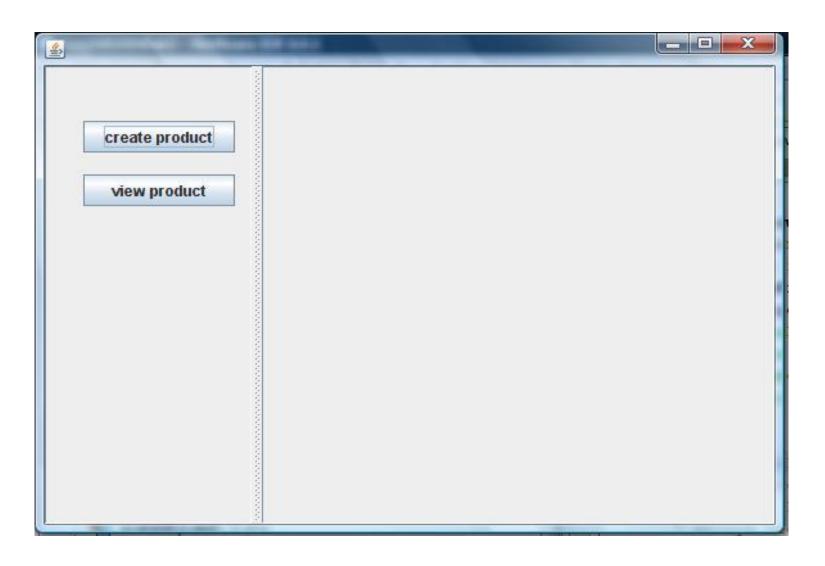
INFO 5100 : Application Engineering and Development

Lab I: Class + Object + Relationships

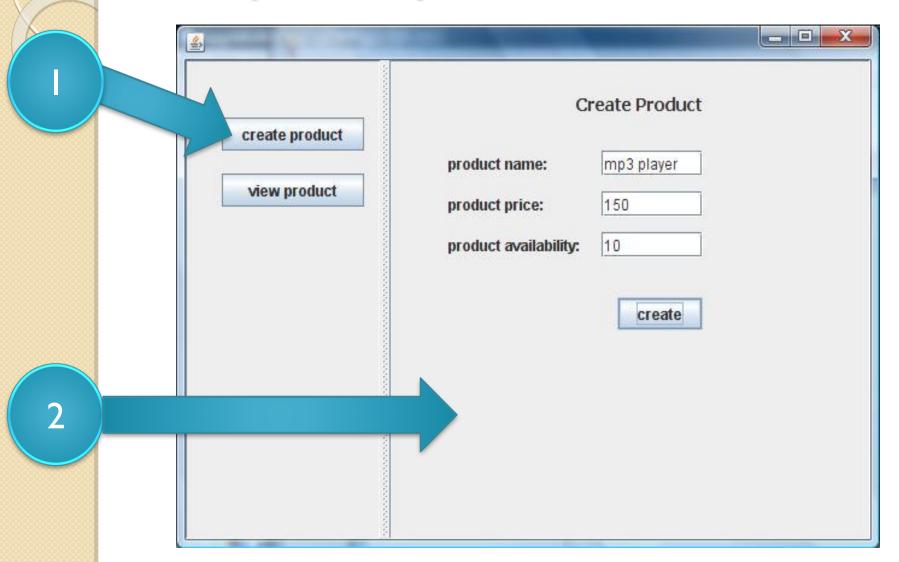
Objective

- Demonstrate how to create a java/swing application
- How to define java classes
- How to create and populate java objects
- How to pass data between from the Jframe to JPanels

