



# **Software Development**

## ***Introducing OOP & Java***

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# Overview

- Software engineering: Object-oriented programming (90's)
  - level of abstraction
- Agile development: iterative & incremental
- Java: the language
  - the JVM
- Short history of Java
- Java 5: Tiger
- Some "special" language features
  - Documentation in Java
  - Exception handling
  - Implicit pointers
  - Class Object
    - Cloning objects, ...



***Object-oriented Software  
development***

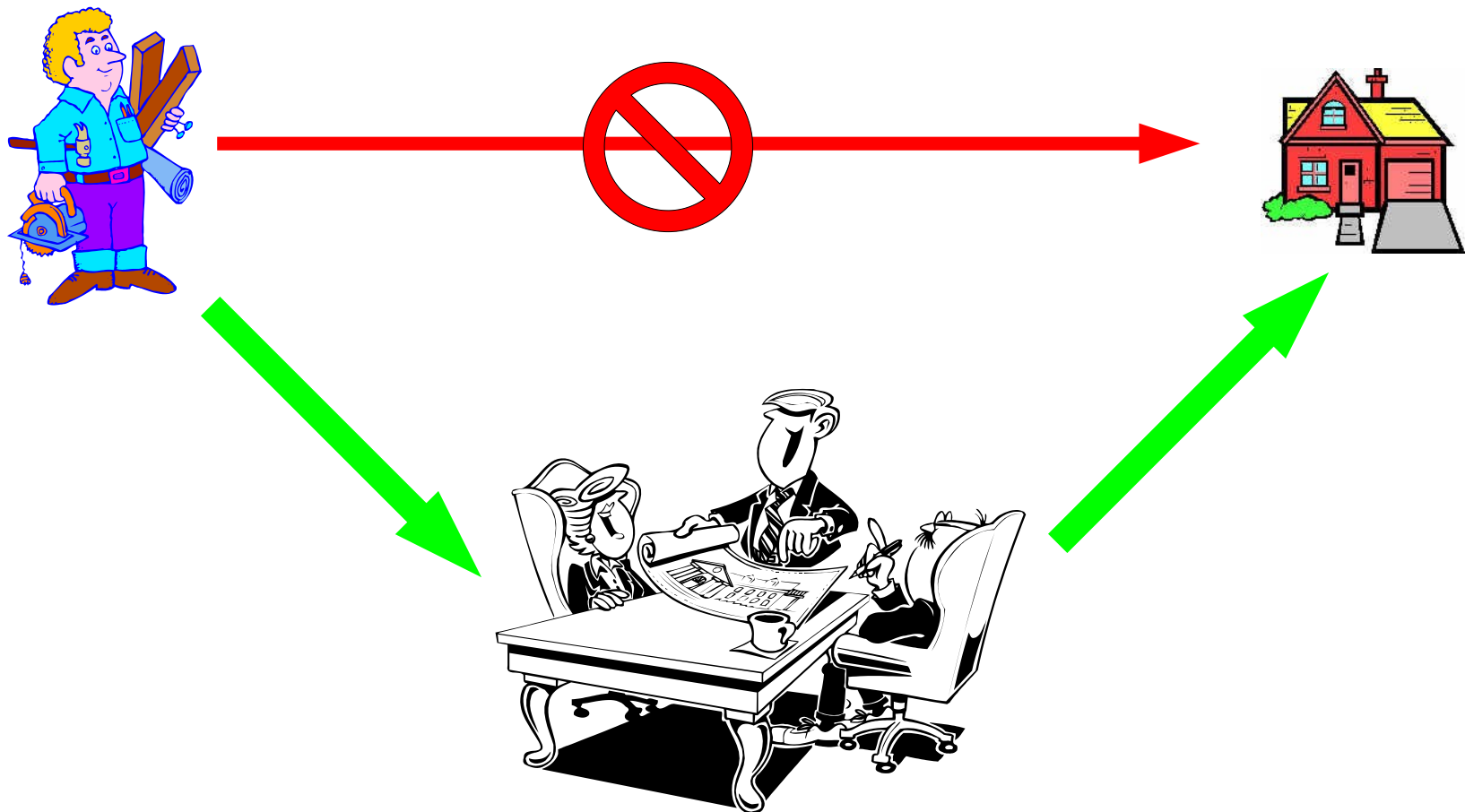
**is**

***The key to modern Software  
engineering...***



# Software engineering

- Software engineering is a "natural" thing to do





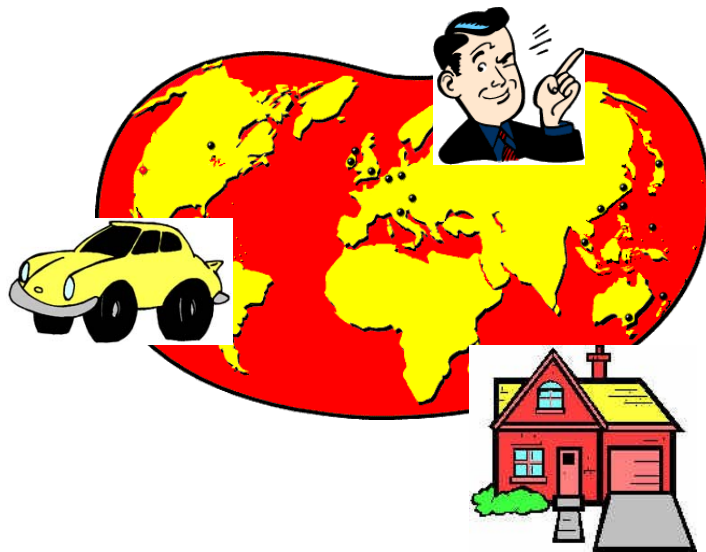
# Structured programming

**'70: "Good Programming"**

= Structured Programming  
+ language support (Pascal, C, ...)

Real world

Software == procedural



Semantic gap



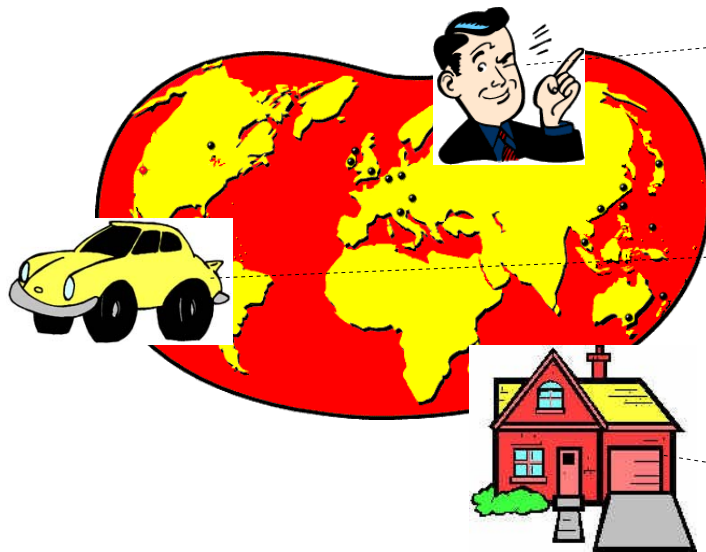


# Object-oriented programming

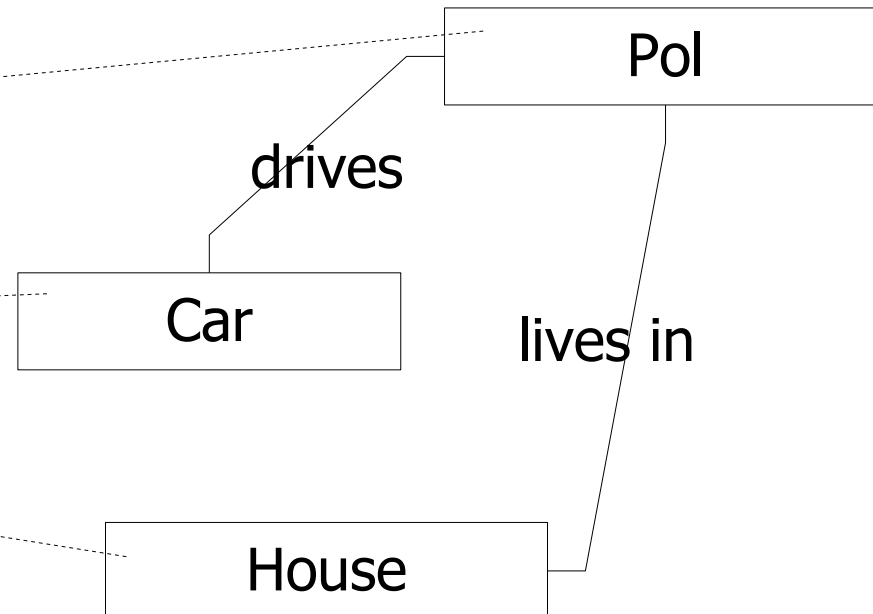
'90: "Good Programming"

== Object-oriented Programming  
+ language support (Smalltalk,  
C++, Java, ...)

