เรื่องที่ 4 การกำหนดวัตถุ การใช้วัตถุ การสืบทอด และการห่อหุ้ม

ENGCE174 การเขียนโปรแกรมเชิงวัตถุ (Object-oriented programming)

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Java - What is OOP?

OOP stands for Object-Oriented Programming.

Procedural programming is about writing procedures or methods that perform operations on the data, while object-oriented programming is about creating objects that contain both data and methods.

Object-oriented programming has several advantages over procedural programming:

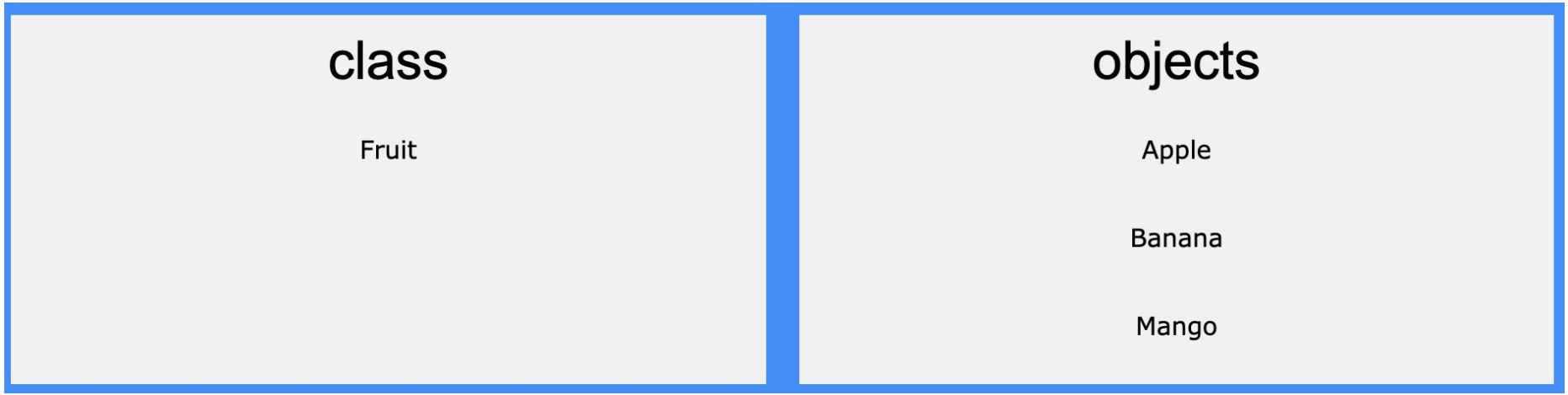
- OOP is faster and easier to execute
- OOP provides a clear structure for the programs
- OOP helps to keep the Java code DRY "Don't Repeat Yourself", and makes the code easier to maintain, modify and debug
- OOP makes it possible to create full reusable applications with less code and shorter development time

Tip: The "Don't Repeat Yourself" (DRY) principle is about reducing the repetition of code. You should extract out the codes that are common for the application, and place them at a single place and reuse them instead of repeating it.

Java - What are Classes and Objects?

