

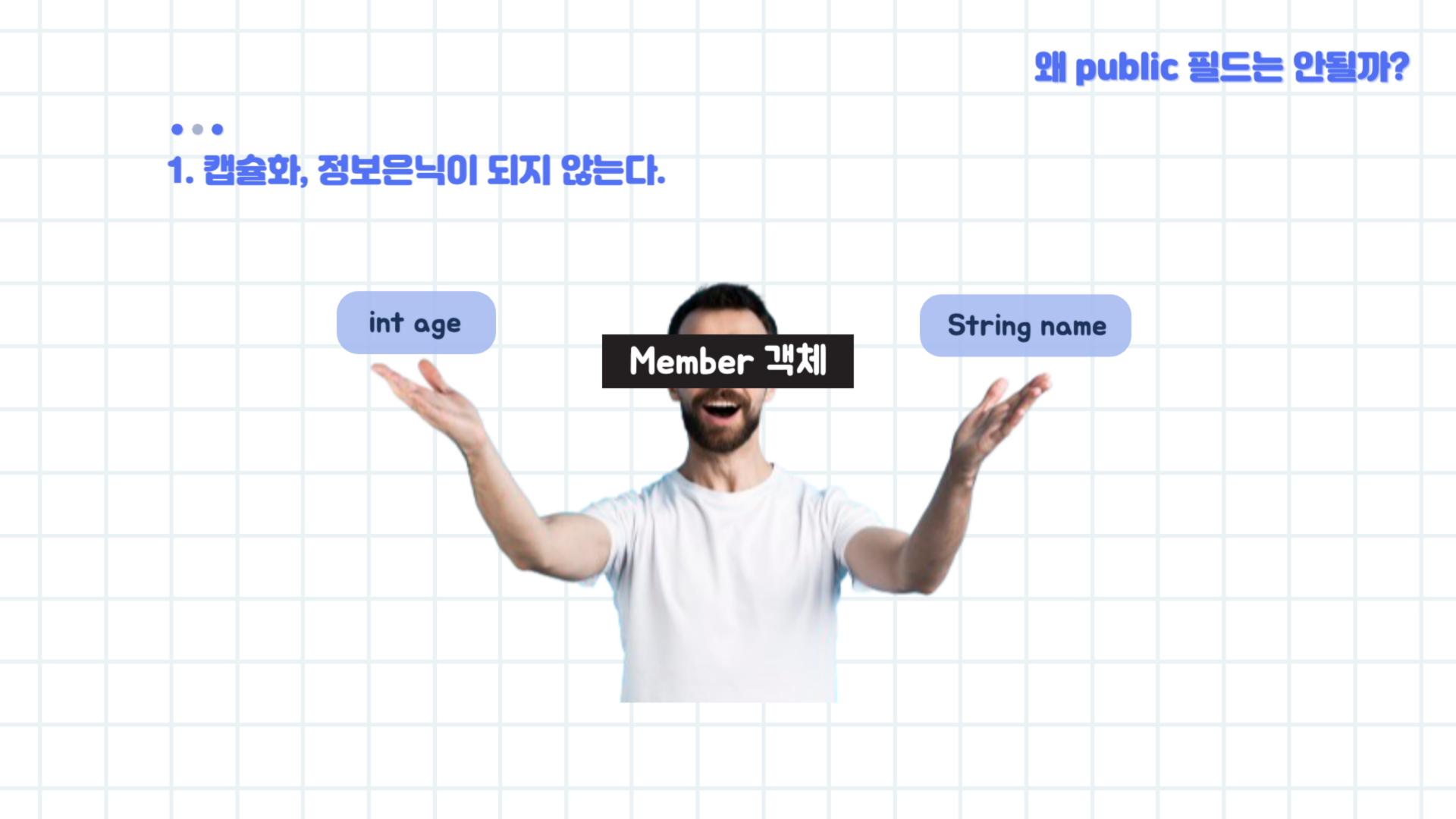
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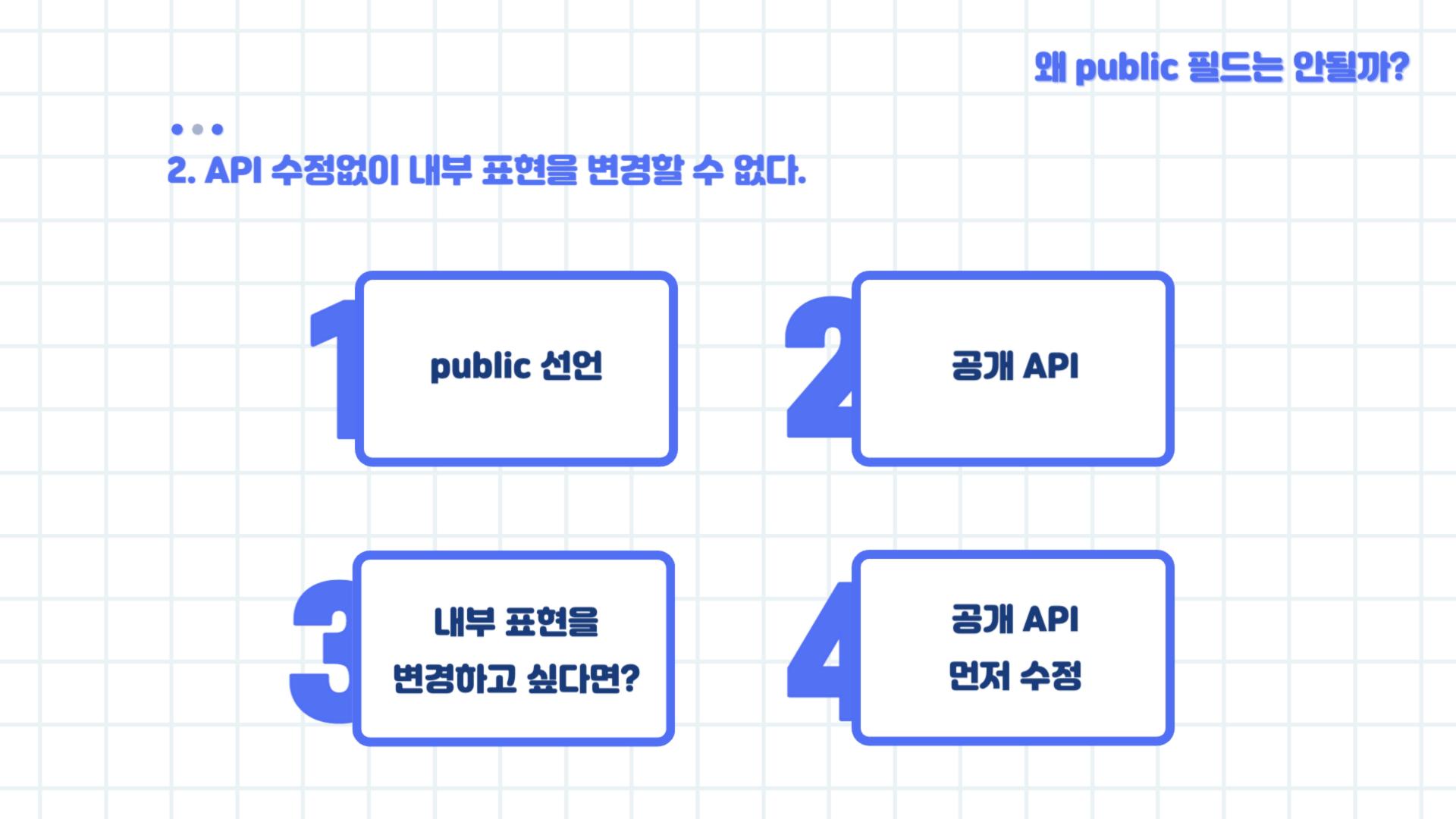
```
package Test1;
                          public class Test1 {
                             public double a;
                             public double b;
다른 package®
                                     ° public 선언
                       *package Test2;
                        public classTest2 {
                           public static void main(String[] args) {
                               Test1 test1 = new Test1(1,2);
                               System.out.println(test1);
                               test1.a = 8;
                               test1.b = 9;
                               System.out.println(test1);
```

```
package Test1;
 public class Test1 {
     public double a;
     public double b;
      . . .
 }
package Test2;
public classTest2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Test1 test1 = new Test1(1,2);
       System.out.println(test1);
       test1.a = 8;
                       변경 시도
       test1.b = 9;
       System.out.println(test1);
```