Real world



Software == OO





# Benefits of object-oriented programming

- Better modelling of the real (complex!) world

Requirements == Analysis == Implementation  
(no semantic gap any more)

- Less and easier maintenance
- Higher level of abstraction
  - less sensitive to changes
    - Separation of concerns, information hiding
  - “locality of change”
- Quality control for software
- Reusable code (long term)
  - Writing generic code is difficult
- Delay of implementation details
  - Objects can be changed easily
- Fast release cycle



# Biggest challenge

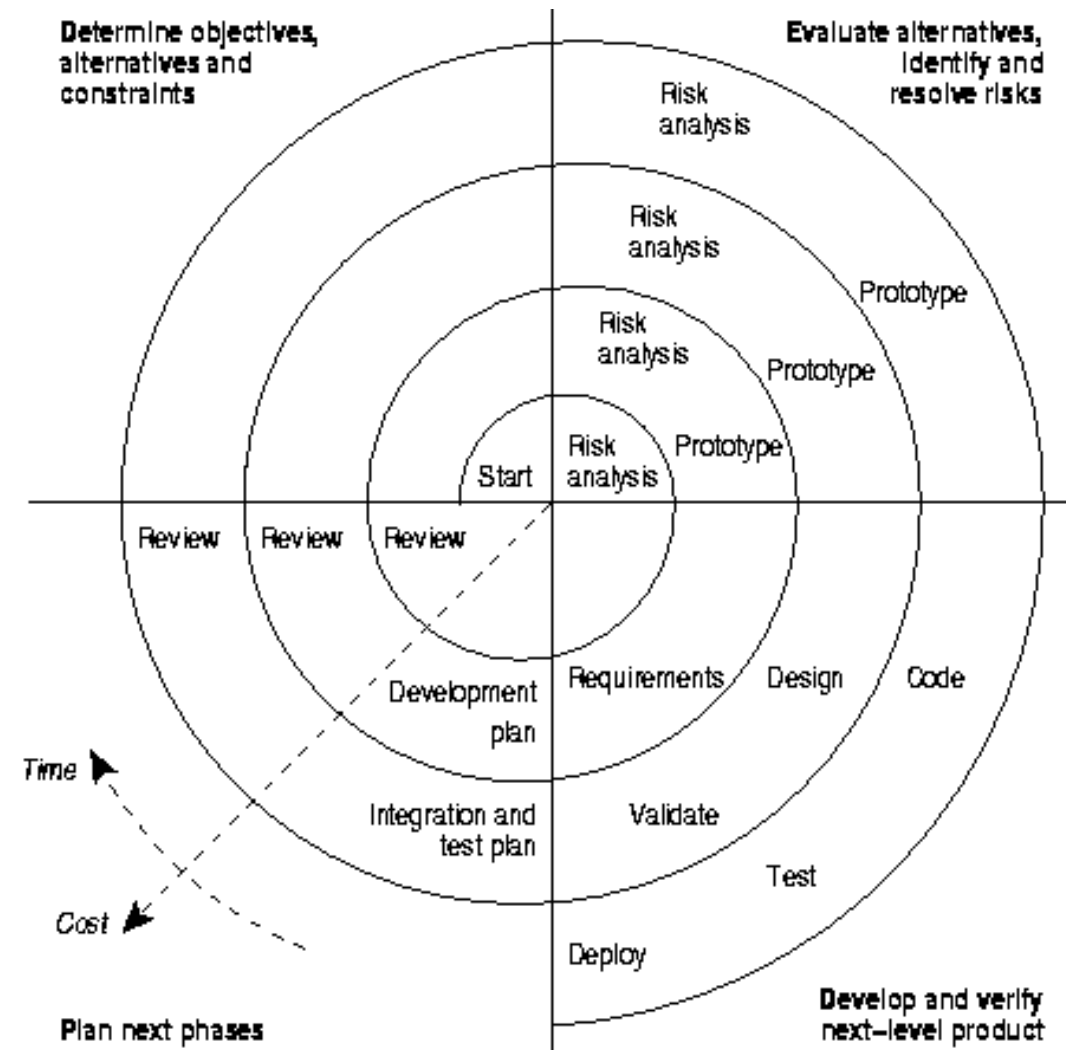
*"Let's find classes"*





# Agile development process

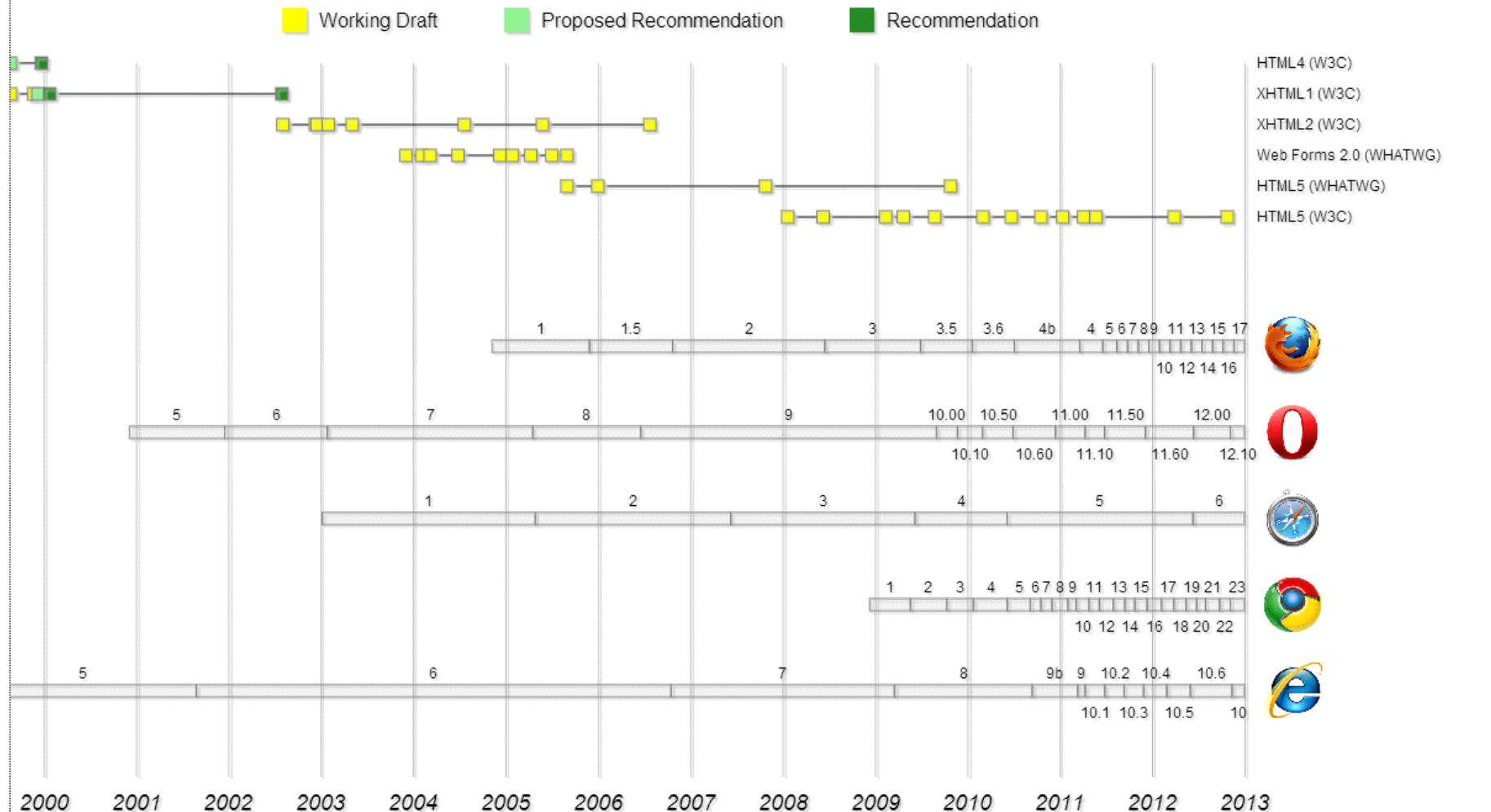
- Iterative
- Incremental
- Example:
  - Spiral Model
- System evolves toward final form
  - changes inspired by user feedback on prototypes