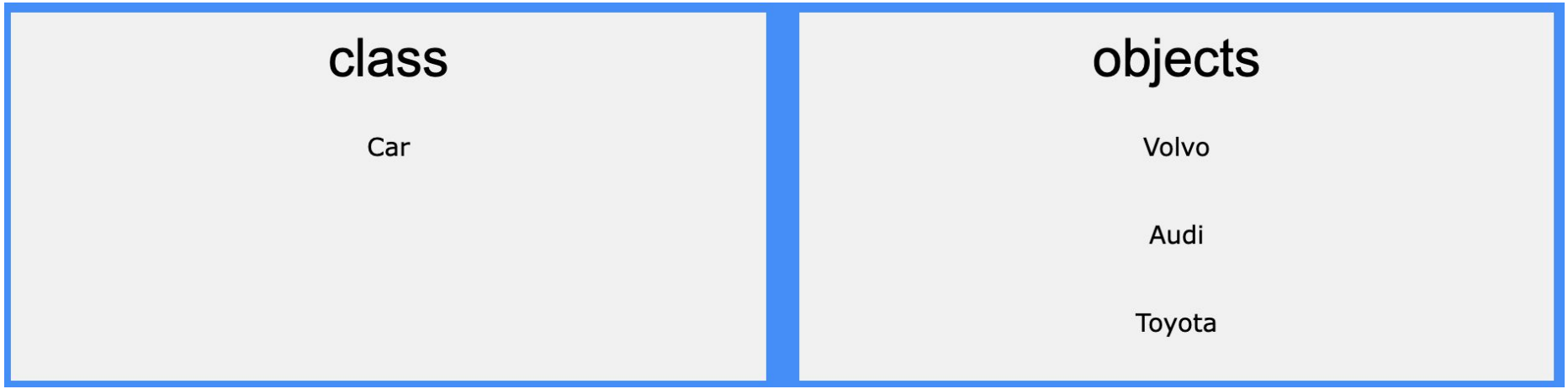
Classes and objects are the two main aspects of object-oriented programming.

Look at the following illustration to see the difference between class and objects:



Java - What are Classes and Objects?

Another example:



So, a class is a template for objects, and an object is an instance of a class.

When the individual objects are created, they inherit all the variables and methods from the class.

You will learn much more about classes and objects in the next chapter.

Java Classes/Objects

Java is an object-oriented programming language.

Everything in Java is associated with classes and objects, along with its attributes and methods. For example: in real life, a car is an object. The car has attributes, such as weight and color, and methods, such as drive and brake.

A Class is like an object constructor, or a "blueprint" for creating objects.

Create a Class

To create a class, use the keyword `class`:

Remember from the Java Syntax chapter that a class should always start with an uppercase first letter, and that the name of the java file should match the class name.

Main.java

Create a class named "`Main`" with a variable x:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;
}
```

Create an Object

In Java, an object is created from a class. We have already created the class named `Main`, so now we can use this to create objects.

To create an object of `Main`, specify the class name, followed by the object name, and use the keyword `new`:

Create an Object

Create an object called "myObj" and print the value of x:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Multiple Objects

You can create multiple objects of one class:

Create two objects of `Main`:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj1 = new Main();  // Object 1
    Main myObj2 = new Main();  // Object 2
    System.out.println(myObj1.x);
    System.out.println(myObj2.x);
  }
}
```

Using Multiple Classes

You can also create an object of a class and access it in another class. This is often used for better organization of classes (one class has all the attributes and methods, while the other class holds the `main()` method (code to be executed)).

Remember that the name of the java file should match the class name. In this example, we have created two files in the same directory/folder:

- Main.java
- Second.java

Using Multiple Classes

Main.java

```java
public class Main {
  int x = 5;
}
```

Second.java

```java
class Second {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Using Multiple Classes

When both files have been compiled:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>javac Main.java
C:\Users\Your Name>javac Second.java
```

Run the Second.java file:

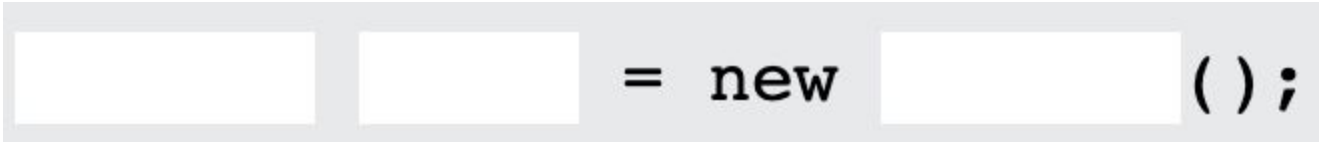
```
C:\Users\Your Name>java Second
```

And the output will be:

```
5
```

Test Yourself With Exercises

Create an object of `MyClass` called `myObj`.



