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# Overview of Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

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- Java is an object-oriented programming language



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See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented\\_programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

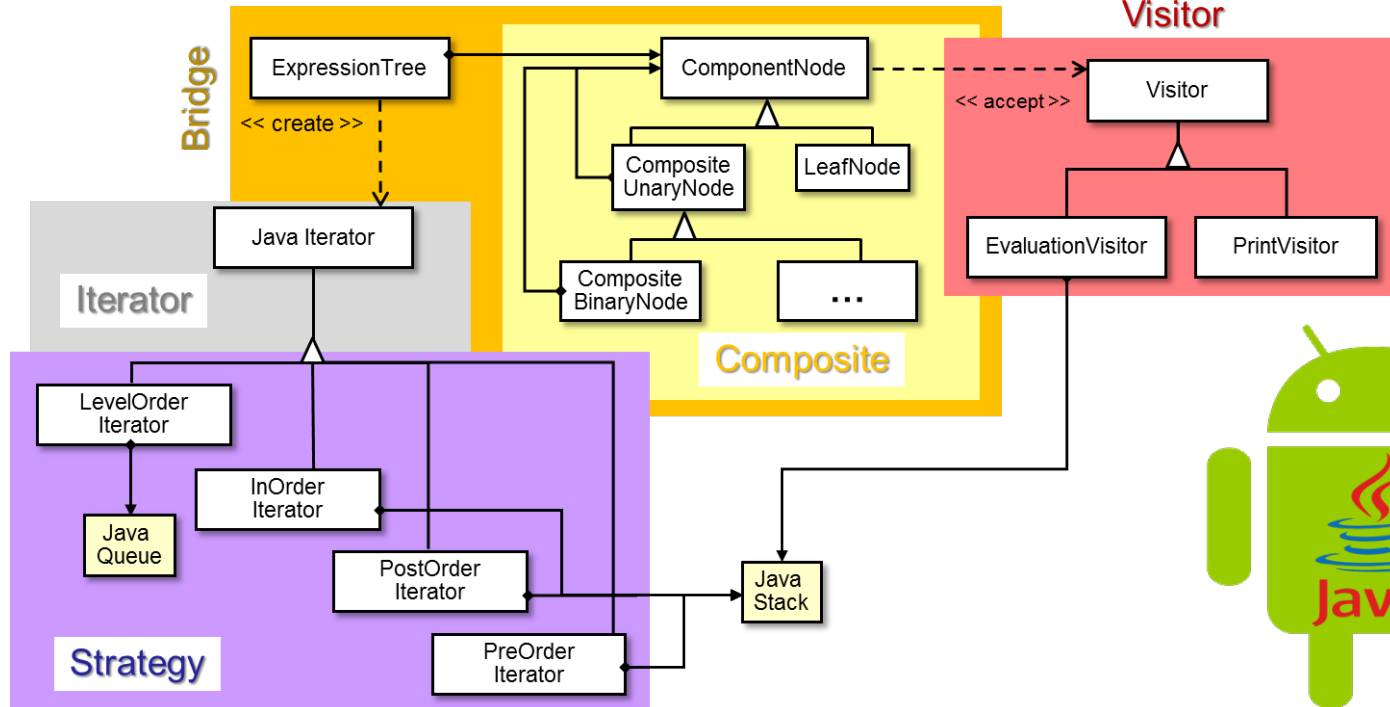
- Apps written in Java are organized in terms of *structural* elements



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented\\_programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Apps written in Java are organized in terms of *structural* elements
- e.g., classes, interfaces, & packages



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software\\_design\\_pattern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern)

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- An object is an instance of a class that performs certain operations & interacts with other objects

```
anObject : SomeClass
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```
Class1 mField1  
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void method1()  
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See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/objects.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/objects.html)

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See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/variables.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/variables.html)

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- An object is an instance of a class that performs certain operations & interacts with other objects
- An object in Java resides in a memory location of a computer
- It consists of
  - *State* – represented via data fields
  - *Behavior* – represented via methods

**anObject : SomeClass**

**Class1 mField1**

**Class2 mField2**

**...**

**void method1()**

**void method2()**

**void method3()**

**...**

See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html)



# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Objects often correspond to real-world entities



```
anAccount : Account
```

```
Money mCurrentBalance  
boolean mOverdraftProtection  
...
```

```
void deposit(Money amount)  
void withdrawl(Money amount)  
Money checkCurrentBalance()  
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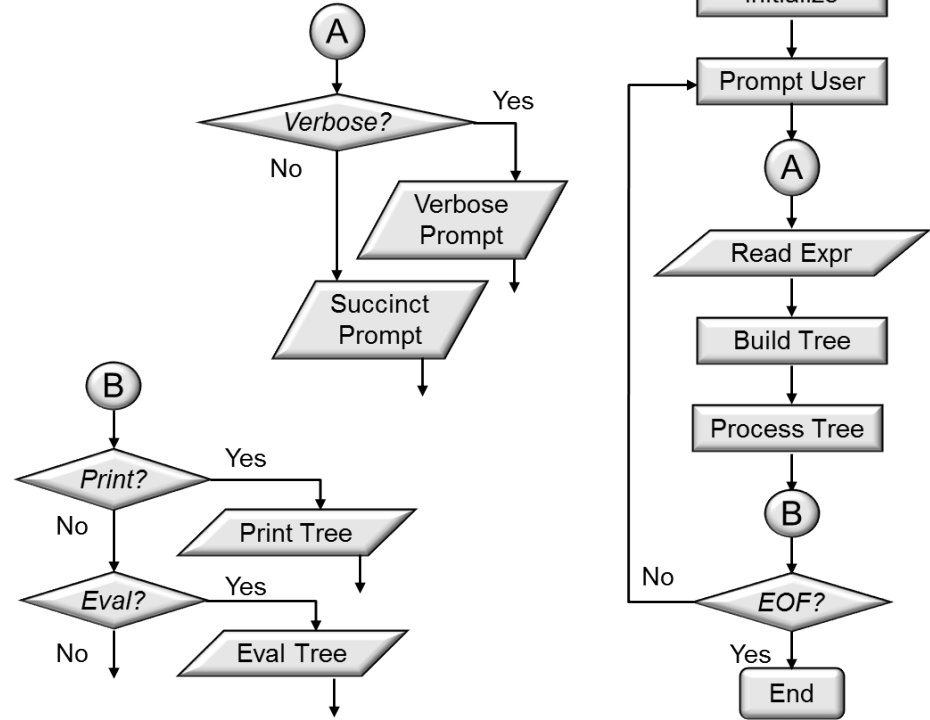
# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Non-object-oriented programming languages organize apps in terms of *functional* elements

FORTRAN



THE  
C  
PROGRAMMING  
LANGUAGE



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural\\_programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_programming)

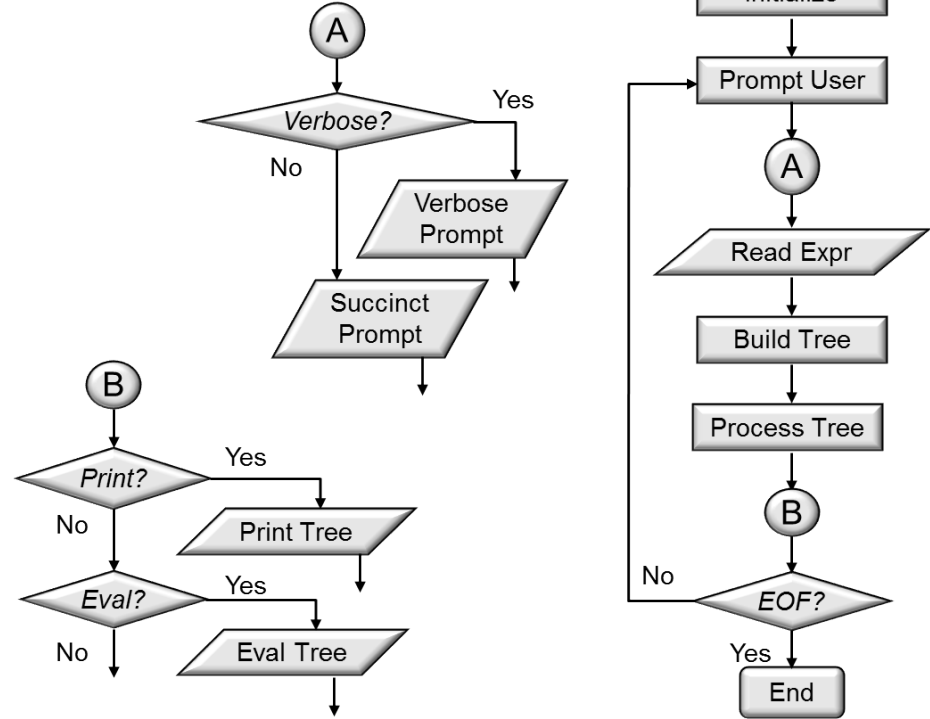
# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Non-object-oriented programming languages organize apps in terms of *functional* elements
  - e.g., actions & logic

FORTRAN



THE  
C  
PROGRAMMING  
LANGUAGE



# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Object-oriented Java programs also perform actions & contain logic

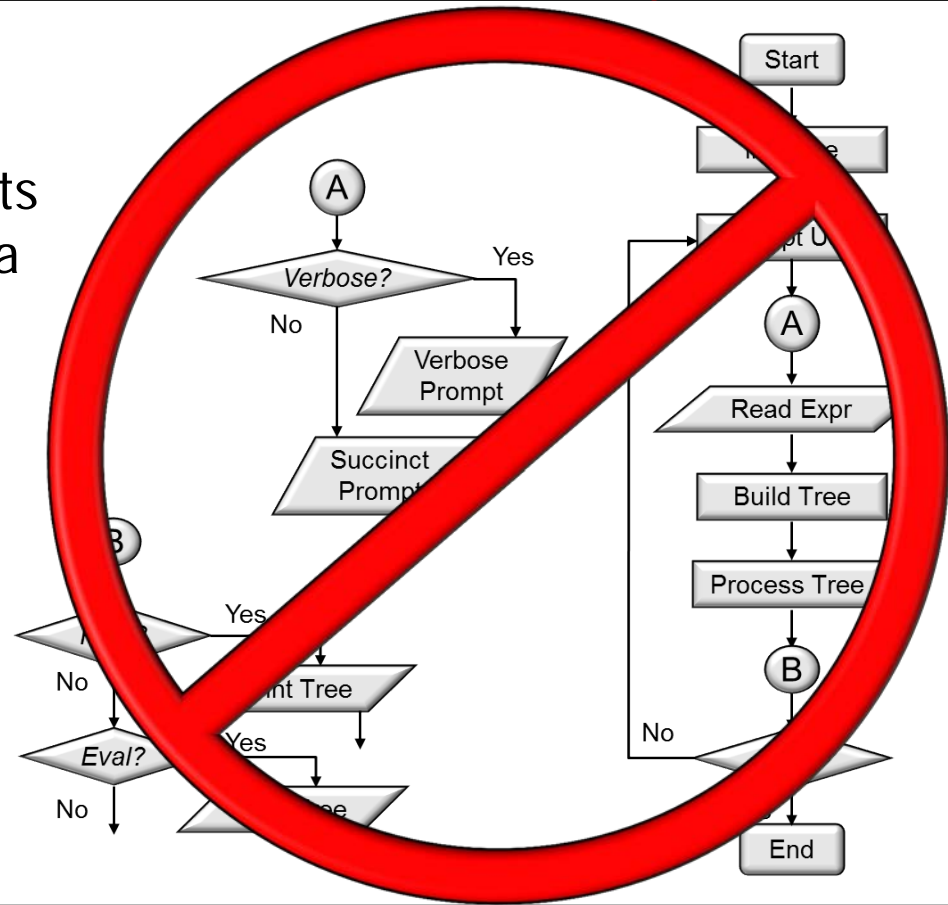
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# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

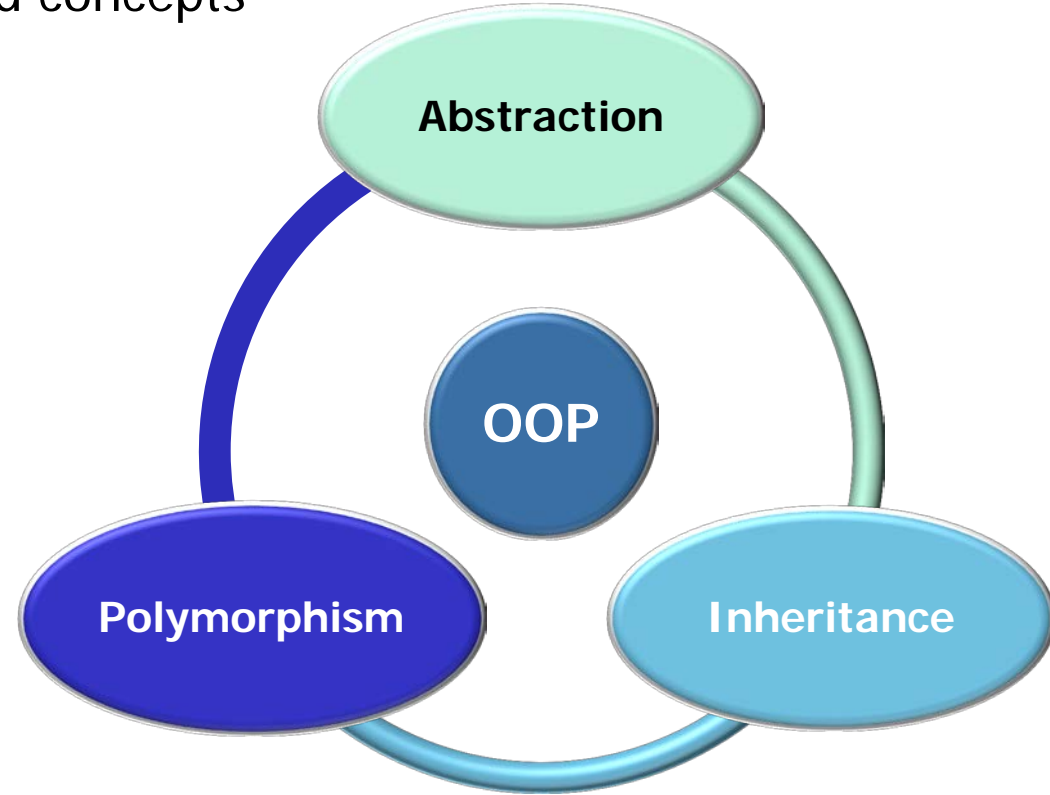
- Object-oriented Java programs also perform actions & contain logic
- However, these functional elements don't constitute main focus in Java





# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

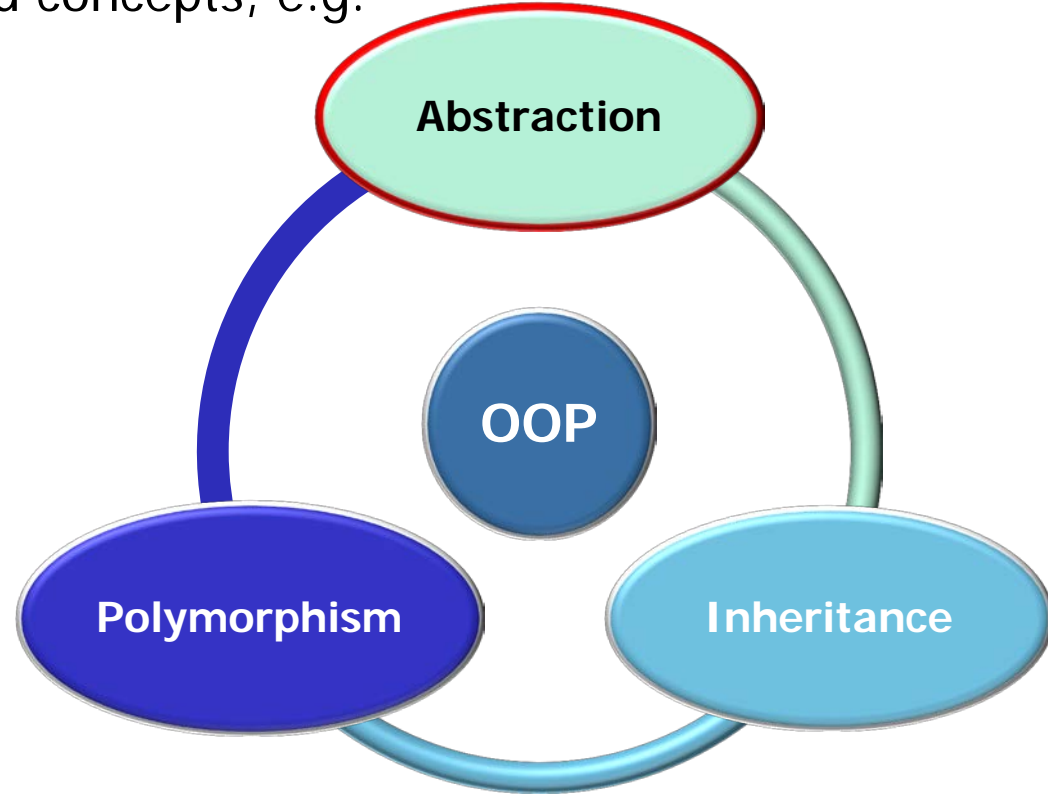
- Java supports key object-oriented concepts



See [www.stoustrup.com/whatis.pdf](http://www.stoustrup.com/whatis.pdf)