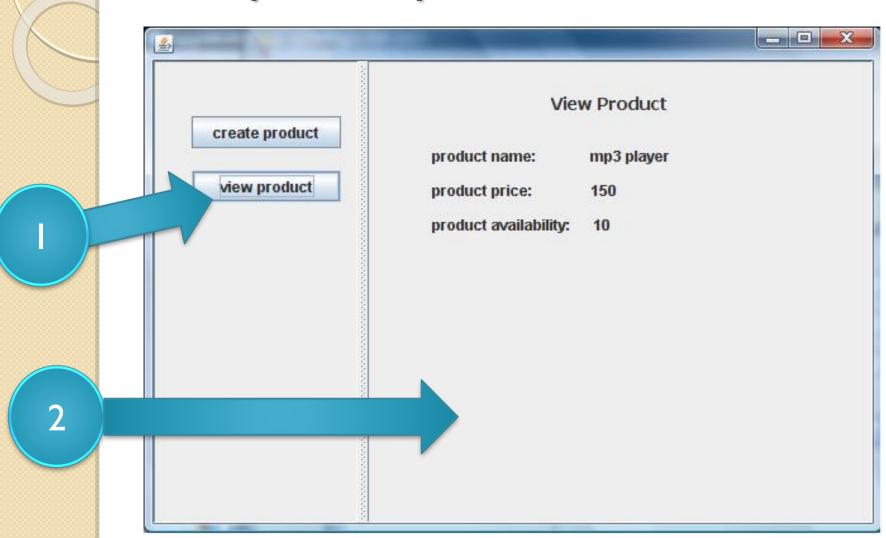
Output Application I



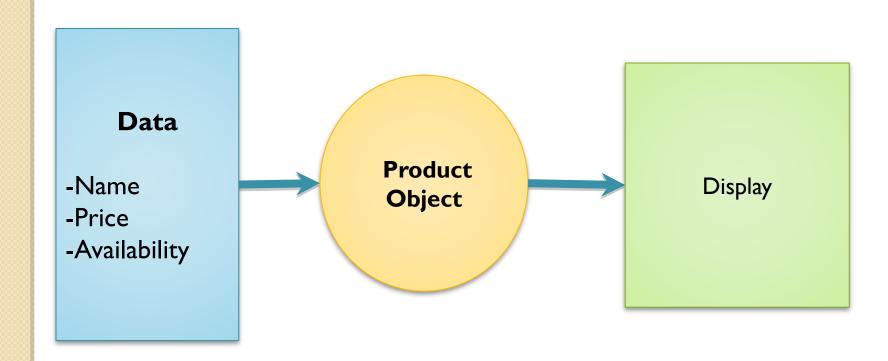
Output Step 1



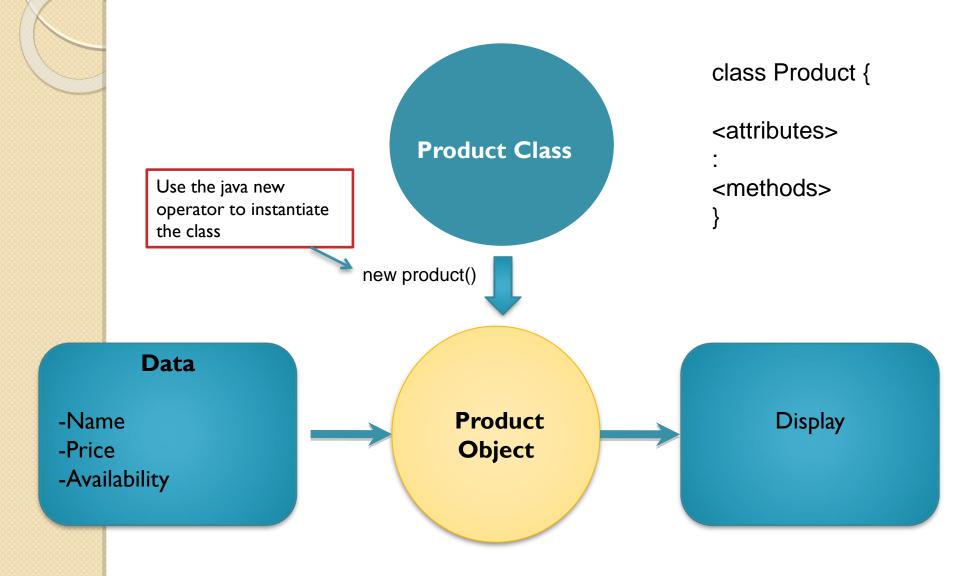
Output Step 2



How to create and move data in and out of objects?

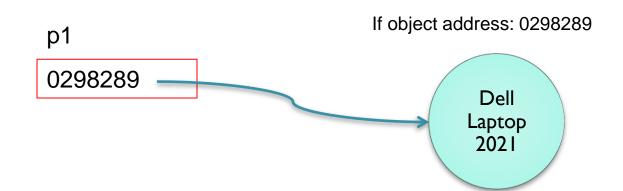


The approach:

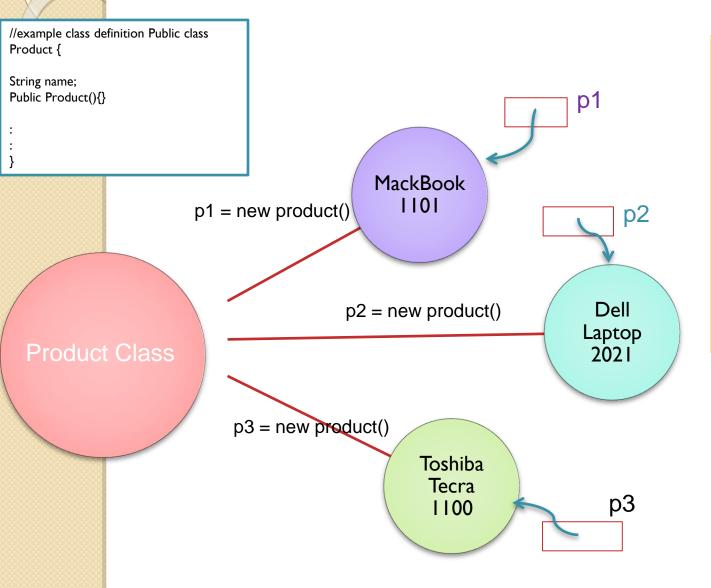


Java Reference variables

- 1. When we create things we need to keep track of them. If not we would never be able to find them.
- 2. A reference variable has a name. We use the name to find the variable and then look inside to find information about where the object is
- 3. Memory space (a place holder) for keeping track of an object but it is not an object in itself
- 4. An object has a numeric address of where it can be found
- 5. We save the address inside the reference variable as a way to get hold of the object



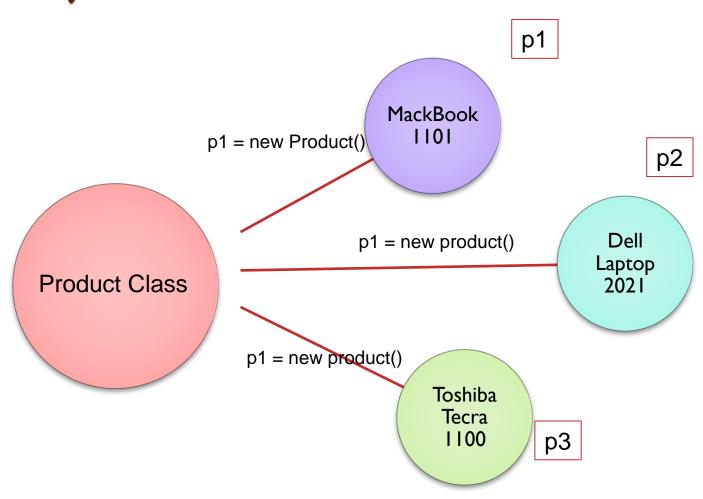
Java Reference variables



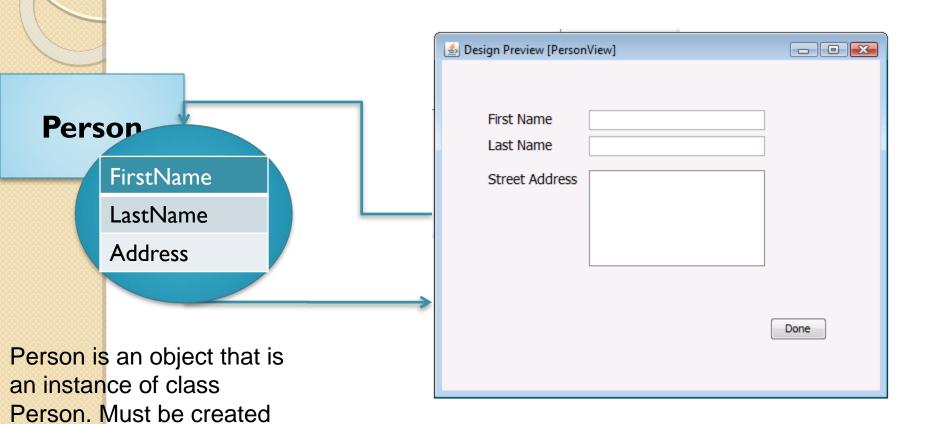
```
//Example main program:
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      // TODO code application logic
here

    Product pI = new Product();
    pI.setName("MacBook ...");
    Product p2 = new Product();
    p2.setName("Dell ...");
    Product p3 = new Product();
    p3.setName("Toshiba ...");
}
```

Instantiation: From classes to objects



Connecting components to UI



using the new operator

Data attributes are accessed through their interfaces

FirstName LastName Address

```
class Person {
    lastName: String
    firstName: String
    address: String
    getLastName();
    getFirstName();
    getFullName();
    getAddress();
    setLastName()
    setFirstName()
    setAddress();
```



.....

