LEC 11

CSE 122

Introduction to Objects

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse122

BEFORE WE START

Chat with neighbors:

What are your favorite places to study on/near campus?

Music: 122 25sp Lecture Tunes 🌸

Instructor: Brett Wortzman and Adrian Salguero

TAs:

Andrew	Diya	Logan	Steven
Anya	Elizabeth	Mahima	Yang
Brittan	Ivory	Medha	
Carson	Jack	Minh	
Christopher	Jacob	Nicole	
Colin	Ken	Samuel	
Dalton	Kyle	Shivani	
Daniel	Leo	Sreshta	

Lecture Outline

- Announcements
- OOP Review
- Example
- Abstraction

Announcements

- Programming Assignment 2 (P2) out
  - Due Thursday, May 15th by 11:59 PM
  - Which means… no assignment releasing tonight!
- Quiz 0 grades released last night!
  - Check out & use results to calibrate how/what to study over the weekend.
  - Read Ed announcement for note about Problem 3
- Quiz 1 on Tuesday, May 13th in your registered quiz section
  - Practice Quiz out tonight
- Resubmission Cycle 3 (R3) out
  - Due Tuesday, May 13th by 11:59 PM
  - Eligible assignments: **P0**, C1, P1

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Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

- **Procedural programming**: Programs that perform their behavior as a series of steps to be carried out
  - Classes that do things

- **Object-oriented programming (OOP):** Programs that perform their behavior as interactions between objects
  - Classes that represent things
  - We're going to start writing our own objects!

Classes & Objects

- **Classes** can define the template for an object
  - 📰 Like the blueprint for a house!
    "What does it mean to be this thing?"

- **Objects** are the actual instances of the class
  - 🏠 Like the actual house built from the blueprint!
    "It is an example of this thing!"

We create a new instance of a class with the new keyword

e.g., `Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);`

State & Behavior

- **Objects** can tie related *state* and *behavior* together

- **State** is defined by the object's *fields* or *instance variables*
  - *Scanner's state may include what it's scanning, where it is in the input, etc.*

- **Behavior** is defined by the object's *instance methods*
  - *Scanner's behavior includes "getting the next token and returning it as an `int`", "returning whether there is a next token or not", etc.*

