

# Introduction to Java (cs2514)

## Lecture 10: The Joys of Enums

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# Outline

- Many applications require groups of named constants.
- For example:
  - A suit of cards: HEARTS, SPADES, CLUBS, and DIAMONDS;
  - Predefined colours: BLACK, WHITE, RED, BLUE, ...;
  - And so on.
- In Java named constants are called **enums**.
- They are the topic of this lecture.
  - We start with the `switch` statement.
    - This is a multi-way branching construct.
    - (Not really for enums but needed for examples.)
  - We study a common, flawed pattern called **int enums**.
  - Java enums overcome most of the flaws of `int` enums.
  - Java enums are just objects.
    - They may have state and common and specific behaviour.
- This lecture is partially based on [Bloch 2008, Item 30].
- Some of this lecture is based on the Java API documentation.

## Outline

Multiway Branching

Int Enums

DIY

Enums to the Rescue

State and Behaviour

Specific Behaviour

Improvement

Strategy Enums

Use Attributes

The EnumSet Class

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# Multiway Branching

## Java

```
if (var == 0) {  
    // First stuff  
} else if (var == 1 || var == 3) {  
    // Second stuff  
} else if (var == 2 || var == 4) {  
    // Third stuff  
} ...  
} else {  
    // Final stuff  
}
```

## Java

```
switch (var) {  
case 0: // First stuff  
case 1:  
case 3: // Second stuff  
case 2:  
case 4: // Third stuff  
...  
default: // Final stuff  
}
```

# The switch Statement: Single Guards

Statements may end with **break**

## Java

```
switch (<expr>) {  
  case <constant #1>: <statements #1>  
  case <constant #2>: <statements #2>  
  ...  
  case <constant #n>: <statements #n>  
}
```

## Multiple Guards

## First Guards have Empty Statements

# Java

```
switch (⟨expr⟩) {  
case ⟨constant #1⟩:  
case ⟨constant #2⟩:  
...  
case ⟨constant #n⟩: ⟨statements⟩  
...  
}
```

# The switch Statement

## Java

```
switch (<expr>) {  
    case <constant #1>: <statements #1>  
    case <constant #2>: <statements #2>  
    ...  
    case <constant #n>: <statements #n>  
    default: <default statements>  
}
```

# Example

## Java

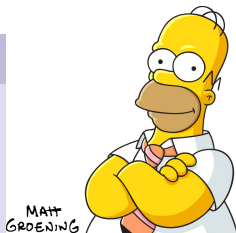
```
switch (character) {  
    case 'A':  
    case 'B':  
    case 'C':  
        System.out.println( "Range: A--C." );  
        break;  
    case 'e':  
        System.out.println( "It's an 'e'" );  
        break;  
    default:  
        System.out.println( "It's not in {A,B,C,e}" );  
}
```

# The int-enum Anti-Pattern

- ❑ An *enumerated type* represent a related set of constants.
  - ❑ The seasons of the year;
  - ❑ The suits in a deck of cards;
  - ❑ The graduation levles (pass, 2H2, 2H1, 1H);
  - ❑ ....
- ❑ Common, but flawed, implementation that uses int constants.

## Don't Try This at Home

```
public static final int APPLE_FUJI    = 0;  
public static final int APPLE_PIPPIN = 1;  
  
public static final int ORANGE_NAVEL  = 0;  
public static final int ORANGE_TEMPLE = 1;  
public static final int ORANGE_BLOOD  = 2;
```



- ❑ This technique is called the *int enum pattern*.



# The int-enum Anti-Pattern

- An *enumerated type* represent a related set of constants.
  - The seasons of the year;
  - The suits in a deck of cards;
  - The graduation levles (pass, 2H2, 2H1, 1H);
  - ....
- Common, but flawed, implementation that uses int constants.

