

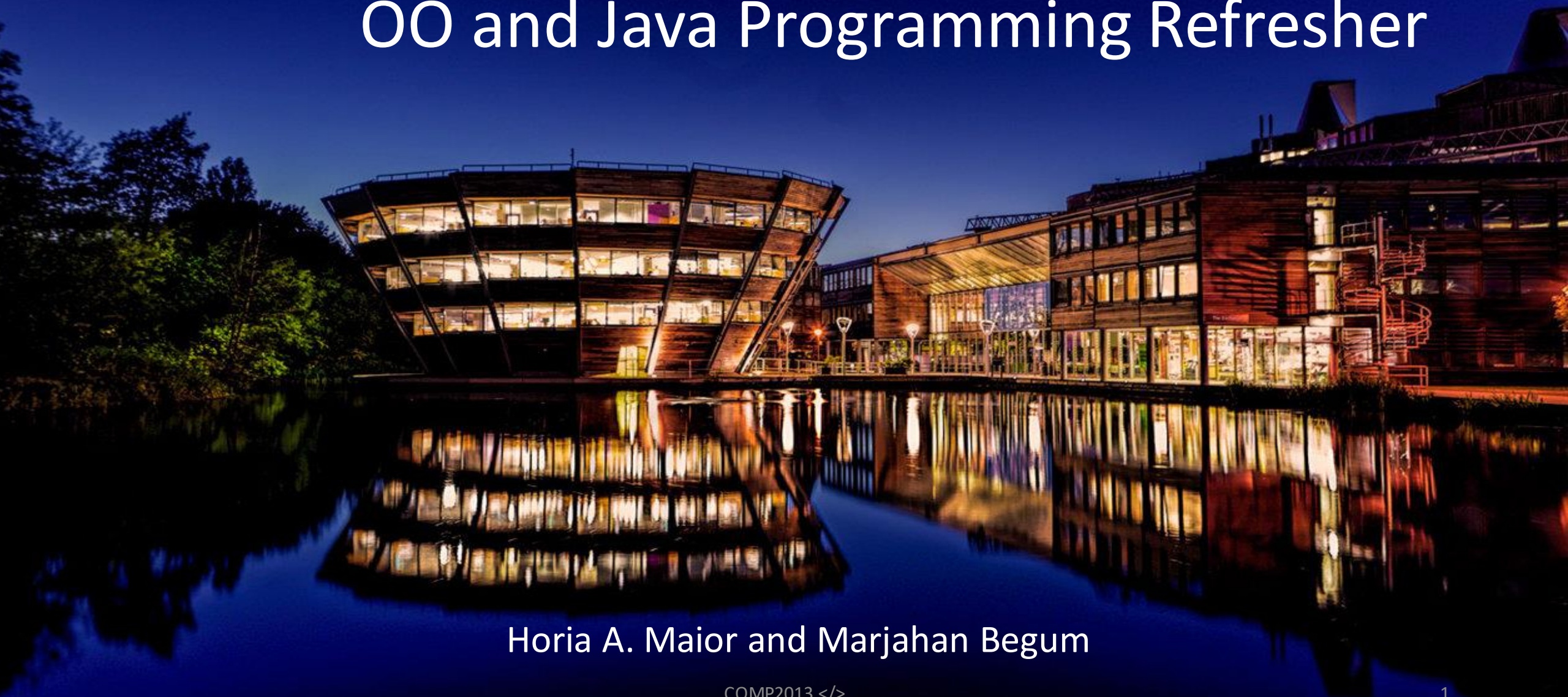


The University of
Nottingham

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Lecture 01B

OO and Java Programming Refresher



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COMP2013

Developing Maintainable Software

Lecture 01B (2023)

OO and Java Programming Refresher (1/2)

Horia A. Maior and Marjahan Begum

Topics for this Week



- Lecture 01A
 - Welcome to the module
 - Developing maintainable software
 - Why COMP2013?
 - Challenges of software maintenance
- Lecture 01B
 - Labsheet
 - OO concepts & Java programming refresher (we complete this next week)
- Lab 01 – extra support in the lab
 - IntelliJ basics
 - Practicing Java basics
 - Working with existing code

Integrated Development Environment – IDEs



- IntelliJ IDE, JetBrains

The screenshot displays the JetBrains website with a grid of IDEs and a filters sidebar on the right.

IDEs shown:

- Fleet**: Next-generation IDE by JetBrains. [Explore Fleet](#) [Download](#)
- IntelliJ IDEA 2023.2.2**: The Leading Java and Kotlin IDE. [Explore IntelliJ IDEA](#) [Download](#) [Buy](#)
- TeamCity 2023.05.4**: Powerful Continuous Integration out of the box. [Explore TeamCity](#) [Download](#) [Buy](#)
- Kotlin**: Statically typed programming language for the JVM, Android and the browser. [Try](#) [Explore Kotlin](#)
- IntelliJ IDEA for Education 2022.2.2**: IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition with the built-in functionality for learning and teaching Java, Kotlin, and Scala. [Learn more](#)
- JetBrains Academy**: A plugin that adds educational functionality to your JetBrains IDE. [Try now](#)
- Qodana**: The code quality platform for your favorite CI tool. [Explore Qodana](#) [Try now](#)
- Aqua**: A powerful IDE for test automation. [Explore Aqua](#) [Download](#)

Filters:

- Languages**: Java (selected), C/C++, C#, Dart, DSL, F#, Go, Groovy, HTML, JavaScript, TypeScript, Kotlin.
- Technologies**: +
- Product Type**: +



Lab sheet



- Fridays from 3-5
- IntelliJ IDE
- Different IntelliJ versions
 - Ultimate: Paid + much more functionality compared to community edition
 - Community: Free + open source
 - Educational: Community + one can practice programming with i
- Using Teams
 - Please use the "Questions" channel for help requests





- Evolution of IDEs and JDKs
 - There are many different ways of doing things and IDEs are evolving every day; no one can stay on top of this, unless perhaps you are a professional software developer
 - In this module we will teach you the ways that we have found work best
 - We are not claiming they are the best ways, but they work
 - Feel free to search the internet and learn some alternative best practices from the professionals

Lab 01 Overview



LAB 01: INTELLIJ, AND "HELLO COMP2013 WORLD"

Content:

1. Preparation
2. Get familiar with IntelliJ
3. Implement a simple object-oriented example
4. Working with existing code

Everyone has different levels of experience with IDEs and OO programming. Jump in at the section, which suits your abilities.

