

# CS 2113

## Software Engineering

### Lecture 9: Class Organization, Abstraction

Use IntelliJ to “Check out from Version Control” this  
git repo: <https://github.com/cs2113f16/lec-9>

Click **Yes/Next** until the project opens  
Open code for **drawing.MyDrawing**  
Run and edit the code  
Play.

# This Time...

- Exam: not graded yet
- More OOP Concepts
  - Abstract Classes
  - Polymorphism
  - Introspection
  - Interfaces
- Upcoming
  - Project 2

# So Long CodeAnywhere...

- Sadness? Tears? of joy?

# IntelliJ IDEA

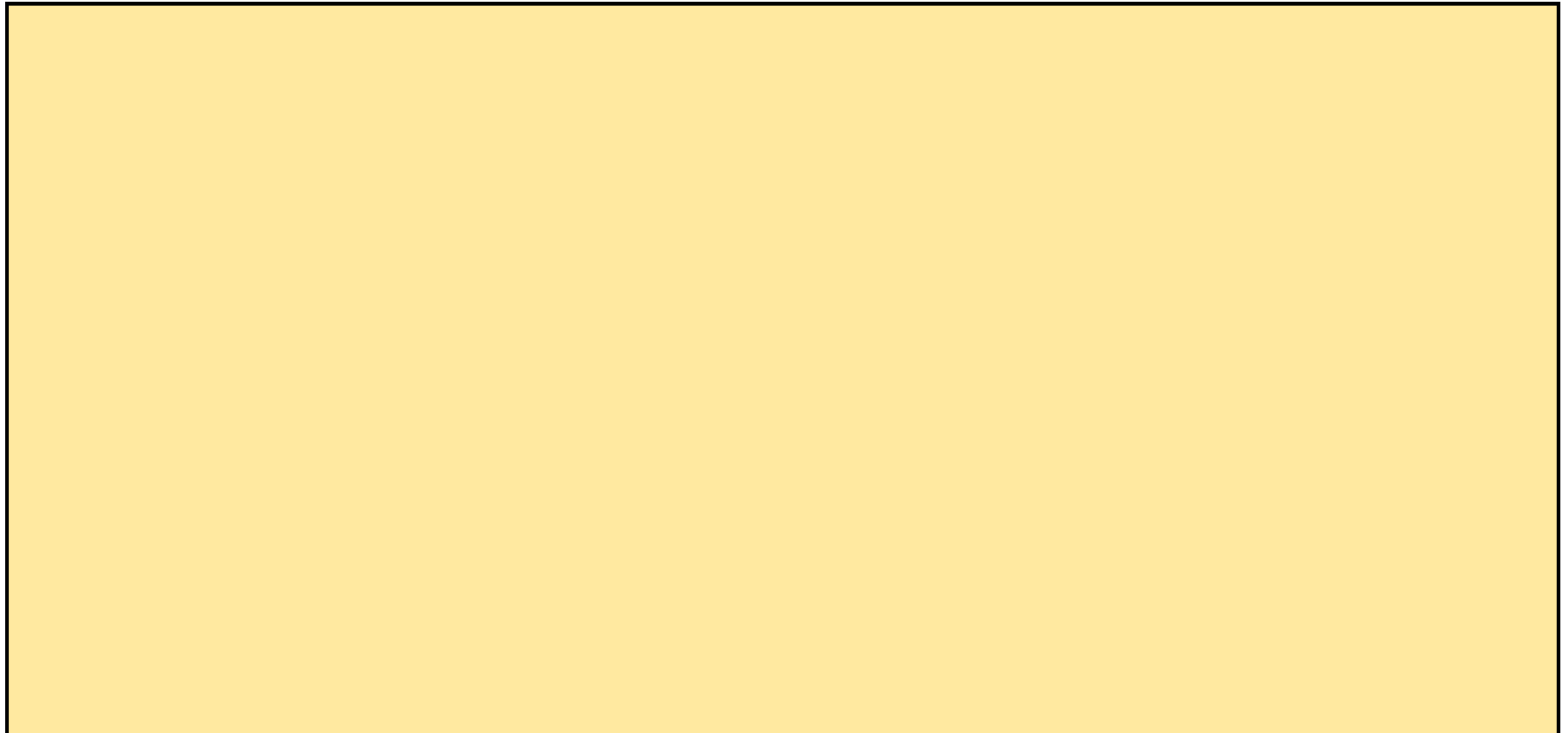
- Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- Will make some parts of your life easier
- Can be a bit overwhelming
- Allows us to build more interesting programs
  - Can create windows, play sounds, send data over network...
- Teaches you about a more realistic development environment
  - Your future job may use something different, but the principles will be the same
- My first time using it too...