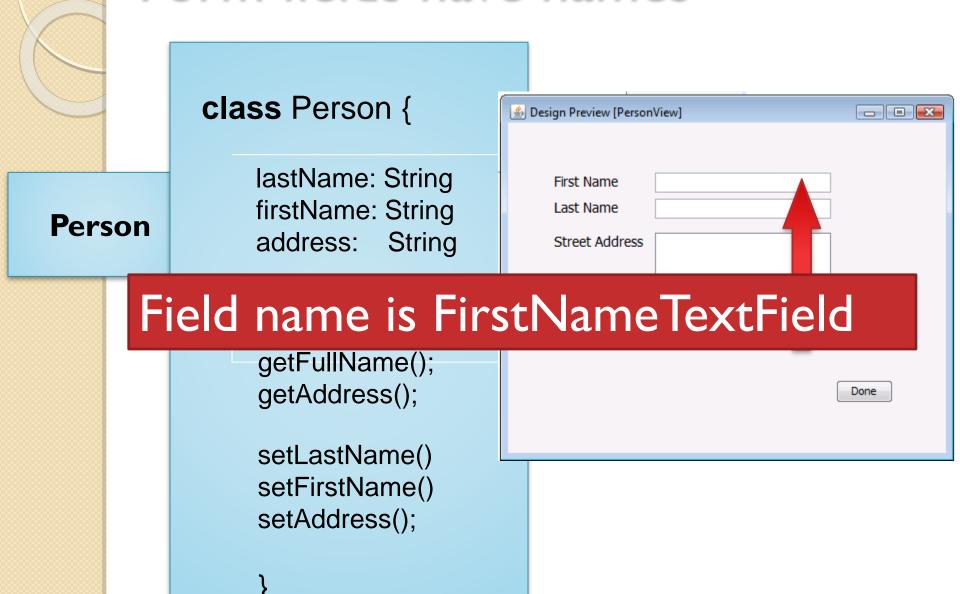
Person

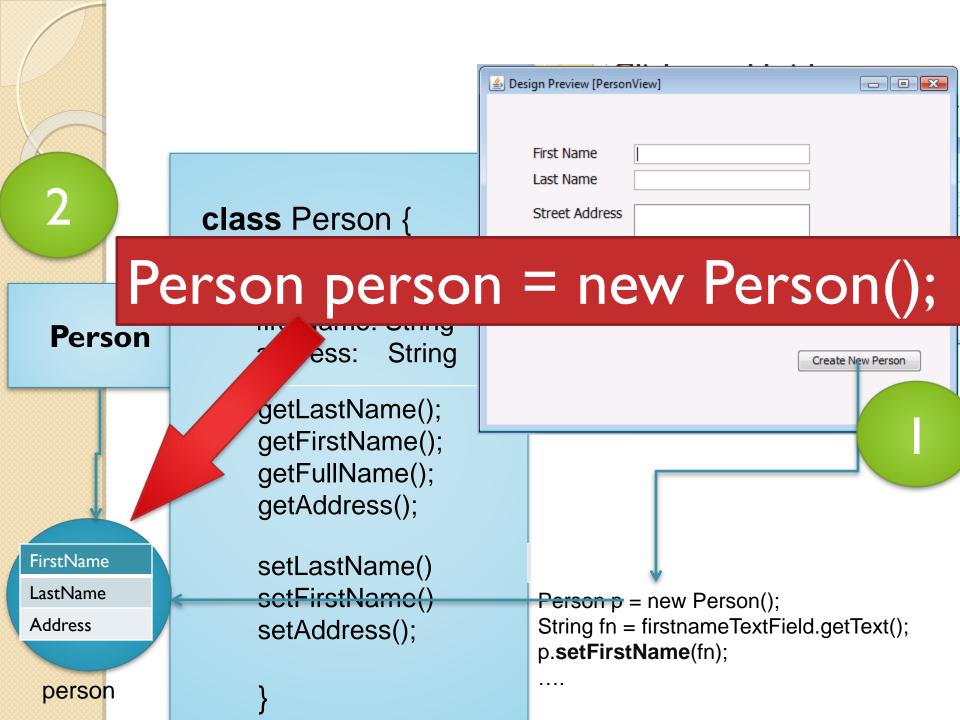
class Person { Design Preview [PersonView] lastName: String First Name firstName: String Last Name address: String Street Address getLastName(); getFirstName(); getFullName(); getAddress(); setLastName() setFirstName() setAddress();