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

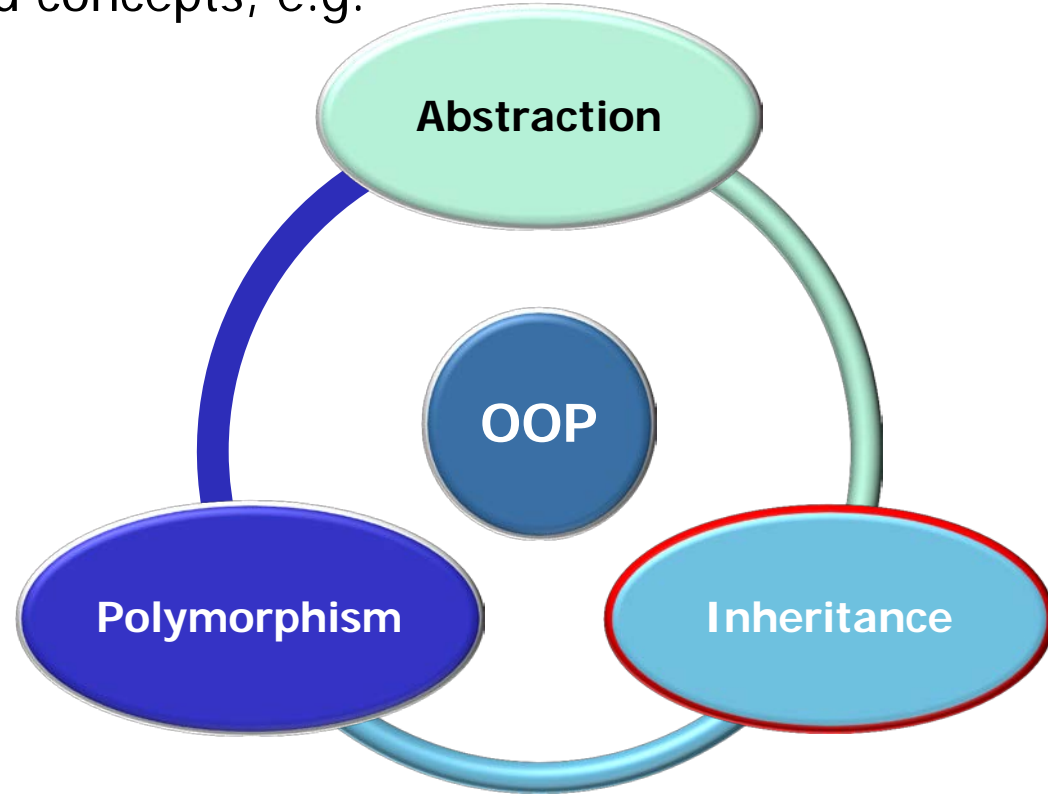
- Java supports key object-oriented concepts, e.g.
  - Data & control abstractions



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction\\_\(computer\\_science\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction_(computer_science))

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

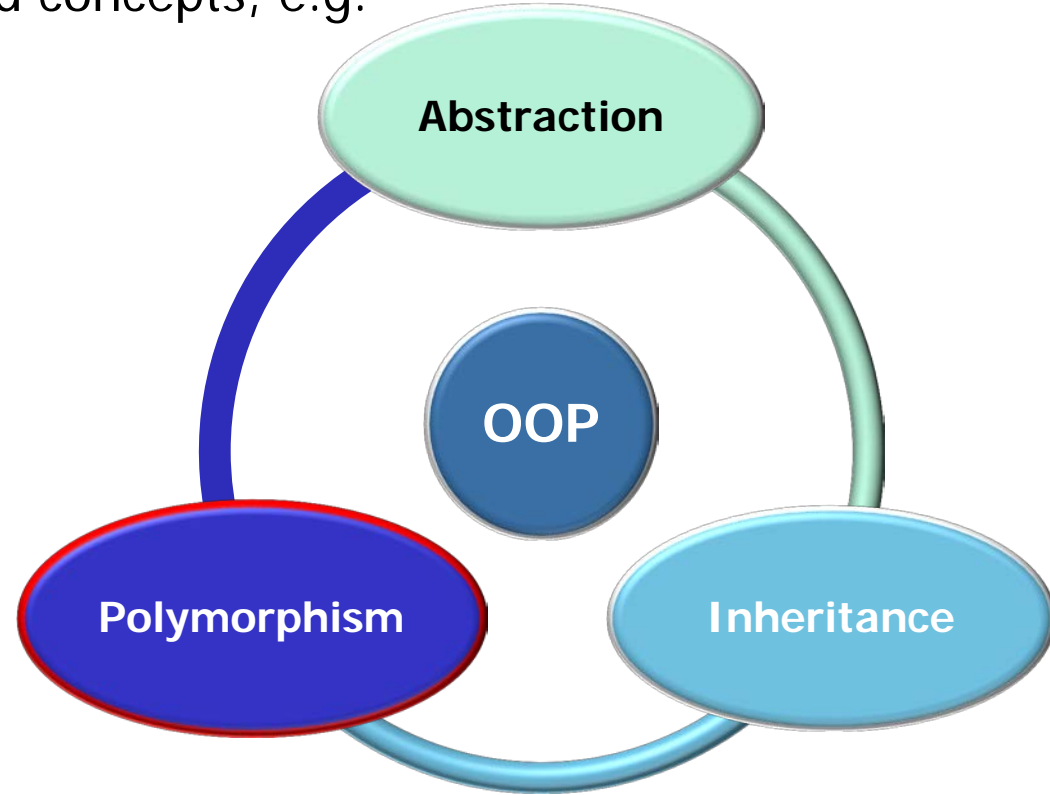
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  - Data & control abstractions
  - Inheritance



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance\\_\(object-oriented\\_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance_(object-oriented_programming))

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

- Java supports key object-oriented concepts, e.g.
  - Data & control abstractions
  - Inheritance
  - Polymorphism

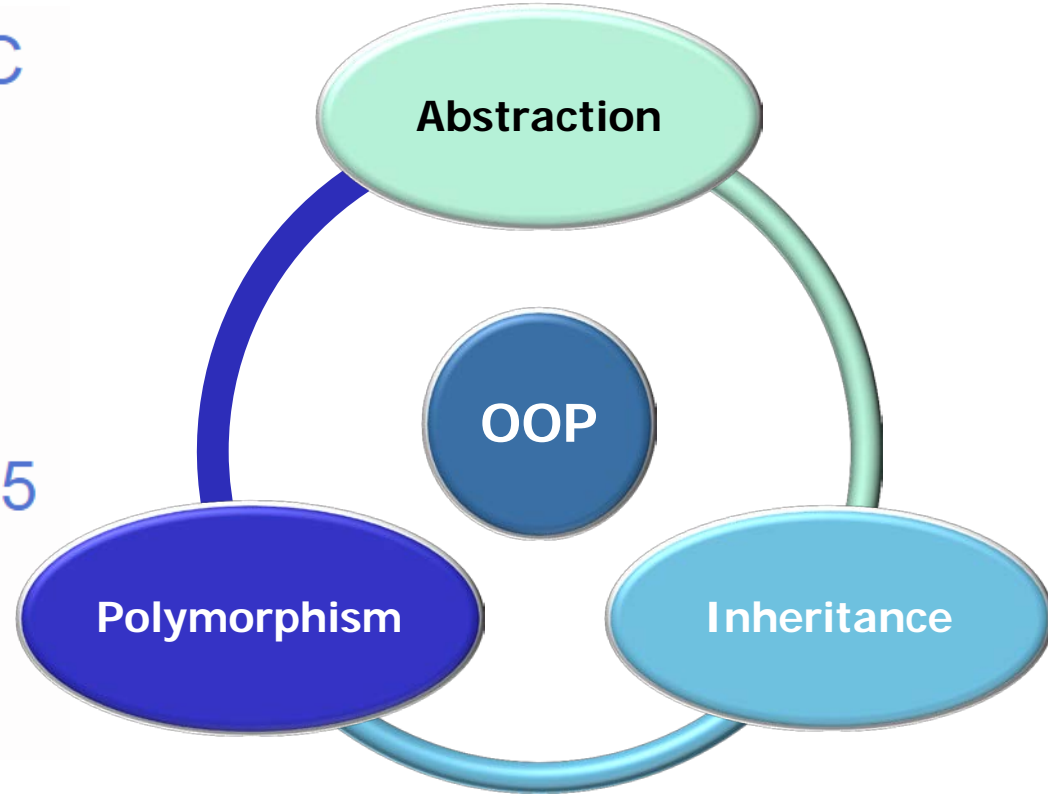


See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphism\\_\(computer\\_science\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphism_(computer_science))

# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

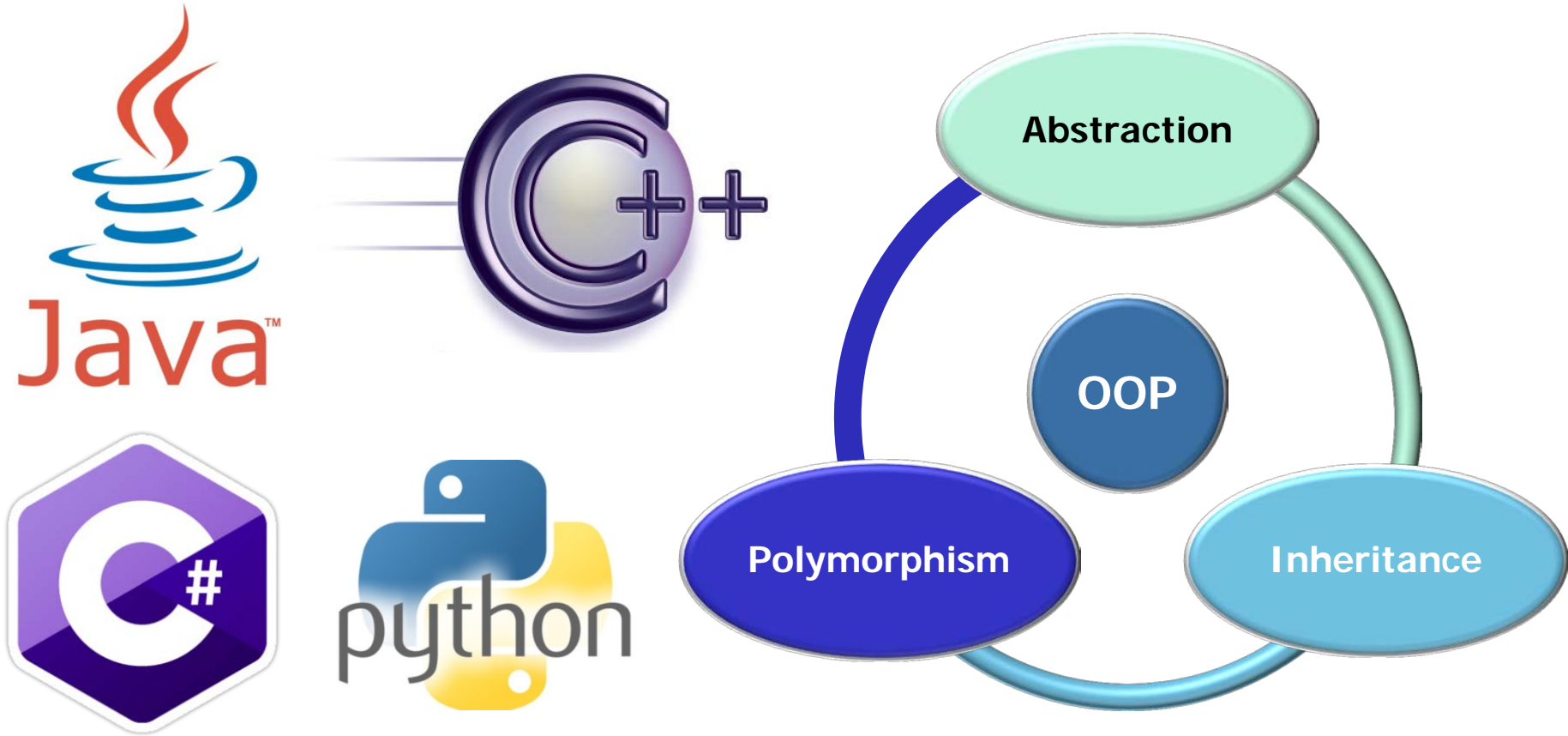
Objective-C  
C++ Python  
Simula  
Scala  
J# CLU BETA  
JavaScript CLOS  
C# Smalltalk Ada95  
Eiffel Swift  
Ruby  
Modula-3

**Java**



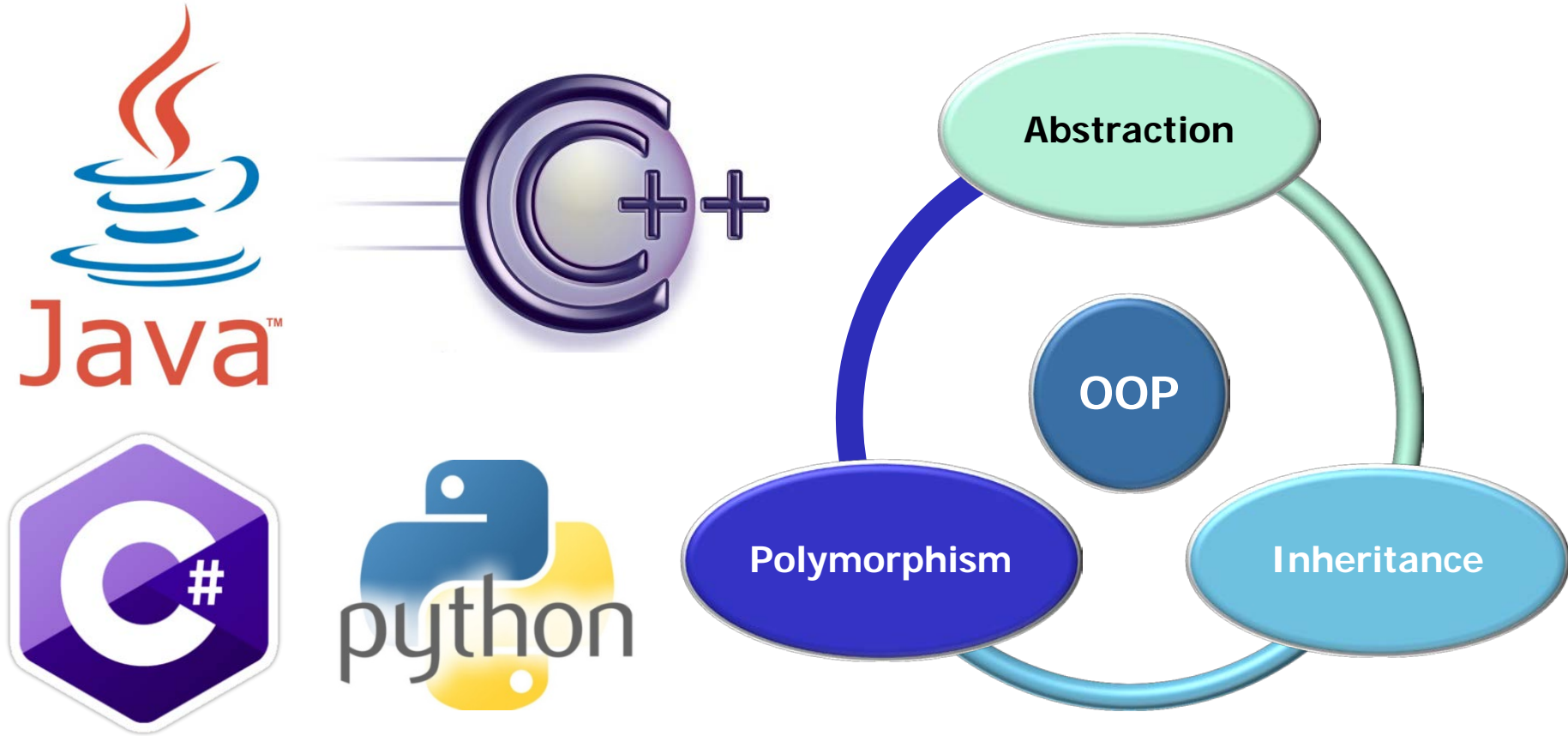
See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_object-oriented\\_programming\\_languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_object-oriented_programming_languages)

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# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java



Learning other object-oriented languages is much easier once you know Java



# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

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- If you already known Java you may be bored by some parts of this lesson!





# Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

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- If you already know Java you may be bored by some parts of this lesson!
- You can move quickly through this material to prepare for the next lesson



Make sure you understand this material since other lessons depend on it..

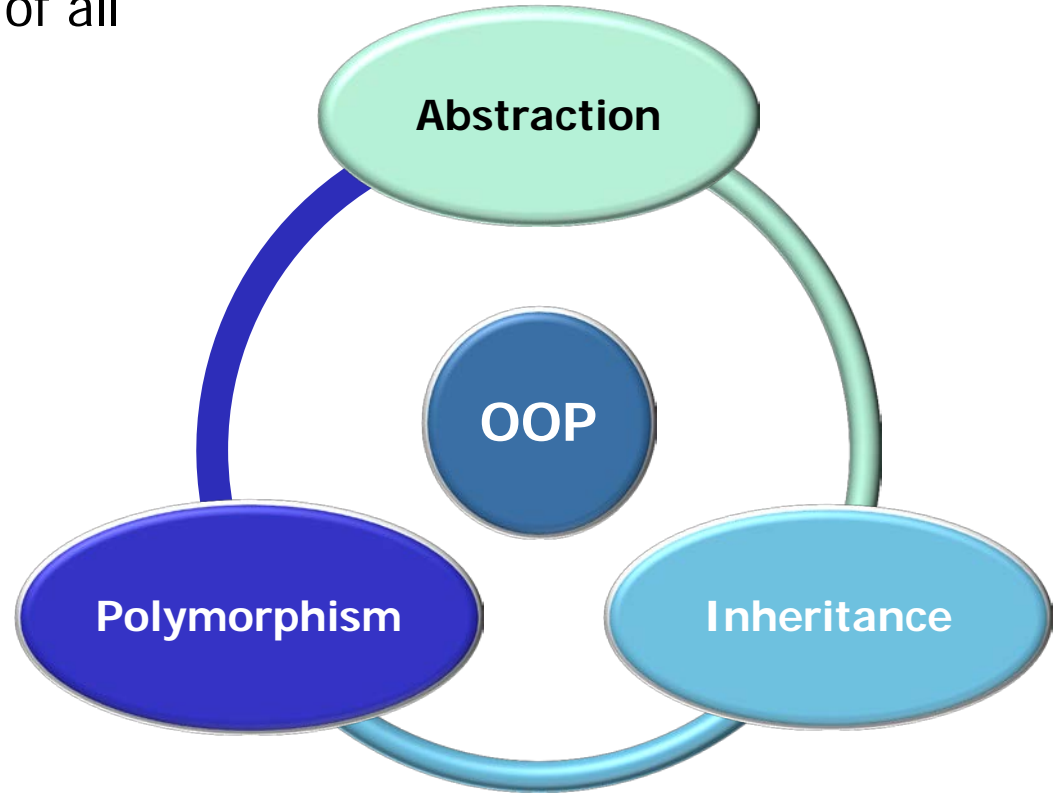
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# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

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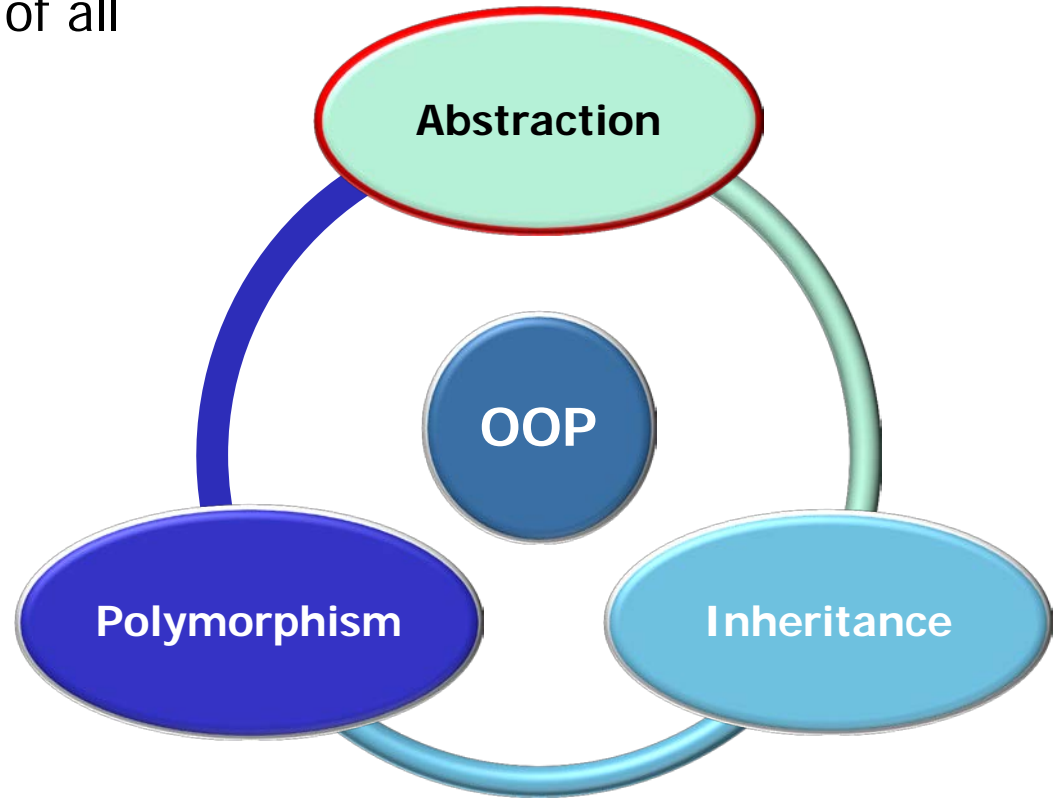
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- Abstraction is an essential part of all object-oriented programming languages



# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

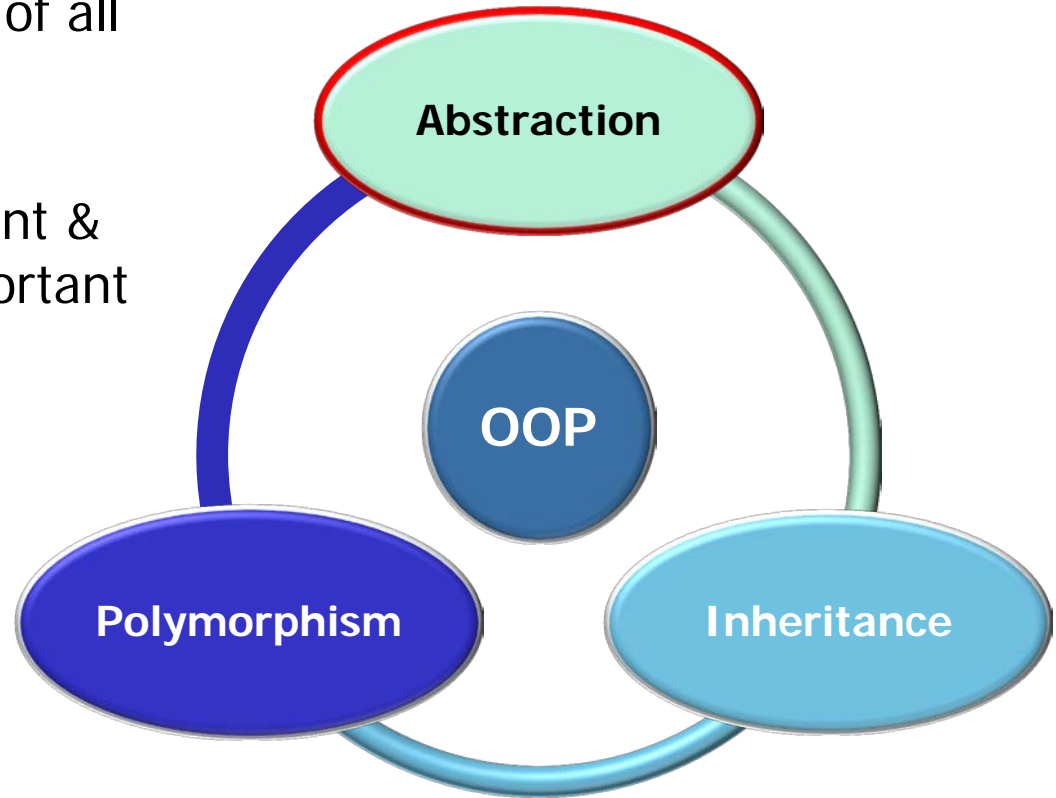
- Abstraction is an essential part of all object-oriented programming languages



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# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

- Abstraction is an essential part of all object-oriented programming languages
- It emphasizes what's important & de-emphasizes what's unimportant at a particular level of detail



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# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

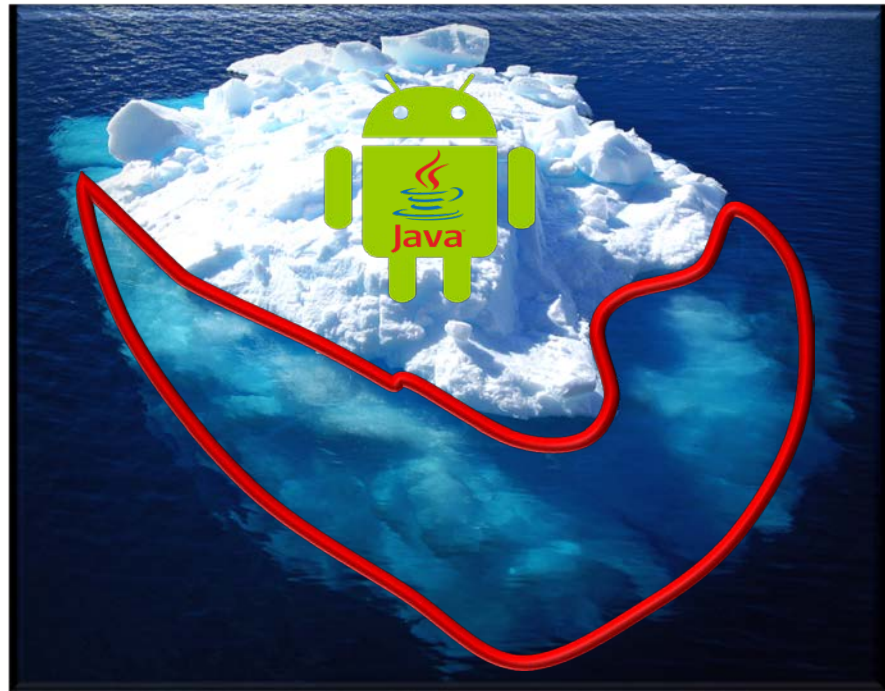
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# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

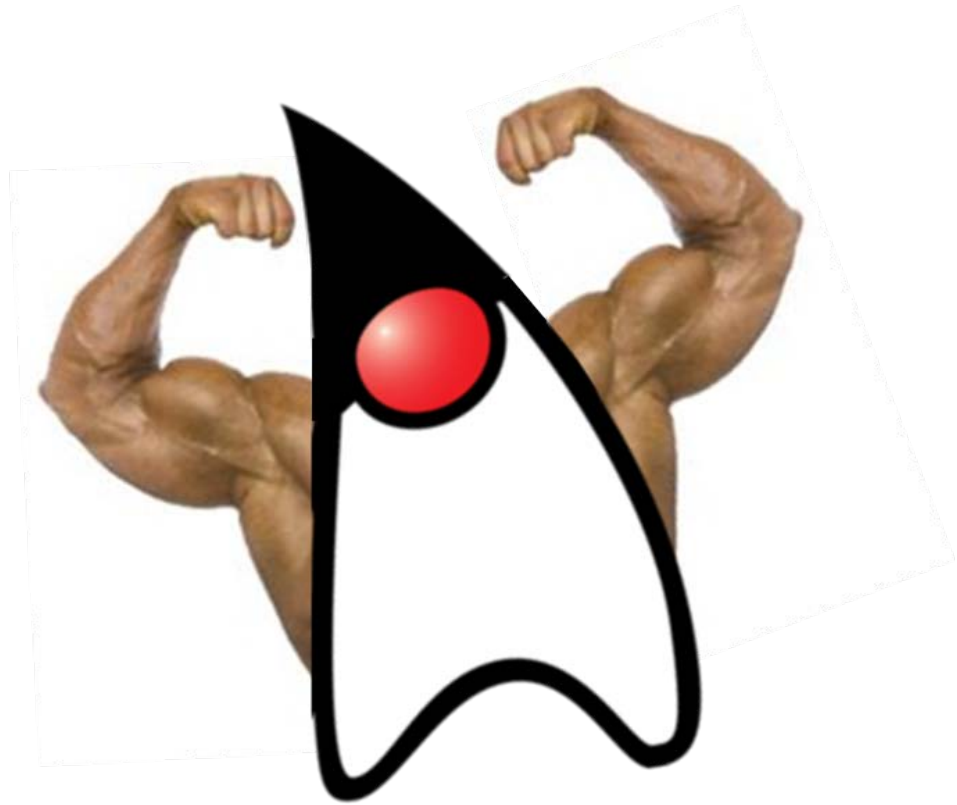
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# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

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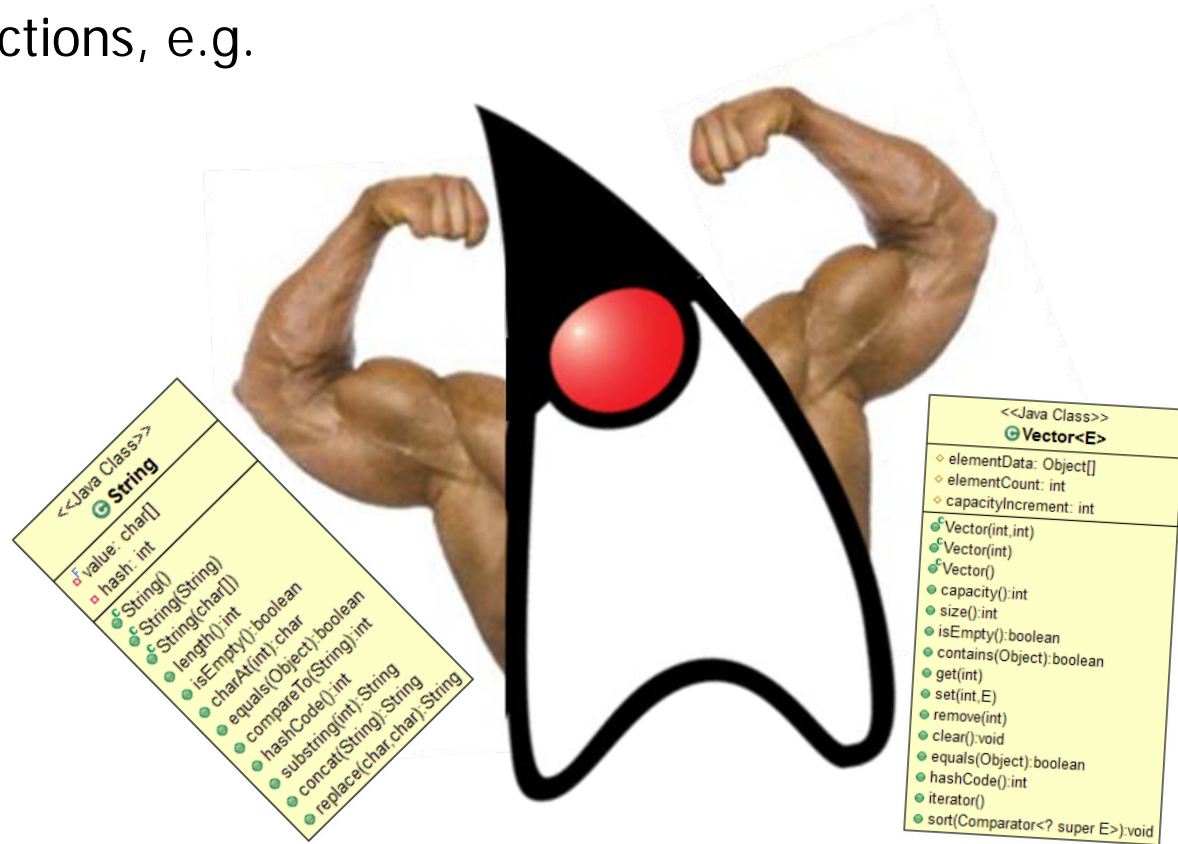
- Java supports many abstractions





# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

- Java supports many abstractions, e.g.
  - Data abstractions



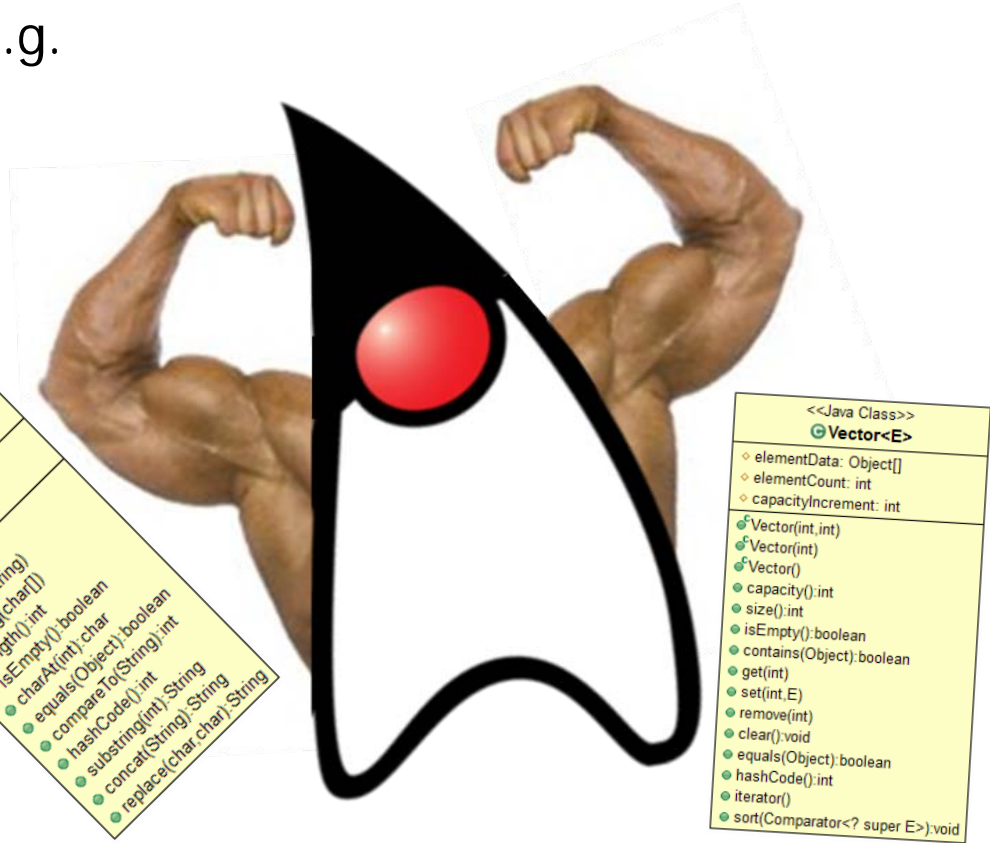
See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction\\_\(computer\\_science\)#Data\\_abstraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction_(computer_science)#Data_abstraction)

# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

- Java supports many abstractions, e.g.
  - Data abstractions



<<Java Class>> String	
value: char[]	
hash: int	
String()	
String(String)	
String(char[])	
length(): int	
isEmpty(): boolean	
charAt(int): char	
equals(Object): boolean	
compareTo(String): int	
hashCode(): int	
substring(int): String	
concat(String): String	
replace(char, char): String	