# Java Quiz\*!

- **Put code in the `animals` package!**
- Store two types of pets---cats and dogs
  - When you create a pet, constructor takes a name
  - All pets have a `printName()` function that prints the name
  - All pets have a `makeNoise()` function
    - Cats say "meow" and dogs say "woof"
- Your main method should:
  - Create two dogs named Fido and Spot
  - Create three cats named Fluffy, Mowzer, and Pig
  - Use **ONE** `ArrayList` to store all 5 pets
  - Print the names of all pets
  - Call the `makeNoise` function on all the pets

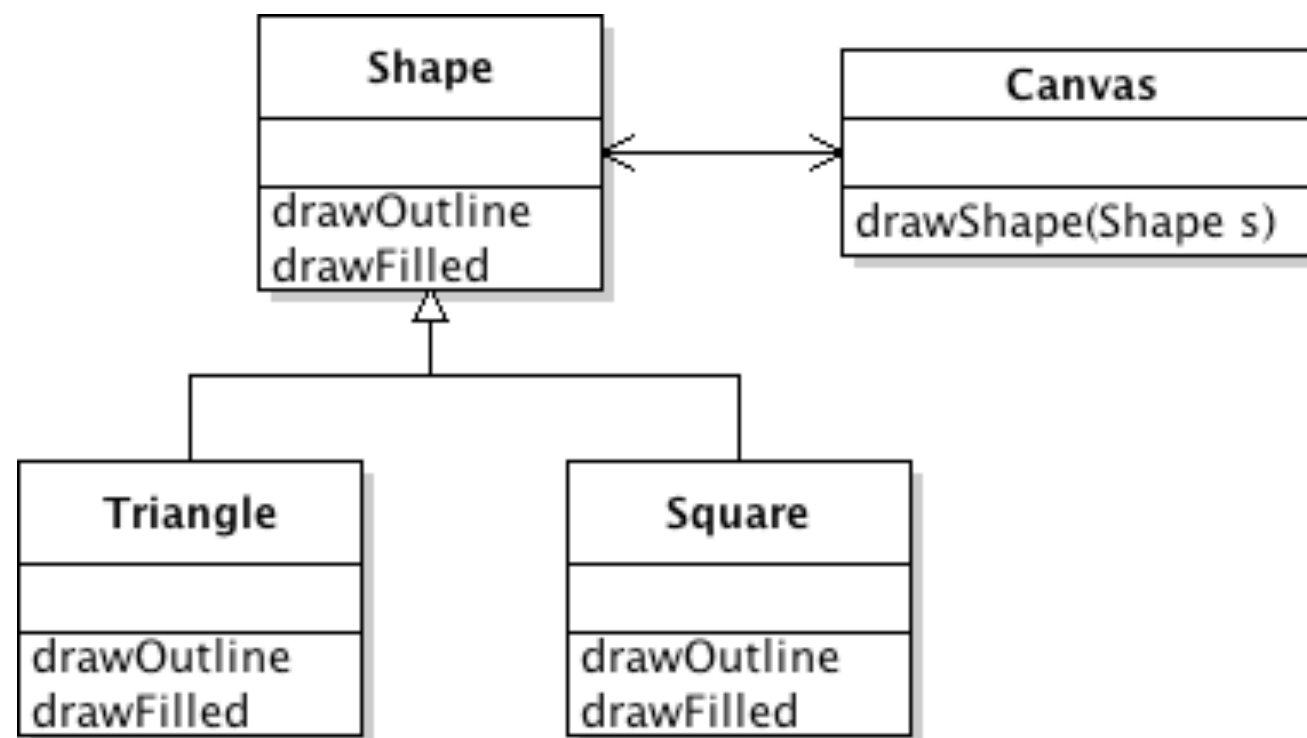
# Use the benefits of OOP

- Use a super class to store common functionality
- Why?



# Abstraction

- Sometimes it doesn't make sense to implement the functions in a class
  - Would we ever want to instantiate a Pet object?



