CS 2050 Computer Science II

Lesson 03



Agenda

- Instance vs. Class Variables
- Software Development Testing



Review

Member variables:

- variables defined within a class but outside functions
- they can be <u>class variables</u> or <u>instance variables</u>
- member variables are also called fields, attributes, or properties
- access to member variables can be made more restrict using the private keyword



Review

• Methods:

- functions defined within a class
- they can be <u>class methods</u> or <u>instance methods</u>
- constructors are special methods that are used to initialize your objects
- methods have parameters and explicit return values (with the exception of <u>constructors</u>, they implicitly return a reference to the object created)



Review

Constructors:

- Special methods that are used during instantiation only
- In Java, they have the same name of the class where they are defined
- They are called when you use the new operator.
- They don't explicitly return a value (because they actually return a reference to the object created)



Instance x Class Variables

- Instance variables:
 - There is one for each instance
 - In other words, each object has its own copy



Instance x Class Variables

- Class variables:
 - There is one for ALL instances of the class
 - In other words, objects share class variables
 - To define a class variables in Java add the static keyword



Example

- Consider a class called Egg
- It makes sense to define the following as instance variables:

```
private int size;
private boolean freeRange;
```



Example

- Consider a class called Egg
- It also makes sense to define the following (constants) as class variables:

```
private static final int SMALL = 1;
private static final int MEDIUM = 2;
private static final int LARGE = 3;
private static final int EXTRA_LARGE = 4;
```



Example

Constructors:

- No parameters (size should be MEDIUM, freeRange false)
- Accept freeRange, set size to MEDIUM
- Accept size (validate, defaults to MEDIUM), freeRange false
- Accepts size (validate, defaults to MEDIUM) and freeRange



Instance x Class Variables

- Class variables when to use:
 - When defining constants
 - Constants in Java are defined using the keyword final
 - When you need to share information between instances:
 - For example: a global counter



- Ariane 5 Failure (1996):
 - Rocket exploded just
 40s after its lift-off
 - \$7 billion dollar project
 - Caused by a 64-bit floating-point number converted to a 16-bit signed integer

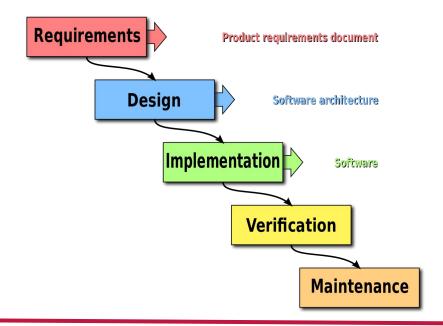




LIVE UPDATES A major coding error is behind the app issue that appears to have caused inconsistencies in vote reporting at the caucuses, a source says



- History:
 - Waterfall Model





THE NEW PRODUCT WATERFALL

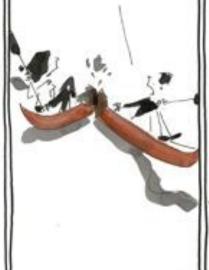


HOW DO WE CHART OUR ENTIRE COURSE IF WE DON'T KNOW WHAT'S AHEAD?

WHATEUER HAPPENS, JUST KEEP PADDLING!

BUILD

I NISH WE'D DESIGNED FOR THIS SCENARIO UPFRONT



TEST

PATCH IT AS BEST WE CAN. NOTIME TO CHANGE COURSE NOW



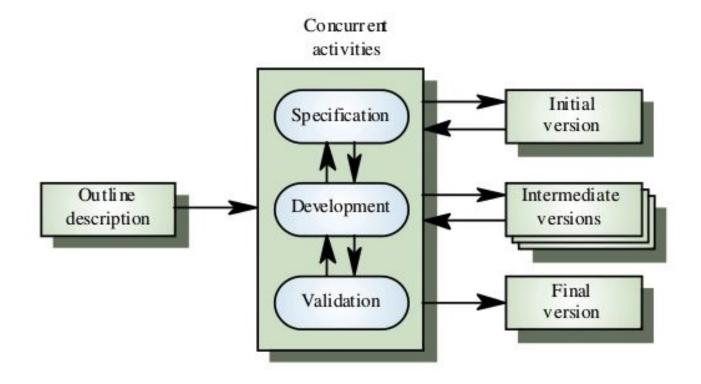
TOMFISHBURNE. COM

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PLAN

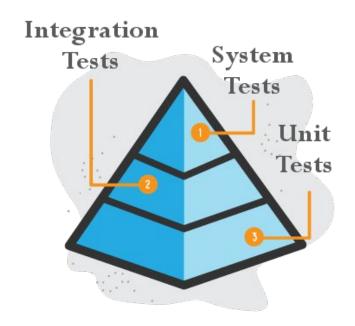
- Deliver working software incrementally in short iterations
- Get working software in front of real users as soon as possible
- Software is delivered in multiple versions until the product reaches user satisfaction
- Software is constantly being changed and updated:
 - Crucial that each version passes validation procedures







Testing Levels:





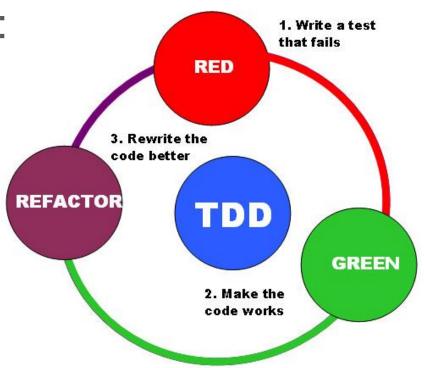
Unit Testing:

- Individual units of software code (function, class, etc.) are tested
- The goal is to isolate each part of the program and show that the individual parts are correct
- Unit testing can be automated using testing frameworks (JUnit in Java, unittest in Python, etc.)



Unit Testing:

Best Practices:





- Best Practices:
 - Give your tests names as descriptive as possible
 - Describe the inputs and expected outputs of your test
 - Use the scientific method:
 - Formulate hypothesis
 - Test the hypothesis
 - Make your tests as atomic as possible
 - Avoid test interdependence



- Unit Testing:
 - Floating-point Approximation Errors:

```
double a = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    a += 0.1;

double b = 1;

System.out.println("Comparison using equality operator:");
if (a == b)
    System.out.println("a == b");
else
    System.out.println("a != b");</pre>
```



- Unit Testing:
 - Floating-point Approximation Errors:

```
double a = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    a += 0.1;

double b = 1;

System.out.println("\nComparison accepting some deviation:");
if (Math.abs(a - b) <= 0.001)
    System.out.println("a == b");
else
    System.out.println("a != b");</pre>
```



- Unit Testing:
 - Floating-point Approximation Errors:

```
double x = 1 / 3.;
double y = x + 1 - 1;
System.out.println("x = " + x);
System.out.println("y = " + y);
if (x == y)
    System.out.println("x == y");
else
    System.out.println("x != y");
```



Different Reactions for a Single Word

