Week 3. Mastering Classes via Object Sorting

- Techniques for Managing Structured Data and Object Behavior 2

Review.. Very Important

Input Parsing about Scanner.next()

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2		Н	Е	L	L	0	\n	1		W	\0



Input Parsing about Scanner.next()

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2		Н	Е	L	L	0	\n	1		W	\0



Call Scanner.next()

return new String("12")

Input Parsing about Scanner.next()

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2		I	Е	L	L	0	\n	1		W	\0





Call Scanner.nextLine()

return new String("HELLO")

about BufferedReader & BufferedWriter

To solve this Problem, we should use more

faster method in Input / Output Object Class

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(System.out));
        int T = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
        while(T-- >0) {
            StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(br.readLine());
            int a = Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken());
            int b = Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken());
            bw.write( str: a + " " + b + '\n');
        bw.flush();
        bw.close();
```

Previous homework..

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
    public static char [][] arr; 1usage
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int N = new Scanner(System.in).nextInt();
        arr = new char[3*N][10*N];
        String starTower[] = new String[N];
        for (int i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
            starTower[i] = "*".repeat( count: 1 + 2*i);
        for (int i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
            starTower[N-1-i] = " ".repeat(i) + starTower[N-1-i] + " ".repeat(count: i + 1);
        for (String s : starTower) System.out.println(" ".repeat(N) + s);
        for (String s : starTower) System.out.println(s + s);
```

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Types of Classes in Java

Type	Description						
Concrete Class	기본적인 클래스						
Abstract Class	일부만 구현된 클래스. 일반적인 클래스에서 상속을 통해 실제로 구현해야함.						
Interface	기능의 명세만 가진 형태. 다중 구현이 가능하다.						
Final Class	완성된 최종 클래스, 더 이상 상속이 불가능함.						
Inner Class	클래스 안에 선언된 클래스.						
Static Nested Class	inner 클래스가 static으로 선언된 클래스						
Anonymous Class	이름없이 선언과 동시에 구현하는 클래스. 1회성						
Record Class	데이터 만을 담고 운송하기 위해, 만들어짐. 간결하게 선언하는 불변 클래스						

What is Class...?

```
class Point { 4 usages
    int x, y; 3 usages
    a0verride
    public String toString() {
        return "Point [x=" + x + ", y=" + y + "]";
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Point point = new Point();
        point.x = 1;
        point.y = 2;
        Point point2 = new Point();
        point2.x = 3;
        point2.y = 4;
        System.out.println(point);
                                           /USers/nyeonseok/Library/Java/Javavirtualma
        System.out.println(point2);
                                           Point [x=1, y=2]
                                           Point [x=3, y=4]
                                           Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
class Point { 4 usages
    int x, y; 2 usages
    Point (int x, int y) { 2 usages
        this.x=x;
        this.y=y;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Point [x=" + x + ", y=" + y + "]";
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Point point = new Point( x: 1, y: 2);
        Point point2 = new Point( x: 3, y: 4);
        System.out.println(point);
        System.out.println(point2);
```

```
class Point { 4 usages
  int x, y; 2 usages

Point (int x, int y) { 2 usages
    this.x=x;
    this.y=y;
}
```

```
Point point3 = new Point∭;
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Point point = new Point(x: 1, y: 2);
    Point point2 = new Point(x: 3, y: 4);

    System.out.println(point);
    System.out.println(point2);
}
```

```
Point () {} 1usage
Point (int x, int y) { 2 usages
     this.x=x;
     this.y=y;
            public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                Point point = new Point( x: 1, y: 2);
                Point point2 = new Point( x: 3, y: 4);
                Point point3 = new Point();
                System.out.println(point);
                System.out.println(point2);
```

```
class Point { 6 usages
   int x, y, z; 3 usages
   Point () {} 1usage
   Point (int x) { no usages
        this.x=x;
   Point (int x, int y) { 2 usages
        this.x=x;
        this.y=y;
    Point (int x, int y, int z) { no usages
        this.x=x;
        this.y=y;
        this.z=z;
```

```
class Point { 6 usages
    int x, y, z; 3 usages
   Point () {} 1usage
    Point (int x) { no usages
        this.x=x;
    Point (int x, int y) { 2 usages
        this.x=x;
        this.y=y;
    Point (int x, int y, int z) { no usages
        this.x=x;
        this.y=y;
        this.z=z;
```

```
class Point { 6 usages
   int x, y, z; 1usage
   Point () {} 1 usage
   Point (int x) { 1usage
        this.x=x;
   Point (int x, int y) { 3 usages
        this(x);
        this.y=y;
   Point (int x, int y, int z) { no usages
        this(x, y);
        this.z=z;
```

