

# 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.

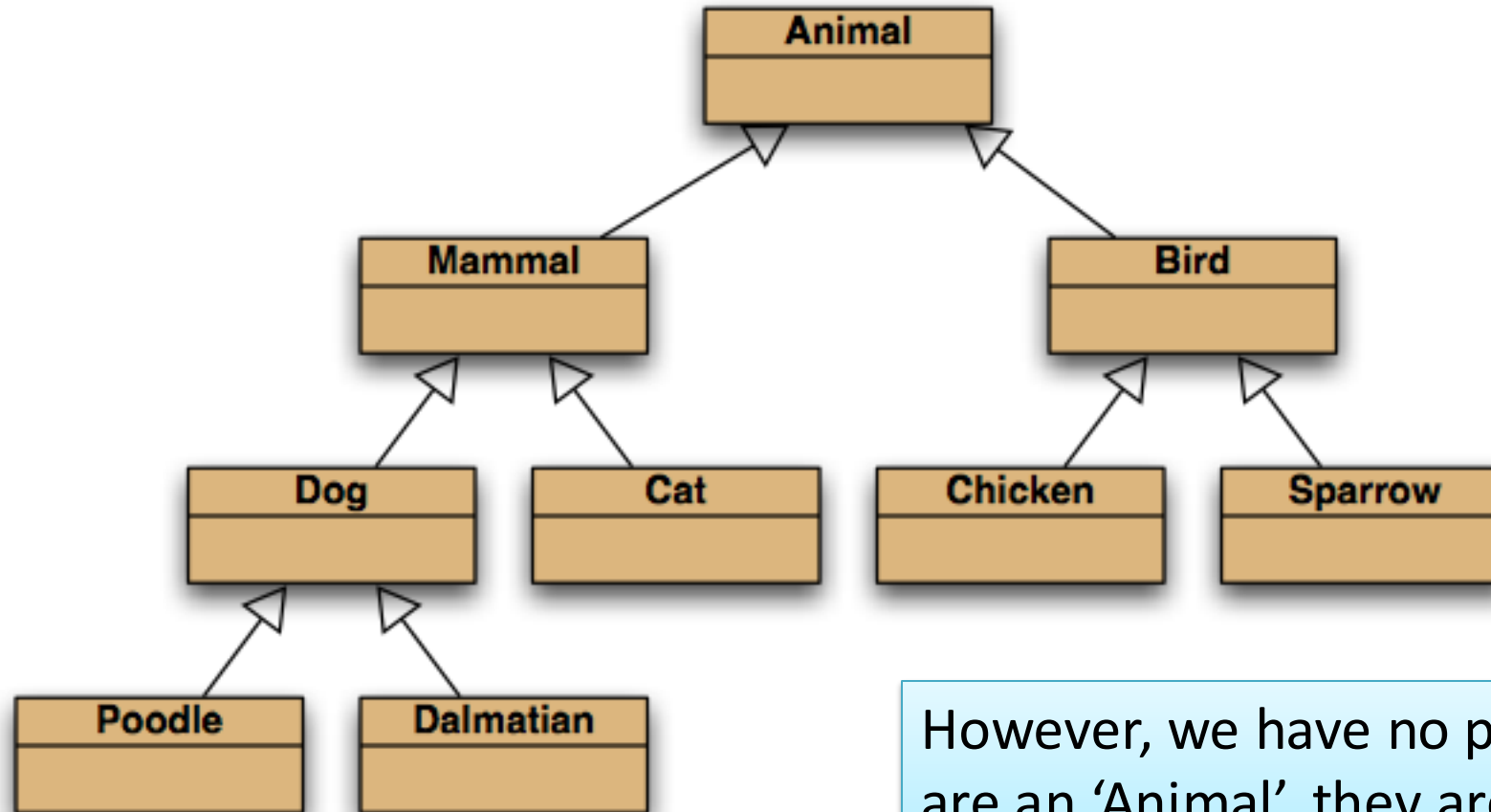
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# Recap: Inheritance hierarchies

