

CSE 11

Accelerated Intro to Programming

Lecture 4

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This lecture is being recorded



Announcements

- Quiz 1 due tonight @ 11:59pm
- Quiz 2 released today
 - Due Sunday @ 11:59pm
- PA2 due Monday @ 11:59pm
- PA0.5 and PA1 resubmissions opened on Gradescope
 - Grading in the next few days
 - Due in a week

→ 100% credit
PA2 > 75% credit

More Complicated Questions with Methods

- Write the method to calculate absolute value that takes a number and returns the negation if it's less than 0, or that number otherwise
- Examples:



- `int abs1 = this.absolute(-2);` `//should produce 2`
- `int abs2 = this.absolute(4);` `//should produce 4`

```
[ int absolute(int number) {  
    }  
]
```

- Important comparison we need to do here

- Is the number less than 0?

- number < 0

→ true, false

- Don't want to return true or false, we want to return the right number

- New Java syntax:

- if statement

boolean → true
 → false

```
if ( _____ ) {  
    // only runs → true  
}
```

So far...

- 3 different kinds of data

- int → primitive
- String → classes
- boolean → primitive

- Very simple kinds of data

- Tons of information that can't be represented by only these 3 types of data

- Applications keep track of much more than a single piece of information

→ Chess game

→ • Microsoft Office

→ • Google Documents

}

Compound Data

- Central concepts in this course

- ➔ Methods

- We will keep coming back to this

- ➔ Compound Data

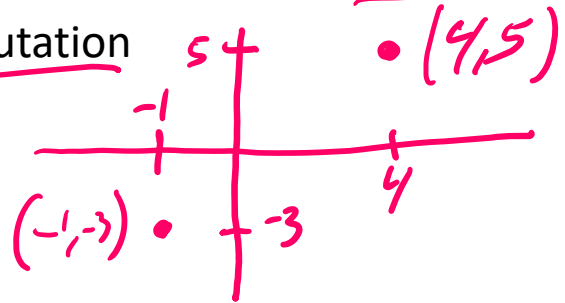
- Need to know how to combine simple pieces of data together into more complicated structures
 - Idea
 - ➔ • Take multiple pieces of information
 - ➔ • Package them together
 - ➔ Using that packaged together information

- Going to learn more about what this thing called class is
 - We've been using this idea of this keyword class
 - Writing example classes with everything inside them
 - More about what's going on when we use a class
 - When we make a class
 - How we use them to package up data
- Examples of packing data together
 - ➔ Drawing / graphing

- Drawing / Graphing - common piece of compound data
 - Tons of different fields use it
 - Art on paper, physics, engineering
 - Points, coordinates, really matter
- Points are not defined by a single number
 - Crucial to understanding points on a coordinate plane, or points anywhere
 - There are 2 numbers, packaged together that mean something
 - This also gives us a visual, graphical representation of the data
 - We can see that there are 2 numbers involved in defining the point in the upper right
- What is it going to look like to specify the shape of a point in Java?
 - Let's construct some points and do some computation


(5,3)

(x, y)



- At the top of the file, above ExamplesLec class - add class Point

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



- What's different about these field definitions than ones we've written before?


- What's different about these field definitions than field definitions we've written before?
 - No equals
- Every time we've written something before, we've had something on the right-hand side
 - A number or a calculation
 - `int examplesOfNum = 4 + 5;`
- We don't have that here. Why?
 - This point class is going to describe all possible points
 - Can't just pick and say:
 - "I'm only going to represent the point where x is 4 and y is 5 with this class"

- Point is going to describe the shape of any points that are made up of 2 integers
 - Without specifying any particular point
- In a different part of the program:
 - We will specify particular points
- These are uninitialized field definitions
 - Field definitions without a value
 - No value given to these
 - These are the most common kinds of field definitions that we write

→ default value → 0

Constructor

- Next thing we need to write something that looks like a method



```
Point (int x, int y) {  
    this.x = x;  
    this.y = y;  
}
```

- What makes this different than a method?

- In many way, this is not exactly like methods we've written before
 - The shape looks kind of like a method
 - Main thing different:
 - The only thing that appears before the parenthesis: the name of the class
 - ➡ That's what makes this really special
- This has a name:
 - Constructor
 - We write constructors by writing the name of the class before the open parenthesis
 - Instead of writing some return type and some name
 - Special kinds of methods:
 - Used for creating new Points in this case
 - We use the constructor so we can create many different points using the same class

- For now, ignore the body of the constructor....

→ Treat this as cookie cutter code

- Always going to do the same pattern when we make a class

→ Name of the class

→ • List of parameters that exactly match the fields

→ In the body, one line per parameter

- Says this.<name> = <name>;

- Future weeks we will get into more detail how constructors work

- Too many details to cover right now...