Class about Extends..

```
Main.java
                                           Run
                                                     Output
 1 - class Creature {
                                                   Creature Punch
 2 void punch () {
 3
           System.out.println("Creature Punch");
                                                   === Code Execution Successful ===
 4
       }
 5 }
 6
 7 - class Dog extends Creature {
       //아무것도 적지않음.
 9 }
10
11 - class Main {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
12 -
           Dog dog = new Dog();
13
           dog.punch();
14
15
       }
16 }
```

about Extends.. and Overriding

```
Main.java
                                             Run
                                                        Output
1 - class Creature {
                                                      Dog punch
 2 -
        void punch () {
                                                      Dog punch
            System.out.println("Creature Punch");
        }
                                                      === Code Execution Successful ===
 5 }
 7 - class Dog extends Creature {
        void punch () {
 8 -
            System.out.println("Dog punch");
10
        }
11
12 }
13
14 → class Main {
15 -
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            Dog dog = new Dog();
16
17
            dog.punch();
18
            Creature dog_pointer = (Creature) dog;
19
            dog_pointer.punch();
20
21
        }
22 }
22
```

Overriding...

```
Main.java
                                             Run
                                                        Output
                                                                                                    Clear
1 - class Creature {
                                                      ERROR!
                                                      Main.java:24: error: cannot find symbol
       void punch () {
            System.out.println("Creature Punch");
3
                                                              dog_pointer.run();
        }
5 }
                                                        symbol: method run()
                                                        location: variable dog_pointer of type Creature
 6
7 - class Dog extends Creature {
                                                      1 error
        void punch () {
8 -
            System.out.println("Dog punch");
9
                                                      === Code Exited With Errors ===
10
        }
11
       void run () {
12 -
            System.out.println("run");
13
14
15 }
16
| 17 - class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
18 -
            Dog dog = new Dog();
19
            dog.punch();
20
21
22
            Creature dog_pointer = (Creature) dog;
            dog_pointer.punch();
23
            dog_pointer.run();
24
25
26 }
```

create new anonymous Class in StackFrame

```
4 - class Point {
       int x, y;
6
       Point (int x, int y) {
7 -
8
           this.x=x;
9
       this.y=y;
10
11
12
       @Override
       public String toString() {
14
           return x + " " + y;
15
       }
16 }
17
18 - public class Main {
       public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
20
           final int Z = 5;
21
22 -
           System.out.println(
23 -
       new Point(1, 2) {
24
       int z = Z;
25
               public String toString() {
26 -
          return x + " " + z + " " + y;
27
          }
28
29
           });
30
31
       }
32 }
33
34
```

Real... Hard... to understand

"Creating an anonymous class works like extending an existing class or implementing an interface."

익명 클래스를 만드는것은 새로 운 클래스의 기존 클래스나

인터페이스를 extends 하거나 implements 한것처럼 작동한다.

Interface What is that..? why use that..?

```
interface Weapon { 4 usages 2 implementations
   void attack(); 1 usage 2 implementations
class Sword implements Weapon { no usages
    public void attack() { 1usage
        System.out.println("검으로 찌른다!");
class Bow implements Weapon { no usages
   public void attack() { 1usage
        System.out.println("활을 쏜다!");
class Warrior { no usages
   private Weapon weapon; 2 usages
   // 	✓ 외부에서 무기를 주입받음 (Injection)
   public Warrior(Weapon weapon) {  no usages
        this.weapon = weapon;
   public void fight() { no usages
       weapon.attack(); // 어떤 무기든 쓸 수 있음!
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Warrior warrior = new Warrior(new Bow());
    Warrior warrior2 = new Warrior(new Sword());

Warrior warrior3 = new Warrior(new Weapon() {
        @Override 1usage
        public void attack() {
            System.out.println("테스트용 무기 주입.");
        }
    });
```

Example... Sort... so many..

```
Share
Main.java
                                            Run
4 - class MyIntegerList {
      ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
5
6
7
      //get(index) 하면, index번째 값을 리턴해줌.
      public int get (int index) {
8 -
          return list.get(index);
9
10
      }
11
12
      //add(item) 하면, item을 리스트 맨 뒤에 넣음.
      public void add (int item) {
13 -
          list.add(item);
14
15
      }
16
17
      // 그때 그때, 정렬 기준이 다른데... 모든 상황을
          미리 적어 놓을 수가 없다.
      public void sort () {
18 -
19
          //정렬은 하면 돼는데, 기준이 너무 많아...
20
       }
21
22
      public void sort2 () {
23 -
          //반대로 정렬...
24
25
      }
26
      public void sort3 () {
27 -
          //절대값 순으로 정렬..
28
29
      }
30
      public void sort4 () {
31 -
          //이진수로 변환후, 문자열 사전순으로 정렬..
32
33
      }
34 }
```