“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

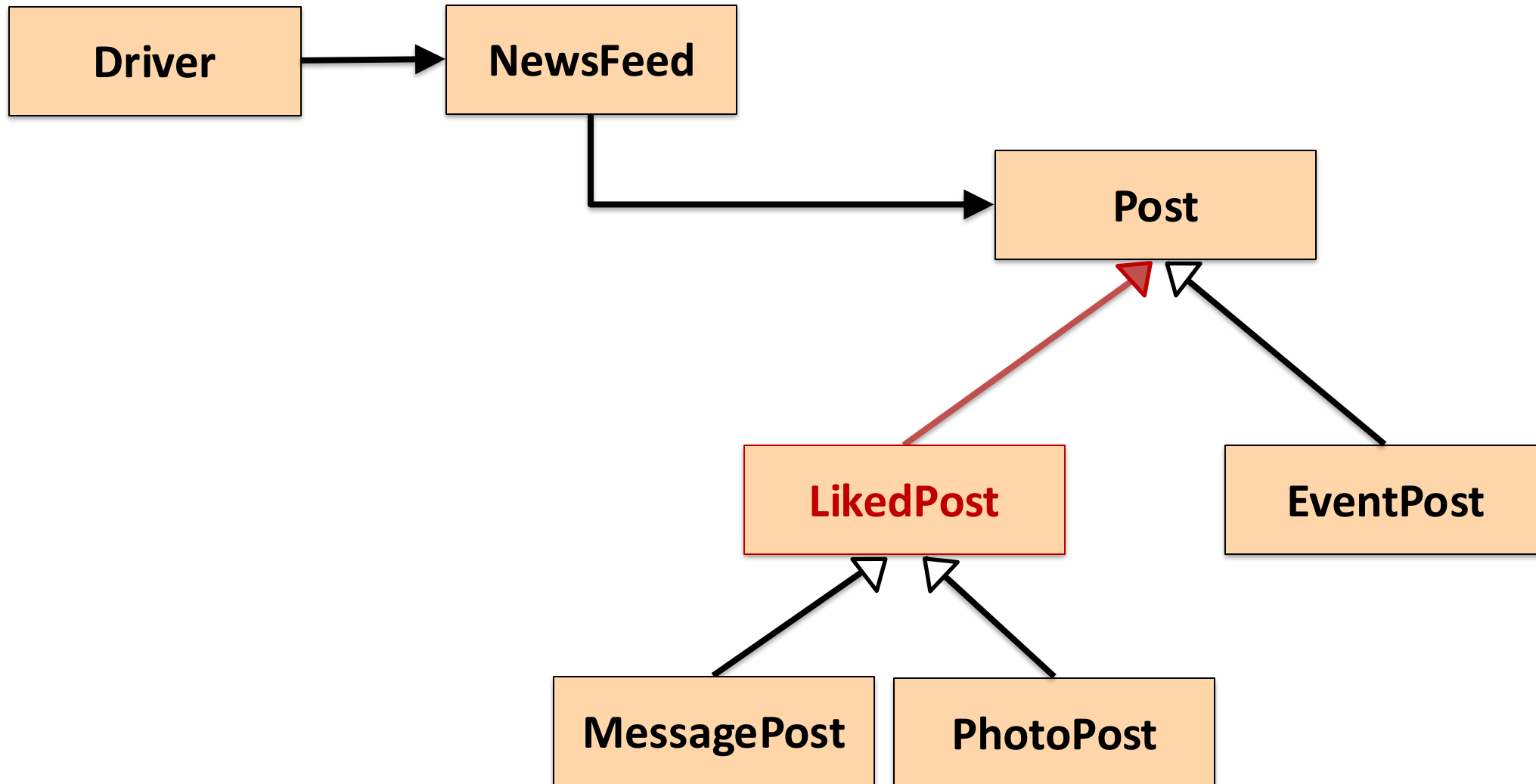
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- Abstract vs Concrete
- Abstract Methods and Classes
- Network-V7 (RECAP)
- Network-V8 (with abstraction)

