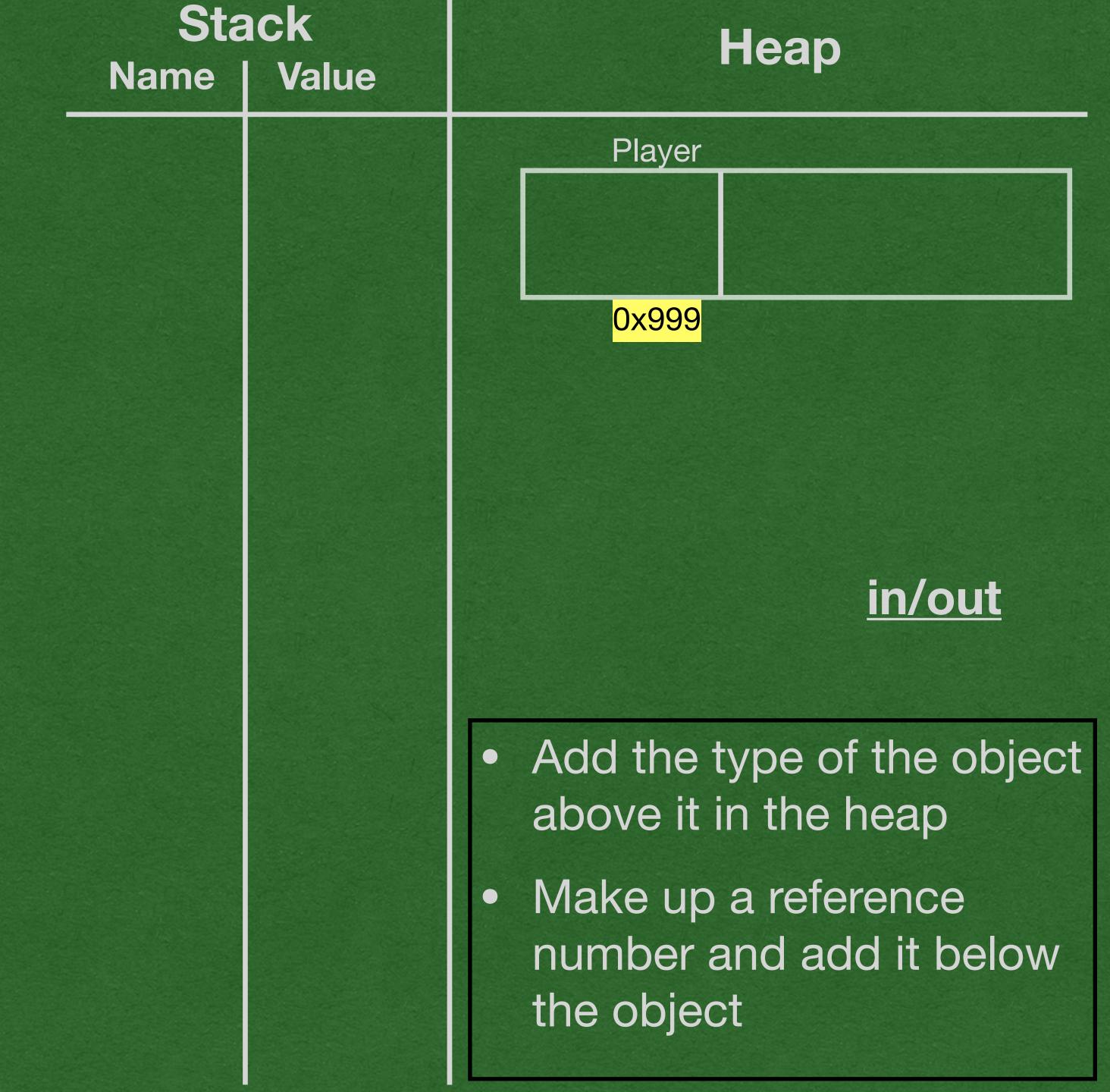


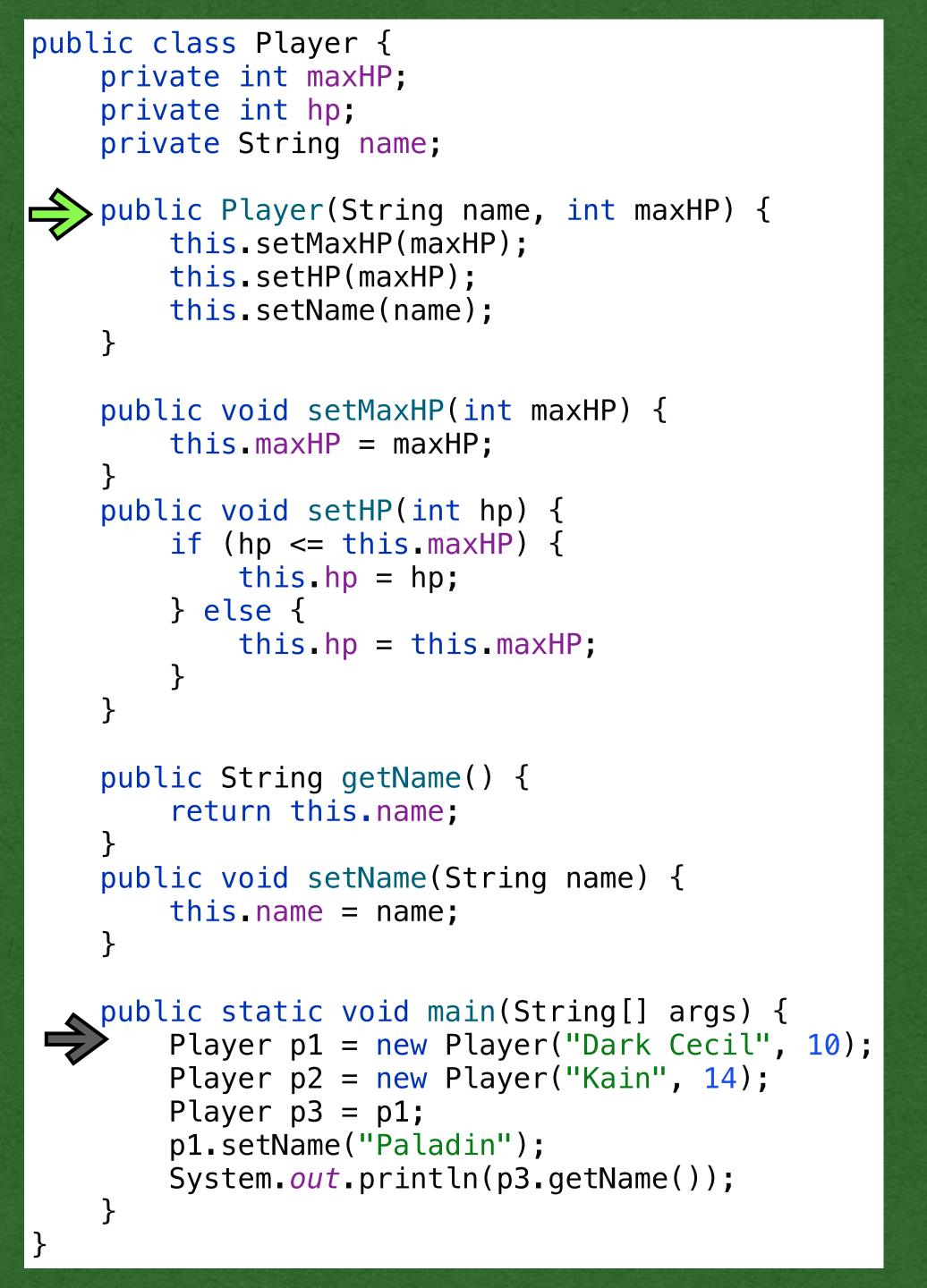














Player

maxHP

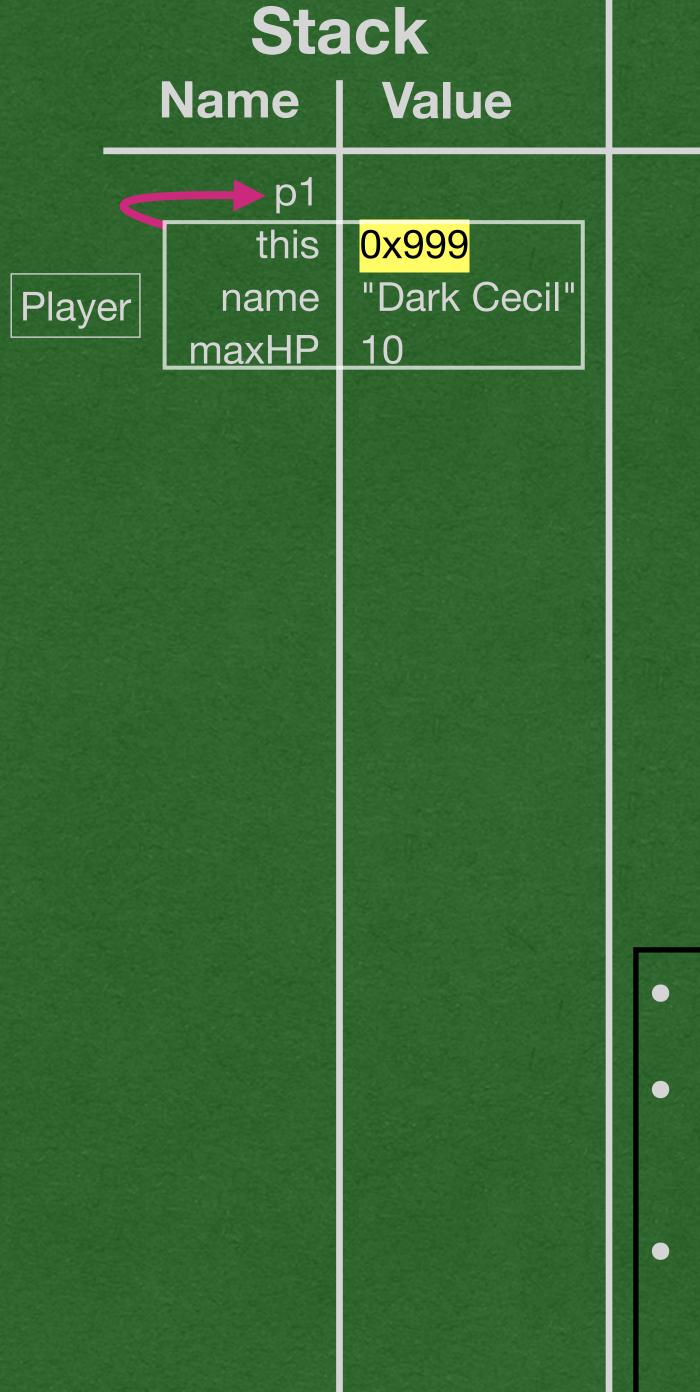
hp

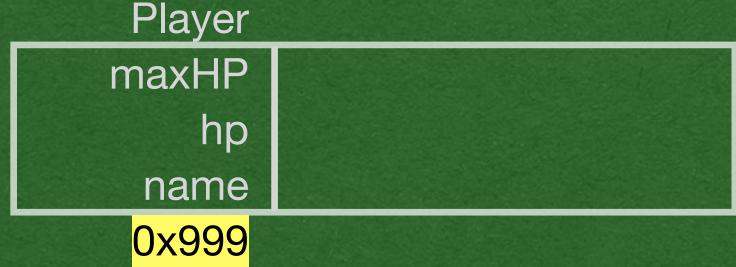
name

0x999

- Create all the instance variables and add them to the object
- Each new object will have its own copies of each instance variable

