



M1 (b) – Encapsulation

Jin L.C. Guo

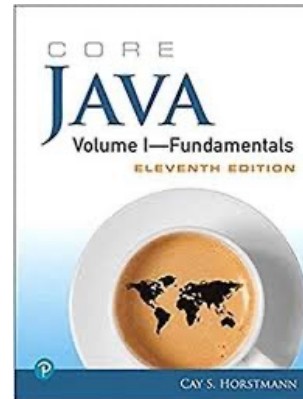
Concerns from you (latest survey input)

- Workload
 - Time management
- Format
 - Lectures
 - Lab Tests
- Background

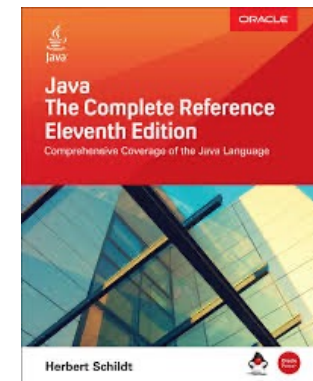
Additional references for Java

- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/index.html>

- Core Java Volume I—Fundamentals, Eleventh Edition



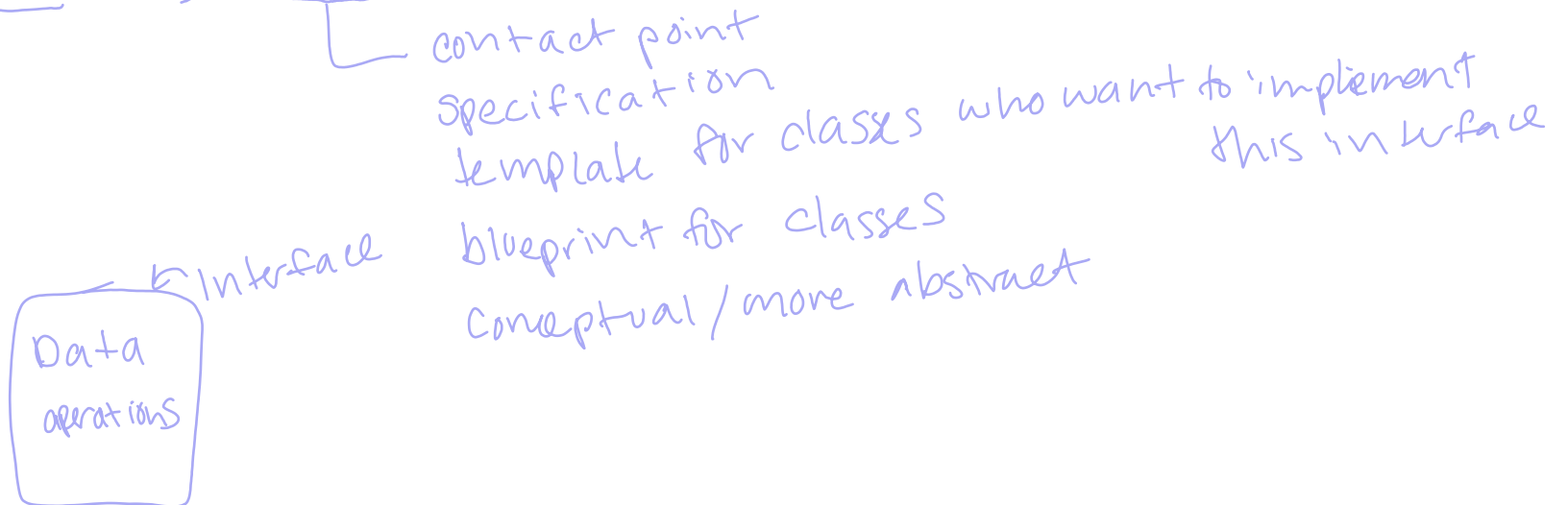
- Java: The Complete Reference, Eleventh Edition



Recap of last class

Programming Mechanism Review

- Classes and Interfaces



Activity 1 :

Code Demo
m1.EscapingReference



Are there any ways to change the state of an Undergrad object without going through its own methods?