<<Java Class>> Vector<E>	
elementData: Object[]	
elementCount: int	
capacityIncrement: int	
Vector(int, int)	
Vector(int)	
Vector()	
capacity(): int	
size(): int	
isEmpty(): boolean	
contains(Object): boolean	
get(int)	
set(int, E)	
remove(int)	
clear(): void	
equals(Object): boolean	
hashCode(): int	
iterator()	
sort(Comparator<? super E>): void	

See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application\\_programming\\_interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface)

# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

- Java supports many abstractions, e.g.
  - Data abstractions



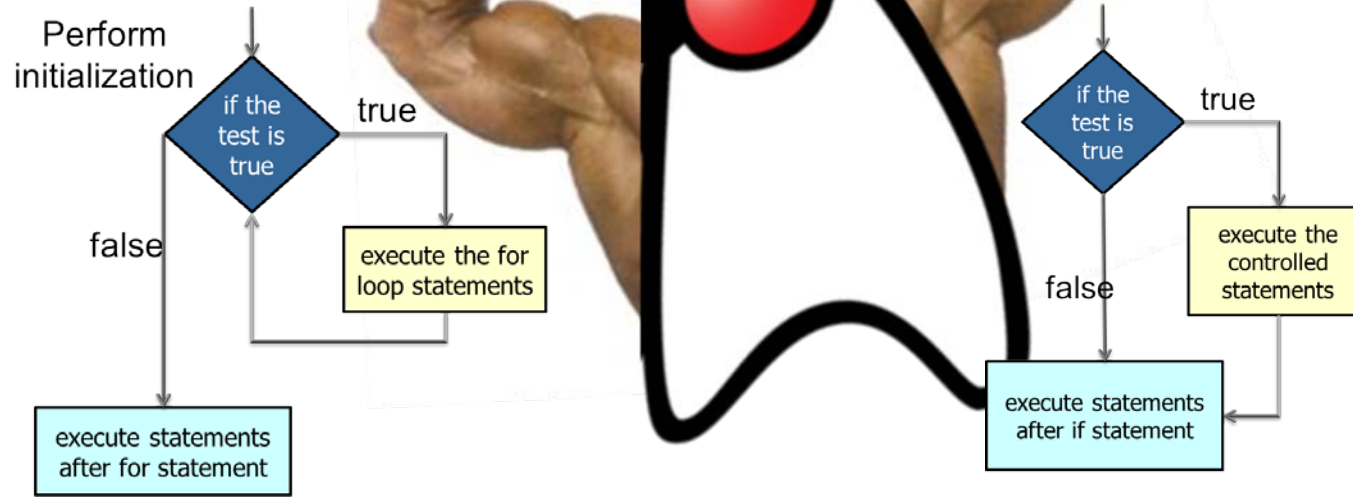
```
<<Java Class>>  
@String  
value: char[]  
hash: int  
String()  
String(String)  
String(char[])  
length():int  
isEmpty():boolean  
charAt(int):char  
equals(Object):boolean  
compareTo(String):int  
hashCode():int  
substring(int):String  
concat(String):String  
replace(char,char):String
```



```
<<Java Class>>  
@Vector<E>  
elementData: Object[]  
elementCount: int  
capacityIncrement: int  
Vector(int,int)  
Vector(int)  
Vector()  
capacity():int  
size():int  
isEmpty():boolean  
contains(Object):boolean  
get(int)  
set(int,E)  
remove(int)  
clear():void  
equals(Object):boolean  
hashCode():int  
iterator()  
sort(Comparator<? super E>):void
```

# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

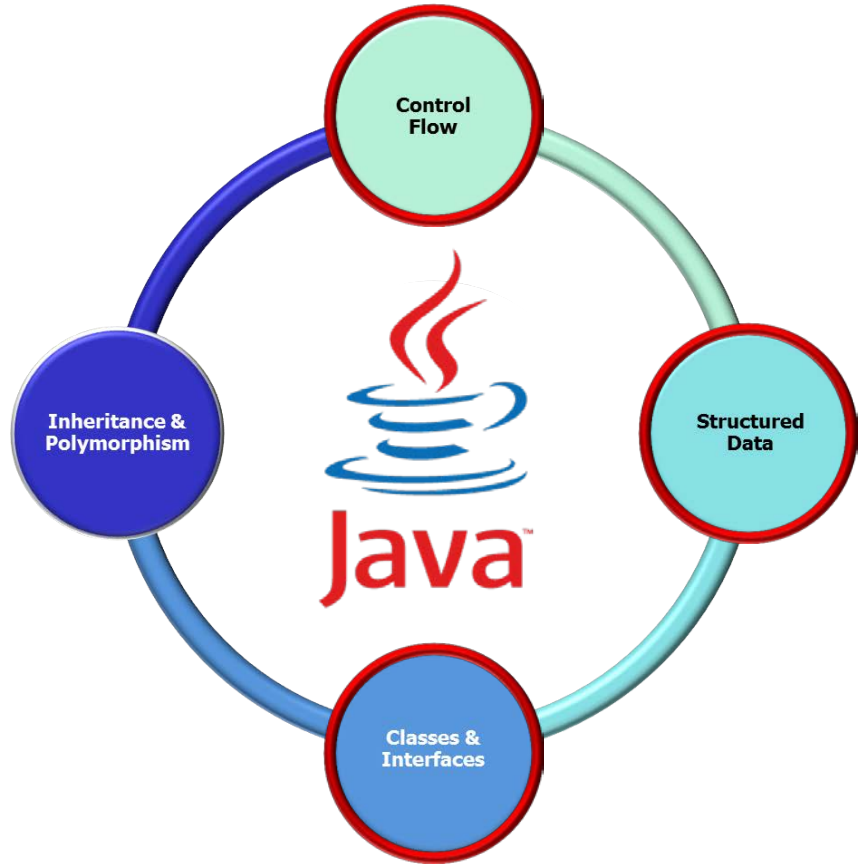
- Java supports many abstractions, e.g.
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  - Control abstractions



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction\\_\(computer\\_science\)#Control\\_abstraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction_(computer_science)#Control_abstraction)

# Overview of Java's Support for Abstraction

- Java supports many abstractions, e.g.
  - Data abstractions
  - Control abstractions



We'll now summarize various data & control abstractions supported by Java

---

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions (Part 1)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Java supports data abstraction via Abstract Data Types (ADTs)

## SomeClass

```
Class1 mField1  
Class2 mField2  
...
```

```
void method1()  
void method2()  
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See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract\\_data\\_type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_data_type)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Java supports data abstraction via Abstract Data Types (ADTs), which define
  - A set of data values
  - A set of operations on these values

## SomeClass

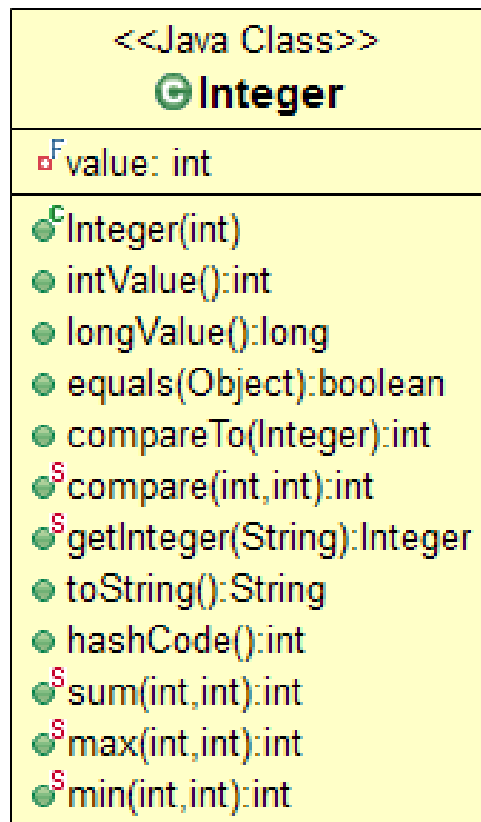
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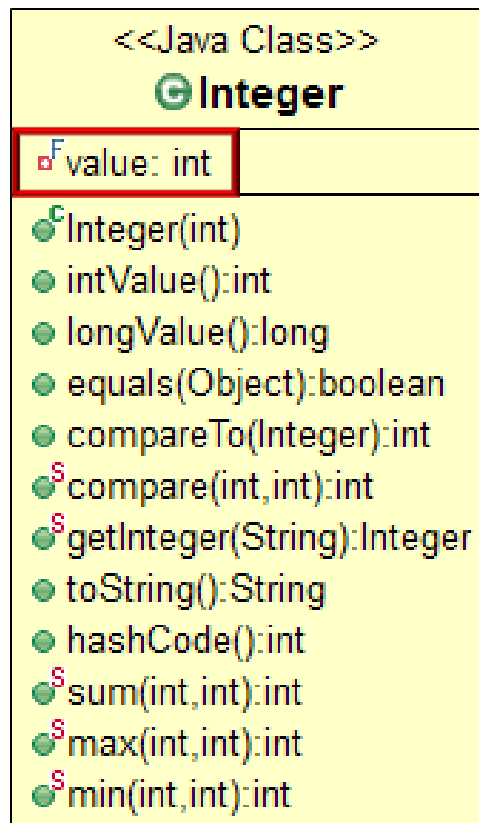
- The Java Integer class is an example of an ADT



See [developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Integer.html](http://developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Integer.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

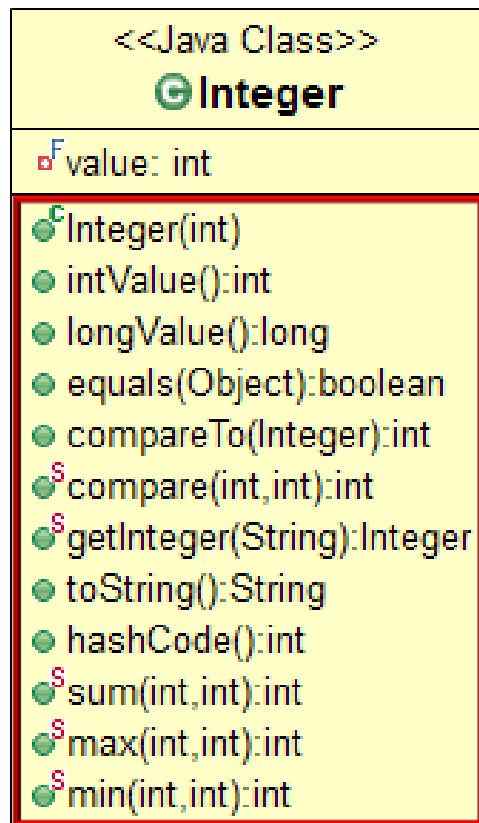
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# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- The Java Integer class is an example of an ADT
  - It contains a value
  - It contains operations on the value



See [developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Integer.html](http://developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Integer.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- At the heart of data abstraction is encapsulation



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See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encapsulation\\_\(computer\\_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encapsulation_(computer_programming))

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- At the heart of data abstraction is encapsulation
- Hides ADT internal representation so apps can only access public operations, but not its implementation details

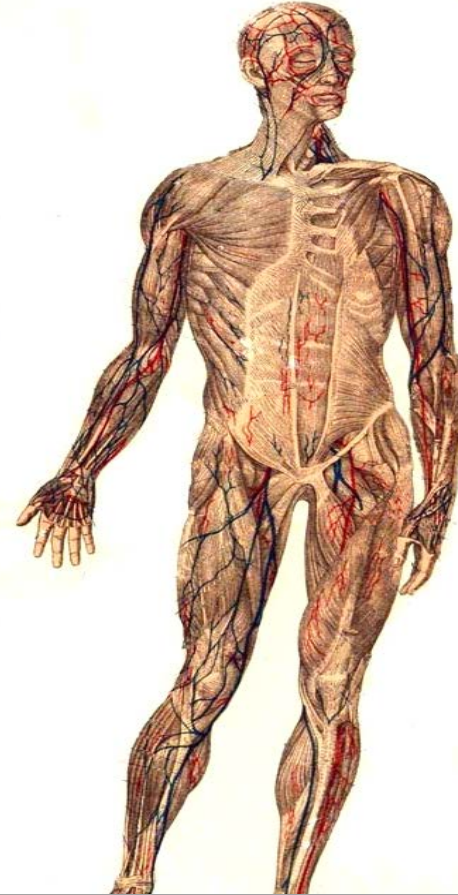


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# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/classes.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/classes.html)



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Java classes provide a blueprint for creating objects, which provides
  - *Fields*
    - Used to store the state of an object



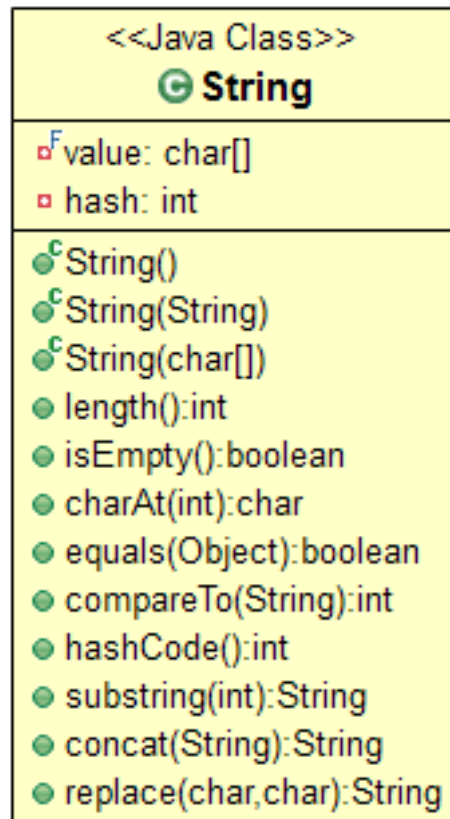
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Java classes provide a blueprint for creating objects, which provides
  - *Fields*
  - *Methods*
    - Used to implement the behaviors of an object



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

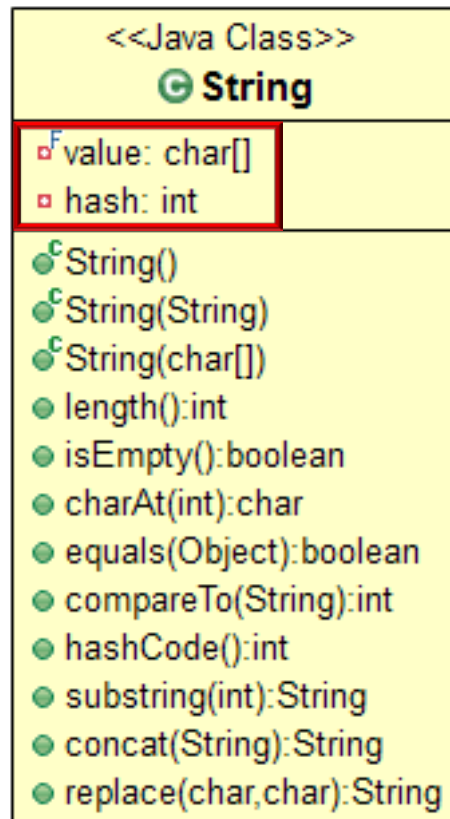
- The Java String class contains



See [docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

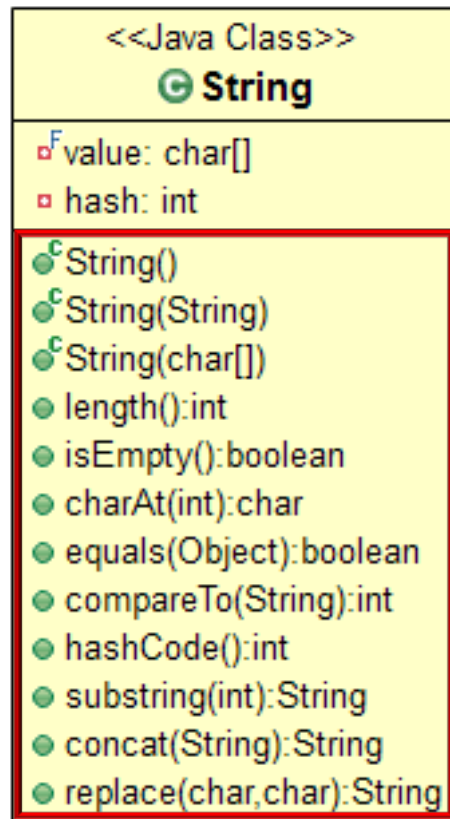
- The Java String class contains
  - Fields
    - e.g., store a sequence of characters, length of this sequence, etc.



See [docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

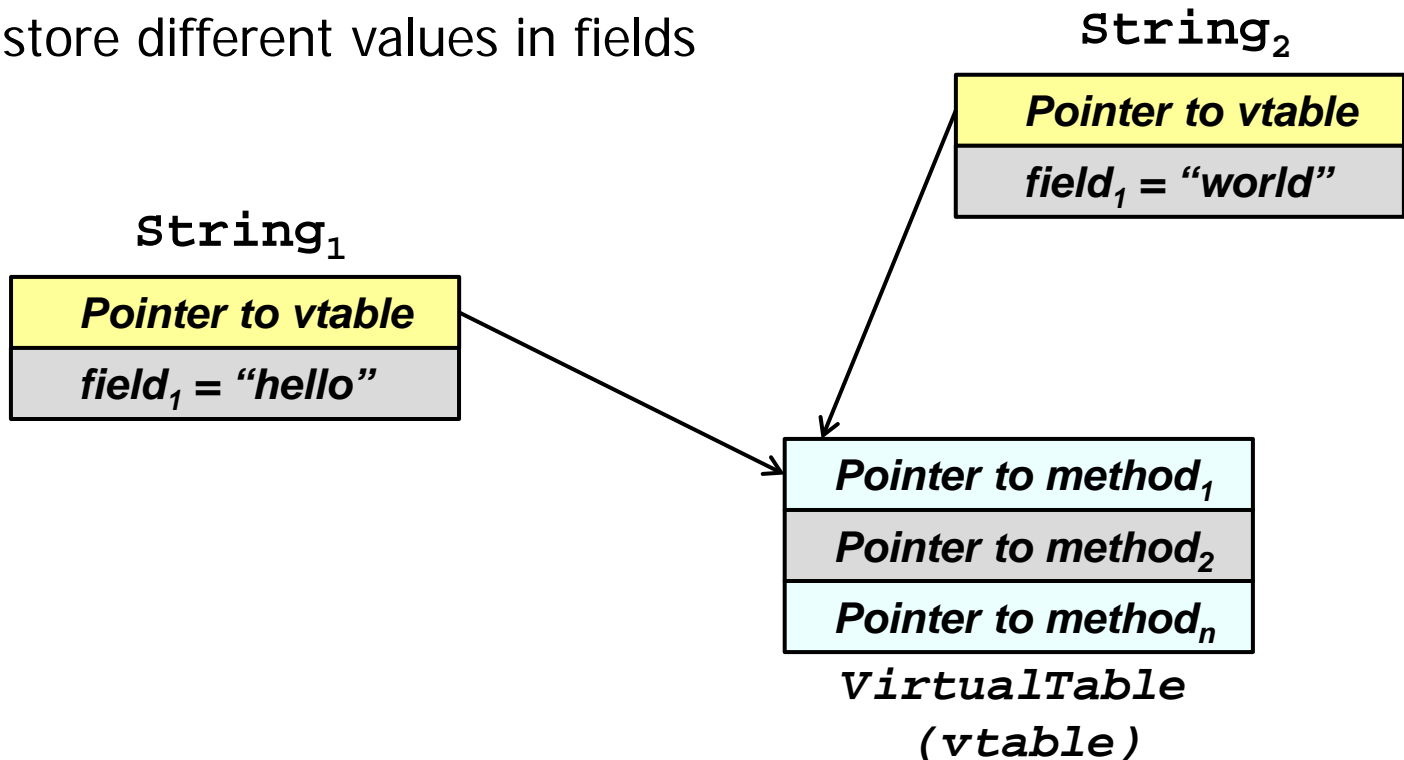
- The Java String class contains
  - Fields
  - Methods
    - e.g., examine individual characters of the sequence, compare strings, search strings, extract substrings, create copies of a string, etc.



See [docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Objects of same class shared methods, but may store different values in fields



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Java interfaces define a contract specifying methods that classes implementing the interface provide

## **SomeInterface**

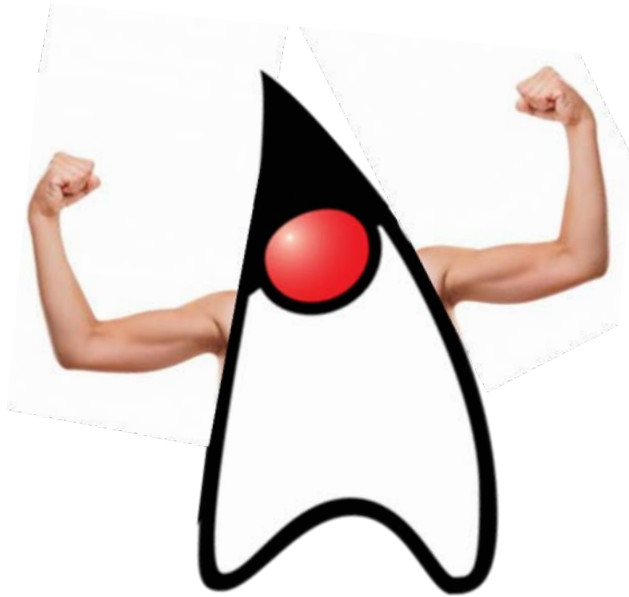
```
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void method2()  
void method3()  
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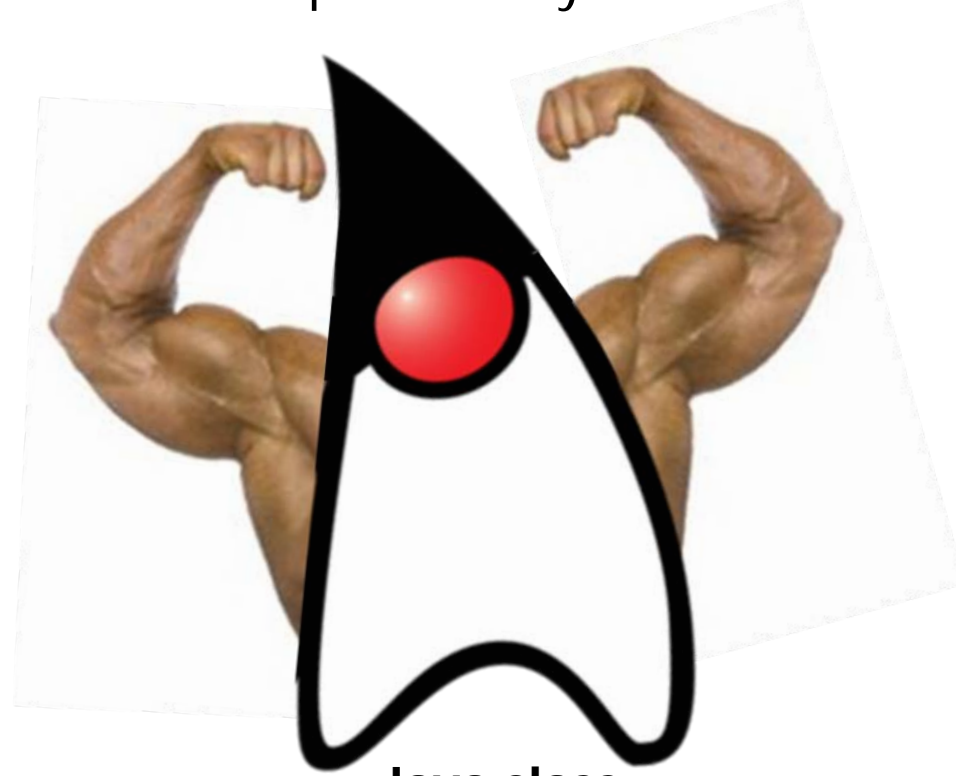
See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/concepts/interface.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/concepts/interface.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- A Java interfaces provides a subset of the features provided by a Java class