Java Class Attributes

In the previous chapter, we used the term "variable" for `x` in the example (as shown below). It is actually an attribute of the class. Or you could say that class attributes are variables within a class:

Create a class called "`Main`" with two attributes: `x` and `y`:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;
  int y = 3;
}
```

Another term for class attributes is fields.

Accessing Attributes

You can access attributes by creating an object of the class, and by using the dot syntax (`.`):

The following example will create an object of the `Main` class, with the name `myObj`. We use the `x` attribute on the object to print its value:

Create an object called "`myObj`" and print the value of `x`:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Modify Attributes

You can also modify attribute values:

Set the value of x to 40:

```
public class Main {
  int x;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    myObj.x = 40;
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Modify Attributes

Or override existing values:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 10;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    myObj.x = 25; // x is now 25
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Modify Attributes

If you don't want the ability to override existing values, declare the attribute as `final`:

```
public class Main {
  final int x = 10;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    myObj.x = 25; // will generate an error: cannot assign a value to a final variable
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

The `final` keyword is useful when you want a variable to always store the same value, like PI (3.14159...).

The `final` keyword is called a "modifier". You will learn more about these in the Java Modifiers Chapter.

Multiple Objects

If you create multiple objects of one class, you can change the attribute values in one object, without affecting the attribute values in the other:

Change the value of `x` to 25 in `myObj2`, and leave `x` in `myObj1` unchanged:

```
public class Main {
  int x = 5;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj1 = new Main();  // Object 1
    Main myObj2 = new Main();  // Object 2
    myObj2.x = 25;
    System.out.println(myObj1.x);  // Outputs 5
    System.out.println(myObj2.x);  // Outputs 25
  }
}
```

Multiple Attributes

You can specify as many attributes as you want:

```
public class Main {
  String fname = "John";
  String lname = "Doe";
  int age = 24;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    System.out.println("Name: " + myObj.fname + " " + myObj.lname);
    System.out.println("Age: " + myObj.age);
  }
}
```

Java Class Methods

You learned from the Java Methods chapter that methods are declared within a class, and that they are used to perform certain actions:

Create a method named `myMethod()` in Main:

```
public class Main {
  static void myMethod() {
    System.out.println("Hello World!");
  }
}
```

Java Class Methods

`myMethod()` prints a text (the action), when it is called. To call a method, write the method's name followed by two parentheses () and a semicolon;

Inside `main`, call `myMethod()`:

```
public class Main {
  static void myMethod() {
    System.out.println("Hello World!");
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    myMethod();
  }
}

// Outputs "Hello World!"
```

Static vs. Public

You will often see Java programs that have either `static` or `public` attributes and methods.

In the example above, we created a `static` method, which means that it can be accessed without creating an object of the class, unlike `public`, which can only be accessed by objects:

Static vs. Public

An example to demonstrate the differences between `static` and `public` methods:

```java
public class Main {
  // Static method
  static void myStaticMethod() {
    System.out.println("Static methods can be called without creating objects");
  }

  // Public method
  public void myPublicMethod() {
    System.out.println("Public methods must be called by creating objects");
  }

  // Main method
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    myStaticMethod(); // Call the static method
    // myPublicMethod(); This would compile an error

    Main myObj = new Main(); // Create an object of Main
    myObj.myPublicMethod(); // Call the public method on the object
  }
}
```

Access Methods

With an Object

Create a Car object named `myCar`. Call the `fullThrottle()` and `speed()` methods on the `myCar` object, and run the program:

```
// Create a Main class
public class Main {

  // Create a fullThrottle() method
  public void fullThrottle() {
    System.out.println("The car is going as fast as it can!");
  }

  // Create a speed() method and add a parameter
  public void speed(int maxSpeed) {
    System.out.println("Max speed is: " + maxSpeed);
  }

  // Inside main, call the methods on the myCar object
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myCar = new Main();   // Create a myCar object
    myCar.fullThrottle();      // Call the fullThrottle() method
    myCar.speed(200);          // Call the speed() method
  }
}