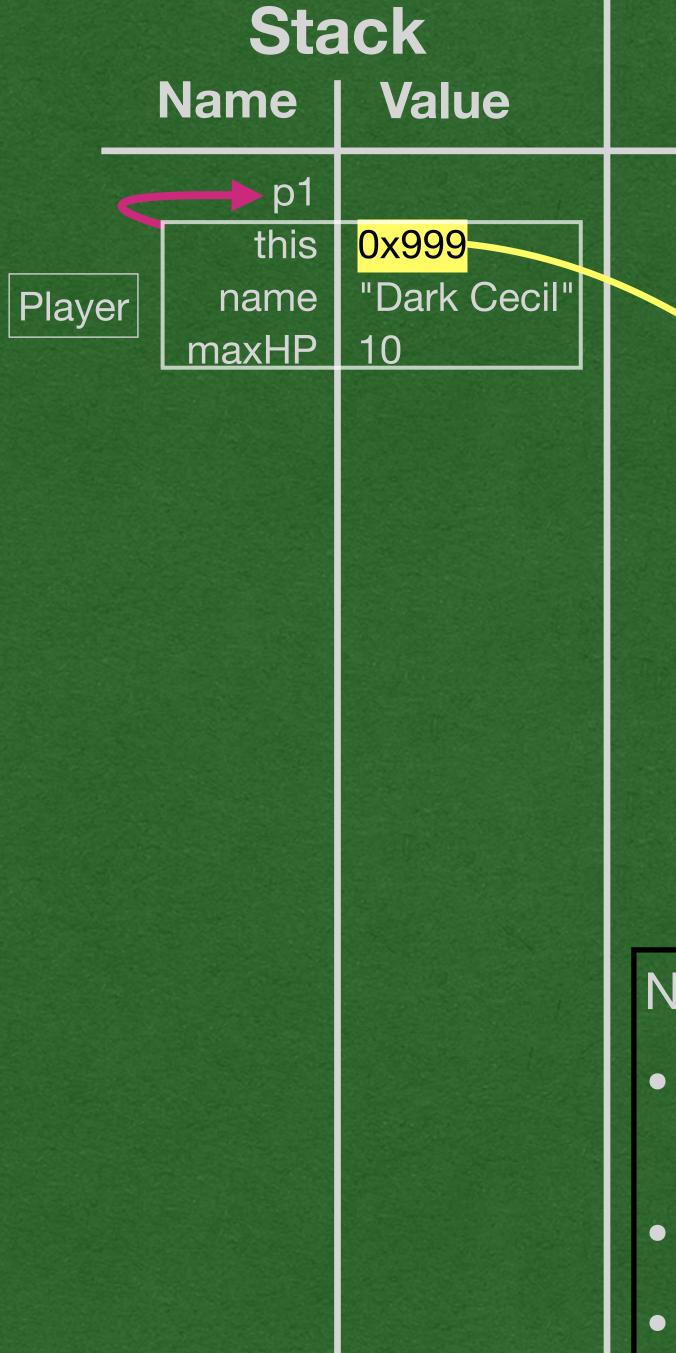
```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

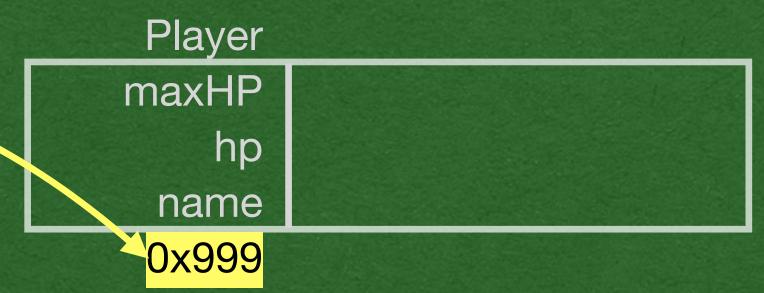




- The constructor is a method
- Add it to the stack along with all of its parameters
- Constructors return a reference to the object that was created

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



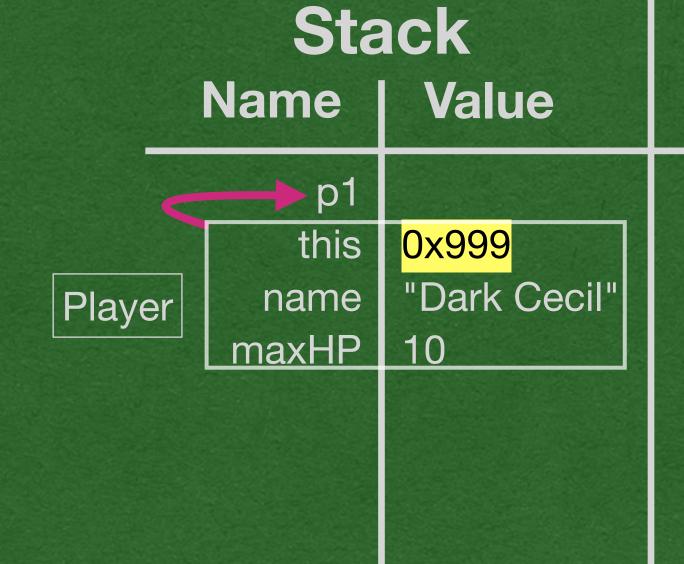


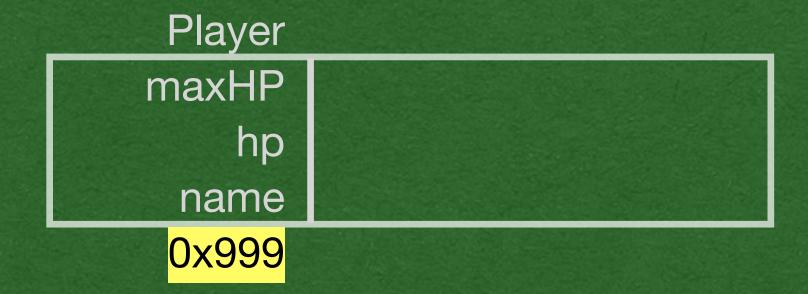
in/out

Notation Note:

- I'll stop drawing reference arrows in slides to reduce clutter
- References will be color coded
- It's recommended that you use arrows on quizzes

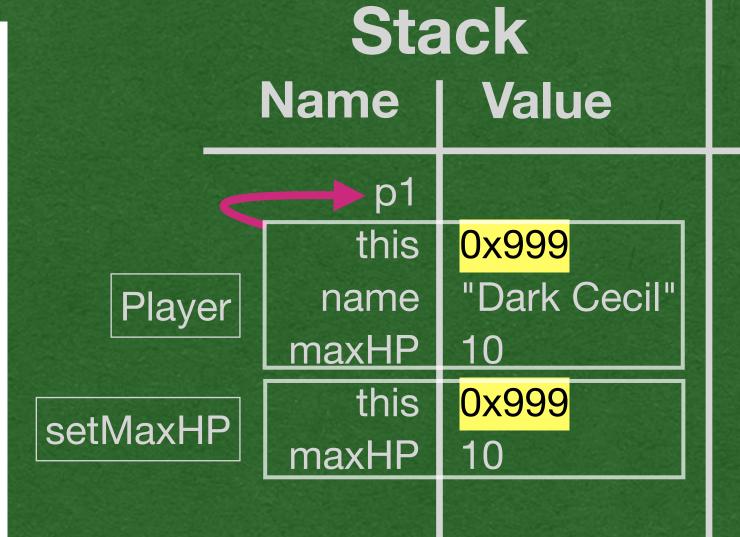
```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

