

Object-Oriented Programming in Java

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Object-Oriented Programming

- Who knows what it is???
- Who has already used it???
- Who can cite its core principles???
- Who can cite a few languages using it???

Programming Paradigms¹- Why ?

- Why do we need paradigms?
- Complex System \Rightarrow “Divide and Conquer”
- **Partitioning** the problem \Rightarrow simpler discrete pieces
- Create **interfaces & interactions** between these pieces

¹Thought patterns/« façons de voir le monde ».

Programming Paradigms¹- How ?

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 - *SQL, Prolog*

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 - **Procedural**
 - *C, Pascal, Python, Lisp...*
 - **Functional**
 - *Caml, Haskell, Erlang, (Java)...*
 - **Object-Oriented**
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- **Event-Driven**
 - *Javascript, VisualBasic...*

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- **Event-Driven**
 - *Javascript, VisualBasic...*
- **Reactive** (streams)
 - *(Java)...*

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Objects & Classes



Objects & Classes

- Cars of different types



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- Clients



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- Employees (authorizations?)



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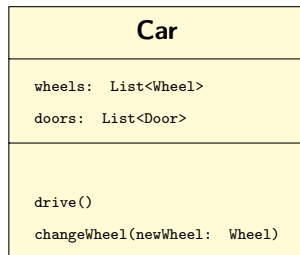
World = Set of typed objects

Objects & Classes

- **Classes** = Object *types/models*

- Attributes (or Fields)
= **Structure**

- Methods ("functions")
= **Behaviour**



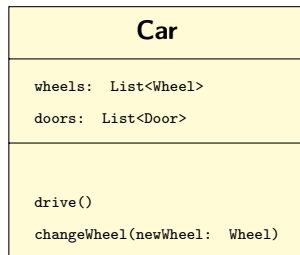
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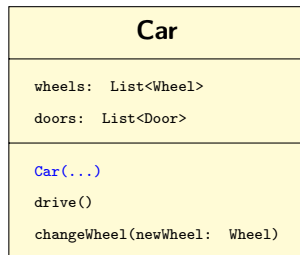
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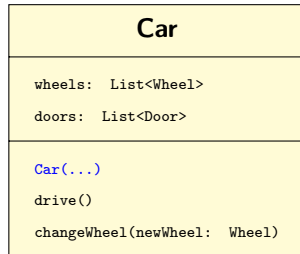
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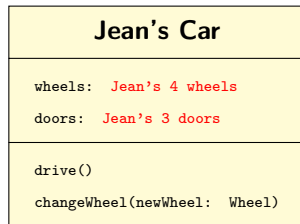
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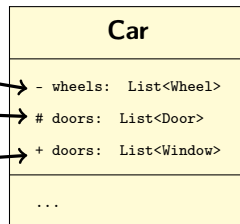


- **Objects** = *valued instances*



Visibility & Encapsulation

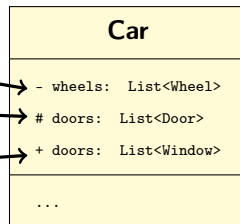
- - = **private**
 - same class
- # = **protected**
 - same class, same package, derived
- + = **public**
 - everybody



²cf. Wikipedia.

Visibility & Encapsulation

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- **Good practice** (SOLID, KISS, YAGNI, GRASP...)²
 - **private** for all Attributes
 - public/protected **Accessors** (getXXX()/setXXX())
 - E.g.: only a public String getName()
⇒ nobody can change the "name" attribute

²cf. Wikipedia.

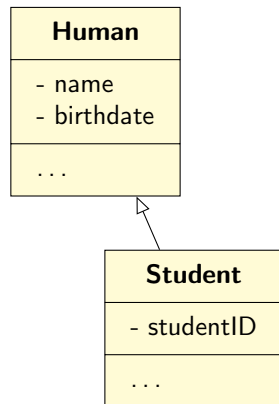
Inheritance & Polymorphism

- Code Re-Use

- Objects of a class also belong to a *more general* class
- Subclass: **all members** of mother class + **own members**
- Translation of « **to be** »
(« all Students are Humans »)

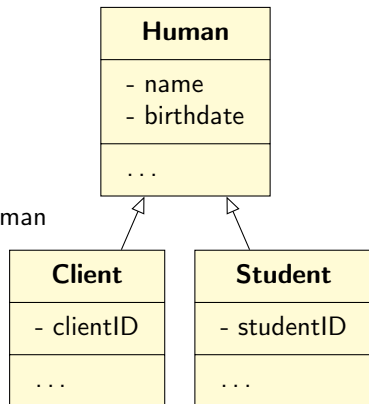
- Example and vocabulary:

- Human **generalizes** Student
- Student **specializes** Human
- Student **derives/inherits** from Human
- Student is **subclass** of Human



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- Example and vocabulary:
 - Human **generalizes** Student
 - Student **specializes** Human
 - Student **derives/inherits** from Human
 - Student is **subclass** of Human
- Poly[multiple]-morphism[forms]
 - an object/instance can be **both** Student **AND** Client



Over-Loading & Over-Writing/Over-Riding

● Over-Writing/Riding



```
1      public class Human {
2          public void setName(String fullName) { // same prototype
3              ...
4          }
5      }
6      ...
7      public class Student %\textbf{extends} Human {
8          public void setName(String firstName) { // same prototype
9              ...                               // specific body
10         }
11     }
```

● Over-Loading



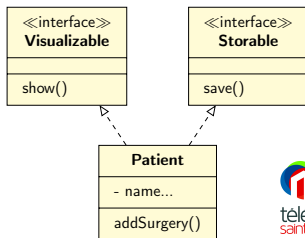
```
1      public void setName(String fullName) // prototypes are different
2          ...
3      }
4      public void setName(String firstName, String firstName) { // "HEAVIER"
5          ...
6      }
```

³prototype/signature = name + arguments & types (return).

Interfaces & Abstract Classes

- **Interfaces**

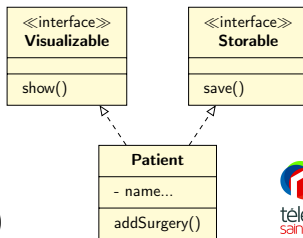
- Interfaces define standard signatures for methods
 - **only methods *signatures*, no attribute**
 - C++ equivalent: pure virtual classes
- Usage: « contracts »
 - Classes that implement an interface « ensure » they conform to its methods declarations
- A lot of interfaces are defined in java libraries
Collection, Serializable, Component...
- Multiple implementation \Rightarrow **OK**



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- **Abstract classes**

- Can have attributes
- Methods can be implemented
- Multiple inheritance \Rightarrow **KO** (in Java)