Java Web开发基础

第4讲:面向对象编程思想

—类的关系:组合、继承、多态

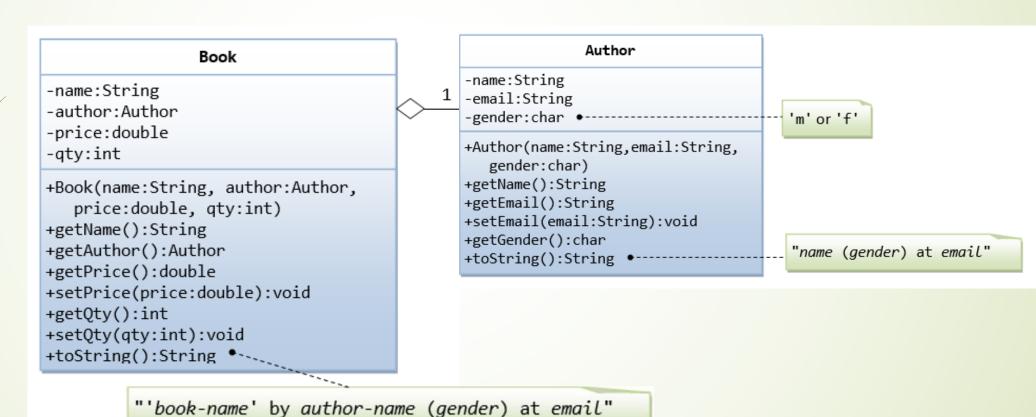
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本讲内容

- 组合 (Composition)
- 继承 (Inheritance)
 - 重写 (Override)
 - **■** super关键字
 - protected成员
 - ▶ 关于默认构造函数
 - 继承规则
- 多态(Polymorphism)
 - 派生类的可置換性(Substitutability)
 - ▶ 向上转换(Upcasting)&向下转换(Downcasting)
 - instanceof运算符
- 抽象 (Abstraction)
 - 抽象方法(Abstract Method) &抽象类(Abstract Class)
 - 接口 (Interface) &实现 (Implementation)
 - 接口vs抽象基类 (Abstract Superclass)

组合 (Composition)

■ 概念:类A的某些成员变量是类B的实例,则称类A和B是组合关系



组合 (Composition)

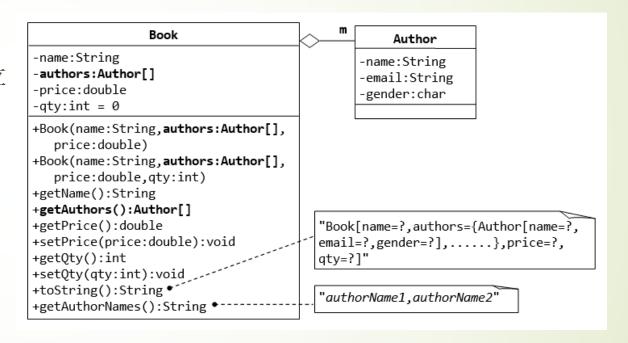
```
* The Author class model a book's author.
    public class Author {
      // The private instance variables
      private String name;
      private String email;
       private char gender; // 'm' or 'f'
10
       // The constructor
11
       public Author (String name, String email, char gender) {
12
          this.name = name;
13
          this.email = email;
14
          this.gender = gender;
15
16
17
       // The public getters and setters for the private instance variables.
18
       // No setter for name and gender as they are not designed to be changed.
19
       public String getName() {
20
           return name;
21
22
       public char getGender() {
23
           return gender;
24
25
       public String getEmail() {
          return email;
27
28
       public void setEmail(String email) {
29
           this.email = email;
30
31
32
       // The toString() describes itself
33
       public String toString() {
34
          return name + " (" + gender + ") at " + email;
35
36
```

```
* The Book class models a book with one (and only one) author.
    public class Book {
        // The private instance variables
       private String name;
       private Author author;
       private double price;
       private int qty;
11
       // Constructor
12
       public Book (String name, Author author, double price, int qty) {
13
           this.name = name;
14
           this.author = author;
15
           this.price = price;
16
           this.qty = qty;
17
18
19
       // Getters and Setters
20
       public String getName() {
21
           return name;
22
23
       public Author getAuthor() {
24
           return author; // return member author, which is an instance of the class Author
25
26
       public double getPrice() {
27
           return price;
28
29
       public void setPrice(double price) {
30
           this.price = price;
31
32
       public int getQty() {
33
           return qty;
34
35
       public void setQty(int qty) {
36
           this.qty = qty;
37
38
39
       // The toString() describes itself
40
       public String toString() {
41
           return "'" + name + "' by " + author; // author.toString()
42
43 }
```

