### OOP with Java

Yuanbin Wu cs@ecnu

#### OOP with Java

- 通知
  - Project 6:5 月 24 日晚 9 点

- 复习
  - 内部类
    - 定义在一个类的内部

```
class Outer{
    ...
    class Inner{
    ...
  }
...
}
```

```
public class Parcel{
  class Contents{
     private int i = 11;
     public int value() {return i;}
  class Destination{
     private String label;
     Destination(String r) {label = r;}
     String readLabel() { return label;}
  public Destination to(String s){
     return new Destination(s);
  public Contents contents(){
     return new Contents();
  public void ship(String dest){
     Contents c = new Contents();
     Destination d = new Destination(dest);
     System.out.println(d.readLabel());
  public static void main(String []args){
     Parcel p = new Parcel();
     Parcel.Destination d = p.to("Tasmania");
     Parcel.Contents c = p.contents();
```

- 复习
  - 内部类
    - 每个内部类对象包含的有一个外部类对象的引用
      - OuterClassName.this
    - 创建内部类
      - 在外部类的方法中:直接创建
      - 在其他地方: OuterClassObject.new

```
public class Parcel{
  class Contents{
     private int i = 11;
     public int value() {return i;}
  class Destination{
     private String label;
     Destination(String r) {label = r;}
     String readLabel() { return label;}
  public Destination to(String s){
     return new Destination(s);
  public Contents contents(){
     return new Contents();
  public static void main(String []args){
     Parcel p = new Parcel();
     Parcel.Destination d = p.new Destination("T");
     Parcel.Contents c = p.new Contents();
```

#### 复习

- 匿名内部类
  - 没有名字的内部类
  - 必须继承某个类,或实现某个接口

```
public class Parcel{
                                                  public class Parcel{
                                                     class PContents implements Contents{
  public Contents contents(){
                                                       private int i = 11;
     return new Contents() {
                                                       public int value() {return i;}
       // anonymous inner class definition
        private int i = 11;
        public int value() {return i;}
                                                    public Contents contents(){
                                                       return new PContents();
  public static void main(String []args){
                                                    public static void main(String []args){
     Parcel p = new Parcel();
                                                       Parcel p = new Parcel();
     Contents c = p.contents();
                                                       Contents c = p.contents();
```

#### OOP with Java

- 容器简介
- Collection
  - List, Set, Queue
- Map
- Collection and Iterator

• 如何将对象组织起来?

```
int a = 0;
int b = 0;
int z = 0;
MyType m_a = new MyType();
MyType m_b = new MyType();
MyType m_c = new MyType();
```

数组

```
int [] a = new int[3]{1,2,3};

MyType [] b = new MyType[3];

MyType [] c = new MyType[3] {
    new MyType(),
    new MyType(),
    new MyType(),
    new MyType() };
```

长度不可变

- 1. 无法添加和删除数组元素
- 2. 数组元素之间的关系?(Set)

- 容器
  - 提供更灵活的组织对象的方式
    - 动态添加,删除
  - 例如
    - List, Set, Queue
    - Map
  - 位于包 java.util 中

Item1

Item2

**ItemN** 

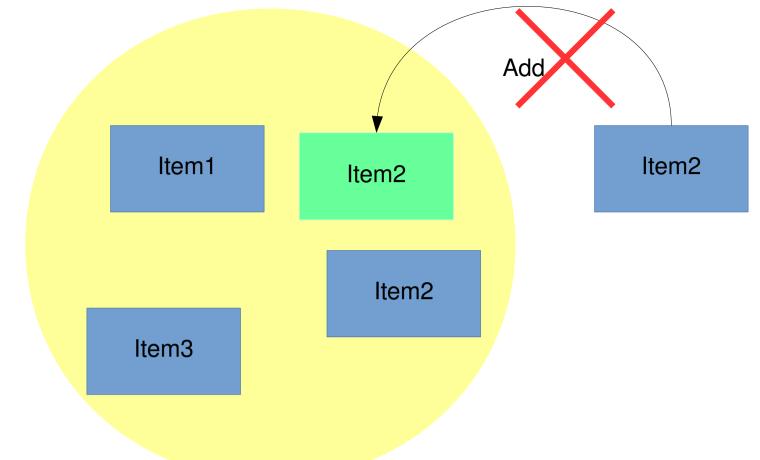
List: 一列对象(数组,链表)

```
import java.util.*;

ArrayList a = new ArrayList();
LinkedList b = new LinkedList();

//Implement List interface
List c = a;
List d = b;

List 接口
```



