



# COMP90041

## Programming and Software Development

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### Lab 4

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# Outline

- ❖ Classes
- ❖ Constructors
- ❖ Overloading
- ❖ Automatic Type Conversion
- ❖ Public and Private Modifiers
- ❖ Accessor and Mutator Methods
- ❖ Exercises


# Classes

- ❖ A class is a **Type**
- ❖ A special kind of programmer-defined type
- ❖ Variables can be declared of a class type

## Java Class Structure

```
// comments about the class
public class MyClass
{
    // comments about the variable
    Account myVar

    // comments about the method
    public int myMethod (String arg)
    {
    }
}
```



- ❖ A value of a class type is called an **object** or **instance** of the class
- ❖ A class determines the types of data that an object can contain, as well as the actions (methods) it can perform

# Constructors

- ❖ A constructor is a special kind of **method**
- ❖ Initializes the **instance variables** for an object
- ❖ Of the form
  - ❖ `public <Class Name>(*params) {`
  - ❖ `<code>`
  - ❖ `}`
- ❖ Must have the same name as the class
- ❖ Cannot have a return type

# Constructors

- ❖ Gets called when an object of the class is created, i.e.
  - ❖ `<Class Name> classObject = new <Class Name>(*args);`
- ❖ If we ignore or forget constructor, Java automatically creates a default **no-argument constructor**, which:
  - ❖ Takes no arguments
  - ❖ Performs no initializations
  - ❖ But allows the object to be created
- ❖ However, usually we create our own **no-argument constructor**

# Overloading

- ❖ When two or more **methods** in the **same class** have the **same method name**
- ❖ Must have different method signatures
- ❖ Method signature = **method name** and **list of types for params**
  - ❖ I.e. return type must match!

```
public void setDate(int month, int day, int year)
public void setDate(String month, int day, int year)
public void setDate(int year)
```

# Automatic Type Conversion

- ❖ If Java cannot find a method signature that exactly matches a method invocation, it will try to use automatic type conversion
- ❖ Aims to find a method definition that matches the (type cast) types of the method invocation

# Public and Private Modifiers

- ❖ Public => no restrictions on access
- ❖ Private => cannot be accessed by name outside of the class
- ❖ Good practice to make all instance variables private
- ❖ Methods that only exist to help other methods are typically made private



# Accessor and Mutator Methods

- ❖ Accessor (getter) => obtains the value
  - ❖ The data can be accessed but not changed
  - ❖ The name of an accessor method typically starts with the word **get**
- ❖ Mutator (setter) => changes the value
  - ❖ Incoming data is typically tested and/or filtered
  - ❖ The name of a mutator method typically starts with the word **set**



# Exercises