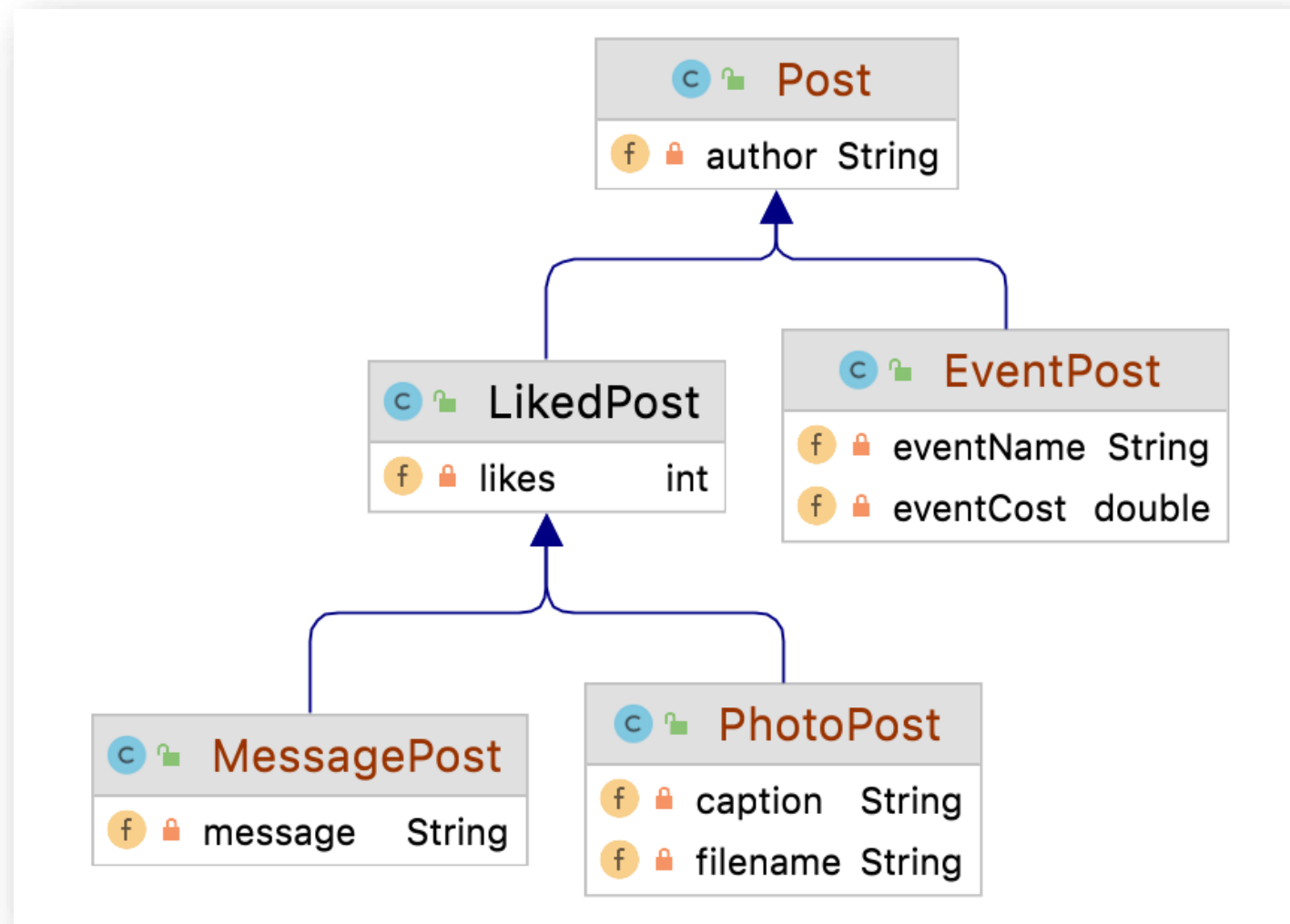


# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Deeper Hierarchy

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# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Deeper Hierarchy



