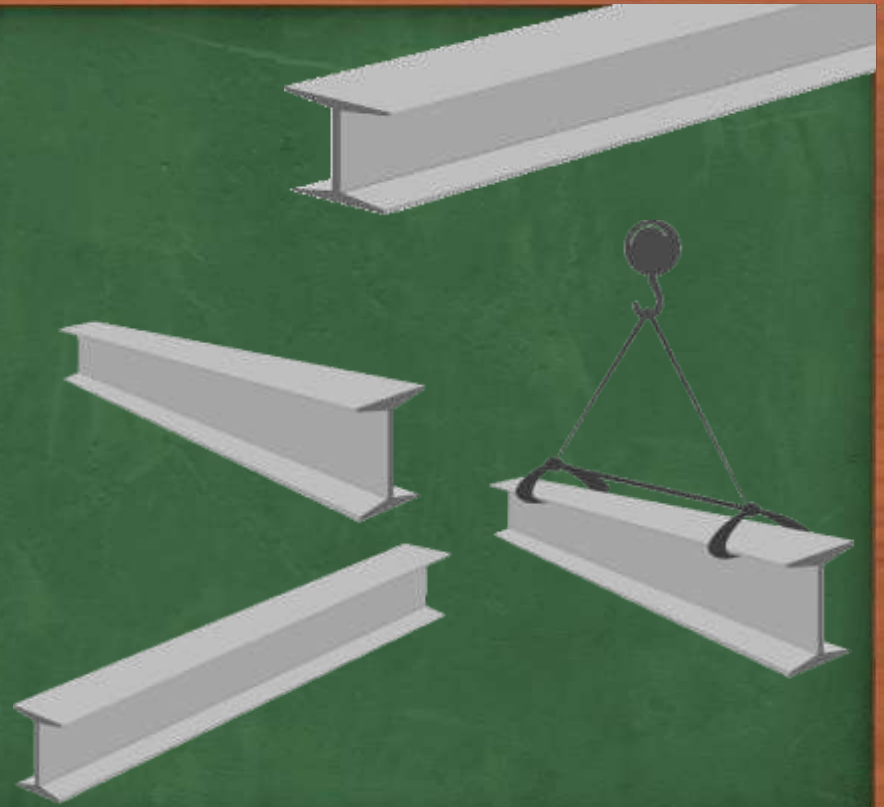


# More Structure

- Comparing Objects
- “null” Pointers
- Passing Pointers
- Thinking in Pointers

Introduction to Java



# See Also

<http://examples.javacodegeeks.com/java-basics/exceptions/java-lang-nullpointerexception-how-to-handle-null-pointer-exception/>

<https://blog.udemy.com/java-null-pointer-exception/>



# Compare

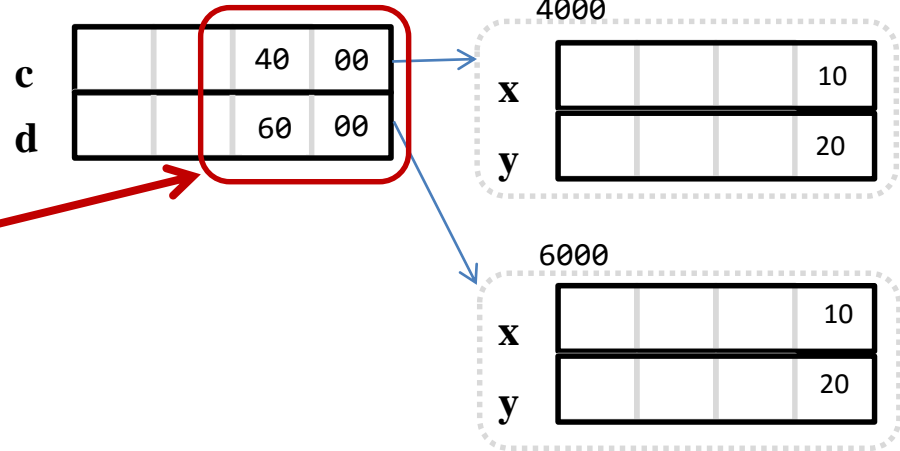
```
Point c = new Point();  
c.x = 10;  
c.y = 20;
```

```
Point d = new Point();  
d.x = 10;  
c.y = 20;
```

```
c = d;
```

```
if(c==d) {  
    System.out.println("SAME");  
}
```

- “=” and “==” operate on the pointer value – not the object
- You have to write code to compare the objects themselves