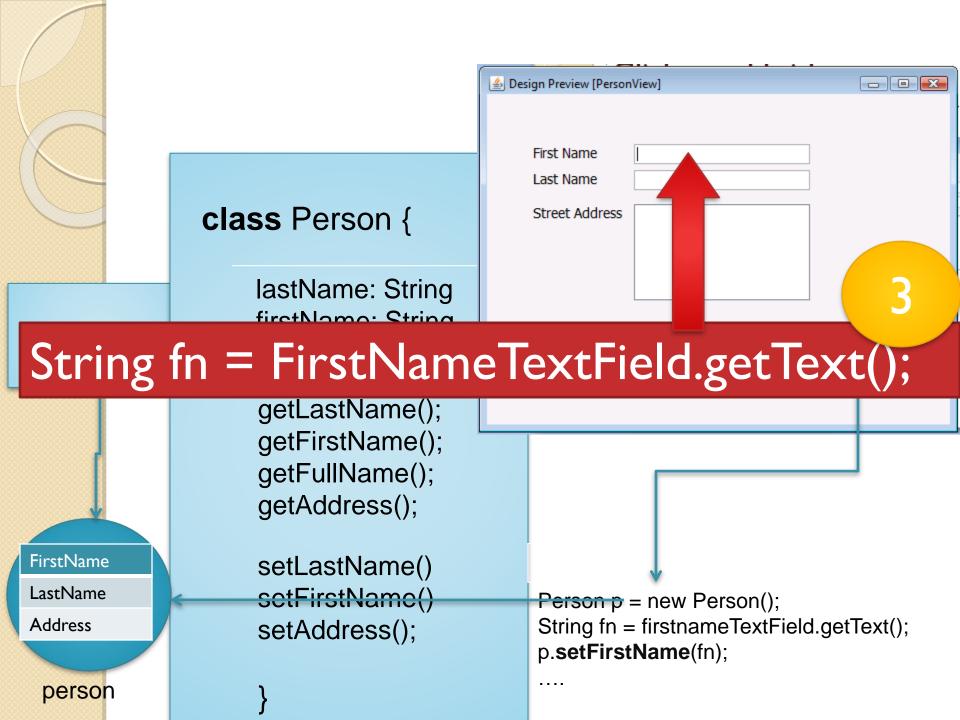
- - X

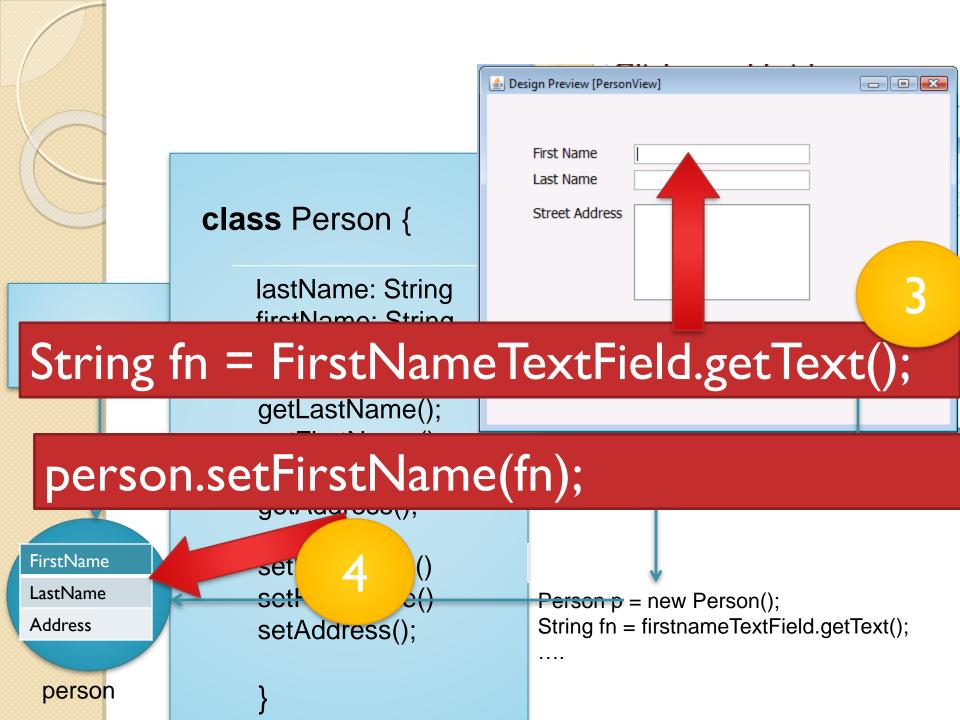
Done

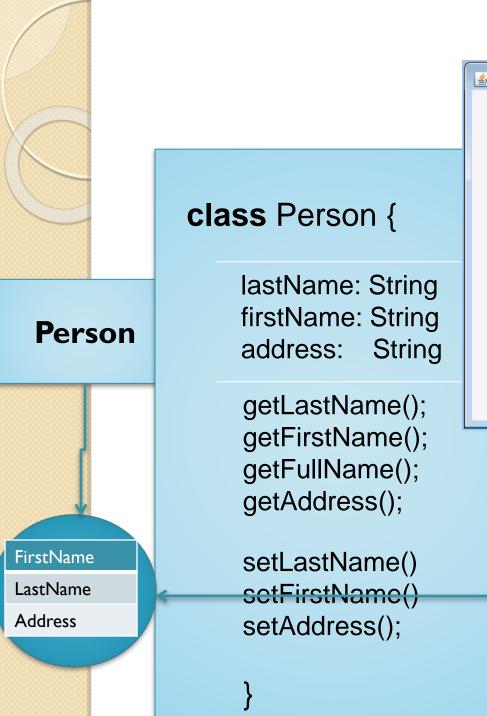
Form fields have names

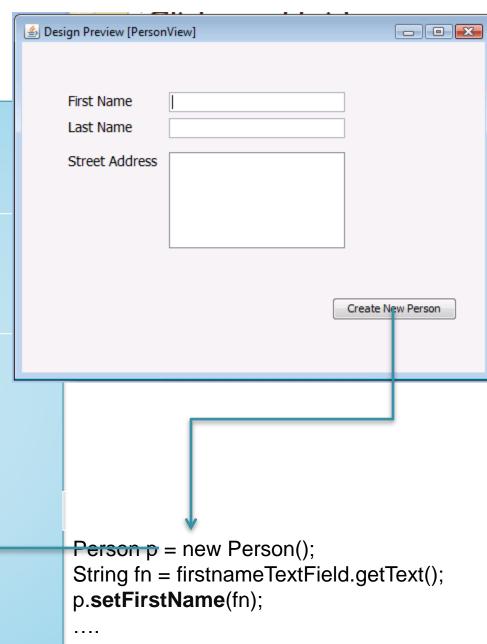




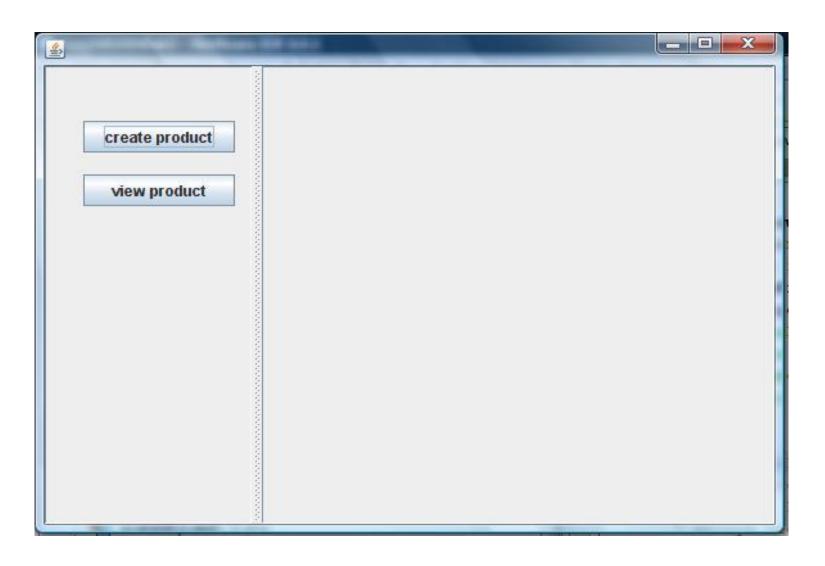