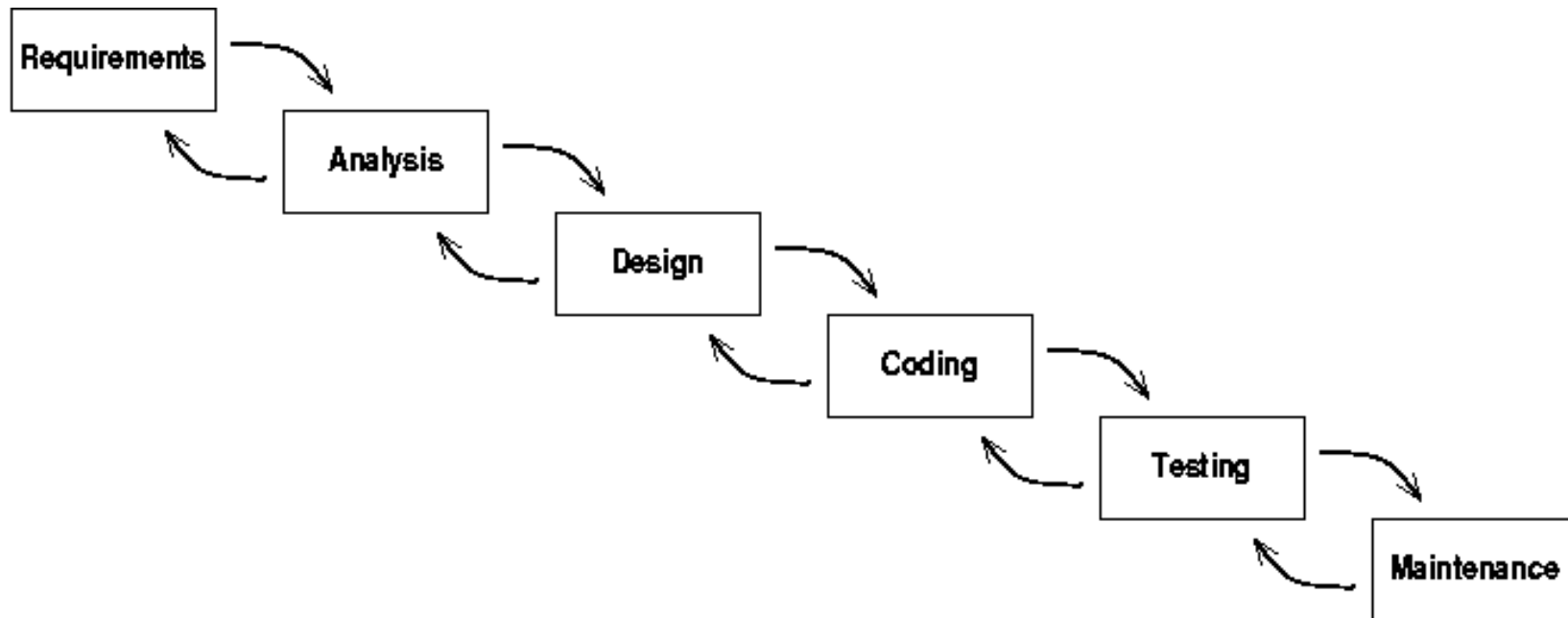
# Shorter time to market...

## Timeline of specifications & browser releases





# Waterfall model





# Java: the language

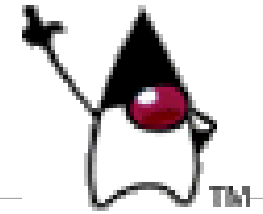


# Bruce Eckel about Java 5

[ ...but J2SE5 (clearly driven by the features in C# 2.0) has leapt forward far enough that you suddenly wake up and say "hey, this isn't a 'simple' language anymore!" (Many will argue that it never was).]



# What is Java?



20 years of Java!

JDK 1.0.2

programming language

Sun/ORACLE



familiar (to C++)

oak

Write Once, Run Everywhere™

Tiger (J2SE 5.0)

Indonesia

classes & objects

packages

Train once, write anywhere!

byte code

interpreted

virtual machine

interface

exception handling

Duke



James Gosling  
the "father" of Java

rich built in class library

applet

application

networks



servlet

server programming

no operator overloading

distributed

dynamic binding

simple

distributed application



single inheritance

unicode

performance

JSP & tag libraries

multi threaded

JavaBeans

javadoc

portable

New language features

Microsoft

no pointers

secure

automatic garbage collector

implicit pointers to objects

robust

12 000 000 developers

coffee

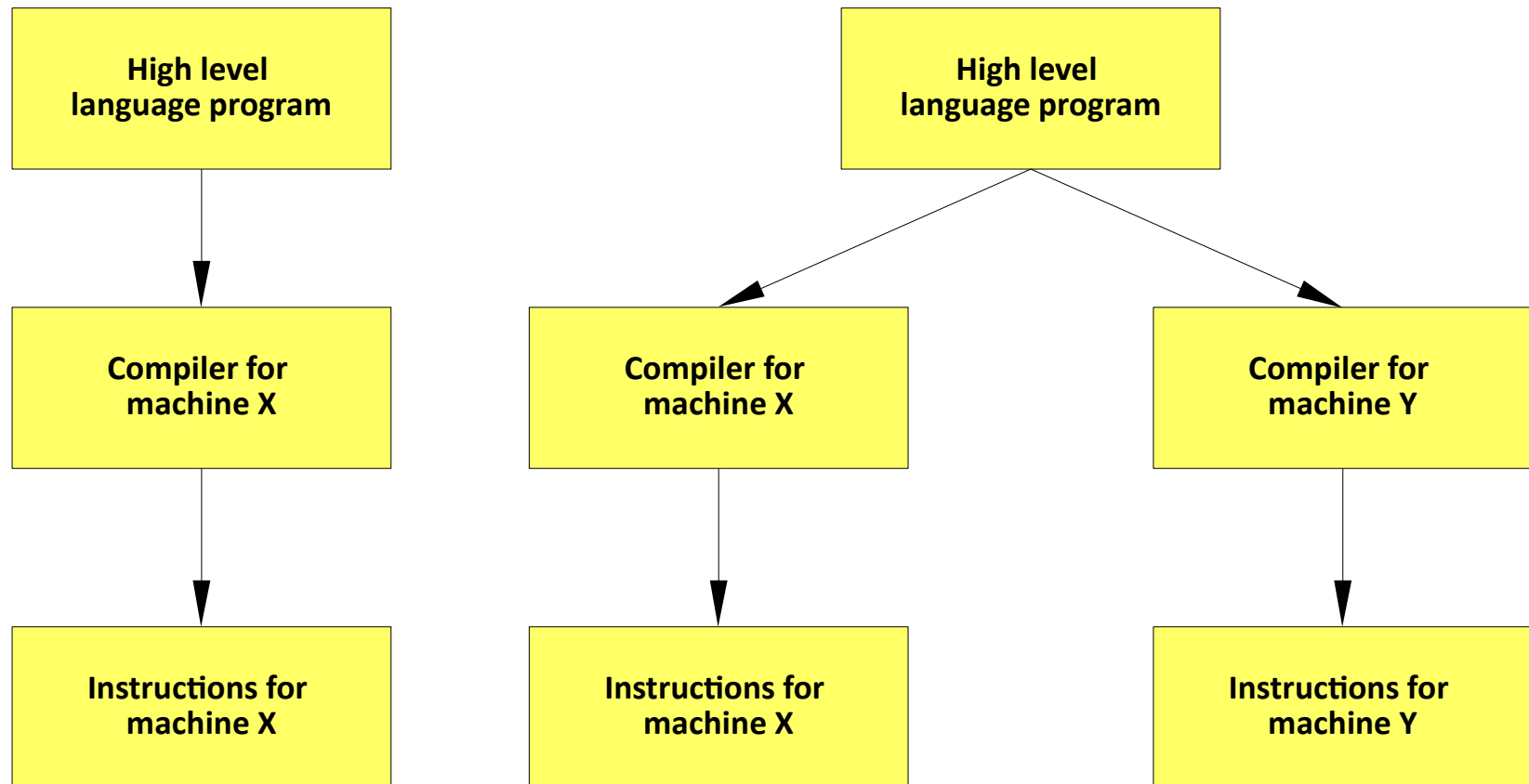
C++---++

lambda expressions

Java SE 6 - Java SE 7 – Java 8 – Java 9 – Java 10 – Java 11 – 12 – 13 – 14 – ...

