

# CSC 335 - Object-Oriented Programming and Design

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## Acknowledgements

- Lectures by Richard Mercer and Richard Snodgrass.
- Course design also by Andrew Oplinger.
- Many improvements by Ivan Vazquez

## This course

- CSC 335 is the fourth course in the introductory sequence of programming.
- This course explores:
  - Object-oriented design through the *Unified Modeling Language* (UML)
  - *Advanced Java object-oriented programming features* such as polymorphism through interfaces and inheritance, as well as event-driven programming and graphical user interfaces (GUIs) through JavaFX
  - *Design patterns*

## Concepts, Cont.

- You will, first individually and then in a pair, build a significant program in the first part of the course.
- In the final weeks, as part of a team you will design, implement, and test a complex system.
- You are expected to have previous Java programming experience and a knowledge of objects, classes, control structures (if...else, loops), arrays, and data structures.

## Learning Objective Levels

- Familiarity
- Guided usage
- Competence
- "Mastery"

## Eight Learning Objectives

1. Write **programs** in Java 8
  - (mastery of most of the language)
2. Use common Java **APIs** correctly and appropriately
  - (mastery of fundamental classes, competence for some others, and guided usage for advanced topics)
3. Compose UML class and sequence diagrams (mastery) and package diagrams (familiarity) to **model** the structure of a large Java program containing several dozen classes

## Eight Learning Objectives, cont.

4. Design, implement, and test a **large** (several thousand line) program exhibiting sophisticated logic, given a functional specification as user stories (competence)
5. Work productively and efficiently in a several-member **team** to realize the large program (guided usage)
6. Use modern programming **tools** competently in implementing a large Java program (mastery of fundamental skills to familiarity of advanced topics)

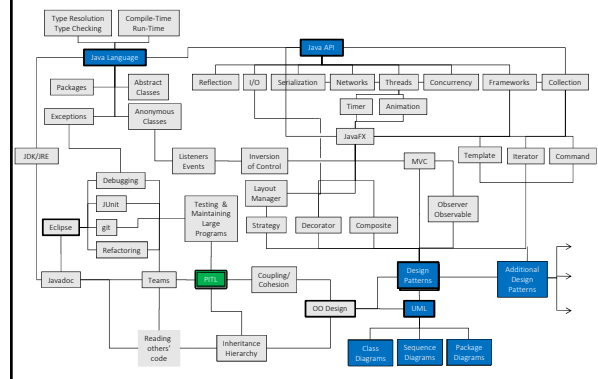
## Eight Learning Objectives, cont.

7. Understand common **design patterns** (guided usage for all) and use some of them in programs the students design and implement, including in the final project (competence in at least six)
8. Have some **fun**!

## Pedagogic Materials

- The Web
  - <http://www.u.arizona.edu/~jmisurda/>
  - Includes assignments, course notes, example code, other links
- Additional Handouts

## 335 Concept Map



## Course Moral

- We manage complexity through **abstraction**
- Abstraction allows us to hide the details of the implementation and usage from each other via an **interface**
- Complexity is an emergent property
  - Arises from the **composition** of simple parts, rather than intentionally creating something complex

## Java Programming Layers

Java Source Code
Java Compiler
Java Virtual Machine
Operating System
Hardware

## Fractally Applied

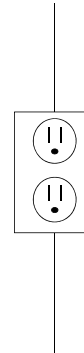
### Java Compiler

Lexical Analysis
Syntax Analysis
Semantic Analysis
Optimization
Code Generation

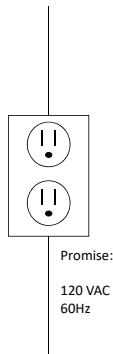
### Operating System

User Software
Device Independent Layer
Device Drivers
HW Interrupt Handlers
Hardware

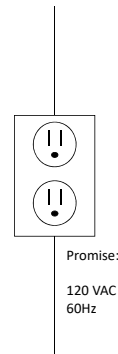
## Interface



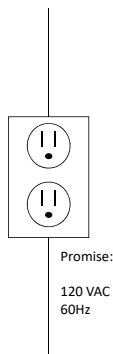
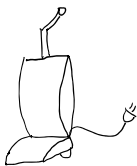
## Interface



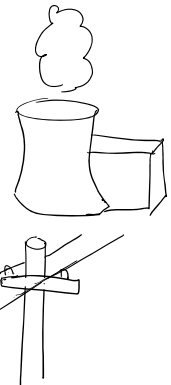
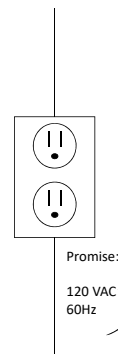
## Interface