NB: We do not expect everyone to solve all the "**Challenges**" listed below immediately. If you could not solve them now, you might want to consider coming back to them later in the module, once you have a bit more experience with the IDE and Java.

Please note that we have used a Windows environment to prepare this task sheet. If you are using a Linux or Mac environment and get stuck, please ask us, and we will try to help.



PART 1: PREPARATION

To maintain software, you need to be familiar with modern Integrated Development Environments (IDEs). As we said in the first lecture, you should use the IntelliJ IDEA IDE¹ in this module. As for the programming language, everything from Java 12 onwards is suitable, but we recommend that you use one of the latest Java Development Kits.

Here are some tips for installing the JDK and IDE on your private machine:

- Java JDK (**not JRE**)
 - Download open-jdk GA release (<https://jdk.java.net/19/>)
 - Difference between GA and Reference release:
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50316397/difference-between-openjdk-10-and-java-se-10-reference-implementation>
 - System environment > Set this up in System Variables (bottom) rather than User Variables (top) if it is your own machine
 - JAVA_HOME > Path to JDK folder
 - Path > add "%JAVA_HOME%\bin"
 - Check that java installation works, using "java -version"
 - If it shows Java 8, you can use "where java" to check out why
 - Remove "C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Oracle\Java\javapath\java.exe" or move the java path variable ("%JAVA_HOME%\bin") to the top of the list
- IntelliJ IDEA IDE
 - Download IntelliJ Community Edition: <https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/>
 - Run IntelliJ installer > Choose: 64 bit launcher + associate .java with IntelliJ + update context menu (if you want)
 - Install and then run IntelliJ > need to agree to terms > IntelliJ should open

If you encounter any issues when installing the IDE and JDK on your local machine, let us know, and we are trying to help you to fix those issues.

PART 2: GET FAMILIAR WITH INTELIJ

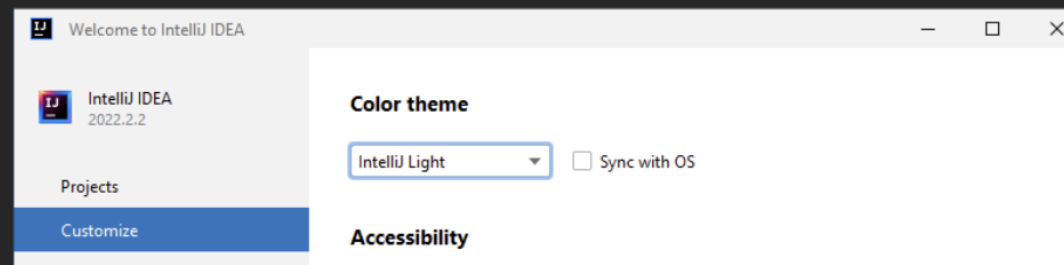


The following information will guide you through programming a simple "Hello COMP2013 World" program in IntelliJ. Feel free to skip this if you know how to set up a new project in IntelliJ, using Java 12+ and write "Hello COMP2013 World" to the console.

One of the things introduced in Java 9 is formal modularity, in order to create structure inside large software systems. The new hierarchy in a Java project is as follows: Module > Package > Class > Fields and Methods. In one of the later lectures, we will talk about the overall concept in more detail. For now, we only need to be aware that this concept exists, as we should have one additional file (module-info.java) in the new projects we create.

For the following demonstration, I will use IntelliJ IDEA 2022.2.2, which is the version installed on my machine. The university machines and the Virtual Desktop (VD) have IntelliJ IDEA 2022.1.3 installed, but the difference between the two versions is not drastic.

- Start IntelliJ. If you are using the VD, the easiest way to start IntelliJ IDEA is to type "intellij" into the windows search box.
- In the "Welcome to IntelliJ IDEA" screen choose {Customize > All settings ...} and in the coming screen {System Settings > Default project directory} and choose your workspace directory, where you want to save your projects in. Always make sure you are using your personal network storage (I used "C:\Workspace\Java\IntelliJ", but yours will be different).



PART 3: IMPLEMENT A SIMPLE OBJECT-ORIENTED EXAMPLE

Create a new Java project, name it `BikeProject`, and add a new package `com.theBestBikeShop` to the `src` folder. Create a `module-info.java` file and add relevant information (opens `com.theBestBikeShop`). Download the code `Bicycle.java` from Moodle and import it into your project. To do this, drag and drop the file in the `src\com.theBestBikeShop` package, and then click `{Refactor}` in the appearing popup.

- If you want to check, where the `Bicycle.java` file is located, right click the file in the Project Explorer and select `{Copy Path > Reference...}`. In the popup, you can see the absolute path.

You can compile the project using `{Build > Build Project}` and there should be no errors, but it does not do anything, as it does not have a `main()` method yet.

Task: Extend the bike project.