- For now, just use this pattern

→ this. is required here

Creating Points

- Let's use the Point class to create several points
 - New syntax coming...
- `Point fourFivePoint = new Point(4, 5);`
- `Point negOneThreePoint = new Point(-1, -3);`
- What's different here?

- This is a way we can write a program that represents the two points that were drawn earlier
 - This gives us the ability to represent these as values inside Java
- Let's run it...
 - What is this going to print?

- It's useful to think about a picture representation of these Point values
 - Not only do we have the graph
 - But it's possible to draw these Points we created as pictures

Objects

- Formal definition in Java:
 - Things that get created with new are called objects
 - Each time we use the new keyword with the name of the class and values for each of the fields
 - We say we created a new object
- Something interesting happened
 - Wrote a program that used new
- What did it print out?

- Print out the same kind of things as the example classes we've used all along
 - Says new
 - The name of that class
 - Inside it lists the fields and their values
- The same process is happening for the Points we created with new as the ExamplesLec class
 - This tells us something about what's going on behind the scenes
 - Whenever we use run, something is happening
 - It's printing out a whole bunch of stuff

- Now we see exactly what is happening behind the scenes

- When we do run

- It's using new to create a single ExamplesLec object
 - Just makes one of them
- Then it print it out

- It's as if it said:

→ • **new** ExamplesLec ()

- And then printed out all the fields inside ExamplesLec

- There really is an ExamplesLec object that got created

- Just like the two Point objects that were created

- So what is that going to look like in terms of this picture?
 - What should we draw to capture the idea that there is an ExamplesLec object that got created?

Box idea
Reference idea

- Something we could do to see the difference
 - Make another field:
 - Not going to create a Point here
 - • Point fourFivePointAgain = this.fourFivePoint;
 - Use one that already exists
 - What is going to print out now?
 - What is the contents of ExamplesLec going to be now?
 - What are possible things this could look like next?

- Objects are created
 - Whenever we have a field that is referring to an object
 - It just stores a reference to the object
 - The object is created and just sits there
 - And many fields can reference the same object

Class Methods

- Previously we talked about methods
 - How to write them
 - How to call them
- How do we write methods that work with this compound data?
 - Like Points
- We should be able to write methods that do things with points

- Let's look at a simple method first
 - quadrant
 - takes no parameters
 - returns a string of which quadrant the points is in
 - What is the method header going to look like for this?
- Examples:
 - Make sure we understand what it should return for a few different cases
 - String quadA =
 - What should we write to call quadrant()?
 - What did we write before?
 - this.quadrant();
 - Does this still work?

- There is a rule based on how we call methods based on the classes of the objects that we are using
 - We have to use an object of the class that contains the method we want to call in order to call it
- To call `quadrant()`
 - We can't use this
 - this is referring to the ExamplesLec object
 - We have to use one of the Points
- The thing before the dot in the method call
 - Has to be a reference to an object of the class that contains the method

- Since `quadrant()` is defined inside the Point class
 - The object here has to be a reference to an object of the Point class
 - `String quadA = this.fourFivePoint.quadrant();`
 - This is what we need to use to call the `quadrant` method on the fourFivePoint object
- • “We call the method on a reference to an object”
- • `this.fourFivePoints` - the reference to the object we are using
 - • `quadrant()` - the method we are calling

- `String quadA = this.fourFivePoint.quadrant();`
 - What should this produce?
- Another example:
 - `String quadB = this.negOneThreePoint.quadrant();`
 - What does this produce?

- The same method, quadrant(), is called
 - But it changes its answer depending on which reference to an object we use to call it
- That means that whatever we write in the body of quadrant
 - Better depend on the values of the reference we used to call this method
 - Better depend on those values because we need to get different answers for these 2 lines
- The way this will work in the body of quadrant
 - We are going to use the keyword **this** again
 - The way we have used the keyword this before
- Introduce a new rule for this

- if (this.x > 0 && this.y > 0) { ... }
 - When we say this.x, the value that we get when we look up this.x
 - Is the value of x on the object we used to call the method
 - In the first case:
 - We used the object that has this.fourFivePoint to call the method
 - In the second case:
 - We used the object this.negOneThreePoint to call the method
 - In the first case, this.x will be 4
 - In the second case, this.x will be -1
 - In the first case, this.y will be 5
 - In the second case, this.y will be -3
- The reference we get for this inside a method is always related to the reference that appeared before the method call

<object>.quadrant() → <reference>.quadrant()

- `if (this.x > 0 && this.y > 0) { ... }`
 - How do we finish this?

Weekly Pay Problem

- `weeklyPay`: takes a number of hours worked and an hourly rate, and returns the pay with overtime (over 40 hours) counting as double the rate
- Examples: