



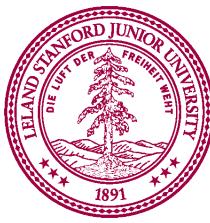
# Data Structure Design I

Chris Piech

CS106A, Stanford University

# Interactors

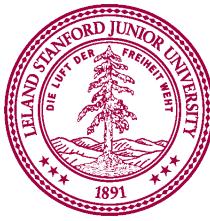
# Button



# JButton

# JButton

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");
```



# JButton

Button Text

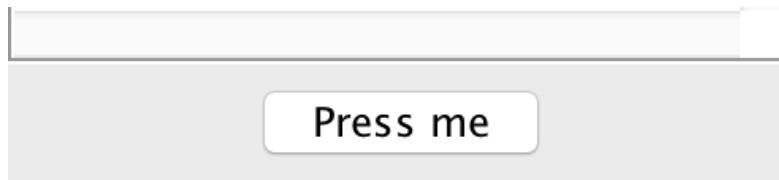


```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");
```



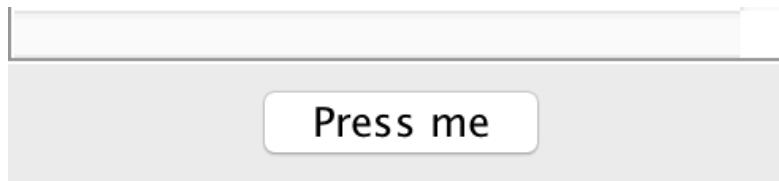
# JButton

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");  
add(button, SOUTH);
```



# JButton

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");  
add(button, SOUTH);  
addActionListeners();
```



# JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```



# JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```



# JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```

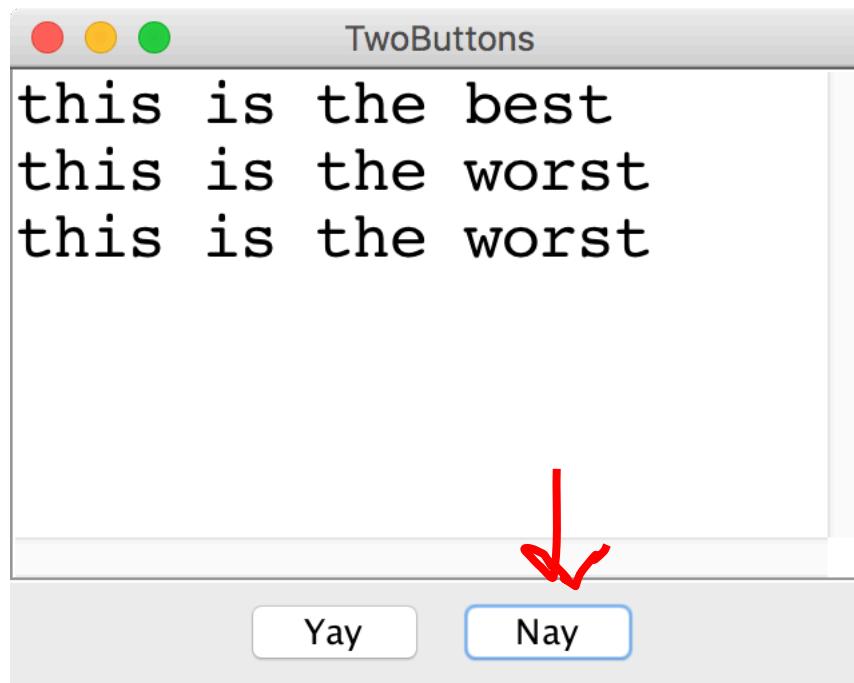


# JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```



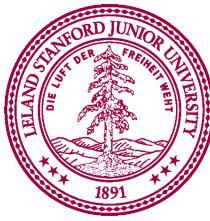
# Two Buttons



JLabel

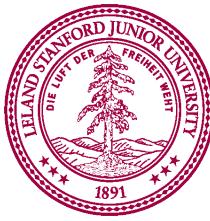
# JLabel

```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");
```



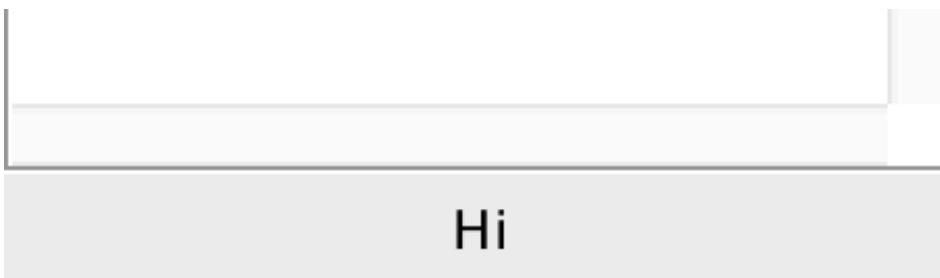
# JLabel

```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");
```



# JLabel

```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");  
add(label, SOUTH);
```



# JTextField

# JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns string in field  
field.setText("Marry me");
```



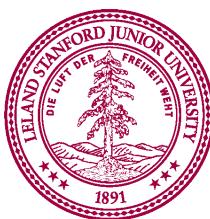
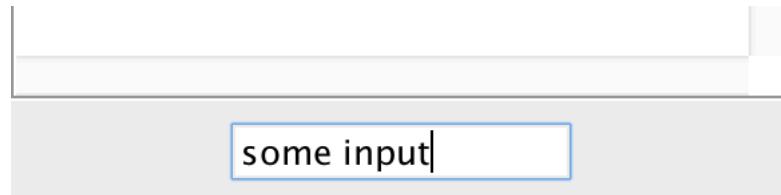
# JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);
add(field, SOUTH);
field.getText(); // returns string in field
field.setText("Marry me");
```



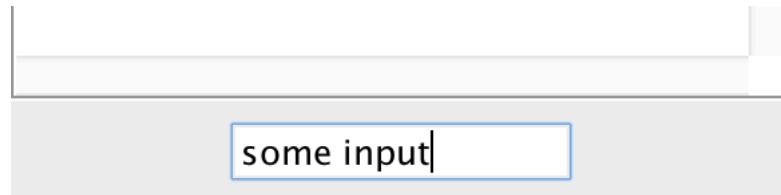
# JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);
add(field, SOUTH);
field.getText(); // returns string in field
field.setText("Marry me");
```



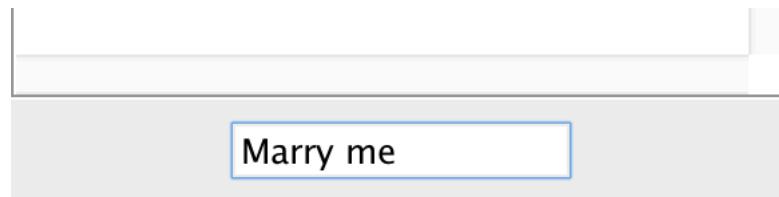
# JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);
add(field, SOUTH);
field.getText(); // returns "some input"
field.setText("Marry me");
```



# JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns "some input"  
field.setText("Marry me");
```



\*in honor of Carlos, my freshman and sophomore roommate who just proposed



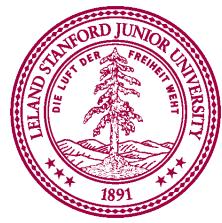
Recall the Dancing Children

# Normal Program

Run Method



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Normal Program

Run Method



```
public void run() {  
    for(int i = 0; i < N_DRIBBLES; i++) {  
        dropOneDribble();  
    }  
}
```



# Normal Program

Run Method



```
public void run() {  
    for(int i = 0; i < N_DRIBBLES; i++) {  
        dropOneDribble();  
    }  
}
```

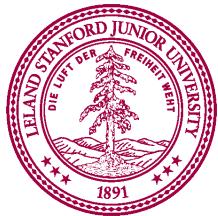


# Normal Program

Run Method



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# New Listener Characters

Action Listener



Action Performed



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



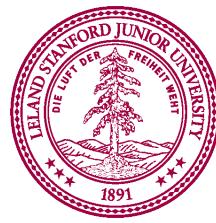
# Program Starts Running

Run Method

Action Performed



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Add Action Listeners

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



`addActionListeners();`

FriCamps, CCRMA, Stanford University



# Program Runs as Usual

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Button Clicked!