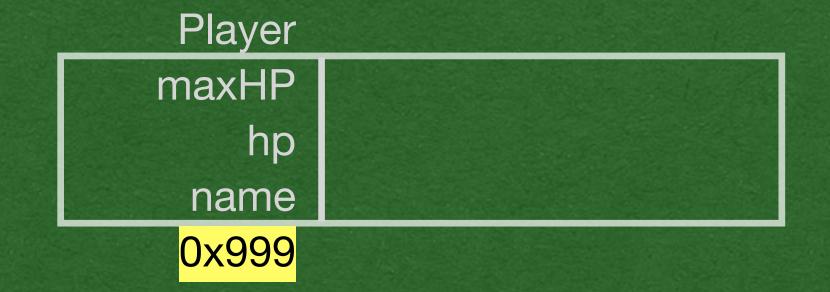




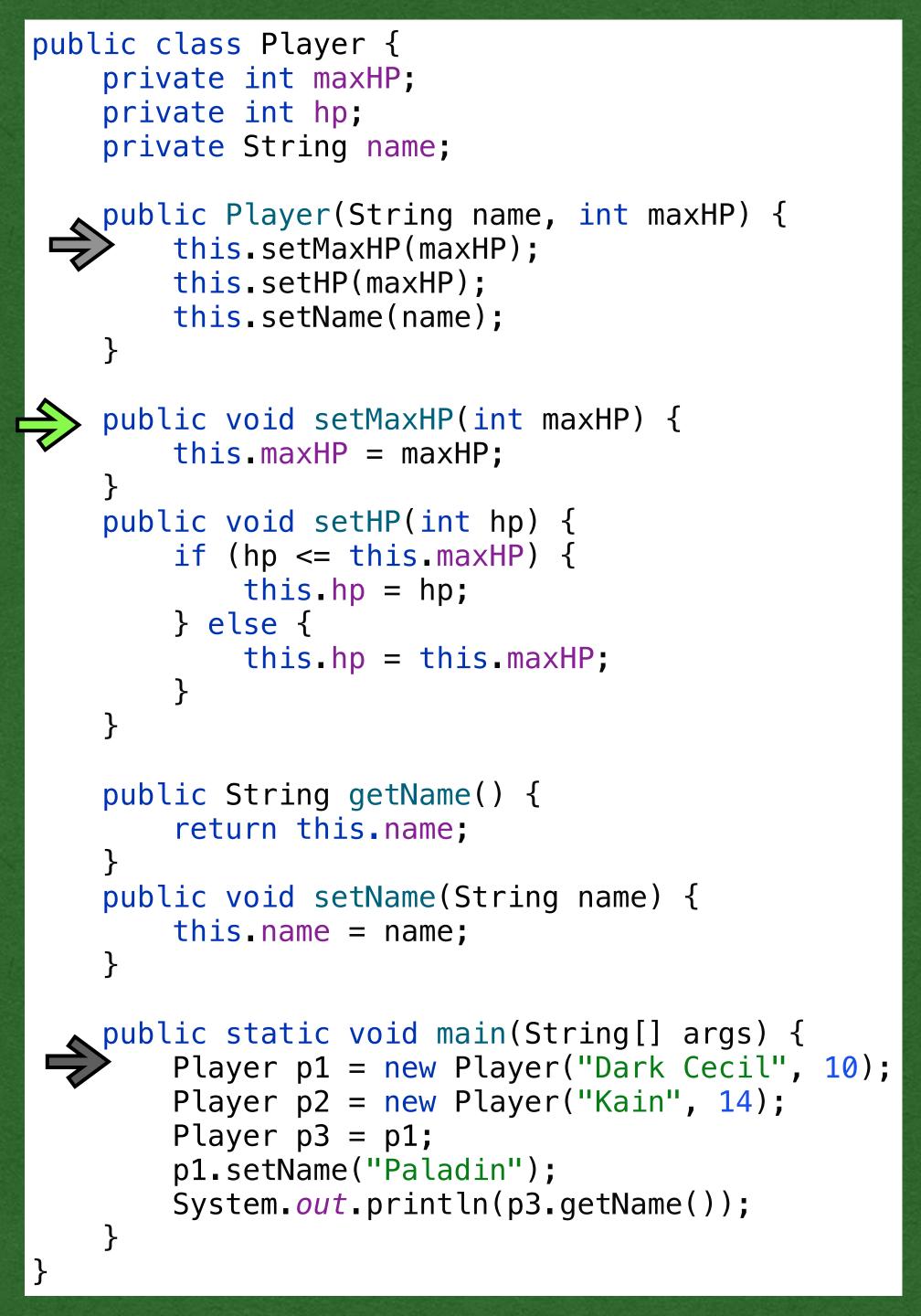
- All [non-static] methods have a "hidden" parameter of this
- For constructors, **this** stores a reference to the object that is being created

