

OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

2ND WEEK LECTURE

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Outline

- Java Overview
- Java Examples
- C++ vs Java
- Q&A

Java Overview

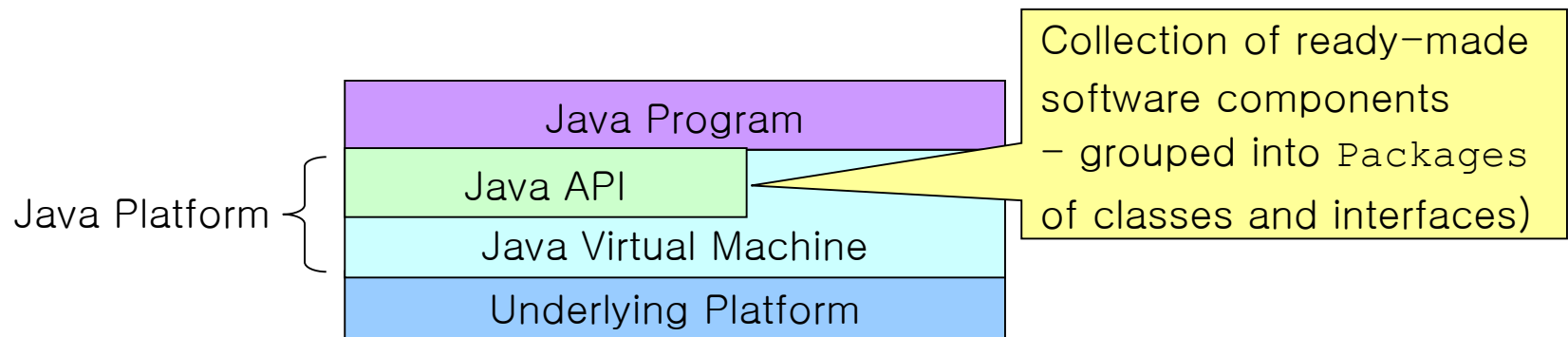
- Object-Oriented Programming Language (OOPL) by Sun in 1991
 - Programming with One or More Classes
 - Simple Structure
 - w/o header files, preprocessor, struct, operator overloading, multiple Inheritance, pointers, etc.
 - Garbage Collection
 - No need to delete or return any storage
 - Dynamic Loading
 - Classes being loaded as needed
 - Platform Independence
 - Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
 - Multithreading
 - Support for multiple threads of execution

Some Differences with C/C++

- Automatic Memory Management
 - Garbage Collector
 - No Dangling Pointers or Memory Leaks
- No Pointer Handling
 - No Explicit Reference/Dereference Operations
- No Makefiles
- No Header Files
 - cf, imported Packages
- No Function Declaration (Similar to C)
- No Default Function Argument

Java Platform

- S/W Platform for Running Java
 - On top of any platforms
 - Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
 - Java Application Programming Interface (Java API)

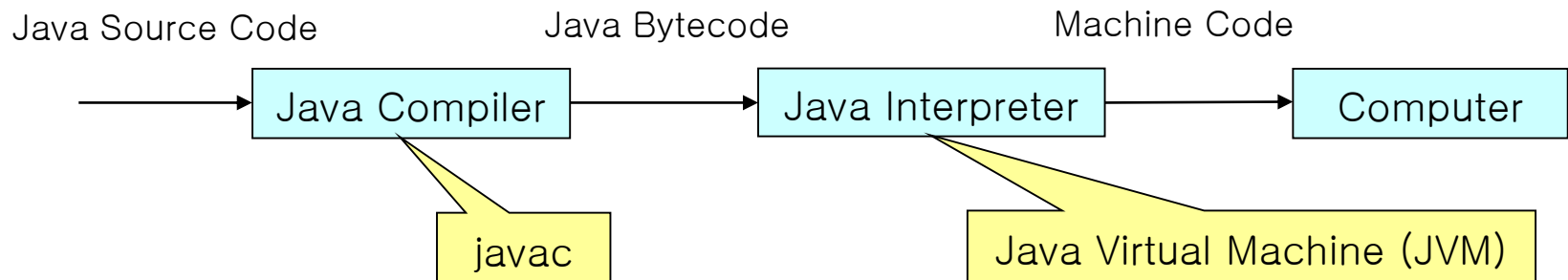


Java Interpreter

- Implementation of the JVM
 - Executing Java Bytecodes
 - Java bytecodes can be considered as intermediate code instructions for the JVM
 - Java programs, once compiled into bytecodes, can be run on any JVM