- What would go in Shape's functions?
- **Abstract classes** define the structure of a class, but not its actual implementation

# Abstract Classes

- Mark class and methods with abstract keyword
  - No function body for abstract methods
  - Class can still have some real data and methods
- Child classes must implement all abstract methods
- You can never instantiate an abstract class

```
public abstract class Shape {  
    public abstract void drawOutline();  
    public abstract void drawFilled();  
}
```

```
public class Triangle extends Shape {  
    public void drawOutline() { ... }  
    public void drawFilled() { ... }  
}
```



# Drawing Shapes

- Look at the **shapes** package
  - What is the class hierarchy?
- Create an ArrayList and put a Circle, Rectangle, and Square into it
- Draw the filled version of each shape to the screen with a for loop
  - Get each shape out of the list and then call its drawFilled()
- Add some more shapes to create a beautiful work of art

# Class Hierarchies

- **Look at the "dumbshapes" package**
- Why is this dumb?

# Worksheet Q2

- Why does this work?

```
ArrayList<Shape> list = new ArrayList<Shape>();  
  
list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));  
list.add(new Rectangle(10, 5, 3, 6, Color.RED));  
list.get(0).drawFilled();
```

- but not this?

```
ArrayList list = new ArrayList();  
  
list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));  
list.add(new Dog("Fido"));  
list.get(0).drawFilled();
```

# Java is "strongly typed"

- The JVM knows the type (class) of each object
- It enforces rules based on those types
- At ?????? time it will decide if your code calls functions that a type does not support

```
ArrayList list = new ArrayList();  
  
list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));  
list.add(new Dog("Fido"));  
list.get(0).drawFilled();
```

- The array holds items of type Object
  - That class doesn't have a drawFilled function!

# Casting

- Casting objects does let us get around type rules:

```
// In package dumbshapes
ArrayList list = new ArrayList();

list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));
list.add(new Rectangle(10, 5, 3, 6, Color.RED));
list.add(new Square(4, 6, 5, Color.GREEN));

((Circle) list.get(0)).drawFilled();
((Rectangle) list.get(1)).drawFilled();
((Square) list.get(2)).drawFilled();
```

- What happens if we cast to the wrong type?

```
((Circle) list.get(2)).drawFilled();
```

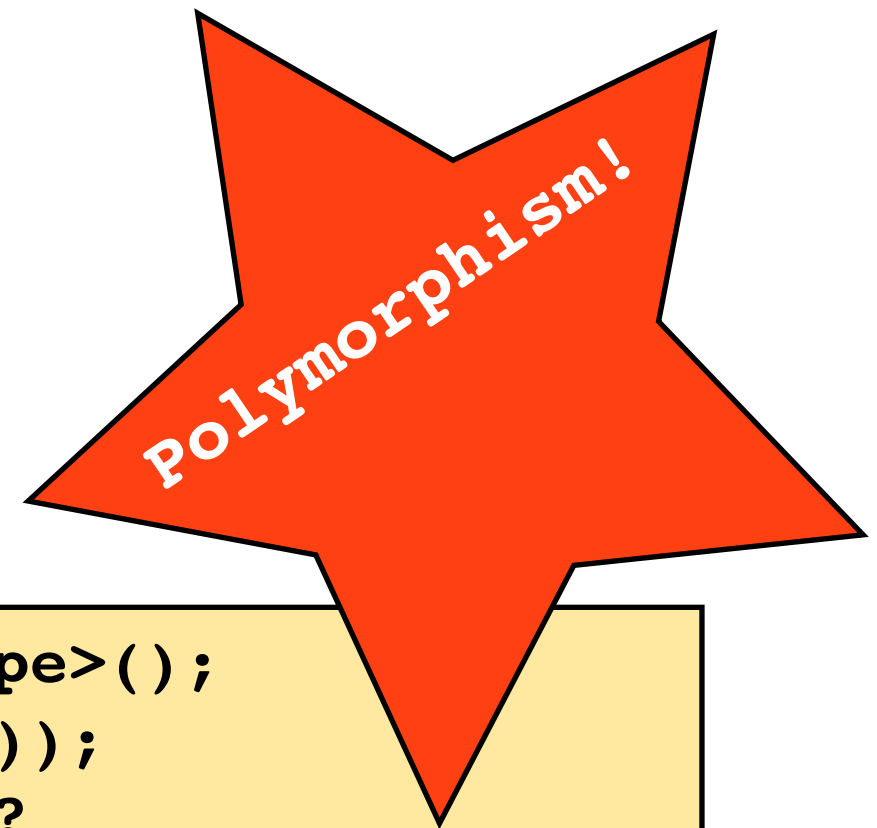
# But Remember:

- An object can do everything that its parent can do!

```
ArrayList<Shape> list = new ArrayList<Shape>();  
  
list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));  
list.add(new Rectangle(10, 5, 3, 6, Color.RED));  
list.get(0).drawFilled(); // OK since Circle's are Shapes
```

- What about the opposite?
  - Is a Shape a Circle?
  - Is a Square a Rectangle?
  - Is a Rectangle a Square?

```
ArrayList<Shape> list = new ArrayList<Shape>();  
list.add(new Circle(10, 10, 5, Color.blue));  
int r = list.get(0).radius; // Is this OK?
```



# Introspection

- Polymorphism must know class of each object
- Introspection allows you to ask questions about an object or class
- **instanceof** operator asks if an object is part of a particular class

```
for(Shape s: shapes) {  
    if(s instanceof Rectangle){  
        s.drawOutline();  
    }  
    else {  
        s.drawFilled();  
        if(s instanceof Circle) {  
            r = ((Circle)s).radius;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What happens if I have a Circle, Rectangle, and Square?

# Organizing a zoo

- Suppose we have a program about animals...
  - Cats, dogs, wolves, bears, lions, unicorns, etc
- They do things:
  - eat
  - roam
  - make noise
- What classes and functions do we need?
  - How would you organize them?



# Consider these animals...



GrizzlyBear



PandaBear



CutePuppy

- How would they fit into a class tree?

# Multiple Inheritance

- What if it makes sense for a class to inherit from two parent classes?
  - Java does not allow you to extend multiple classes
- Use an **Interface**
  - Looks like an abstract class
  - List of **functions** that must be implemented
  - **Cannot** include data!

```
public interface Cuddly {  
    public void snuggle();  
}
```

```
public class PandaBear extends Bear implements Cuddly {  
    public void snuggle() { ... }  
    // ...  
}
```

# Why use an interface?

- You can only have one parent
  - But you can **implement** many interfaces
- Useful when:
  - Some subclasses **do not** implement a function
  - Objects from several classes **do** implement a function
- **Vegetarian** interface implemented by:
  - Brontosaurus (child of Dinosaur)
  - Koala (child of Marsupial, also implements Cuddly)
  - Hindu (child of Human)

# Animals and pets

- Support as many of these animals as possible:

**Cats, dogs, wolves, bears, lions,  
unicorns, parrots, grizzly bears,  
panda bears, pigeons, cuddly puppies,  
panthers, horses, talking bears.**

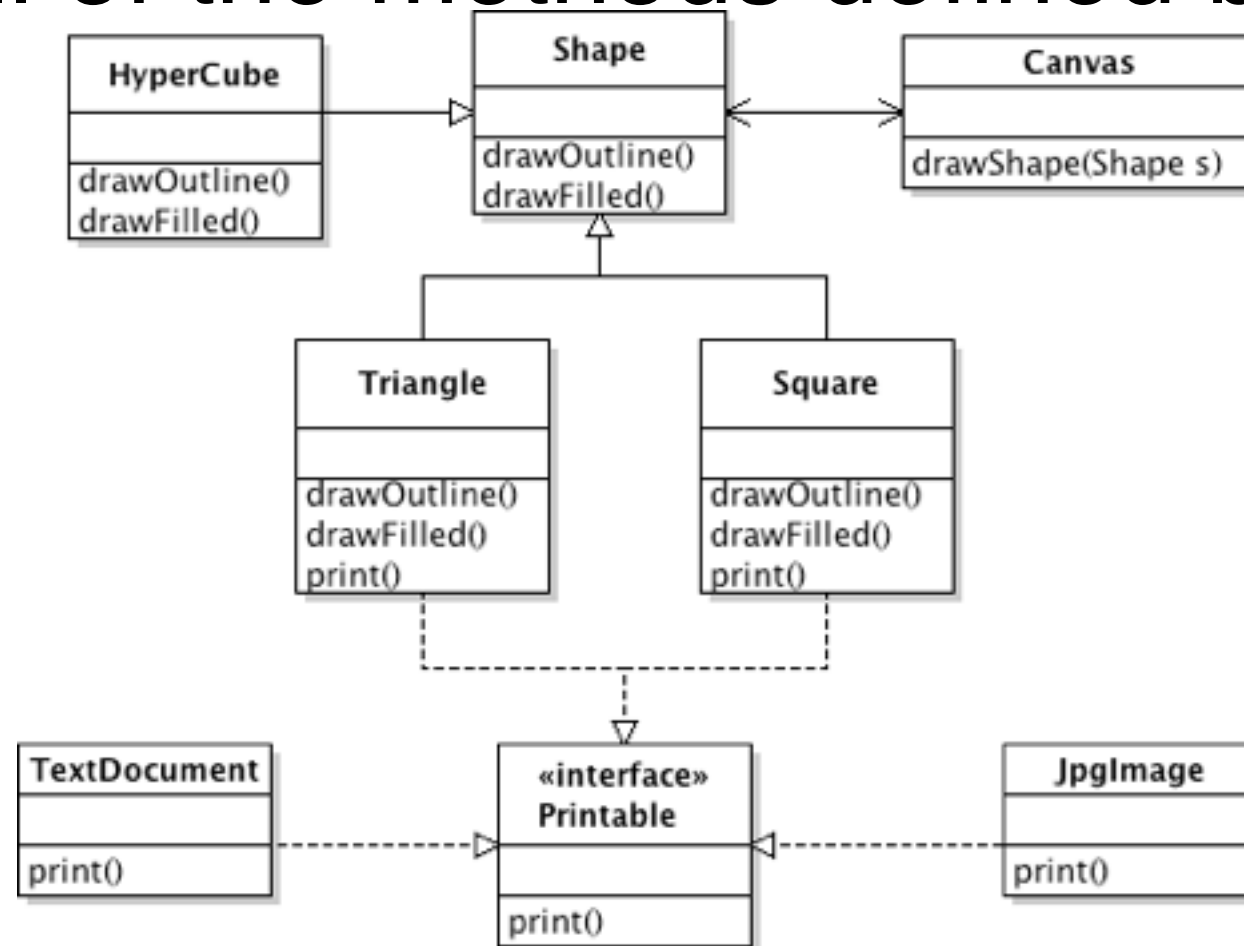
- Add code to the **animals** package
- Make them do interesting things
  - Pets have names
  - Cuddly animals snuggle
  - Felines all roar
  - What else?

**In groups of at  
least 2!**

- **Abstract classes?      Interfaces?**

# An Interface is a Contract

- If you implement an interface, you promise to support all of the methods defined by the interface



- Why is this useful???



# Interfaces & Polymorphism

- Polymorphism lets us treat all classes that:
  - Implement the same interface
  - Are children of the same parent
- As if they *are* that parent or interface

