OOP with Java

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OOP with Java

- 考试通知
 - 考试时间: 6月12日 上午8点到10点
 - 地点: 文史楼107

OOP with Java

- 闭卷
- 题目类型

- 问答: 60%

- 编程: 40%

• 复习

- 面向对象编程的要素

- Java 类型

- Java 控制结构

语言基础

- 类

- Java 包

- 访问控制

_ 类的复用

Upcasting 和多态

- 抽象类和接口

- 内部类

- 异常

容器

I/O

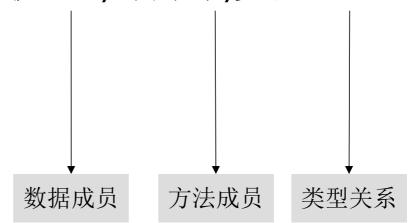
类

类型间关系

错误处理

应用

对象的基本要素: 状态, 行为,类型



- 对象的状态
 - 数据成员
- 对象的行为
 - 方法
 - 访问控制(封装): public, private, protected
- 对象的类型
 - 类与类的对象
 - 基本类型 与 class

• 对象 vs.类型

- 类型

```
con()
off()
bright()
dim()
```

- 对象

```
Light m = new Light();
m.on();
Light n = new Light();
n.off();
```

- 对象的类型
 - 如何通过已有的类型定义新的类型?
 - 组合: has-a
 - 继承: is
 - 不同类型间的关系
 - 基本类型之间的转换关系
 - Autoboxing, unboxing
 - Upcasting, downcasting

Java类型:基本类型,数组,类

定义, 创建, 使用

- 基本类型
 - boolean, char, byte, short, int, long, float, double
- 基本类型的封装
 - Boolean, Character, Byte, Short, Integer, Long, Float,
 Double
- 定义
- 创建
 - int a = 1, double d = 1.0;
- 使用
 - int b = a * 2;

class

- 定义

```
class MyType {
    int i;
    double d;
    char c;
    void set(double x);
    double get();
}
```

创建

使用

```
MyType a = new MyType();
```

```
int b = a.i;
a.set();
a.get();
```

• 数组

- 定义

```
int a[];
int []a;
MyType []m;
MyType [][]m;
```

初始化

使用

```
//静态初始化
int []a = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
int [][] a= { {1,2,3}, {4, 5, 6} };

//动态初始化1
int []a = new int[5];

//动态初始化2

MyType []a = new MyType[] {
    new MyType(),
    new MyType(),
    new MyType()
};
```

```
int b = a[1];
int len = a.length;
```

- 引用
 - 对象的名字
 - 同一个对象可以有不同的名字
 - 绝大多数使用指针实现

```
题目:

int [] a = new int[]{1,2,3};
int [] b;
b = a;
b[0] = 4;
System.out.println(a[0]);
```

- 不可变类型
 - 一旦创建不能改变
 - String, Integer,...
- final关键字
 - final 数据, 方法, 参数, 类
 - static final
 - final 数据初始化

Java 控制结构

- 操作符
 - "=="与 equals()
 - 字符串连接操作: "+="
- 控制语句
 - 条件与 boolean
 - for each

- 普通成员
- 静态成员
 - 静态数据
 - 所有对象共享数据
 - 静态方法
 - main函数

```
public class StaticTest {
         double d;
         static int i = 1;
         static void display() {
                   System.out.println("Hello");
         public static void main(String [ ]args) {
                   display();
                   StaticTest.display();
                   StaticTest s = new StaticTest();
                   System.out.println(s.i);
                   System.out.println(StaticTest.i)
```

- 类的数据成员
 - this关键字
 - 在类的非静态方法中,返回调用该方法的对象的引用
 - super 关键字
 - 在子类对象中包含的父类对象的引用
 - 数据成员的初始化
 - 初始化的值
 - 初始化的顺序
 - 静态成员/非静态成员
 - 子类成员/父类成员
 - 构造函数

- 类的方法
 - 构造函数
 - 名称与类名称相同, 无返回值, 为类的静态方法
 - 默认构造函数

```
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   void set(double x) { d = x; }
   double get() { return d; }
   public static void main(String [ ]args) {
        MyType m = new MyType();
        MyType n = new MyType();
        m.set(1);
        n.set(2);
   }
}
```

- 类的方法
 - 重载
 - 方法名相同,参数类型/数量不同
 - 如何区分不同的函数? 函数名+参数列表
 - 重写
 - 子类重写父类的方法

- 类的销毁
 - 垃圾回收
 - 1.仅回收new创建的内存.
 - 2.是否回收,何时回收由Java虚拟机控制.