*only uses immutable Strings
and primitives
so, NO*



What about Course?

*arraylist
referenced by different
courses, changing
each other*

Object Diagram

- Model the structure of the system at a specific time

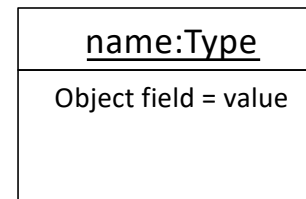
Object Diagram

- Model the structure of the system **at a specific time**
- Complete or part of the system

System state

Object Diagram

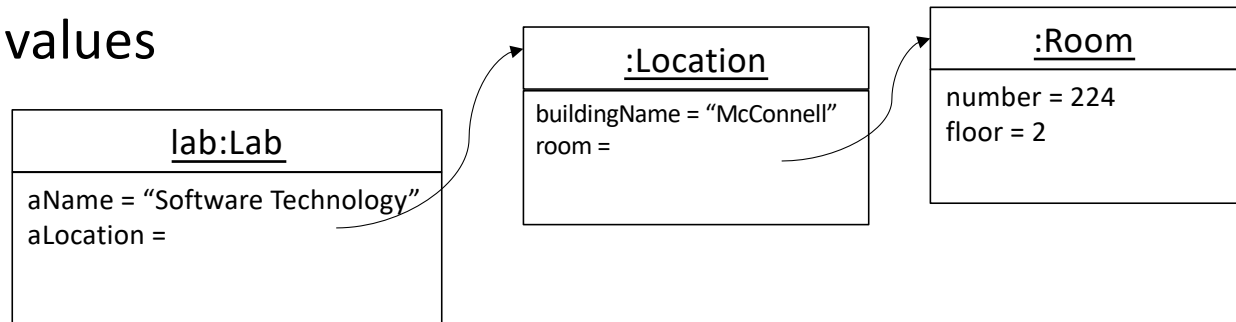
- Model the structure of the system **at a specific time**
- Complete or part of the system
- Include objects and data values



models state
(name and data)

Object Diagram

- Model the structure of the system at a specific time
- Complete or part of the system
- Include objects and data values



Object Diagram

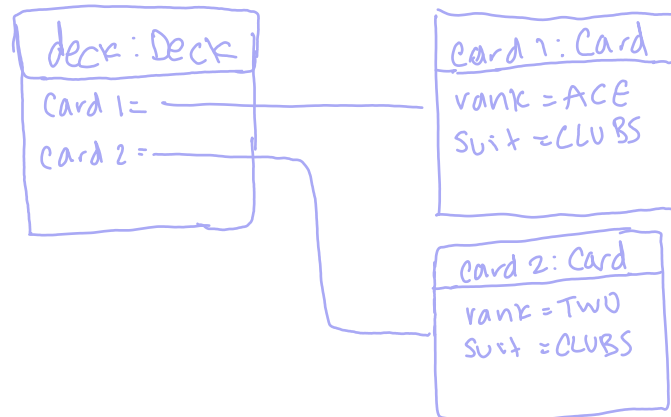
- Model the structure of the system at a specific time
- Complete or part of the system
- Include objects and data values
- To discover or explain facts of software design (by capturing object relations)