// The car is going as fast as it can!
// Max speed is: 200
```

Access Methods With an Object

Example explained

1) We created a custom `Main` class with the `class` keyword.

2) We created the `fullThrottle()` and `speed()` methods in the `Main` class.

3) The `fullThrottle()` method and the `speed()` method will print out some text, when they are called.

4) The `speed()` method accepts an `int` parameter called `maxSpeed` - we will use this in 8).

5) In order to use the `Main` class and its methods, we need to create an object of the `Main` Class.

6) Then, go to the `main()` method, which you know by now is a built-in Java method that runs your program (any code inside main is executed).

7) By using the `new` keyword we created an object with the name `myCar`.

8) Then, we call the `fullThrottle()` and `speed()` methods on the `myCar` object, and run the program using the name of the object (`myCar`), followed by a dot (`.`), followed by the name of the method (`fullThrottle();` and `speed(200);`). Notice that we add an `int` parameter of 200 inside the `speed()` method.

Access Methods With an Object

Remember that..

The dot (`.`) is used to access the object's attributes and methods.

To call a method in Java, write the method name followed by a set of parentheses (), followed by a semicolon (`;`).

A class must have a matching filename (`Main` and Main.java).

Using Multiple Classes

Like we specified in the Classes chapter, it is a good practice to create an object of a class and access it in another class.

Remember that the name of the java file should match the class name. In this example, we have created two files in the same directory:

- Main.java
- Second.java

Using Multiple Classes

Main.java

```java
public class Main {
  public void fullThrottle() {
    System.out.println("The car is going as fast as it can!");
  }

  public void speed(int maxSpeed) {
    System.out.println("Max speed is: " + maxSpeed);
  }
}
```

Using Multiple Classes

Second.java

```
class Second {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myCar = new Main();      // Create a myCar object
    myCar.fullThrottle();         // Call the fullThrottle() method
    myCar.speed(200);             // Call the speed() method
  }
}
```

Using Multiple Classes

When both files have been compiled:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>javac Main.java
C:\Users\Your Name>javac Second.java
```

Run the Second.java file:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>java Second
```

And the output will be:

```
The car is going as fast as it can!
Max speed is: 200
```

Java Constructors

A constructor in Java is a special method that is used to initialize objects. The constructor is called when an object of a class is created. It can be used to set initial values for object attributes:

Create a constructor:

Java Constructors

Create a constructor:

```
// Create a Main class
public class Main {
  int x;  // Create a class attribute

  // Create a class constructor for the Main class
  public Main() {
    x = 5;  // Set the initial value for the class attribute x
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main(); // Create an object of class Main (This will call the constructor)
    System.out.println(myObj.x); // Print the value of x
  }
}

// Outputs 5
```

Constructor Parameters

Constructors can also take parameters, which is used to initialize attributes.

The following example adds an `int y` parameter to the constructor. Inside the constructor we set x to y (x=y). When we call the constructor, we pass a parameter to the constructor (5), which will set the value of x to 5:

```
public class Main {
  int x;

  public Main(int y) {
    x = y;
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main(5);
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}

// Outputs 5
```

Constructor Parameters

You can have as many parameters as you want:

```
public class Main {
  int modelYear;
  String modelName;

  public Main(int year, String name) {
    modelYear = year;
    modelName = name;
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myCar = new Main(1969, "Mustang");
    System.out.println(myCar.modelYear + " " + myCar.modelName);
  }
}

// Outputs 1969 Mustang
```

Modifiers

By now, you are quite familiar with the `public` keyword that appears in almost all of our examples:

```
public class Main
```

The `public` keyword is an access modifier, meaning that it is used to set the access level for classes, attributes, methods and constructors.

We divide modifiers into two groups:

- Access Modifiers - controls the access level
- Non-Access Modifiers - do not control access level, but provides other functionality

Access Modifiers

For classes, you can use either `public` or *default*:

Modifier	Description
`public`	The class is accessible by any other class
default	The class is only accessible by classes in the same package. This is used when you don't specify a modifier. You will learn more about packages in the Packages chapter

Access Modifiers

For attributes, methods and constructors, you can use the one of the following:

Modifier	Description
`public`	The code is accessible for all classes
`private`	The code is only accessible within the declared class
default	The code is only accessible in the same package. This is used when you don't specify a modifier. You will learn more about packages in the Packages chapter
`protected`	The code is accessible in the same package and **subclasses**. You will learn more about subclasses and superclasses in the Inheritance chapter

Non-Access Modifiers

For classes, you can use either `final` or `abstract`:

Modifier	Description
`final`	The class cannot be inherited by other classes (You will learn more about inheritance in the Inheritance chapter)
`abstract`	The class cannot be used to create objects (To access an abstract class, it must be inherited from another class. You will learn more about inheritance and abstraction in the Inheritance and Abstraction chapters)

Non-Access Modifiers

For attributes and methods, you can use the one of the following:

Modifier	Description
`final`	Attributes and methods cannot be overridden/modified
`static`	Attributes and methods belongs to the class, rather than an object
`abstract`	Can only be used in an abstract class, and can only be used on methods. The method does not have a body, for example **`abstract void run();`**. The body is provided by the subclass (inherited from). You will learn more about inheritance and abstraction in the Inheritance and Abstraction chapters
`transient`	Attributes and methods are skipped when serializing the object containing them
`synchronized`	Methods can only be accessed by one thread at a time
`volatile`	The value of an attribute is not cached thread-locally, and is always read from the "main memory"

Final

If you don't want the ability to override existing attribute values, declare attributes as `final`:

```
public class Main {
  final int x = 10;
  final double PI = 3.14;

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main myObj = new Main();
    myObj.x = 50; // will generate an error: cannot assign a value to a final variable
    myObj.PI = 25; // will generate an error: cannot assign a value to a final variable
    System.out.println(myObj.x);
  }
}
```

Static

A `static` method means that it can be accessed without creating an object of the class, unlike `public`:

An example to demonstrate the differences between `static` and `public` methods:

```
public class Main {
  // Static method
  static void myStaticMethod() {
    System.out.println("Static methods can be called without creating objects");
  }

  // Public method
  public void myPublicMethod() {
    System.out.println("Public methods must be called by creating objects");
  }

  // Main method
  public static void main(String[ ] args) {
    myStaticMethod(); // Call the static method
    // myPublicMethod(); This would output an error

    Main myObj = new Main(); // Create an object of Main
    myObj.myPublicMethod(); // Call the public method
  }
}
```

Abstract

An `abstract` method belongs to an `abstract` class, and it does not have a body. The body is provided by the subclass:

```java
// Code from filename: Main.java
// abstract class
abstract class Main {
  public String fname = "John";
  public int age = 24;
  public abstract void study(); // abstract method
}

// Subclass (inherit from Main)
class Student extends Main {
  public int graduationYear = 2018;
  public void study() { // the body of the abstract method is provided here
    System.out.println("Studying all day long");
  }
}
// End code from filename: Main.java

// Code from filename: Second.java
class Second {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    // create an object of the Student class (which inherits attributes and methods from Main)
    Student myObj = new Student();

    System.out.println("Name: " + myObj.fname);
    System.out.println("Age: " + myObj.age);
    System.out.println("Graduation Year: " + myObj.graduationYear);
    myObj.study(); // call abstract method
  }
}
```

Encapsulation

The meaning of Encapsulation, is to make sure that "sensitive" data is hidden from users. To achieve this, you must:

- declare class variables/attributes as `private`
- provide public get and set methods to access and update the value of a `private` variable

Get and Set

You learned from the previous chapter that `private` variables can only be accessed within the same class (an outside class has no access to it). However, it is possible to access them if we provide public get and set methods.

The `get` method returns the variable value, and the `set` method sets the value.

Syntax for both is that they start with either `get` or `set`, followed by the name of the variable, with the first letter in upper case:

Get and Set

```java
public class Person {
  private String name; // private = restricted access

  // Getter
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  }

  // Setter
  public void setName(String newName) {
    this.name = newName;
  }
}
```

Get and Set

The `get` method returns the value of the variable `name`.

The `set` method takes a parameter (`newName`) and assigns it to the `name` variable. The `this` keyword is used to refer to the current object.

However, as the `name` variable is declared as `private`, we cannot access it from outside this class:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Person myObj = new Person();
    myObj.name = "John";  // error
    System.out.println(myObj.name); // error
  }
}
```