Test1 
$$a = 8$$

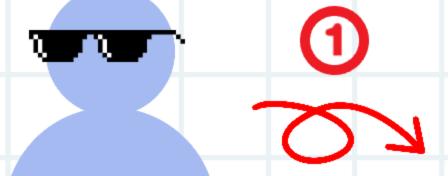






• • •

### 3. 불변을 보장할 수 없다.



### Test 객체







### • • •

### 필드를 노출시킨 예

### [ Dimension ]

```
The width dimension; negative values can be used.

Since: 1.0

See Also: getSize,
setSize

public int width;

The height dimension; negative values can be used.

Since: 1.0

See Also: getSize,
public int height;
```

### [Point]

```
public class Point extends Point2D implements java.io.Serializable {
    The X coordinate of this Point. If no X coordinate is set it will default to 0.
    Since: 1.0
    See Also: getLocation(),
        move(int, int)

public int x;

The Y coordinate of this Point. If no Y coordinate is set it will default to 0.
    Since: 1.0
    See Also: getLocation(),
        move(int, int)

public int y;
```

### • • •

### Dimension 클래스의 문제점

```
* Gets the size of this {@code Dimension} object.

* This method is included for completeness, to parallel the

* {@code getSize} method defined by {@code Component}.

*

* @return the size of this dimension, a new instance of

* {@code Dimension} with the same width and height

* @see java.awt.Dimension#setSize

* @see java.awt.Component#getSize

* @since 1.1

*/

@Transient

public Dimension getSize() { return new Dimension(width, height); }
```

- width 와 height는 가변이다.
- 가변을 대비해 방어적 복사를 하여 반환해주고 있다.



성능 저하 유발

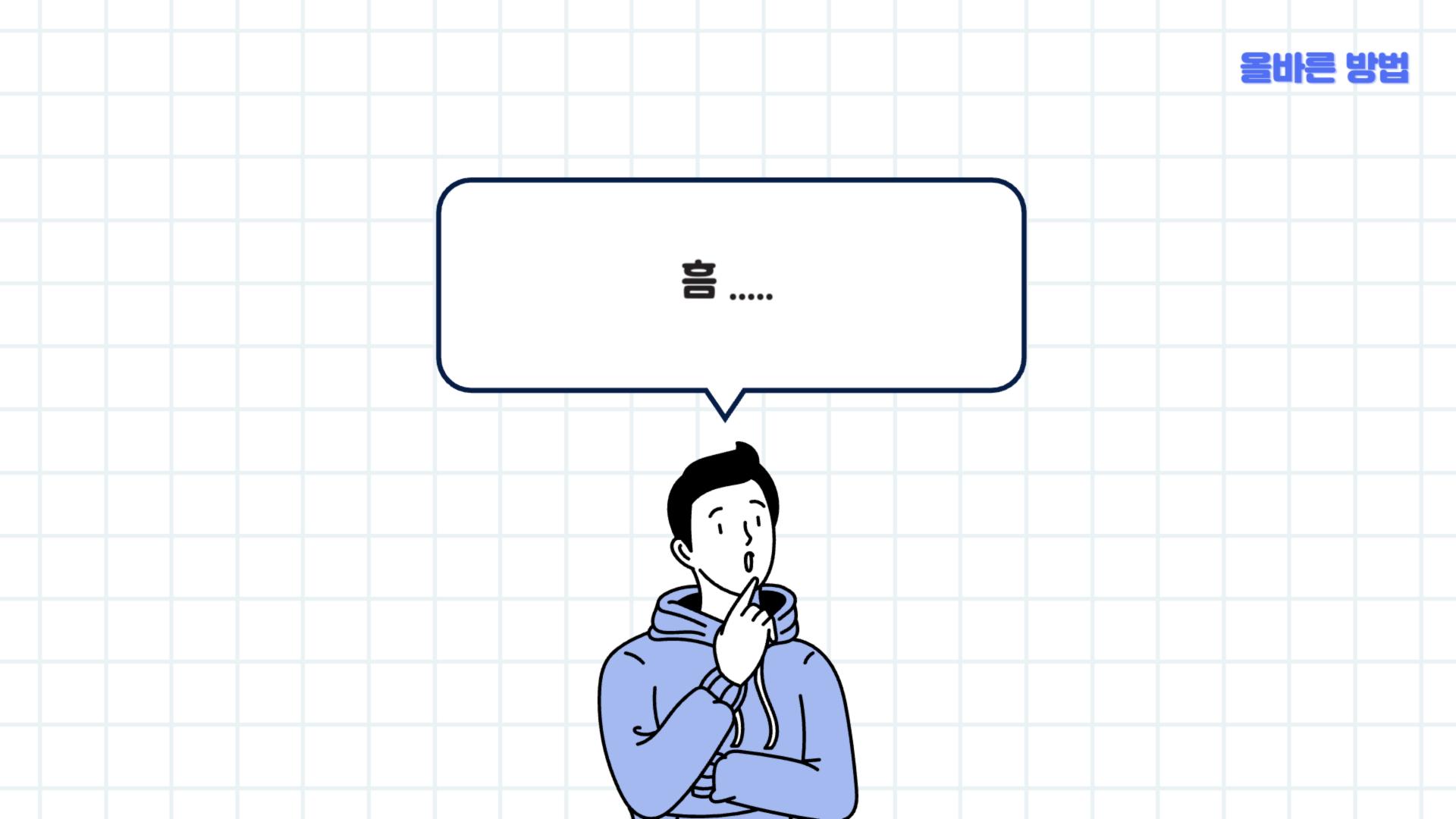
# "올바른 컴포넌트 설계"와 멀어진다.