Set: 集合(没有重复元素)

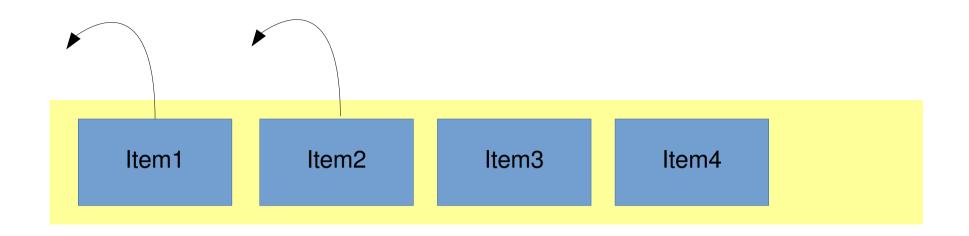
```
import java.util.*;

HashSet a = new HashSet();

TreeSet b = new TreeSet();

//implement Set interface
Set c = a;
Set d = b;

Set 数□
```



Queue: 队列

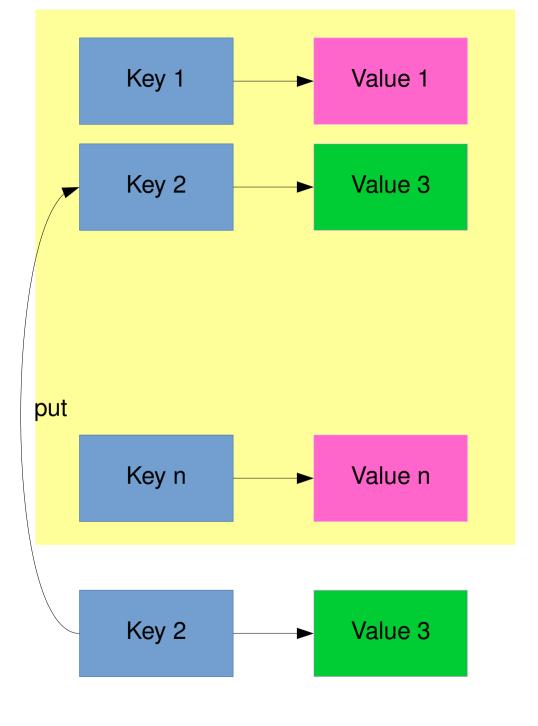
- enqueue (进队)
- dequeue ( 出队 )
- 先进先出
- 应用:任务调度

```
import java.util.*;

LinkedList a = new LinkedList();
PriorityQueue b = new PriorityQueue();

//Implement Queue interface
Queue c = a;
Queue d = b;

Queue 接口
```



#### Map:

- Key-value 对
- Key 不重复
- value 可以重复
- 应用: 单词出现次数

```
import java.util.*;

//Implement Map interface
HashMap a = new HashMap();

Map 接口
```

- 泛型 (generic) 与类型安全的容器
  - 容器可以存放的类型为 Object
  - 任何类型的对象都能放入容器
  - 容器的类型只能在运行时确定

```
class Apple {
    private static long counter;
    private final long id = counter++;
    public long id() { return id; }
}
class Orange { }
```

```
public class ApplesAndOrangesWithoutGenerics {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList apples = new ArrayList();
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        apples.add(new Apple());

// Not prevented from adding an Orange to apples:
    apples.add(new Orange());
    for(int i = 0; i < apples.size(); i++)
        ((Apple)apples.get(i)).id();
        // Orange is detected only at run time
    }
}</pre>
```

- 类型安全的容器
  - 定义容器为只能存放某种类型的对象
  - 编译时确定类型
- 泛型编程 (generic)

```
class Apple {
    private static long counter;
    private final long id = counter++;
    public long id() { return id; }
}
class Orange { }
```

```
public class ApplesAndOrangesWithGenerics {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  ArrayList<Apple> apples = new ArrayList<Apple>();
  for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
     apples.add(new Apple());
  // Compile error!
  // apples add(new Orange());
  for(int i = 0; i < apples.size(); i++)
     apples.get(i).id();
  for(Apple c: apples)
     System.out.println(c.id());
```