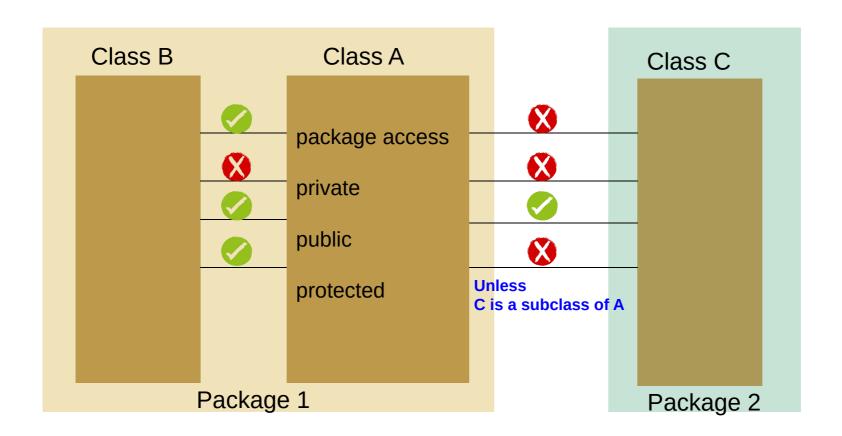
Java 包

- 什么是Java包
 - 一组类的集合, 共享一个名字空间
- 如何使用包
 - import 语句
- 如何定义包
 - package 语句
 - 包结构与目录结构
- 如何编译包

Java 访问控制

- 四种访问控制类型
 - package access
 - 默认包
 - public
 - private
 - protected

Java 访问控制



| Modifier | Class | Package | Subclass | World |
|-------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| public | Υ | Υ | Y | Υ |
| protected | Υ | Υ | Υ | N |
| no modifier | Υ | Υ | N | N |
| private | Υ | N | N | N |

类的复用

- 如何通过已有类定义新的类?
 - 组合
 - 将已有的类作为新类的数据成员
 - 继承
 - 新类包含已有类的方法和数据
 - 并可修改/增添 (重写)
 - 如何实现? 隐含一个父类对象

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MyCompType {
    private MyType m = new MyType();
    private String s;
    public MyCompType(){
        s = new String("Hello");
    }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
  }
}
```

类的复用

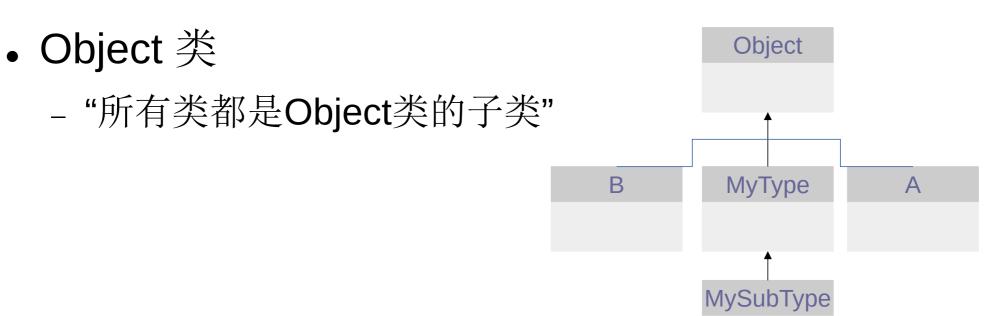
- 子类可以定义新的方法/数据
- protected 关键字
- 子类可以修改父类的方法: 重写

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public void set(double x){ i = (int)x; }
  public double get() { return i; }
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
     System.out.println(ms.d);
  }
}
```