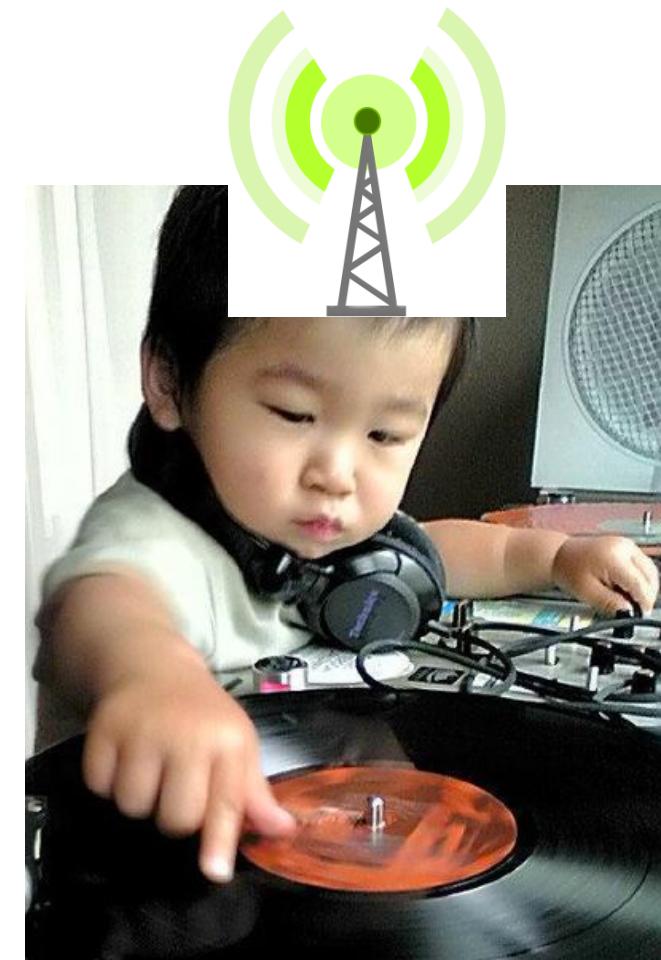
Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



# Calls Action Performed Method

Run Method



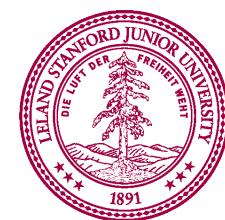
Action Performed



Action Listener



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# When done, Run continues.

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



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# Keeps Doing Its Thing...

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Button Clicked!

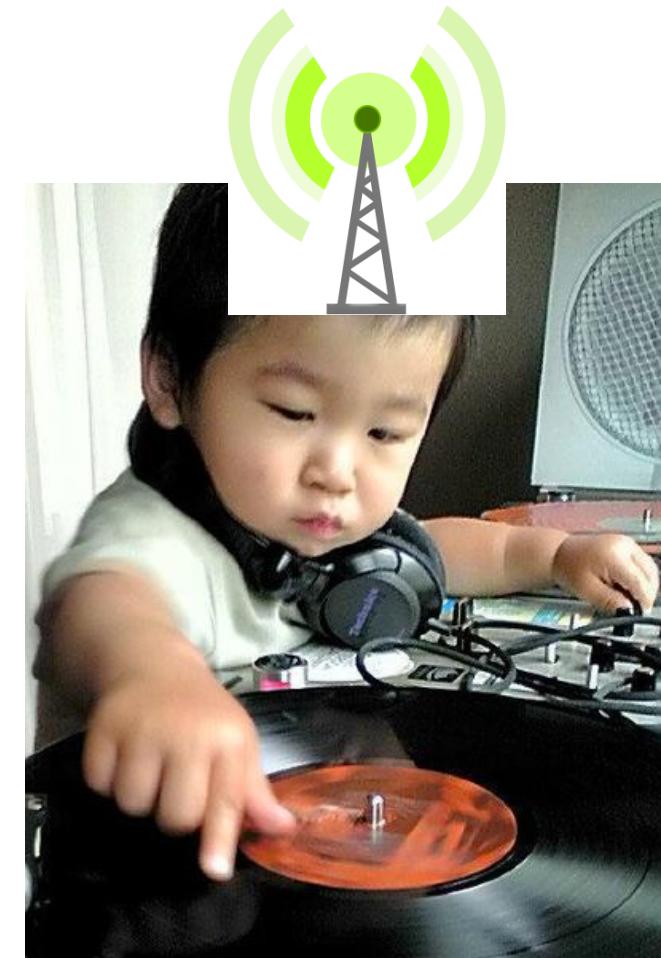
Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



# Calls Action Performed Method

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# When done, Run continues.

