

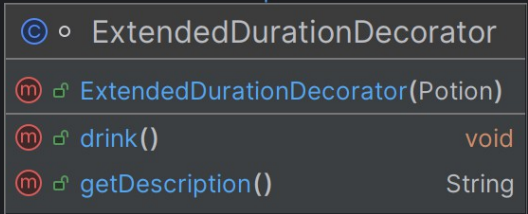
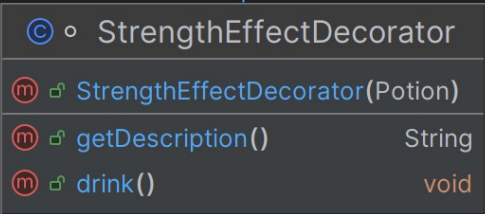
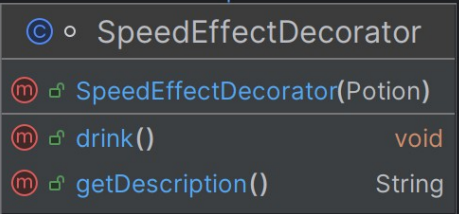
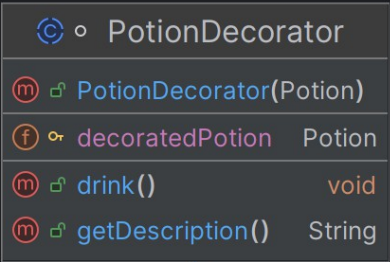
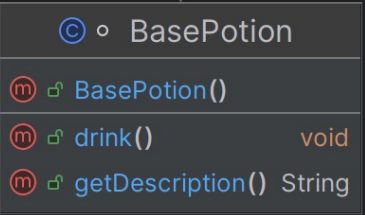
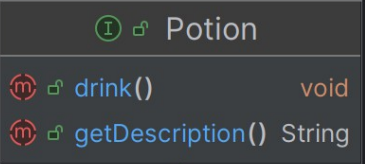
Object-Oriented Programming

4. Lecture
LS 2025/2026
Author: Juraj Petrík

Decorator

- Adding new behavior using wrapping
- Open-Closed Principle





Anti-patterns

- Or how something should not look
- Long Class
- Large Method
- Duplicate code
- Dead Code
- Inappropriate intimacy
- Circular dependency
- ...

Refactoring

- Eliminating technical debt
- To keep the code clean
- Clean code =:
 - Lower error rate
 - Easier testability
 - Easier extensibility
 - Easier maintenance

Memory: Stack and Heap

- Memory is freed by the Garbage Collector
 - When no reference points to an object
- Stack
 - Method calls
 - Local variables (a reference to an object is a local variable!)
- Heap
 - All objects
- -Xmx2048m
- -Xms1048m

Fun with ~~flags~~ constructors

- The constructor is called when an object is created (new, but not only new 😊)
- The compiler adds an empty constructor if we have not defined a constructor
- Super() – adds compiler
- This() and Super()
- When inheriting, constructors are executed from "top to bottom" (superclass
-> subclass)

Exception handling

- An exception occurs when something undesirable/unexpected/unauthorized
- Try – catch - finally
- Exception – checked (compiler)
- RuntimeException – unchecked, these exceptions should not occur in "production," it is not recommended to catch them
- They are objects, they are polymorphic, from the most specific to the most general

```
try {}  
catch (ExceptionA e1) {}  
catch (ExceptionB e2) {}  
finally {}
```


Exceptions handling

- Throw/Throws
- Handle or declare

Custom Exception

- Extends Exception/RuntimeException

```
public class InvalidFoodException extends Exception { public
    InvalidFoodException(String errorMessage) {
        super(errorMessage);
    }
}

    public Food(String name, int amount, int type, int heal, int feed)
    throws InvalidFoodException {
        super(name, amount, type);
        if (amount <= 0 || type <= 0 || heal <= 0 || feed <= 0) {
            throw new InvalidFoodException("Can't construct Food,
            can't have a negative amount, type, heal, feed");
        }
        this.setHeal(heal);
        this.setFeed(feed);
    }
```