- Create a `BikeApp` class including the `main()` method which instantiates a `Bicycle` object. A neat trick to create the `main()` method is to type `main` and use `{TAB}` for auto-complete.
- Write a line of code to change the speed of the bicycle you just created.
- Write a constructor for the `Bicycle` class, so that you can set the initial gear and speed values. This will create an error. Go to the `BikeApp` class and change it, so that the new constructor is used for generating the `Bicycle` object
- Add a method called `switchLightStatus` to the `Bicycle` class that turns the light on if it is off, and vice versa. Add a method `currentState` to the `Bicycle` class to print out the current speed, gear and light state in the console. Test the functionality of both added methods by adding some code to the `BikeApp` class



Let's suppose we also want a class for a mountain bike, which has specific features associated with it. It makes sense to create a subclass of a `Bicycle` class, i.e. inherit from it.

In the **Project Explorer**, right click your `com.theBestBikeShop` package and select **{New > Java Class}**. Name the new class `MountainBike` and add "... extends `Bicycle`" to the class signature. Then hover with the mouse over the appearing red line and pressed **{Alt + Shift + Enter}** on the keyboard, which automatically created the required constructor.

Hey presto, your subclass is created.

We will cover more about inheriting from classes in the coming lectures. But for now, let's just add two Boolean variables to store whether a bike has a front suspension and a rear suspension.

- Modify the constructor of the `MountainBike` class to take in value for the two suspension variables, and set them in the constructor. Add a method called `isFullSuspension`, which returns `true` only if the bike has both front and rear suspension. In the `BikeApp` class, create objects for two different mountain bikes, one with full suspension, and one without.
- Override the `currentState()` method in the `Bicycle` class from within the `MountainBike` class, providing gear, speed, light status, and suspension state information. Test the functionality of the added method by adding some code to the `BikeApp` class.

Challenge: Automatically generate getters, setters, and constructors.

The IntelliJ IDE menu **{Code}** contains a lot of functionality for automating processes such as writing getters and setters and producing constructors. Delete all existing getters, setters, and constructors within your bike source code and use **{Code > Generate ...}** to get back to how the code looked before.



PART 4: WORKING WITH EXISTING CODE

In this part we will download and explore a larger existing codebase. To do this we will learn some tips for navigating project code. Please note: The following is written for Eclipse, but will work similarly in the IntelliJ IDE.

Challenge: Try to work out how it works in IntelliJ. Some advice is provided **in orange**.

Let's have a look at some real world source code: a game called "Diamond Hunter". You can find more information about this game here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AA1XpWHxw0>.

First, you need to download the project zip file **DiamondHunter.zip** from Moodle, unzip it, and import the resulting folder into IntelliJ. **In IntelliJ IDEA, just open the project. You might have to define the Project SDK. Use {File > Project Structure > Project Settings > Project > Project SDK} and choose the one you want to use from the pull-down menu** [If you want a real challenge, download **DiamondHunterSrc.zip** instead and set up your own project in IntelliJ IDEA.

HOW DO YOU FIND A SPECIFIC CLASS (OPEN A CLASS BY NAME)?

Let's assume we want to find the class **GameState**. An efficient way is to choose **In IntelliJ use {Navigate > Class...}** the class **GameState** that is listed. This class will then appear in the editor window.

HOW DO YOU GET AN OVERVIEW OF METHODS AND FIELDS OF A CLASS?

Use **{View > Tool Window > Structure}**

HOW CAN YOU SEE THE INHERITANCE TREE OF A SPECIFIC CLASS?



- Error Handling and Debugging

- Hoover over error
- Click on the line and the appearing red light bulb
- Compile the code, ignoring the warning, and you get a list of errors
- Following up errors > always start reading them from the bottom to the top
- You need to try to solve fix the code yourselves!!
- Talk to a rubber duck!
- Search the web
 - You cannot just ask us without you spending enough time on it. This is how you learn!



BP BikeProject

Version control

Project

BikeProject

.idea

out

src

com.horiamaior

Bicycle

BikeApp

MountainBike

.gitignore

BikeProject.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

BikeApp.java

Bicycle.java

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

package com.horiamaior;

public class BikeApp {

public static void main(String[] args) {

//Bicycle bike = new Bicycle(11,2);

bike.speedUp(10);

6

Bicycle bike;

⚠

Create local variable 'bike'

⚠

Create field 'bike' in 'BikeApp'

⚠

Create parameter 'bike'

⚠

Rename reference

Try to resolve class reference

Press F1 to toggle preview

Build

Build Output

BikeProject: build failed

At 27/09/2023, 10:27 with 2 errors

5 sec, 771 ms

BikeApp.java

src/com/horiamaior

2 errors

⚠

cannot find symbol variable bike :6

⚠

cannot find symbol variable b1 :7

/Users/psahm2/Software_Development/COMP2013/BikeProject/src/com/horiamaior/BikeApp.java:6:9

java: cannot find symbol

symbol: variable bike

location: class com.horiamaior.BikeApp



oo concepts & java programming refresher

OO Design – Class Diagram and Initial Planning



- Requires you to sketch out classes and methods to implement technical problems or real life objects.
- Think about Input, Output,
- Key Stakeholders,
- How things interact

OO Design - Problems/steps in this process



- Handling Ambiguity
- Define Core Objects
- Analyse relationships
- Investigate actions