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```
public static final int APPLE_FUJI    = 0;  
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public static final int ORANGE_NAVEL = 0;  
public static final int ORANGE_TEMPLE = 1;  
public static final int ORANGE_BLOOD = 2;
```



- This technique is called the *int enum pattern*.
- **Never, ever, ever, use it.**

## Int Enums are Flawed

**Type safety:** Int enums don't provide type safety.

## Don't Try This at Home

```
if (APPLE_FUJI == ORANGE_BLOOD) { }
int apple = ORANGE_BLOOD;
```

**Maintainability:** Programs with int enums are brittle.

- Int enums are compile-time constants.
- They are compiled into clients that use them.
- Client will break if enum constant changes.

Ease of use: Int enums are difficult to use.

- ❑ It is difficult to translate them to Strings.
- ❑ No reliable iteration over all allowed values.

**Namespace:** Int enum types have no private name space.

## Int Enums are Flawed

## Comparing Apples and Oranges??

**Type safety:** Int enums don't provide type safety.

## Don't Try This at Home

```
if (APPLE_FUJI == ORANGE_BLOOD) { /* ?? */ }
int apple = ORANGE_BLOOD;
```

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Value Out of Range!

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if (APPLE_FUJI == ORANGE_BLOOD) { }  
int apple = ORANGE_BLOOD;      // ??
```

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Namespace: Int enum types have no private name space.

# Implementing It Yourself

## Java

```
public abstract class Beef {
    public static final Beef SHANK = new Beef( ) {
        @Override public double price( ) { return 1.0; }
    };
    public static final Beef SIRLOIN = new Beef( ) {
        @Override public double price( ) { return 2.0; }
    };
    public abstract double price( );

    private Beef( ) { }

    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        final Beef shank = Beef.SHANK;
        final Beef sirloin = Beef.SIRLOIN;
        ...
    }
}
```

[Outline](#)[Multiway Branching](#)[Int Enums](#)[DIY](#)[Enums to the Rescue](#)[State and Behaviour](#)[Specific Behaviour](#)[Improvement](#)[Strategy Enums](#)[Use Attributes](#)[The EnumSet Class](#)[For Monday](#)[Acknowledgements](#)[Question Time](#)[For Monday](#)[Acknowledgements](#)[References](#)[About this Document](#)



# Implementing It Yourself

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    };
    public abstract double price( );

    private Beef( ) { }

    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        final Beef shank = Beef.SHANK;
        final Beef sirloin = Beef.SIRLOIN;
        ...
    }
}
```

# Implementing It Yourself

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```
public abstract class Beef {
    public static final Beef SHANK = new Beef( ) {
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    public abstract double price( );

    private Beef( ) { }

    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        final Beef shank = Beef.SHANK;
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        ...
    }
}
```

# Implementing It Yourself

## Java

```
public abstract class Beef {
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        @Override public double price( ) { return 2.0; }
    };
    public abstract double price( );

    private Beef( ) { }

    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        final Beef shank = Beef.SHANK;
        final Beef sirloin = Beef.SIRLOIN;
        ...
    }
}
```

# A Serious Problem

## Java

```
public class MrEd extends Beef, implements Horse {  
    @Override public double price( ) { return 0.2; }  
  
    @Override public void talk( ) { ... }  
}
```

# A Serious Problem

Of Course



Introduction to Java

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About this Document

- As of Release 1.5 Java provides the **enum type**.
- It overcomes most, if not all, shortcomings of int enums.

# Java

```
public enum Apple { FUJI, PIPPIN }
public enum Orange { NAVAL, TEMPLE, BLOOD }
```

- Each 'public enum <class> { <constants> }' is a *class*.
- Each constant in <constants> is an instance of the class: an *object*.
- For each constant in any enum class, Java automatically defines one public final class attribute.
- Name of <constant> in <class> is <class>.<constant>.
- All Java enum constructors are (implicitly) private.
- All instance methods are final, except for toString( ).

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## About this Document

# Why enums are Good

**Type safety:** Java enums are type safe.

## Don't Try This at Home

```
if (Apple.FUJI == Orange.BLOOD) { }  
Apple apple = Orange.BLOOD;
```

**Maintainability:**

- ❑ enums aren't compiled as constants into clients.
- ❑ Rearranging values doesn't break clients.

**Ease of use:**

- ❑ Translating to Strings is easy: `toString()`.
- ❑ Iterating over all enums is easy: `values()`.