Activity 2 - Draw Object Diagram

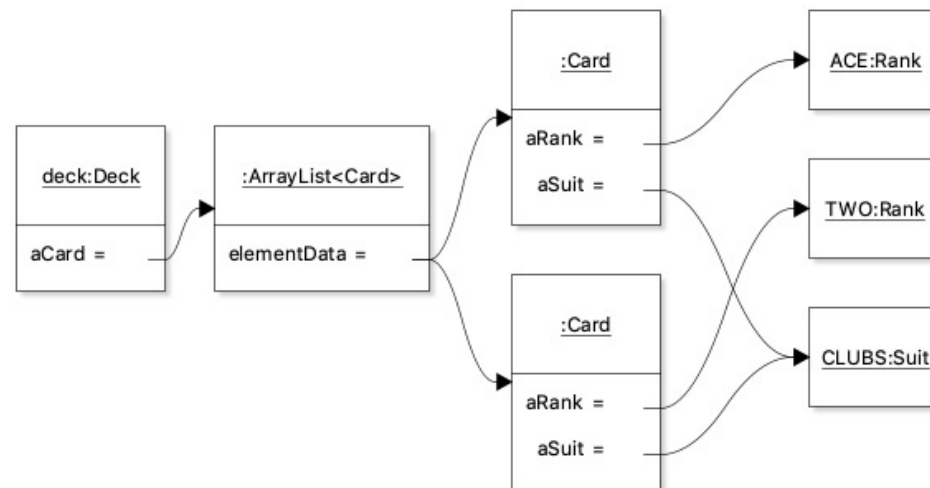
```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();

    public void addCard(Card pCard)
    {
        aCards.add(pCard);
    }
}
```

```
Deck deck = new Deck();
Card card1 = new Card(Rank.ACE, Suit.CLUBS);
Card card2 = new Card(Rank.TWO, Suit.CLUBS);
deck.addCard(card1);
deck.addCard(card2);
```



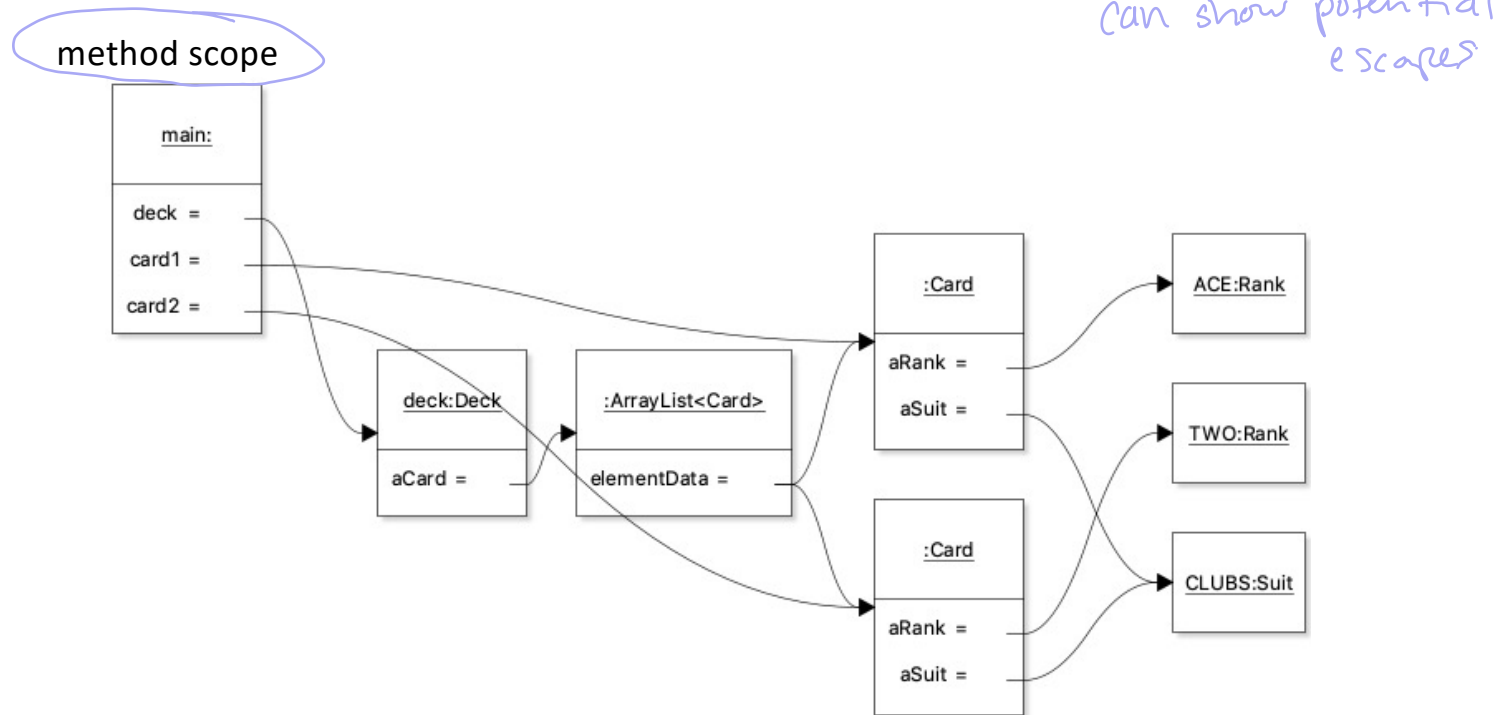
Object Diagram - Capturing Object Relations