类的复用

- super关键字
 - 子类的对象包含一个隐藏的父类对象
 - 在子类中, super用来指代父类对象的引用
 - 子类, 父类的构造函数调用顺序



Upcasting和多态

Upcasting

- 子类是一种父类
- 父类出现之处子类也可使用

```
class A{ ... }
class B{ ... }
A a = new A();
B b = new B();
// A a = new B(); compile error
```

```
class A{ ... }
class B extends A{ ... }
A a = new A();
B b = new B();

A a = new B(); // upcasting
```

Upcasting 和多态

```
class Instrument {
  public void play() {}
  static void tune(Instrument i) {
     // ...
     i.play();
public class Wind extends Instrument {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  Wind flute = new Wind();
  Instrument.tune(flute);
```

Upcasting和多态

- 多态
 - 子类重写了父类方法f()
 - 当使用父类引用访问子类对象时, 调用f()将绑定到子 类的方法

Upcasting和多态

```
class Instrument {
    public void play(int note) {
        System.out.println("Instrument.play()" + n);
    }
}
```

```
public class Wind extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Wind.play()" + n);
   }
}
public class Stringed extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Stringed.play()" + n);
   }
}
public class Brass extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Brass.play()" + n);
   }
}
```

```
public class Music {
   public static void tune(Instrument i) {
      i.play();
   }
   public static void main(String []args){
      Wind flute = new Wind();
        Stringed violin = new Stringed();
      Brass frenchHorn = new Brass();
        tune(flute);
        tune(violin);
      tune(frenchHorn);
   }
}
```

Upcasting与多态

```
interface DifferentiableFunction {
  double eval(double x);
  double diff(double x);
 class Linear implements Differentiable Function {
    public double eval(double x) { //... }
    public double diff(double x) { //... }
 class Sin implements DifferentiableFunction {
    public double eval(double x) { //... }
    public double diff(double x) { //... }
 class Quadratic implements Differentiable Function
    public double eval(double x) { //... }
    public double diff(double x) { //... }
```

```
public class NewtonRoot {
   public static double findRoot(DifferentiableFunction f) {
      // newton method...
   }
   public static void main(String []args){
      Linear I = new Linear();
       Sin s = new Sin();
      Quatratic q = new Quatratic();
      findRoot(I);
      findRoot(s);
      findRoot(q);
   }
}
```

Upcasting 与多态

- 例子:
 - ArrayList a = new ArrayList(); a.add("Hello");
 - catch(Exception e)

- 抽象方法(abstract method)
 - 仅提供方法的名称,参数和返回值没有具体实现
 - 使用 abstract 关键字
- 抽象类(abstract class)
 - 包含抽象方法的类称为抽象类
 - 不完整, 不能用new实例化(创建对象)
 - 子类中可以通过super实例化

```
class Instrument {
    public void play(int note) {
        System.out.println("Instrument.play()" + n);
    }
}
普通方法
```

```
abstract class Instrument {
   public abstract void play(int note);
}
```

抽象方法

```
abstract class Instrument {
   public abstract void play(int note);
}
```

```
public class Wind extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Wind.play()" + n);
   }

public class Stringed extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Stringed.play()" + n);
   }

public class Brass extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Brass.play()" + n);
   }
}
```

```
public class Music {
   public static void tune(Instrument i) {
        i.play();
   }
   public static void main(String []args){
        Wind flute = new Wind();
        Stringed violin = new Stringed();
        Brass frenchHorn = new Brass();
        tune(flute);
        tune(violin);
        tune(frenchHorn);
   }
}
Upcasting 与多态
```

- 接口
 - 只有方法的名称,参数和返回值 没有方法的实现
 - interface/implement 关键字

```
abstract class Instrument {
   public abstract void play(int note);
   public abstract String what();
}

class Stringed extends Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Stringed.play()" + n);
   }
   public String what() {return "Stringed";}
}
```

继承:

- 1. extends关键字
- 2. 父类,子类关系
- 3. class, extends

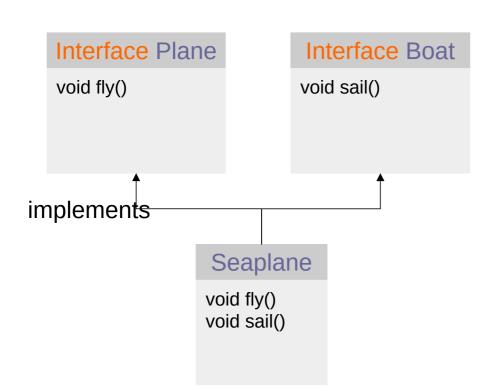
```
interface Instrument {
   void play(int note);
   String what();
}

class Stringed implements Instrument {
   public void play(int note) {
      System.out.println("Stringed.play()" + n);
   }
   public String what() {return "Stringed";}
```

接口:

- 1. implements关键字
- 2. 接口, 实现关系
- 3. interface, implements

• 一个类实现多个接口





```
interface Plane {
  void fly();
interface Boat {
  void sail();
class Seaplane implements Plane, Boat {
  public void fly(){
     System.out.println("Fly!");
  public void sail(){
     System.out.println("Sail!");
```

Upcasting与多态

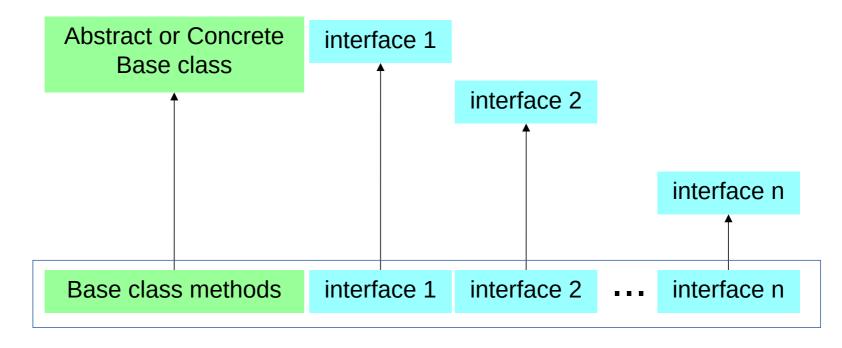
```
interface CanFight {
  void fight();
interface CanSwim {
  void swim();
interface CanFly {
  void fly();
class ActionCharacter {
  public void fight() { }
```

```
class Hero extends ActionCharacter
    Implements CanFight, CanSwim, CanFly{
    public void fly() { }
    public void swim() { }
}

public class Adventure {
    public static void t(CanFight x) { x.fight();}
```

```
public class Adventure {
  public static void t(CanFight x) { x.fight();}
  public static void u(CanSwim x) { x.swim();}
  public static void v(CanFly x) { x.fly();}
  public static void w(ActionCharacter x) { x.fight();}
  public static void main(String []args) {
    Hero h = new Hero();
    t(h); u(h); v(h); w(h);
  }
}
```

- 实现多个接口
 - 父类只能有一个普通类/抽象类



Methods of the derived class

• 扩展接口

```
interface A {
interface B extends A{
interface D {
interface D extends A, C{
```

内部类

- 内部类(Inner class)
 - 定义在一个类的内部
 - 与组合不同
 - 帮助隐藏实现细节

Inner class

```
class Outer{
    ...
    class Inner{
    ...
}
...
}
```

Composition

```
class Outer{
    ...
    Inner in = new Inner();
    ...
}
class Inner{
    ....
}
```

```
public class Sequence{
  private Object∏ items;
  private int next = 0;
  public Sequence (int size) {items = new Object[size];}
  public void add(Object x){
     if (next < items.length)</pre>
        items[next++] = x;
  private class SequenceSelector implements Selector{
     private int i = 0;
     public boolean end() {return i == items.length;}
     public Object current () {return items[i];}
     public void next() { if(i < items.length) i++; }</pre>
  :public Selector selector(){
     return new SequenceSelector(s);
  public static void main(String ∏args){
     Sequence seq = new Sequence(10);
     for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        seg.add(Integer.toString(i));
     Selector s = seq.selector();
     while(!s.end()) {
        System.out.println(s.current() + " ");
        s.next();
```

```
interface Selector{
  boolean end();
  Object current();
  void next();
}
```