- 类型安全的容器
  - Upcasting 适用

```
class GrannySmith extends Apple {} class Gala extends Apple {} class Fuji extends Apple {} class Braeburn extends Apple {}
```

```
public class GenericsAndUpcasting {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Apple> apples = new ArrayList<Apple>();

        apples.add(new GrannySmith());
        apples.add(new Gala());
        apples.add(new Fuji());
        apples.add(new Braeburn());
        for(Apple c : apples)
            System.out.println(c);
        }
}
```

- 类型安全的容器
  - 不能指定基本类型
  - 使用基本类型的 wrapper
  - Autoboxing and unboxing

```
import java.util.*;

// compile error
// ArrayList<int> a = new ArrayList<int>();
ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>();
For (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
    a.add(i); //autoboxing</pre>
```

- 容器接口
  - Collection接口:用于存放一组对象
    - List 接口:需按照插入顺序排列
    - Set 接口:不能有重复的元素
    - Queue 接口:按照"队列"规则输出元素
  - Map接口
    - 一组 key-value
    - 按照 key 查找对应的 value
    - 也称为 dictionary, associative array

```
import java.util.*;

//List is an interface
List<Apple> a = new ArrayList<Apple>();
List<Apple> b = new LinkedList<Apple>();

//Collection is an interface
Collection<Apple> c = new ArrayList<Apple>();
```

- 输出容器
  - 容器重写了 toString() 方法,可以帮助可视化容器的 内容

```
import java.util.*;

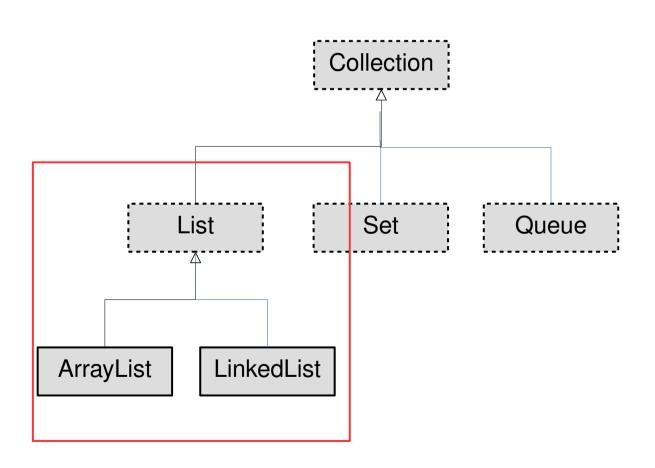
ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
a.add("rat");
a.add("cat");
a.add("dog");
a.add("dog");
System.out.println(a);
```

```
cat, dog, rat] // HashSet
                                               cat, dog, rat] // TreeSet
public class PrintContainers{
                                               [rat, cat, dog] // LinkedHashSet
  static Collection fill(Collection<String> c){
                                                {cat=Fuzzy, dog=Spot, rat=Fuzzy} //HashMap
     c.add("rat");
                                               {cat=Fuzzy, dog=Spot, rat=Fuzzy} //TreeMap
     c.add("cat");
                                               {rat=Fuzzy, cat=Fuzzy, dog=Spot}
     c.add("dog");
                                               //LinkedHashMap
     c.add("dog");
                                                         List:
  static Map fill(Map<String, String> m){
                                                          - ArrayList 实现为数组
     m.put("rat", "Fuzzy");
                                                          - LinkedList 实现为链表
     m.put("cat", "Rags");
     m.put("dog", "Bosco");
                                                         Set/Map
     m.put("dog", "Spot");
                                                          - Hash: 实现为 hash 表, 查询较块
                                                          - Tree: 实现为查询树, 按顺序排列
  public static void main(String [] args){
                                                          - LinkedHash: 按照插入顺序排列
     System.out.println(fill(new ArrayList<String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new LinkedList<String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new HashSet<String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new TreeSet<String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new LinkedHashSet<String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new HashMap<String, String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new TreeMap<String, String>()));
     System.out.println(fill(new LinkedHashMap<String, String>()));
```

[rat, cat, dog, dog] //ArrayList [rat, cat, dog, dog] //LinkedList

- 总结
  - 容器类型
    - Collection: List, Set, Queue
    - Map
  - 类型安全的容器
    - ArrayList<T> a = new ArrayList<T>();
  - Upcasting and Autoboxing

- 两种类型的 List
  - ArrayList
    - "可扩展数组"
    - 适用于随机访问,插入删除较慢
  - LinkedList
    - 双向链表
    - 适用于顺序访问,插入删除较快
    - 实现了 Queue 接口