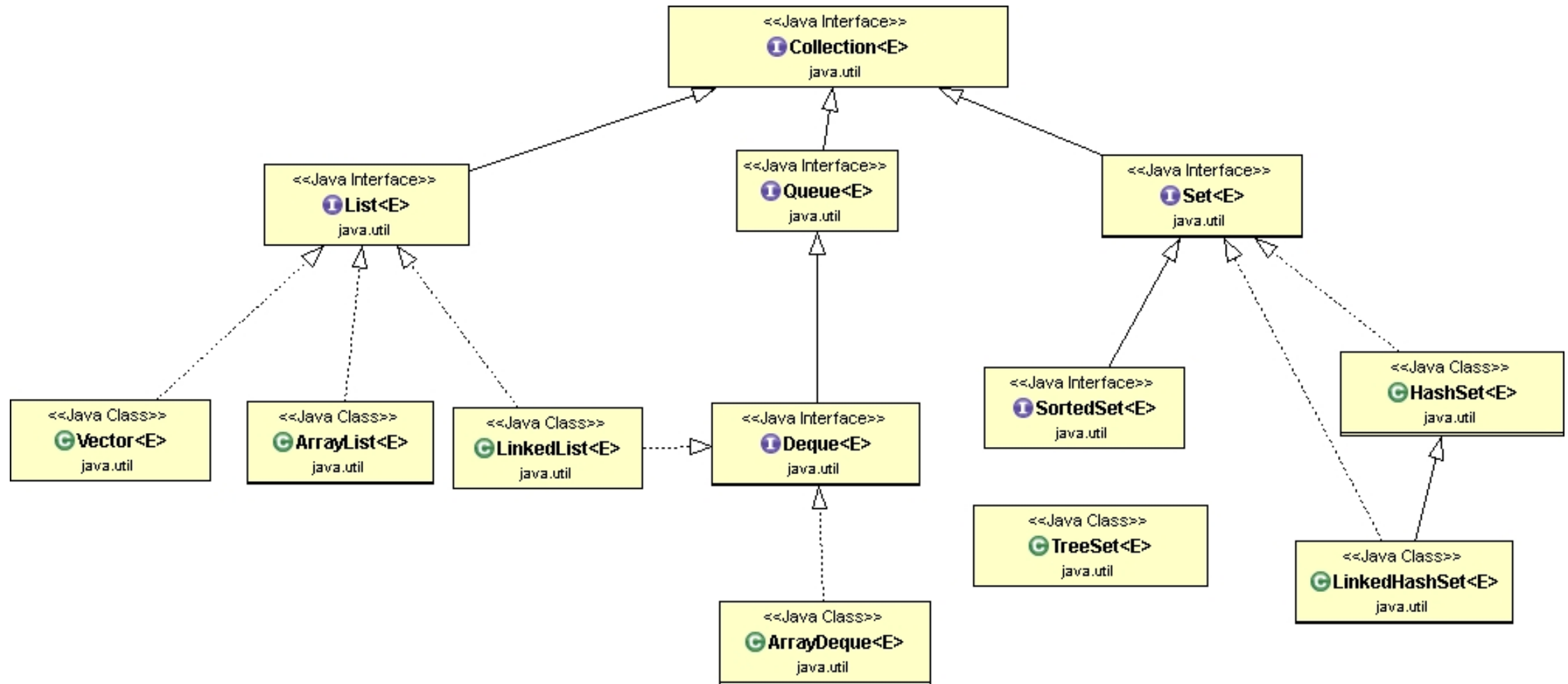
Collections and generics

- `List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();`
- `Collections.sort()` -> natural ordering
- Let's sort Steve's