- 1. Sequence 类包含内部类 SequenceSelector
- 2. 内部类实现接口 Selector
- 3. 内部类能访问Sequence 的private成员
- 4. 内部类为private
- 5. 内部类的对象隐藏包含一个外部类对象的引用- 多数情况下由编译器自动完成

upcasting: Object / selector()

内部类

- 内部类和外部类的关系
 - 内部类的对象隐含了一个引用,指向包含它的外部类 对象
 - 如何在内部类中访问外部类对象的引用?
 - OuterClassName.this
 - 如何创建内部类的对象
 - 静态环境: OuterClassObject.new
 - 非静态环境,直接创建(this.new)

匿名类

- 匿名内部类(匿名类)
 - 没有名字的内部类,没有构造函数,同时定义和创建
 - 必须继承某个类,或实现某个接口

```
public class Parcel{

public Contents contents(){
    return new Contents() {
        // anonymous inner class definition
        private int i = 11;
        public int value() {return i;}
        };
    }

public static void main(String []args){
    Parcel p = new Parcel();
        Contents c = p.contents();
    }
}
```

```
public interface Contents{
  int value();
}
```

"创建一个实现Contents的匿名类"

语法解释

- 1. ";" 为return 语句的分号
- 2. 在return 语句中定义匿名类
 - 实现Contents接口
 - 花括号内部
- 3. 创建一个改匿名类的对象
 - new Content () { }

匿名类

• 匿名类

```
public class Parcel{

public Contents contents(){
    return new Contents() {
        // anonymous inner class definition
        private int i = 11;
        public int value() {return i;}
    };
}

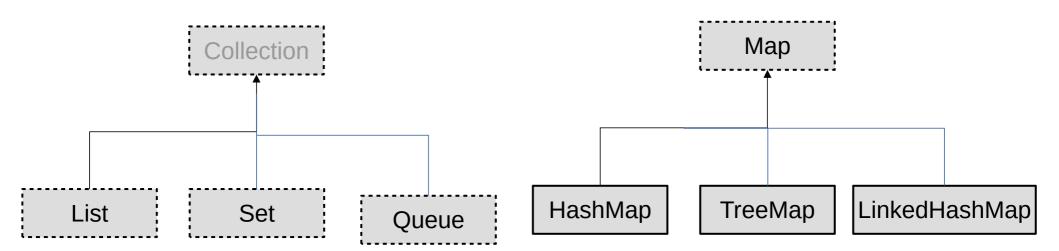
public static void main(String []args){
    Parcel p = new Parcel();
    Contents c = p.contents();
}
```



```
public class Parcel{
    class PContents implements Contents{
        private int i = 11;
        public int value() {return i;}
}

public Contents contents(){
    return new PContents();
}

public static void main(String []args){
    Parcel p = new Parcel();
    Contents c = p.contents();
}
```



• 容器与泛型

```
public class ApplesAndOrangesWithGenerics {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  ArrayList<Apple> apples = new ArrayList<Apple>();
  for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
     apples.add(new Apple());
  // Compile error!
  // apples.add(new Orange());
  for(int i = 0; i < apples.size(); i++)
     apples.get(i).id();
  for(Apple c: apples)
     System.out.println(c.id());
```

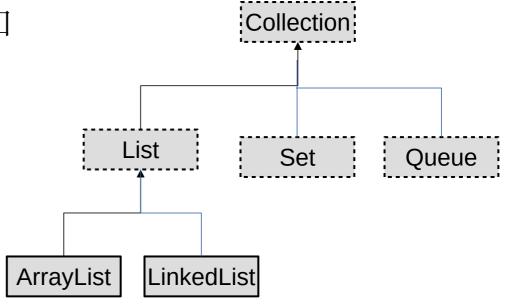
• upcasting和多态

```
class GrannySmith extends Apple {}
class Gala extends Apple {}
class Fuji extends Apple {}
class Braeburn extends Apple {}
```

```
public class GenericsAndUpcasting {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<Apple> apples = new ArrayList<Apple>();

    apples.add(new GrannySmith());
    apples.add(new Gala());
    apples.add(new Fuji());
    apples.add(new Braeburn());
    for(Apple c : apples)
        System.out.println(c);
}
```

- List
 - 实现原理
 - 接口: add(), remove(), get()...
 - 迭代器
 - LinkedList与Queue接口



- Set, Queue
 - 基本接口及使用
 - HashSet
- Map
 - 基本接口及使用
 - HashMap

- 抛出异常
 - throw
- 处理异常
 - try, catch, finally
- 异常对象
 - Exception 类的子类

Upcasting 与多态

```
class SimpleException extends Exception { }
public class InheritingExceptions {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     try {
       System.out.println("Throw SimpleException from f()");
       throw new SimpleException();
     } catch(Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Caught it!");
       System.out.println(e);
       System.out.println(e.printStackTrace(System.out));
```

- 从方法中抛出异常
 - 方法的异常说明:throws
 - 中断当前方法的执行,返回抛出的异常对象,在该方 法的调用路径上寻找合适的catch.

```
bar() throws Type1Exception, Type2Exception{
  throw new Type1Exception ();
  throw new Type2Exception ();
foo() {
  try{
    bar();
  catch (Type1Exception e){
  catch (Type2Exception e){
```

I/O

- I/O 流
 - InputStream/Reader
 - read()
 - OutputStream/Writer
 - write()
 - 抽象: 数据的来源/数据的目的地
 - ByteArrayStream, FileStream...

I/O

```
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
public class CopyBytes {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
     FileInputStream in = null;
     FileOutputStream out = null;
     try {
        in = new FileInputStream("xanadu.txt");
        out = new FileOutputStream("outagain.txt");
        int c;
        while ((c = in.read()) != -1)
                                                            Input Stream
                                                 n
           out.write(c);
     } finally {
                                                              read (b)
        if (in != null)
           in.close();
                                                           Integer Variable
        if (out != null)
           out.close();
                                                             write (b)
                                                           Output Stream
```

1/0

- 装饰器
 - FilterInputStream/FilterOutputStream
 - BufferedInputStream
 - DataInputStream

I/O

Upcasting和多态

```
FileInputStream fin = new FileInputStream("xanadu.txt");
BufferedInputStream bf = new BufferedInputStream(fin);
DataInputStream din = new DataInputStream(bf);
din.read(); din.readInt(); din.readDouble();
```

```
FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("xanadu.txt");
BufferedOutputStream bf = new BufferedOutputStream(fout);
DataOutputStream dout = new DataOutputStream(bf);
dout.write(1); dout.writeInt(10); dout.writeDouble(3.14);
```

泛型

• 如何定义泛型类, 泛型接口

```
public interface Generator<T> { T next(); }
class Apple { }
                                                     public class Fibonacci implements Generator<Integer> {
public class Holder<T> {
                                                        private int count = 0;
  private T a:
                                                        public Integer next() { return fib(count++); }
  public Holder(T a) { this.a = a; }
  public void set(T a) { this.a = a; }
                                                        private int fib(int n) {
                                                                if(n < 2) return 1;
  public T get() { return a; }
                                                                return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1);
  public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                        public static void main(String[] args) {
     Holder<Apple> h = new Holder<Apple>(
                                                                Fibonacci gen = new Fibonacci();
         new Apple());
                                                                for(int i = 0; i < 18; i++)
          Apple a = h.get();
                                                                   System.out.print(gen.next() + " ");
```

考试内容将不包含

- char的unicode表示
- 赋值左值表达式, 右值表达式
- 垃圾回收的实现原理
- 嵌套类, 工厂模式
- TreeSet, LinkedHashSet, TreeHashMap, LinkedHashMap的实现原理
- RTTI, type erasure, 被限定类型的泛型, 通配符