

Ch. 10

11/3/17

- polymorphism - enables you to "program in the general" rather than "program the specific."

ex: Dog leo = new Poodle("Leo", 14.0, 33.0);
all poodles are dogs

Static type of leo is dog: ↗

<u>Static type</u>	<u>Dynamic type</u>
var. declaration	depends on type of object assigned
fixed	Not fixed
set @ compile time	set @ run time
supertype	supertype or subtype

* instance of *

↳ boolean expression

Upcasting

↳ always safe, goes to more general type

Downcasting

↳ checking, using instance of

interface - defines a new type, doesn't contain data.
Does NOT have method implementations.

↳ defines method signatures

interface not a class, but defines a type.

ex: public interface DogInterface
" class Dog implements DogInterface

- main thing interface has is abstract methods

→ public abstract void bark();

↪ label class abstract

P C Room {

```
private String description;  
    " Room roomToNorth";  
    " " " S";  
    " " " E";  
    " " " W";
```

```
public Room(String description) {  
    this.description = description;  
    " roomToNorth = null;  
    " S  
    " E  
    " W  
}
```

```
P String getDescription()  
    return description;  
}
```

```
P Room getRoomN() {  
    return this.roomToNorth;  
}
```

```
P void setRoomToNorth(Room room) { // each direction  
    this.roomToNorth = room;
```

@Override

```
public String toString() {  
    String val = "you're currently in " + getDescription();  
    " += "\n Exits are:";  
    if (getRoomToNorth() != null); // same for S, E, W  
        val += "N";  
    return val;
```

P C Room Tester

```
public static void main (String[] args)
```

```
Room kitchen = new Room (" ")
```

```
    " bed
```

```
    " bath
```

```
bedroom.setRoomNorth(bathroom)
```

```
bath    " " South (bed)
```

```
bed     " " E (kitchen)
```

```
kitchen " " W (bed)
```

```
Room current = kitchen
```

```
// print ("current room: " + currentRoom.getDescription())
```

```
// " (current room);
```

```
// going north
```

```
currentRoom = currentRoom.getRoomNorth
```

```
if (currentRoom.getRoomNorth() != null)
```

```
else
```

```
    "print ("Can't go that way!")
```

Packman Game

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Contains Main

Build GameBoard

Start Game "running"