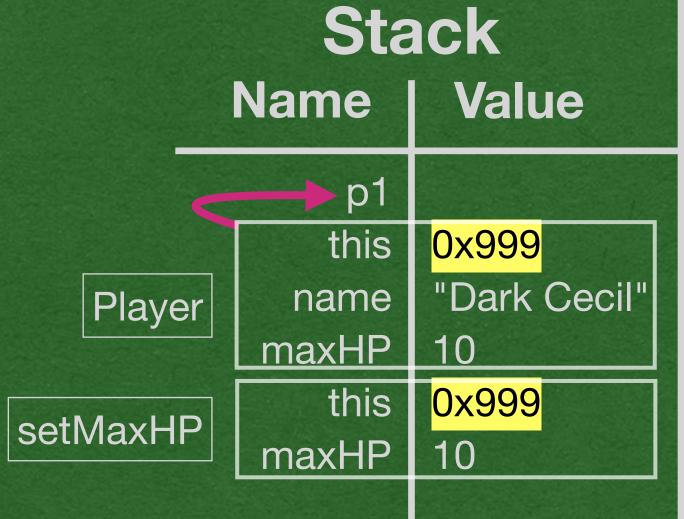
```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

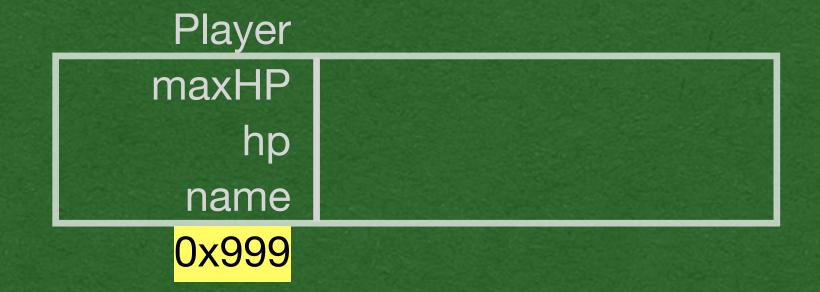




- Our constructor calls a setter method
- Methods contain a reference a reference to the calling object in this

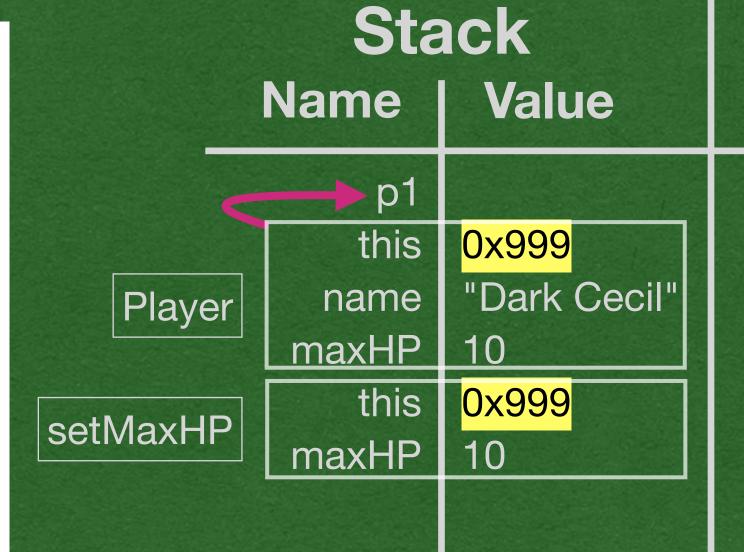


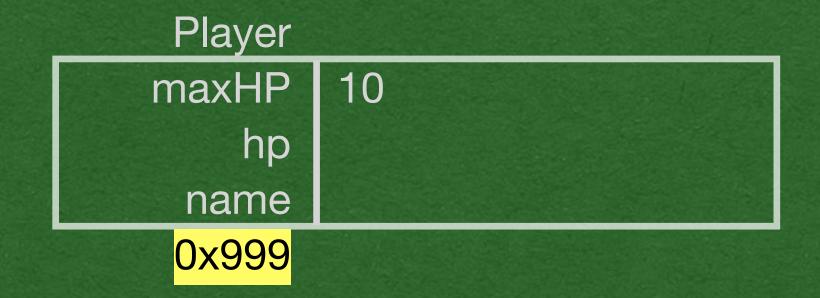




- This method was called by this in the Player constructor stack frame which stores the reference 0x999
- 0x999 is the object that called setMaxHP so that stack frame's this stores 0x999

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

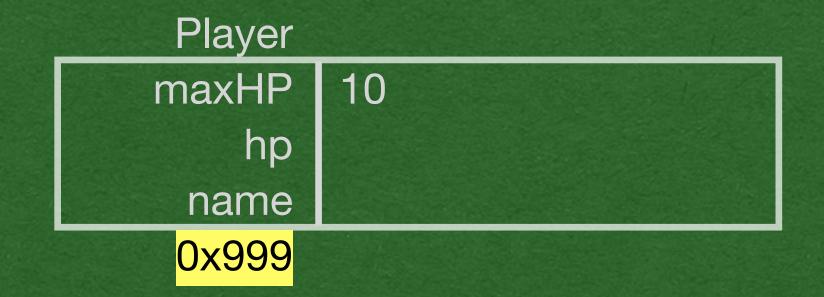




- The setter method changes the value of a variable stored in the heap
- Follow the reference stored in this and set it's maxHP variable

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
   public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



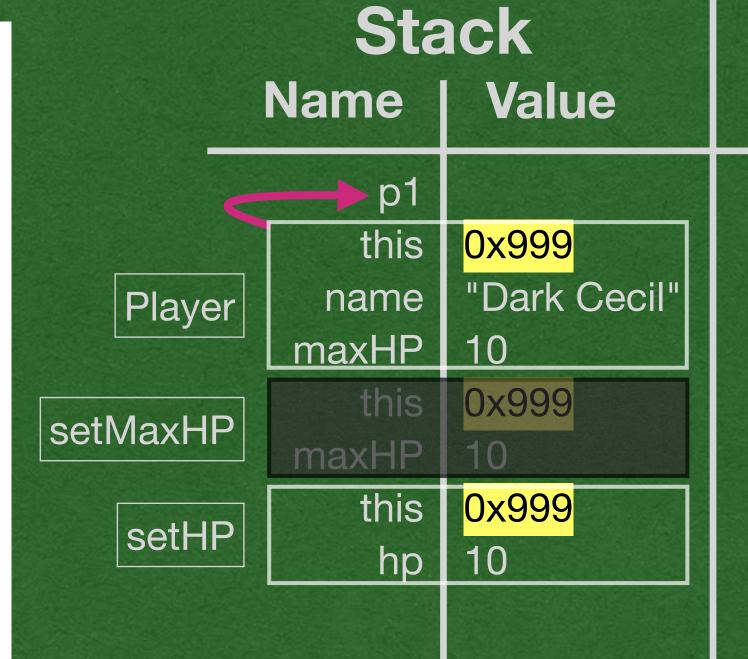


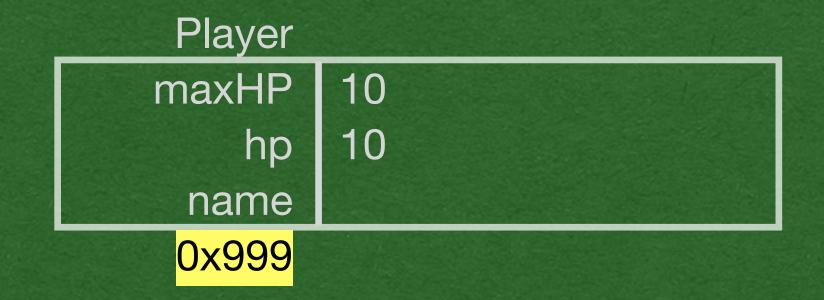
in/out

Notation Note:

- I'll gray out a stack frame that is removed from the stack
- This will have the same meaning as crossing it out
- Makes the variables readable

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
          else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



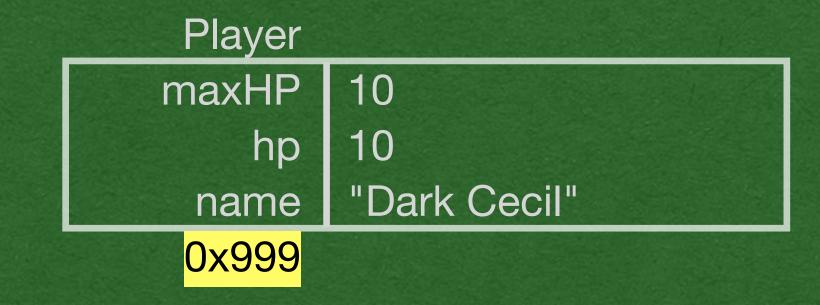


in/out

 Calling setHP will set the hp variable on the stack for this object

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

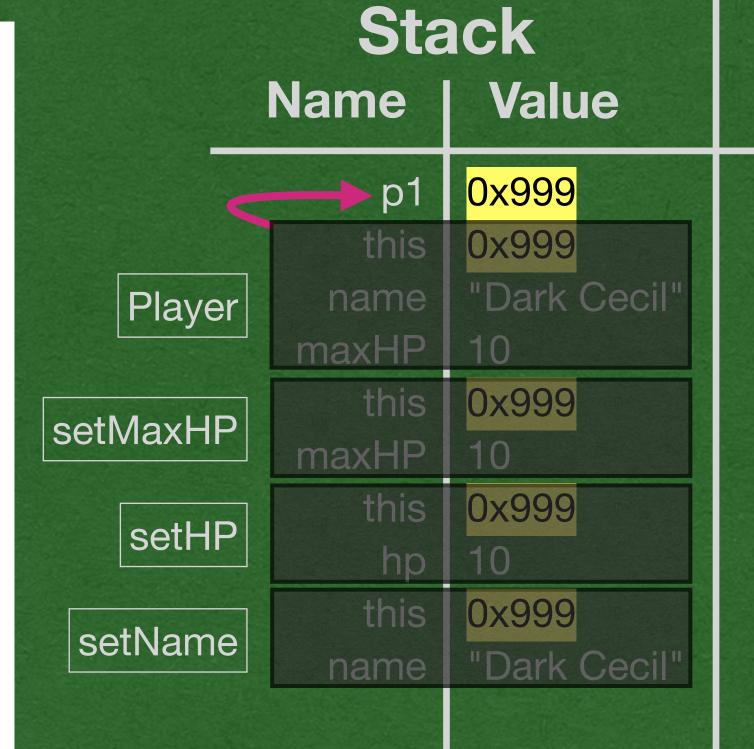




in/out

 Repeat the process for name

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this.hp = this.maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