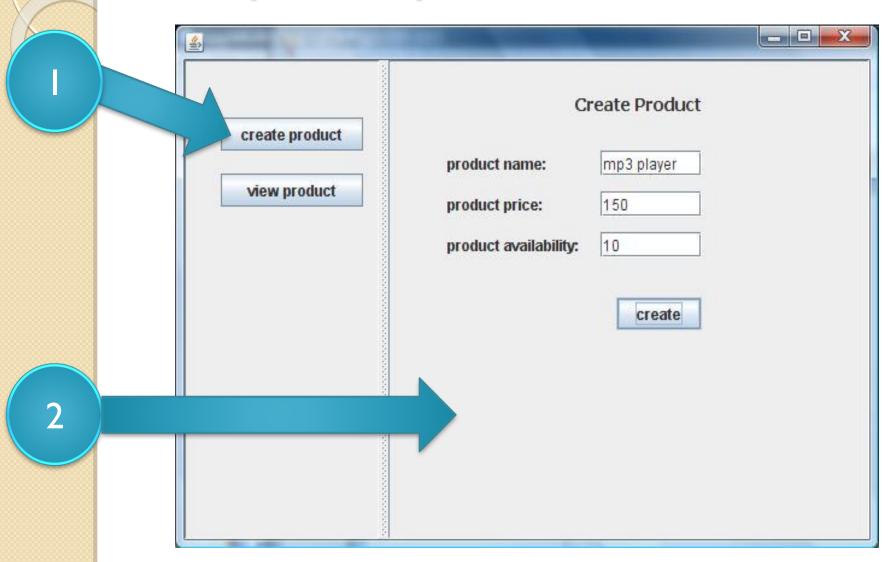




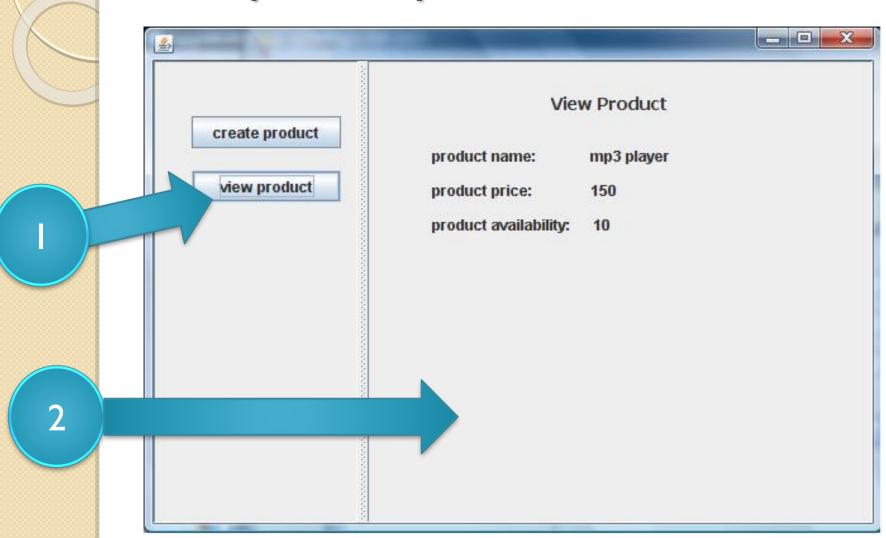
Output Application I



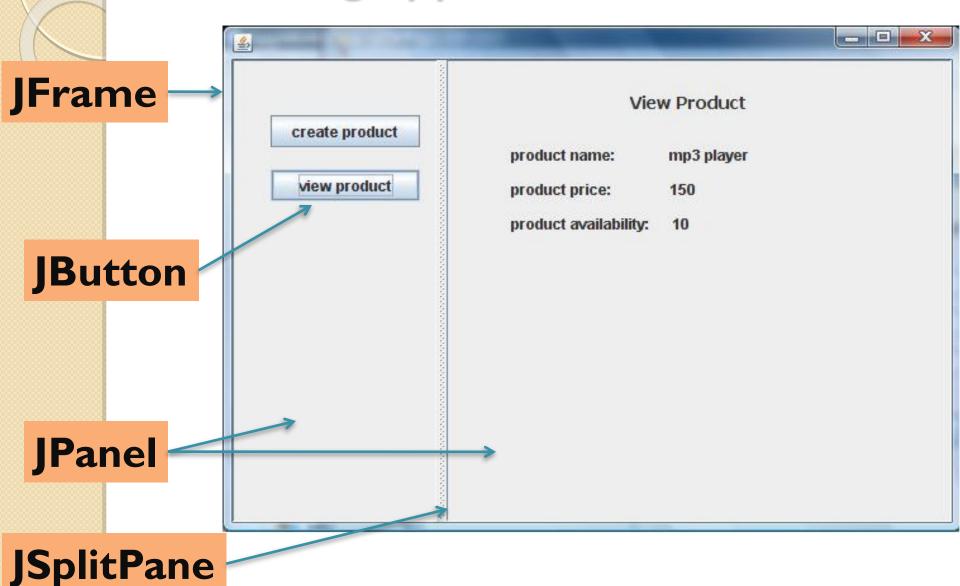
Output Step 1



Output Step 2



Swing application structure



One UI and two tasks (create/View)