**Namespace:** Enum classes have a private name space.

# Why enums are Good

## Comparing Apples and Oranges??

**Type safety:** Java enums are type safe.

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```
if (Apple.FUJI == Orange.BL00D) { /* ?? */ }
Apple apple = Orange.BL00D;
```

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# Why enums are Good

Value Out of Range!

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if (Apple.FUJI == Orange.BL00D) { }  
Apple apple = Orange.BL00D;    // ??
```

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# Methods in enum Classes

`compareTo( that )`: Compares this enum with that for order.  
`equals( that )`: Returns true if this enum equals that.  
`hashCode( )`: Returns a hash code for this enum.  
`toString( )`: Returns the name of this enum constant.  
`name( )`: Returns the original name of this enum.  
`ordinal( )`: Returns the *ordinal* of this enum.

# Java Enums are Objects

- int enums only have a value.
- Java enums are objects.
  - They have state.
  - They have behaviour.
- Makes Java enums much more flexible.

# State and Behaviour

- Consider the eight planets of the solar system.
- Each planet has a mass and a radius.
- Using the mass and radius we compute the surface gravity.

# Implementing the Planet Class

## Java

```
public enum Planet {
    MERCURY( 3.303e+23, 2.439e6 ),
    VENUS   ( 4.869e+24, 6.052e6 ),
    EARTH   ( 5.975e+24, 6.378e6 ),
    MARS    ( 6.419e+23, 3.393e6 ),
    JUPITER ( 1.899e+27, 7.149e7 ),
    SATURN  ( 5.685e+26, 6.027e7 ),
    URANUS  ( 8.683e+25, 2.556e7 ),
    NEPTUNE ( 1.024e+26, 2.477e7 );

    // Universal gravitational constant in m^3/kg s^2.
    private static final double G = 6.67300E-11;
    private final double mass;
    private final double radius;
    private final double gravity;

    Planet( double mass, double radius ) {
        this.mass = mass;
        this.radius = radius;
        gravity = G * mass / (radius * radius);
    }

    public double getMass( ) { return mass; }
    public double getRadius( ) { return radius; }
    public double getGravity( ) { return gravity; }
}
```



# Implementing the Planet Class

## State

## Java

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    Planet( double mass, double radius ) {
        this.mass = mass;
        this.radius = radius;
        gravity = G * mass / (radius * radius);
    }

    public double getMass( ) { return mass; }
    public double getRadius( ) { return radius; }
    public double getGravity( ) { return gravity; }
}
```



# Implementing the Planet Class

## Behaviour

## Java

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    Planet( double mass, double radius ) {
        this.mass = mass;
        this.radius = radius;
        gravity = G * mass / (radius * radius);
    }

    public double getMass( ) { return mass; }
    public double getRadius( ) { return radius; }
    public double getGravity( ) { return gravity; }
}
```



# Let's Rock

## Java

```
public class WeightTable {
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        for (Planet planet : Planet.values( )) {
            double weight = surfaceWeight( planet, 1.0 );
            System.out.println( "1kg on " + planet
                               + " has a surface weight of "
                               + weight + "." );
        }
    }

    private static double surfaceWeight( final Planet planet, final double mass ) {
        return mass * planet.getGravity( );
    }
}
```

# Running the Application

## Unix Session

```
$
```

# Running the Application

## Unix Session

```
$ java WeightTable
```

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# Running the Application

## Unix Session

```
$ java WeightTable
1kg on MERCURY has a surface weight of 3.7051525865812165.
1kg on VENUS has a surface weight of 8.870805573987766.
1kg on EARTH has a surface weight of 9.80144268461249.
1kg on MARS has a surface weight of 3.720666819023476.
1kg on JUPITER has a surface weight of 24.794508028173404.
1kg on SATURN has a surface weight of 10.443575504720215.
1kg on URANUS has a surface weight of 8.868889152162147.
1kg on NEPTUNE has a surface weight of 11.137021762915634.
$
```

# Specific Behaviour

- Our Planet application is very well behaved.
- All method results depend on input and attributes *only*.
- This is not always the case.
- For example, consider a calculator application.
  - There are four operations PLUS, MINUS, TIMES, and DIVIDE.
  - We'd like to apply operations to doubles and get the result:
    - `double apply( double first, double second )`.
  - `assertTrue( 1.00 == PLUS.apply( 0.0, 1.0 ) ) &&`  
`assertTrue( -1.00 == MINUS.apply( 0.0, 1.0 ) ), ...`