Can I get a Parameter of Sorting Standard?

```
Main.java
                                            Run
4 - class MyIntegerList {
      ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
5
6
7
      //get(index) 하면, index번째 값을 리턴해줌.
      public int get (int index) {
          return list.get(index);
9
10
11
      //add(item) 하면, item을 리스트 맨 뒤에 넣음.
12
      public void add (int item) {
13 -
          list.add(item);
```

public void sort (/* 정렬 기준을 매개변수로 받아볼 순 없나..?*/) { }

```
22
      public void sort2 () {
23 -
24
          //반대로 정렬...
25
      }
26
27 -
      public void sort3 () {
28
          //절대값 순으로 정렬..
29
      }
30
      public void sort4 () {
31 -
          //이진수로 변환후, 문자열 사전순으로 정렬..
32
33
34 }
```

Interface Obviously Possible.

```
Main.java
                                                                       Run
3
4 - interface MyComparator {
       //a 와 b를 비교 했을 때, 누가 더 우선인지 알려주는 함수.
 6
       int compare (int a, int b);
7 }
 8
9 - class MyIntegerList {
       ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
10
11
       //set(index, item) index번째에, item을 저장함.
12
       public void set (int index, int item) {
13 -
           list.set(index, item);
14
15
       }
16
17 -
       public void sort (MyComparator comparator) {
           final int SIZE = list.size();
18
19
          //받아온 정렬 기준으로... 버블정렬을 시도함.
20
21 -
      for (int i=0;i<SIZE;i++) {</pre>
22 -
              for (int j=i+1;j<SIZE;j++) {</pre>
                  if (comparator.compare(get(i), get(j)) > 0) {
23 -
                      int temp = get(i);
24
                      set(i, get(j));
25
                      set(j, temp);
26
27
28
                  }
29
               }
30
           }
```

Interface So how can I use sort..?

```
∝ Share
Main.java
                                                                           Run
                                                                                      Output
                                                                                    [1, 10, 25, 35, 49, 62, 66, 70, 79, 91]
45 - class SortStandard implements MyComparator {
        @Override
46
                                                                                    === Code Execution Successful ===
       public int compare(int a, int b) {
47 -
            return Integer.compare(Math.abs(a), Math.abs(b));
48
49
       }
50 }
51
52 → public class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
53 -
            MyIntegerList list = new MyIntegerList();
54
55
           //랜덤으로 100개의 수 넣기.
56
            for (int i=0;i<10;i++) list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));</pre>
57
58
            MyComparator comparator = new SortStandard();
59
60
           list.sort(comparator);
61
            System.out.println(list.list);
62
63
       }
64 }
65
```

That's why We should use Anonymous Class

```
- class SortStandard implements MyComparator {
     @Override
     public int compare(int a, int b) {
         return Integer.compare(Math.abs(a), Math.abs(b));
 }
- class Sort2 implements MyComparator {
     @Override
     public int compare(int a, int b) {
         return a-b;
 }
- class Sort3 implements MyComparator {
     @Override
     public int compare(int a, int b) {
         return b-a;
 }
```

정렬 할 때마다 클래스를 만들어야 한다.. 파일이 지저분해지고, 관리가 힘들어 진다.

That's why We should use Anonymous Class

```
- public class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyIntegerList list = new MyIntegerList();
        //랜덤으로 100개의 수 넣기.
        for (int i=0;i<10;i++) list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));</pre>
        //익명클래스 작성법을 활용하여, 1회용 클래스를 만듬.
        MyComparator comparator = new MyComparator() {
            @Override
            public int compare(int a, int b) {
                return Integer.compare(Math.abs(a), Math.abs(b));
            }
        };
        list.sort(comparator);
        System.out.println(list);
 }
```

That's why We should use Anonymous Class

```
‡5 → public class Main {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
16 -
           MyIntegerList list = new MyIntegerList();
17
18
           //랜덤으로 100개의 수 넣기.
19
           for (int i=0;i<10;i++) list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));</pre>
50
51
           //익명 클래스를 파라미터를 넘겨주는 공간에서 만들어 버림.
52
i3 +
           list.sort(new MyComparator() {
54
               @Override
               public int compare(int a, int b) {
55 -
                   return Integer.compare(Math.abs(a), Math.abs(b));
56
57
               }
58
           });
59
50
           System.out.println(list);
51
       }
52 }
53
```

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11650



before try this.. we should learn how to Sort.. in Java..

