#### OOP with Java

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#### OOP with Java

- 通知
  - Project 3 提交时间 4 月 4 日晚 9 点

- 复习:对象的创建
  - new 操作符 + 构造函数
  - 构造函数
    - 一些特殊的方法
    - 函数名与类名一样
    - 没有返回值

```
- new 操作符
```

- 返回一个引用,指向调用构造函数所创建的对象
- 类似于 malloc

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

   MyType() { System.out.println("HI"); };

   public static void main(String [ ]args) {
        MyType m = new MyType();
   }
}
```

- 复习
  - 函数重载: 函数 = 函数名 + 参数列表

```
public class Printer {
    void print(int x) {
        System.out.println("print an integer: " + x);
    }
    void print(MyType m) {
        System.out.println("print a MyType: " + m.get());
    }
}
```

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

  MyType(double x) { set(x); };
  MyType() { System.out.println("mytype create"); };

  public static void main(String [ ]args) {
     MyType m = new MyType();
     MyType n = new MyType(2.0);
  }
}
```

- 复习
  - this 关键字
    - 在类的非静态方法中,返回调用该方法的对象的引用

```
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   void set(double x) {
      this.d = x;
   }
   double get() { return d; }
   public static void main(String [ ]args) {
      MyType m = new MyType();
      m.set(1);
   }
}
```

- 销毁对象
  - 垃圾回收 不等于 销毁对象
  - 仅回收 new 创建的内存
  - 是否回收,何时回收由 Java 虚拟机控制.



```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String []args){
        Integer i = 10;
        System.out.println(i);
        System.out.println(i+10);
    }
}
```

```
public class MyType{
  double d;
  void set(double data) {
     d = data;
  static void foo(MyType m){
    m = new MyType();
    m.set(1.5);
  static void bar(String s){
    s.toUpperCase();
  public static void main(String []args){
    MyType n = new MyType();
    MyType.foo(n);
    System.out.println(n.d);
    String s = new String("hi");
    MyType.bar(s);
    System.out.println(s);
```

```
public class MyType{
   double d;

void MyType(){
   d = 1.0;
}

public static void main(String []args){
   MyType n = new MyType();
   System.out.println(n.d);
}
```

```
public class MyType{
   double d = 1.0;
   static int i = 1.5;

double bar(){
    i += d;
    return i;
}

public static void main(String []args){
   MyType m = new MyType();
   System.out.println(m.bar());
   System.out.println(m.bar());
}
```

```
public class MyType{
   double d = 1.0;

double set(double d){
   d = d;
}

public static void main(String []args){
   MyType m = new MyType();
   m.set(1.5);
   System.out.println(m.d);
}
```

#### OOP with Java

- Java 包
- 访问控制
- 封装

- 代码的组织方式
  - 表达式
    - a+b, x = 1,...
  - 语句
    - int a = 1, b = 2;
  - 控制结构
    - If-else, loops
  - 方法(函数)
  - 类
  - 程序库(多个类) ← "包"

- 包 (package)
  - 由多个类组成
  - 这些类共享同一个名字空间 (namespace)

- 例子 1:java.util
  - 包的名字: java.util
  - 包含 java 提供的常用工具

```
java.util.LinkedList
java.util.Date
java.util.Random
```

- LinkedList, Date, Random 为 java.util 包中的三个类
  - LinkedList.java, Data.java, Random.java

- 例子 2: java.io
  - 包的名字: java.io
  - 包含一些 java 的 io 操作

```
java.util.FileInputStream
java.util.FileOutputStream
java.util.FileReader
java.util.FileWriter
```

- FileInputStream, FileOutputStream, FileReader, FileWriter为 java.io 中的四个类

- 使用包
  - 使用包中的类(如 java.util.Random)
  - 直接使用

```
public class DirectAccess{
    public static void main(String []argv){
        java.util.Random r = new java.util.Random();
        System.out.println(r.nextInt());
    }
}
```

- 使用包
  - import 语句

```
import java.util.Random;

public class ImportAccess{
   public static void main(String []argv){
        Random r = new Random();
        System.out.println(r.nextInt());
   }
}
```