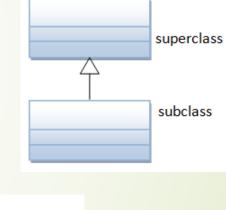
组合 (Composition)

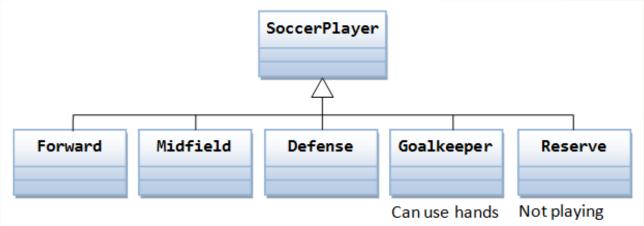
● 练习

上述示例的扩展实现:一本书可以有多位作者。请根据类图完成对Book类的修改,把原有的author成员变量改为数组,并修改相关方法。Author类的代码可以复用,不用修改。最后写一个含有main方法的测试类TestBook。



- 概念:如果类A是基于类B的设计和实现做了内部的修改,则称类A继承于类B;类B 称为基类(Superclass),类A称为派生类(Subclass)
- ▶ 特性:派生类继承基类所有的成员变量和成员方法
- ▶ 作用:抽象出公共的属性,减少代码冗余
- ► 关键字: extends
- **■** UML图示
- 示例





■ 重写 (Override)

- 概念:派生类可以直接使用基类方法定义,也可以在不改变积累方法签名的条件下对同名方法定义自己的实现,即为重写■ 标注(Annotation):@Override
 - 告诉编译器要检查该方法是否满足重写条件
 - ▶ 标注不是必需的
 - 重写vs重载
 - ▶ 是否对于在同一个类而言?
 - 重写:否;重载:是
 - ▶ 方法签名是否相同?
 - 重写:是;重载:否

```
circle
-radius:double = 1.0
-color:String = "red"
+Circle()
+Circle(radius:double)
+Circle(radius:double,color:String)
+getRadius():double
+setRadius(radius:double):void
+getColor():String
+setColor(color:String):void
+toString():String
+getArea():double
```

Superclas A
Subclass extends

Cylinder

```
public class Cylinder extends Circle {
       // Override the getArea() method inherited from superclass Circle
       @Override
       public double getArea() {
          return 2*Math.PI*getRadius()*height + 2*super.getArea();
       // Need to change the getVolume() as well
 9
       public double getVolume() {
           return super.getArea()*height; // use superclass' getArea()
10
11
12
       // Override the inherited toString()
13
       @Override
14
       public String toString() {
          return "Cylinder[" + super.toString() + ", height=" + height + "]";
15
16
17
```

- super关键字
 - ▶ 在派生类的重写方法中调用基类的相同方法
 - ▶ 在派生类的构造函数中调用基类的构造函数

```
public class Cylinder extends Circle {
        // Override the getArea() method inherited from superclass Circle
        @Override
        public double getArea() {
           return 2*Math.PI*getRadius()*height + 2*super.getArea();
        // Need to change the getVolume() as well
       public double getVolume() {
9
10
           return super.getArea()*height; // use superclass' getArea()
11
12
        // Override the inherited toString()
13
        @Override
14
        public String toString() {
           return "Cylinder[" + super.toString() + ", height=" + height + "]";
15
16
17
```

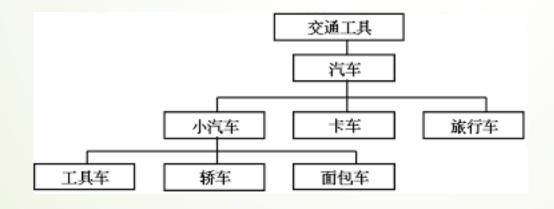
```
* A Cylinder is a Circle plus a height.
     */
    public class Cylinder extends Circle {
       // private instance variable
        private double height;
       // Constructors
       public Cylinder() {
10
           super(); // invoke superclass' constructor Circle()
11
           this.height = 1.0;
12
13
        public Cylinder(double height) {
           super(); // invoke superclass' constructor Circle()
14
15
           this.height = height;
16
17
        public Cylinder (double height, double radius) {
           super(radius); // invoke superclass' constructor Circle(radius)
18
           this.height = height;
19
20
21
        public Cylinder (double height, double radius, String color) {
           super(radius, color); // invoke superclass' constructor Circle(radius, color)
22
23
           this.height = height;
24
```