Jframe (MainJFrame)

Jpanel for create a product

Jpanel for displaying a product

Pass the product object

Jframe (MainJFrame)

Product Object

Product Object

Create Product JPanel

Input fields

NameTextField

PriceTextField

Customer

Jframe (MainJFrame)

name

price

Product Object

Create Product JPanel

Customer

Input fields

NameTextField

PriceTextField

Putting the display panels together

Jframe (MainJFrame)

Display Product JPanel

Product Object

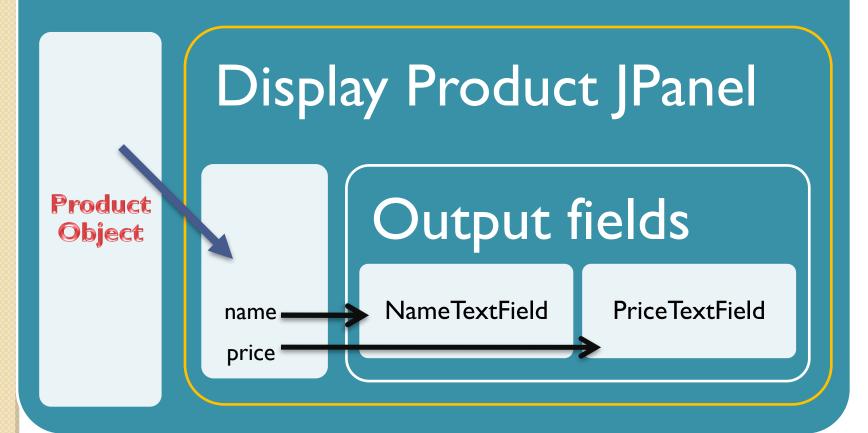
Product Object Output fields

NameTextField

PriceTextField

Putting the display panels together





Procedure

- I. Create a new project
- 2. Define Business Package
 - Create product class
- 3. Define UserInterface Package
 - Define JFrame
 - Define Jpanels (Create and View)
 - Button listeners

Create Product Class

under the business package

Product

Attribute

-name

-price

-availability

-description

Method

Product Class

```
public class Product {
  private String name;
  private String price;
  public String getName() // retrieve data
       return name; }
   public void setName(String n) // keep data
       name = n;
```

Define MainJFrame Class

under the userinterface package

Create a global variable of product for this class

```
class MainJFrame {
```

Constructor

```
public MainJFrame() {
   initComponents();
}
```

Method that creates visual components

Define MainJFrame Class

under the userinterface package

Create a global variable of product for this class

```
class MainJFrame {
  private Product product; // Global Variable
```

```
public MainJFrame() {
    initComponents();
    product = new Product(); // Instantiate the object
    (global variable)
```

Define CreaCreateProductJPanel class under the userinterface package

class CreateProductJPanel() {

Constructor

```
CreateProductJPanel() {
initComponents();
```

<other stuff>

}

Method that creates visual components

Define CreaCreateProductJPanel class

under the userinterface package

```
class CreateProductJPanel() {
```

Constructor

```
CreateProductJPanel(Product p) {
  initComponents();
  product = p;
```

```
<other stuff>
```

Create Product

In the constructor of CreateProductJPanel class

```
public CreateProductJPanel(Product p) {
   initComponents();
```

View Product

In the constructor of ViewProductJPanel class

```
public ViewProductJPanel(Product p) {
         initComponents();
    this.product = p;
    nameTextField.setText(product.getName(
));
    priceTextField.setText(product.getPric
e());
```

Button Events

When Create or View buttons are clicked on the left side, the following actions should be performed respectively.

Create Button

```
CreateProductJPanel j = new
   CreateProductJPanel(product);
jSplitPanel.setRightComponent(j);
```

View Button

```
ViewProductJPanel v = new
ViewProductJPanel(product);
jSplitPanel.setRightComponent(v);
```

Create Button

When "create button" is clicked, following actions should be performed in the action perform method of the button

```
p.setName(nameField.getText()); //
p.setPrice(priceField.getText());
p.setAvailability(availabilityField.getText());
```

View Button

When "create button" is clicked, following actions should be performed in the action perform method of the button

```
nameTextField.setText(p.getName());
priceTextField.setText(product.getPrice());
```

Programming relationships

- Show how to implement relationships between classes
- Show how java works to connect and access objects
- Show how to traverse relationships

The Business Model

Person

First name,
Last name,
Social security number
DOB
Address Line 1,
Address Line 2,
City
Country
Zipcode

Etc

Example: One person multiple addresses

Joe, Smith, 290-29-2974 2/2/1986 **36**0 Huntington Ave **Snell Engineering Boston** MA USA 02115

Joe, Smith, 290-29-2974 2/2/1986 100 Main Street, **Natick** MA USA 01760 Etc....

Joe, Smith, 290-29-2974 2/2/1986 201 Best street Cool-town Shanghai China

Work

Etc....

Local

home

Etc

Multiple addresses means duplication of information and potential for errors

Joe, Smith, 290-29-2974

2/21/1990

360 Huntington Ave

Snell Engineering

Boston

MA

USA

02115

Etc....

Joe,

Smith,

200-29-2974

2/2/1986

100 Main Street,

Natick

MA

01760

USA

Etc....

