

Building Java Programs

Chapter 8

Lecture 8-2: Object Behavior (Methods)
and Constructors

reading: 8.2 - 8.3

MAN, YOU'RE BEING INCONSISTENT WITH YOUR ARRAY INDICES. SOME ARE FROM ONE, SOME FROM ZERO.

DIFFERENT TASKS CALL FOR DIFFERENT CONVENTIONS. TO QUOTE STANFORD ALGORITHMS EXPERT DONALD KNUTH, "WHO ARE YOU? HOW DID YOU GET IN MY HOUSE?"



WAIT, WHAT?

WELL, THAT'S WHAT HE SAID WHEN I ASKED HIM ABOUT IT.



Objects?

User



Wall

- Info
- Friend Activity (1+)
- Are You In?
- Donate
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About

This page is run by Obama for America, President Obama's 2012 campaign. To...

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202,577
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Barack Obama  Button

Politician



Wall



Barack Obama

Cheers to Vice President [Joe Biden](#) on his birthday.



Joe Biden can holder
donate.barackobama.com

Need to keep your soda cold? The Vice President's got you covered. Literally.

 Like ·  Comment ·  Share · 10 hours ago · 

 13,153 people like this.

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Barack Obama

Today is Vice President [Joe Biden's](#) birthday—and we're wishing him a happy one: <http://OFA.BO/JfjQyN>

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 18,422 people like this.

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Write a comment...

Comment

Image

Wall post

Why objects?

- Primitive types don't model complex concepts well
 - Cost is a double. What's a person?
 - Classes are a way to define new types
 - Many objects can be made from those types
- Values of the same type often are used in similar ways
 - Promote code reuse through instance methods

Recall: Instance methods

- **instance method** (or **object method**): Exists inside each object of a class and gives behavior to each object.

```
public type name (parameters) {  
    statements;  
}
```

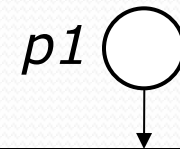
- same syntax as static methods, but without `static` keyword

Example:

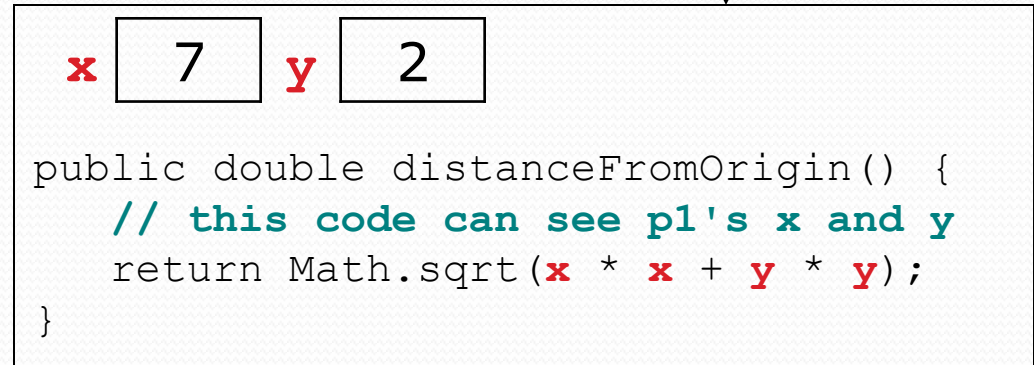
```
public void shout() {  
    System.out.println("HELLO THERE!");  
}
```

Point objects w/ method

- Each Point object has its own copy of the distanceFromOrigin method, which operates on that object's state:

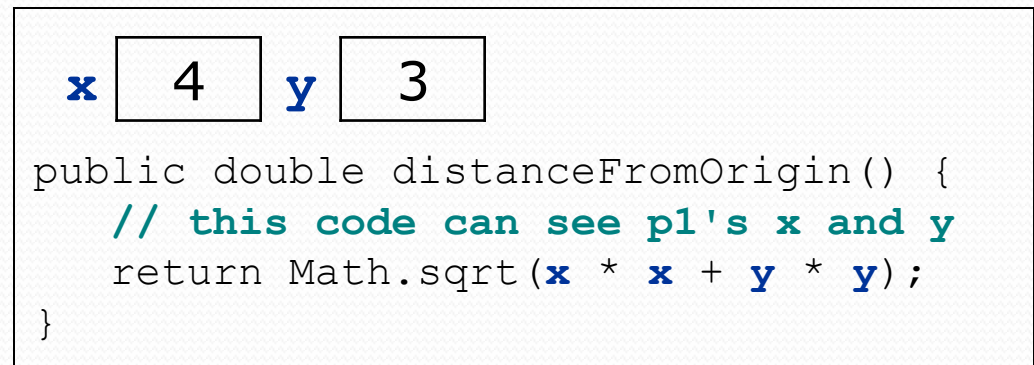
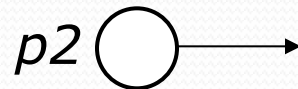


```
Point p1 = new Point();  
p1.x = 7;  
p1.y = 2;
```



```
Point p2 = new Point();  
p2.x = 4;  
p2.y = 3;
```

```
p1.draw(g);  
p2.draw(g);
```



The implicit parameter

- **implicit parameter:**

The object on which an instance method is called.

