



GIA DINH
UNIVERSITY

Chapter 2

Introduction to OOP

Objectives

- *Feature of Java*
- *Explain the Java Virtual Machine (JVM)*
- *Introduce some IDEs*
- *Class and object in Java*

NTS SAMPLE

Type of Programming

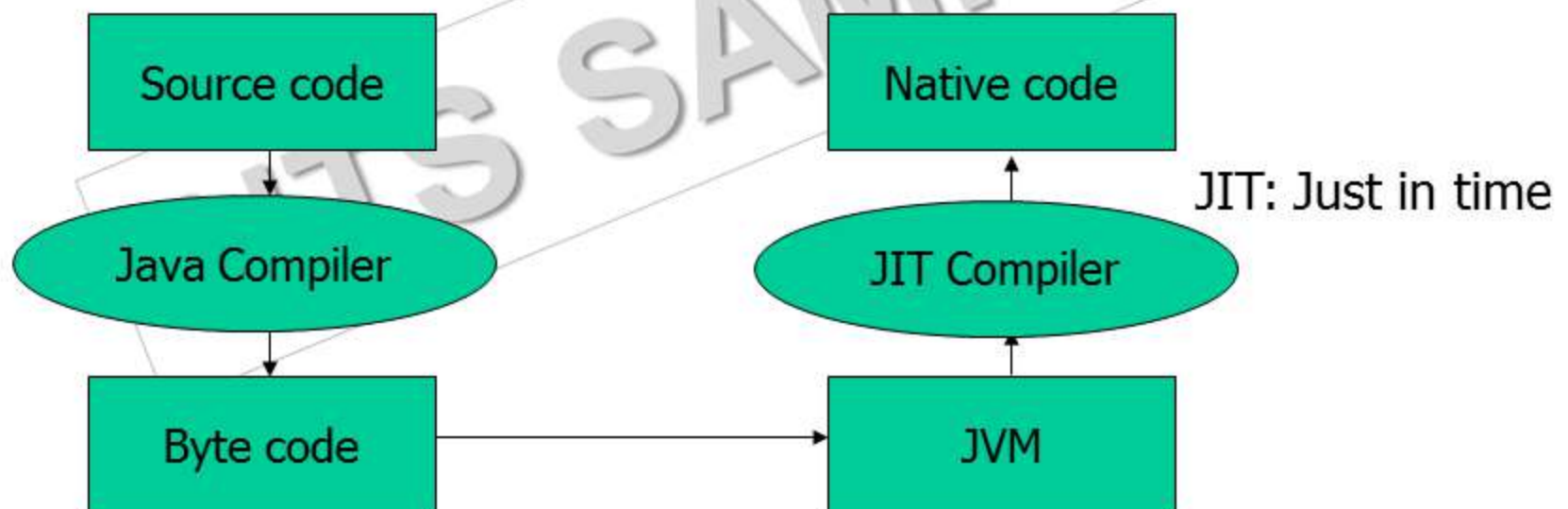
- Non-structured programming: Assembly, Basic
- Structured programming: Pascal, C
- Logic programming: Prolog
- Object-Oriented programming: C++, Java, C#...

Feature of Java

- Object - Oriented
- Platform independent
- Architecture-neutral
- Secure
- Distributed
- Multithreaded
- Dynamic

JVM-Java Virtual Machine

- Java code can run on any platform by using JVM (JRE – Java Runtime Environment)
- Recognizes only a particular binary format called a class file



JDK – Java Development Kit

➤ JDK: Development tools

- Java compiler: `javac`
- Java interpreter: `java`
- Applet viewer: `appletviewer`
- Runtime Environment (JRE)

Visual Development Tools

- Eclipse
- NetBeans
- IntelliJ IDEA
- JDeveloper
- MyEclipse
- BlueJ
- Visual Studio Code

Object

- **Object**: the representation of real world entities. Ex: car, house, dog
- **Property**: describes the characteristics of object
- Ex: House → property:
 - Room
 - Door
 - Color
- Ex: Dog → property
 - Breed
 - Color
 - Age