Generics

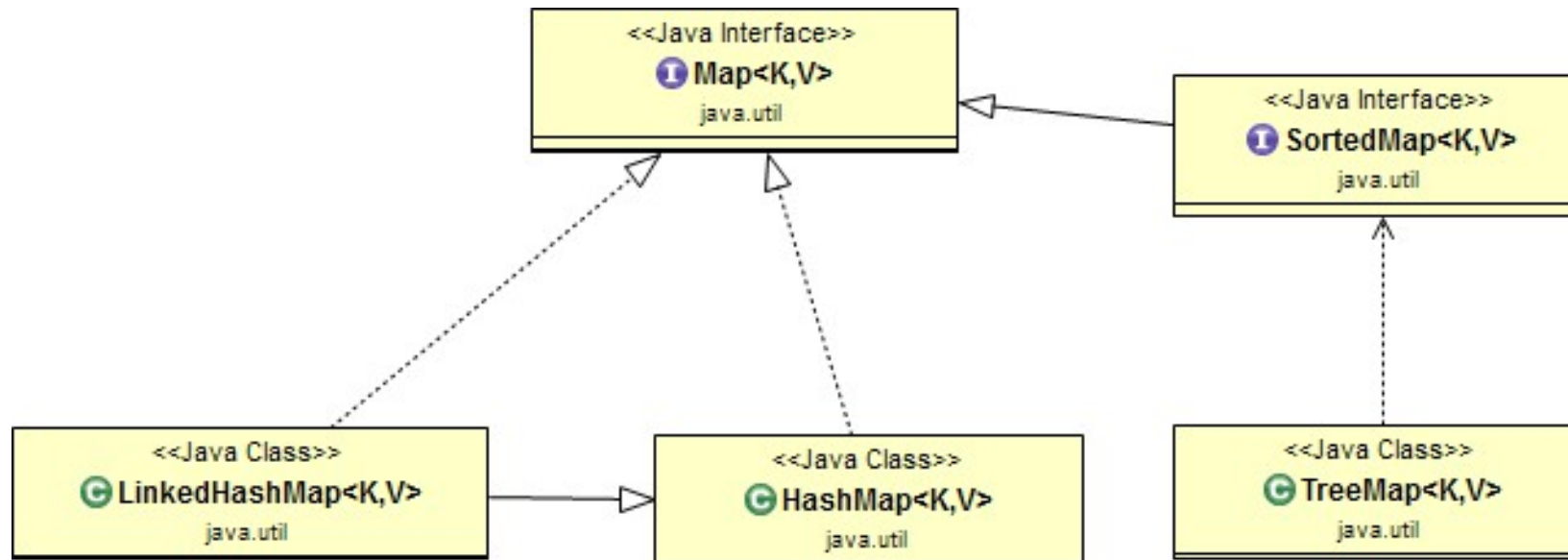
- Parameterized types <Type>
- Generic classes (e.g., ArrayList):
 - Class declaration
 - Declaration of addition methods
 - E is the "type" we want to work with in the class, the compiler will replace
 - E (T, R) is a naming convention
- Generic methods
 - `public <T extends SomeClass> void takeThing(ArrayList<T> list)`
 - `!= public void takeThing(ArrayList<SomeClass > list)`
- Extends = extends OR implements

List, Queue, Set



Map

- Still considered to belong to Collections



Lambda expressions and double colon operator

- `steveArrayList.sort((one, two) -> one.getName().compareTo(two. getName()));`
- `steveArrayList.sort(Comparator.comparing(Character::getName))`
;

