
CPE203

JAVA CLASS

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Definitions:

- **OOP** is a programming technique that focuses on the data(=objects) and on the interfaces to that object.
- **Object:** Is the instance of the class
- **Object Class:** is the *ultimate super class*. Every class you ever make in Java will automatically inherit from it.(equals, toString, and getClass)
- **Classes:** A class is the template or blueprint from which objects are made.
 - Static variable:
 - * Belong to the class
 - * Accessed by: ClassName.VARIABLE_NAME
- **Superclass:** class above another in a hierarchy of classes
- **Subclass:** inherits from parent and is a version of the parent class
- **Encapsulation(sometimes called information hiding):** is simply combining data and behavior in one package hiding the implementation details from the users of the objects.
- **Instance variables:** are variables defined in a class, but outside the body of methods. Instance variables are filled when each object is instantiated and belong to the object.
- **Class Variables:** belongs to the class and the value in that variable is shared by every instance of the class by the class itself.
- **Constructor:** set data's values
- **Methods:** Manipulate and access data
- **Public:** is keyword which declares a member's access as public.
- **Private:** is a Java keyword which declares a member's access as private.
- **Static:** object belongs specifically to the class, instead of instances of that class.
- **Is-a:** inheritance/interfaces
- **has-a:** composition/aggregation

Three key characteristics of objects:

- The object's behavior
- The object's state
- The object's identity

Array:

```
int[] array= new int[20]; // allocating memory for array. it will be fixed sized
array[0]=5; //declaring first element array
```

```
//for loop - if nums is Array
for (int i = 0; i < nums.length i++){
    //nums[i];
}
```

```
//for each loop
for (int i: nums){
    //do stuff with i
}
```

ArrayList:

```
ArrayList<String>words=new ArrayList<String>();

ArrayList<Integer>num=new ArrayList<Integer>();

LinkedList<String> ll = new LinkedList<>();

num.add(1);

num.get(0); // we need put index

//remove element base on index
num.remove(1);

//for loop - if nums is ArrayList
for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++){
    //nums.get(i);
}

//for each loop
for (int i: nums){
    //do stuff with i
}
```

HashMap:

```
Map<String,String>myMap=new HashMap<>();

// add key
myMap.put("Hadi", "21");

// get the value of the key
myMap.get("Hadi");

// remove the key
myMap.remove("Hadi");

// clear whole Map
myMap.clear();

// get the size
myMap.size();

// Different way of loop
for (String name: myMap.keySet()){
    System.out.println(name);
}

for (String age: myMap.values()){
    System.out.println(age);
}

for(Map.Entry<String,String>entry:myMap.entrySet()){
    String key=entry.getKey();
```

```
String value=entry.getValue();
}
```

Example:

```
class Trainer{
    private String id;
    private String name;

    public Trainer(String id, String name)
    {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String getID() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
}

public static void main(String[] args){

    Map<String,Trainer> train=new HashMap<>();

    train.put("red",new Trainer("40","Hadi"));
    train.put("blue",new Trainer("401","Had"));
    train.put("Yellow",new Trainer("402","Ha"));
    train.put("black",new Trainer("403","H"));

    for(Map.Entry<String,Trainer>data:train.entrySet()){

        System.out.println("Color: "+(String)data.getKey()+" id: "+(String)data.getValue().getID());
    }

}
}
```

Example:

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

class ExampleMap
{
    public static List<String> highEnrollmentStudents(
        Map<String, List<Course>> courseListsByStudentName, int unitThreshold)
    {
        List<String> overEnrolledStudents = new LinkedList<>();

        /*
         Build a list of the names of students currently enrolled
         in a number of units strictly greater than the unitThreshold.
        */

        for(String name:courseListsByStudentName.keySet()){
```

```

    int sum=0;
    for (Course course:courseListsByStudentName.get(name)){
        sum+=course.getNumUnits();
    }
    // int unit=courseListsByStudentName.get(name).getNumUnits();
    if (sum>unitThreshold){
        overEnrolledStudents.add(name);
    }
}

return overEnrolledStudents;
}
}

```

Overriding:

toString():

```
public String toString(){ return name;}
```

equals:

```

public boolean equals(Object o){
    if (o==null){return false;}
    if (o.getClass()!=this.getClass()){return false;}
    Theater t=(Theater)o;
    return t.seatingCapacity==seatingCapacity && t.numberTicket==numberTicket && t.name.equals(name);
}

```

Upcasting and Downcasting:

The right side should be less than or equal left side.

We can not instenciate the interface.

Will it compile:

- Check the static types, do they all match:
 - Are you only calling the methods of the static type?
 - Are you only passing in parameters of(or lower than) the expected static type.(You can upcast here, but not implicitly downcast)
 - Is the left side \geq the right?
- Will it maybe crash:
 - Did you have to explicitly downcast to call a method.
 - Will it maybe work, but you don't know for sure because you didn't check?