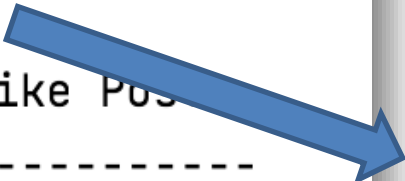
# RECAP: Social Network V7.0 – Driver

## Social Network Menu

```
-----  
1) Add a Post  
2) Update a Post  
3) Delete a Post  
4) List Posts  
5) Like / Unlike Post  
-----  
6) Save Posts  
7) Load Posts  
-----  
0) Exit  
==>>|
```



```
-----  
| 1) Add a Message Post |  
| 2) Add a Photo Post   |  
| 3) Add an Event Post  |  
-----  
==>>
```



```
-----  
| 1) View ALL Posts      |  
| 2) View Message Posts  |  
| 3) View Photo Posts    |  
| 4) View Event Posts    |  
-----  
==>>
```

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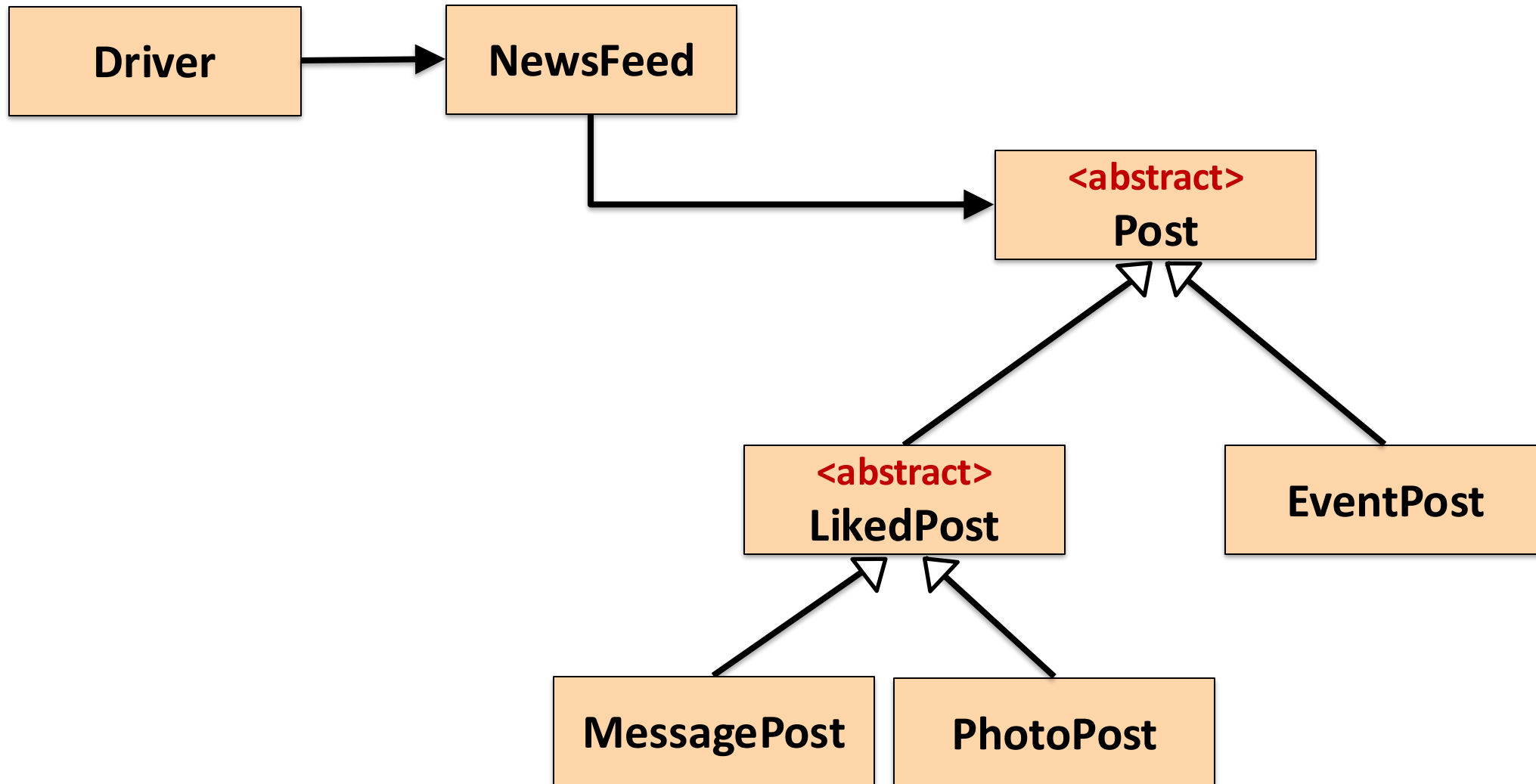
# Social Network V8.0 (Post as an abstract class)

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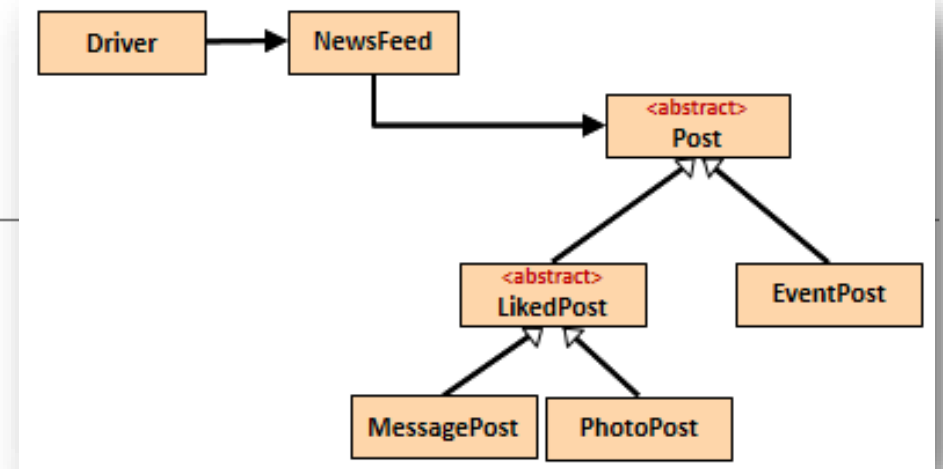
- We can never create a 'post' object
  - We cannot instantiate one.
- In Post, we define fields, methods that can be used later for all subclasses (using super)
  - e.g. display(), constructor..

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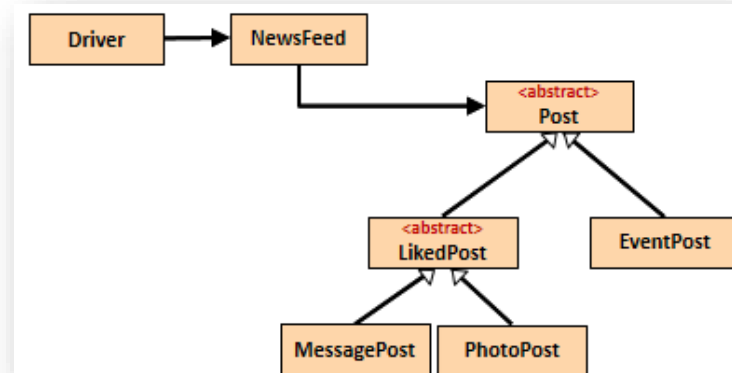
- If you wish all subclasses of a class to implement a particular method as part of its code, simply write an abstract method heading in superclass.
- Each concrete subclass must have this method fully coded.