Testing

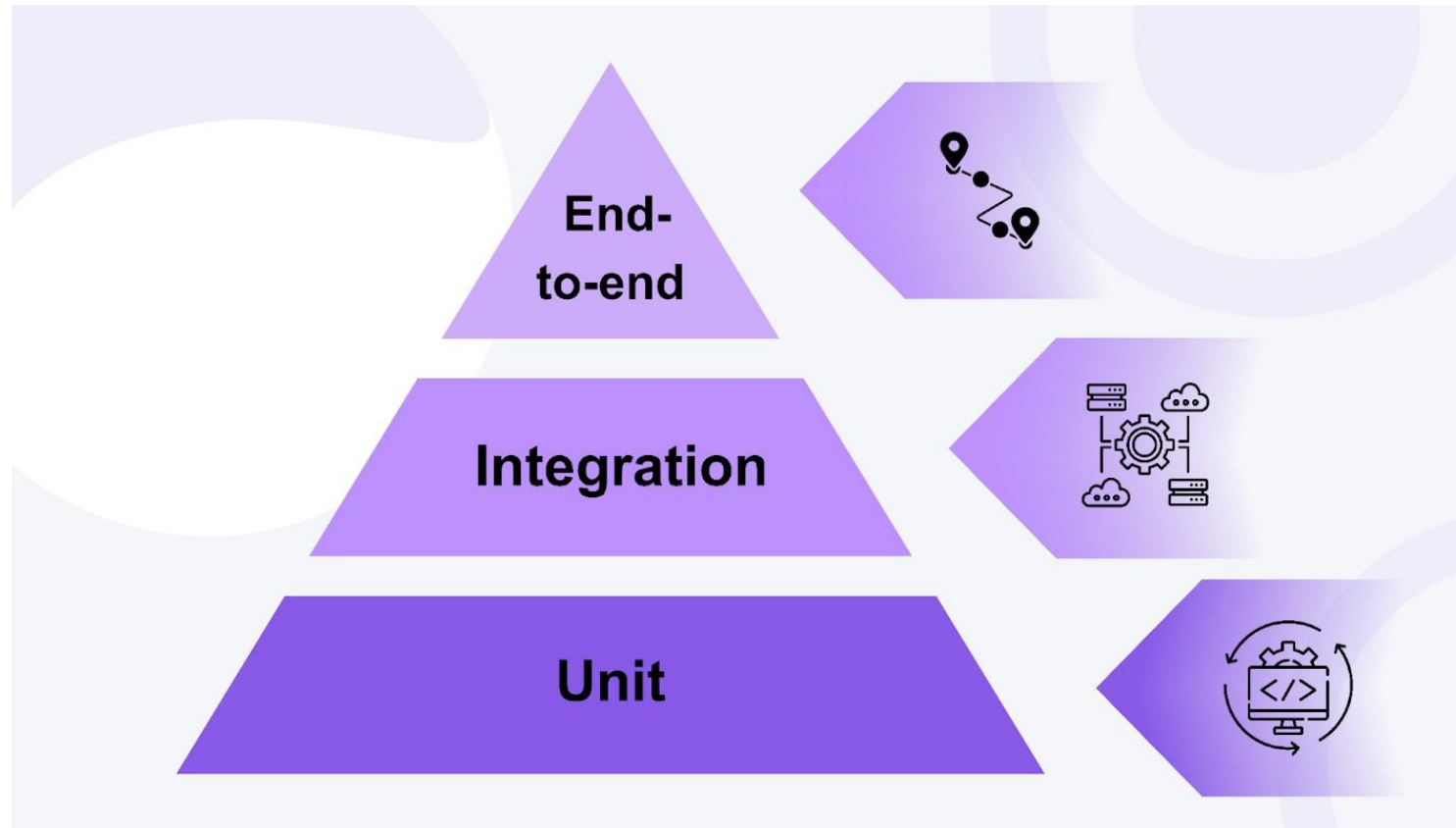
- What types of testing do you know?

Testing

- What kind will we be dealing with here?

Testing

- Unit
- Integration
- Functional
- Acceptance
- Performance
- E2E
- Security



Unit testing (JUnit)

- We test units (the smallest functional units)
- An integral part of development - written by the programmer who implements the given functionality
- The code must be written in such a way that it can be tested
- E.g. with TDD (test-driven development), I write the tests first and then implement them
- We test logic, edge cases, exception handling, etc.
- Assert once

Unit testing

- <https://junit.org/junit5/docs/current/user-guide/>
- <https://github.com/DiUS/java-faker>
- <https://site.mockito.org/>
- https://github.com/Jur1cek/jUnit_examples/

Quiz time