(enums are
reference
types)

Only primitive types written inside box
arrows point to reference types

Capturing Object Relations – Object Diagram



Well-encapsulated Card Class

```
public class Card
{
    final private Rank aRank;
    final private Suit aSuit;

    public Card(Rank pRank, Suit pSuit)
    {
        aRank = pRank;
        aSuit = pSuit;
    }

    public Rank getRank()
    {
        return aRank;
    }

    .....
}
```

What about Deck?

```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();

    public void addCard(Card pCard)
    {
        aCards.add(pCard);
    }
}
```

```
Deck deck = new Deck();
Card card1 = new Card(Rank.ACE, Suit.CLUBS);
Card card2 = new Card(Rank.TWO, Suit.CLUBS);
deck.addCard(card1);
deck.addCard(card2);
```


What about Deck?

```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();

    ... ..
    public int size ()
    {
        return aCards.size();
    }

    public Card getCard(int pIndex)
    {
        return aCards.get(pIndex);
    }
}
```

```
Card retrievedCard = deck.get(0);
```

card is immutable, so it is safe to share
↑
(because card fields are final)

access one
card at a time

Add access methods that only return references to immutable objects.

What about Deck?

```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();
    ... ..

    public List<Card> getCards()
    {
        return new ArrayList<> (aCards);
    }
}
```

```
List<Card> retrievedCards = deck. getCards();
```

Returning a copy

How to make a copy?

- Copy Constructor: a special constructor that creates an object using another object of the same Java class.

```
public Undergrad(Undergrad pUG) {  
    this.aID = pUG.aID;  
    this.aFirstName = pUG.aFirstName;  
    this.aLastName = pUG.aLastName;  
}
```

copy each field one by one

How to make a copy?

- Static method within the class

Deck.getCopy(...)

```
public static Undergrad getCopy(Undergrad pUG) {  
    Undergrad copy =  
        new Undergrad(pUG.aID, pUG.aFirstName, pUG.aFirstName);  
    return copy;  
}
```

What about Deck?

```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();

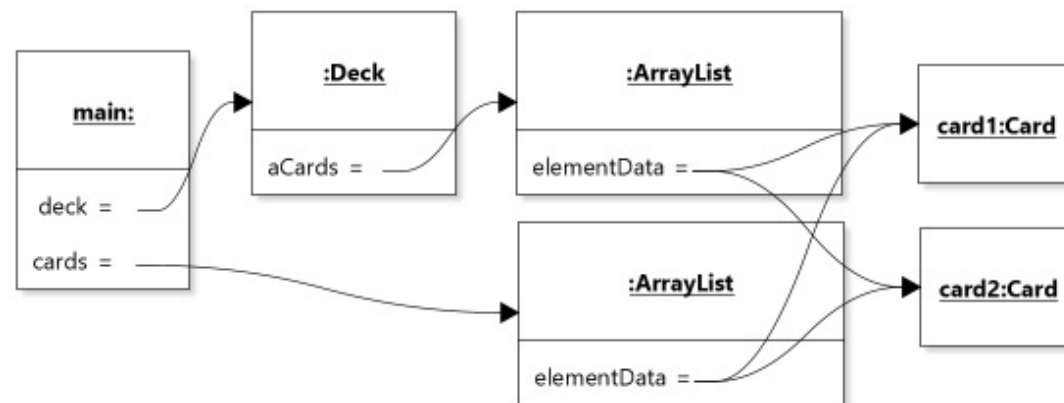
    ... ..

    public List<Card> getCards()
    {
        return new ArrayList<> (aCards);
    }
}
```

