Real v. Not

- Language notation RULES shaped by:
 - Reality (observed RULES implemented in notation)
 - Contrivance (artificial or invented "rules")
- Example: Math notation RULES → Observed
- Observed RULES → Useful Math (v. Useless)
- Math RULES are not:
 - Invented → You could make this stuff up, but ...
 - Artificial → To what purpose (useful semantic)?
 - Contrived → The results would be disastrous!

RULES: Good, Bad, Ugly

- if [language] = contrived then [result]
- Where:
 - Good = Based on observed rules of reality
 - Bad = Somewhat good
 - Ugly = Utterly invented or made up
- Results?
 - Good: Elegant, highly useful, LESS bugs!
 - Bad/Ugly: Difficult, questionably useful, BUGS!

All languages "Create"

- How?
 - By special "Creation Procedures"

```
(In Java = "Constructors")
```

- Following special RULES
- What are they?
 - "Creation instructions" → makes object & sets fields
 - Language notation to ID "creation instructions"

PANCAKE Creation RULES

- Q: How does one make pancakes?
 - A: Recipe (written or remembered)
- Q: Is there only one recipe for pancakes?
 - A: NO! There are many!
- Q: If we make "Class PANCAKE" and the constructors are "recipes", do we expect many creation procedures?
 - A: YES, WE DO!

THEN: Why does Java have only ONE?

Java Constructor "rules"

- Constructor name MUST = Class name (why?)
- Dif constructors = same name/dif args (why?)*
- "super" must be in first line (why?)*
- Many other irrational "rules"!
- Java is NOT the only one!

* NO logical or rational reason!

Consequences: Java

- Multiple "constructors" / same name
 - Severe lack of semantics
 - Small semantics → Big Confusion → Big Bugs

```
What if the only thing you see is this code?
```

How can you tell the difference (semantically) between them?

Answer: You cannot! You MUST look at the implementation of each "form" of "constructor" to know because only the actual implementation code reveals the purpose of each form of "constructor".

```
public class Platypus {
    String name; Property or feature being affected
    Platypus(String input) {
        name = input;
    }
    Platypus() {
        this("John/Mary Doe");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Platypus p1 = new Platypus("digger");
        Platypus p2 = new Platypus();
    }
}
Creation calls #1 (w/"String") and #2 (w/o args)
```

- "Platypus" alone tells no story about creation!!!
- Okay, I pass a String; so what? That means what?

PANCAKE CLASS

- NOTE:
 - One class: PANCAKE
 - Many recipes (creations)
 - Constrained access:
 - HOME_BREW
 - CHEFS
 - Clear!
 - Elegant!

```
1 class
2     PANCAKE
3
4 create {HOME_BREW}
5     make_deairas_method,
6     make_brads_method,
7     make_bradleys_method,
8     make_michaels_method,
9     make_larrys_method
10
11 create {CHEFS}
12     make_alton_brown_method,
13     make_gordon_ramsey
```

```
class
HOME_BREW

feature -- Pancakes

pancakes: ARRAYED_LIST [PANCAKE]

do

create Result.make (5)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_deairas_method)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_brads_method)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_bradleys_method)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_michaels_method)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_michaels_method)

Result.force (create {PANCAKE}.make_larrys_method)

end

end

end
```

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```
PANCAKE CLASS

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• Many recipes (creations)

• Constrained access:

- HOME_BREW

- CHEFS

• Clear!

• Elegant!

create (SIGNE_BREM)

make_bradleys_method,
make_bradleys_method,
make_bradleys_method,
make_latron_brown_method,
make_latron_brown_method,
make_gordon_ramsey

create (CHEFS)
make_alton_brown_method,
make_gordon_ramsey

create (CHEFS)
make_gordon_ramsey

create (Result.make (5)

Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make deairas_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_brads_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_brads_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_michaels_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_michaels_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_michaels_method)
Result.force (create (PANCAKE).make_larrys_method)
```