

# Abstraction

## Classes and Methods

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# Topic List

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- Abstract vs Concrete
- Abstract Methods and Classes
- Social Network V7.0 (RECAP)
- Social Network V8.0 (with abstraction)

# Abstract vs Concrete

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- Abstract
  - Implementation delayed
    - abstract method has no code
    - cannot instantiate an abstract class (it has, by definition “unfinished” methods)
- Concrete
  - Ready to go.
  - Everything up to now has been concrete.

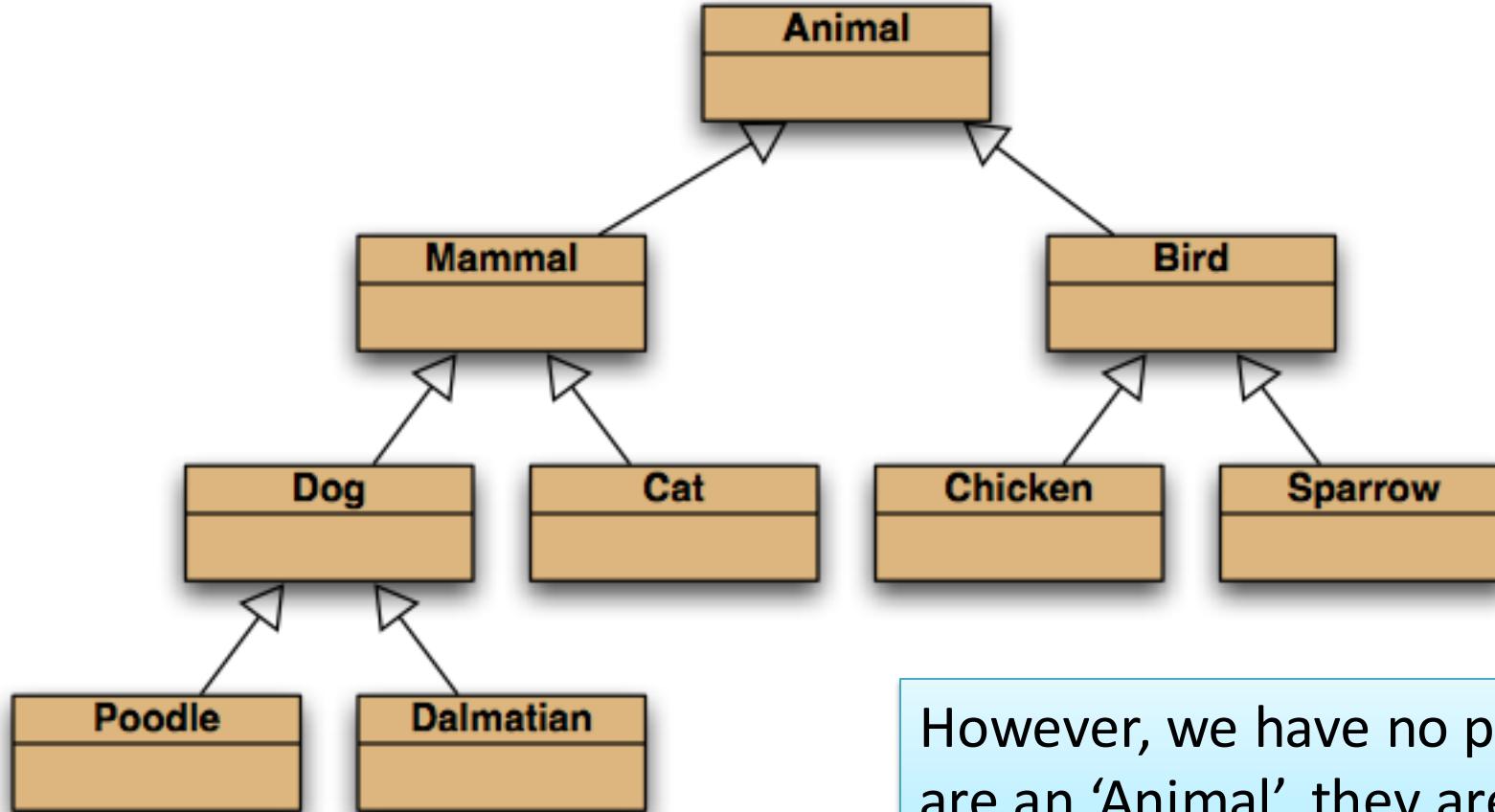
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# Recap: Inheritance hierarchies

“is a” relationship!