- During the call `p1.draw(g)` ;
the object referred to by `p1` is the implicit parameter.
- During the call `p2.draw(g)` ;
the object referred to by `p2` is the implicit parameter.
- The instance method can refer to that object's fields.
 - We say that it executes in the *context* of a particular object.
 - `distanceFromOrigin` can refer to the `x` and `y` of the object it was called on.

Kinds of methods

- **accessor:** A method that lets clients examine object state.
 - Examples: `distance`, `distanceFromOrigin`
 - often has a non-`void` return type

- **mutator:** A method that modifies an object's state.
 - Examples: `setLocation`, `translate`

Object initialization: constructors

reading: 8.3

Initializing objects

- Currently it takes 3 lines to create a `Point` and initialize it:

```
Point p = new Point();  
p.x = 3;  
p.y = 8; // tedious
```

- We'd rather specify the fields' initial values at the start:

```
Point p = new Point(3, 8); // desired; doesn't work (yet)
```

- We are able to this with most types of objects in Java.

Constructors

- **constructor**: Initializes the state of new objects.

```
public type(parameters) {  
    statements;  
}
```

- runs when the client uses the `new` keyword
- no return type is specified;
it implicitly "returns" the new object being created

- If a class has no constructor, Java gives it a *default constructor* with no parameters that sets all fields to 0.

Constructor example

```
public class Point {
    int x;
    int y;

    // Constructs a Point at the given x/y location.
    public Point(int initialX, int initialY) {
        x = initialX;
        y = initialY;
    }

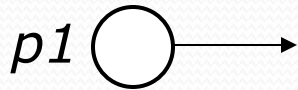
    public void translate(int dx, int dy) {
        x = x + dx;
        y = y + dy;
    }

    ...
}
```

Tracing a constructor call

- What happens when the following call is made?

```
Point p1 = new Point(7, 2);
```



```
public Point(int initialX, int initialY) {  
    x = initialX;  
    y = initialY;  
}  
  
public void translate(int dx, int dy) {  
    x += dx;  
    y += dy;  
}
```

Common constructor bugs

1. Re-declaring fields as local variables ("shadowing"):

```
public Point(int initialX, int initialY) {  
    int x = initialX;  
    int y = initialY;  
}
```

- This declares local variables with the same name as the fields, rather than storing values into the fields. The fields remain 0.

2. Accidentally giving the constructor a return type:

```
public void Point(int initialX, int initialY) {  
    x = initialX;  
    y = initialY;  
}
```

- This is actually not a constructor, but a method named `Point`

Client code, version 3

```
public class PointMain3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // create two Point objects
        Point p1 = new Point(5, 2);
        Point p2 = new Point(4, 3);

        // print each point
        System.out.println("p1: (" + p1.x + ", " + p1.y + ")");
        System.out.println("p2: (" + p2.x + ", " + p2.y + ")");

        // move p2 and then print it again
        p2.translate(2, 4);
        System.out.println("p2: (" + p2.x + ", " + p2.y + ")");
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
p1: (5, 2)
p2: (4, 3)
p2: (6, 7)
```

Multiple constructors

- A class can have multiple constructors.
 - Each one must accept a unique set of parameters.
- *Exercise:* Write a `Point` constructor with no parameters that initializes the point to (0, 0).

```
// Constructs a new point at (0, 0).  
public Point() {  
    x = 0;  
    y = 0;  
}
```


Printing objects

- By default, Java doesn't know how to print objects:

```
Point p = new Point();  
p.x = 10;  
p.y = 7;  
System.out.println("p is " + p); // p is Point@9e8c34
```

```
// better, but cumbersome;           p is (10, 7)  
System.out.println("p is (" + p.x + ", " + p.y + ")");
```

```
// desired behavior  
System.out.println("p is " + p); // p is (10, 7)
```

The toString method

tells Java how to convert an object into a String

```
Point p1 = new Point(7, 2);  
System.out.println("p1: " + p1);
```

```
// the above code is really calling the following:  
System.out.println("p1: " + p1.toString());
```

- Every class has a `toString`, even if it isn't in your code.
 - Default: class's name @ object's memory address (base 16)

```
Point@9e8c34
```

toString syntax

```
public String toString() {  
    code that returns a String representing this object;  
}
```

- Method name, return, and parameters must match exactly.
- Example:

```
// Returns a String representing this Point.  
public String toString() {  
    return "(" + x + ", " + y + " )";  
}
```