**Java interface**



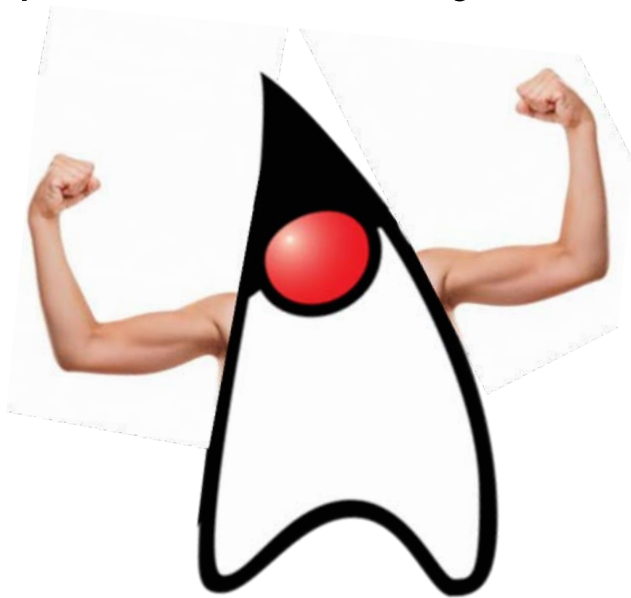
**Java class**

See [www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\\_interfaces.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_interfaces.htm)

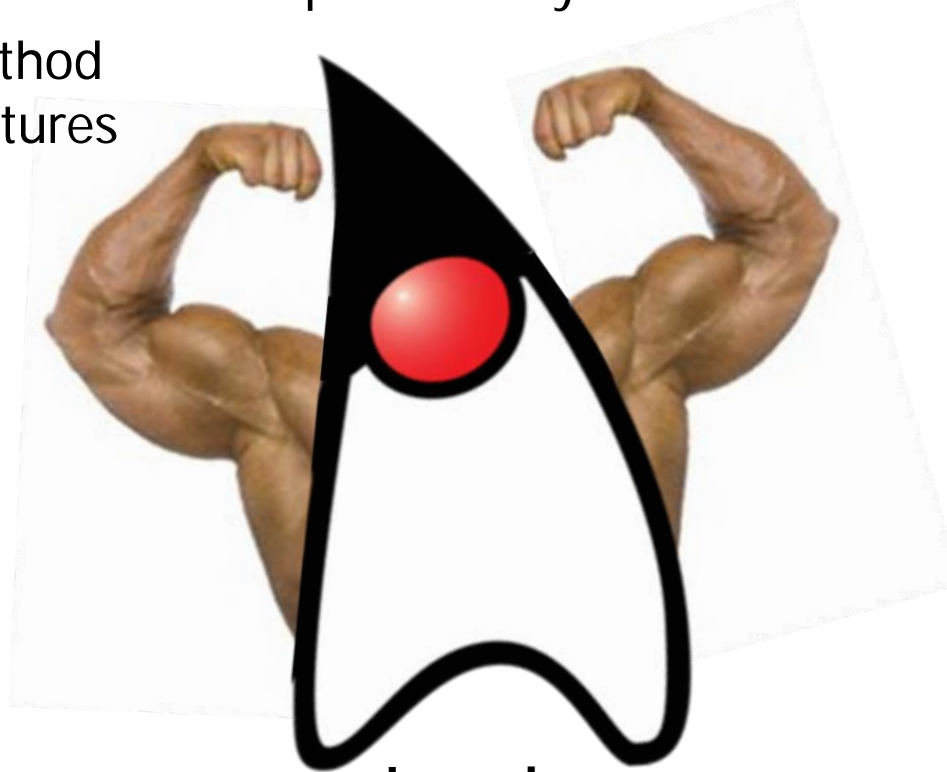


# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- A Java interface provides a subset of the features provided by a Java class
- e.g., an interface cannot contain method implementations, only method signatures



**Java interface**

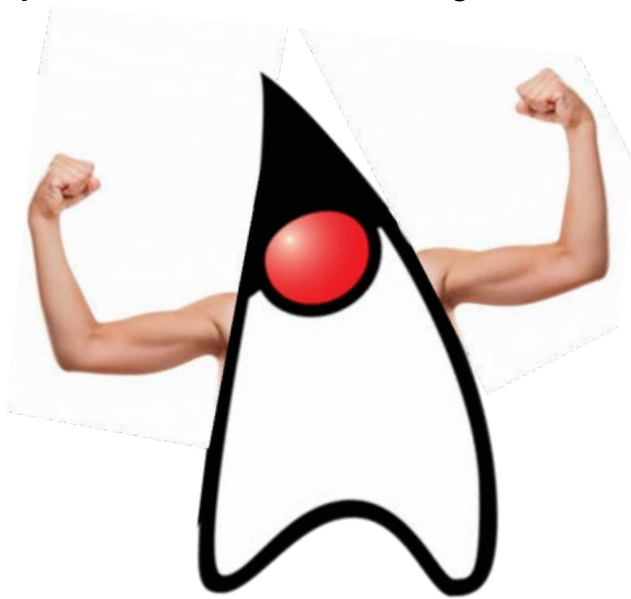


**Java class**

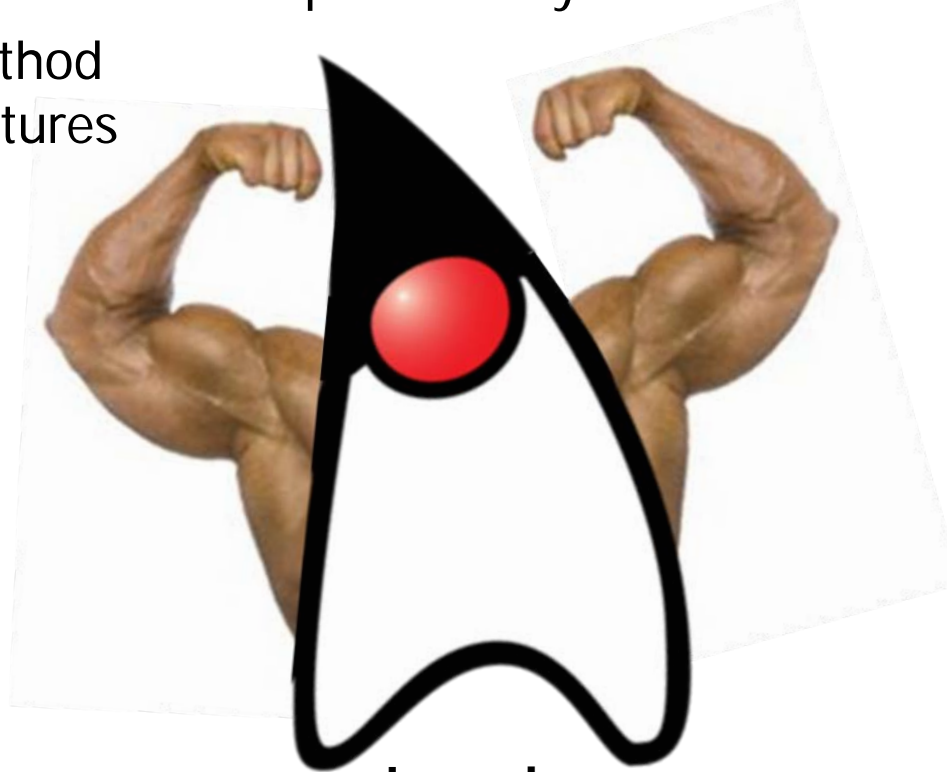
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- e.g., an interface cannot contain method implementations, only method signatures



**Java interface**

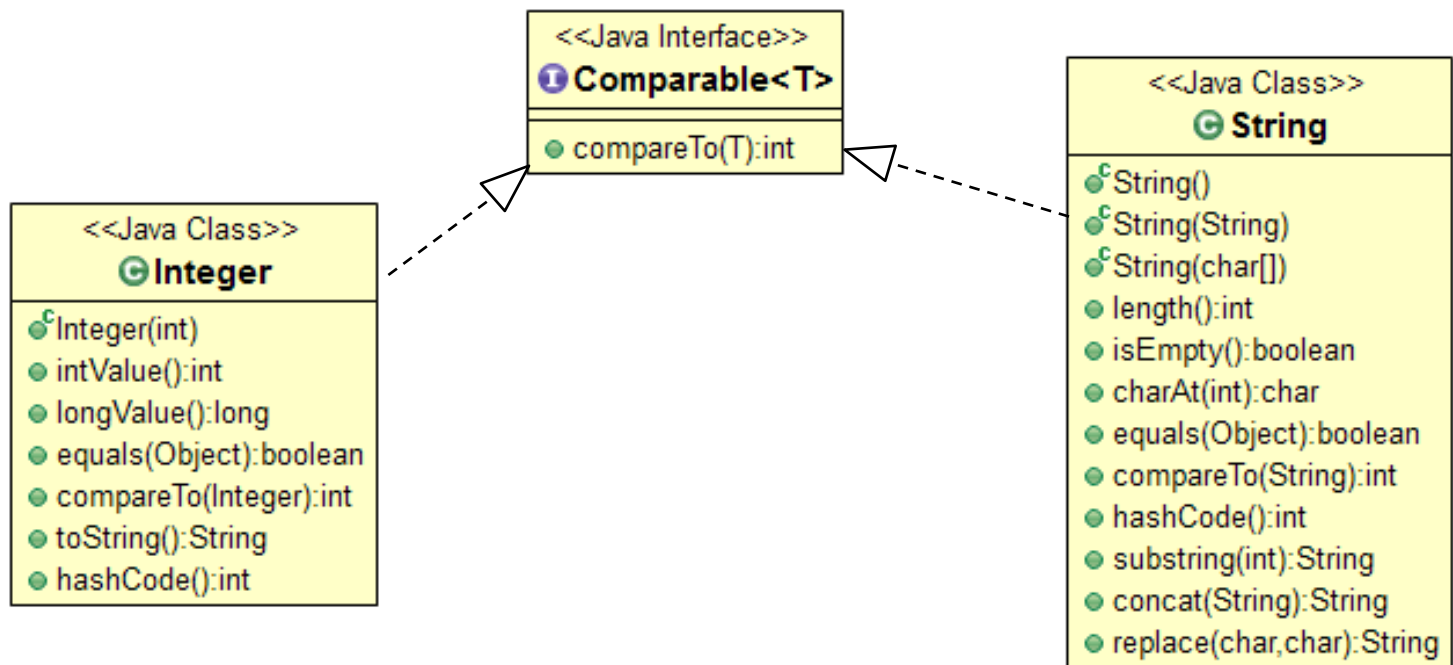


**Java class**

Java 8 supports "default methods" in interfaces

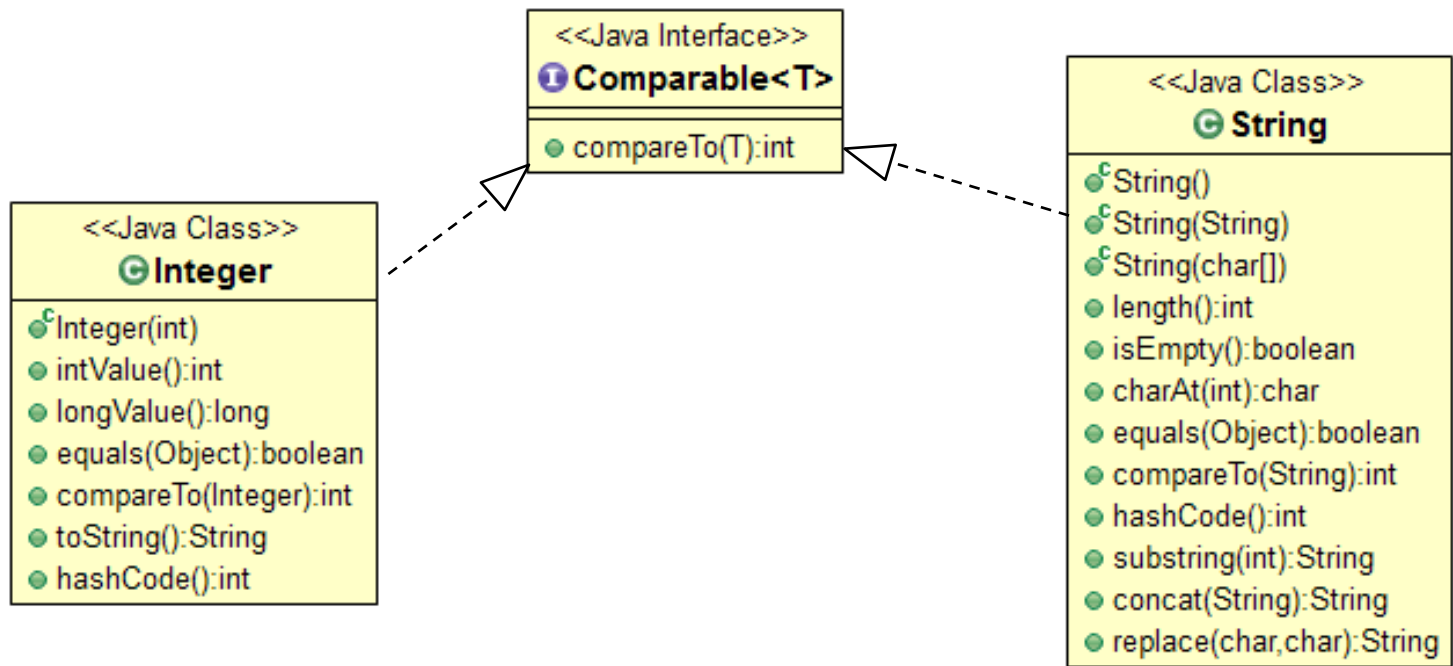
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- A Java interface cannot be instantiated, but must be implemented by a class