OUR ZOO

PLAN YOUR VISIT

GIFTS & EXPERIENCES

LATEST NEWS

PREVENTING EXTINCTION

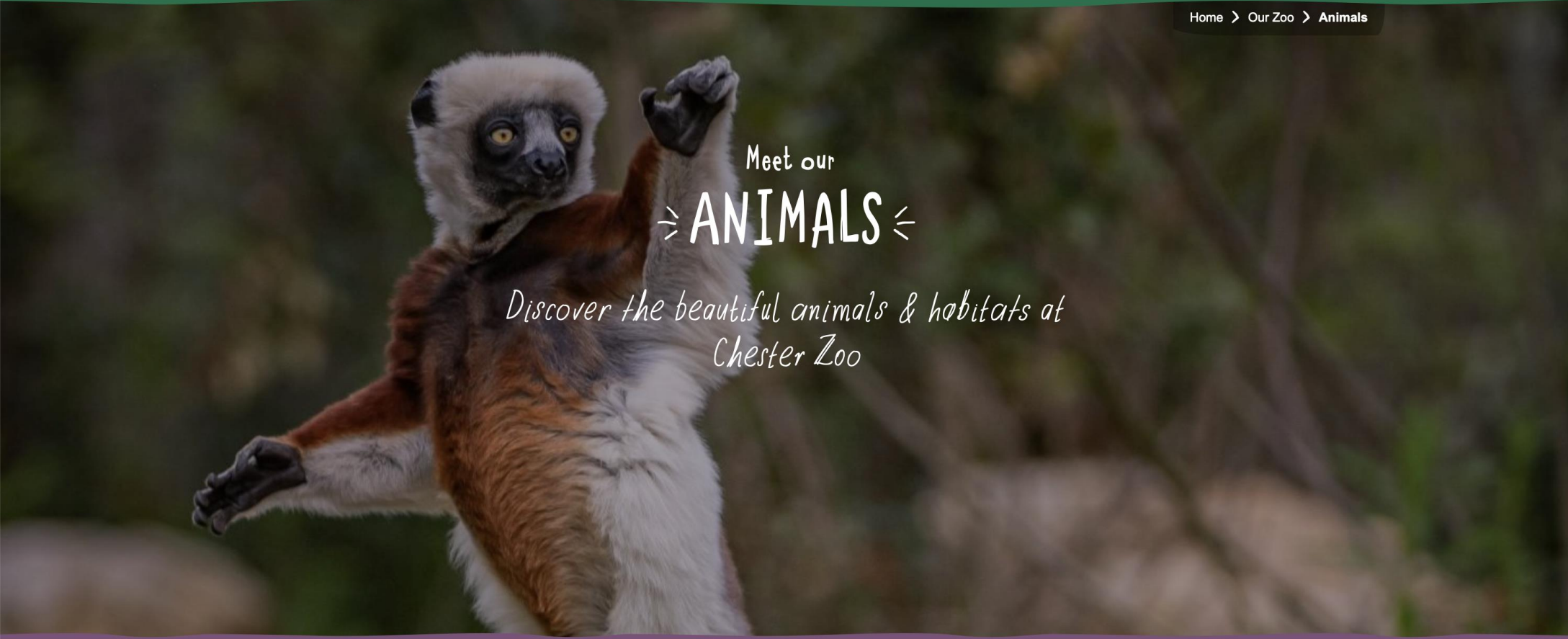


BOOK YOUR TICKETS



- OUR ZOO
- ABOUT US
- ANIMALS
- PLANTS & GARDENS
- ZOO MEMORIES
- SUPPORT US
- MORE

Home > Our Zoo > Animals



SEARCH

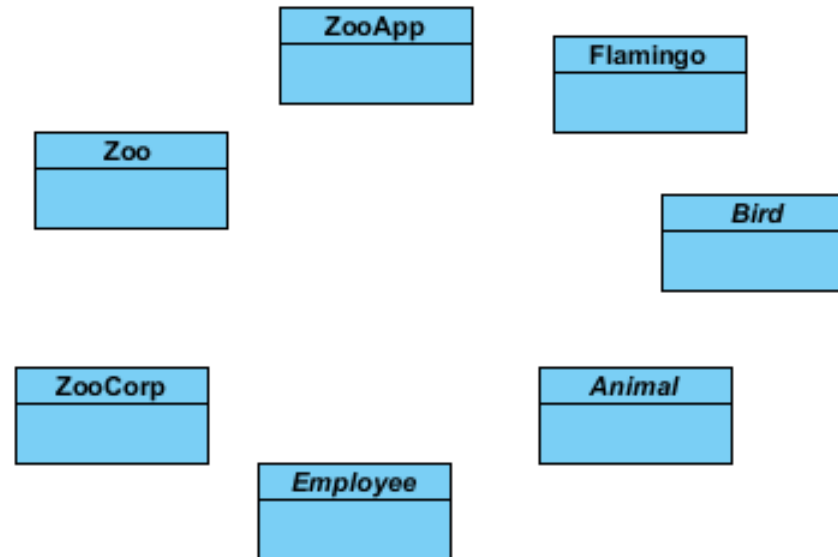
ANIMAL GROUP

Step 1: Ambiguity



- 6Ws
 - Who?
 - What?
 - Where?
 - When?
 - How?
 - Why?