# "null" Pointers

```
Point c = new Point();  
c.x = 10;  
c.y = 20;
```

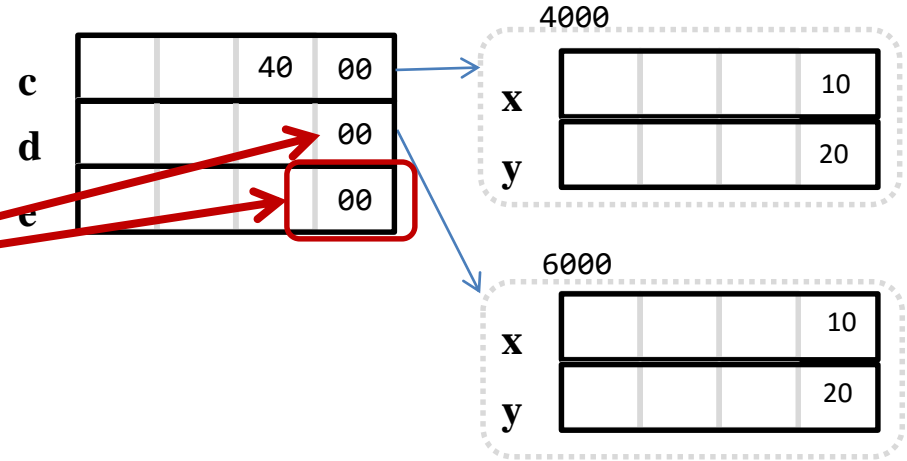
```
Point d = new Point();  
d.x = 10;  
c.y = 20;
```

```
Point e = null;  
d = null;
```

```
if(d == null) {  
    System.out.println("Nothing");  
}
```

```
e.x = 50;
```

**OH NO !!!  
e is null**



Console

<terminated> Tinker (2) [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (Feb 8, 2014, 4:25:14 PM)

Exception in thread "main" [java.lang.NullPointerException](#)  
at Tinker.main([Tinker.java:26](#))

# Passing Pointers

```
public static void main(String [] args) {
```

```
    Point a = new Point();
```

```
    a.x = 1;
```

```
    a.y = 2;
```

```
    swapXandY(a);
```

```
    System.out.println(a.x); // "2"
```

```
    System.out.println(a.y); // "1"
```

```
}
```

```
public static void swapXandY(Point p) {
```

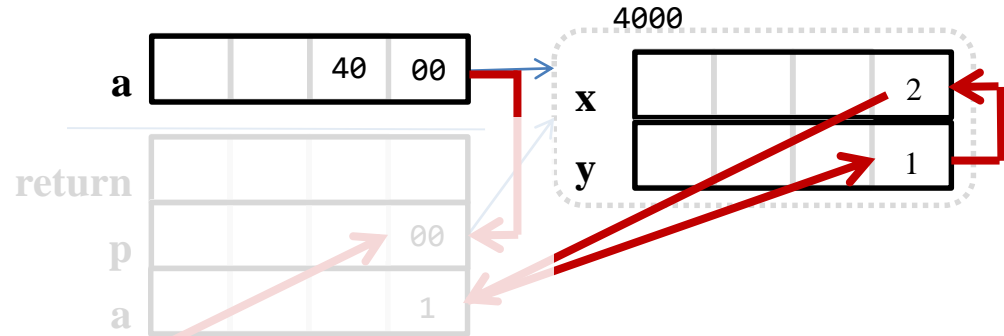
```
    int a = p.x;
```

```
    p.x = p.y;
```

```
    p.y = a;
```

```
    p = null; // take that, caller
```

```
}
```



- Pointers are copied like all other primitive types
- Called routine can't change the caller's pointer
- Called routine CAN change the object they share

# Object Composition

Point.java

```
class Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
}
```

Line.java

```
class Line {  
    int color;  
    boolean visible;  
    Point a;  
    Point b;  
}
```

Triangle.java

```
class Triangle {  
    Line t;  
    Line u;  
    Line v;  
}
```

Tinker.java (main)

```
Triangle tri = new Triangle();
```

```
tri.t.visible = true;  
tri.v.a.x = 20;
```

```
System.out.println(tri.v.a.x);
```

- Classes are usually defined in a separate file with the class's name
- Follow the pointers from left to right

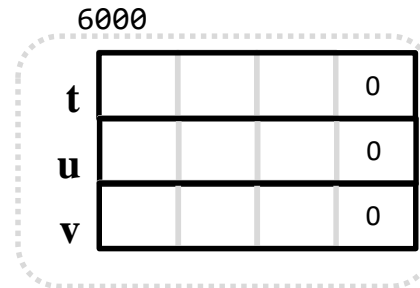
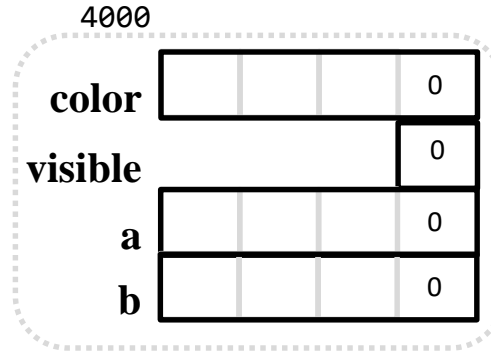
Exception in thread "main" [java.lang.NullPointerException](#)  
at Tinker.main([Tinker.java:27](#))

