

ICS 141

Programming with Objects

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Java API

Includes prebuilt classes with fields and methods

Java Application Programming Interface (API)

- Java API or Java Class Library
 - <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/>
- A great strength of Java is the Java API's thousands of classes.
- Provides a rich collection of predefined classes that contain methods for performing common operations:
 - Mathematical calculations
 - String manipulations
 - Character manipulation
 - Input/Output operations
 - File processing

Try it!

- Explore a class in Oracle documentation.
- What are the fields.
- Can you find a useful method?
 - describe parameters (inputs)
 - describe return type (outputs)

class String

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html>



Try it!

- Add a name variable to the dog class. What data type should this be?
- Update the constructors to initialize the name variable.
- Update the instantiations in the driver class to name myDog and yourDog.

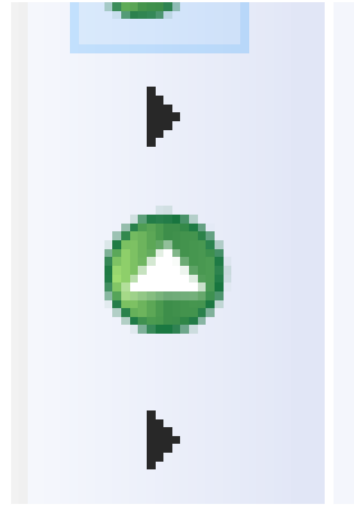
class System

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/System.html#out>

Another object supplied by Java

- System
 - System roughly translates to your computer.
 - Has an OutputStream field “out” and an InputStream field “in”
 - These are used by the application to send information somewhere and retrieve information. It is application dependent.
 - For Eclipse, both out and in are referring to the console
- A method defined for an OutputStream is `println(somethingToPrint)`.
 - <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/io/PrintStream.html>
- Therefore, `System.out.println()` prints to the console whatever is inside the `()`.



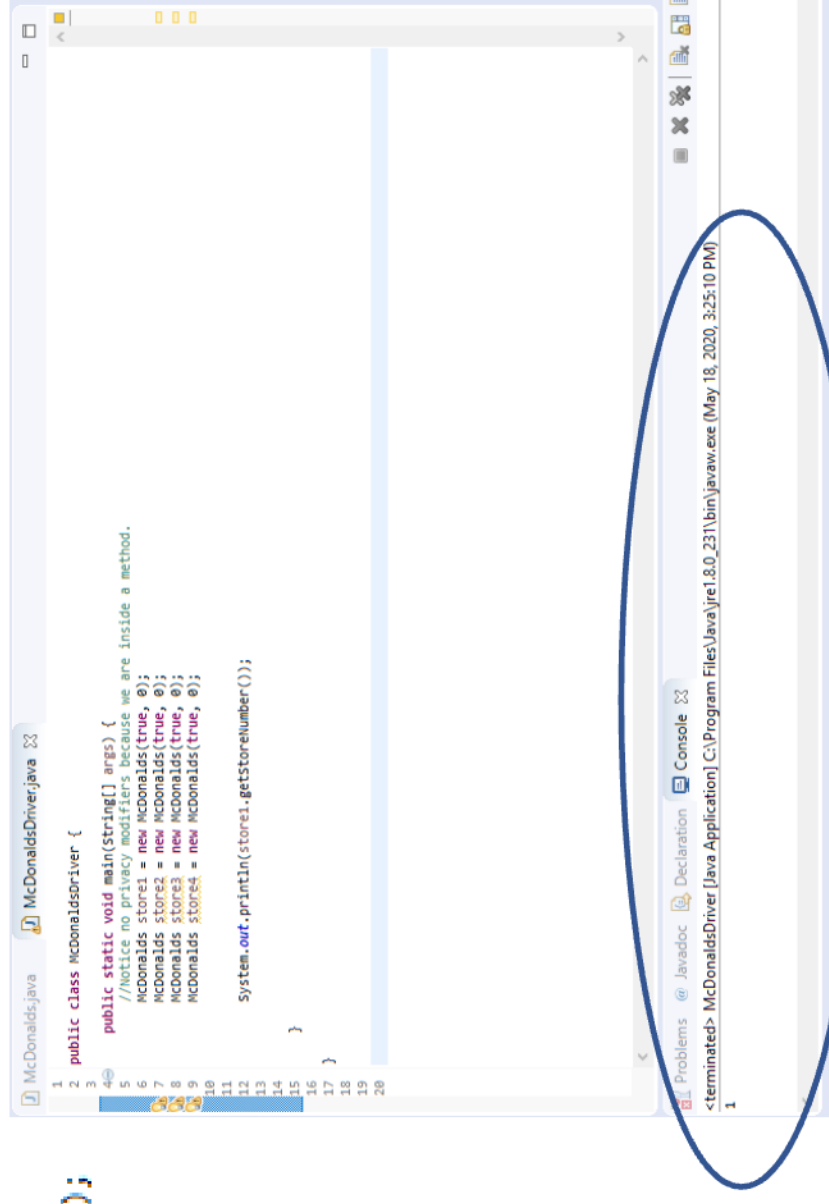


```
McDonalds.java      *McDonaldsDriver.java  ✕

public class McDonaldsDriver {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Notice no privacy modifiers because we are inside a method.
        McDonalds store1 = new McDonalds(true, 0);
        McDonalds store2 = new McDonalds(true, 0);
        McDonalds store3 = new McDonalds(true, 0);
        McDonalds store4 = new McDonalds(true, 0);

        System.out.println(store1.getStoreNumber());
    }
}
```



Try it!

- Print something about your dog.
- Label the output so that it is readable
 - “Store number 1” rather than “1” for example

Class Scanner

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/Scanner.html>

Another object supplied by Java

- Scanner lets you read an InputStream
 - `next()`
 - `nextLine()`
 - `nextInt()`
 - `nextDouble()`
- **Has to be imported**



Try it!

- In the main method of the driver class in the dog application, declare and instantiate a Scanner object.
- Print a prompt to the console asking for the name of their dog.
- Collect the input with your scanner and store in a variable.
- Print a prompt to the console asking for the age of their dog.
- Collect the input with your scanner and store in a variable.
- Create a new dog with that name and age. Assume it is not a bulldog.