Step 2: Define Core Objects



Step 3: Analyse Relationships



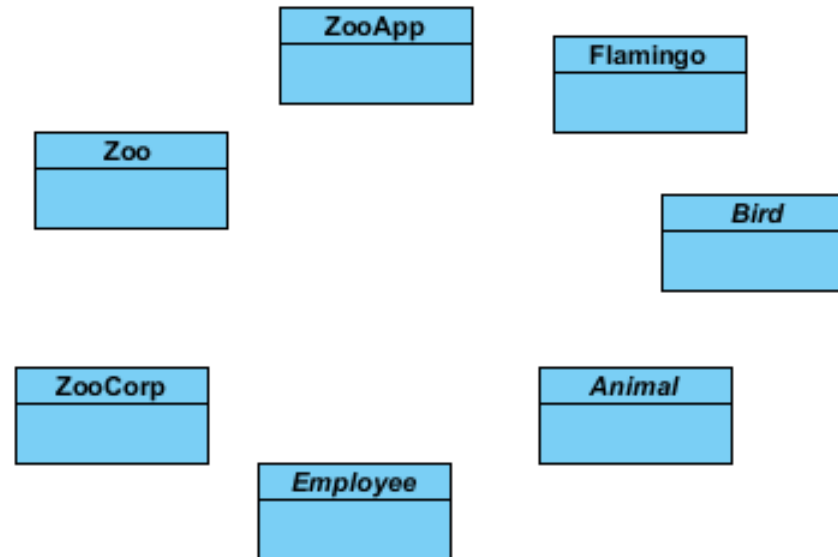
Step 4: Investigate Actions

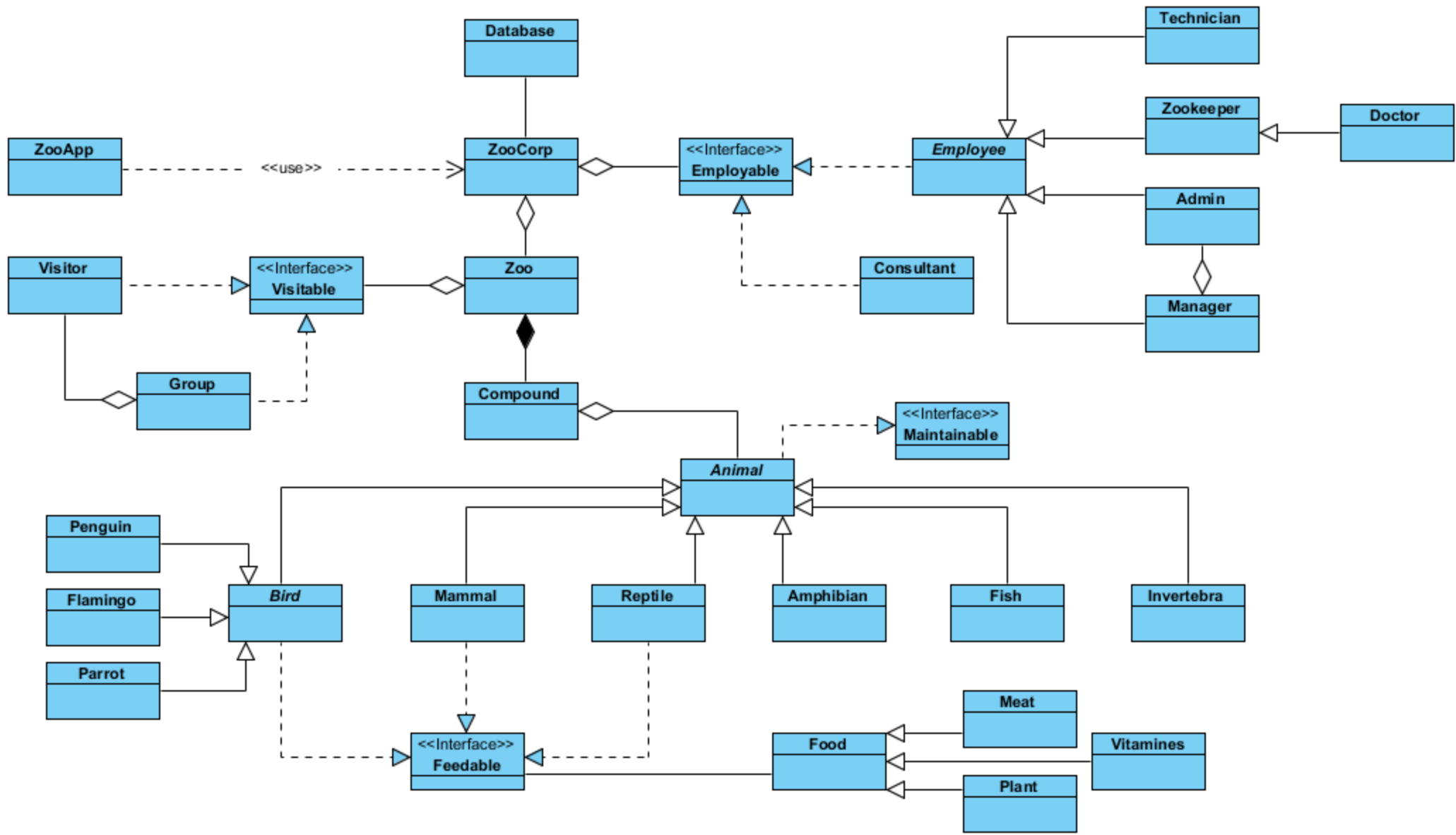


Case Study: Zoo Management



- Come up with a draft class diagram for the Zoo Management problem
 - Note that this is only a small choice of relevant classes!





What assumptions have you made?

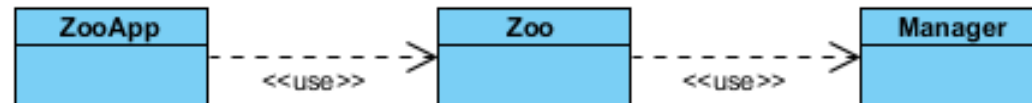


- What were the assumptions that you made when designing this?
- How would it change if you worked with a customer?

Case Study: Zoo Management



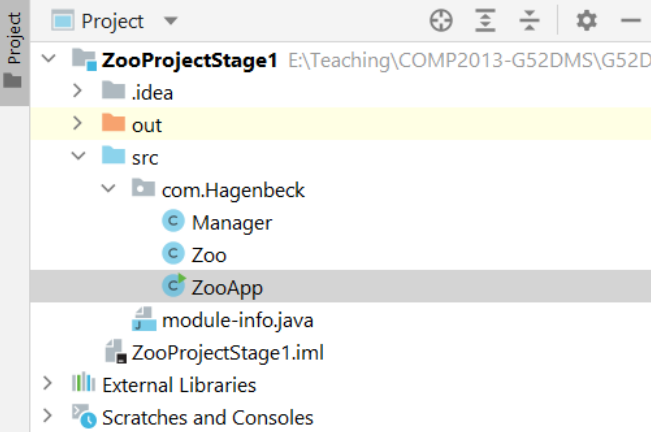
As we focus on Java basics today we want to keep it simple ...



ZooProjectStage1

ZooProjectStage1 > src > com > Hagenbeck > ZooApp

ZooApp



```
1 package com.Hagenbeck;
2
3 public class ZooApp {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         Zoo zoo=new Zoo();
7         System.out.println("Job done!");
8     }
9 }
10
```

1

Project

- Project
 - ZooProjectStage1
 - .idea
 - out
 - src
 - com.Hagenbeck
 - Manager
 - Zoo
 - ZooApp
 - module-info.java
 - ZooProjectStage1.iml
 - External Libraries
 - Scratches and Consoles

```
1 package com.Hagenbeck;
2
3 public class Zoo {
4
5     public void doSomething() { Manager manager=new Manager(); }
6
7 }
8
9
```


Project

Project

ZooProjectStage1

.idea

out

src

com.Hagenbeck

Manager

Zoo

ZooApp

module-info.java

ZooProjectStage1.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

ZooApp.java

Zoo.java

Manager.java

```
1 package com.Hagenbeck;
2
3 public class Manager {
4 }
5
```




- Object-oriented programming is founded on these ideas:
 - **Abstraction**: Simple things like objects represent more complex underlying code and data
 - **Encapsulation**: The ability to protect some components of the object from external access
 - **Inheritance**: The ability for a class ("subclass") to extend or override functionality of another class ("superclass")



- Object-oriented programming is founded on these ideas:
 - **Polymorphism**: The provision of a single interface to entities of different types
 - Compile time polymorphism: Method overloading
 - Run time polymorphism: Method overriding

Programming Refresher



- Public vs. Private
- Accessors and Modifiers
- Encapsulation
- The "this" Keyword
- Constructors
- Passing by Value or Reference?
- More Hacks
- Static Fields and Methods

Public vs. Private



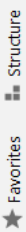
- What are the general **access rules** for constructors, methods, helper methods, fields, and static constants?
 - Constructors and methods: Usually declared public
 - Helper methods that are needed only inside the class: Usually declared private
 - Fields: Usually declared private
 - Static constants: Usually declared public

Accessors and Modifiers



- Accessors (also called Getters):
 - Methods that return values of private fields
- Modifiers (also called Mutators or Setters):
 - Methods that set values of private fields





1 ^ v

FileEditViewNavigateCodeRefactorBuildRunToolsVCSWindowHelp

ZooProjectStage2 - Zoo.java

ZooProjectStage2srccomHagenbeckZoo

Project

ZooProjectStage2

idea

out

src

com.Hagenbeck

Manager

Zoo

ZooApp

module-info.java

ZooProjectStage2.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

ZooApp.javaZoo.javaManager.java

```
1package com.Hagenbeck;
2
3public class Zoo {
4
5    private String location;
6
7    public void doSomething() { Manager manager=new Manager(); }
10
11    public String getLocation() { return location; }
14
15    public void setLocation(String location) { this.location = location; }
18
19}
```

4

NavigateCodeRefactorBuildRunToolsVCSWindowHelp

com

Override Methods...Ctrl+O

Implement Methods...Ctrl+I

Delegate Methods...

Generate...Alt+Insert

Generate

Constructor

Getter

Setter

Getter and Setter

equals() and hashCode()

toString()

Override Methods...Ctrl+O

Delegate Methods...

Test...

Copyright

TODOProblemsBuildTerminal

Download pre-built shared indexes: Reduce the indexing time and CPU load with pre-built JDK shared indexes // Always download // Download once // Don't show again // Configure... (a minute ago)

1Event Log

19:1CRLFUTF-8Tab*

FileEditViewNavigateCodeRefactorBuildRunToolsVCSWindowHelp

ZooProjectStage2 - Manager.java

ZooProjectStage2srccomHagenbeckManager

ZooAppZooManager

ZooApp.javaZoo.javaManager.java

Project

ZooProjectStage2

.idea

out

src

com.Hagenbeck

Manager

Zoo

ZooApp

module-info.java

ZooProjectStage2.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

1package com.Hagenbeck;