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
       for (int i=0;i<10;i++) {
           list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));
       }
       list.sort(new Comparator<Integer>() {
           @Override
           public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) {
               return o1 - o2;
           }
       });
       System.out.println(list);
                          public void sort(
                                java.util.Comparator<? super E> c
```

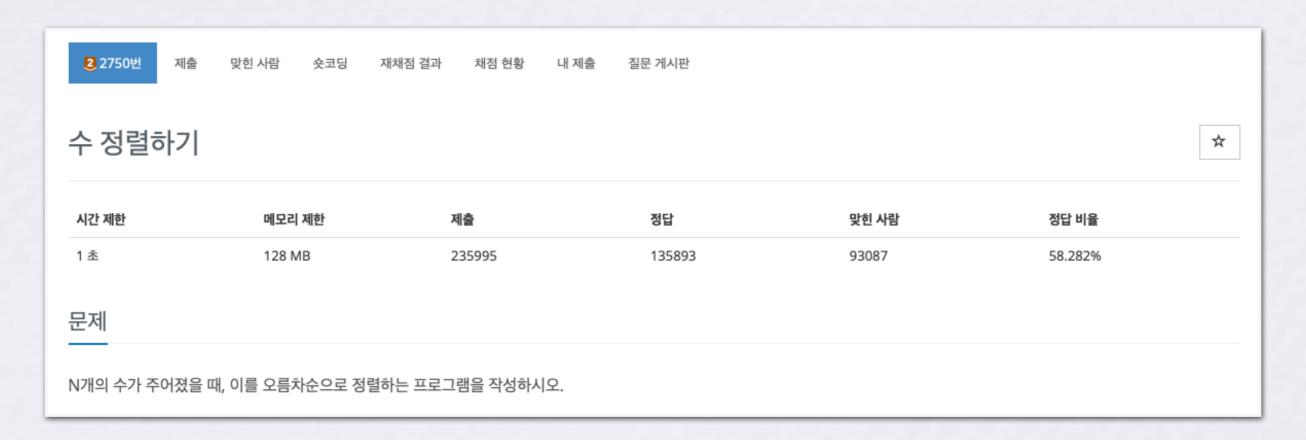
```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
       for (int i=0;i<10;i++) {
           list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));
       }
       Comparator<Integer> cmp = new Comparator<Integer>() {
           @Override
           public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) {
               return o2-o1;
           }
       };
       list.sort(cmp);
       System.out.println(list);
```

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
       for (int i=0;i<10;i++) {
           list.add(new Random().nextInt(100));
       }
       list.sort(new Comparator<Integer>() {
           @Override
           public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) {
               return o1 - o2;
           }
       });
       System.out.println(list);
                          public void sort(
                                java.util.Comparator<? super E> c
```

```
class ImplementedClass implements Comparator<Integer> { 2 usages
   a0verride
   public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) {
                                                          list.sort(new ImplementedClass());
       return o1 - o2;
                                                          System.out.println(list);
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
       for (int i=0;i<10;i++) {
           list.add(new Random().nextInt( bound: 100));
       ImplementedClass cmp = new ImplementedClass();
       list.sort(cmp);
       System.out.println(list);
```

```
public void sort(
    java.util.Comparator<? super E> c
)
```

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2750



다음을, BufferedReader, BufferedWriter, ArrayList
ArrayList.sort() 를 활용하여 풀어보자.

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11650



다음을, Class, BufferedReader, BufferedWrtier ArrayList, ArrayList.sort(),

anonymous Class implements Comparator interface, 를 사용하여 풀자.

End of this week..

오늘 배운 Weapon의 attack()동작을 바로바로 재정의해서 기존 다른 매서드의 attack()호출에 대해 재정의한 함수를 실행유도 시키는 것을 의존성 주입이라고 한다.

1. 결합도를 낮춰줌

- 객체 간 의존이 약해짐
- 유지보수와 확장성이 엄청 쉬워짐

2. 테스트하기 쉬움

- 테스트할 때 진짜 Engine 대신 가짜(Mock) Engine을 넣을 수 있음
- 유닛 테스트가 훨씬 쉬워짐

3. 코드 재사용성 증가

- 다양한 구현체를 바꿔서 쓸 수 있음
- 코드가 유연하고 단단해짐

4. Spring 같은 프레임워크의 핵심 원리

- DI 없이는 스프링을 제대로 이해할 수 없음
- 실제 대규모 애플리케이션에서는 생명주기, 관리, 연결을 전부 DI가 담당

We've completed Week 3