OOP with Java

Yuanbin Wu cs@ecnu

OOP with Java

- 通知
 - Project 3: 3 月 29 日晚 9 点
 - 4月1日上课

- 复习
 - Java 包
 - 创建包: package 语句,包结构与目录结构一致
 - 使用包: import

restaurant/ - people/ - Cook

- Cook.class
- Waiter.class
- tools/
 - Fork.class
 - Table.class

import restaurant.people.Cook; import restaurant.tools.Fork; import restaurant.tools.*; import restaurant.*;

- 访问控制
 - package access (default package)
 - public, private, protected
- 封装
 - 将易变的与稳定的部分区分开
 - 在满足需求的情况下,接口尽量简单

OOP with Java

- 类的复用
- 组合
- 继承
- 组合与继承

- 类的复用 (reusing classes)
 - 如何通过已有类来定义新的类
 - copy and paste?

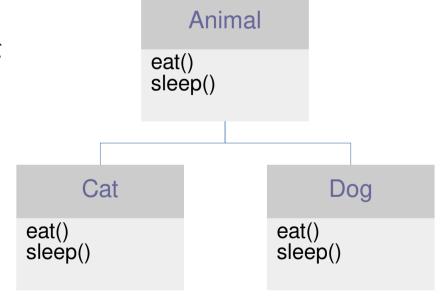
- 情况 1
 - class B 中包含 class A 类型的数据成员
 - 例如:
 - 引擎类: class Engine
 - 轮胎类: class Wheel
 - 离合器类: class Clutch
 - 汽车类?
 - "has-a" 关系

Car

Engine engine; Wheel wheels[4]; Clutch clutch;

组合 (composition)

- 情况 2
 - class B 带有 class A 所有的数据和方法成员,同时 在此基础上增加一些新的成员/修改原有的成员
 - 例如:
 - 跑车类具有汽车类的所有方法
 - "is-a" 关系
 - A cat is an animal
 - · A dog is an animal



继承 (Inheritance)

- 重复使用已有类的两种方式
 - 组合 (composition)
 - 继承 (inheritance)

组合

• 将已有的类作为新类的数据成员

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MyCompType {
    private MyType m = new MyType();
    private String s;
    public MyCompType(){
        s = new String("Hello");
    }
}
```

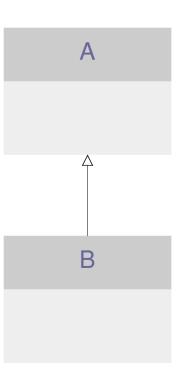
组合

- 初始化(复习)
 - 默认初始化 (null)
 - 定义时初始化
 - 构造函数初始化
 - 用时初始化
 - 当需要使用该成员时再初始化

- 新类包含已有类的方法和数据,并可修改/增添
- 语法: extends
 - A 称为父类 (super class) 或基类 (base class)
 - B 称为子类 (sub-class)

```
class A{
...
}

public class B extends A {
...
}
```



• 例子

```
class MyType {
  public int i;
  public double d;
  public char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }
}
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
  }
}
```

1. 子类有父类的所有方法和数据.

• 例子

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

2. 子类可以定义新的方法和数据.

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
   String s = new String("Hello");
   public double add(double d){
      return this.d + d;
   }
   public double add(String s){
      return this.s + s;
   }
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
      MySubType ms = new MySubType();
      System.out.println(ms.get());
      System.out.println(ms.add(1.0));
      System.out.println(ms.add("World"));
   }
}
```

• 例子

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
   public void set(double x){ i = (int)x; }
   public double get() { return i; }
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MySubType ms = new MySubType();
        ms.set(1.0);
        System.out.println(ms.get());
        System.out.println(ms.i);
        System.out.println(ms.d);
    }
}
```

3. 子类可以更新父类的方法,称为重写(overriding)

- 继承的基本功能
 - 子类有父类的所有方法和数据
 - 子类可以定义新的方法和数据
 - 子类可以重写 (override) 父类的方法

- 当定义一个子类时发生了什么?
 - 可能性 1: copy&paste 父类的接口和数据,创建一个新的类

```
class MyType {
  public int i;
  public double d;
  public char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }
}
COPY
public class MySubType {
  public int i;
  public double d;
  public char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }

public string s;
  public childMethods() {...}
```

- 当定义一个子类时发生了什么?
 - 可能性 2: 创建一个新的类,包含一个父类的对象作为数据成员(组合!)

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```