```
public void main()
{
    ArrayList<Printable> printme = new ArrayList<Printable>();
    printme.add( new Triangle() );
    printme.add( new Square() );
    printme.add( new PdfDocument() );
    printme.add( new TextDocument() );
    for (Printable p : printme) { p.print(); }
}
```



# Abstract and Interface

- Question 1:
  - Can an abstract class have data members? Can an interface?
- Question 2:
  - Can you include the body of a function in an abstract class? In an interface?
- Question 3:
  - What happens if a subclass does not implement one of the methods in an abstract parent or an interface?
- Question 4:
  - Can you instantiate an object of an abstract type? an interface?

# Abstract and Interface

- Can an abstract class have data members? Can an interface?
  - Abstract classes can still define data members, but an interface cannot--- interfaces are only about functions
- Can you include the body of a function in an abstract class? In an interface?
  - An abstract class may have regular methods that are fully defined, but an interface cannot
- What happens if a subclass does not implement one of the methods in an abstract parent or an interface?
  - You will get a compilation error due to the missing method
- Can you instantiate an object of an abstract type? an interface?
  - Nope---it is incomplete, so you can't create one. But you can do:
    - **AbstractClass a = new ChildClassOfA();**



# Interfaces for Sorting

- Sorting is a very common requirement
- How do you sort:
  - Numbers
  - Letters
  - Names
  - Animals
  - Customers
- Basic operation in any sorting algorithm:
  - Is element **A** higher or lower than element **B**?

# Comparable Interface

- Implement the **Comparable** Interface to define how to compare instances of a class
- Allows you to use a generic sorting function

```
List<Name> names = new ArrayList<Name>();  
  
// add elements to list  
  
Collections.sort(names);  
// list is magically sorted!
```

- Must implement the **CompareTo(b)** function
  - Return 0 if identical
  - Less than 0 if `this < b` or greater than 0 if `this > b`

# Sorting Students

- Look at the code in the "interfaces" package
- **Student**: stores name and GPA
- **StudentSort**: adds a few names to a list, tries to sort
  - Uses **Collections.sort()**
- To allow a list of Names to be sorted, you must implement the **Comparable<Student>** interface
- Add code to implement **CompareTo<Student>**
  - Sort students by GPA
  - Challenge: Use last name and then first name as tie breakers
    - String already supports the compareTo() function, so you can use that as a base!

# Summary

- **Abstract classes**
  - Define structure of subclasses and force them to implement complete behavior
- **Interfaces**
  - Define a list of functions that the implementor of an interface must include
  - One class can implement multiple interfaces
- **Ways to group similar classes and enforce what they define**