How a Java Program Runs

- Compilation and Interpretation
 - Compiler First Translates a Java Program into Java Bytecodes
 - Once
 - Interpreter Parses and Runs Each Java Bytecode Instruction
 - Multiple times on different platforms



Java Program

- Saved in Files, Each of Which Has the Same Name as the **public** Class
 - Containing Only One **public** Class
 - Containing Other Non-**public** Classes

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World");  
    }  
}
```

This code must be saved in HelloWorld.java

```
$ javac HelloWorld.java
```

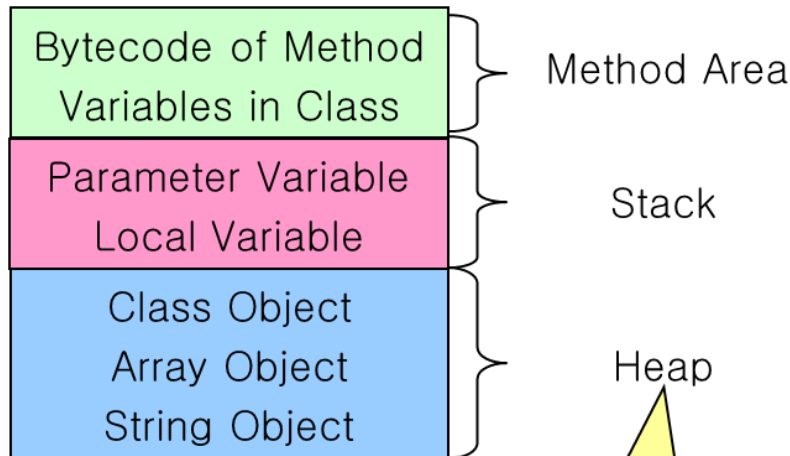
compile (create HelloWorld.class; bytecode)

```
$ java HelloWorld
```

start the JVM and run the main method

```
Hello, World
```


Memory Layout of a Java Program



Space for **objects**
created by `new` operator

```
public class MemoryModelTest {  
    static int x=0;  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        int a=10, b=20, c;  
        c = add(a, b);  
    }  
    static int add(int a, int b) {  
        return(a + b);  
    }  
}
```

Sample Program:
MemoryModelTest.java

Class

- Unit of Programming
 - Java Program: a Collection of Classes
 - Source code in .java files
- Description (Blueprint) of Objects (Instances)
 - Common Characteristics
- Instances Have These Characteristics
 - Attributes (Data Fields) for Each Object
 - Methods (Operations) That Work on the Objects

Member Access Control

- Way to Control Access to a Class' Members from Other Classes
 - **private**
 - Accessible only in the class itself
 - Default (package or friendly)
 - Accessible in the same-package subclasses of the class or in the classes of the same package
 - **protected**
 - Accessible in the subclasses of the class or in the classes of the same package
 - **public**
 - Accessible everywhere

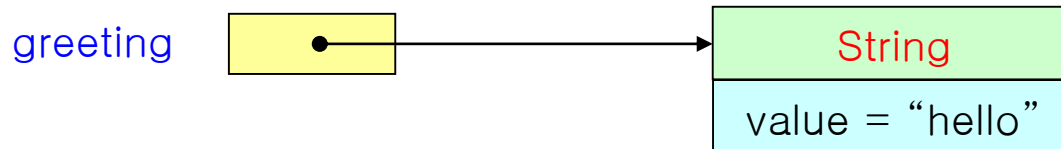
Object

- Instance of a Class
- Uniquely Identifiable Entity
 - w/ Its State, Behavior, and Interface
 - Maintaining Data Values in Its Attributes
 - Referenced by a Reference Variable (of Reference Type)
 - Inheriting from the Class Object
 - w/ a number of methods
 - toString(), equals(), ... &, clone()

Managing Objects

- Referencing Objects of Specified Types
 - Objects Created by the **new** Operator
- Creating Objects by Executing the Constructors
 - Constructor (Function) Overloading

```
String greeting = new String("hello");
```



- Deleting Objects via Garbage Collection
 - Reference Count for Each Object

Cleanup occurs at the convenience of the Java runtime environment

Java Example: Abstraction

- Online Retailer Such as Amazon.Com
 - Item: Type, Title, Maker, Price, Availability, etc.

