CSE 11 Accelerated Intro to Programming Discussion Section 4

Ayon Biswas, Spring 2021

S Interfaces
Abstract classes
tester
coding example
hwy

This discussion is being recorded

Logistics

- PA3 is due today
- PA4 released today
- PA3 resubmission will launched tomorrow and due after 2 weeks

Interface -> specify certain classes behave

- Classes that share behaviour
- An interface is declared by using the interface keyword
- all the methods in an interface are declared with the empty body, For Example-

classes and abstract classes can implement interfaces with the following syntax -

```
class /* Class Name */ implements /* Interface Name */ {
    /* ... */
}
```

interface allowed us to treat multiple classes as a shared type, For Example - We use
it to create Unions of regions without worrying about what the underlying Region
type actually was

Example interface Region { boolean contains (Point p); class SquareRegion implements Region { Region public boolean contains(Point toCheck) check given is in both shapes class CircleRegion implements Region { public boolean contains(Point toCheck) {... class Intersect Region — Region 11; — Region 12; class UnionRegion constructor Region r1, r2; UnionRegion (Region r1, Region r2) public boolean contains (point p) return this. v1. contains (p) The this. r2. contains (p) this.r1 = r1;this.r2 = r2;public boolean contains (Point p) return this.rl.contains(p) (| this.r2.contains(p);

Abstract class

- Classes that share implementation even fields and method bodies
- Abstract classes are used whenever there is code duplication
- declared using "abstract" keyword

```
abstract class /* Class Name */ {
    /* Shared code */
}
```

- An abstract class has no use until unless it is extended by some other class
- classes can extend abstract classes with the following syntax:

Example :

```
abstract class ComboRegion implements Region
                                    -> common fields and methods
   Region r1;
   Region r2;
   ComboRegion (Region r1, Region r2) {
      this.r1 = r1;
                                                need other classes
      this.r2 = r2:
class UnionRegion extends ComboRegion
                        UnionRegion (Region 11, Region r2)
  public boolean contains(Point p) {
      return this.rl.contains(p) || this.r2.contains(p);
class IntersectionRegion extends ComboRegion
   IntersectionRegion (Region r1, Region r2)
      super(r1, r2);
  public boolean contains(Point p) {
      return this.rl.contains(p) && this.rl.contains(p);
```

Tester

- import tester.*;
 - tester.jar java archive
 - Libraries that contain classes that we can use in our own code
 - Tester
- Tester class allows us to create methods to unit test our code
 - Unit testing compare actual values versus expected values
 - t.checkExpect(<actual value>, <expected value>);
 - test method name should begin with "test"
 - Goal: get all tests to pass
 - Confidence that your code/solution is correct

Prod(0-16)

t.checkExpect (6, prod(33)

lk

PA4

Collaboration Policy PA4

Different assignments in this course have different collaboration policies. On this assignment, **you cannot share code publicly on Piazza or with any other students in the course.** If you need to share code, ask in a private Piazza post or in 1-on-1 hours. Still *do* ask any public code questions about lecture code, quizzes that are past, or other conceptual questions, just no code from this PA.

- https://github.com/CSE11-SP21-Assignments/cse11-sp21-pa4-starter
- Due next Wednesday at 11:59pm PST
- Lots of stuff going on. Seek help if necessary
- Start early!

Thanks!