# displayCondensed() – new abstract method

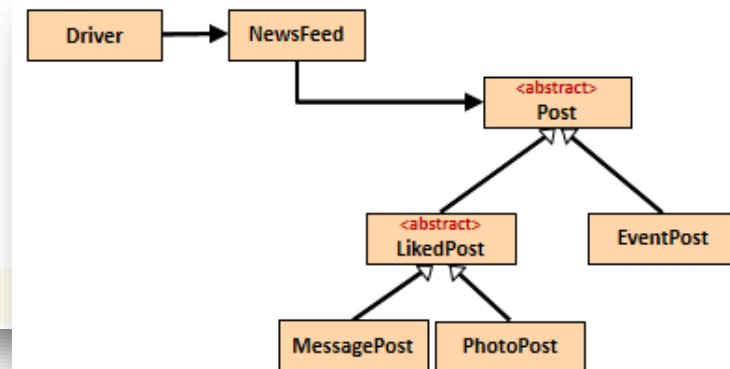
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- Currently our display method, displays the contents over a few lines.
- Let's add a new method, displayCondensed(), but this time, condense the display to only ONE line.
- We will add this as an abstract method in Post; this will mean that each concrete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



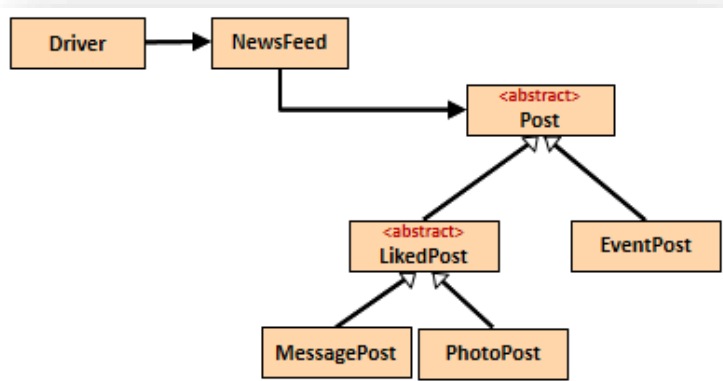
# displayCondensed() in Post

```
Post.java x
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
13    public abstract String displayCondensed();
14
15    public String getAuthor() { return author; }
16
17    public void setAuthor(String author) {...}
18
19    public String display() { return (author + "\n"); }
20
21 }
```



## displayCondensed() in EventPost

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



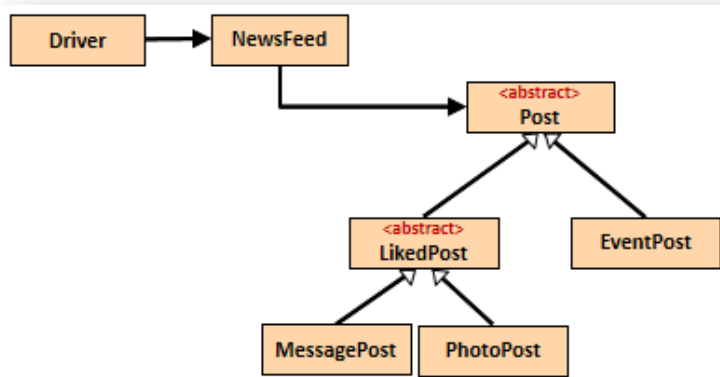
```
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class EventPost extends Post {
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14 }
```

The screenshot shows the **EventPost.java** file in an IDE. A red squiggly line under the **EventPost** class name indicates a compiler error. A context menu is open, showing options: **Implement methods**, **Make 'EventPost' abstract**, **Create Test**, **Create subclass**, and **Make 'EventPost' package-private**. The **Implement methods** option is highlighted. The code in the background shows the package declaration, import statement, and the start of the **EventPost** class definition.