However, we have no pets who are an ‘Animal’, they are either a Dog, a Cat, a Chicken, etc.

# Abstract Methods

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- Abstract methods have abstract in the signature.
- Abstract methods have no body.
  - ‘We promise to write this later. Every (concrete) subclass of this class will have this implemented in the subclass.’
- Abstract methods make the class abstract.
  - Think about why this is?

# Abstract Classes

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- An abstract class is a class that contains zero or more abstract methods.
- Any class that has an abstract method must be declared abstract.
- Abstract classes cannot be instantiated.
- Abstract classes function as a “base” for subclasses.
  - abstract classes can be subclassed.
- Concrete subclasses complete the implementation.

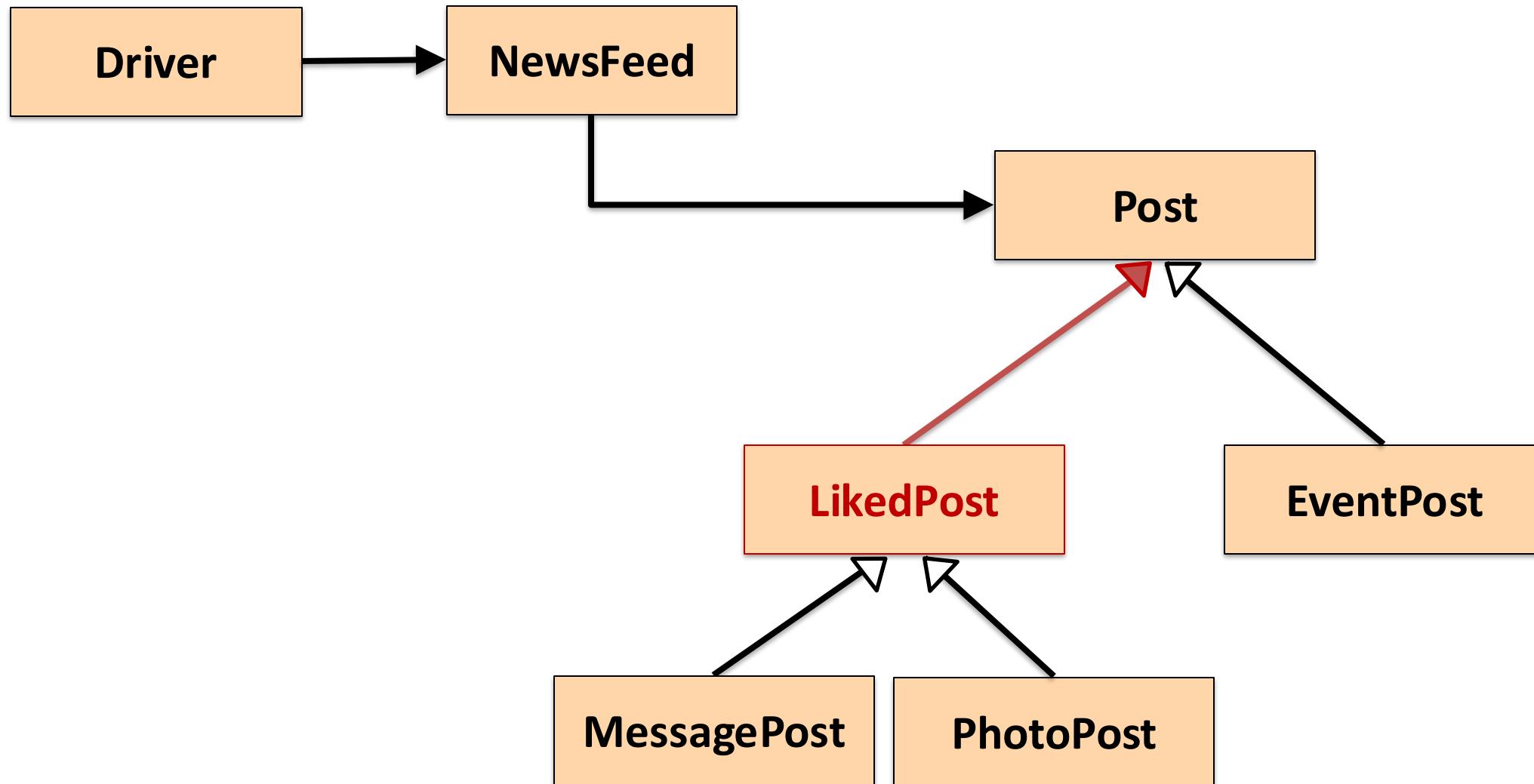
# Topic List

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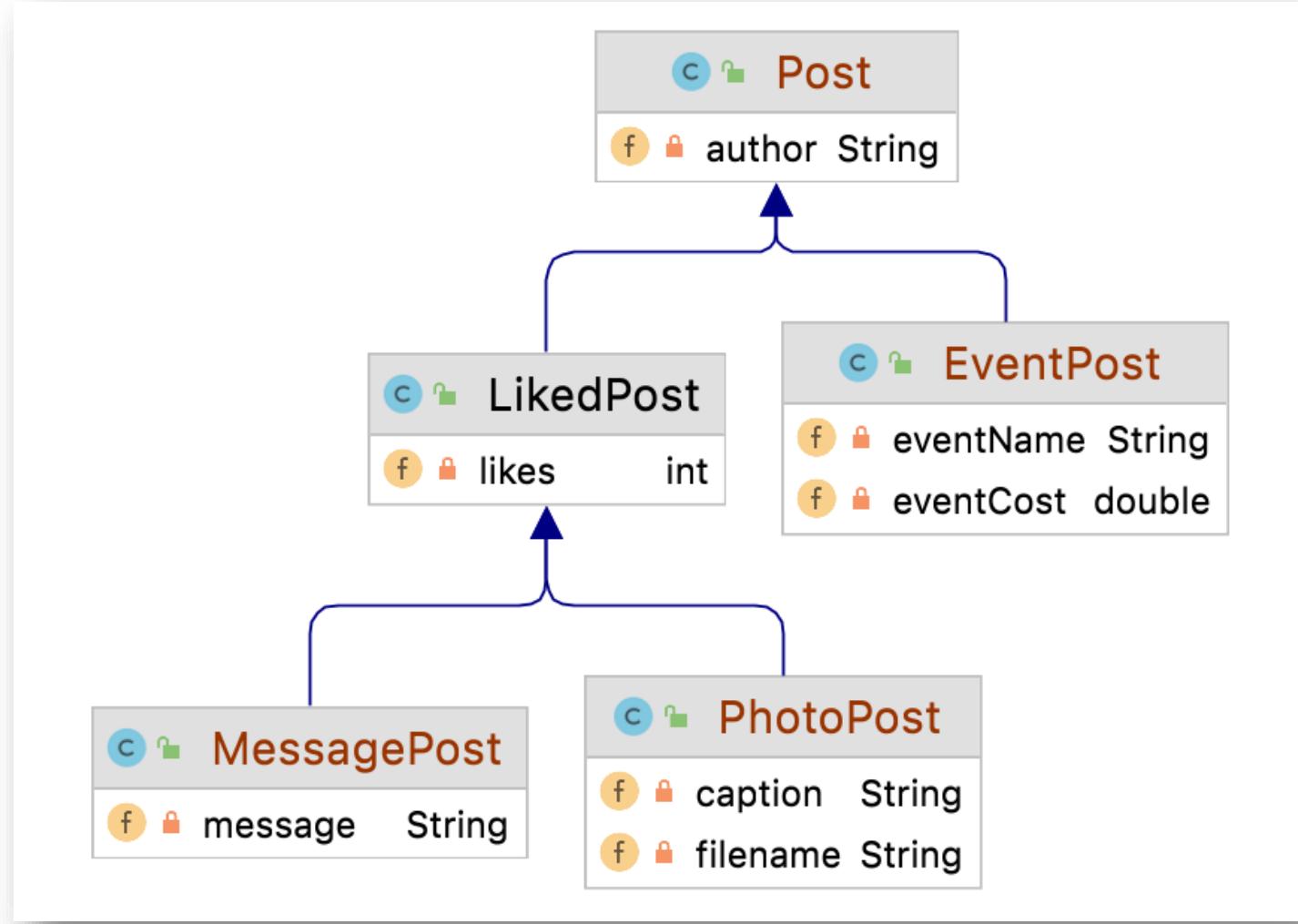
- Abstract vs Concrete
- Abstract Methods and Classes
- Network-V7 (RECAP)
- Network-V8 (with abstraction)

# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Deeper Hierarchy

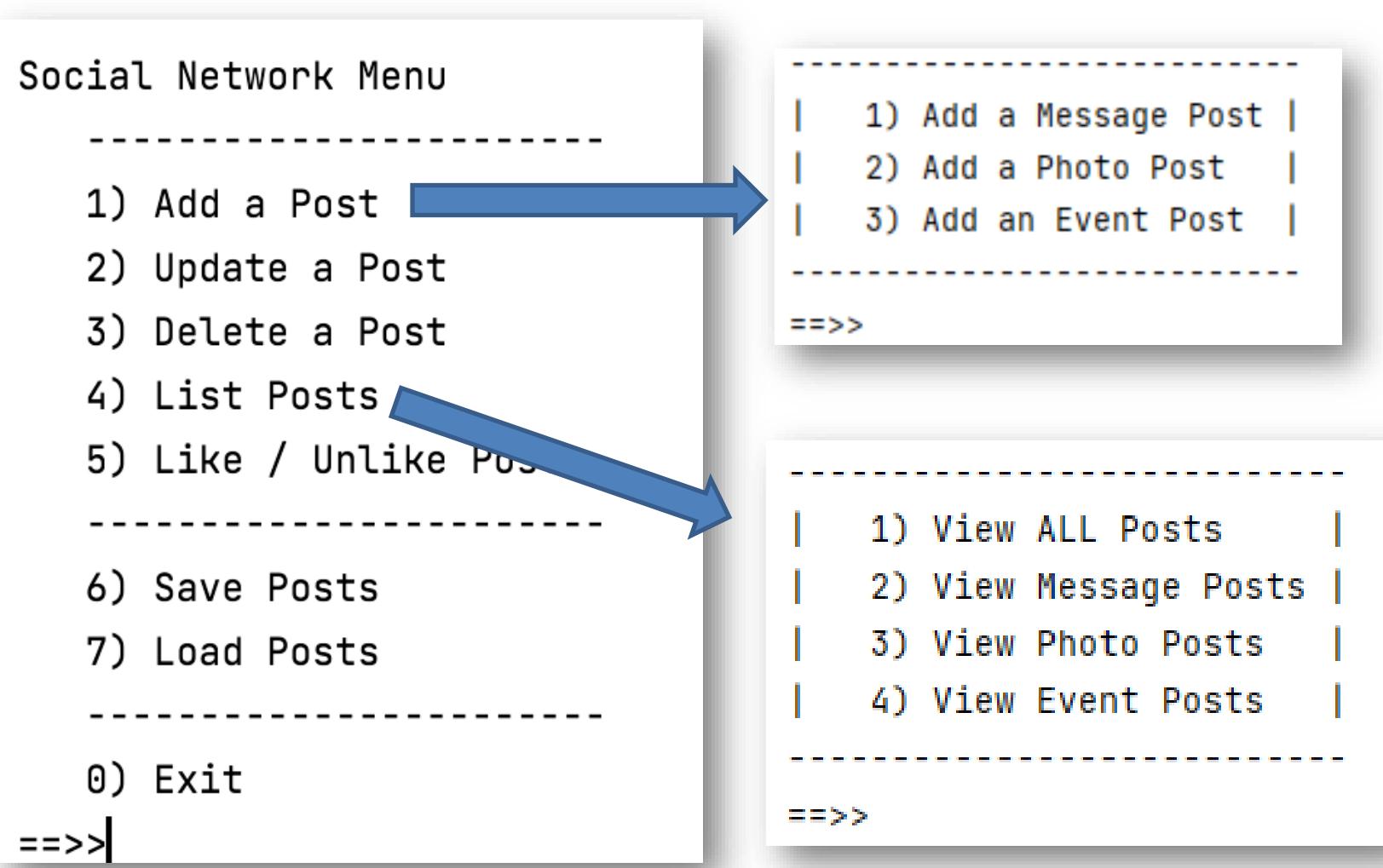
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# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Deeper Hierarchy



# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Driver



Our news feed displays **MessagePost**, **PhotoPost** and **EventPost** objects.

We never create a **Post** object but our **ArrayList** is of Post.