2

3public class Manager {

4}

5

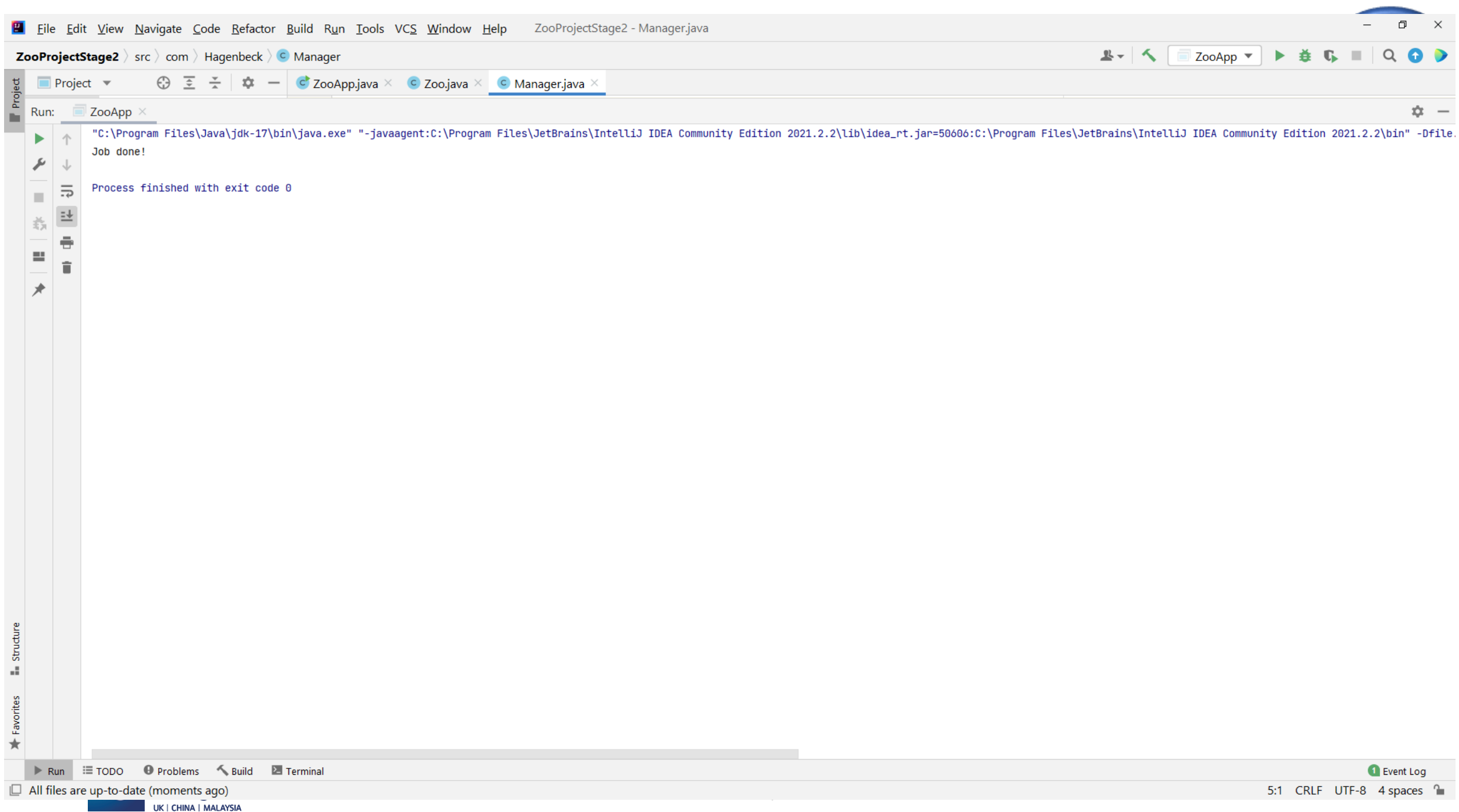
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1Event Log

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5:1CRLFUTF-84 spaces

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Encapsulation



- Hiding the implementation details of a class (making all fields and helper methods private) is called encapsulation
- Encapsulation helps with program maintenance: a change in one class does not affect other classes
- A client of a class interacts with the class only through well-documented public constructors and methods; this facilitates team development

The Keyword "this"



- "this" refers to the implicit parameter inside your class
 - A variable that stores the object on which a method is called
 - Refer to a field
 - `this.field`
 - Call a method
 - `this.method(parameters);`
 - One constructor can call another
 - `this(parameters);`

Constructors



- What is special about constructors (compared to other method types)?





- The constructor method is a special method of a class for creating object instances of that class
 - They often initialise an object's fields
 - They do not have a return type
 - All constructors in a class have the same name (the name of the class)
 - They may take parameters
- If a class has more than one constructor, they must have different numbers and/or types of parameters (constructor overloading)
- Important!
 - Java **provides** a default constructor for a specific class
 - If you define a constructor for a class, Java **does not provide** the default constructor any more

Constructors



- Constructors of a class can call each other using the keyword "this" (referred to as constructor chaining) - a good way to avoid duplicating code
- Constructors are invoked using the operator new.
 - Declare a reference variable of the required type and then invoke the constructor method after the "new" keyword
- Parameters passed to "new" must match the number, types, and order of parameters expected by one of the constructors.



ZooProjectStage3

File

Edit

View

Navigate

Code

Refactor

Build

Run

Tools

VCS

Window

Help

ZooProjectStage3 - Zoo.java

ZooProjectStage3

src

com

Hagenbeck

Zoo

Project

ZooProjectStage3

E:\Teaching\COMP20

.idea

out

src

com.Hagenbeck

Manager

Zoo

ZooApp

module-info.java

ZooProjectStage3.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

Structure

Favorites

1package com.Hagenbeck;

2

3public class Zoo {

4

5private String location;

6

7public Zoo() { this(location: "Unknown"); }

10

11public Zoo(String location) {

12//this.location=location;

13this.setLocation(location);

14System.out.println("\nConstructing "+this);

15}

16

17public void doSomething() { Manager manager=new Manager(); }

20

21public String getLocation() { return location; }

24

25public void setLocation(String location) { this.location = location; }

28@Override

29public String toString() { return getClass().getSimpleName()+"("+this.getLocation()+")"; }

32}

33

3

^

v

TODO

Problems

Build

Terminal

Event Log

Download pre-built shared indexes: Reduce the indexing time and CPU load with pre-built JDK shared indexes // Always download // Download once // Don't show again // Configure... (a minute ago)

33:1 CRLF UTF-8 Tab*

FileEditViewNavigateCodeRefactorBuildRunToolsVCSWindowHelp

ZooProjectStage3 - Manager.java

ZooProjectStage3srccomHagenbeckManager

Project

ZooProjectStage3

.idea

out

src

com.Hagenbeck

Manager

Zoo

ZooApp

module-info.java

ZooProjectStage3.iml

External Libraries

Scratches and Consoles

1package com.Hagenbeck;