```
Player

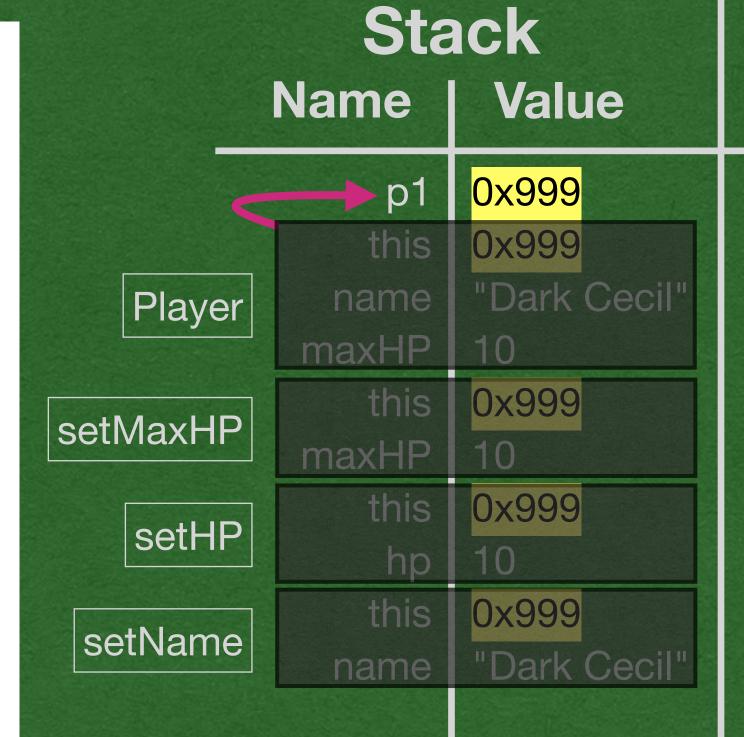
maxHP 10
hp 10
name "Dark Cecil"

0x999
```

in/out

 Constructor method calls return a reference to the object that was created

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