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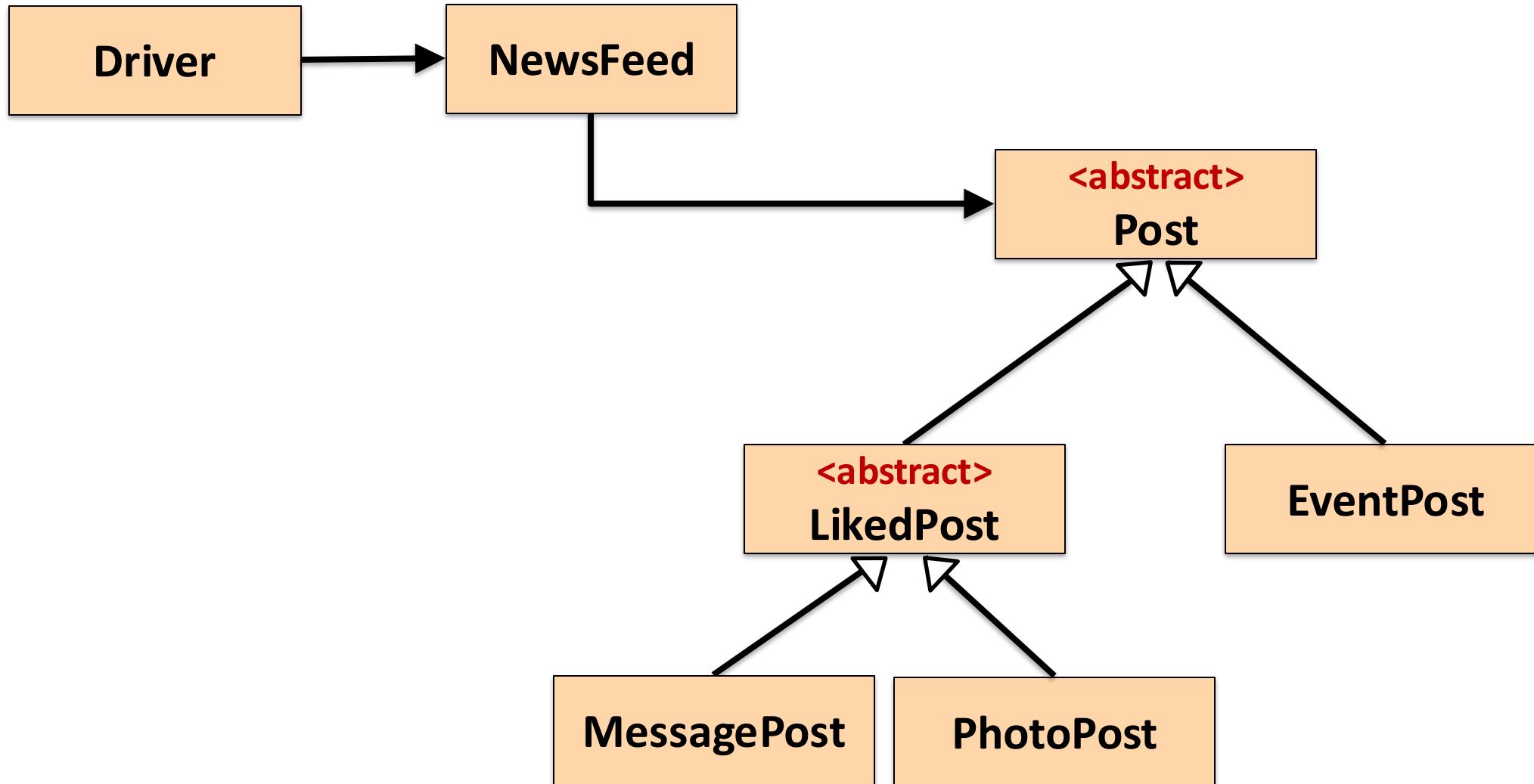
# Social Network V8.0 (Post as an abstract class)

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- We can never create a ‘post’ object
  - We cannot instantiate one.
- In Post, we define fields, methods that can be used later for all subclasses (using super)
  - e.g. display(), constructor..