# Specific Behaviour

- Our Planet application is very well behaved.
- All method results depend on input and attributes *only*.
- This is not always the case.
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  - There are four operations PLUS, MINUS, TIMES, and DIVIDE.
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    - `double apply( double first, double second )`.
  - `assertTrue( 1.00 == PLUS.apply( 0.0, 1.0 ) ) &&`  
`assertTrue( -1.00 == MINUS.apply( 0.0, 1.0 ) ), ...`
  - The result *also* depends on the enum constant.



# How do we Implement This?

## Don't Try This at Home

```
public enum Operation {
    PLUS, MINUS, TIMES, DIVIDE;

    public double apply( double first, double second ) {
        double result;
        switch(this) {
            case PLUS:    result = first + second; break;
            case MINUS:   result = first - second; break;
            case TIMES:   result = first * second; break;
            case DIVIDE:  result = first / second; break;
            default: String error = "Unknown Operation: " + this;
                       throw new AssertionError( error );
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

# How do we Implement This?

No!

## Don't Try This at Home

```
public enum Operation {  
    PLUS, MINUS, TIMES, DIVIDE, RECIPROCAL;  
  
    public double apply( double first, double second ) {  
        double result;  
        switch(this) {  
            case PLUS:    result = first + second; break;  
            case MINUS:   result = first - second; break;  
            case TIMES:   result = first * second; break;  
            case DIVIDE:  result = first / second; break;  
            default: String error = "Unknown Operation: " + this;  
                     throw new AssertionError( error );  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```

# Constant-Specific Methods

## Java

```
public enum Operation {  
    PLUS    { @Override  
              public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x + y; } },  
    MINUS   { @Override  
              public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x - y; } },  
    TIMES   { @Override  
              public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x * y; } },  
    DIVIDE  { @Override  
              public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x / y; } };  
  
    public abstract double apply( double first, double second );  
}
```

# Adding More Intuitive Printing

## Java

```
public enum Operation {  
    PLUS { @Override  
        public String toString( ) { return "+"; }  
        @Override  
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x + y; }},  
    <rest of class omitted>  
}
```

# Using the Operation Class

## Java

```
public class Calculator {  
    public static void main( String[] args ) {  
        final double first  = 6;  
        final double second = 2;  
        for (Operation op : Operation.values( )) {  
            double result = op.apply( first, second );  
            System.out.println( first + " " + op + " " + second  
                               + " = " + result );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Unix Session

```
$
```

# Using the Operation Class

## Java

```
public class Calculator {  
    public static void main( String[] args ) {  
        final double first  = 6;  
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            System.out.println( first + " " + op + " " + second  
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        }  
    }  
}
```

## Unix Session

```
$ java Calculator
```

# Using the Operation Class

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public class Calculator {
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        final double first = 6;
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        for (Operation op : Operation.values() ) {
            double result = op.apply( first, second );
            System.out.println( first + " " + op + " " + second
                               + " = " + result );
        }
    }
}
```

## Unix Session

```
$ java Calculator
6.0 + 2.0 = 8.0
6.0 - 2.0 = 4.0
6.0 * 2.0 = 12.0
6.0 / 2.0 = 3.0
$
```

# Getting Really Fancy Now??

## Java

```
public enum Operation {
    PLUS {
        @Override
        public String toString( ) { return "+"; }
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x + y; }
    }, MINUS {
        @Override
        public String toString( ) { return "-"; }
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x - y; }
    }, TIMES {
        @Override
        public String toString( ) { return "*"; }
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x * y; }
    }, DIVIDE {
        @Override
        public String toString( ) { return "/"; }
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x / y; }
    };

    public abstract double apply( double first, double second );
}
```



# Factoring out Identical Behaviour

## Java

```
public enum Operation {
    PLUS( "+" ) {
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x + y; }
    }, MINUS( "-" ) {
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x - y; }
    }, TIMES( "*" ) {
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x * y; }
    }, DIVIDE( "/" ) {
        @Override
        public double apply( double x, double y ) { return x / y; }
    };
    public abstract double apply( double first, double second );
    private final String symbol;

    Operation( String symbol ) {
        this.symbol = symbol;
    }

    @Override public String toString( ) { return symbol; }
}
```