returns current state

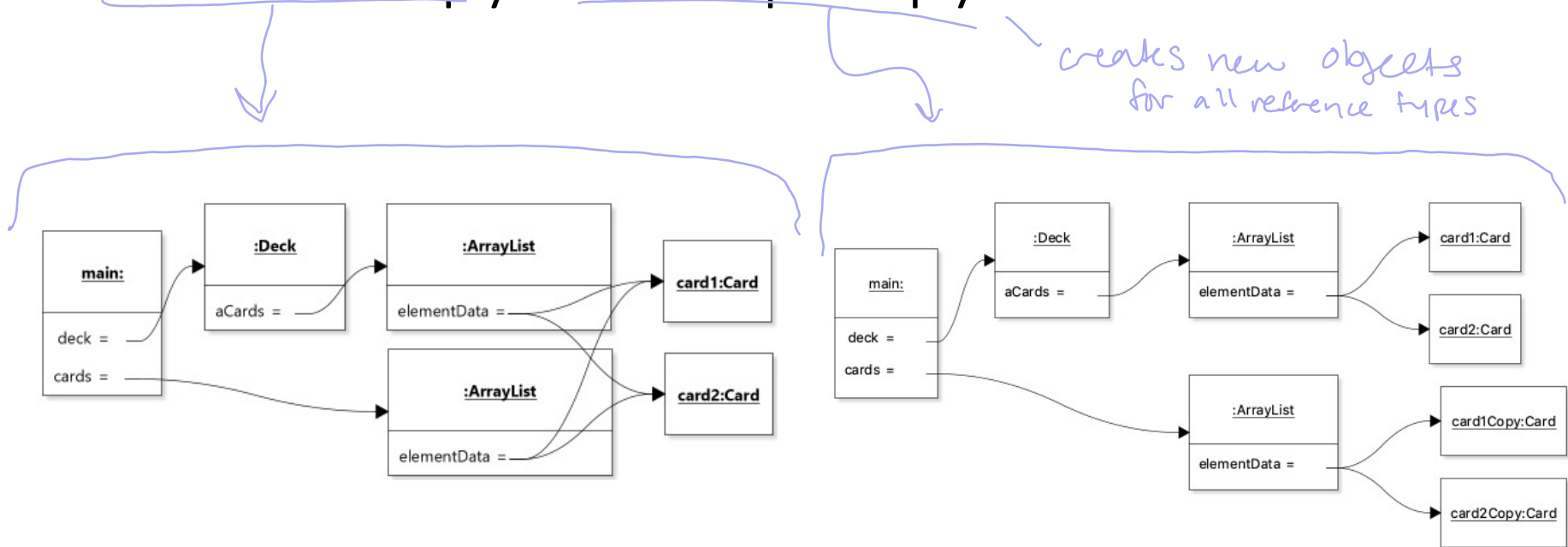
*Shallow copy
(cards are shared)*

*OK because
Cards immutable*



Returning a copy

Shallow Copy VS Deep Copy



creates new objects
for all reference types

if class is mutable - usually
want deep copy

What about Deck?

```
public class Deck
{
    private List<Card> aCards = new ArrayList<>();

    ... ..
    public List<Card> getCards()
    {
        ArrayList<Card> result = new ArrayList<>(); create an empty list
        for(Card card:aCards)
        {
            result.add(new Card(card.getRank(), card.getSuit())); create new card copies
        } and add 1 at a time
        return result;
    }
}
```