Class

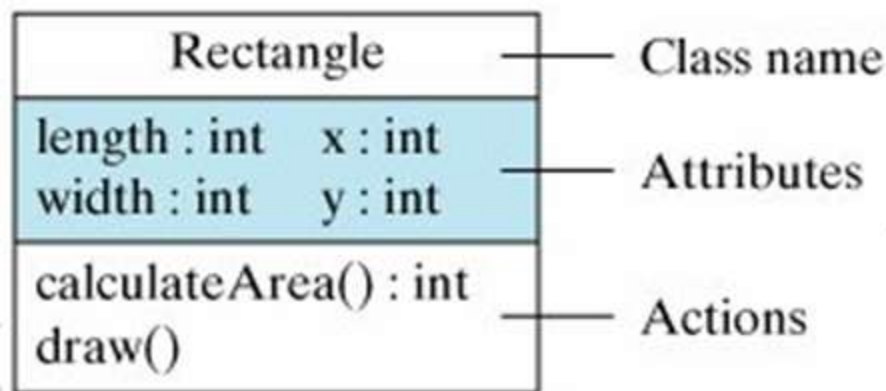
- **Class:** a template defines the outline of state for all objects belonging to that class
- Ex: class: animal → object: dog, cat, tiger, sheep, monkey...
- **Instance:** a dog is just one instance of class animal
- **Attribute** and **action** of class

Class animal
Type
Animal Name
Color
Motion
Eating

Comparison

Class	Object
Animal	Panther
	Donkey
Car	Mec
	Toyota

Unified Modeling Language



A UML diagram

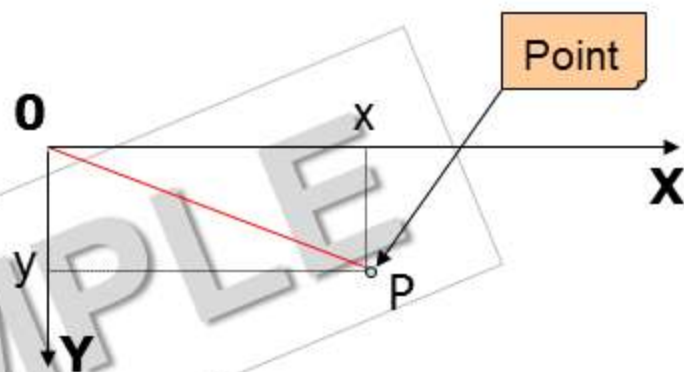
Class in JAVA

➤ Syntax:

```
class class_name {  
    ...  
}
```

➤ Ex:

```
class CartesianPoint {  
    ...  
}
```



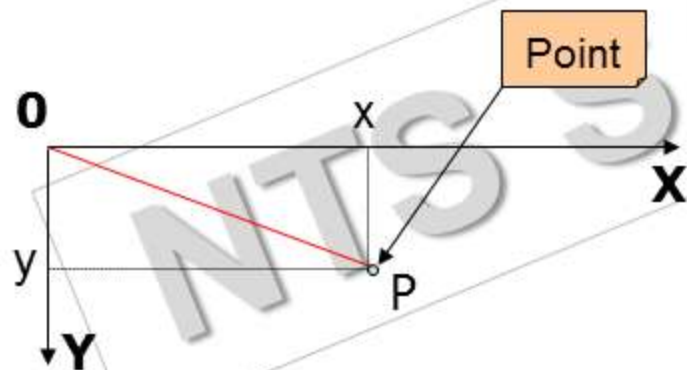
CartesianPoint
x: int y: int
distanceToO(): double

Object in Java

➤ Syntax

`class_name1` object_name=`new` `class_name2`(arg1,arg2,...);

➤ Ex: CartesianPoint p = new CartesianPoint(4,3);



CartesianPoint
x: int y: int
distanceToO(): double

Constructor

➤ Constructor?

➤ Syntax:

```
class_name(list_of_arguments){  
    ....  
}
```

➤ Ex:

```
CartesianPoint(int x, int y) {  
    this.x = x;  
    this.y = y;  
}
```

CartesianPoint
x: int y: int
distanceToO(): double

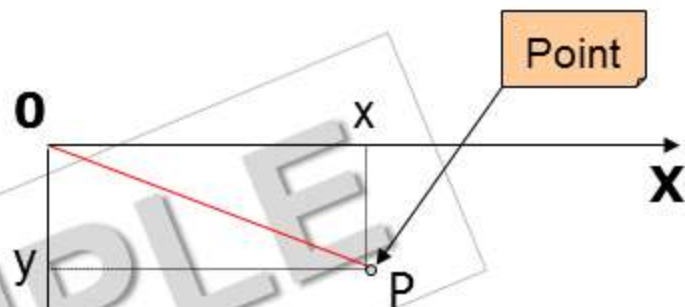
Method in Java

➤ Syntax:

```
Type method_name(arg1, arg2,...){  
}
```

➤ Ex:

```
double distanceToO(){  
    return (float)Math.sqrt(x*x + y*y);  
}
```



CartesianPoint
x: int y: int
distanceToO(): double