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.*;
```

- 创建包
  - package 语句
    - .java 文件首行
    - 指定当前 java 文件中的类属于哪一个包
  - 包的结构
    - 包的结构与文件目录结构一致
  - Let' try

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   public void set(double x) { d = x;}
   public double get() { return d; }
   public MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
        i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
   }
   public static void main(String []args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        System.out.println(m.get());
   }
}
```

```
javac mypackage/MyType.java
java mypackage/MyType
java mypackage.MyType
```

- 一个 java 包会含有不止一个 java 文件
- 如何组织这些文件?
  - 方案 1: 所有 java 文件放在同一目录中
  - 方案 2: 将 java 文件归类,放入不同的目录中
- Java 包的结构
  - java.util.\*
  - 等于 java 文件目录结构

- 包结构与目录结构一致
  - 将 java 文件放入不同的子目录中
  - Let's try

#### restaurant/

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

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

- 使用包
  - classpath
    - javac, java 的参数 (-cp), CLASSPATH 环境变量
    - 指定使用包的位置
  - Let's try

- 类共享同一个名字空间 (namespace)
  - 同一个包中,类的名字不能相同
  - 不同包中, 类的名字可以相同

包结构 = 目录结构

• 例如

#### restaurant/

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

import restaurant.people.A; import restaurant.tools.A;

- jar 包
  - "打包"包 (packed package)
  - 将包(目录)变成文件
    - 方便发布,使用
      - c: create
      - f: output to file

jar cf restaurant.jar restaurant

- 访问控制
  - 类: 数据+方法
  - 公开的数据和方法
    - 提供服务
    - 所有用户都可以使用
    - 需要保持稳定,不经常变化
  - 隐藏的数据和方法
    - 细节的,辅助性的方法和数据
    - 不向用户公开
    - 易变

• 例子

```
public class Refrigerator{
    Refrigerator() { ... }
    open() { ... }
    close() { ... }
    put() { ... }
    get() { ... }
    engineStart() {...}
    lightOn() { ... }
    lightOff() { ... }
}
```

- 访问控制
  - 控制类的数据 / 方法: 是否能被访问? 能被哪些用户访问
- package access
- public
- private
- protected

- package access
  - 一个类的成员被标识为 package access
    - 同一个包中的类可以访问
    - 其他包中的类不能访问
  - 没有标识符

- package access
  - 例子

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   void set(double x) { d = x;}
   double get() { return d; }
   MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
        i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
   }
}
```

```
package mypackage;
public class AnotherType {
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        int i = m.i;
        double d = m.d;
        char c = m.c;
        m.set(2);
        System.out.println(m.get());
   }
}
```

package access

默认包 (Default Package)

```
//package mypackage;
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   void set(double x) { d = x;}
   double get() { return d; }
   MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
      i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
   }
}
```

```
//package mypackage;
public class AnotherType {
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        int i = m.i;
        double d = m.d;
        char c = m.c;
        m.set(2);
        System.out.println(m.get());
    }
}
```

- package access
  - 默认包 (default package)
  - 如果没有 package 语句, java 默认当前目录中的 java 文件属于同一个包

#### public

- 类的成员标识为 public, 则所有用户都能访问该成员

```
package mypackage;
public 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(int i1, double d1, char c1){
        i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
    }
}
```

```
import mypackage.MyType;
public class AnotherType {
    public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        int i = m.i;
        double d = m.d;
        char c = m.c;
        m.set(2);
        System.out.println(m.get());
    }
}
```

#### public

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
   int i;
   double d;
   char c;
   void set(double x) { d = x;}
   double get() { return d; }
   public MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
       i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
   }
}
```

```
import mypackage.MyType;
public class AnotherType {
   public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        int i = m.i;
        double d = m.d;
        char c = m.c;
        m.set(2);
        System.out.println(m.get());
    }
}
```