# Payroll Application

- Employees have a pay rate that depends on their grade.
- Our application gets the pay rate as its input.
- An employee's pay for a given day of the week is given by

$$\text{pay} = \text{base pay} + \text{overtime pay for that day}.$$

- The base pay is given by  $\text{pay rate} \times \text{hours worked}$ .
- The overtime pay is given by

$$\text{overtime pay} = \text{pay rate} \times \text{overtime hours} / 2.$$

**Weekdays:** Hours worked in excess of hours per shift (8).

**Weekend:** Hours worked on that day.

# First Stab at Implementation

## Don't Try This at Home

```
public enum SimplePayrollDay {
    SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY;

    private static final int HOURS_PER_SHIFT = 8;

    public double pay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
        double basePay = hoursWorked * payRate;
        double overtimePay = overtimePay( hoursWorked, payRate );

        return basePay + overtimePay;
    }

    public double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
        double overtime;

        switch (this) {
            case SATURDAY:
            case SUNDAY: // Weekend
                overtime = hoursWorked;
                break;
            default: // Weekday
                double difference = hoursWorked - HOURS_PER_SHIFT;
                overtime = (difference < 0 ? 0 : difference);
        }
        return overtime * payRate / 2;
    }
}
```



# What's Wrong?

- ❑ What if we add an extra type of day?
- ❑ For example, a Bank Holiday (special kind of Monday).
- ❑ We'd have to modify `overtimePay( )`.
- ❑ The application will break if we forget to make the change.

## How to Fix It?

- We need different *strategies* for paying overtime.
- Strategy for toString( ) in our computation is 100% shared.
- With the payroll application *some* strategies are shared, not all.
- Currently we have two strategies.
  - Each is *determined* by the kind of day: week days/weekend days.
  - The kind of day is a *property* of the day.
  - A property can be implemented as an *attribute*.
  - The attribute now *determines* the kind of day:
    - We can *compute* the kind of day from the attribute.
    - The kind of day *determines* the strategy.
    - Therefore, the attribute *determines* the strategy.
- We could implement our attribute as a boolean: isWeekday.
  - This would work now, but the requirements may change:
    - Double overtime rate for Christmas days?
- Probably better to have a *strategy enum* type.
  - The new strategy determines overtime pay computation.
- (Of course we implement it as an inner (enum) class.)

# A Better Implementation

## Java

```
public enum PayrollDay {
    SUNDAY(    PayType.WEEKEND ),
    MONDAY(    PayType.WEEKDAY ),
    TUESDAY(   PayType.WEEKDAY ),
    WEDNESDAY( PayType.WEEKDAY ),
    THURSDAY(  PayType.WEEKDAY ),
    FRIDAY(    PayType.WEEKDAY ),
    SATURDAY(  PayType.WEEKEND );

    private static final int HOURS_PER_SHIFT = 8;
    private final PayType type;

    PayrollDay( PayType type ) { this.type = type; }

    public double pay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
        double basePay = hoursWorked * payRate;
        double overtimePay = type.overtimePay( hoursWorked, payRate );

        return basePay + overtimePay;
    }

    private enum PayType {
        WEEKEND { /* omitted. */ }, WEEKDAY { /* omitted. */ };
        public abstract
        double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate );
    }
}
```

# The Details

## Java

```
private enum PayType {
    WEEKEND {
        @Override
        public double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
            return hoursWorked * payRate / 2;
        }
    }, WEEKDAY {
        @Override
        public double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
            double difference = hoursWorked - HOURS_PER_SHIFT;
            double overtime   = (difference < 0 ? 0 : difference);
            return overtime * payRate / 2;
        }
    };
    public abstract
    double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate );
}
```

# Why Strategy enums are Good for You

- ❑ The overtime pay computation is *what varies*.
- ❑ The strategy enum *isolates* what varies.
- ❑ *Localises* the code for overtime pay computation.
- ❑ *Global* change in rules translates to *local* change in code:
  - ❑ Easy to remove days and strategies.
  - ❑ Easy to change strategies.
  - ❑ Easy to add new days for existing strategies.
  - ❑ Easy to add new days and new strategies.

## Java

```
public enum PayrollDay {
    ...
    BANK_HOLIDAY( PayType.BANK_HOLIDAY ),
    ...
    private enum PayType {
        ...
        BANK_HOLIDAY {
            @Override
            public double overtimePay( double hoursWorked, double payRate ) {
                return hoursWorked * payRate;
            }
        }
        ...
    }
}
```



## M. R. C. van Dongen

## About this Document

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# Java

```
public enum Ensemble {
    SOLO( 1 ), DUET( 2 ), TRIO( 3 ), QUARTET( 4 ),
    QUINTET( 5 ), SEXTET( 6 ), SEPTET( 7 ), OCTET( 8 ),
    DOUBLE_QUARTET( 8 ), NONET( 9 ), DECTET( 10 );
    private final int size;

    private Ensemble( final int size ) {
        this.size = size;
    }

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

- Order can be changed.
- Constants can be removed.
- Constants can be added.

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# Some Bitwise Operators

`lhs << rhs` Shift the int lhs to the left by rhs bits:<sup>1</sup>

- ❑ `(1 << 1) == 2;`
- ❑ `(2 << 2) == 8;`
- ❑ `(3 << 32) == 3;`

`~operand` Complement of operand:


- ❑ `(~0) == -1;`
- ❑ `(~1) == -2;`
- ❑ `(~-1) == 0;`

`lhs & rhs` Bitwise and of lhs and rhs:

- ❑ `(7 & 3) == 3;`
- ❑ `(16 & 15) == 0;`
- ❑ `(32 & 31) == 0;`

`lhs | rhs` Bitwise or of lhs and rhs:

- ❑ `(7 | 3) == 7;`
- ❑ `(4 | 3) == 7;`
- ❑ `(32 | 31) == 63;`

<sup>1</sup>Only the last 5 bits of rhs are used for the shift operation. 

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# The *Bitwise Field Enumeration* Anti-Pattern

## Java

```
public class TextStyle {
    public static final int STYLE_BOLD      = 1 << 0;
    public static final int STYLE_ITALIC    = 1 << 1;
    public static final int STYLE_UNDERLINE = 1 << 2;
    ...
    private int style = 0;

    public void computeUnion( int otherStyle ) {
        style |= otherStyle;
    }

    public void computeDifference( int otherStyle ) {
        style &= ~otherStyle;
    }

    public boolean containsStyle( int otherStyle ) {
        return otherStyle == (style & otherStyle);
    }
}
```

# Disadvantages

- All disadvantages of bit-enum anti-pattern.
- Doesn't work if set has more than 32 members.

# EnumSet to the Rescue

## Java

```
import java.util.*;

public class TextStyle {
    public enum Style { BOLD, ITALIC, UNDERLINE }
    private EnumSet<Style> style
        = EnumSet.copyOf( new HashSet<Style>( ) );

    ...
}
```

# EnumSet to the Rescue (Continued)

## Java

```
public void computeUnion( EnumSet<Style> otherStyle ) {
    // addAll inherited from Set
    style.addAll( otherStyle );
}

public void computeDifference( EnumSet<Style> otherStyle ) {
    // removeAll inherited from AbstractSet
    style.removeAll( otherStyle );
}

public boolean containsStyle( EnumSet<Style> otherStyle ) {
    // containsAll inherited from AbstractCollection.
    return style.containsAll( otherStyle );
}
```



# For Monday

- Study the presentation, and
- [Bloch 2008, Item 30] if you have the book.
- Do not use enumerated types for the assignment 2.

# Acknowledgements

- This lecture is partially based on [Bloch 2008, Item 30].
- This lecture is also based on the Java API documentation.

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# Questions Anybody?


# For Monday

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- This lecture is partially based on [Bloch 2008, Item 30].
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 Bloch, Joshua [2008]. *Effective Java*. Addison–Wesley. ISBN: 978-0-321-35668-0.

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# About this Document

- This document was created with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$ atex.
- The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document class is beamer.