```
Player

maxHP 10

hp 10

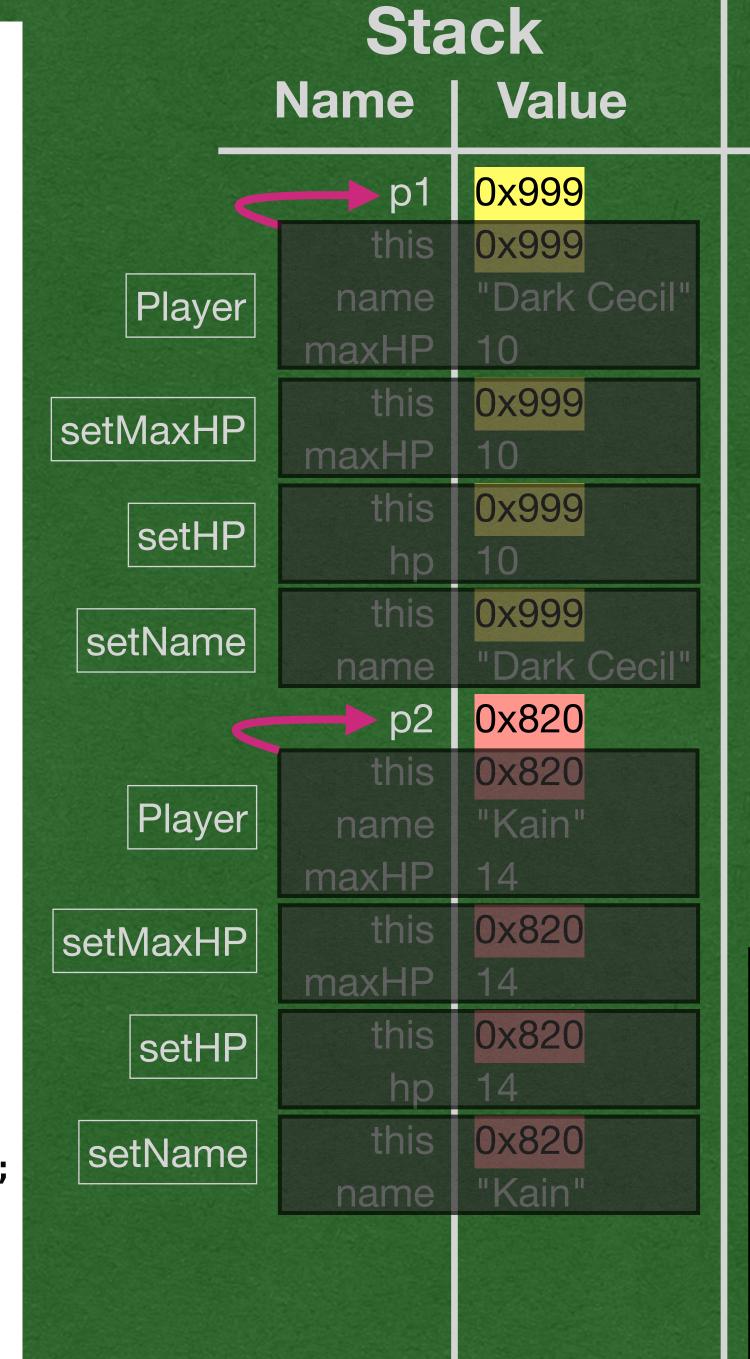
name "Dark Cecil"

0x999
```

in/out

 What happens on the line that initializes p2?

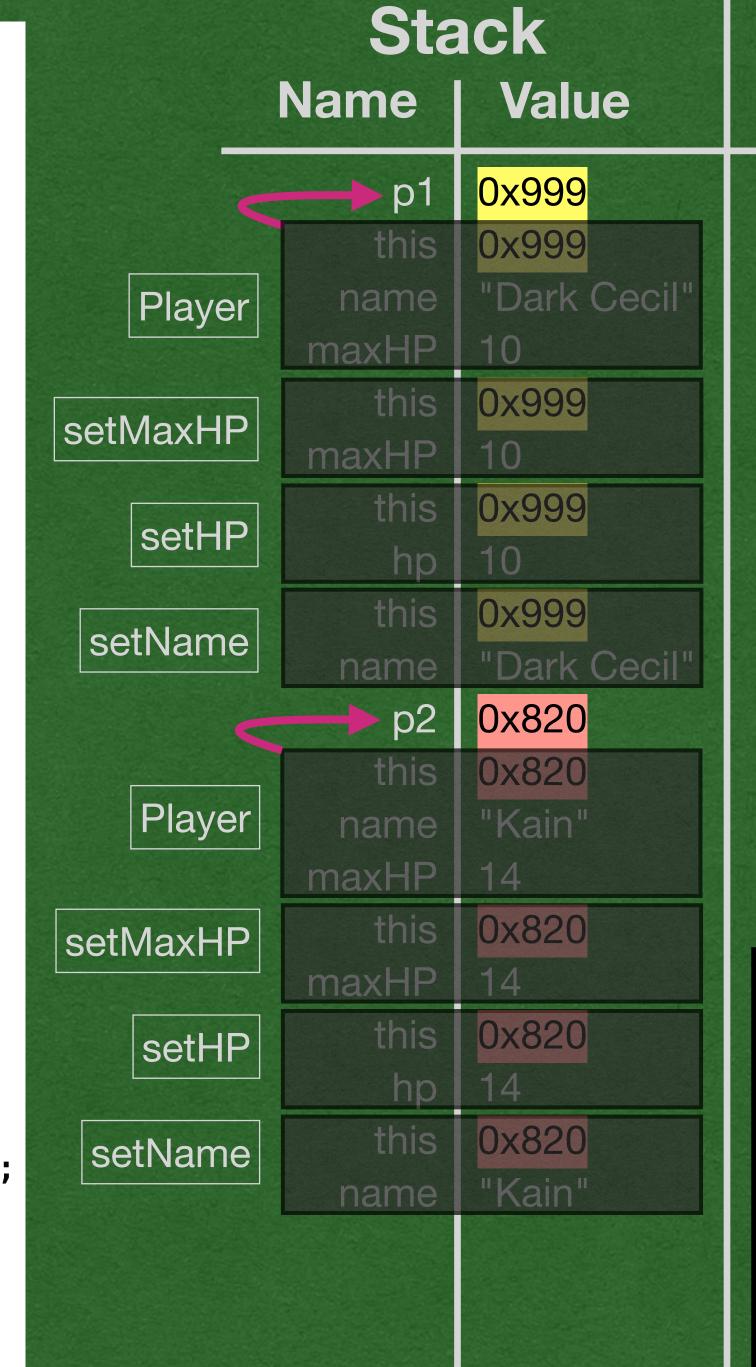
```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```