- List 接口
  - add(): 添加元素
  - remove(): 删除元素
  - get(): 返回第i个位置的元素
  - size(): 返回元素数量

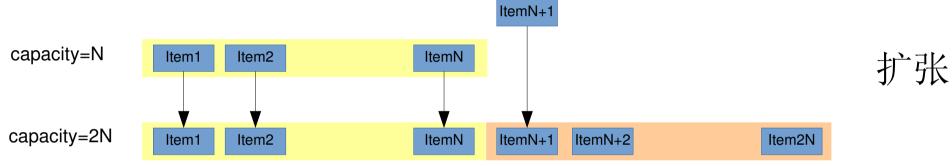
<del>-</del> ...

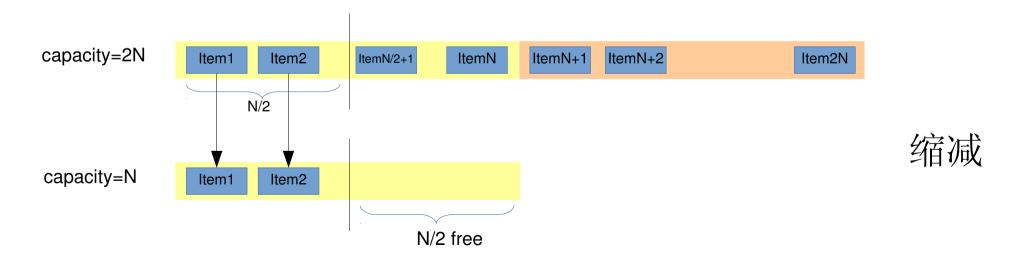
#### ArrayList

- 对象存储在数组中(可变长数组)

- 优点:随机访问快

- 缺点:添加/删除慢,空间浪费



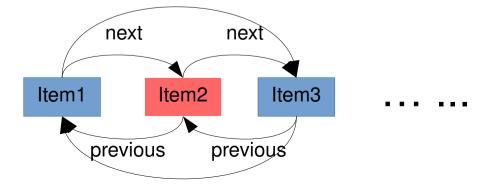


每次扩张或缩减数组长度时,保证新的数组有一半的可用空间

#### LinkedList

- 双向链表

- 优点:添加/删除较快,无空间浪费 next next - 缺点: 随机访问慢 Item1 Item2 Item3 **ItemN** previous previous next Item next next next Item2 Item1 Item3 插入 previous/ previous previous previous



删除

- 构造函数
  - ArrayList

```
ArrayList<E>();
ArrayList<E>(int initialCapacity);
ArrayList<E>(Collection<E> c);
```

LinkedList

```
LinkedList<E>();
LinkedList<E>(Collection<E> c);
```

#### ArrayList

```
import java.util.*;
ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
// 插入 add(Object o)
a.add("rat"); a.add("cat"); a.add("dog"); a.add("dog");
// 查询 contains (Object o)
System.out.println(a.contains("cat"));
// 删除 remove(Object o) ( 若不在 List 中,返回 false, 否则返回 true)
a.remove("dog"); a.remove("dag");
// 访问第 i 个元素 : get(int)
a.get(0);
// 对象的数量: size()
a.size();
// 序号 indexOf
a.indexOf("cat");
```

```
import java.util.*;
ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
// 插入 add(Object o)
a.add("rat"); a.add("cat"); a.add("dog"); a.add("dog");
// 子表 subList(int fromIndex, int toIndex)
List<String> sub = a.subList(2, 3);
// 是否为空 isEmpty()
System.out.println(a.isEmpty());
// 返回迭代器 iterator()
Iterator it = a.iterator();
// 返回 List 迭代器 listIterator()
ListIterator lit = a.listIterator();
// 转为数组
String [] aarray = a.toArray();
```

- Iterator (迭代器)
  - 通常需要访问/遍历 Collection 中的元素

```
ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
.....
a.get(i);
LinkedList<String> b = new LinkedList<String>();
.....
b.get(i);
Static void visit(List<String> ls) {
    ls.get(i);
....
}
```

- 缺点
  - 依赖于 Collection 接口
  - 其他没有实现 Collection 接口的 类无法使用函数 visit
- 解决方法 iterator, 包含方法
  - next()
  - hasÑext()
  - remove()
- Collection 接口
  - iterator()
  - 返回该 List 的迭代器

iterator()

```
Import java.util.*
public class SimpleIteration {
  ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
  a.add("rat");a.add("cat");a.add("dog");a.add("dog");
  Iterator<String> it = a.iterator();
  while(it.hasNext()){
     String s = it.next();
     System.out.println(s);
  // identical to
  for(String i: a)
     System.out.println(i);
```