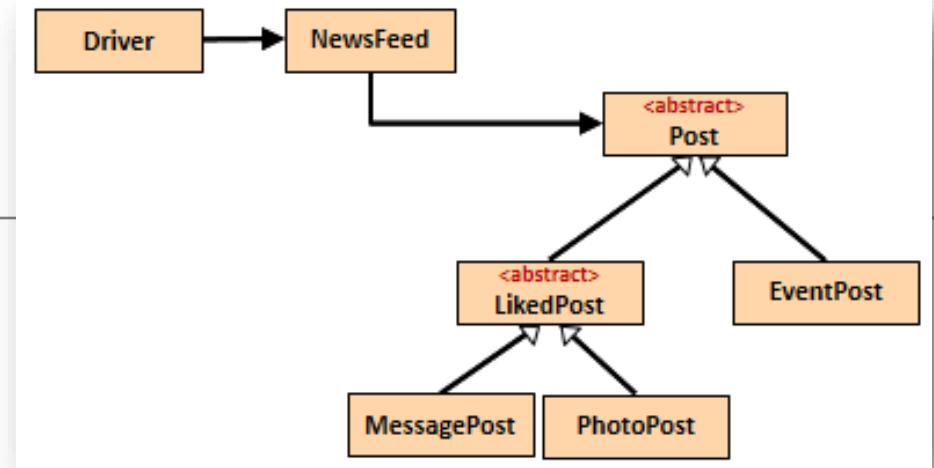
# Social Network V8.0 – Post and LikedPost Abstract

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# Syntax for abstract classes

```
//code omitted  
  
public abstract class Post {  
  
    private String author = "";  
  
    public Post(String author) {  
        this.author = Utilities.truncateString(author, 10);  
    }  
  
    //code omitted  
}
```



```
//code omitted  
  
public abstract class LikedPost extends Post {  
  
    private int likes = 0;  
  
    public LikedPost(String author){  
        super(author);  
    }  
  
    //code omitted
```

# Abstract methods

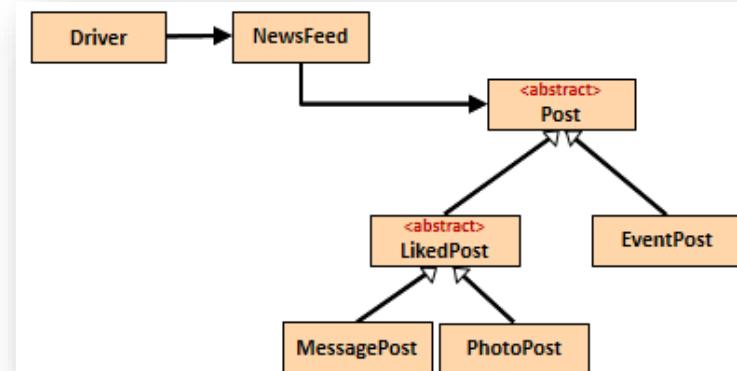
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- If you wish all subclasses of a class to implement a particular method as part of its code, simply write an abstract method heading in superclass.
- Each concrete subclass must have this method fully coded.

# displayCondensed() – new abstract method

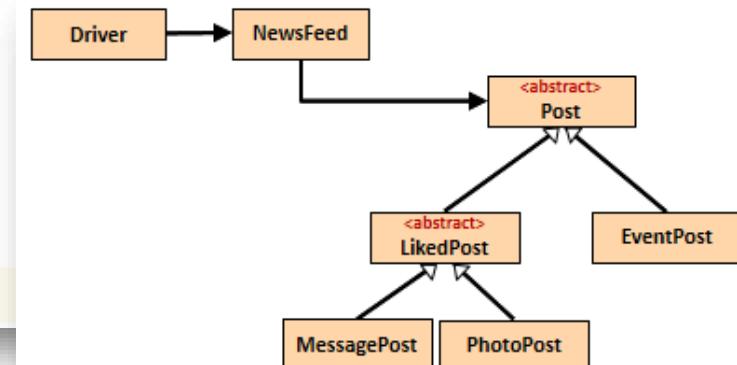
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- Currently our display method, displays the contents over a few lines.
- Let's add a new method, displayCondensed(), but this time, condense the display to only ONE line.
- We will add this as an abstract method in Post; this will mean that each concrete class that inherits from Post MUST provide an implementation of it.