2

3public class Manager {

4}

5

ZooApp.java

Zoo.java

Manager.java

ZooApp

TODO

Problems

Build

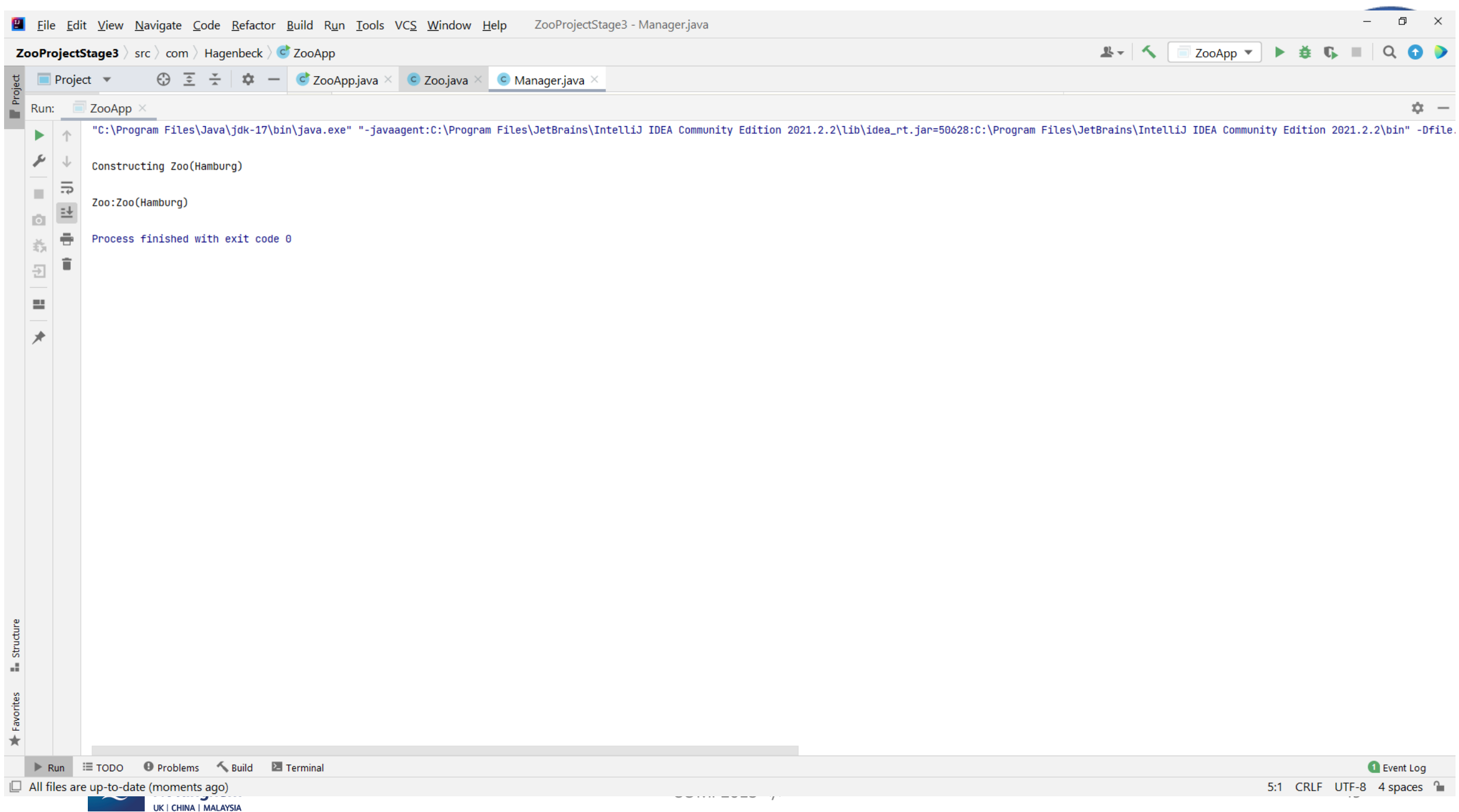
Terminal

Event Log

Download pre-built shared indexes: Reduce the indexing time and CPU load with pre-built JDK shared indexes // Always download // Download once // Don't show again // Configure... (a minute ago)

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Some extra thought ...

Extras: Google/Facebook/etc OOP Interview Questions



Exercise 1: Jukebox: Design a musical jukebox using object-oriented principles.

Exercise 2: Parking Lot: Design a parking lot using object-oriented principles.

Exercise 3: Online Book Reader: Design the data structures for an online book reader system.

Source: Cracking the Coding Interview 6th edition, by Gayle Laakmann McDowell

Constructors



- What does the output look like?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Zoo zoo1;  
    zoo1=new Zoo( location: "Hamburg");  
    zoo1=new Zoo( location: "Munic");  
    Zoo zoo2=zoo1;  
    Zoo zoo3=new Zoo();  
    System.out.println("\nZoo1:"+zoo1);  
    System.out.println("Zoo2:"+zoo2);  
    System.out.println("Zoo3:"+zoo3);  
    zoo3.setLocation("Berlin");  
    zoo1.setLocation("Berlin");  
    System.out.println("\nZoo1:"+zoo1);  
    System.out.println("Zoo2:"+zoo2);  
    System.out.println("Zoo3:"+zoo3);  
    zoo1=new Zoo( location: "SanDiego");  
    System.out.println("\nZoo1:"+zoo1);  
    System.out.println("Zoo2:"+zoo2);  
    System.out.println("Zoo3:"+zoo3);  
}
```

Constructing Zoo(Hamburg)

Constructing Zoo(Munic)

Constructing Zoo(Unknown)

Zoo1:Zoo(Munic)

Zoo2:Zoo(Munic)

Zoo3:Zoo(Unknown)

Zoo1:Zoo(Berlin)

Zoo2:Zoo(Berlin)

Zoo3:Zoo(Berlin)

Constructing Zoo(SanDiego)

Zoo1:Zoo(SanDiego)

Zoo2:Zoo(Berlin)

Zoo3:Zoo(Berlin)



ZooProjectStage4

Acknowledgement



- Slides based on material from
 - Bill Leahy's lecture slides
 - http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~bleahy/xjava/cs1311xjava05_poly.ppt
 - Maria Litvin's & Gary Litvin's book slides
 - <http://skylit.com/javamethods/ppt/Ch10.ppt>
 - Marty Stepp's lecture slides
 - <http://www.cs.washington.edu/331/>
 - Cracking the Coding Interview by Gayle Laakmann McDowell
 - And other lecturers delivering this module in the past ...

But I also contributed some stuff myself :-)