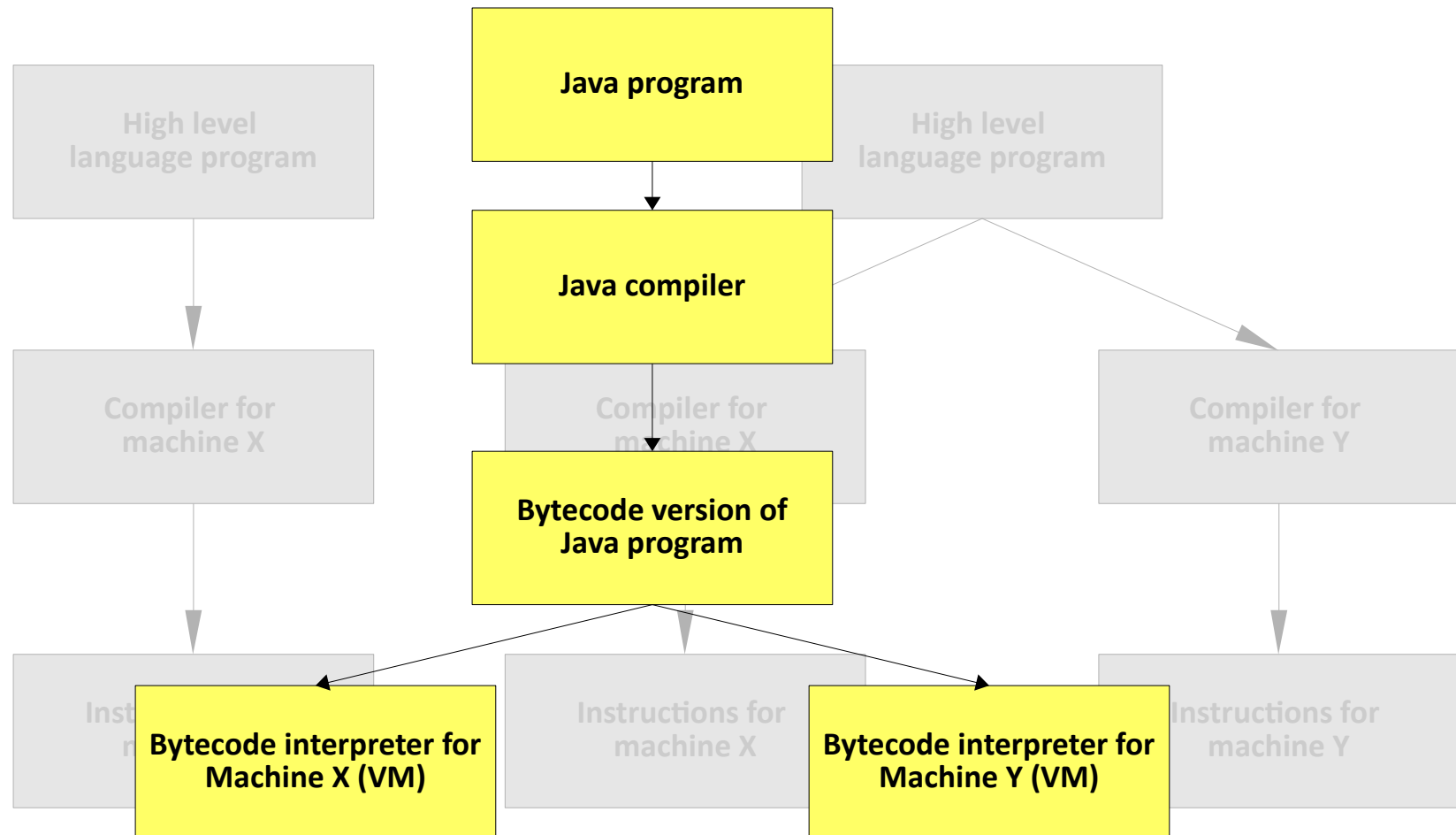


# "classical" programming language





# Java and the JVM

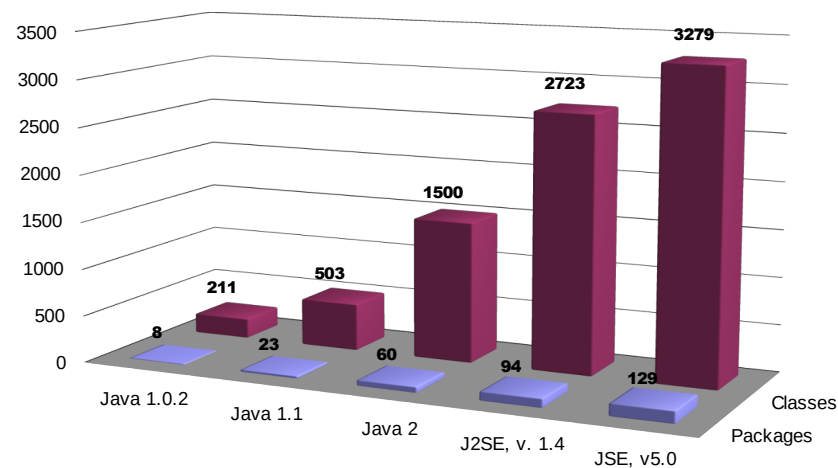






# Short history (1)

- 23 May 1995: Java launched
- 9 December 1996: JDK 1.1
  - JavaSoft releases the Java Developer's Kit (JDK) 1.1, which includes new versions of the Java Virtual Machine, Java class libraries, and development tools. The JDK 1.1 also adds several other features in high demand among developers, including JDBC for database connectivity, RMI, ...
- December 1998: Java 2
  - Major release with a lot of enhancements: Swing, Java 2D, Drag & Drop, Collections, Audio Enhancements, JDBC Enhancements, Performance Enhancements, ...





# Short history (2)

- 1 October 2004: Java 5, Tiger (next slide)
- 27 January 2010: ORACLE acquires SUN (+ Java)
- 28 July 2011: JDK 7
  - Dynamic languages support
  - Minor changes in try...catch, string in switch statement, generic type definition improvements (<>), ...
- 18 March 2014: JDK 8
  - Lambda expressions, new Date & Time API, ...
- September 2017: JDK 9
  - Project Jigsaw (Java Platform Module System (jlink), JShell, new version-string: \$MAJOR.\$MINOR.\$SECURITY.\$PATCH
- March 2018: JDK 10 (20/03/2018)
  - var, ... (no "big" releases any more, only smaller changes every 6 months)



# Short history (3)

- September 2018: JDK 11 (LTS) (25/09/2018)
  - Http-client, var in Lambda-expression, ...
  - LTS: Long Term support version
- March 2019: JDK 12 (19/03/2019)
  - Internal improvements
  - Switch expression (preview)
- September 2019: JDK 13 (17/09/2019)
  - "hundreds of smaller enhancements and thousands of bug fixes"
  - Text Blocks (preview)



# Short history (4)

- March 2020: JDK 14 (17/03/2020?)
  - Switch expression (no preview any more)
  - Better NullPointerException messages (preview)
  - Enhanced instanceof (preview)
  - Records (preview) (example: see next slide)
- September 2020: JDK 15
  - Text Blocks (multi-line String literal)
  - **Records** (re-preview)(= "data-carrier class")
  - Sealed classes and interfaces (preview)
- March 2021: JDK 16
- September 2021: JDK 17 (LTS)

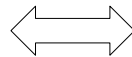
More information: <http://jdk.java.net>



# Records (preview)

- Only keep data
- No custom behaviour, methods
- No "OOP"
  - No inheritance, dynamic binding, ...
  - Getters, setters, toString(), equals(), hashCode() for free

```
public record BankTransaction(LocalDate date,  
    double amount,  
    String description) {}
```



```
public class BankTransaction {  
    private final LocalDate date;  
    private final double amount;  
    private final String description;  
  
    public BankTransaction(final LocalDate date,  
                           final double amount,  
                           final String description) {  
  
        this.date = date;  
        this.amount = amount;  
        this.description = description;  
    }  
  
    public LocalDate date() {  
        return date;  
    }  
  
    public double amount() {  
        return amount;  
    }  
  
    public String description() {  
        return description;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public String toString() {  
        return "BankTransaction{" +  
            "date=" + date +  
            ", amount=" + amount +  
            ", description='" + description + '\'' +  
            '}';  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public boolean equals(Object o) {  
        if (this == o) return true;  
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;  
        BankTransaction that = (BankTransaction) o;  
        return Double.compare(that.amount, amount) == 0 &&  
            date.equals(that.date) &&  
            description.equals(that.description);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public int hashCode() {  
        return Objects.hash(date, amount, description);  
    }  
}
```

Source: <https://blogs.oracle.com/javamagazine>



# Java 5: Tiger

- Significant new language elements
  - Generics (typed collections)  
`List<String>, Map<String, Person>, ...`
  - Enhanced for loop (iteration over collections: foreach)  
`for (Person p: persons) { ... }`
  - Typesafe enums  
("enum" keyword introduced)
  - Autoboxing/unboxing (primitives vs. reference types)  
`new Integer(15) + 5, List<Integer> list; list.add(17);  
// list.add(new Integer(17));`
  - Varargs (methods with a variable number of arguments)
  - ...
- Many enhancements