- protected成员
 - 类的成员变量和成员方法可以被protected修饰
 - ▶ protected成员可以被派生类访问,但不能被外部没有继承关系的类访问
 - **■** private成员不可以被任何外部类访问
 - **■** UML标识:#

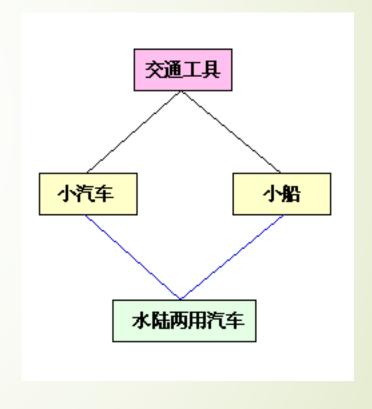
- ▶ 关于默认构造方法(default constructor)
 - 如果一个类没有显式定义任何构造方法,Java编译器会为之自动生成一个不带参数的默 认构造方法,默认调用基类的默认构造方法
 - ▶ 如果基类没有定义默认构造方法,而派生类也没有显式定义构造方法,则编译器报错
 - ▶ 只要定义了一个构造方法,则编译器不会自动生成默认构造方法

```
// If no constructor is defined in a class, compiler inserts this no-arg constructor
public ClassName () {
   super(); // call the superclass' no-arg constructor
}
```

- ▶ 继承规则
 - ► Java允许多层继承,不允许多重继承
 - 需要多重继承的场合下,一般用组合方式实现
 - ▶ 所有Java类都有一个共同基类: java.lang.Object
 - toString()正是Object定义的方法



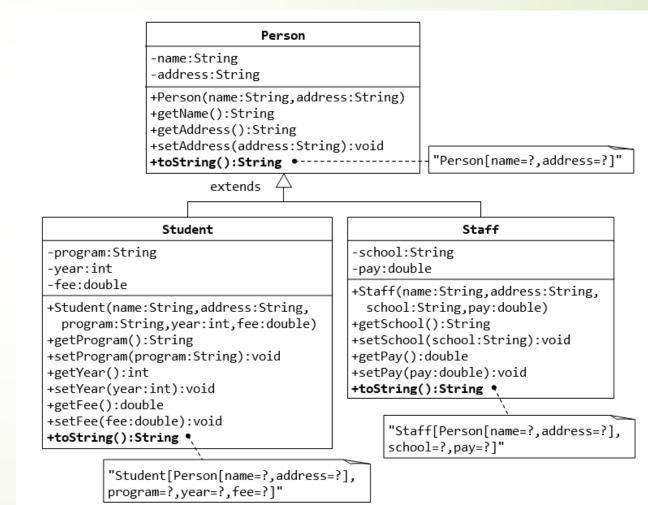
多层继承



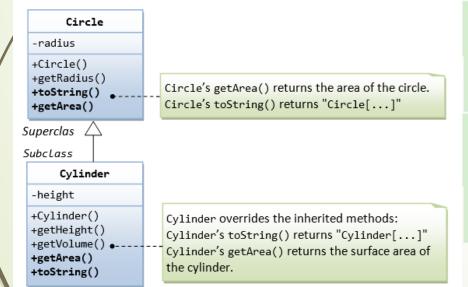
多重继承

■ 练习

► 根据类图写出代码的实现,并写一个带main 方法的测试类TestPerson。



- 概念:基类实例的同一个动作(方法),由于指向不同的派生类对象而具有不同的表现形式。
- 派生类的可置换性(Substitutability)
 - ► 派生类具备基类的全部public方法
 - ▶ 在只需要基类实例的场合下,更换不同派生类的实例不会对基类方法的调用者产生影响



```
// Substitute a subclass instance to a superclass reference
Circle c1 = new Cylinder(1.1, 2.2);

// Invoke superclass Circle's methods
c1.getRadius();

// CANNOT invoke method in Cylinder as it is a Circle reference!
c1.getHeight(); // compilation error
c1.getVolume(); // compilation error
c1.toString(); // Run the overridden version!
c1.getArea(); // Run the overridden version!
```