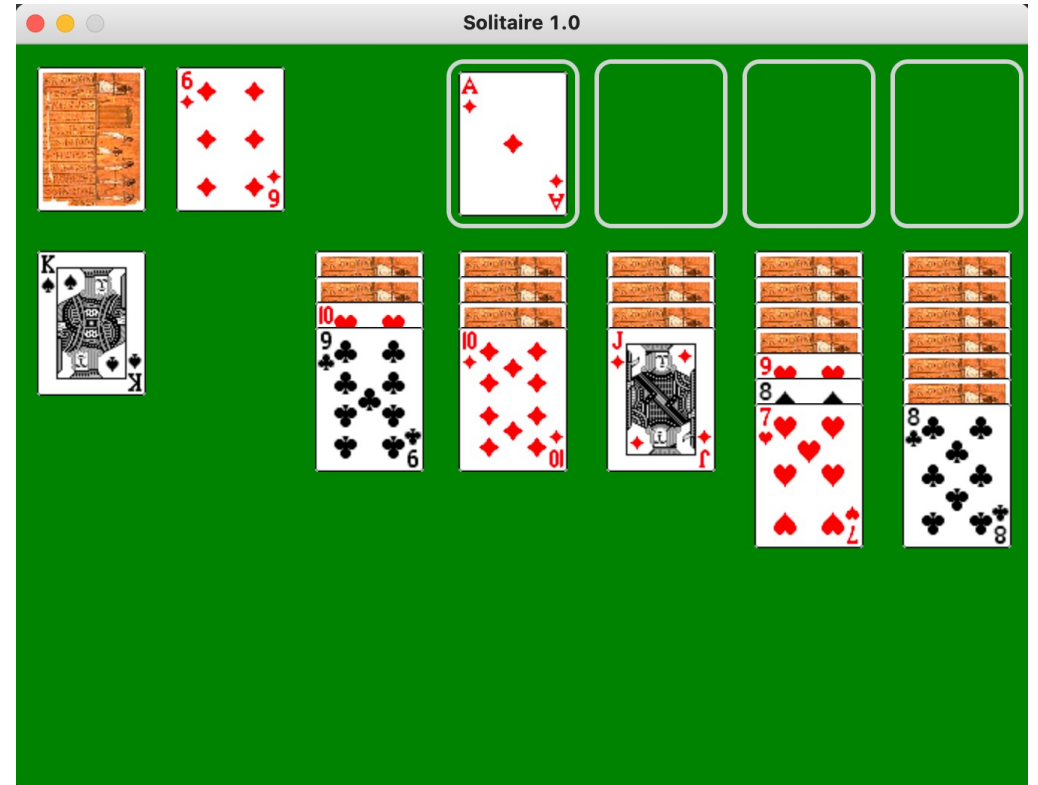
Returning a copy

```
public Card(Card pCard){ ... .. }

public static copyCard(Card pCard){ ... .. }
```

Activity 3

- Add Color attribute to Card
 - Which class should be changed? *suit class*
 - What data structure should be used to represent Color?
enum




```
/**
 * A card's suit.
 */
public enum Suit
{
    CLUBS, DIAMONDS, SPADES, HEARTS;

    public enum Color {BLACK, RED}

    public Color getColor()
    {
        switch(this)
        {
            case CLUBS:
                return Color.BLACK;
            case DIAMONDS:
                return Color.RED;
            case SPADES:
                return Color.BLACK;
            case HEARTS:
                return Color.RED;
            default:
                throw new AssertionError(this);
        }
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * A card's suit.
 */
public enum Suit
{
    CLUBS(Color.BLACK),
    DIAMONDS(Color.RED),
    SPADES(Color.BLACK),
    HEARTS(Color.RED);

    private Color aColor;


    public enum Color {BLACK, RED}

    Suit(Color pColor)
    {
        this.aColor = pColor;
    }

    public Color getColor()
    {
        return this.aColor;
    }
}
```

package-private/private access

Recap of this module

- Programming mechanisms:
 - Scope and Visibility
- Concepts and Principles:
 - Information Hiding, Encapsulation, Escaping Reference, Immutability
- Design Techniques:
 - Object Diagrams
- Patterns and Antipatterns:
 - Primitive Obsession 

Next Module

Types and Polymorphism