#### iterator

```
Import java.util.*
public class Iteration {
  public static void display(Iterator<String> it)
  while(it.hasNext()){
     String s = it.next();
     System.out.println(s);
  public static void main(String[]args){
     ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<String>();
     a.add("rat");a.add("cat");a.add("dog");a.add("dog");
     LinkedList<String> b = new LinkedList<String>(a);
     HashSet<String> c = new HashSet<String>(a);
     TreeSet<String> d = new TreeSet<String>(a);
     display(a.iterator());
     display(b.iterator());
     display(c.iterator());
     display(d.iterator());
```

- ListIterator
  - List 接口提供
  - 扩展了 Iterator
  - 双向遍历
    - hasNext(), hasPrevious()
    - next(), previous()

- LinkedList
  - 实现 List 接口
  - 实现 Queue 接口
    - add(), remove(), element()
    - offer(), poll(), peek()
  - 提供更多的方法

#### • LinkedList 方法

```
import java.util.*;
LinkedList<String> a = new LinkedList<String>();
a.add("rat"); a.add("cat"); a.add("dog"); a.add("dog");
// 返回链表首元素 getFirst(), element(), 若链表为空则抛出异常
a.getFirst(); a.element();
// 返回链表首元素 peek(), 若链表为空则返回 null
a.peek();
// 删除并返回链表首元素 removeFirst(), remove(), 若链表为空则抛出异常
String s = a.remove();
// 删除并返回链表首元素 poll, 若链表为空则返回 null
String s = a.poll();
```

• LinkedList 方法

```
import java.util.*;

LinkedList<String> a = new LinkedList<String>();
a.add("rat"); a.add("dog"); a.add("dog");

// 在链表头添加对象 addFirst()
a.addFirst("tiger");

// 在链表尾添加对象 add(), addLast(), offer()
a.add("cow"); a.addLast("cow");
```

- LinkedList 应用: Stack
  - 后进先出 (Last In First Out, LIFO)
  - push: 将一个对象入栈
  - pop: 从栈中取出一个元素:按照 LIFO 原则

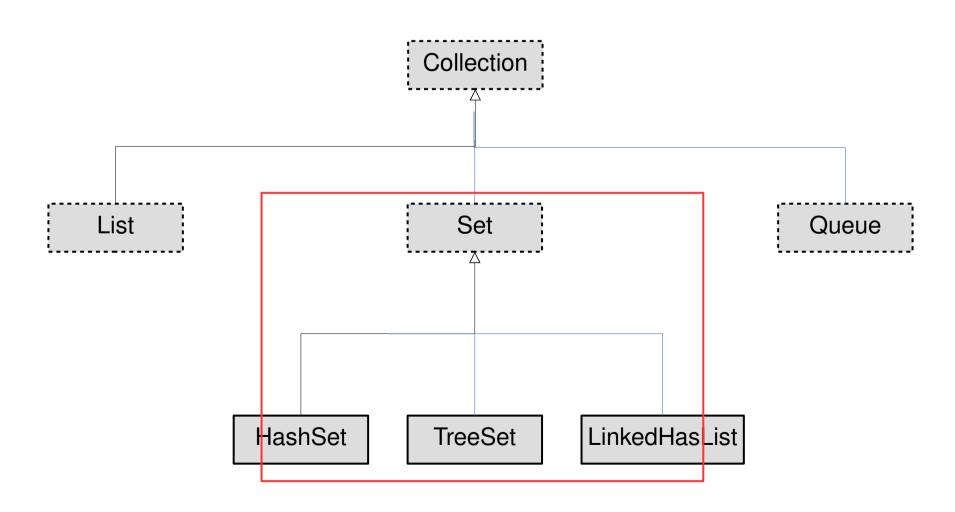
# Item5 Item4 Item2 Item1

```
LinkedList<Item> s = new LinkedList<Item>();
    s.push(item1);
    s.push(item2);
    s.push(item3);
    s.pop();
    s.push(item4);
    s.push(item5);
    s.pop();
    s.pop();
    s.pop();
```