Get and Set

If the variable was declared as `public`, we would expect the following output:

```
John
```

However, as we try to access a `private` variable, we get an error:

```
MyClass.java:4: error: name has private access in Person
    myObj.name = "John";
          ^
MyClass.java:5: error: name has private access in Person
    System.out.println(myObj.name);
                       ^
2 errors
```

Get and Set

Instead, we use the `getName()` and `setName()` methods to access and update the variable:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Person myObj = new Person();
    myObj.setName("John"); // Set the value of the name variable to "John"
    System.out.println(myObj.getName());
  }
}

// Outputs "John"
```

Why Encapsulation?

- Better control of class attributes and methods
- Class attributes can be made read-only (if you only use the `get` method), or write-only (if you only use the `set` method)
- Flexible: the programmer can change one part of the code without affecting other parts
- Increased security of data

Java Packages & API

A package in Java is used to group related classes. Think of it as a folder in a file directory. We use packages to avoid name conflicts, and to write a better maintainable code. Packages are divided into two categories:

- Built-in Packages (packages from the Java API)
- User-defined Packages (create your own packages)

Built-in Packages

The Java API is a library of prewritten classes, that are free to use, included in the Java Development Environment.

The library contains components for managing input, database programming, and much much more. The complete list can be found at Oracles website: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/.

The library is divided into packages and classes. Meaning you can either import a single class (along with its methods and attributes), or a whole package that contain all the classes that belong to the specified package.

To use a class or a package from the library, you need to use the `import` keyword:

Syntax

```
import package.name.Class;   // Import a single class
import package.name.*;   // Import the whole package
```

Import a Class

If you find a class you want to use, for example, the Scanner class, which is used to get user input, write the following code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

Import a Class

In the example above, `java.util` is a package, while `Scanner` is a class of the `java.util` package.

To use the `Scanner` class, create an object of the class and use any of the available methods found in the `Scanner` class documentation. In our example, we will use the `nextLine()` method, which is used to read a complete line:

Using the `Scanner` class to get user input:

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

class MyClass {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner myObj = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter username");

    String userName = myObj.nextLine();
    System.out.println("Username is: " + userName);
  }
}
```

```
Enter username
Kittinan Noimanee, RM
Username is: Kittinan Noimanee, RMUTL
```

Import a Package

There are many packages to choose from. In the previous example, we used the `Scanner` class from the `java.util` package. This package also contains date and time facilities, random-number generator and other utility classes.

To import a whole package, end the sentence with an asterisk sign (`*`). The following example will import ALL the classes in the `java.util` package:

```
import java.util.*;
```

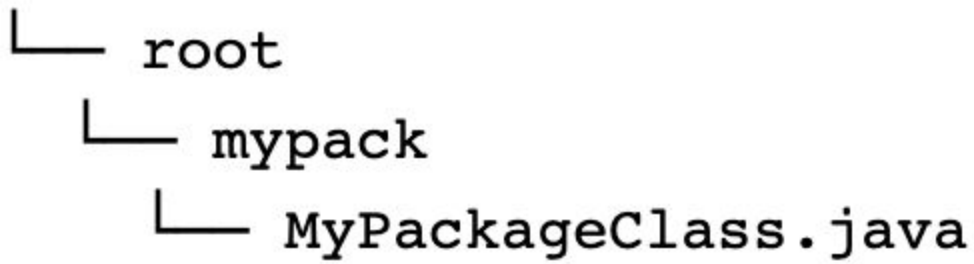
Import a Package

```java
import java.util.*; // import the java.util package

class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner myObj = new Scanner(System.in);
    String userName;

    // Enter username and press Enter
    System.out.println("Enter username");
    userName = myObj.nextLine();

    System.out.println("Username is: " + userName);
  }
}
```

```
Enter username
OOP, RMUTL
Username is: OOP, RMUTL
```

User-defined Packages

To create your own package, you need to understand that Java uses a file system directory to store them. Just like folders on your computer:



User-defined Packages

To create a package, use the `package` keyword:

MyPackageClass.java

```
package mypack;
class MyPackageClass {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("This is my package!");
  }
}
```

User-defined Packages

Save the file as MyPackageClass.java, and compile it:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>javac MyPackageClass.java
```

Then compile the package:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>javac -d . MyPackageClass.java
```

User-defined Packages

This forces the compiler to create the "mypack" package.

