OO Design and Interfaces in Java IFT 194: Lab 4

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Changing People

In this section we're asked to draw a trace of the program in ChangingPeople.java, which instantiates and modifies instances of Person. I've included both of these clases in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In order to draw this simply in LATEX, I'll define some notation: let:: be an operator that reveals an object's scope (and contents), -> be a reference to an instantiated class (object), := define a primitive type's content, and {} represent scope. Then we have the following.

```
person1 :: (_name -> "Sally", _age := 13),
person2 :: (_name -> "Sam" , _age := 15),
age := 21,
name -> "Jill"
person1 :: (_name -> "Sally", _age := 13)
person2 :: (_name -> "Sam" , _age := 15)
age := 21
name -> "Jill"
p1 -> person1
p2 -> person2
age := 21
name -> name
person1 :: (_name -> "Sally", _age := 13)
person2 :: (_name -> "Sam" , _age := 15)
age := 21
name -> "Jill"
p1 -> person1
age := 21
name -> name
// Updates to p1 and p2
p3 :: (_name -> name, _age := 21)
p2 -> p3
```

Figure 1: Trace of ChangingPeople.java.

Using the Comparable Interface

A Flexible Account Class

Opening and Closing Accounts

Transferring Funds

```
package lab_4;
 * Represent a person.
   @author Brandon Doyle
public class Person {
    private String _name;
private int _age;
    /**
 * Class constructor to initialize fields.
      * @param name Name of the person this object shall represent.
* @param age Age of the person.
    public Person(String name, int age)
{
         this._name = name;
         this._age = age;
      * Setter to modify the _name field.
        @param newName New name we'd like this Person to have.
    public void changeName(String newName)
{
         this._name = newName;
    }
    ^{/**}_{\phantom{/}*} Setter to modify the _age field.
        @param newAge New age we'd like this Person to have.
    public void changeAge(int newAge)
         this._age = newAge;
    }
    @Override
public String toString()
{
         return this._name + " - Age " + this._age;
}
```

Figure 2: Person.java

```
package lab_4;
public class ChangingPeople
       public static void main(String[] args)
             var person1 = new Person("Sally", 13);
var person2 = new Person("Sam", 15);
             int age = 21;
var name = "Jill";
             // Original instantiations
System.out.println("Original values:");
System.out.println("person1: " + person1);
System.out.println("person2: " + person2);
System.out.println("age: " + age + "\tname: " + name + "\n");
              // Modify these values
             ChangingPeople.changePeople(person1, person2, age, name);
              // After modifications
             System.out.println("Values after calling changePeople:");
System.out.println("person1: " + person1);
System.out.println("person2: " + person2);
System.out.println("age: " + age + "\tname: " + name);
      }
       public static void changePeople(Person p1, Person p2, int age, String name)
              // Show the original values
             System.out.println("Original values:");
System.out.println("person1: " + p1);
System.out.println("person2: " + p2);
System.out.println("age: " + age + "\tname: " + name + "\n");
             // Update values in pl
             name = "Jack";
age = 55;
             p1.changeName(name);
             p1.changeAge(age);
             // Print changes
             System.out.println("Inside changePeople:");
System.out.println("person1: " + p1);
System.out.println("person2: " + p2);
             System.out.println("age: " + age + "\tname: " + name + "\n");
}
```

Figure 3: ChangingPeople.java