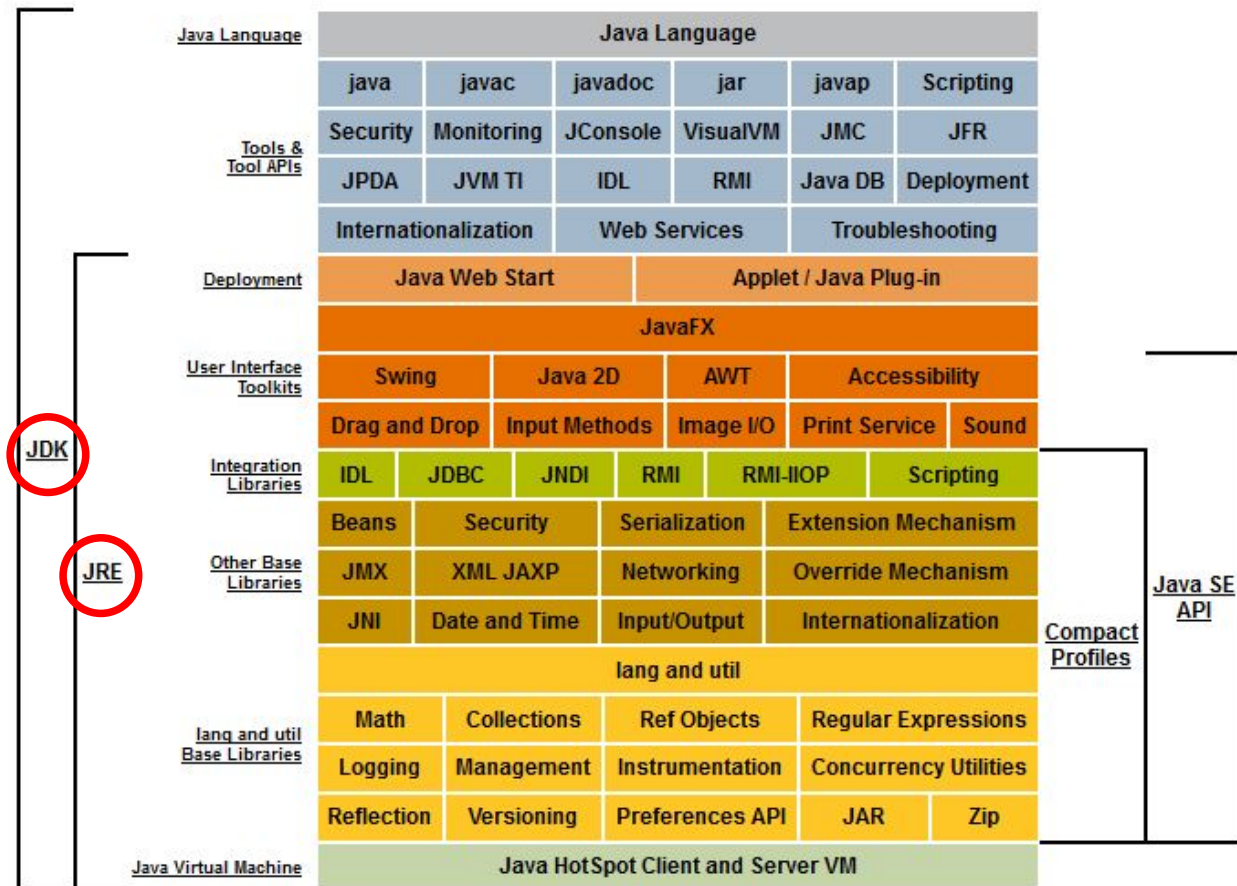
# Java 5 packages

java.awt.event	java.security.spec	javax.naming.directory	javax.swing.filechooser
java.awt.font	java.sql	javax.naming.event	javax.swing.plaf
java.awt.geom	java.text	javax.naming.ldap	javax.swing.plaf.basic
java.awt.im	java.util	javax.naming.spi	javax.swing.plaf.metal
java.awt.im.spi	java.util.concurrent	javax.net	javax.swing.plaf.multi
java.awt.image	java.util.concurrent.atomic	javax.net.ssl	javax.swing.plaf.synth
java.awt.image.renderable	java.util.concurrent.locks	javax.print	javax.swing.table
java.awt.print	java.util.jar	javax.print.attribute	javax.swing.text
java.beans	java.util.logging	javax.print.attribute.standard	javax.swing.text.html
java.beans.beancontext	java.util.prefs	javax.print.event	javax.swing.text.html.parse
java.io	java.util.regex	javax.rmi	javax.swing.text.rtf
java.lang	java.util.zip	javax.rmi.CORBA	javax.swing.tree
java.lang.annotation	javax.accessibility	javax.rmi.ssl	javax.swing.undo
java.lang.instrument	javax.crypto	javax.security.auth	javax.transaction
java.lang.management	javax.crypto.interfaces	javax.security.auth.callback	javax.transaction.xa
java.lang.ref	javax.crypto.spec	javax.security.auth.kerberos	javax.xml
java.lang.reflect	javax.imageio	javax.security.auth.login	javax.xml.datatype
java.math	javax.imageio.event	javax.security.auth.spi	javax.xml.namespace
java.net	javax.imageio.metadata	javax.security.auth.x500	javax.xml.parsers
java.nio	javax.imageio.plugins.bmp	javax.security.cert	javax.xml.transform
java.nio.channels	javax.imageio.plugins.jpeg	javax.security.sasl	javax.xml.transform.dom
java.nio.channels.spi	javax.imageio.spi	javax.sound.midi	javax.xml.transform.sax
java.nio.charset	javax.imageio.stream	javax.sound.midi.spi	javax.xml.transform.stream
java.nio.charset.spi	javax.management	javax.sound.sampled	javax.xml.validation
java.rmi	javax.management.loading	javax.sound.sampled.spi	javax.xml.xpath
java.rmi.activation	javax.management.modelmbean	javax.sql	
java.rmi.dgc	javax.management.monitor	javax.sql.rowset	
java.rmi.registry	javax.management.openmbean	javax.sql.rowset.serial	

**129 packages**



# Java 8 JDK/JRE

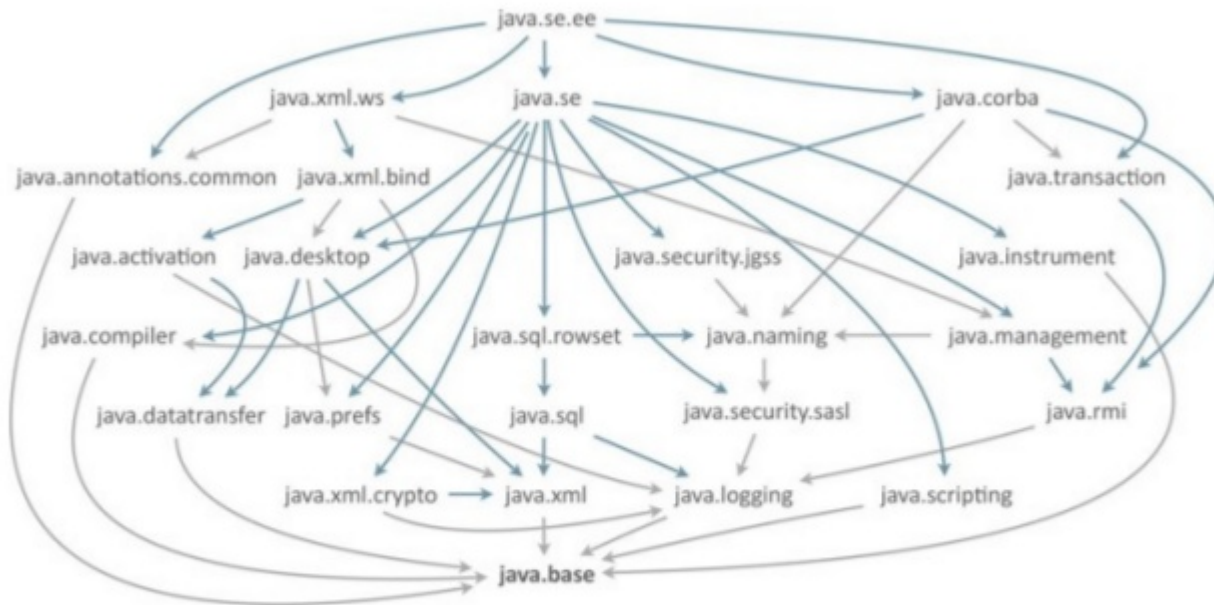






# Java 9: modules

## JDK 9 modules





# Some other new language features

- Java 8: streams & lambda's (see next part)
- Java 10: type inference for local variables with `var` (but Java stays a strongly typed language)

```
Map<String, List<City>> countryToCity = new HashMap<>();  
// ...  
for (Map.Entry<String, List<City>> citiesInCountry :  
        countryToCity.entrySet()) {  
    List<City> cities = citiesInCountry.getValue();  
    // ...  
}  
  
var countryToCity = new HashMap<String, List<City>>();  
// ...  
for (var citiesInCountry : countryToCity.entrySet()) {  
    var cities = citiesInCountry.getValue();  
    // ...  
}
```



# Java vs. other programming languages

- Some links to interesting web-pages (and nice posters) about the history of programming languages

<http://www.levenez.com/lang/>

- And the history of Java

[http://ei.cs.vt.edu/book/chap1/java\\_hist.html](http://ei.cs.vt.edu/book/chap1/java_hist.html)

<http://www.java.com/en/javahistory/>



# Other JVM languages

- Many languages can compile to Java classes
  - JVM is very performant
- Most important languages
  - Kotlin (JetBrains)
    - type inference
    - can cooperate with Java
    - adopted by Google (Android) and Pivotal (Spring 5 framework)
  - Scala
    - statically typed and functional
    - scalable and language
  - Groovy
    - scripting, dynamic types
  - JRuby
    - Java version of Ruby
    - Ruby on Rails (web framework)