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
public class Stack<T> {
   private LinkedList<T> storage = new LinkedList<T>();
   public void push(T v) { storage.addFirst(v); }
  public T peek() { return storage.getFirst(); }
  public T pop() { return storage.removeFirst(); }
   public boolean empty() { return storage.isEmpty(); }
   public String toString() { return storage.toString(); }
public class StackTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  Stack<String> stack = new Stack<String>();
  for(String s: "My dog has fleas".split(" "))
     stack.push(s);
  while(!stack.empty())
     System.out.print(stack.pop() + " ");
```

- Stack 的应用
  - 上下文无关文法

- 总结
  - List 接口
    - add(), remove(), get(), size(), indexOf()
  - ArrayList
    - 可变长度数组
  - LinkedList
    - 链表
    - 实现 Queue 接口
  - 迭代器 Iterator



- Set 接口
  - 容器中不能出现重复的元素
  - 没有对 Collection 接口扩展
  - 三种主要实现
    - HashSet
    - TreeSet
    - LinkedHashSet

- Set 接口
  - add(Object o), addAll(Collection<E> c)
  - remove(Object o), removeAll(Collection<E> c)
  - contains(Object o)
  - iterator()
  - size()
  - toArray()
  - **–** ...

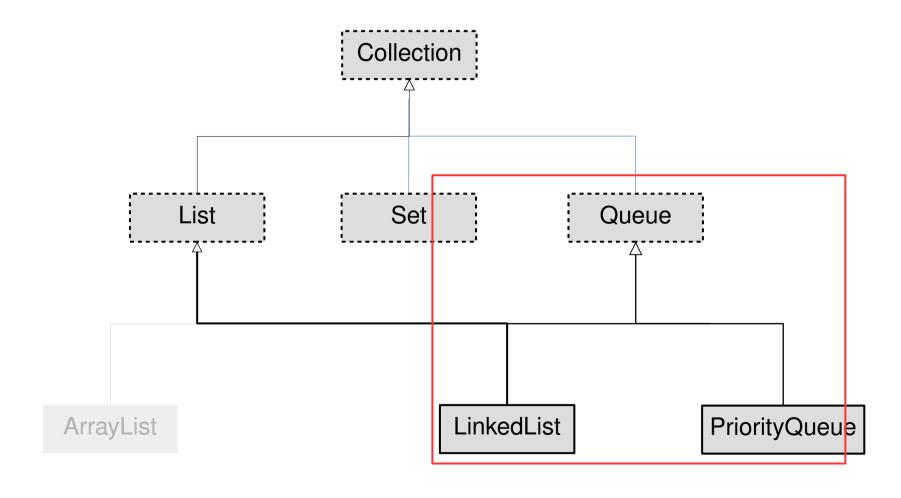
#### HashSet

- 特点: 快速 (插入,删除,查找), 无序

```
import java.util.*

public class SetOfInteger {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Random rand = new Random(47);
        Set<Integer> intset = new HashSet<Integer>();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10000; i++)
            intset.add(rand.nextInt(30));
        System.out.println(intset);
}</pre>
```

- TreeSet
  - 特点: 速度较慢(插入,删除,查找),有序
- LinkedHashSet
  - 特点: 速度快, 按插入顺序排列



- Queue 接口
  - 队列规则: 先进先出 (First in, First out)
  - 接口
    - offer(Object o), add(Object o): 将对象加入队列尾部
    - poll(), remove(): 弹出位于队首的对象
    - peek(), element(): 返回位于队首的对象,并不删除
  - LinkedList
  - PriorityQueue