# Heap Defaults to “0”

```
Line u = new Line();  
System.out.println(u.color); // "0"  
System.out.println(u.visible); // "false"  
System.out.println(u.a); // "null"
```

```
Triangle tri = new Triangle();  
System.out.println(tri.t); // "null"
```

- “new” heap memory is filled with zeroes
- 0, false, null, etc
- You have to “new” all the pieces manually



```
class Point {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
}
```

```
class Line {  
    int color;  
    boolean visible;  
    Point a;  
    Point b;  
}
```

```
class Triangle {  
    Line t;  
    Line u;  
    Line v;  
}
```

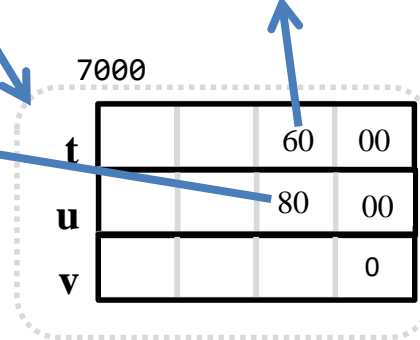
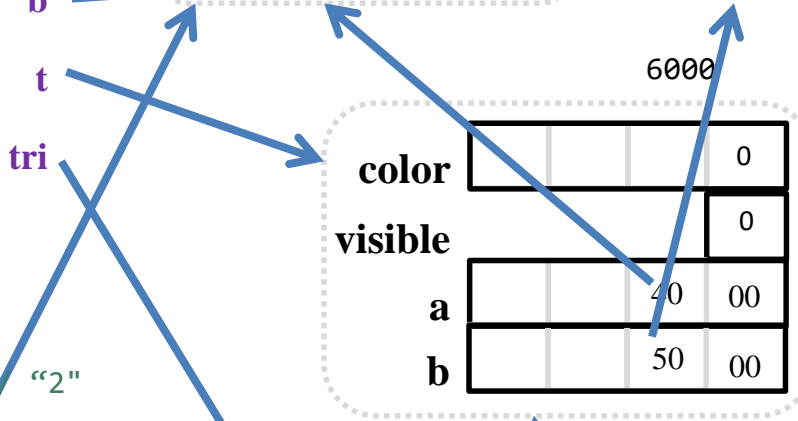
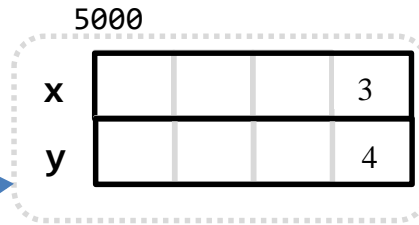
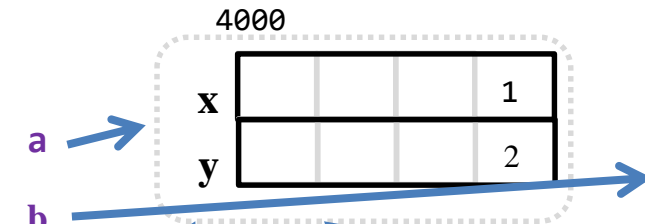
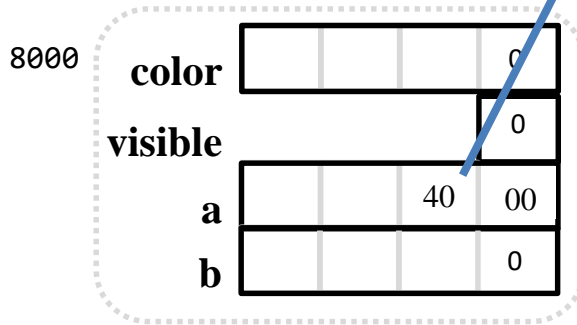
```
Point a = new Point();
a.x = 1;
a.y = 2;
```

```
Point b = new Point();
b.x = 3;
b.y = 4;
```

```
Line t = new Line();
t.a = a;
t.b = b;
```

```
Triangle tri = new Triangle();
tri.t = t;
tri.u = new Line();
tri.u.a = a;
```

```
System.out.println(tri.u.a.y);
```



```
class Point {
    int x;
    int y;
}
```

```
class Line {
    int color;
    boolean visible;
    Point a;
    Point b;
}
```

```
class Triangle {
    Line t;
    Line u;
    Line v;
}
```



# Tinkering

- Create the “Triangle.java” from this lesson.
- Create a static function that takes three Points and makes a Triangle.
- Does the Triangle class ensure that the lines touch? Maybe three Lines is not the best way to define a Triangle. Code up a better solution!