# JVM: some opcodes (= byte code)

Stack			Math			Conversions		
87	(0x57)	<i>pop</i>	96	(0x60)	<i>iadd</i>	133	(0x85)	<i>i2l</i>
88	(0x58)	<i>pop2</i>	97	(0x61)	<i>ladd</i>	134	(0x86)	<i>i2f</i>
89	(0x59)	<i>dup</i>	98	(0x62)	<i>fadd</i>	135	(0x87)	<i>i2d</i>
90	(0x5a)	<i>dup_x1</i>	99	(0x63)	<i>dadd</i>	136	(0x88)	<i>l2i</i>
91	(0x5b)	<i>dup_x2</i>	100	(0x64)	<i>isub</i>	137	(0x89)	<i>l2f</i>
92	(0x5c)	<i>dup2</i>	101	(0x65)	<i>lsub</i>	138	(0x8a)	<i>l2d</i>
93	(0x5d)	<i>dup2_x1</i>	102	(0x66)	<i>fsub</i>	139	(0x8b)	<i>f2i</i>
94	(0x5e)	<i>dup2_x2</i>	103	(0x67)	<i>dsub</i>	140	(0x8c)	<i>f2l</i>
95	(0x5f)	<i>swap</i>	104	(0x68)	<i>imul</i>	141	(0x8d)	<i>f2d</i>
			105	(0x69)	<i>lmul</i>	142	(0x8e)	<i>d2i</i>



# Java: some typical language features

Javadoc, Exceptions, Run-time stack vs.  
Garbage collected heap, implicit pointers to  
objects, class Object, cloning objects: deep and  
shallow copy

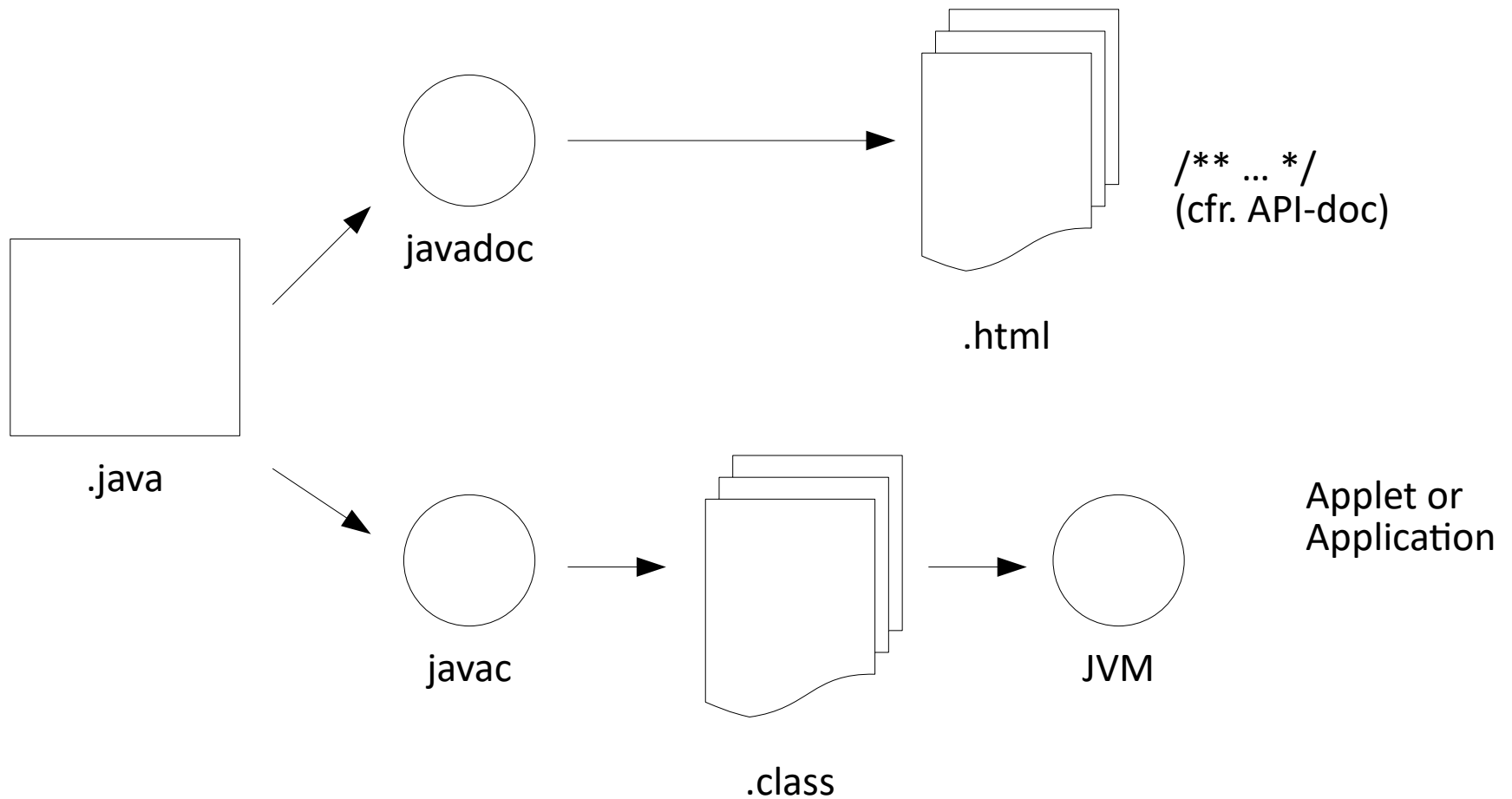


# Some language features

- “C”-syntax?!
- Conditional and/or: `&&` and `||`
- Ternary operator
  - `int absValue = (a < 0) ? -a : a;`
- Widening vs. Narrowing (explicit cast needed!)
  - `int i = 13;`
  - `byte b = (byte) i; // byte b = i gives error`
- Javadoc (next slide)
- Exception handling: `throw/ try ... catch` (next slide)
- Primitive type vs. Reference type (next slide)
  - Run-time stack vs. Garbage-collected heap



# Built-in documentation with javadoc







# Some javadocs tags

- `@author`
- `@param`
- `@return`
- `@throws`
- `@exception`
- `@since (library)`
- `@deprecated (library)`
- ...

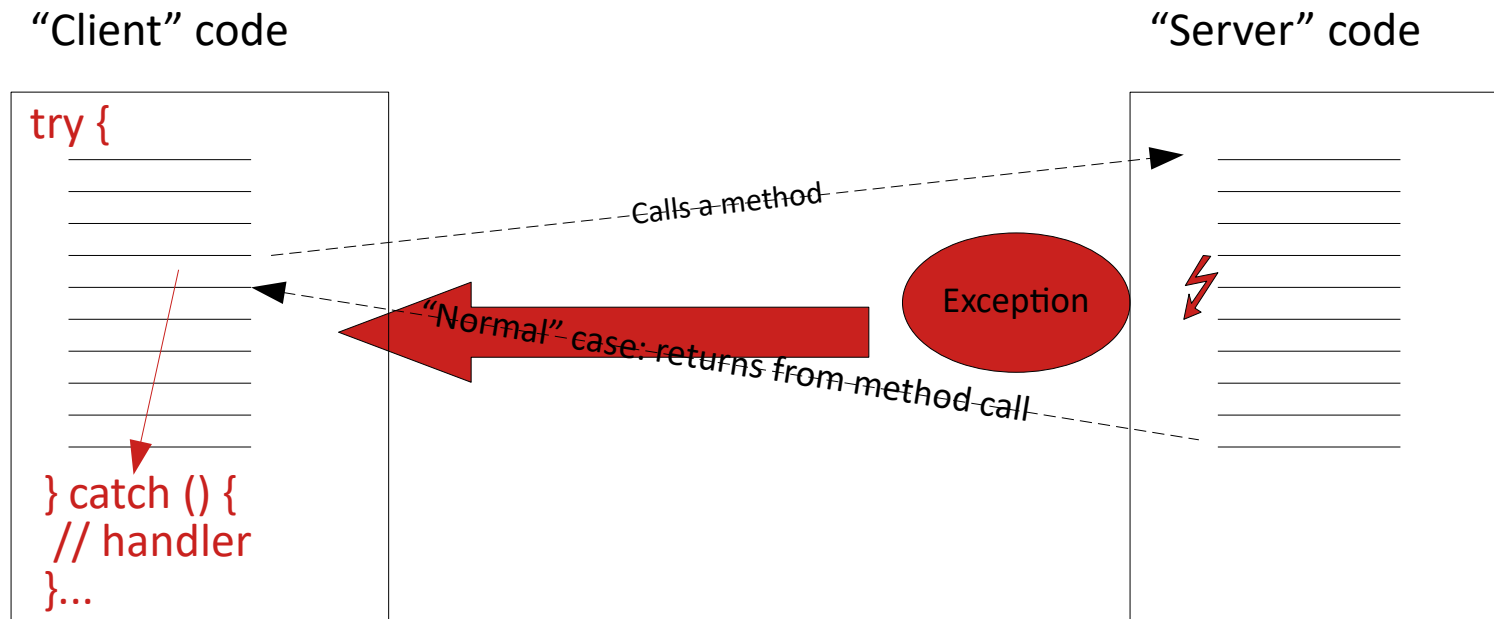


# Three levels of documentation

- End-user documentation
  - How can I use the program?
  - On-line help, f.i. html-based
- Integrator documentation
  - How can I use this class, this package?
  - Documentation of the *public* interface of a class
  - Javadoc comments & html-pages: `/** . . . . *`
- Implementator documentation
  - How does this method do the job?
  - Documentation of the internals, *private* part, of a class
  - Well known comments: `//` and `/* . . . . */`