```
class Item { // Class definition
    public String title; // String is a predefined class
    public double price; // double is a primitive data type
    public double SalePrice(){ return (price * 0.9);}
}
```

Attribute of the class

Method of the class

```
Item A = new Item(); // Class object definition and creation
```

Variable of reference type

```
// OKAY : A.title, A.price, and A.SalePrice()
```

Java Example: Encapsulation

- Online Retailer Example Cont'd

```
class Item {  
    public String title;  
    public double price;  
    private int inStockQuantity;  
    public double SalePrice(){ return (price * 0.9);}  
    public boolean isAvailable(){  
        if(inStockQuantity > 0) return true;  
        else return false;  
    }  
}
```

inStockQuantity attribute is not accessible outside of the Item class

```
Item A = new Item(); // Class object definition and creation
```

```
// NOT OKAY: A.inStockQuantity
```

```
// OKAY: A.isAvailable()
```

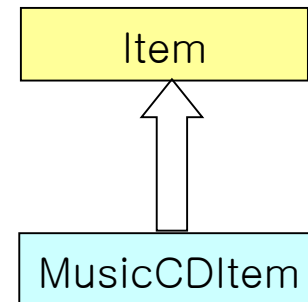
Java Example: Inheritance

- Online Retailer Example Cont'd

```
class MusicCDItem extends Item {  
    public String singer_name;  
}
```

```
// Class object definition and creation  
MusicCDItem B = new MusicCDItem;
```

```
// OKAY: B.singer_name, B.title, B.price, B.SalePrice(),  
// and B.isAvailable()  
// NOT OKAY: B.inStockQuantity
```



Java Example: Polymorphism

- Online Retailer Example Cont'd

```
class Item {  
    public String title;  
    public double price;  
    private int inStockQuantity;  
    public double SalePrice(){ return (price * 0.9);}  
    public boolean isAvailable(){  
        if(inStockQuantity > 0) return true;  
        else return false;  
    }  
    public void specificInfo() {  
        System.out.println("no info: a base-class object");  
    }  
}
```

Java Example: Polymorphism

- Online Retailer Example Cont'd

```
class MusicCDItem extends Item {  
    public String singer_name;  
    public void specificInfo(){  
        System.out.println("signer name=" + singer_name +  
            " : a derived-class object");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class OnlineRetailer {  
    static void printSpecificInfo(Item item){item.specificInfo();}  
    public static void main(String args[]){ ... }  
}
```

```
Item A = new Item();  
MusicCDItem B = new MusicCDItem();  
  
printSpecificInfo(A); // Call Item.specificInfo()  
printSpecificInfo(B); // Call MusicCDItem.specificInfo()  
// - Another derived class (e.g., MovieDVDItem) with specificInfo()
```

Static Modifier

- Use: Static Attributes & Static Methods
- Features
 - All Classes Share Static Members
 - It Is Possible to Invoke Static Methods w/o Instantiation
 - In Static Methods, It Is Allowed to Access Non-Static Data or Non-Static Methods of Classes after the Instantiation of the Objects

```
class A{  
    private int i = 5;  
    public static printI(){  
        System.out.println(i);  
        System.out.println(new A().i);  
    }  
}
```

// error!

Static Modifier Cont'd

- Differences between C++ and Java
 - Static Method Invocation
 - C++ : Class::method();
 - Java : Class.method();
 - Static Data Member Initialization
 - C++ : No In-Class Initialization (ANSI/ISO)
 - Java : In-Class Initialization

```
class A{  
public:  
    static int i; // declare  
    ...  
}  
int A::i = 0; // define & initialize
```

C++

```
class A{  
    public static int i = 10;  
    ...  
}
```

JAVA