Joe,

Summer,

290-29-2974

2/2/1986

201 Best Street

Cool-town

Shanghai

China

Etc

Work

Local

home

What if we split the info into:

First name,
Last name,
Social security
number
DOB

Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City Country Zipcode

What if we split the info into:

First name, Last name, Social security number DOB Address

Personal information

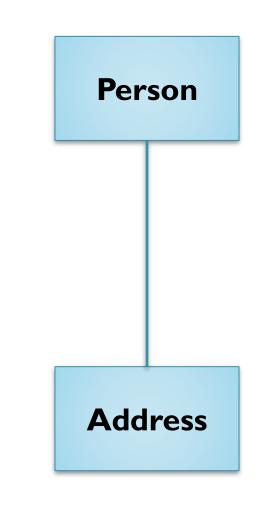
Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City Country Zipcode

Address specific

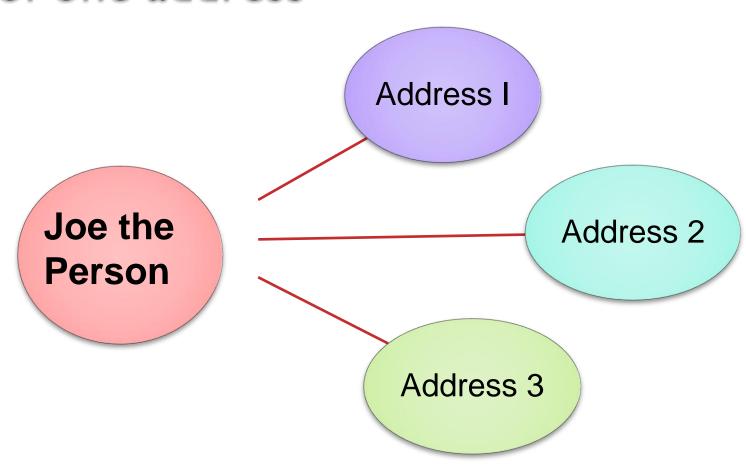
What if we split the info into:

First name,
Last name,
Social security
number
DOB
Address

Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City Country Zipcode



One person object linked to three address objects each keeping track of one address



A reference variable is needed in the person class to keep track of the address object



From the person perspective, we must add

- 1) An address attribute which will serve as a reference variable to the address object
- 2) getAddress method to retrieve the address object
- 3) setAddress method to store the address object as part of the person

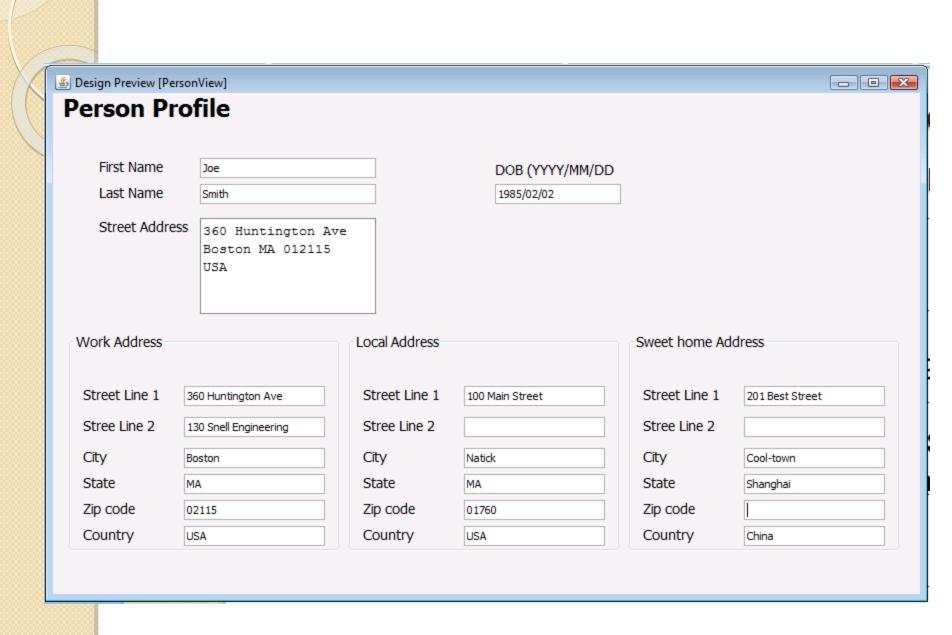
But how do we differentiate different kinds of addresses from each other such as work, home,...?

Person

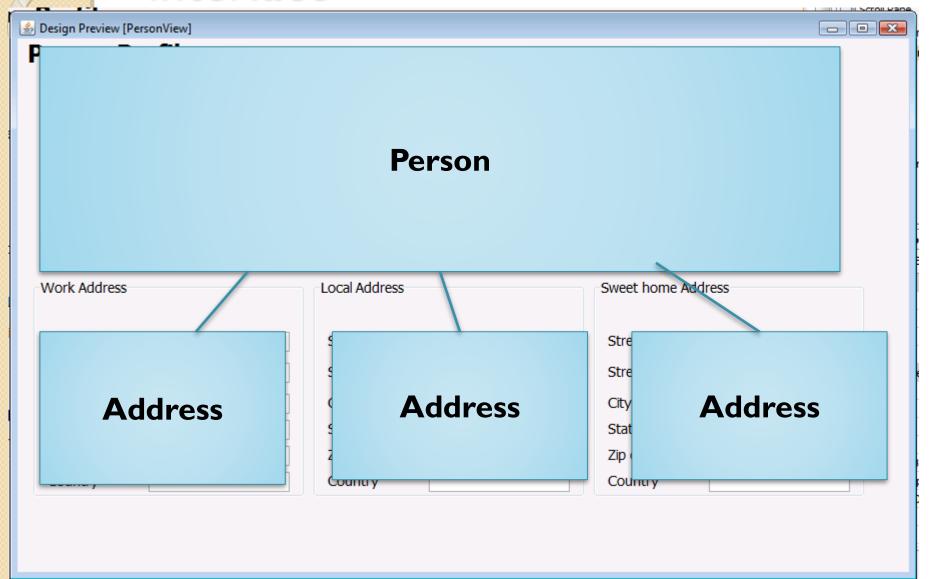
Answer: we can't with this kind of relationship unless we add an address type attribute to the address class