Class GameBoard

has-a packman

has-a fruit

has 4 ghost

has walls

has many dots

has 4-powerDots

Class Packman

has-a direction, has-a speed, has-a position

Class Ghost

has-a direction, has-a speed, has-a position

Class Dot

has-a position

Class PowerDots

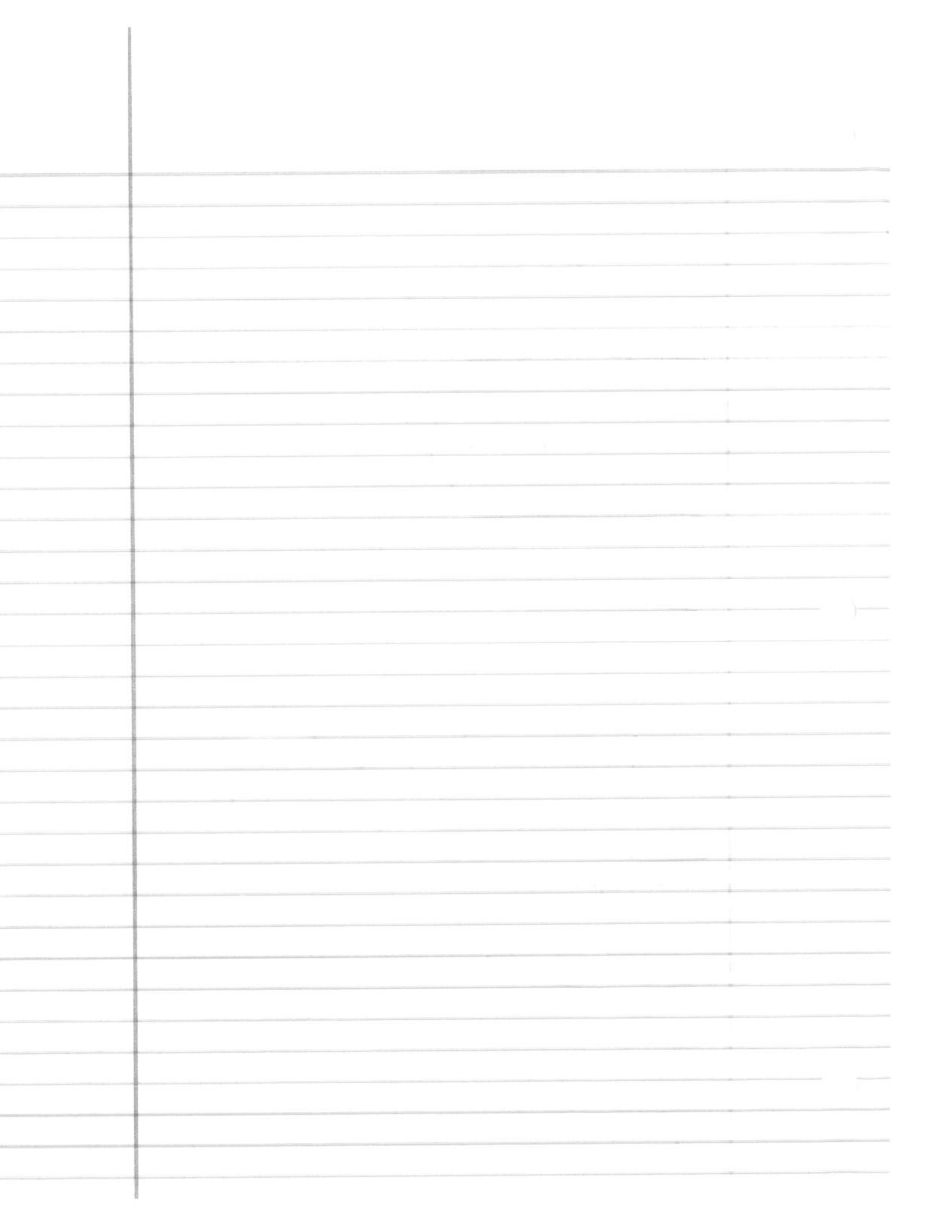
has-a position

Class Fruit

has-a position

Class Wall

Class Point2D



Class Point2D {

private int[] coords;

public Point2D() {

call constructor → this(0,0); }

public Point2D (int x, int y) {

coords = new int [2];

" [0] = x;

" [1] = y;

public int getX() {

return coords [0];

same w/ y

public void setX (int newX) {

coords [0] = newX;

same w/ y

② Override

public String toString() {

return "x:" + coords [0] + " y:" + coords [1];



Review

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→ Arrays:

array - collect to store data of same type

↳ int, string, ...

↳ reference types

int [] myVals; ⊗ array not built.

int [] myVals = new int [100];

access it by name of array,

int [][] → 2 dim. Array

enhanced for-loop

ex: String studentNames = new String [10];

```
for (String name : studentNames)
    System.out.println(name);
```

array initializer expression

int [] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};

→ Object:

↳ instance of an new data type that you define

class - blueprint for objects

act of building an object is instantiation

State - all values of instance variables @ any moment.

· label instance variables private b/c of encapsulation

· encapsulation

↳ principle of least privilege

public method

↳ called outside class

objects state change are mutable

" " don't change are immutable

→ final-value cannot be change

→ don't provide setter methods

2 methods of same name = overloaded method

this. is "me"

Dog fifi = new Dog ("fifi");

" butch = " " ("butch");

" spike = fifi;

fifi == butch

butch == spike

spike == fifi

T	F
	✓
	✓
✓	

→ Inheritance:

class is composed of other classes

composition → has-a relationship

is-a relationship

Scottish Terrier extends terrier

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ex: private in Dog

call in terrier

label it protected

class can extend only one class

↳ single inheritance

Dog Jack = x;



you can put subtypes of dog

↑ upcasting is safe

↓ downcasting " dangerous

label method so it can't be overridden

" class " " " " extended

↳ can't build subtypes of it