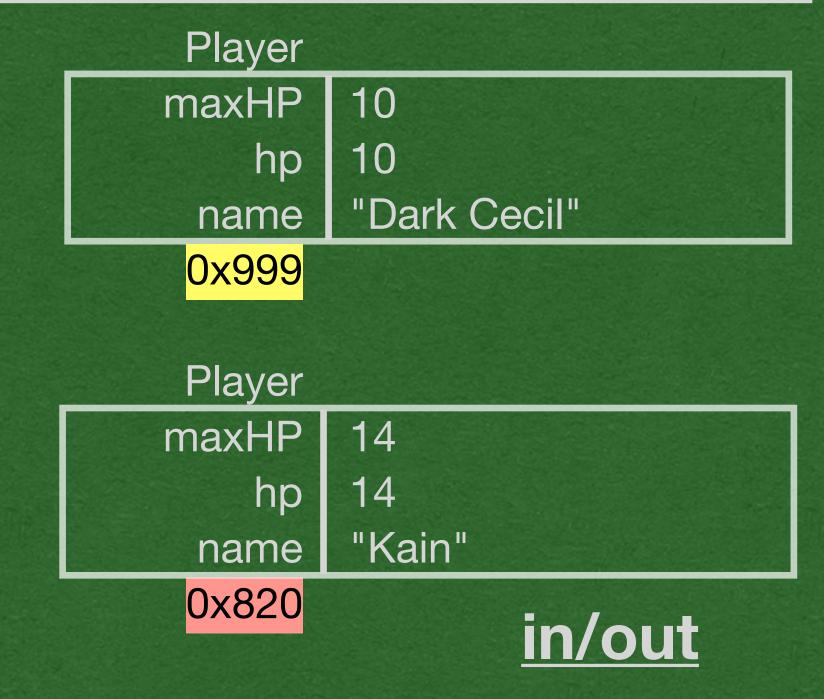




- Whenever you see *new*, a new object is created on the heap
- We have 2 objects of type Player
 - Each object has its own copies of each instance variable

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```





 What happens on the line that initializes p3?

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



```
Player
maxHP
        10
    hp
        "Dark Cecil"
 name
 0x999
 Player
maxHP
         14
         14
    hp
        "Kain"
 name
 0x820
                in/out
```

- If you don't see new, no object is created
- Assign p3 the same reference stored in p1
- Still only 2 objects on the heap

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



```
Player
maxHP
         10
    hp
         "Dark Cecil" "Paladin"
 name
 0x999
 Player
maxHP
         14
         14
    hp
         "Kain"
 name
 0x820
                 in/out
```

- setName is called from p1 which stores 0x999
- this is assigned 0x999

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
   public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```



```
Player
maxHP
        10
    hp
         "Dark Cecil" "Paladin"
 name
 0x999
 Player
maxHP
         14
         14
    hp
         "Kain"
 name
 0x820
                 in/out
```

- getName is called from p3 which stores 0x999
- this is assigned 0x999

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```





- p1 and p3 *refer* to the same object
- Any change made using one variable, affects both variables!

```
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public void setMaxHP(int maxHP) {
        this.maxHP = maxHP;
    public void setHP(int hp) {
        if (hp <= this.maxHP) {</pre>
            this.hp = hp;
        } else {
            this hp = this maxHP;
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
        Player p3 = p1;
        p1.setName("Paladin");
        System.out.println(p3.getName());
```





End Program

Stack Memory

- Only primitive types are stored directly on the stack
 - double
 - int
 - char
 - boolean
 - String*
 - Double/Integer/Character/Boolean*
- Everything else is stored on the heap with only their references stored on the stack**
 - This includes every object created from a class that you wrote

*Strings and boxed types are actually more complex, but we will treat them as though they are on the stack in this course because they behave exactly as a value on the stack

**Stack and heap allocations vary by compiler and JVM implementations. With modern optimizations, we can never be sure where our values will be stored We'll use this simplified view so we can move on and learn Computer Science

```
package week3;
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private int attackPower = 4;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
       this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
       this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
 /** Getters and Setters removed for slide **/
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        System.out.println(p1)
```

week3.Player@279f2327

toString

- When you print one of your objects to the screen
 - It prints garbage
- Fully qualified name
- @
- "random" hex value
- Almost always not what you want

```
package week3;
public class Player {
    private int maxHP;
    private int hp;
    private int attackPower = 4;
    private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
        this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
        this.setHP(maxHP);
        this.setName(name);
    public String toString() {
        String out = "health: " + this.hp + "/";
        out += this.maxHP;
        return out;
  /** Getters and Setters removed for slide **/
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
        System.out.println(p1);
```

health: 10/10

toString

- If we write a special method named "toString" that returns a String
 - This method will be called when we print an object of this type

```
public class Player {
   private int maxHP;
   private int hp;
   private int attackPower = 4;
   private String name;
    public Player(String name, int maxHP) {
       this.setMaxHP(maxHP);
       this.setHP(maxHP);
       this.setName(name);
    public String toString() {
       String out = "health: " + this.hp + "/";
       out += this.maxHP;
       return out;
    public void takeDamage(int damage) {
       this.hp -= damage;
   public void attack(Player otherPlayer) {
       otherPlayer.takeDamage(this.attackPower);
 /** Getters and Setters removed for slide **/
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Player p1 = new Player("Dark Cecil", 10);
       Player p2 = new Player("Kain", 14);
       Player p3 = p2;
        p1.attack(p2);
        p1.attack(p2);
```

Types

- Classes define types
- Now that we have a Player type, we can use it wherever we need a type
- Here, we use Player as the type of a method parameter