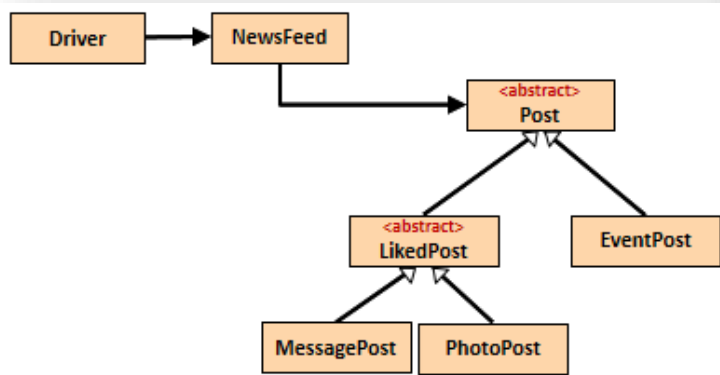
## displayCondensed() in EventPost



```
Post.java x 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    @Override
13    public String displayCondensed() {
14        return super.getAuthor() + ": Event(" + eventName + ", €" + eventCost + ").";
15    }
16
17    public String getEventName() { return eventName; }
18
19    public void setEventName(String eventName) {...}
20
21    public double getEventCost() { return eventCost; }
22
23    public void setEventCost(double eventCost) {...}
24
25    public String display() {...}
26
27 }
```

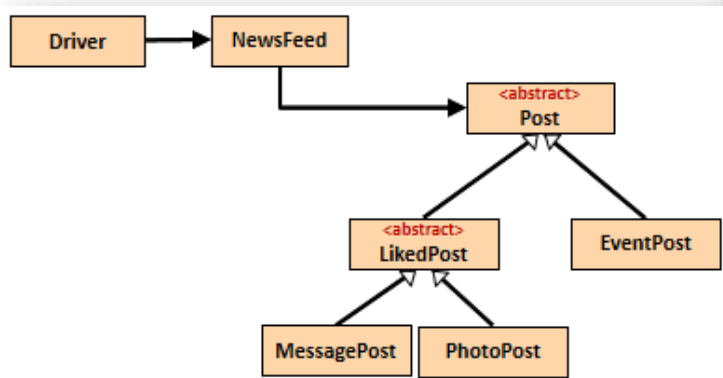


# displayCondensed() in PhotoPost



```
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



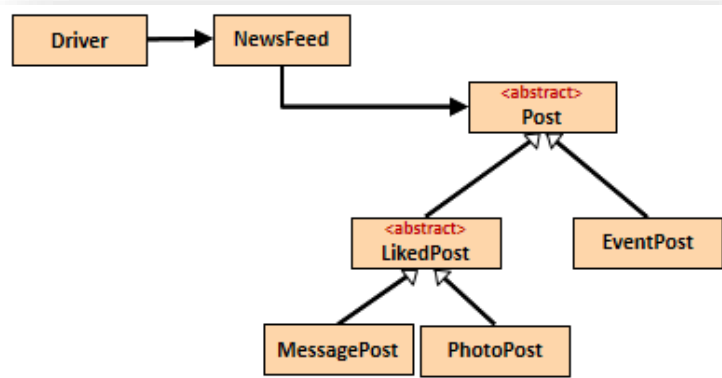
```
MessagePost.java
1 package models;
2
3 import utils.Utilities;
4
5 public class MessagePost extends LikedPost{
6
7     private String message = "";
8
9     public MessagePost(String author, String message) {...}
10
11
12
13
14     @Override
15     public String displayCondensed() {
16         return super.displayCondensed() + ": Message(" + message + ")";
17     }
18
19     public String getMessage() { return message; }
20
21
22     public void setMessage(String message) {...}
23
24
25
26
27
28
29     public String display() {...}
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37 }
38
```

# 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)












NewsFeed.java

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

# 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?**