```
public class MySubType {
    public MyType m;

public string s;
    public childMethods() {...}
}
```

- super 关键字
 - 子类的对象包含一个隐藏的父类对象
 - 在子类中, super 用来指代父类对象的引用
 - this 关键字
- 作用
 - 当方法被重写时,可以通过 super 调用父类的方法

- 构造函数
 - 在子类构造函数调用前,首先调用父类构造函数

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
   public MyType(){
       System.out.println("In base class");
   }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
   public MySubType (){
      System.out.println("In sub class");
   }
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
      MySubType ms = new MySubType();
   }
}
```

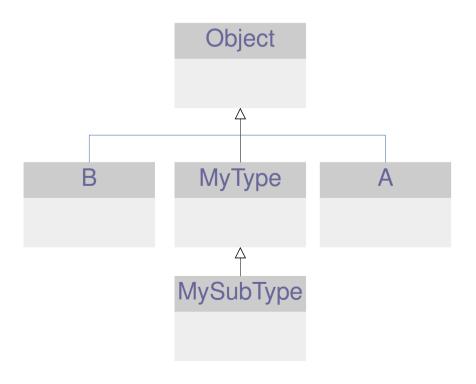
```
class MySubSubType extends MySubType{
   public MySubSubType (){
      System.out.println("In sub sub class");
   }
}
```

- 构造函数
 - 调用父类带参数的构造函数
 - 必须出现在子类构造函数的首行

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
   public MyType(){
       System.out.println("In base class");
   }
   public MyType(double d){
       this.d = d;
   }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
   public MySubType (){
        super(1.0);
        System.out.println("In sub class");
   }
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MySubType ms = new MySubType();
   }
}
```

- Object class
 - 每个类都是 Object class 的子类
 - Single root class hierarchy tree
 - toString(), equals(),..
 - Let's try



- 重写 (override)
 - 子类重新实现父类的方法(同一个函数)
- 重载 (overload)
 - 相同函数名,不同参数列表

• 例子

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public void set(int y) {i = y;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public void set(double x){ i = (int)x; }
  public void set(char z) {c = z; }
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
     System.out.println(ms.d);
  }
}
```

• 例子

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   private void set(double x) { d = x;}
   private void set(int y) {i = y;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public void set(double x){ i = (int)x; }
  public void set(char z) {c = z; }
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
     System.out.println(ms.d);
  }
}
```

```
class MyType {
   public int i;
   public double d;
   public char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
}
```

```
public class MyCompType {
    private MyType m = new MyType();
    private String s;
    public MyCompType(){
        s = new String("Hello");
    }
}
```

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MySubType ms = new MySubType();
     ms.set(1.0);
     System.out.println(ms.get());
     System.out.println(ms.i);
  }
}
```

• 同时使用组合与继承

```
public class MySubType extends MyType{
    String s = new String("Hello");
    public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MySubType ms = new MySubType();
        ms.set(1.0);
        System.out.println(ms.get());
        System.out.println(ms.i);
    }
}
```

- 比较
 - B, C 对象都包含一个 A 的对象
 - 访问方式不同
 - b.a.get(); b.a.set(1);
 - c.get(); c.set(1);
 - 设计角度: 类间关系不同
 - has-a 关系
 - is-a 关系

```
class A{
 public get(){}
 public set(int i){}
class B{
 public A a = new A();
class C extends A {
```

· 没有 is-a 关系,但需能调用另一类的所有方法

```
class SpaceShipControls{
  void up(int v) {}
  void down(int v) {}
  void left(int v) {}
  void right(int v) {}
  void forward(int v) {}
  void backward(int v) {}
}
```

```
class SpaceShip extends SpaceShipControls{
...
Static public void main(String []args){
    SpaceShip s = new SpaceShip();
    s.up(); s.forward();
}
```

```
代理 (Delegation)
介于组合与继承之间
```

```
class SpaceShip {
   Private SpaceShipControls s;
   public void up() {s.up();}
   public void down() {s.down();}
   public void left() {s.left();}
   public void up() {s.right();}
   public void forward() {s.forward();}
   public void backward() {s.backward();}
}
```

总结

- 组合
 - 类B包含类A作为数据成员
 - has-a
- 继承
 - 类B具有类A的所有数据与方法,并能增添修改
 - Is-a
 - 方法重写 (override)