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### 올바른 방법

### 접근 메서드를 제공하자.

```
public class Test2 {
              private double a;
private °-
                   private double b;
                    public double getA() _{
                        return a;
                                                      접근 메서드
                    public void setA(double a)
                        this.a = a;
                    public double getB() {
                        return b;
                    public void setB(double b) {
                       this.b = b;
```



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● 올바른 방법 ○ 접근자, 수정자가 필요한 이유
<u> </u>
• 질문 2

```
접근자, 수정자가 필요한 이유
수정자 ( Set )
   [Person]
    public class Person {
        public int age;
                   [Main]
                    public static void main(String[] args) {
                       Person person = new Person(20);
                       person.age = 10000;
```

# 수정자 ( Set )

```
class Person{
    private int age;

public void setAge(int age) {
        if (age > 0 && age<120 )
            this.age = age;
        }else{
            System.out.println("올바르지 않은 값입니다.");
            this.age=0;
        }
    }
}
```

## 값을 대입 전 전처리 가능 이전보다 더 객체지향적인 설계

### ... 접근자 ( Get )

```
class Person{
   public int age;
   public int name;

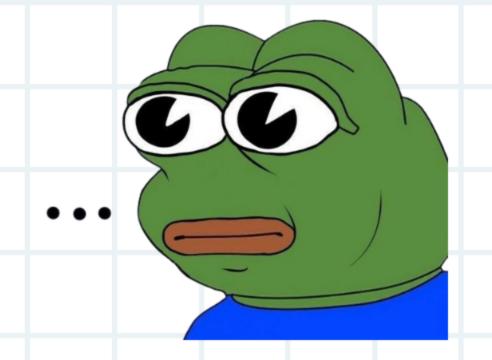
  public String hobby;
   public int grade;
   public String school;
   public int schoolId;
   public String phoneNumber;
   public int gender;
   public int password;
   ...
}
```

age, name만 필요한데...

# 접근자 ( Get )

. . .

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   final Person person = new Person();
   person.
       age
                                                                   int
       gender
                                                                   int
       grade
                                                                   int
       name name
                                                                   int
       hobby
                                                                String
       password
                                                                   int
       phoneNumber
                                                                String
       school •
                                                                String
       schoolId
                                                                   int
```



# 접근자 ( Get )

```
Class Person{
private int age;
private int name;

private string hobby;
private int grade;
private string school;
...

public int getAge() - {
    return age;
}

public int getName() - {
    return name;
}
```

### 불필요한 노출을 제한할 수 있다. (정보 은닉)

# 객체지향적인 설계 정보은닉 및 캡슐화

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### public으로 선언해도 되는 경우

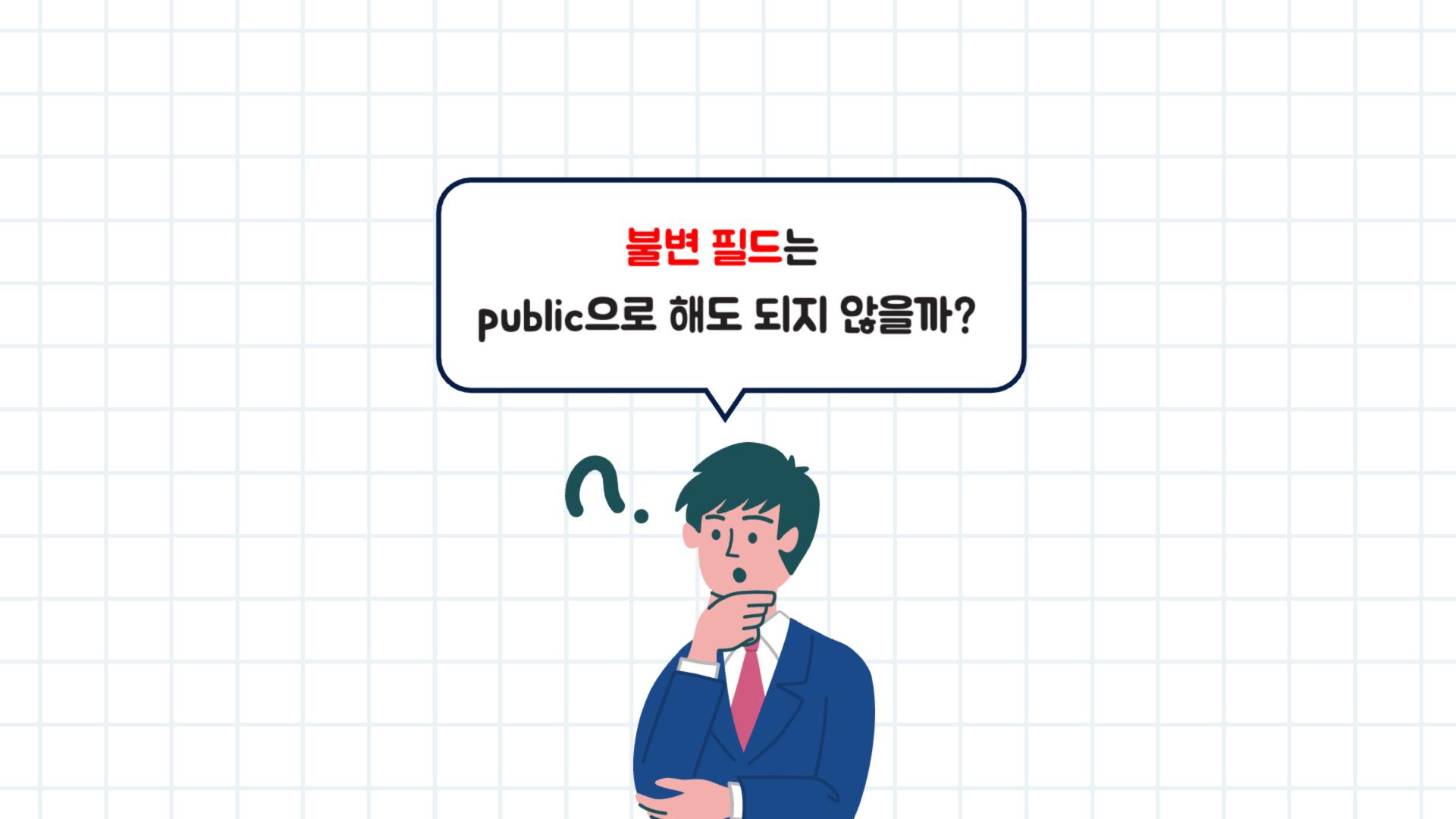
```
public class ColorPoint {
    private String color;

    private static class Point public int x;
    public int y;
}

public Point getPoint() {
    Point point = new Point();
    point.x = 3;
    point.y = 4;
    return point;
}
```

- private 중첩 클래스의 경우, 외부클래스 (ColorPoint)에서만 접근 가능
- package-private의 경우에도 같은 패키지 내에서만 조작 가능

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# public 불변 필드

```
public final class Time {
    private static final int HOURS_PER_DAY = 24;
    private static final int MINUTES_PER_HOUR = 60;

    public final int hour;
    public final int minute;

    public Time(int hour, int minute) { ... }
}
```

### 불변을 보장하지만, 여전히 단점 존재

# public 불변 필드

```
class Time {
    private static final int HOURS_PER_DAY = 24;
    private static final int MINUTES_PER_HOUR = 60;

    private final int hour;
    private final int minute;
    public int getHour() {
        return hour;
    }

    public int getMinute() {
        return minute;
    }
}
```



2. private 중첩 클래스

위 경우 이외에는 필드를 public으로 절대 정의하지 말자.