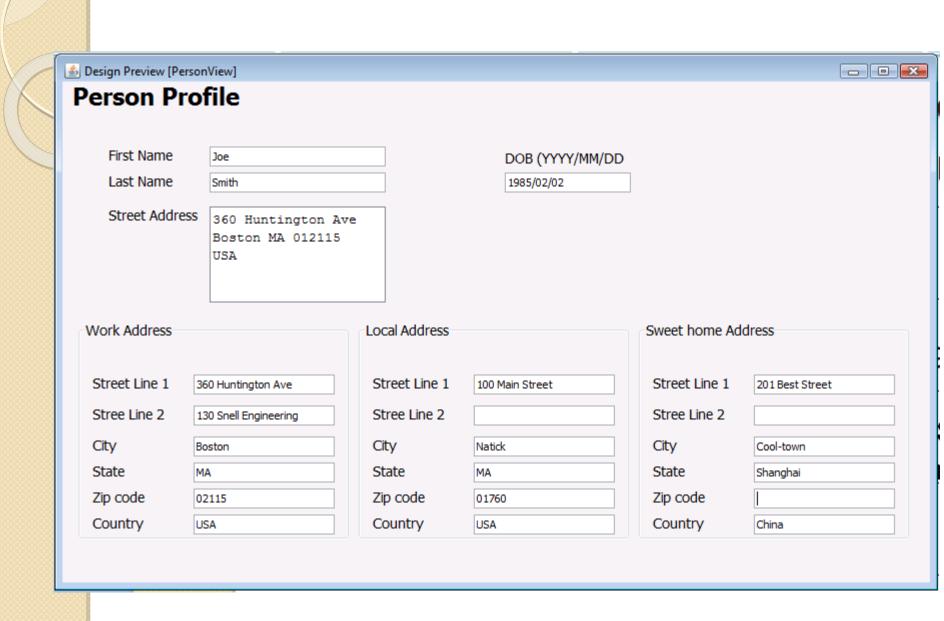
View Person Profile Screen

🖺 Design Preview [PersonView]		
Person Profile		
First Name	DOB (YYYY/MM/	'DD
Last Name		
Street Address		
Work Address	Local Address	Sweet home Address
Street Line 1	Street Line 1	Street Line 1
Stree Line 2	Stree Line 2	Stree Line 2
City	City	City
State	State	State
Zip code	Zip code	Zip code
Country	Country	Country

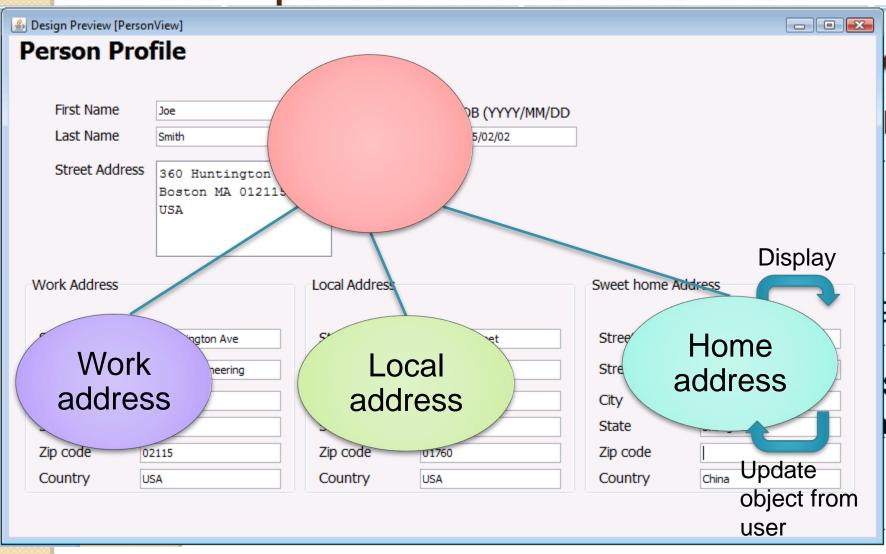


Matching the model to the user interface





Changes are localized at the single address – person info remains fixed





```
Class Person {
String lastName;
String firstName;
Address workaddress;
Address homeaddress;
Address localaddress;
public Address getWorkAddress(){
Return workaddress;
Public void setWorkAddress(Address addressparam){
Workaddress = addressparam;
```

```
Class Person {
String lastName;
String firstName;
                                3 reference variables for
Address workaddress;
Address homeaddress;
                                keeping track of the 3
Address localaddress;
                                addressess
public Address getWorkAddress(){
Return workaddress;
Public void setWorkAddress(Address addressparam){
Workaddress = addressparam;
```

Class Person {

String lastName; String firstName; Address workaddress; Address homeaddress; Address localaddress;

The reference variables hold addresses only. The must be declared of type Address

dress(){

ss(Address addressparam){ aram;

```
Class Person {
String lastName;
String firstName;
Address workaddress;
Address homeaddress;
Address localaddress;
public Address getWorkAddress(){
Return workaddress;
Public void setWorkAddress(Address addressparam){
Workaddress = addressparam;
```

```
Class Person {
String lastName;
String firstName;
Address workaddress;
Address homeaddress;
Address localaddress;
public Address getWorkAddress(){
return workaddress;
```

The get method returns the workaddress object. The return value must be of type Address

```
}
::
}
```

Class Person {

The set method returns nothing (void). It takes an address object as an input parameter and saves it in the workaddress attribute. As a result the person would be linked to an address object as the work address.

```
Public void setWorkAddress(Address addressparam){
workaddress = addressparam;
}
:::
```

```
Person person = new Person();
person.setFirstName("Joe");
person.setLastName("Smith");
address address = new Address();
address.setAddressLine1("360 Huntington Ave");
person.setWorkAddress(address); //save address object as a work address
address = new Address(); // create new address object using the same ref variable
address.setAddressLine1("100 Main Street"); //insert address info
person.setLocalAddress(address);//save address object as a local address
address = new Address();
address.setAddressLine1("201 Best Street");
Person.setHomeAddress(address);
```

Consider the following form

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📤 Design Preview [PersonVi	iew]			_ • ×
Person Profi	le			
First Name		DOB (YYYY/MM/DD		
Last Name				
Last Name				
Street Address				
Work Address	Local Address		Sweet home Add	ress
Street Line 1	Street Line 1		Street Line 1	
Stree Line 2	Stree Line 2		Stree Line 2	
City	City		City	
State	State		State	
Zip code	Zip code		Zip code	
Country	Country		Country	

Exercise I

- Define a project with a main class.
- Define the classes as described
- In the main method do the following:

Create a person object and three address objects. Initialize the objects with sample data.

Use the system.printlin function to print all your data in a format like the following:

Person

- I. First name: Joe
- Last name: Smith

Work Address

- I. Address Line 1:360 Huntington Ave.
- 2. Etc....

Exercise 2

- Define a project with a jframe
- In the constructor for the jframe initialize a person object and three address like before.
- Pass the person object to a jpanel to display the person info as showing the form defined earlier.
- In the constructor for the jpanel display the person and 3 addresses to the jpanel form.