# Exception handling





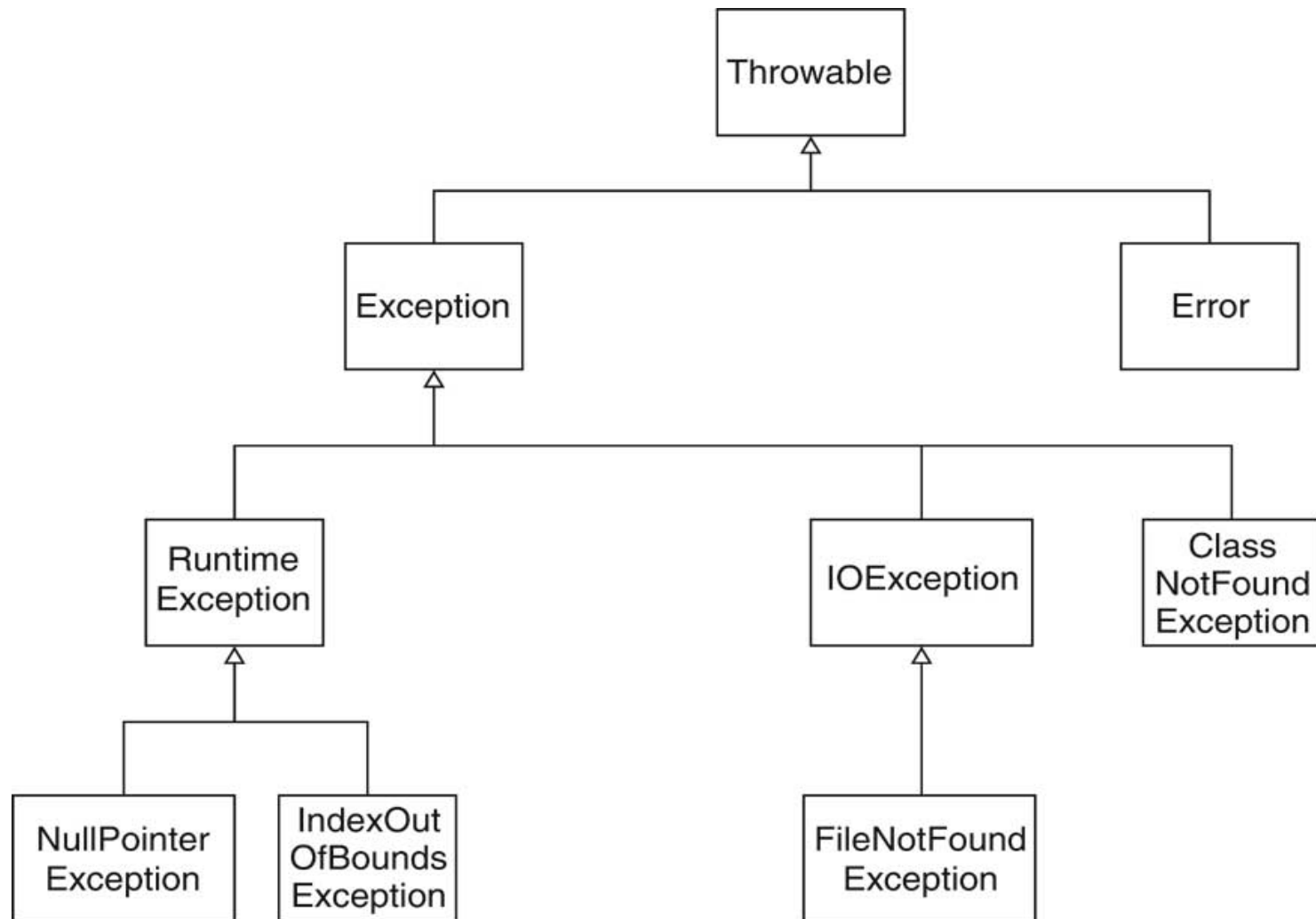
# Exception handling

- Checked vs. Unchecked Exceptions
  - Unchecked: programming error
    - Inherits from RuntimeException
    - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ArithmeticException (f.i. “divide by zero”), ...
  - Checked exceptions: external problem
    - Does not inherit from RuntimeException
    - Should be declared in method throws declaration or handled in a try-catch
    - ClassNotFoundException, IOException, ConnectException, SQLException, ...

**try....catch....finally** statement



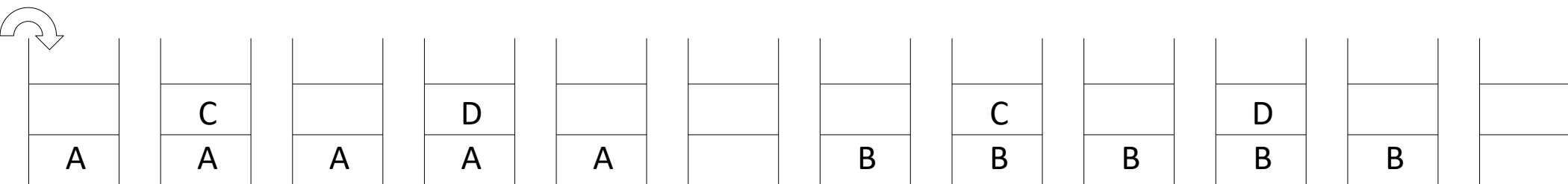
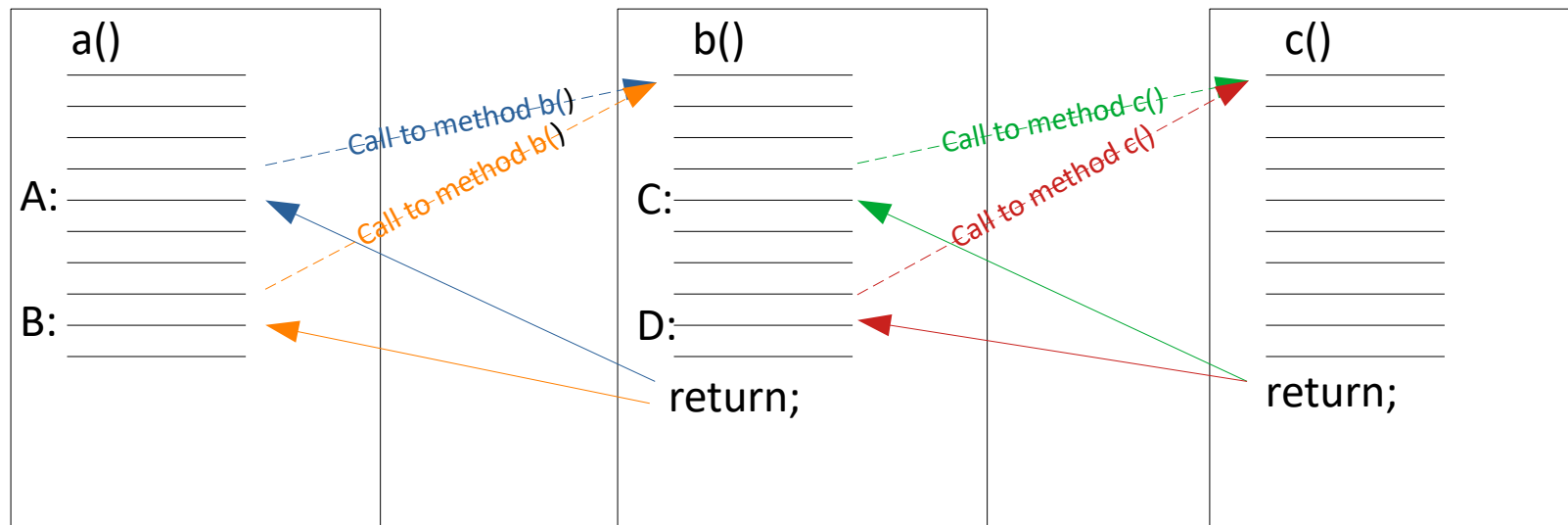
# Exception hierarchy





# (Nested) method calls

- What happens during (nested) method calls?

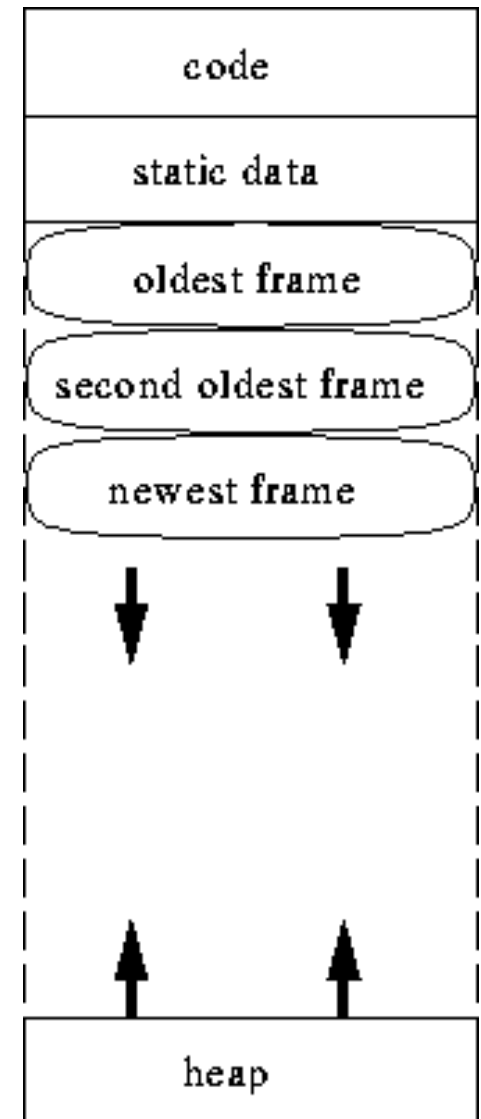


(Stack = LIFO)



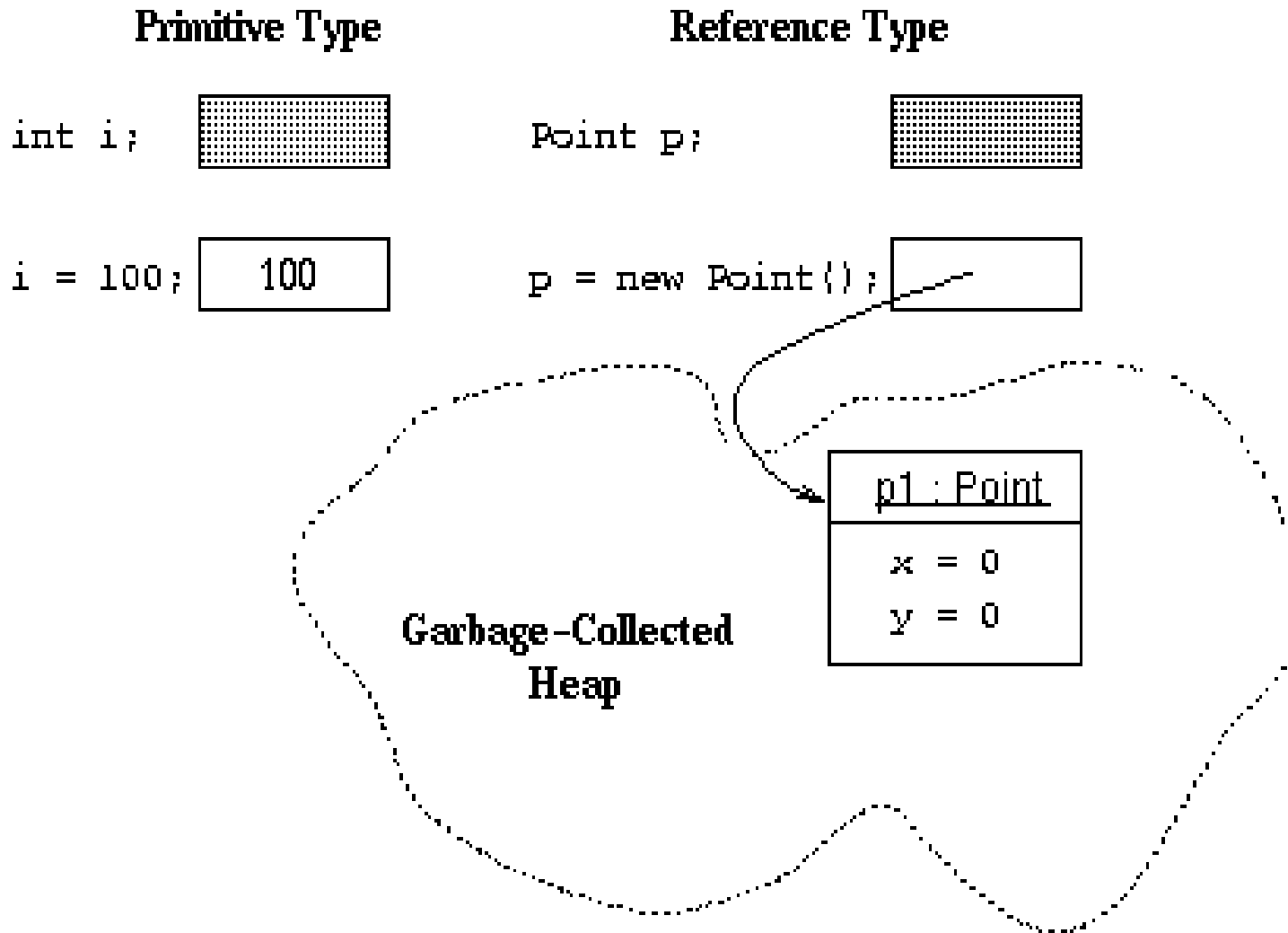
# run-time stack vs. heap

- call stack, control stack, execution stack, run-time stack
- keeps information for a method call (activation record)
  - “current” frame in a thread
  - local variables, operand stack, reference to run-time constant pool (dynamic linking)
- stack trace in Java
- “Stack overflow” or “Stack overruns heap”





# Reference type and garbage collection







# Be aware of the implicit pointers!

- Garbage collection: automatic
- Identity copy (next slide)
  - "dangerous" side effects?
- Cloning
  - shallow vs. deep copy (next slide)
- identity/equality check: `==` vs. `equals()`
  - String objects?
- Objects as parameter
  - call-by-value becomes call-by-reference
- Substitutability and dynamic binding
  - Downcast possible (no information is lost)



# class Object

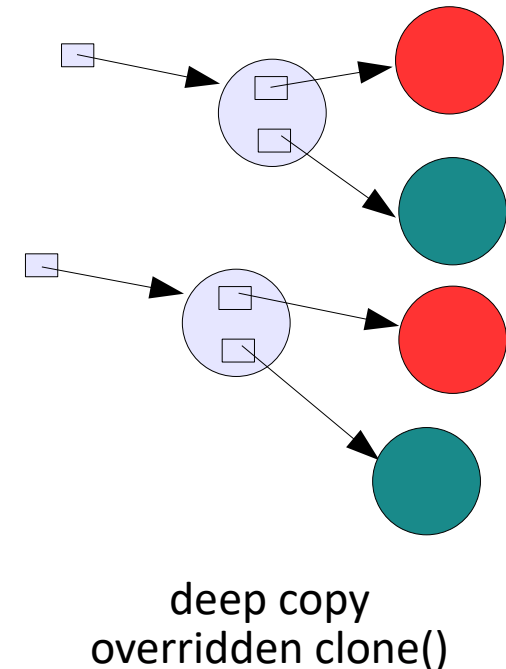
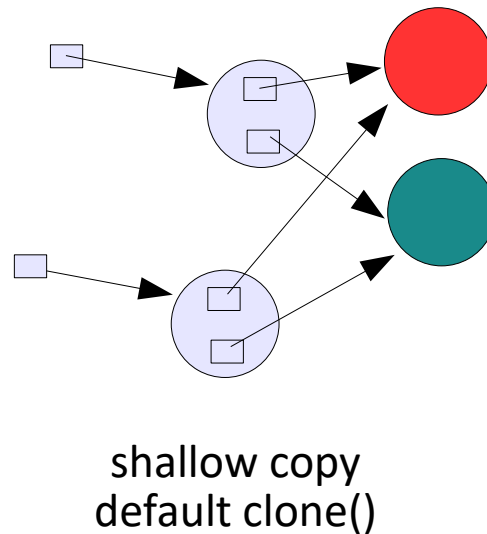
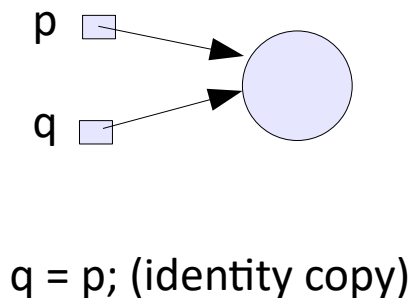
- Class Object is the root of the class hierarchy. Every class has Object as a superclass. All objects, including arrays, implement the methods of this class.
- Most important methods
  - `clone()`, `equals(Object obj)`, `getClass()`, `hashCode()`, `toString()`



# Cloning objects

Marker interface

- Assignment is an **identity** copy
- Default: if Cloneable interface : **shallow** copy  
else CloneNotSupportedException
- Override clone() for a **deep** copy





# Edit-Compile-Run-Debug Cycle