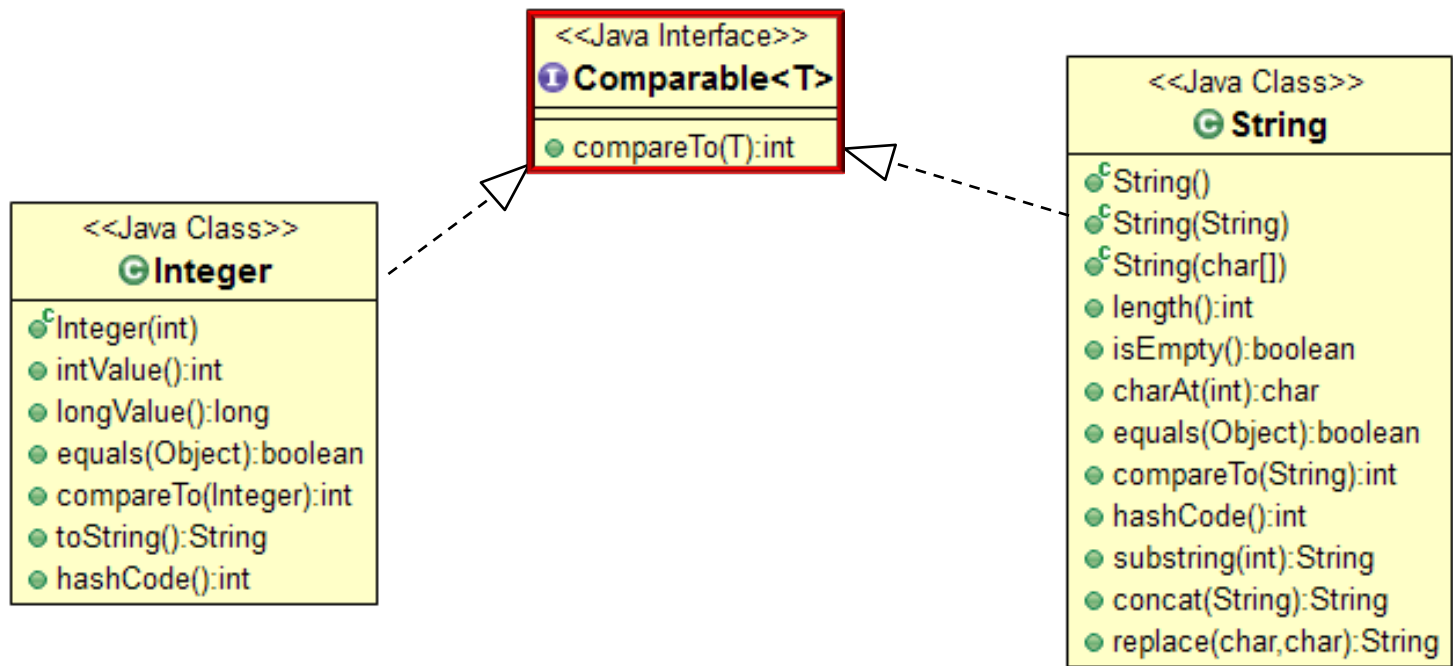
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- The class defines the interfaces methods & any necessary fields



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

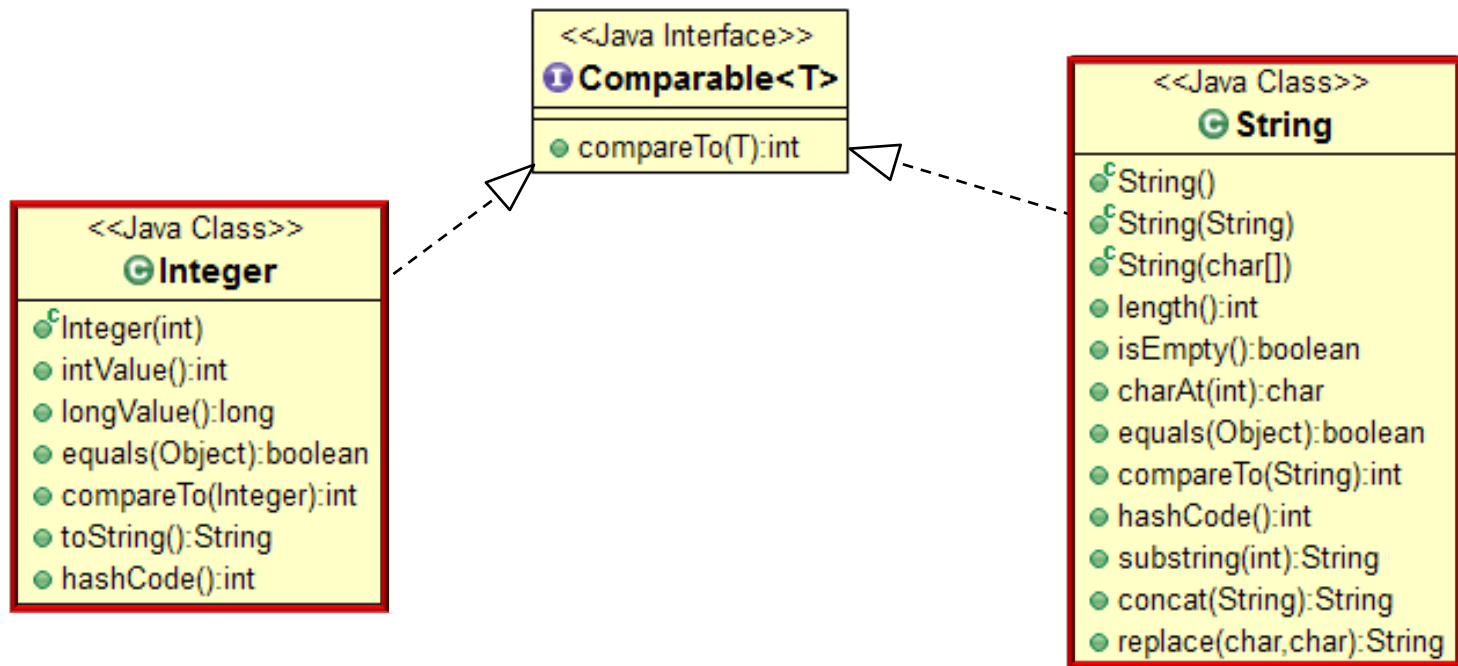
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See [developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Comparable.html](http://developer.android.com/reference/java/lang/Comparable.html)

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# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions (Part 2)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Classes & interfaces can be grouped into packages



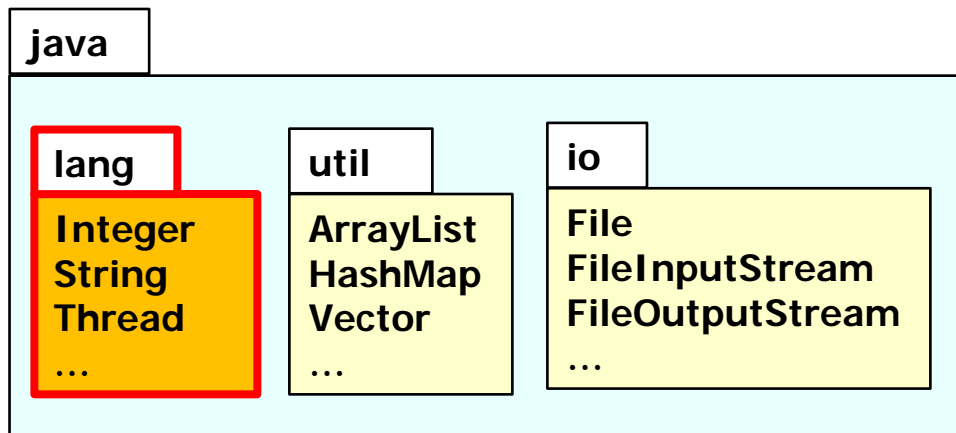
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See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/concepts/package.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/concepts/package.html)



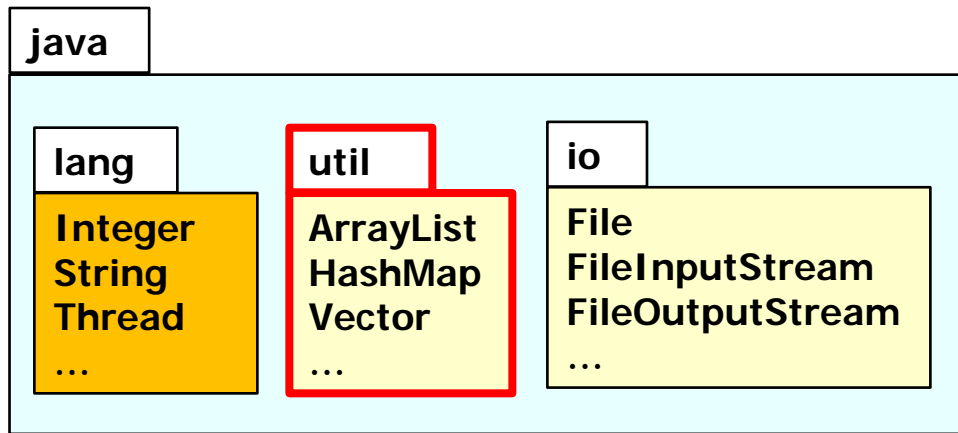
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Classes & interfaces can be grouped into packages, e.g.
- java.lang contains classes fundamental to design of Java



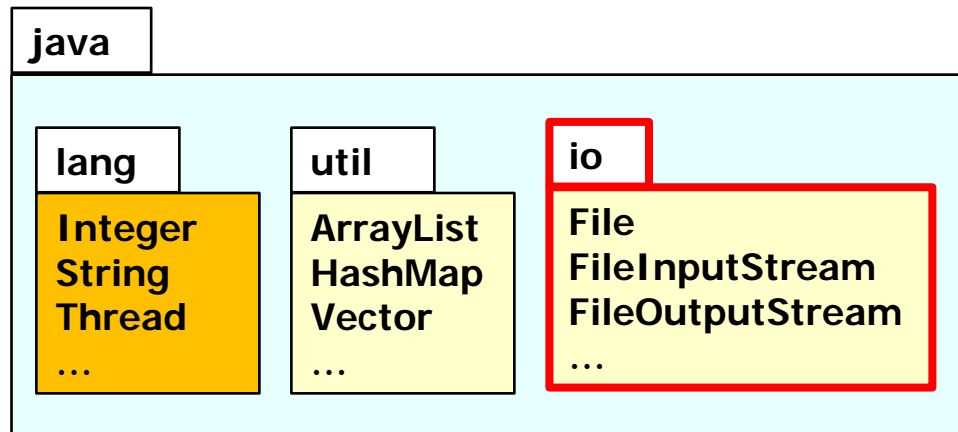
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Classes & interfaces can be grouped into packages, e.g.
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  - java.util contains a collection of common reusable ADTs



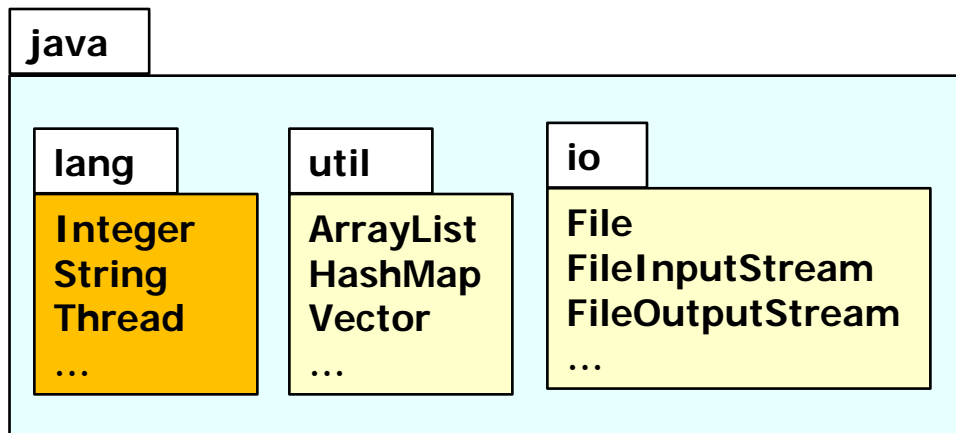
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Classes & interfaces can be grouped into packages, e.g.
  - java.lang contains classes fundamental to design of Java
  - java.util contains a collection of common reusable ADTs
  - java.io contains classes that provide operations on files



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Classes & interfaces can be grouped into packages



Packages help manage large projects by avoiding collisions for common names

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Java generics enable ADTs to be parameters when defining classes, interfaces, & methods

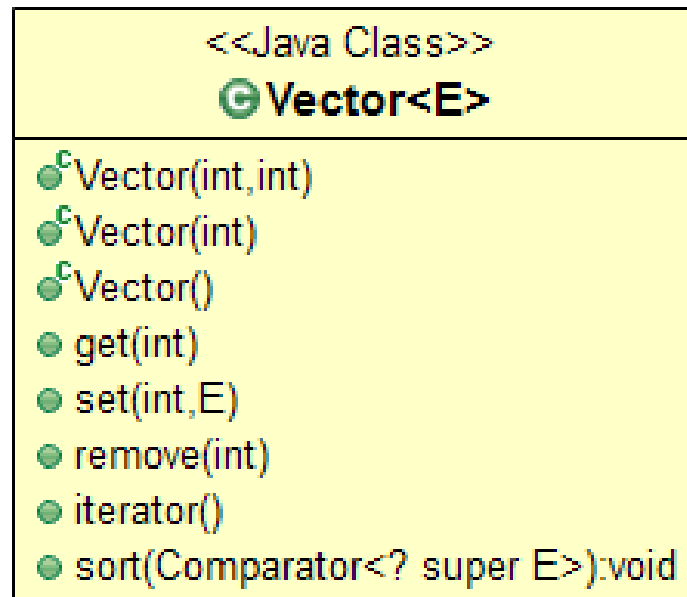


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See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/generics](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/generics)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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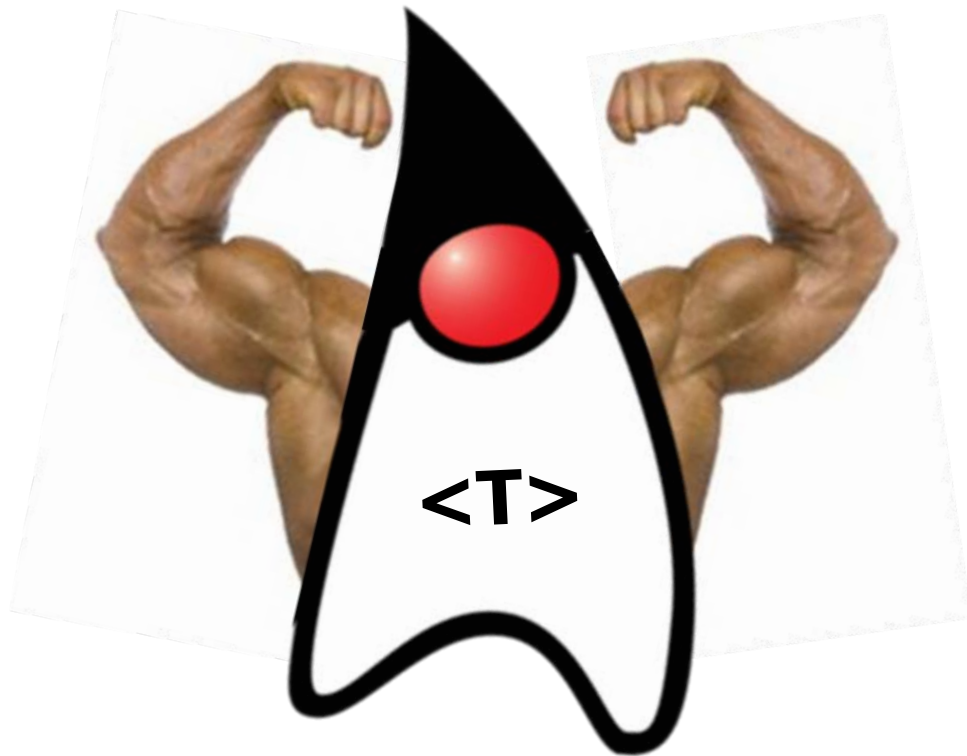


See [developer.android.com/reference/java/util/Vector.html](http://developer.android.com/reference/java/util/Vector.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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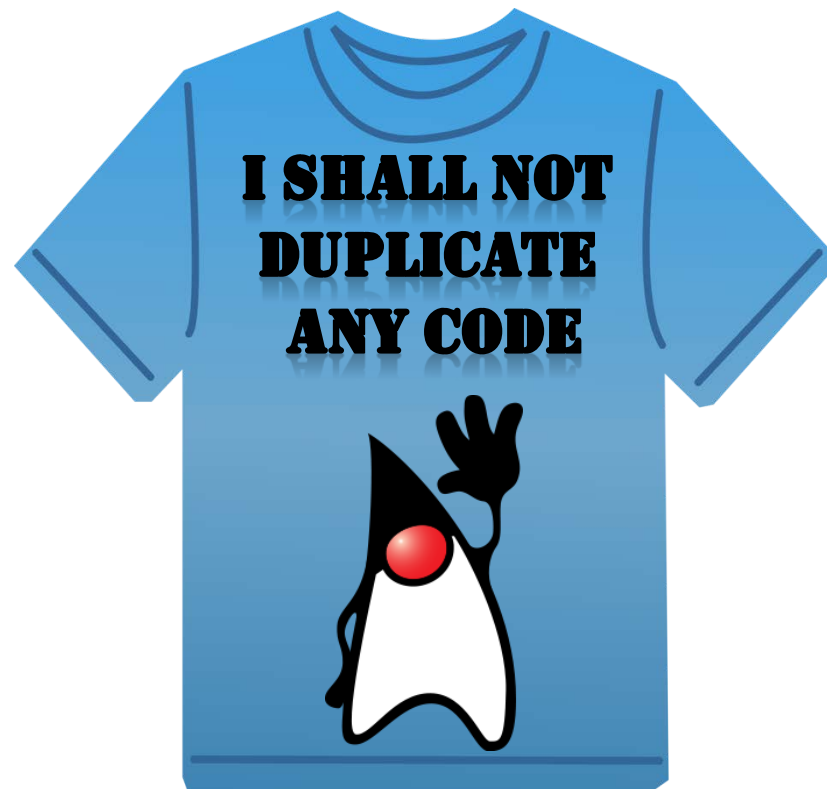
- Generics offer several benefits to Java programmers



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Generics offer several benefits to Java programmers, e.g.
- Eliminate unnecessary code duplication



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See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don't\\_repeat\\_yourself](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don't_repeat_yourself)



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Generics offer several benefits to Java programmers, e.g.
  - Eliminate unnecessary code duplication
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```
package java.util;  
  
public class Vector<E> ... {  
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e.g.,

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Vector<Integer> vi = new  
    Vector<>();  
Vector<Double> vd = new  
    Vector<>();
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vi.set(0, 10);    // Works  
vi.set(0, 10.0); // Fails  
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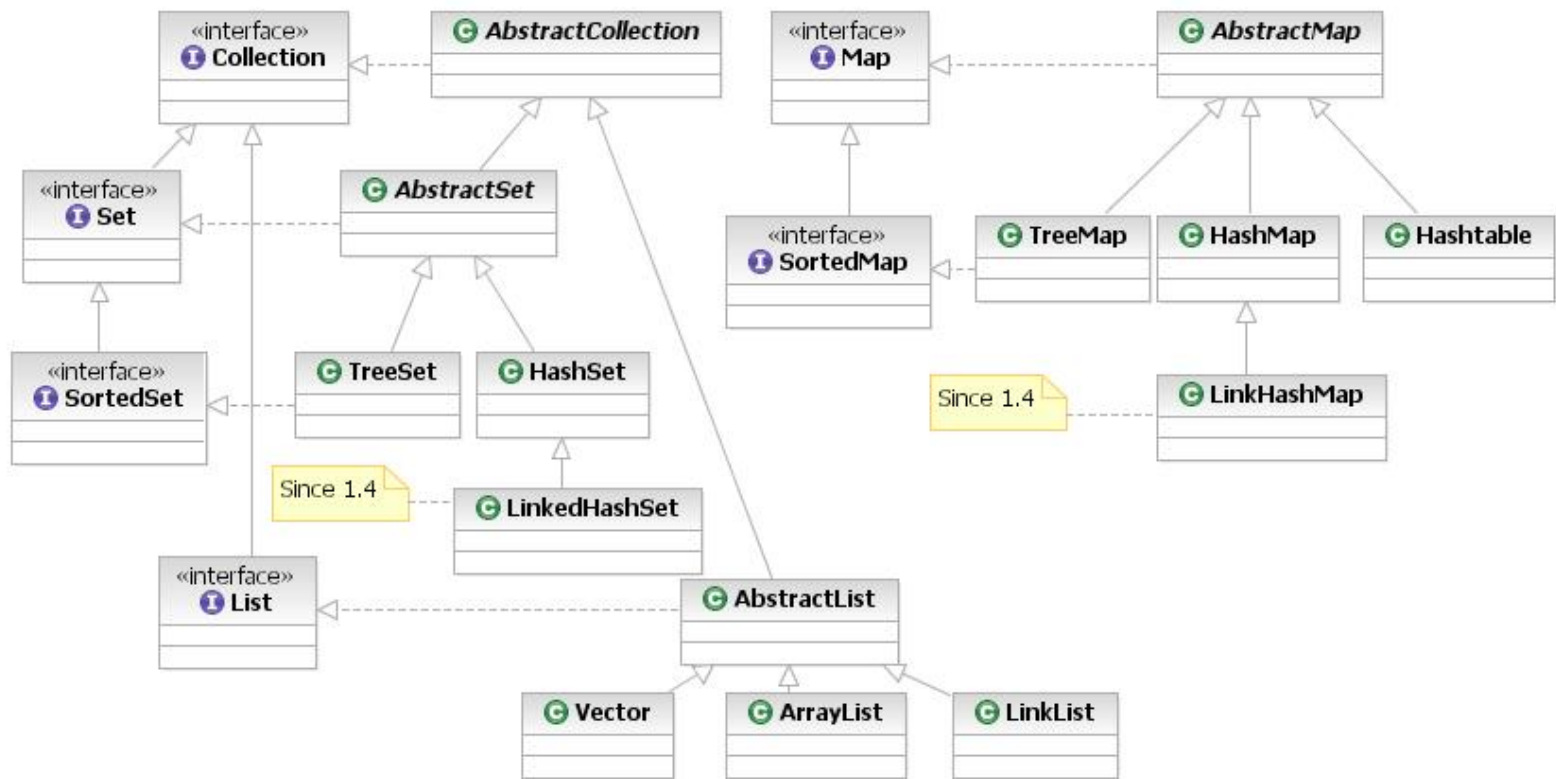
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# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- The Java Collections Framework uses generic classes & interfaces extensively



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java\\_collections\\_framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_collections_framework)

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

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- Java's garbage collector automatically reclaims & recycles memory that is not in use by a program



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See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage\\_collection\\_\(computer\\_science\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_collection_(computer_science))

# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Garbage collection makes writing many applications much easier

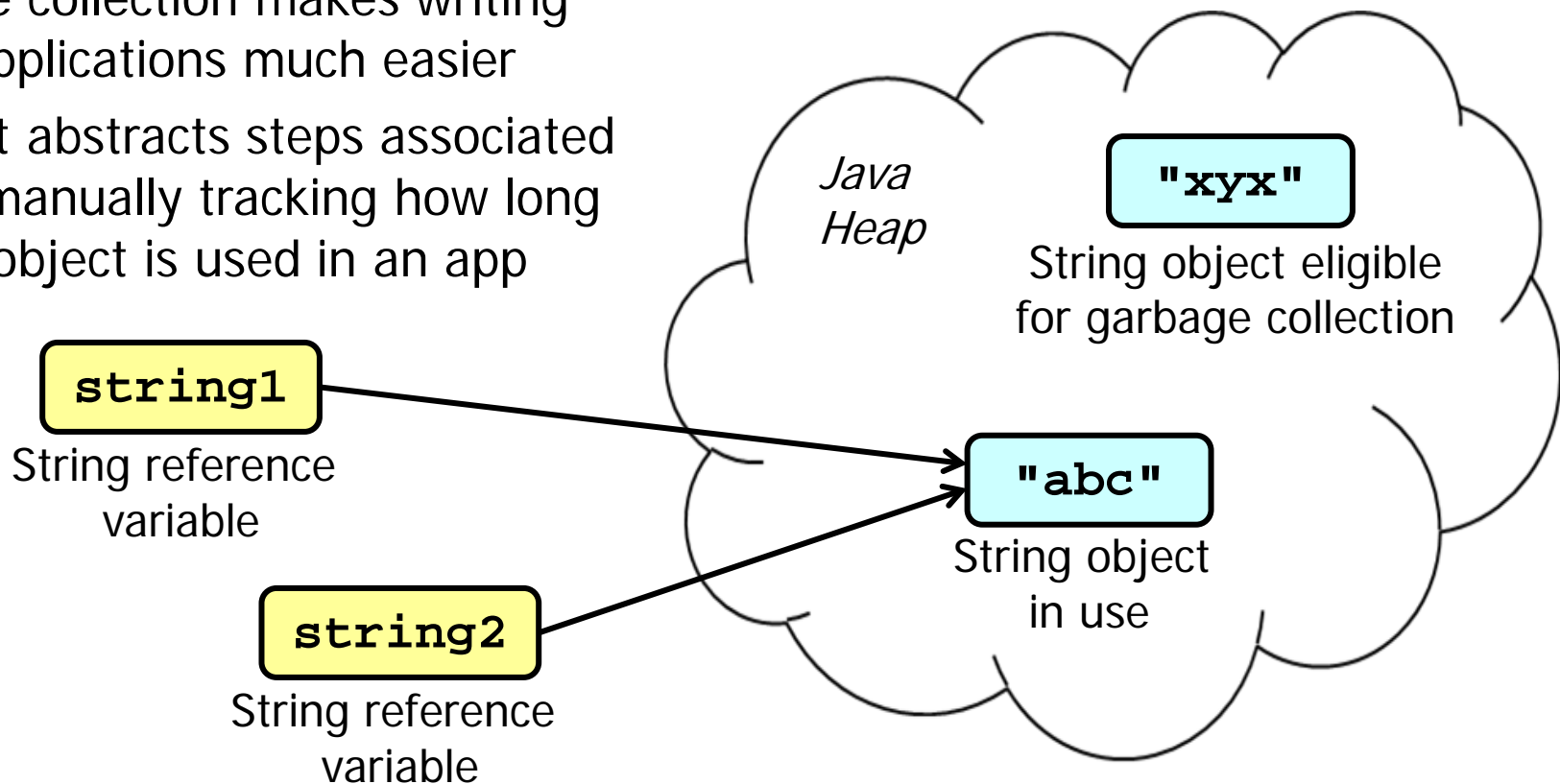


See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage\\_collection\\_\(computer\\_science\)#Advantages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_collection_(computer_science)#Advantages)



# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Garbage collection makes writing many applications much easier
  - e.g., it abstracts steps associated with manually tracking how long each object is used in an app



Not all object-oriented languages support garbage collection...

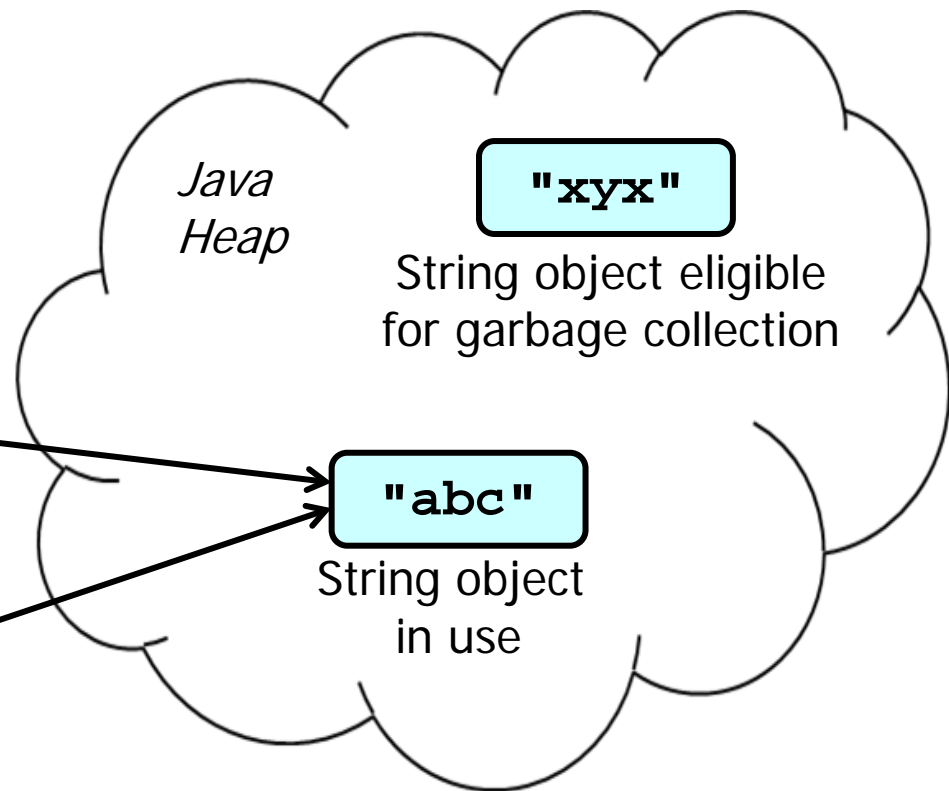
# Overview of Java's Support for Data Abstractions

- Garbage collection makes writing many applications much easier
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**string1**  
String reference  
variable

**string2**  
String reference  
variable



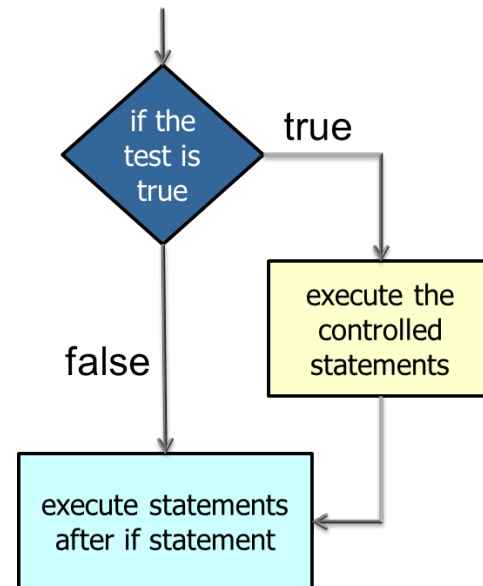
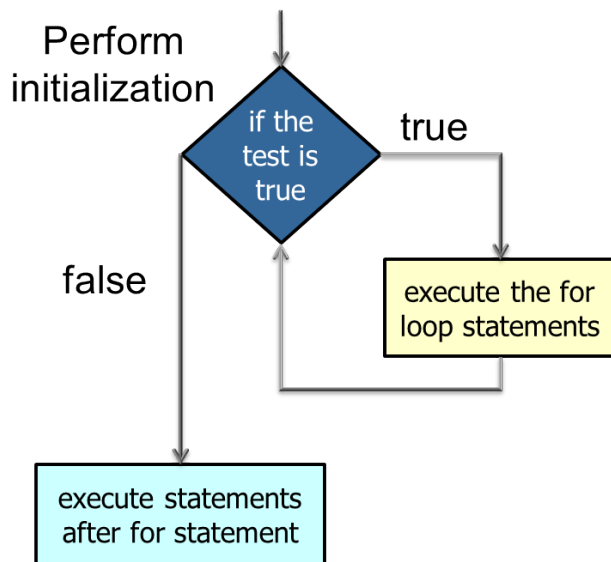
... but garbage collection is an essential feature in Java

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# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

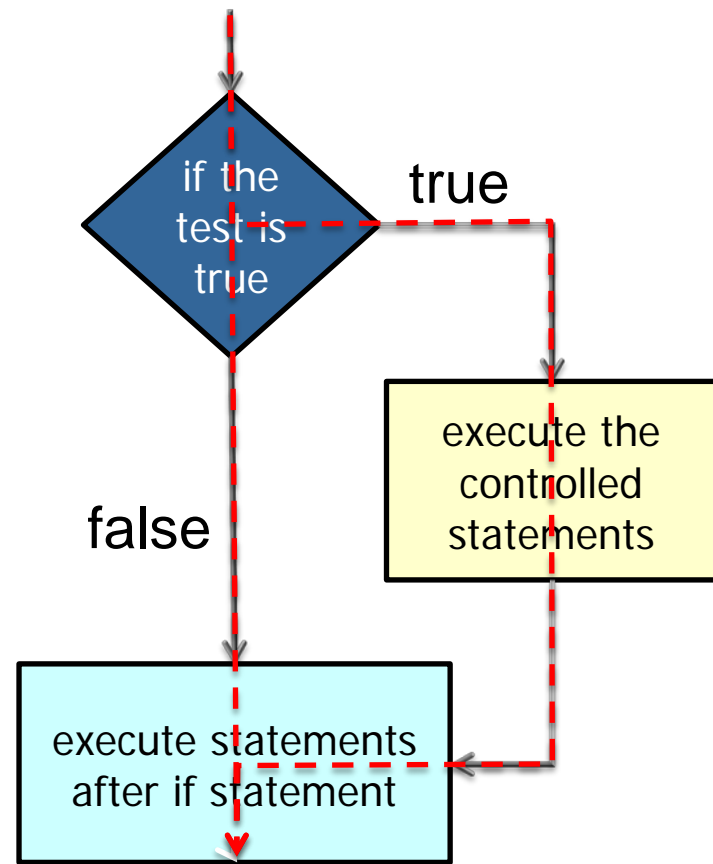
- Java supports several control abstractions



