

ECE 651

Lecture 2: Java

Notes Outline

- Point example:

```
public class Point {  
    private final int x;  
    private final int y;  
  
    public Point() {  
        this(0, 0);  
    }  
  
    public Point(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
  
    public int getX() {  
        return x;  
    }  
  
    public int getY() {  
        return y;  
    }  
  
    public double distanceTo(Point otherPoint) {  
        int dx = otherPoint.getX() - x;  
        int dy = otherPoint.getY() - y;  
        return Math.sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);  
    }  
}
```

- toString

- Objects vs primitives

- hashCode and equals

- Pitfalls to avoid:

- Java IO

- Pitfalls to avoid:

- Object streams

- Pitfalls to avoid:

- Dynamic dispatch

- Differences between C++ and Java

- How do differences relate to design principles?

- Memory Allocation
 - Differences between C++ and Java
 - How do differences relate to design principles?
 - Implications of no-RAII on other types of allocations:
- Exception handling in Java
 - Similarities to C++
 - finally
 - Kinds of Throwables:
 - Exception specifications:

- Try-finally (old way):

```
public void readAndPrintFile(String name) throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(name));
    try {
        String s;
        while ((s = br.readLine()) != null) {
            System.out.println(s);
        }
    }
    finally {
        br.close();
    }
}
```

- Try-with-resource (better way):

```
public void readAndPrintFile(String name) throws IOException {
    try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(name))) {
        String s;
        while ((s = br.readLine()) != null) {
            System.out.println(s);
        }
    }
    //implicit finally {if (br != null) {br.close();}}
}
```

- No Multiple Inheritance

- Interfaces

- Relationship to design principles

- Parametric Polymorphism:
 - What is parametric polymorphism:
 - How did we see it in C++?
 - Differences in Java
 - Bounded Polymorphism
 - Relationship to design principles

- Operator Overloading

- Unit Testing (JUnit)

```
class SomethingTest {  
    @Test  
    public void test_someFun() {  
        Something s = new Something(42);  
        assertEquals(12, s.someFun(3));  
        assertEquals(19, s.someFun(7));  
    }  
    @Test  
    public void test_anotherFun() {  
        Something s = new Something(99);  
        assertEquals("hello", s.anotherFun());  
    }  
}
```