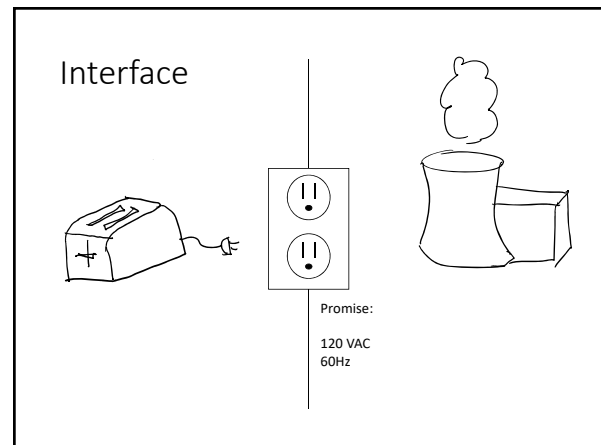
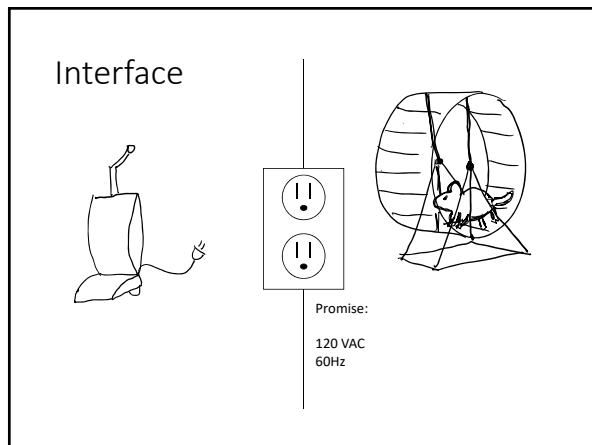
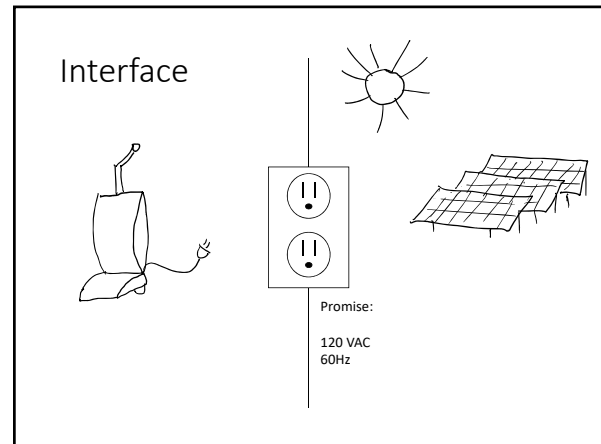
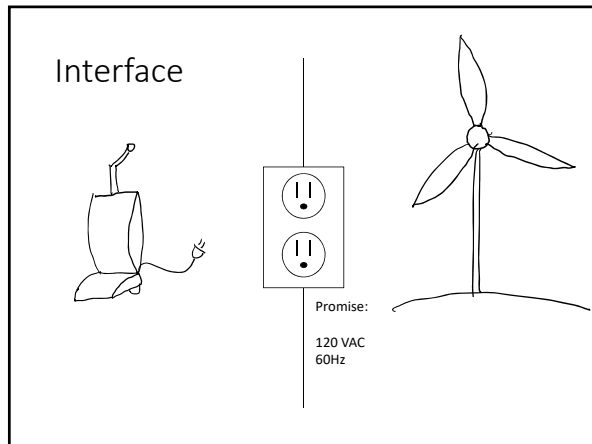


## Interface



## Interface





## Group Exercise

- Come up with a non-computer interface that you encounter in everyday life.
- What does it promise?
- What does it hide?

## Abstraction in Java

```
class String {
    ...
    public int length();
    ...
}
```

## Two possible implementations

String s = new String("Hello")

int size;      char[] data;

5	H	e	l	l	o
---	---	---	---	---	---

```
public int length() {
    return size;
}
```

char[] data;

H	e	l	l	o	STOP
---	---	---	---	---	------

```
public int length() {
    int i = 0;
    while(data[i] != STOP) i++;
    return i;
}
```

## Which implementation is it?

- We hope not to know
- If we *need* to know something about the implementation, our abstraction is insufficient and **"leaky"**
- All abstractions leak implementation at some level
  - How could we devise an experiment to determine which of the two String implementations Java uses?