#### private

- 类的成员被标识为 private,则除了该类自身外,任何 类不能访问改成员

#### private

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
  private int i:
  private double d;
  private char c;
  private void set(double x) { d = x;}
  private double get() { return d; }
  public MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
     i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
  public static void main(String []args){
     MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
     m.i = 2;
     System.out.println(m.get());
```

```
import mypackage.MyType;
public class AnotherType {
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
     int i = m.i;
     double d = m.d;
     char c = m.c;
     m.set(2);
     System.out.println(m.get());
           Access Denied!
```

#### private

- 同一类的不同对象

```
class B {
  private int i;
  public B(int k) \{i = k;\}
public class A{
  private int i;
  public A(int k) {i=k;}
  public static void main(String args[]){
     A a1 = new A(10);
     A a2 = new A(11);
     B b1 = new B(10);
     B b2 = new B(11);
     System.out.println(a1.i+a2.i);
     System.out.println(b1.i+b2.i);
```

- private 构造函数
  - 无法创建该类的对象

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
    private int i;
    private double d;
    private char c;
    private void set(double x) { d = x;}
    private double get() { return d; }
    private MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
        i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
    }
    public static void main(String []args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
    }
}
```

• private 构造函数:统计该类有多少对象

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
  private int i;
  private double d;
  private char c;
  private void set(double x) { d = x;}
  private double get() { return d; }
  private MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
     i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
  public static int count = 0;
  public static MyType makeMyType(int i1,
double d1, char c1){
     count++:
     return new MyType(i1, d1, c1);
```

```
import mypackage.MyType;
public class AnotherType {
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
    //MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
    MyType m = MyType.makeMyType(1,
1.0, 'a');
    MyType n = MyType.makeMyType(1,
1.0, 'a');
    System.out.println(MyType.count);
```

• private 构造函数:该类只有一个对象

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
  private int i;
  private double d;
  private char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }
  private MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
     i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
  private static MyType instance= null;
  public static MyType getInstance(){
     If (instance == null)
        Instance = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
     return instance;
```

```
import mypackage.MyType;
public class AnotherType {
  public static void main(String [ ]args){
     MyType m = MyType.getInstance();
     m.set(2);
     MyType n = MyType.getInstance();
     System.out.println(n.get());
```

单件模式 (Singleton) 设计模式

- protected
  - 继承

```
draw();
erase();
move();
getColor();
setColor();

Triangle

Circle

Square

flipVertical();
flipHorizontal();
```

```
class Shape {
   private int width;
   private int hieght;
   protected int data;
   public void draw() {...}
  public void earse() {...} public void move() {...}
class Triangle extend Shape{
   public void flipVertical() { data }
   public void flipHorizontal() { data }
```

- 类成员的访问控制
  - package access, private, public protected
- 类的访问控制
  - package access, public

- public class
  - 每个.java 文件包含一个 public class
  - 该 class 的名字等于 .java 文件名
- package access class
  - 每个.java 文件中除去 public class 外, 其他的 class 为 package access

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
  int i:
  double d;
  char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }
  public MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
     i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
class PAClass{
  public PAClass() {
     System.out.println("PA class");
```

```
package mypackage;
public class AnotherType {
    public static void main(String [ ]args){
        MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
        PAType p = new PAType();
    }
}
```

#### MyType Revisited

```
package mypackage;
public class MyType {
  private int i;
  private double d;
  private char c;
  public void set(double x) { d = x;}
  public double get() { return d; }
  public MyType(int i1, double d1, char c1){
     i = i1; d = d1; c = c1;
  public static void main(String []args){
     MyType m = new MyType(1, 1.0, 'a');
     System.out.println(m.get());
```

#### 封装

- 封装 (Encapsulation)
  - 访问控制的设计
  - Public
    - 提供服务,稳定
    - 修改 public 成员将影响用户程序
  - Private
    - 提供辅助,易变
    - 修改 private 成员是安全的

Separate things that change from things that stay the same.

### 封装

- 封装 (Encapsulation)
  - 在满足需求的情况下,接口尽量简单
  - 在可能的情况下尽量使用 private

#### 封装

- C 语言的封装
  - Header file
  - static and extern