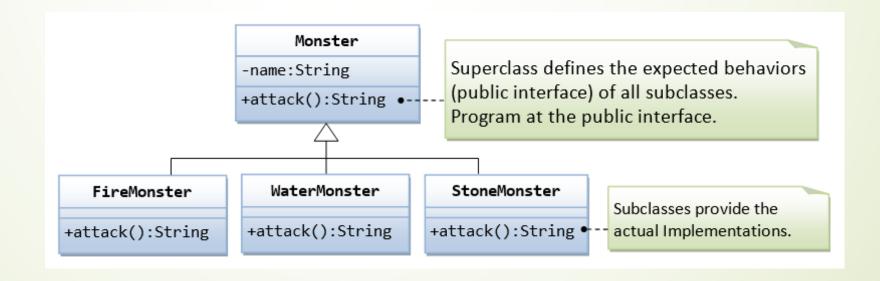
- 派生类的可置换性
 - 前提假设

```
class A {
    void m1();
    void m2();
}
class B extends class A {
    void m2();
    void m3();
}
```

- ▶ 派生类的实例可以赋给基类的实例变量
 - A a = new B();
- ▶ 如果基类实例变量引用了派生类的实例,就不能对这个变量调用派生类特有的方法
 - a.m1(); a.m2(); // O
 - a.m2(); //×
- ▶ 如果基类实例变量引用了派生类的实例,调用的方法若被派生类重写,则调用派生类方法
 - a.m1()实际调用的是B的m2()方法

● 练习

■ 面向对象编程的多态特性可以很好的把接口和实现分离开来。假设你在做一个游戏,可以对玩家生成不同类型的妖怪(目前有火妖、水妖、石妖),每个妖怪都具备发起攻击的动作。请根据类图写出模拟的实现代码,并写一个带main方法的测试类TestMonster。注意测试代码要利用多态特性生成妖怪实例。



- 向上转换(Upcasting) &向下转换(Downcasting)
 - ▶ 向上转换:派生类对象转换为基类的类型
 - ▶ 向下转换:基类对象转换为派生类的类型
 - ▶ 须使用强制转换运算符
 - 有一定的危险性
 - ▶ 没有继承关系的两个类,编译器不允许互相转换

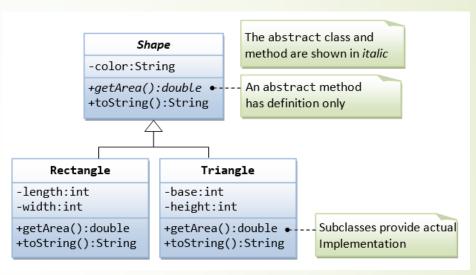
- instanceof运算符
 - ▶ 用于判断某个实例是否属于某个类
 - ► 返回值:boolean类型
 - 用法 anObject instanceof aClass
 - 示例

```
Circle c1 = new Circle();
System.out.println(c1 instanceof Circle); // true
if (c1 instanceof Circle) { ..... }
```

- ▶ 抽象方法&抽象类
 - ▶ 抽象方法:只有签名没有实现的方法
 - 使用关键字abstract修饰
 - 必须是public方法
 - 原因: private方法不可以被派生类访问(派生类无法定义实现)
 - ▶ 抽象类:包含抽象方法的类
 - 使用关键字abstract修饰
 - ▼不可直接用于生成实例
 - ▶ 原因:定义不完整(有抽象方法未实现)
 - UML图示:斜体字

■ 抽象类示例

```
* This abstract superclass Shape contains an abstract method
 * getArea(), to be implemented by its subclasses.
abstract public class Shape {
   // Private member variable
   private String color;
   // Constructor
   public Shape (String color) {
      this.color = color;
   @Override
   public String toString() {
      return "Shape of color=\"" + color + "\"";
   // All Shape subclasses must implement a method called getArea()
   abstract public double getArea();
```



```
public class TestShape {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Shape s1 = new Rectangle("red", 4, 5);
        System.out.println(s1);
        System.out.println("Area is " + s1.getArea());

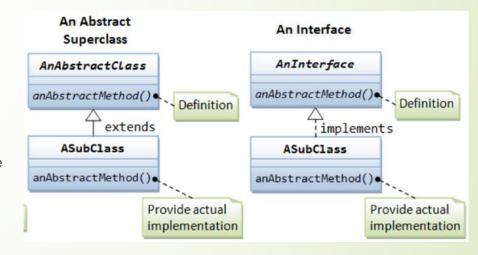
        Shape s2 = new Triangle("blue", 4, 5);
        System.out.println(s2);
        System.out.println("Area is " + s2.getArea());

        // Cannot create instance of an abstract class
        Shape s3 = new Shape("green"); // Compilation Error!!
    }
}
```