Run Method



Action Performed



Action Listener



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Text Field



# Something awesome

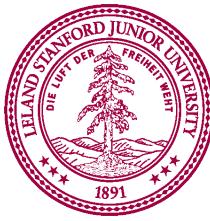
\*thanks Keith for the idea

Putting two things together

# The XKCD Color Survey



Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



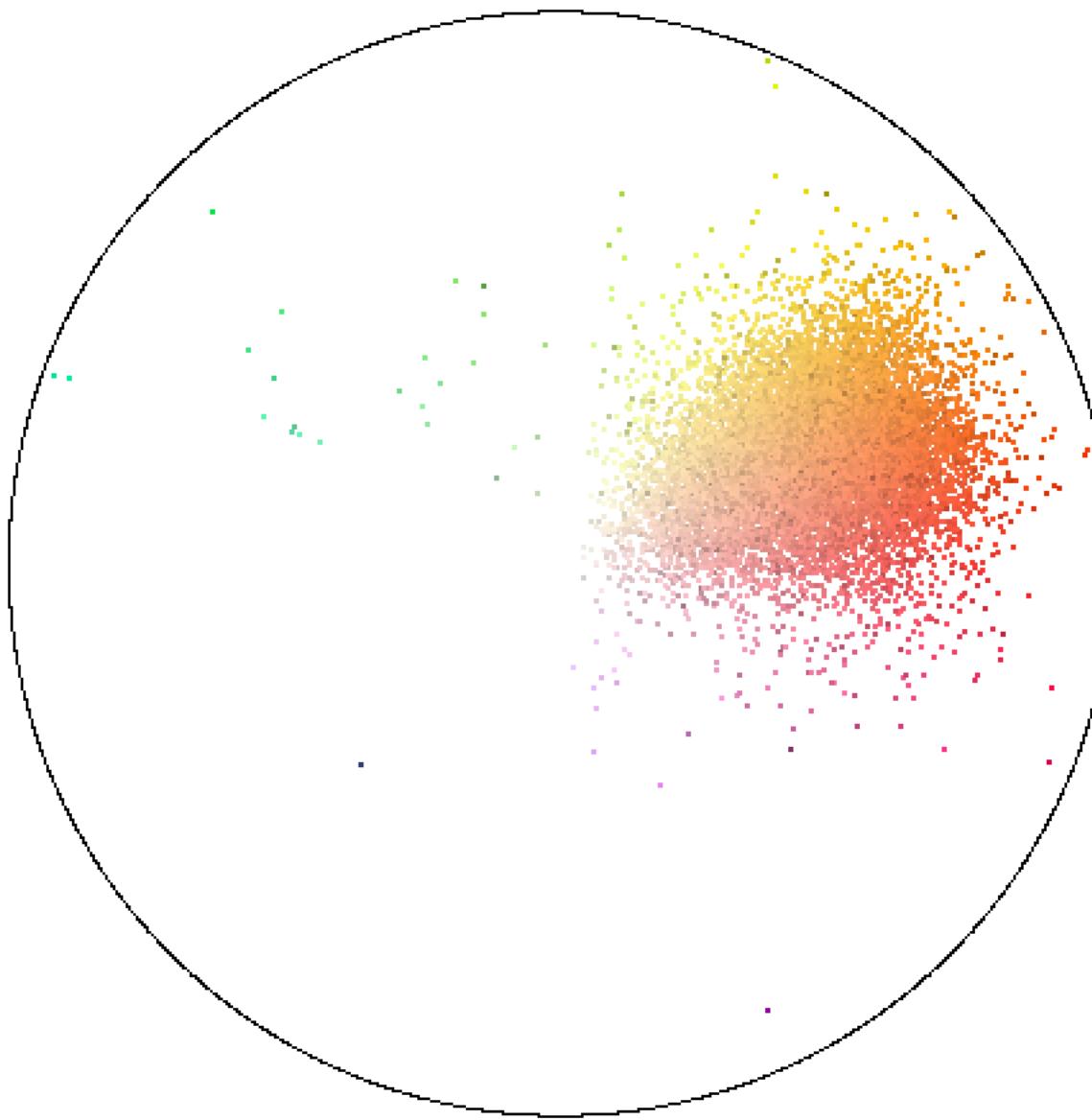








# XKCDColors



Color: peach

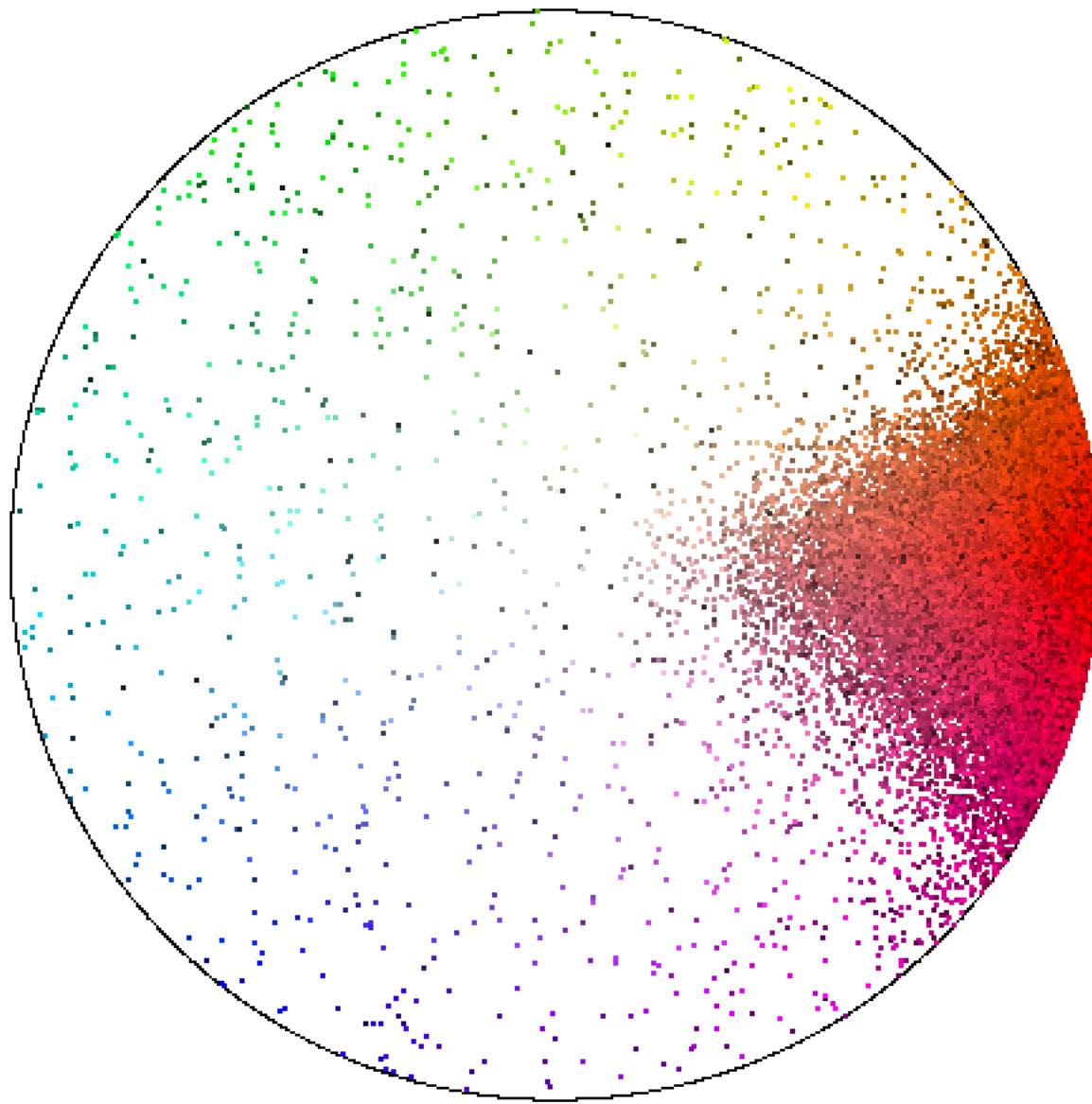
Graph

Clear





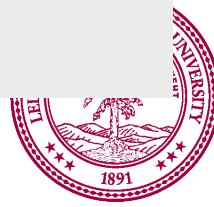
# XKCDColors



Color:

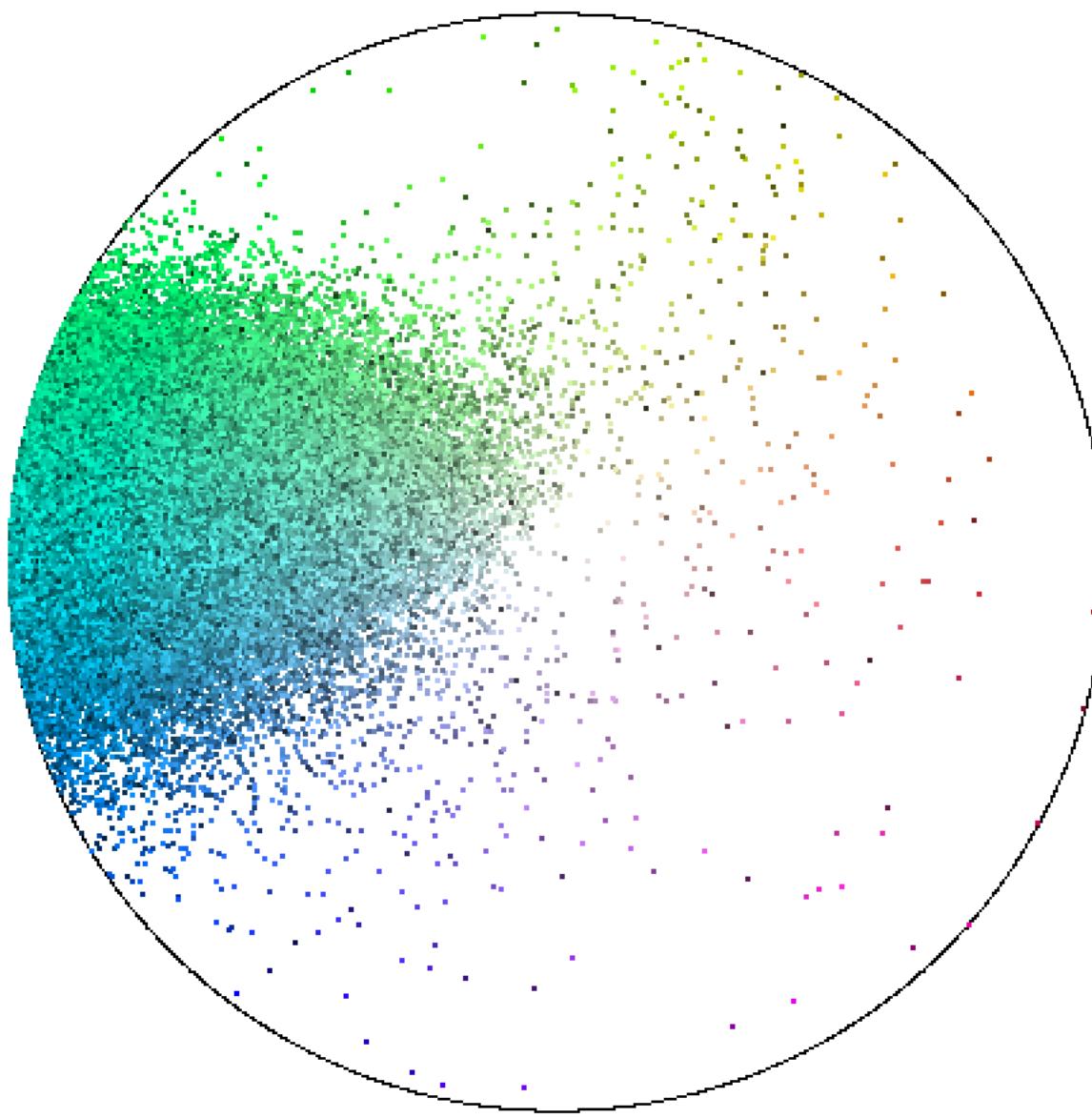
[Graph](#)

[Clear](#)





# XKCDColors



Color:

[Graph](#)

[Clear](#)



# The XKCD Color Survey

- Volunteers (online) were shown a randomly-chosen color and asked to name the color.
- The result is (after filtering) about 2.8 million RGB triplets and their names.

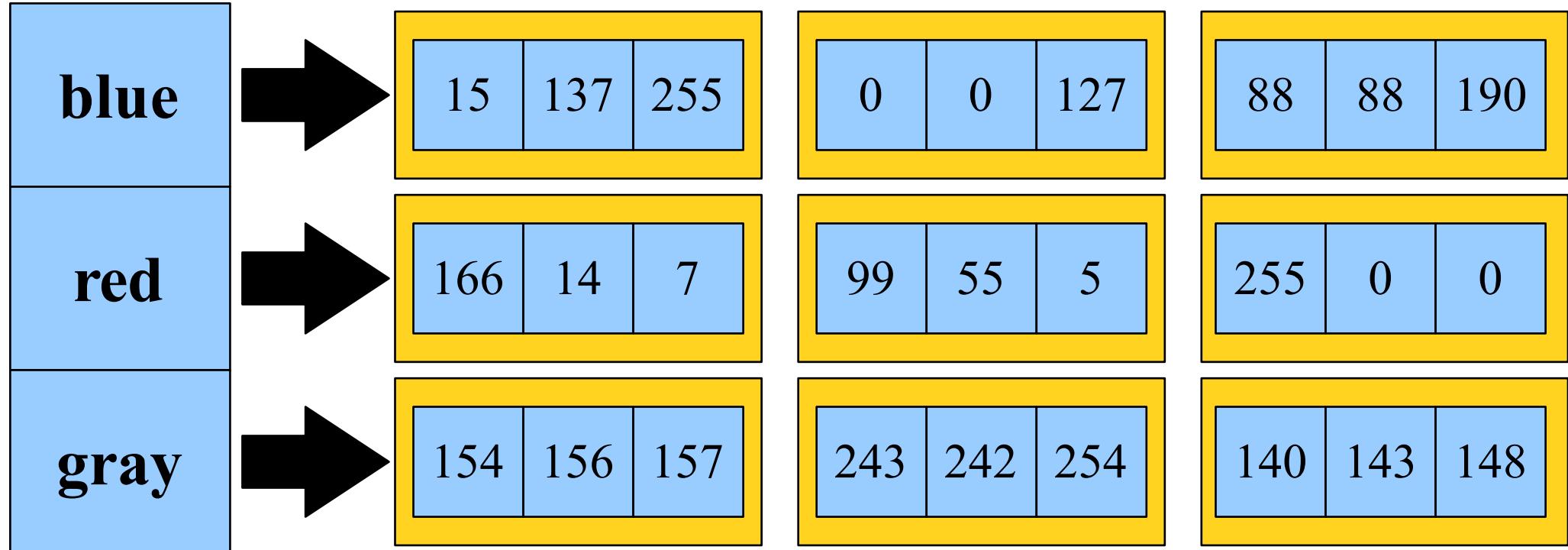


# The File Format

*color-name,*  
*red,*  
*green,*  
*blue*



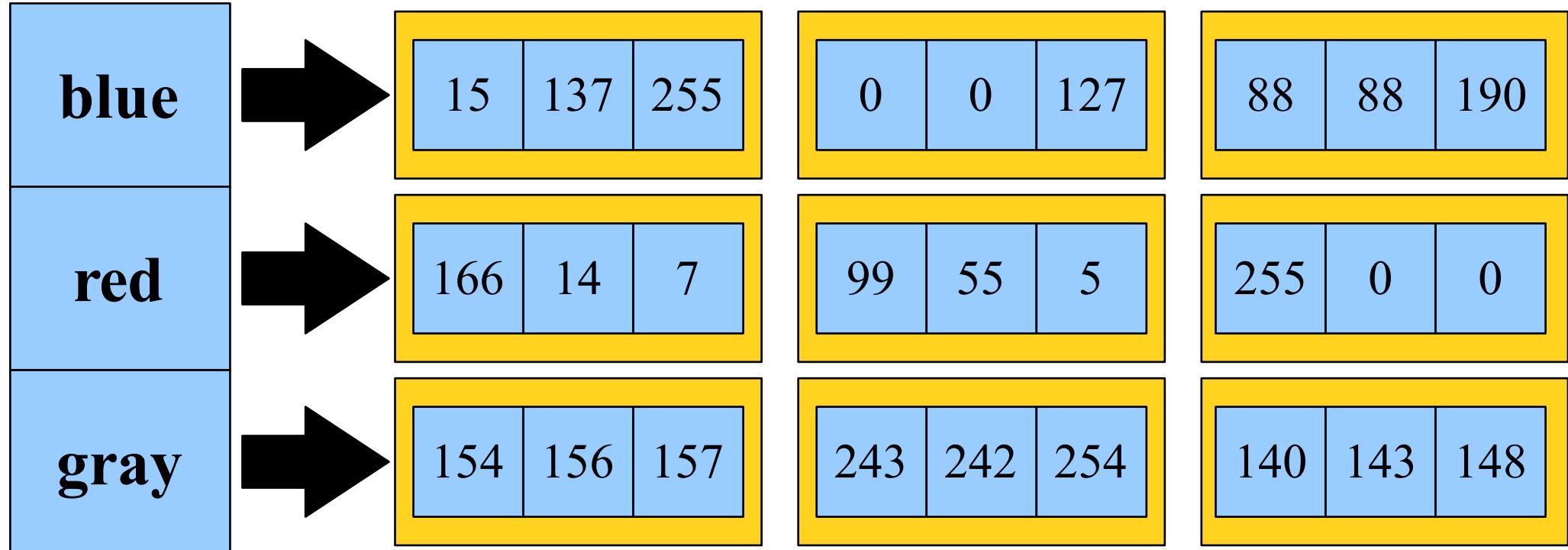
# How to Structure Data



***associate each color name  
with a list of colors***



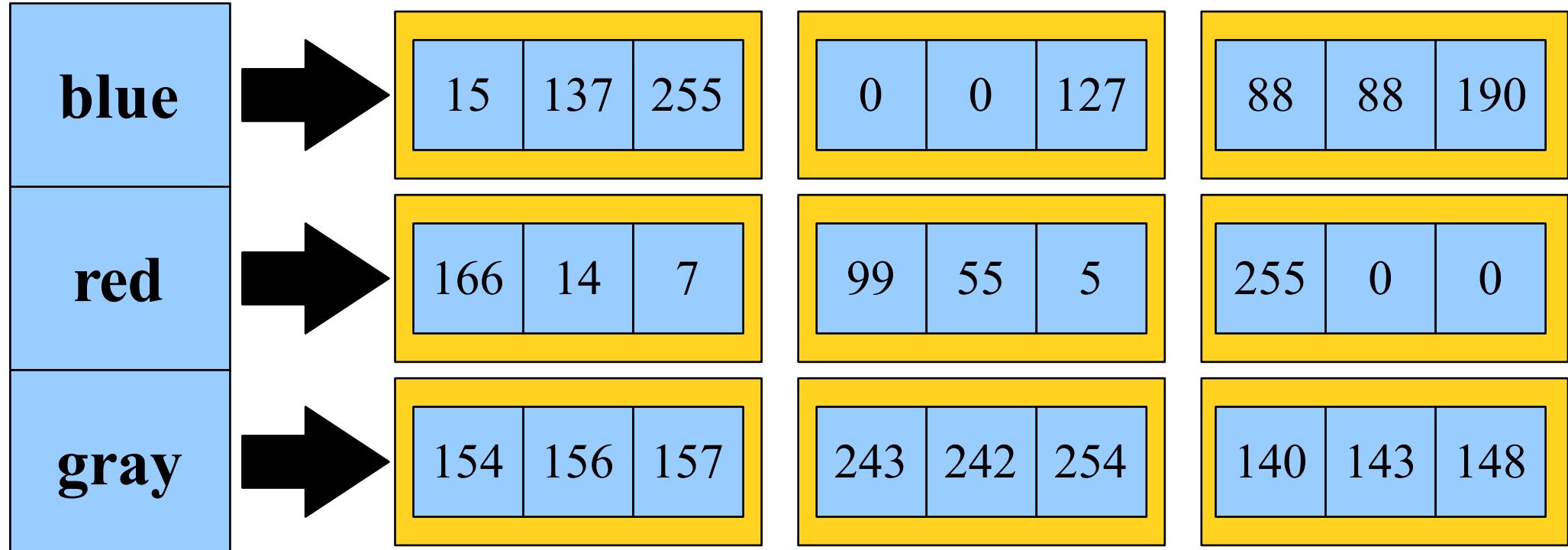
# How to Structure Data



HashMap<color name , list of colors>



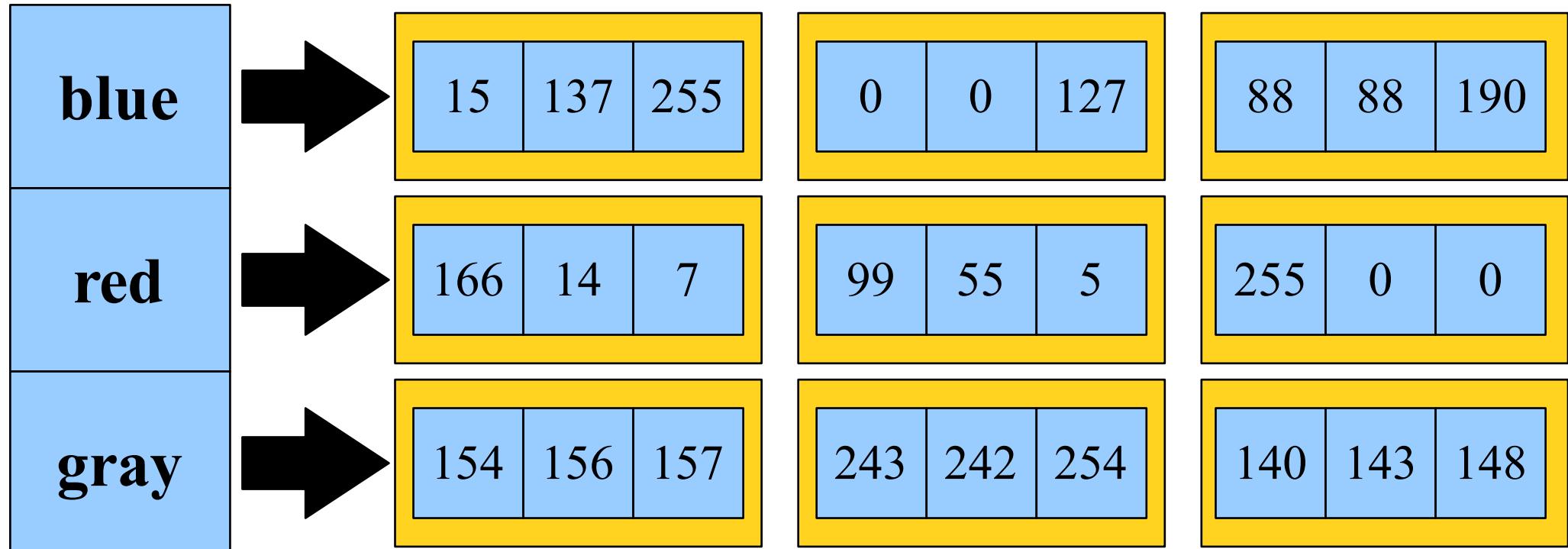
# How to Structure Data



HashMap<String, *list of colors*>



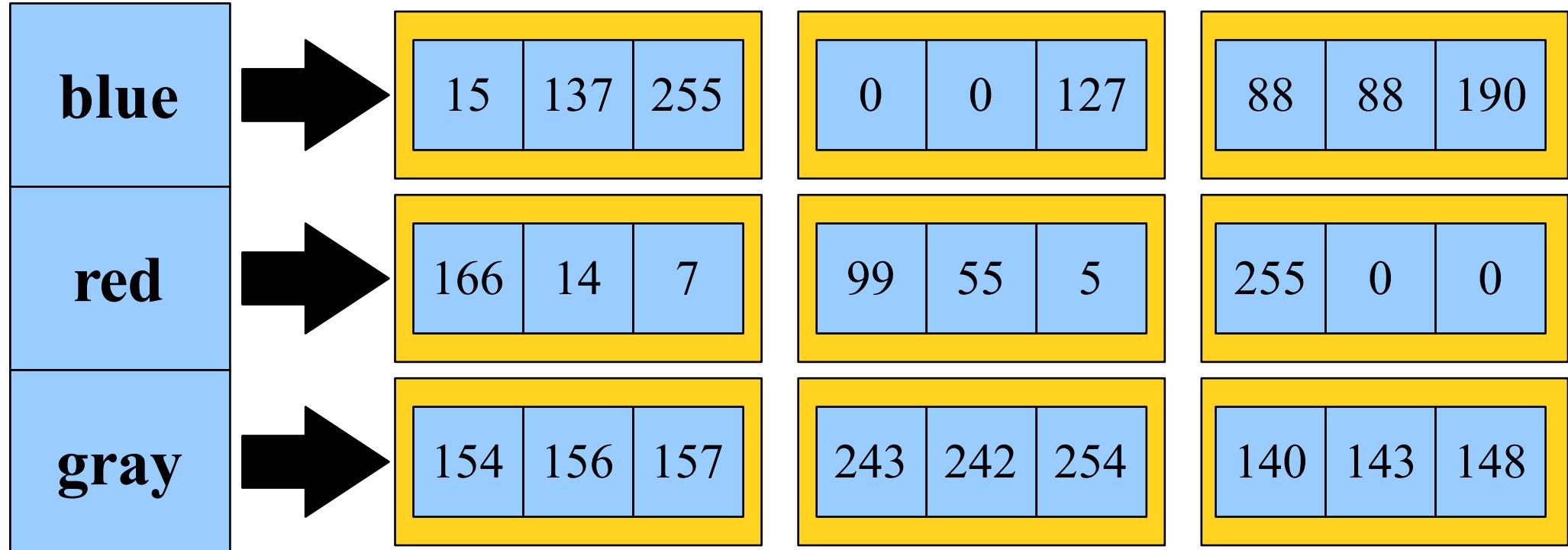
# How to Structure Data



**HashMap<String , ArrayList<color>>**



# How to Structure Data

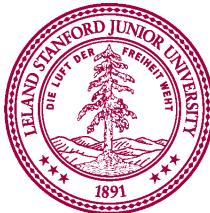


**HashMap<String, ArrayList<Color>>**



# Further Reading

- <http://blog.xkcd.com/2010/05/03/color-survey-results/>

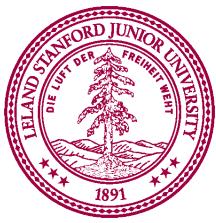


pause(1000);

Some *large* programs are in Java

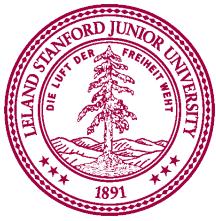


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How?

# Define New Variable Types

Inbox Database

Email Sender

Login Manager

Email

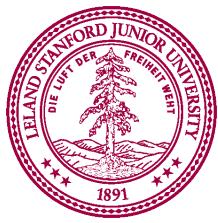
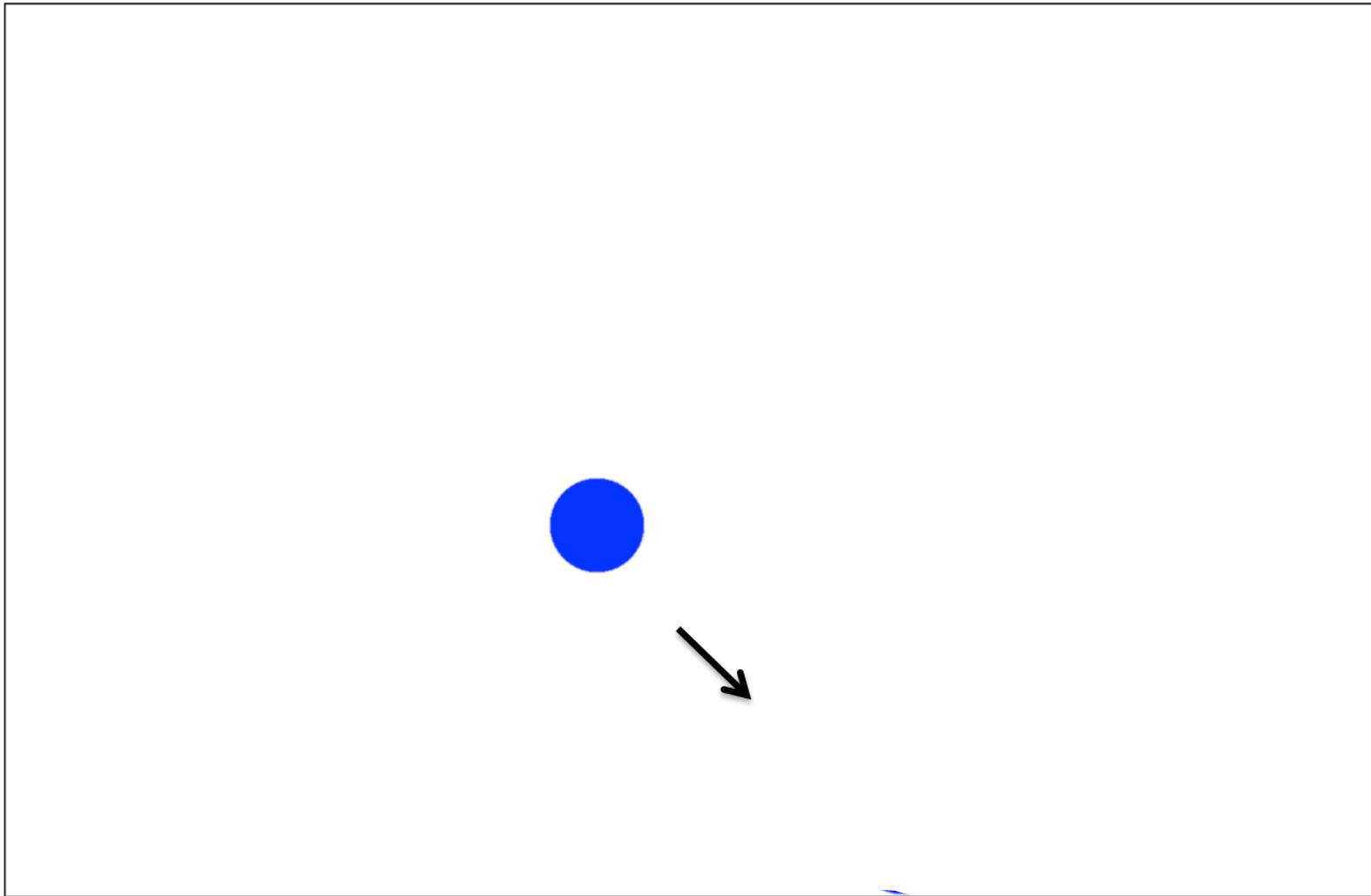
User

Inbox

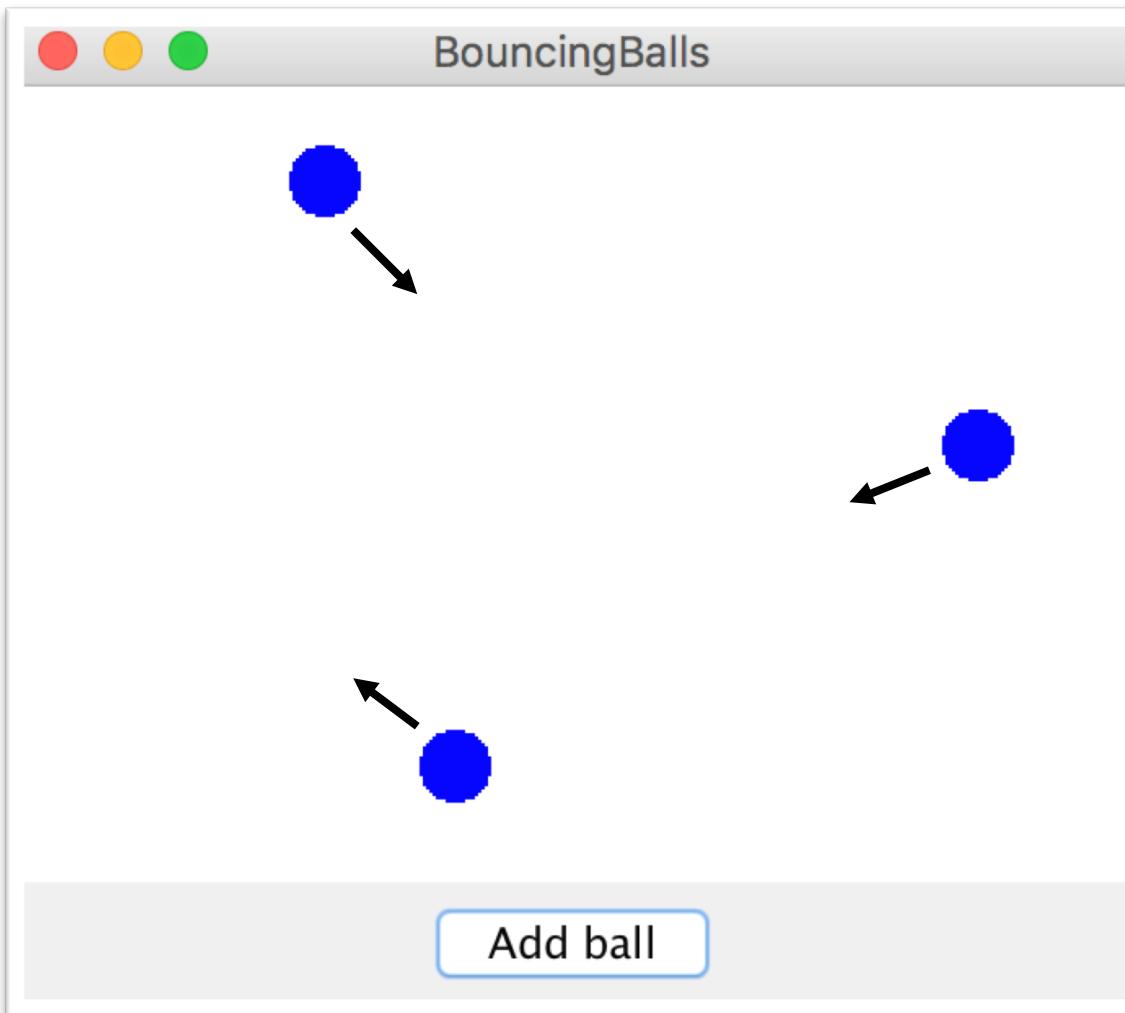


Even small programs  
define new variable types

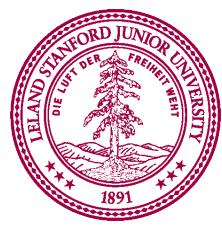
# Can you do this?



# Bouncing Balls



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# Classes define new Variable Types

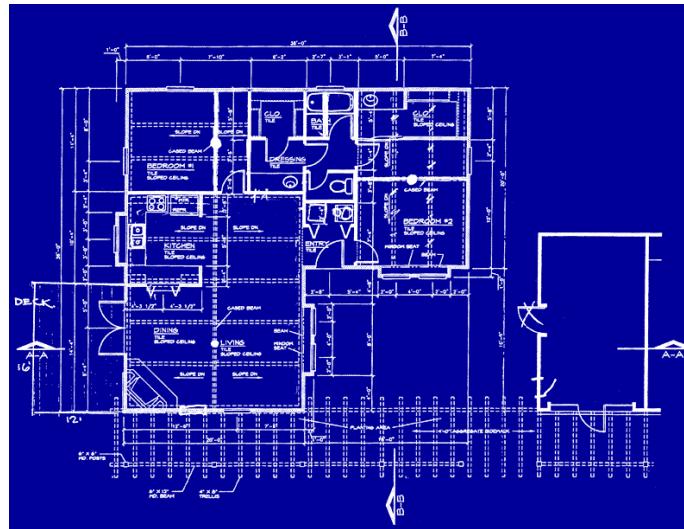
- A student registration system needs to store info about students, but Java has no **Student** type.
- A music synthesizer app might want to store information about users' accounts, but Java has no **Instrument** type.
- However, Java does provide a feature for us to add new data types to the language: **classes**.
  - Writing a class defines a new data type.



# Classes are like blueprints

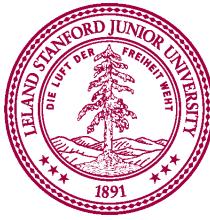
**class:** A template for a new type of variable.

A blueprint is a  
helpful analogy



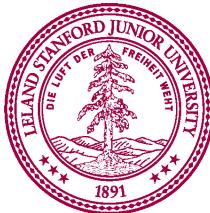


#key: Classes define new  
variable *types*

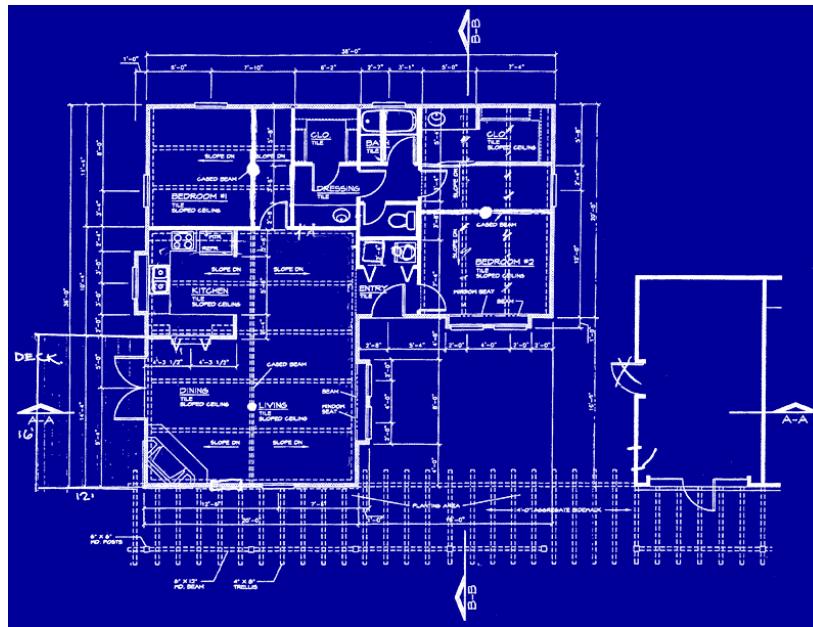




#key: Classes decompose  
your program across files



# Classes are like blueprints



To design a new variable type you must specify three things:

1. What subvariables make up this new variable type?
2. What methods can you call on a variable of this type?
3. What happens when you make a new instance of this type?



What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type



Kenya has used mobile banking for 10 years

# Classes: Take 1

This goes in BankAccount.java!

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```



Instance variables have a special meaning



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

---

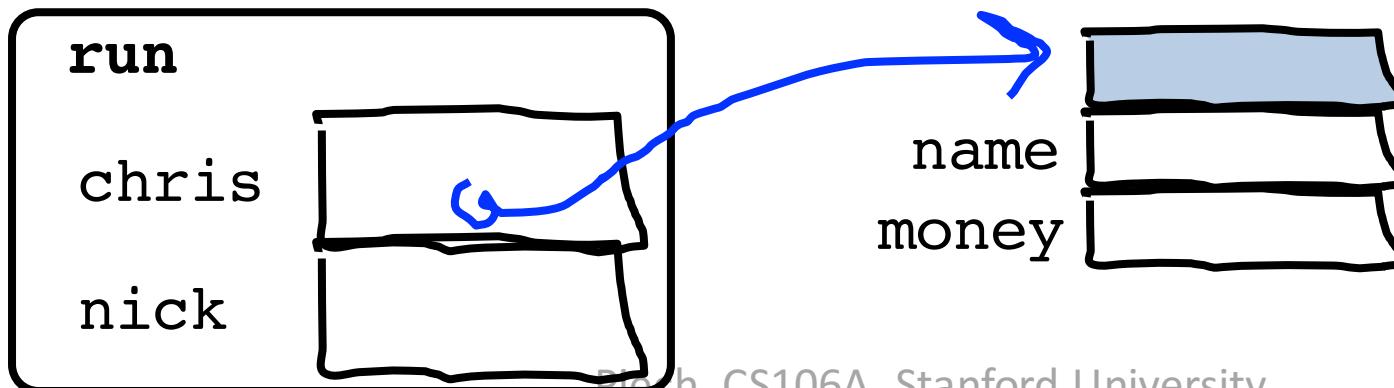
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

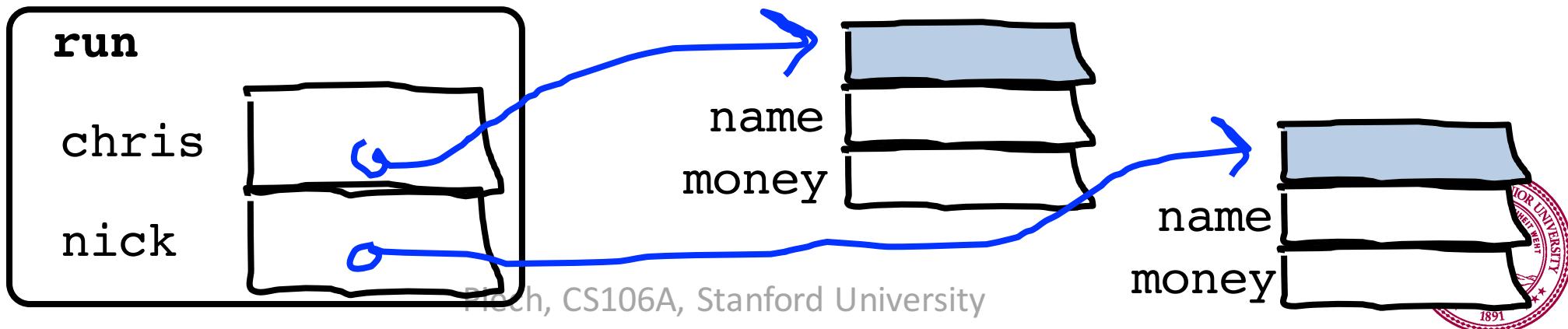
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

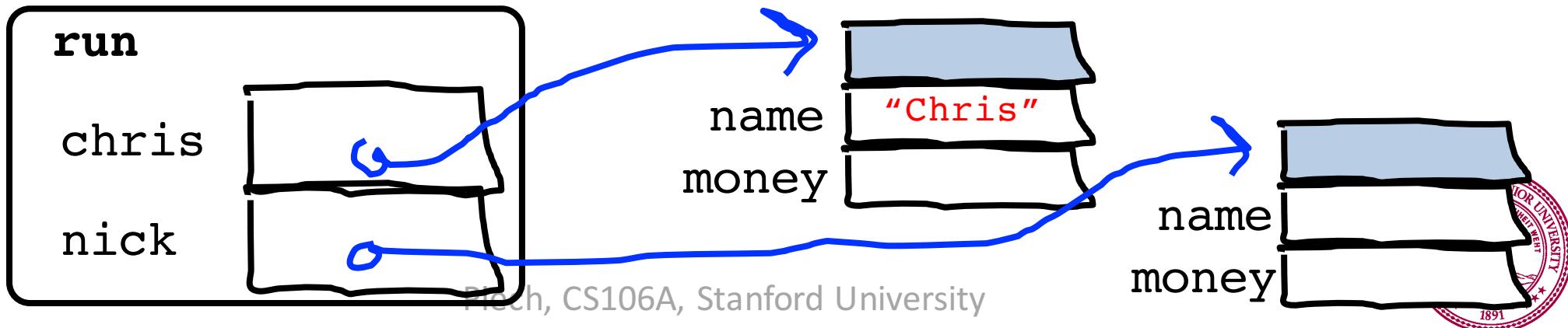
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

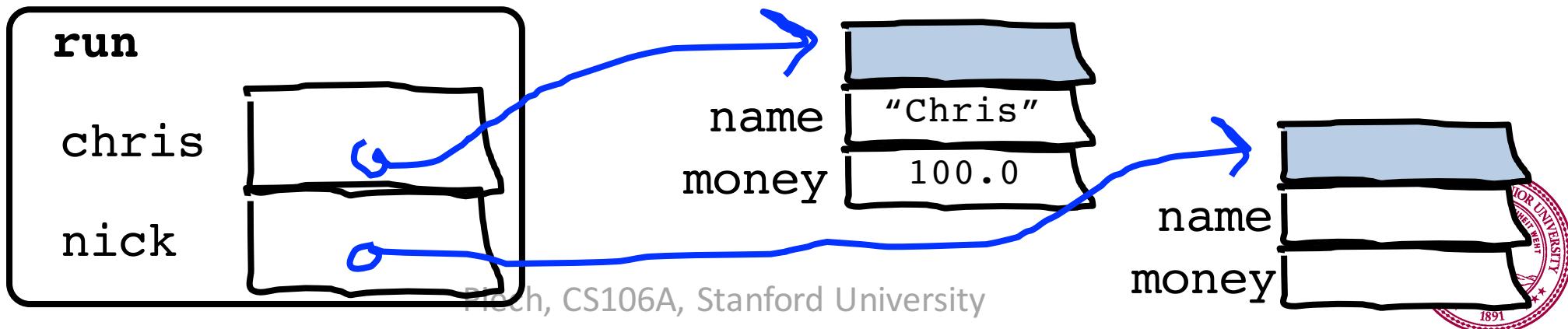
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

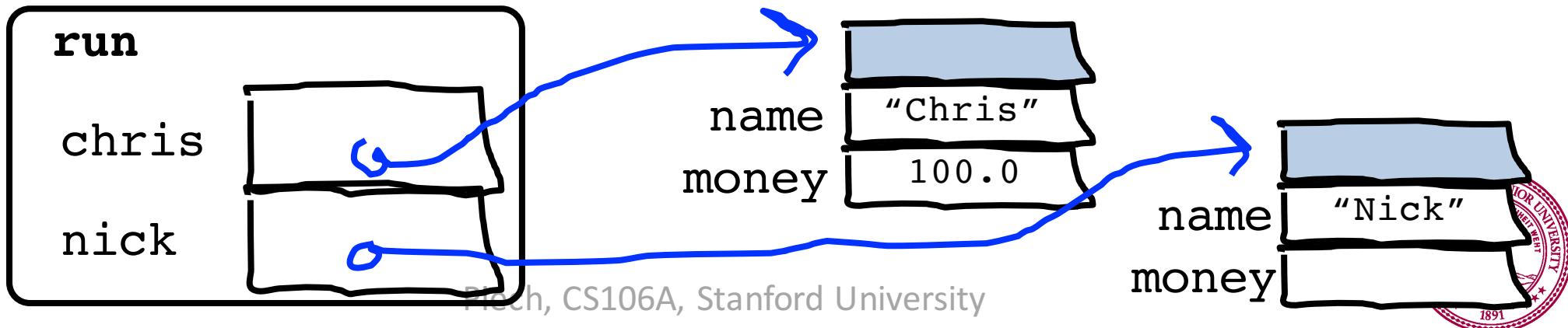
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

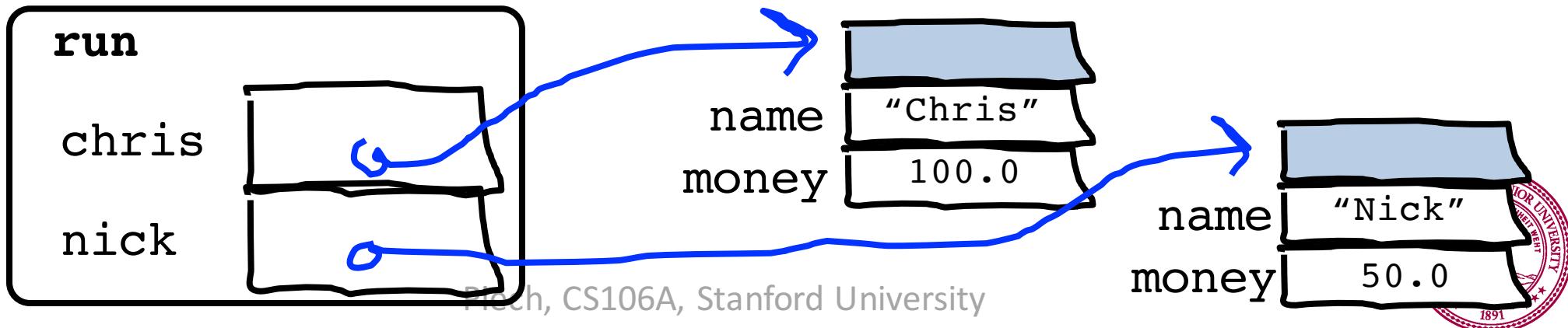
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 1

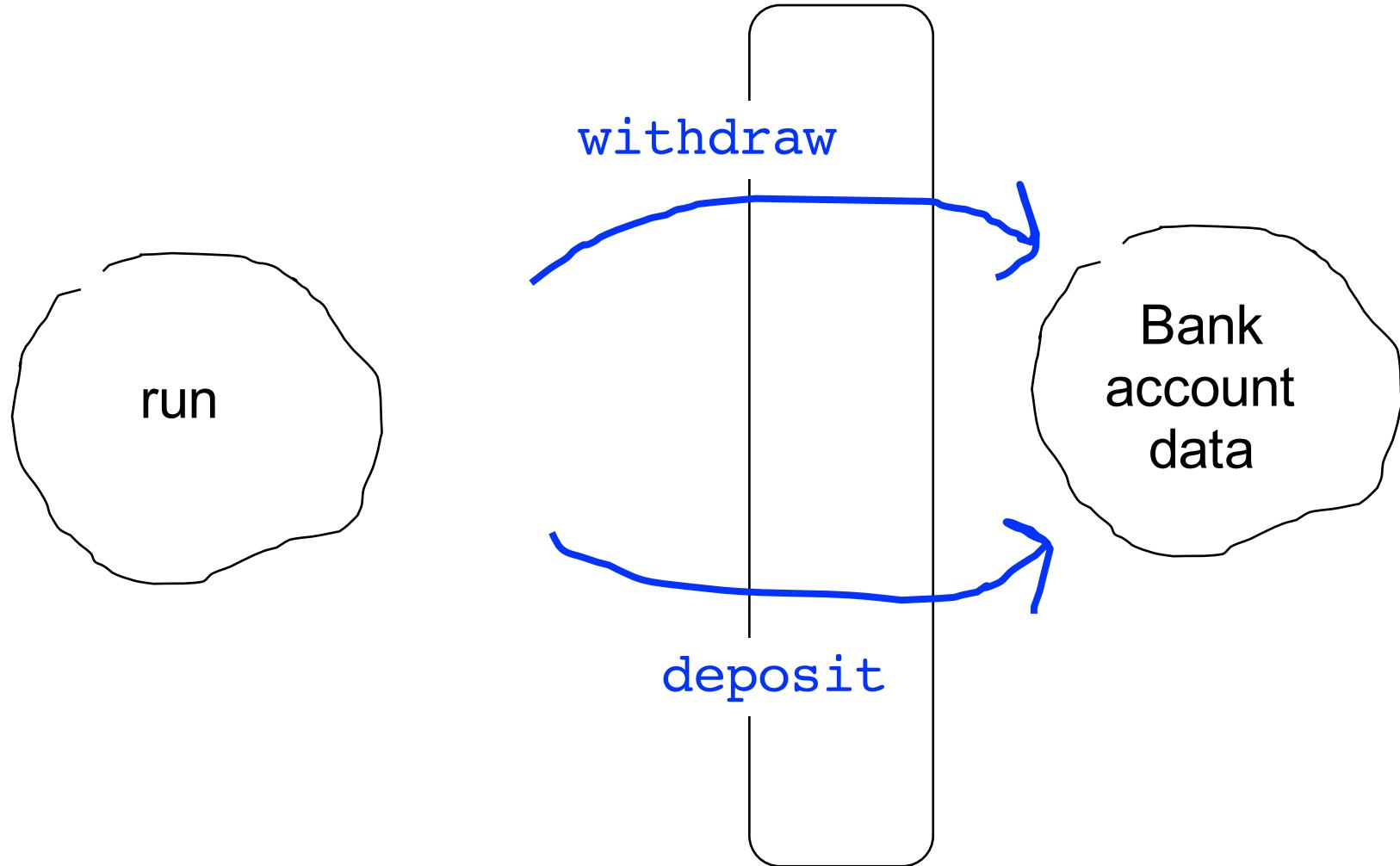
```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```

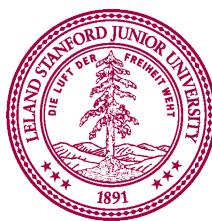


What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type



Wall of abstraction



# Adding Privacy

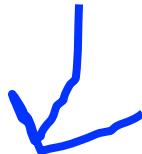
```
private double money;
```

- **encapsulation:** Hiding implementation details of an object from its clients.
  - Encapsulation provides *abstraction*.
    - separates external view (behavior) from internal view (state)
  - Encapsulation protects the integrity of an object's data.
- A class's instance variables should be declared *private*.
  - No code outside the class can access or change it.



# Classes: Take 2

This goes in its own file!



```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```



Instance variables have a special meaning



# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```



# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
}
```



# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



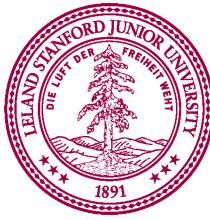
# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



this

Piech, CS106A, Stanford University



# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        if(amount <= this.money) {  
            this.money -= amount;  
            return true;  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```



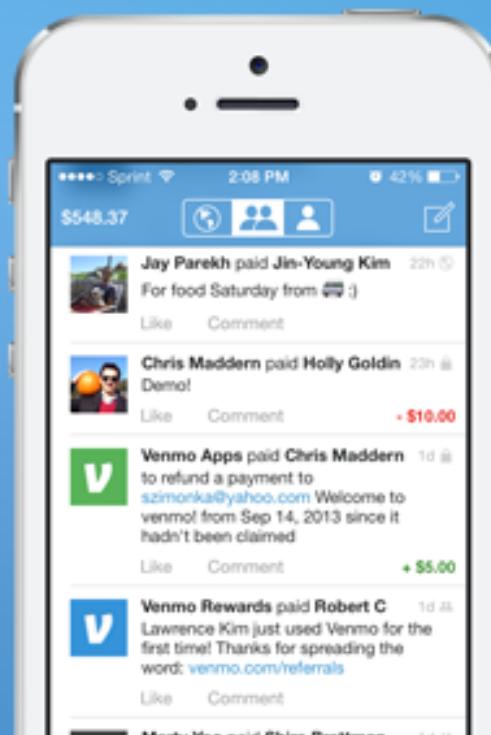
# Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        if(amount <= this.money) {  
            this.money -= amount;  
            return true;  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    // 3. How do you make a new one?  
    public BankAccount(String name, double amount) {  
        this.money = amount;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```





The easiest way to  
pay your friends.



# Classes on one slide

1. What variables make up this new super variable type?

Instance variables

2. What methods can you call on a variable of this type?

It's public methods

3. What happens when the user makes a **new** instance?

The “constructor”

\* Don't forget that all methods and constructors have access to a **this** reference



# What classes?



What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type