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction\\_\(computer\\_science\)#Control\\_abstraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction_(computer_science)#Control_abstraction)

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

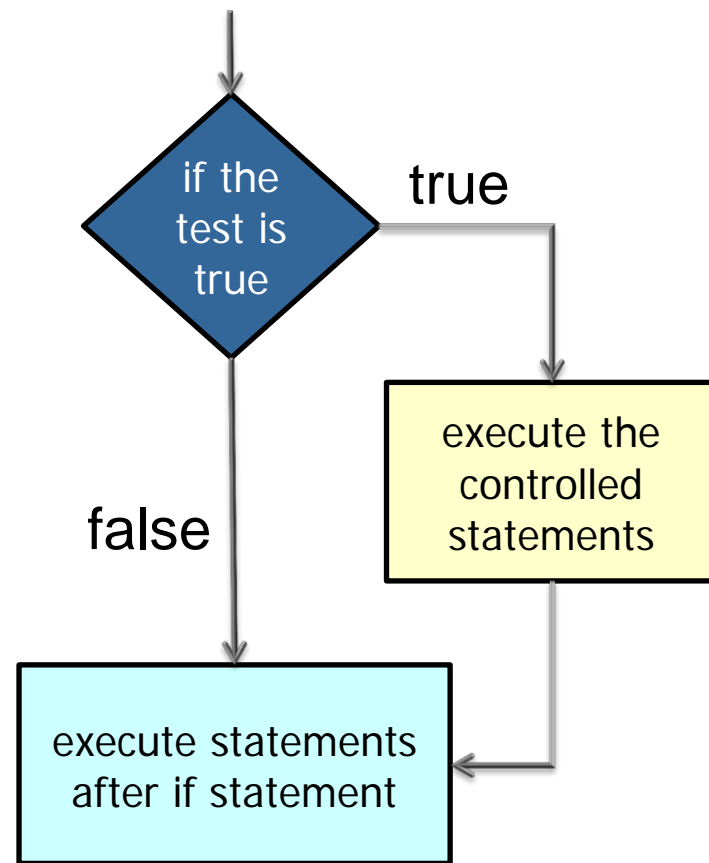
- Java conditional statements can be used to selectively alter program control flow



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional\\_\(computer\\_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_(computer_programming))

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

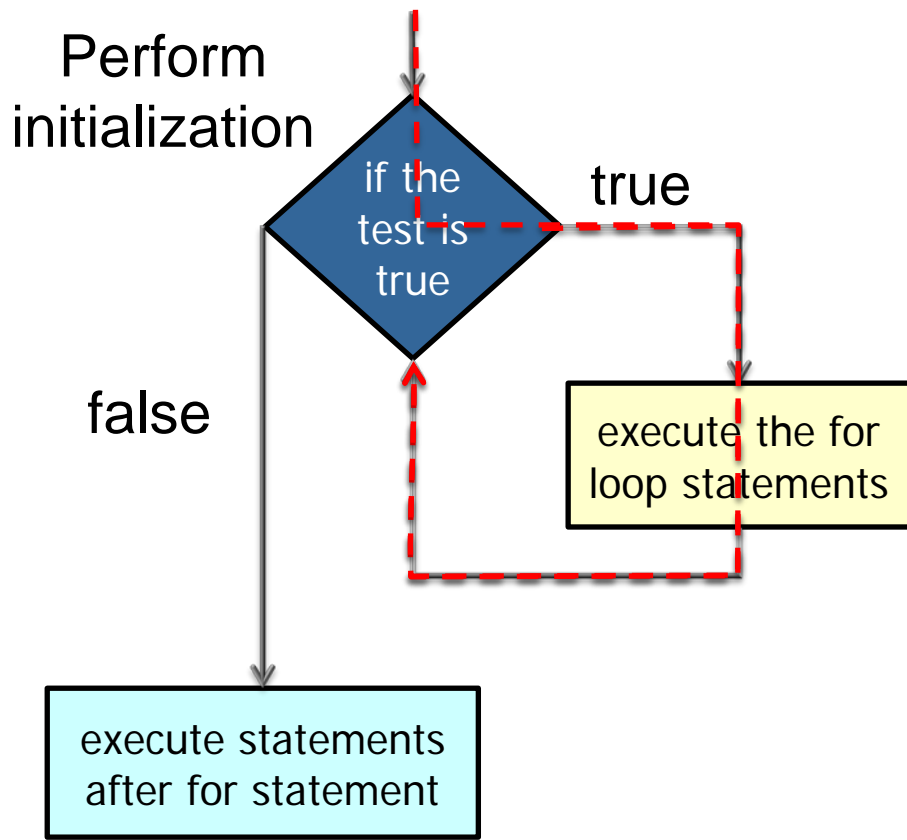
- Java conditional statements can be used to selectively alter program control flow
- e.g., if/else statement



See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html)

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

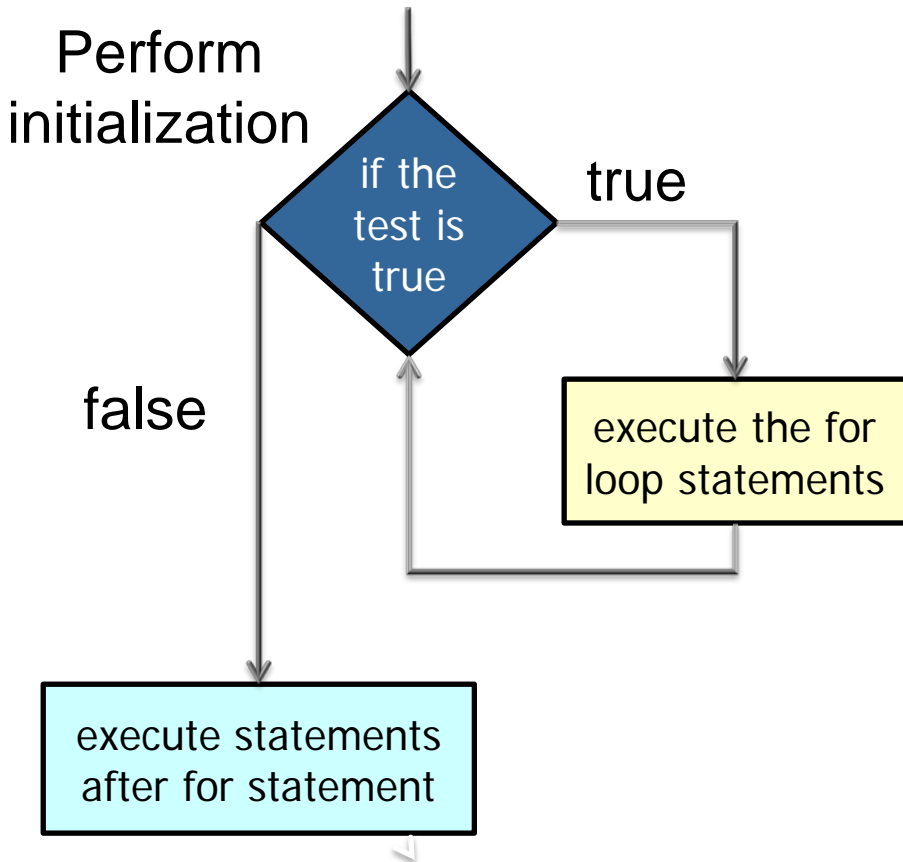
- Java iteration features enable repetition of a block of one or more statements



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iteration#Computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iteration#Computing)

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

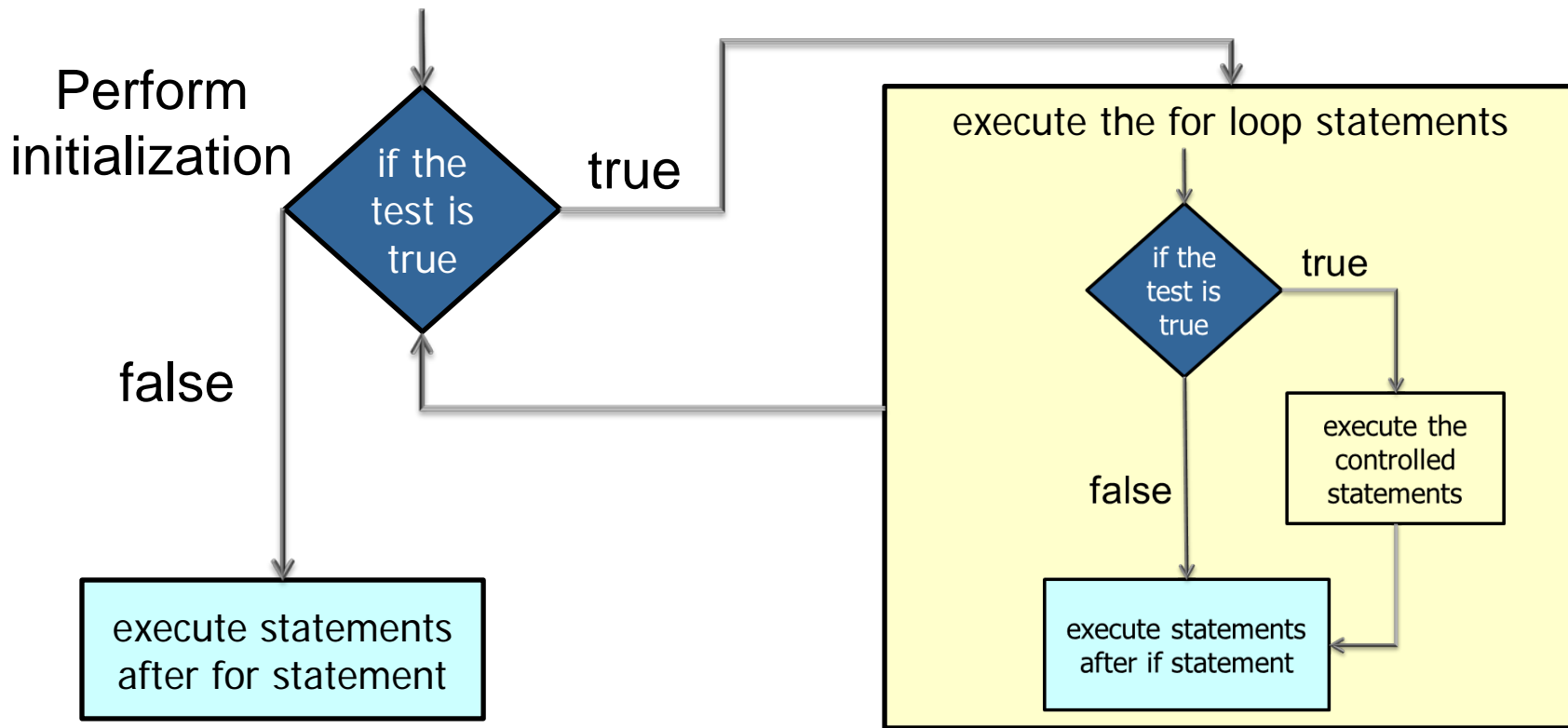
- Java iteration features enable repetition of a block of one or more statements
- e.g., for loop, while loop, & do/while loop





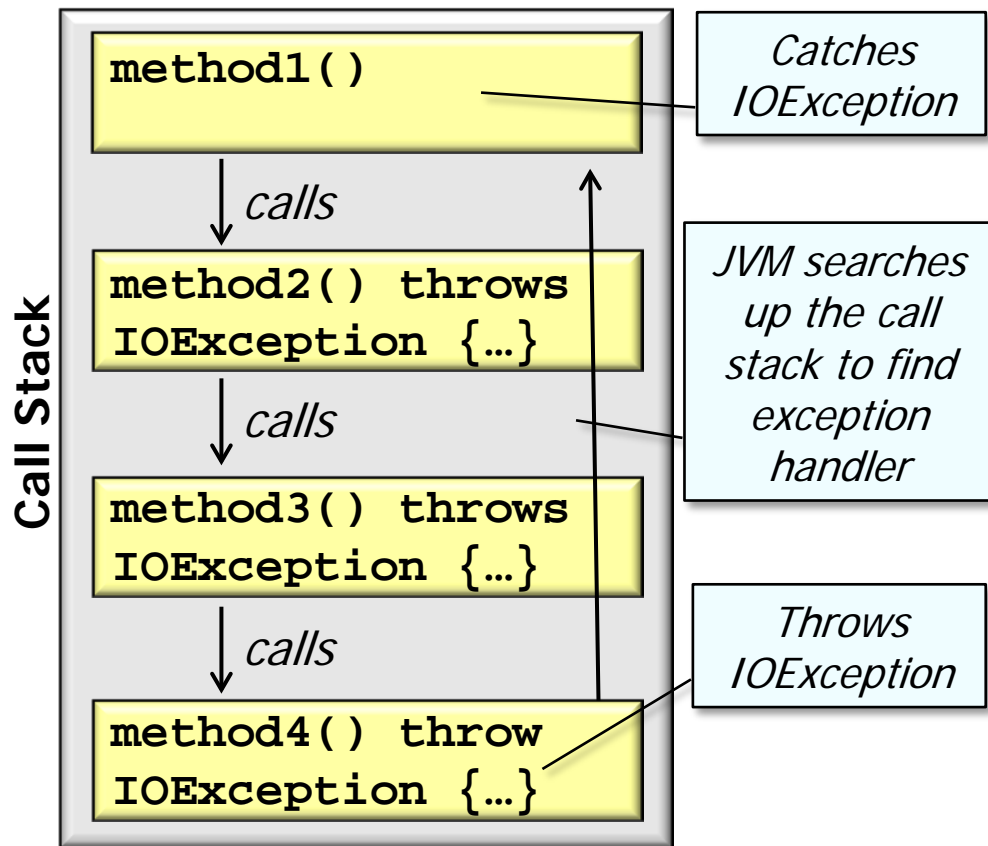
# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

- Iteration features often combine with conditional statements in Java apps



# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

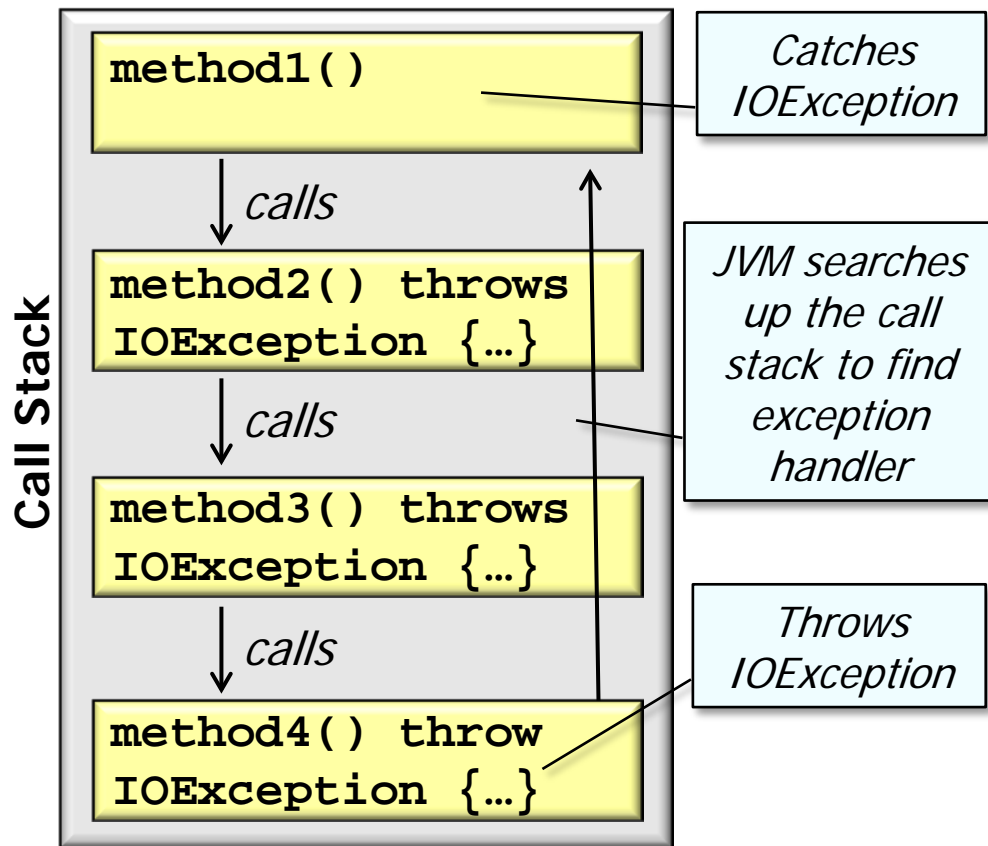
- Java exception handling separates "normal" app execution from "anomalous" app execution



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception\\_handling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception_handling)

# Overview of Java's Support for Control Abstractions

- Java exception handling separates "normal" app execution from "anomalous" app execution



Exception handling makes Java apps more robust, understandable, & evolvable