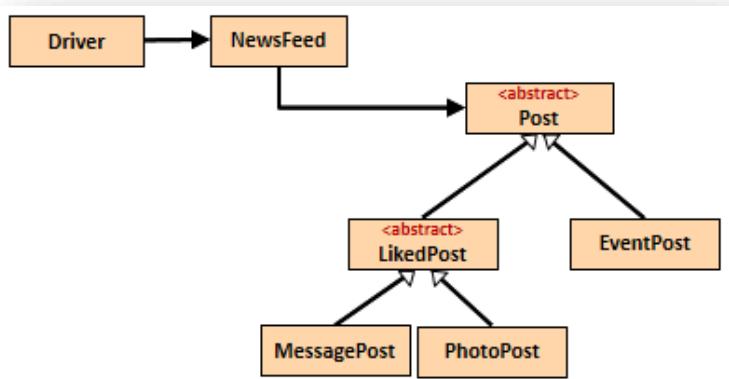
# displayCondensed() in Post

```
Post.java ×  
1 package models;  
2  
3 import utils.Utilities;  
4  
5 1 related problem ←  
6 public abstract class Post {  
7  
8     private String author = "";  
9  
10    public Post(String author) { this.author = Utilities.truncateString(author, length: 10); }  
11  
12    public abstract String displayCondensed(); ←  
13  
14    public String getAuthor() { return author; }  
15  
16    public void setAuthor(String author) {...}  
17  
18    public String display() { return (author + "\n"); }  
19  
20 }  
21
```



# displayCondensed() in EventPost

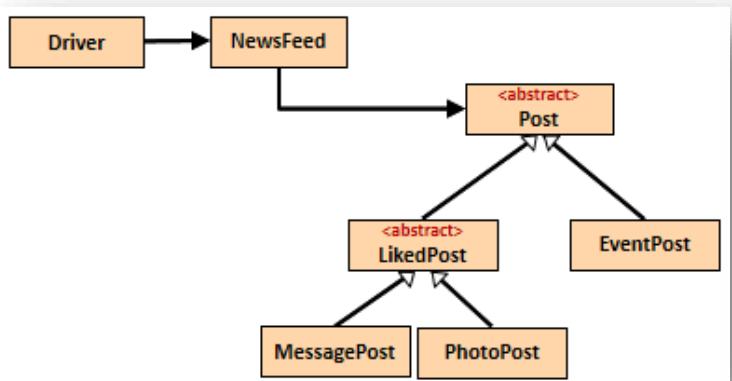
The compiler is  
complaining that the  
concrete classes in the  
hierarchy have no  
implementation of  
**displayCondensed()**



Post.java    EventPost.java

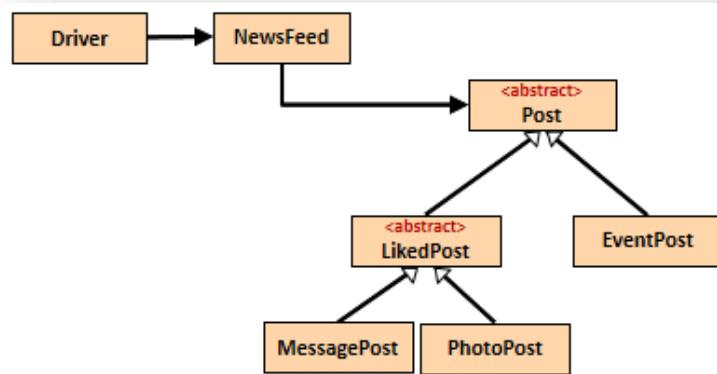
```
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class EventPost extends Post {
6     ! Implement methods
7     ! Make 'EventPost' abstract
8     ↗ Create Test
9     ↗ Create subclass
10    ↗ Make 'EventPost' package-private
11
12    Press Ctrl+Shift+I to open preview
13    Utilities.truncateString(
14        setEventCost(eventCost);
15    }
16}
```

# displayCondensed() in EventPost



```
(c) Post.java x (c) EventPost.java x
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class EventPost extends Post {
6
7     private String eventName = "";
8     private double eventCost = 0;
9
10    public EventPost (String author, String eventName, double eventCost){...}
11
12
13
14
15
16    @Override
17    public String displayCondensed() {
18        return super.getAuthor() + ": Event(" + eventName + ", €" + eventCost + ")";
19    }
20
21    public String getEventName() { return eventName; }
22
23
24
25    public void setEventName(String eventName) {...}
26
27
28
29    public double getEventCost() { return eventCost; }
30
31
32
33    public void setEventCost(double eventCost) {...}
34
35
36
37    public String display() {...}
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52 }
```

