

# **Data Abstraction and APIs**

Frank Walsh

# Today's Lecture

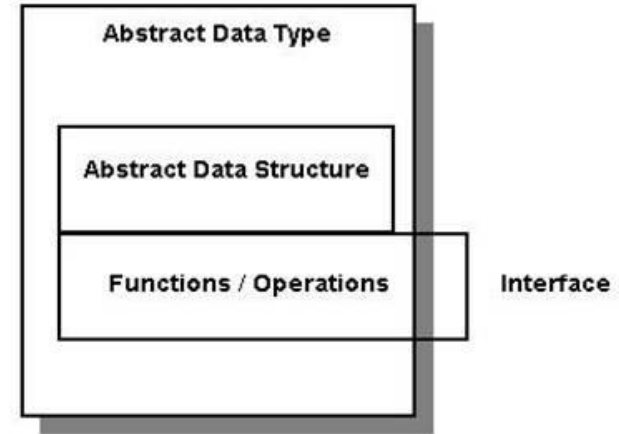
- Abstract Data Types
- Application Program Interface(API)
- Implementing an API
- Consuming an API (writing an API client)
- Useful APIs for this module

# Data Abstraction

- A data type is a set of values and a set of operations on those values
  - primitives(e.g. int)
    - value ( $2^{31}$  and  $2^{31}-1$ )
    - operations (+,-,\*...)
  - reference types(e.g. Name Java class)
    - values (firstName, lastName ...)
    - operations (getFirstName(), toString() )
- Lots of predefined data types and **you can build your own...**

# Abstract Data Type (ADT)

- Implementation hidden from client.
- Hide data from client and focus on operations.
- This is Good for algorithms
  - we can substitute one algorithm for another to improve performance.
  - no need to change any client



# Application Program Interface(API)

- Specifies behaviour of Abstract Data Type
- API provides a list of Constructors and Instance Methods
- Often including short description of methods

```
public class Counter
```

Counter(String id)	<i>create a counter named id</i>
void increment()	<i>increment the counter by one</i>
int tally()	<i>number of increments since creation</i>
String toString()	<i>string representation</i>

```
public class String
```

String()	<i>create an empty string</i>
int length()	<i>length of the string</i>
int charAt(int i)	<i>i<sup>th</sup> character</i>
int indexOf(String p)	<i>first occurrence of p (-1 if none)</i>
int indexOf(String p, int i)	<i>first occurrence of p after i (-1 if none)</i>
String concat(String t)	<i>this string with t appended</i>
String substring(int i, int j)	<i>substring of this string (i<sup>th</sup> to j-1<sup>st</sup> chars)</i>
String[] split(String delim)	<i>strings between occurrences of delim</i>
int compareTo(String t)	<i>string comparison</i>
boolean equals(String t)	<i>is this string's value the same as t's?</i>
int hashCode()	<i>hash code</i>

Java String API (partial list of methods)

# Implementing an ADT

- Use a Java Class
- See implementation of counter API here:  
<http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/12oop/Counter.java.html>

# Client Code

- Declare variable of the type
- Use to refer to object

```
Counter c1 = new Counter("ones");  
c1.increment();  
Counter c2 = c1;  
c2.increment();  
StdOut.println(c1);
```

# Useful ADT Libraries

- Stdlib\_package.jar
  - <http://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/stdlib/stdlib-package.jar>
- Other useful APIs
  - <http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/10fundamentals/>



# Other APIs

- Java has thousands of ADTs
  - Standard system ADTs in `java.lang.*`
  - Collection ADTs to facilitate manipulation collections of data of the same( e.g. `ArrayList`, `Stack....`)