■ 练习

■ 前一个打怪游戏的练习中,把基类Monster改为抽象基类,其attack()方法改为抽象方法。

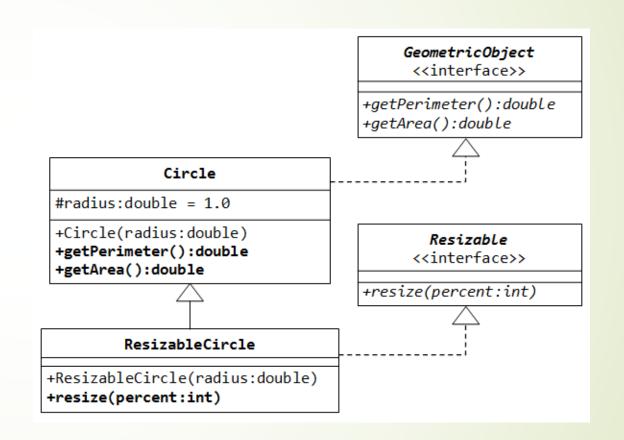
- 接口 (interface) &实现 (implementation)
 - 100%的抽象基类,只能含有public的抽象方法
 - 用关键字interface定义
 - ► 接口的派生类称为实现类,用implements表示继承于接口
 - ▶ 接口允许多重继承
 - 实现类必须实现接口的全部方法
 - 命名规范
 - 用形容词(通常为able结尾,表示能力)
 - ▶ 首字母大写的驼峰式命名
 - 示例: Serializable、Clonable、Runnable、Movable
 - **■** UML图示
 - ▶ 实线箭头表示继承,虚线箭头表示实现



```
* The interface Shape specifies the behaviors
* of this implementations subclasses.
*/
public interface Shape { // Use keyword "interface" instead of "class"
```

● 练习

- ▶ 根据类图完成实现代码。
- 1. 定义表示几何图形的接口 GeometricObject
- 2. 实现表示圆形的类Circle, 实现 GeometricObject的方法
- 3. 定义表示可调大小的东西的接口 Resizeble
- 4. 实现表示可调大小的圆形类 ResizableCircle,继承Circle,实现 Resizable



作业

- 根据类图编写实现代码
- Shape是表示图形的抽象类,有两个抽象方法 getArea (计算面积)、getPerimeter (计算周长)
- Circle是表示圆的类,继承于Shape,须实现抽象方 法;成员变量radius表示半径
- Rectangle是表示矩形的类,继承于Shape,须实现 抽象方法;成员变量width表示宽, length表示长
- Square是表示正方形的类,继承于Shape,内部须 保证长宽相等
- toString的统一格式(className处输出自身的类 名, ?输出自身的实际值):

className: color: ?, filled: ?, area = ?, perimeter = ?

<<abstract>> Shape #color:String #filled:boolean +Shape() +Shape(color:String,filled:boolean) +getColor():String +setColor(color:String):void +isFilled():boolean +setFilled(filled:boolean):void +aetArea():double +getPerimeter:double +toString():String

Circle

#radius:double

+Circle()

+Circle(radius:double)

+Circle(radius:double,

color:String,filled:boolean) +getRadius():double

+setRadius(radius:double):void

+getArea():double +getPerimeter():double

+toString():String

Rectangle

#width:double #length:double

+Rectangle()

+Rectangle(width:double,length:double) +Rectangle(width:double,length:double,

color: String, filled: boolean)

+getWidth():double

+setWidth(width:double):void +getLength():double

+setLength(legnth:double):void

+getArea():double

+getPerimeter():double +toString():String

Sauare

+Square()

+Square(side:double)

+Square(side:double,color:String,

filled:boolean) +getSide():double

+setSide(side:double):void

+setWidth(side:double):void +setLength(side:double):void

+toString():String