# displayCondensed() in PhotoPost



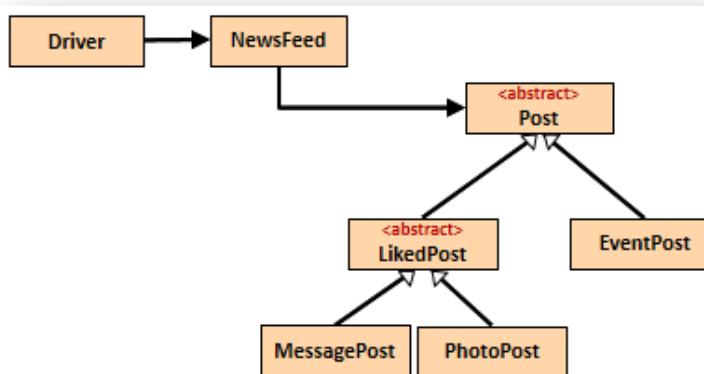
```
c PhotoPost.java x
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class PhotoPost extends LikedPost{
6
7     private String caption = "";
8     private String filename = "";
9
10    public PhotoPost(String author, String caption, String filename) {...}
11
12    @Override
13    public String displayCondensed() {
14        return super.displayCondensed() + ": Photo(" + caption + ", " + filename + ")";
15    }
16
17    public String getCaption() { return caption; }
18
19    public void setCaption(String caption) {...}
20
21    public void setFilename(String filename) {...}
22
23    public String getFilename() { return filename; }
24
25    public String display() {...}
26
27}
```

# displayCondensed() in MessagePost

c MessagePost.java ×

```
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class MessagePost extends LikedPost{
6
7     private String message = "";
8
9     public MessagePost(String author, String message) {...}
13
14     @Override
15     public String displayCondensed() {
16         return super.displayCondensed() + ": Message(" + message + ")";
17     }
18
19     public String getMessage() { return message; }
22
23     public void setMessage(String message) {...}
28
29     public String display() {...}
37
38 }
```

A red arrow points from the word "displayCondensed" in the question above to the method definition in the code. A red box highlights the entire method body.

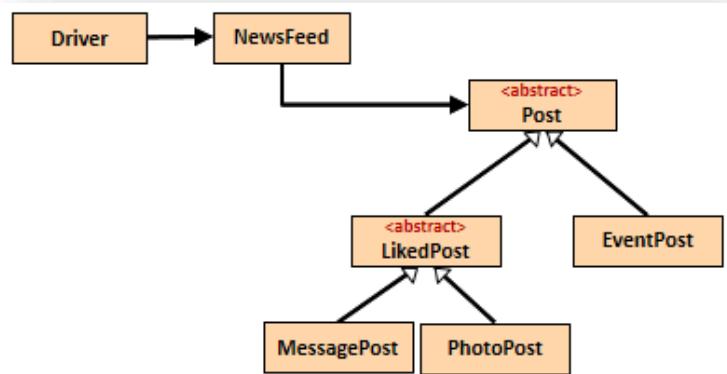


# displayCondensed() in NewsFeed

==>>1

List of All Posts are:

0: Siobhan (0 likes) : Message(My message is Hi There)  
1: Mairead (0 likes) : Photo(Hi all, photo7hello.jpg)  
2: Siobhan: Event(Coding Event, €5.0)



```
c NewsFeed.java x
1 package controllers;
2
3 import ...
4
5 public class NewsFeed {
6
7     private ArrayList<Post> posts;
8
9     public NewsFeed() { posts = new ArrayList<Post>(); }
10
11    public boolean addPost(Post post) { return posts.add(post); }
12
13    public String show() {
14        String str = "";
15
16        for(Post post: posts) {
17            str += posts.indexOf(post) + ": " + post.displayCondensed() + "\n";
18        }
19
20        if (str.isEmpty()){
21            return "No Posts";
22        }
23        else {
24            return str;
25        }
26    }
27
28}
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38}
```

The code snippet shows the implementation of the **NewsFeed** class. It contains a private field **posts** of type **ArrayList<Post>**. The constructor initializes this field. The **addPost** method adds a post to the list. The **show** method constructs a string **str** by iterating through the **posts** list and concatenating each post's index and its condensed display string separated by a newline. If the string **str** is empty, it returns the message "No Posts"; otherwise, it returns the constructed string.

# IntelliJ UML Decorators

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	class
	abstract class
	private
	public

	method
	abstract method
	static method
	field
	static and final field

# Interfaces Topic

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- Next, we will look at interfaces which are used when you can see a ‘multiple inheritance’ in your class design.
- Multiple inheritance is not allowed in Java so we use interfaces instead.

Any  
Questions?