```
import java.util.*
public class QueueTest {
  public static void printQ(Queue queue) {
     while(queue peek() != null)
       System.out.print(queue.remove() + " ");
     System.out.println();
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Queue<Integer> queue = new LinkedList<Integer>();
     Random rand = new Random(47);
     for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
       queue.offer(rand.nextInt(i + 10));
     printQ(queue);
     Queue<Character> qc = new LinkedList<Character>();
     for(char c : "Brontosaurus".toCharArray())
       qc.offer(c);
     printQ(qc);
```

#### PriorityQueue

- 优先级队列
  - 每次出队时,选择优先级最高的对象
  - 队列中的对象可以比较优先级
  - 普通队列也可看成优先级队列:优先级为加入队列的时间

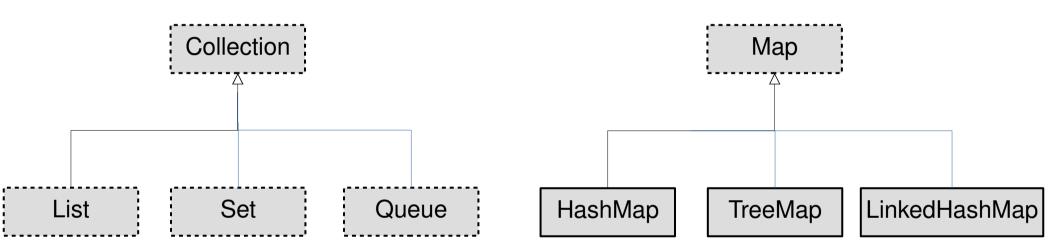
```
import java.util.*;
public class PriorityQueueTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     PriorityQueue<Integer> qi = new PriorityQueue<Integer>();
     int [] iarray = \{25, 22, 20, 18, 14, 9, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 9, 14, 18, 21, 23, 25\};
     for (int i: iarray)
       qi.offer(i);
     printQ(qi);
     PriorityQueue<Character> qc = new PriorityQueue<Character>();
     for(char c : "Brontosaurus".toCharArray())
       qc.offer(c);
     printQ(qc);
```

- 自定义优先级
  - 构造函数

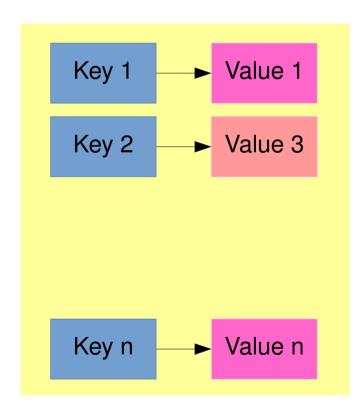
PriorityQueue<E>(int initialCapacity, Comparator<E> comparator)

- Comparator 接口
  - 定义两个元素的优先级关系
  - 包含方法 compare(E e1, E e2)
    - Compare 返回负数当 e1 优先级低于 e2
    - Compare 返回正数当 e1 优先级高于 e2
    - Compare 返回 0 当 e1 优先级等于 e2

```
public class PriorityQueueTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     PriorityQueue<Character> qc = new PriorityQueue<Character>();
     for(char c : "Brontosaurus".toCharArray())
       qc offer(c);
     printQ(qc);
     PriorityQueue<Character> rqc = new PriorityQueue<Character>(10,
          new Comparator<Character>(){
            public int compare(Character c1, Character c2){
              if (c1 > c2)
                 return -1;
              else if (c1 < c2)
                 return 1;
              else
                 return 0;
     for(char c : "Brontosaurus".toCharArray())
       rqc offer(c);
    printQ(rqc);
```



- Map
  - Key-value pair



- Map 接口
  - 存入键值对: put(K key, V value)
  - 返回键对应的值: get(K key)
  - 是否包含键 key: containsKey(Object key)
  - 是否包含值 value: contains Value(Object value)
  - 返回键组成的 Set: keySet()
  - 返回值组成的 Collection: values()

```
import java.util.*
public class MapTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     HashMap<String, String>m = new HashMap<String, String>()
     m.put("rat", "Fuzzy");
     m.put("cat", "Rags");
     m.put("dog", "Bosco");
     m.put("dog", "Spot");
     System.out.println(m.get("dog"));
     System.out.println(m.containKey("dog"));
     System.out.println(m.containValue("dog"));
     System.out.println(m.keySet());
     System.out.println(m.values());
```

```
import java.util.*
public class MapTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     HashMap<String, ArrayList<Integer>>m = new HashMap<>()
     m.put("rat", new ArrayList<Integer>(Array.asList(1,2,3)));
     m.put("cat", new ArrayList<Integer>(Array.asList(4,5,6)));
     m.put("dog", new ArrayList<Integer>(Array.asList(7,8,9));
     m.put("dog", new ArrayList<Integer>(Array.asList(10,11,12)));
     System.out.println(m.get("dog"));
     System.out.println(m.containKey("dog"));
     System.out.println(m.keySet());
     System.out.println(m.values());
     HashMap<String, HashMap<String, Integer>>n = new HashMap<>();
```

- Map
  - 建议: Immutable key

## 迭代器与 foreach

- Iterable 接口
  - 提供iterator(): 返回迭代器
- Collection 扩展了 Iterable 接口
- foreach 语句
  - 对所有实现 Iterable 接口的类
  - 数组