The `-d` keyword specifies the destination for where to save the class file. You can use any directory name, like c:/user (windows), or, if you want to keep the package within the same directory, you can use the dot sign "`.`", like in the example above.

Note: The package name should be written in lower case to avoid conflict with class names.

User-defined Packages

When we compiled the package in the example above, a new folder was created, called "mypack".

To run the MyPackageClass.java file, write the following:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>java mypack.MyPackageClass
```

The output will be:

```
This is my package!
```

Java Inheritance (Subclass and Superclass)

In Java, it is possible to inherit attributes and methods from one class to another. We group the "inheritance concept" into two categories:

- subclass (child) - the class that inherits from another class
- superclass (parent) - the class being inherited from

To inherit from a class, use the `extends` keyword.

In the example below, the `Car` class (subclass) inherits the attributes and methods from the `Vehicle` class (superclass):

```java
class Vehicle {
  protected String brand = "Ford";         // Vehicle attribute
  public void honk() {                     // Vehicle method
    System.out.println("Tuut, tuut!");
  }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
  private String modelName = "Mustang";    // Car attribute
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    // Create a myCar object
    Car myCar = new Car();

    // Call the honk() method (from the Vehicle class) on the myCar object
    myCar.honk();

    // Display the value of the brand attribute (from the Vehicle class) and the value of the modelName
    System.out.println(myCar.brand + " " + myCar.modelName);
  }
}
```

Java Inheritance (Subclass and Superclass)

Did you notice the `protected` modifier in Vehicle?

We set the brand attribute in Vehicle to a `protected` access modifier. If it was set to `private`, the Car class would not be able to access it.

Why And When To Use "Inheritance"?

- It is useful for code reusability: reuse attributes and methods of an existing class when you create a new class.

Tip: Also take a look at the next chapter, Polymorphism, which uses inherited methods to perform different tasks.

The final Keyword

If you don't want other classes to inherit from a class, use the `final` keyword:

If you try to access a `final` class, Java will generate an error:

```
final class Vehicle {
  ...
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
  ...
}
```

The output will be something like this:

```
Main.java:9: error: cannot inherit from final Vehicle
class Main extends Vehicle {
                   ^
1 error)
```

Java Polymorphism

Polymorphism means "many forms", and it occurs when we have many classes that are related to each other by inheritance.

Like we specified in the previous chapter; Inheritance lets us inherit attributes and methods from another class. Polymorphism uses those methods to perform different tasks. This allows us to perform a single action in different ways.

For example, think of a superclass called `Animal` that has a method called `animalSound()`. Subclasses of Animals could be Pigs, Cats, Dogs, Birds - And they also have their own implementation of an animal sound (the pig oinks, and the cat meows, etc.):

Java Polymorphism

```
class Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The animal makes a sound");
  }
}

class Pig extends Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
  }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The dog says: bow wow");
  }
}
```

Remember from the Inheritance chapter that we use the `extends` keyword to inherit from a class.

Java Polymorphism

Now we can create `Pig` and `Dog` objects and call the `animalSound()` method on both of them:

Why And When To Use "Inheritance" and "Polymorphism"?

- It is useful for code reusability: reuse attributes and methods of an existing class when you create a new class.

```
class Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The animal makes a sound");
  }
}

class Pig extends Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
  }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
  public void animalSound() {
    System.out.println("The dog says: bow wow");
  }
}

class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Animal myAnimal = new Animal();  // Create a Animal object
    Animal myPig = new Pig();  // Create a Pig object
    Animal myDog = new Dog();  // Create a Dog object
    myAnimal.animalSound();
    myPig.animalSound();
    myDog.animalSound();
  }
}
```