Syntax

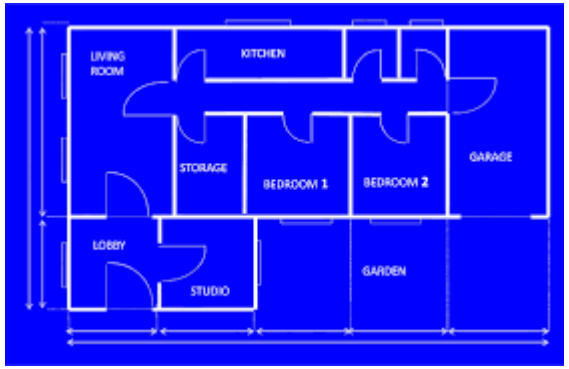
```
public class MyObject {
    // fields (or instance variables)
    type1 fieldName1;
    type2 fieldName2;
    ...

    // instance methods
    public returnType methodName(...) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Instance Variables

- Fields are also referred to as **instance variables**

- Fields are defined in a class
- Each instance of the class has their own copy of the fields
  - Hence *instance* variable! It's a variable tied to a **specific** instance of the class!



Instance Methods

- **Instance methods** are defined in a class
- Calling an instance method on a particular *instance* of the class will have effects only on <u>that</u> instance

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Representing a Coordinate Point

How would we do this given what we knew last week?

Maybe `int x`, `int y`?

Maybe `int[]`?

Representing a point

`int x, int y`

- Easy to mix up x, y
- Just two random `ints` floating around – easy to make mis

Let's make a class instead!

`int[`

- Not really what an array is for
- Again, just two `ints` – just have to "trust" that we'll remember to treat it like a point

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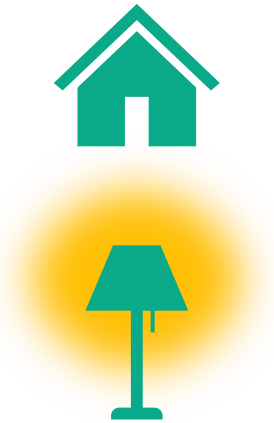

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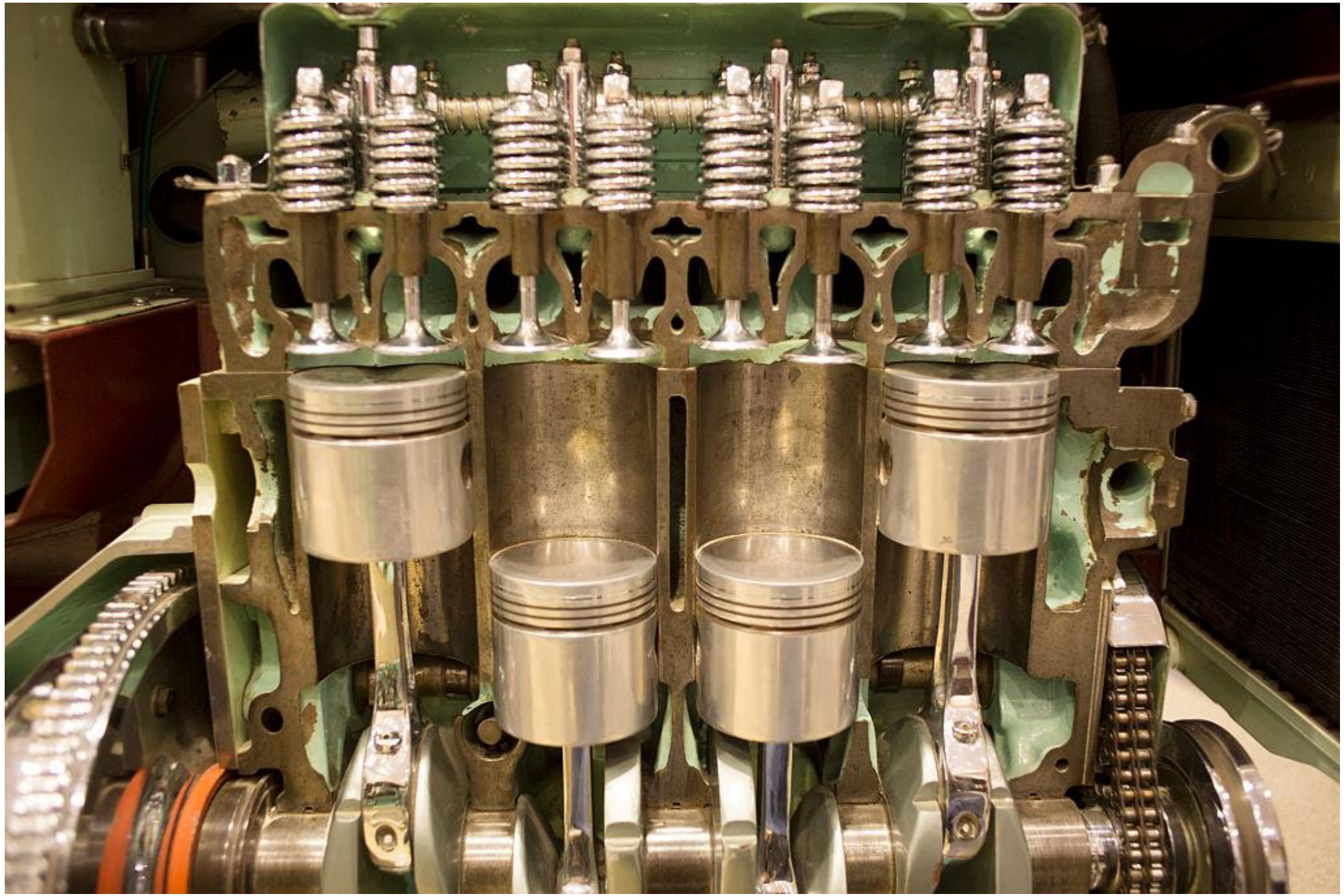

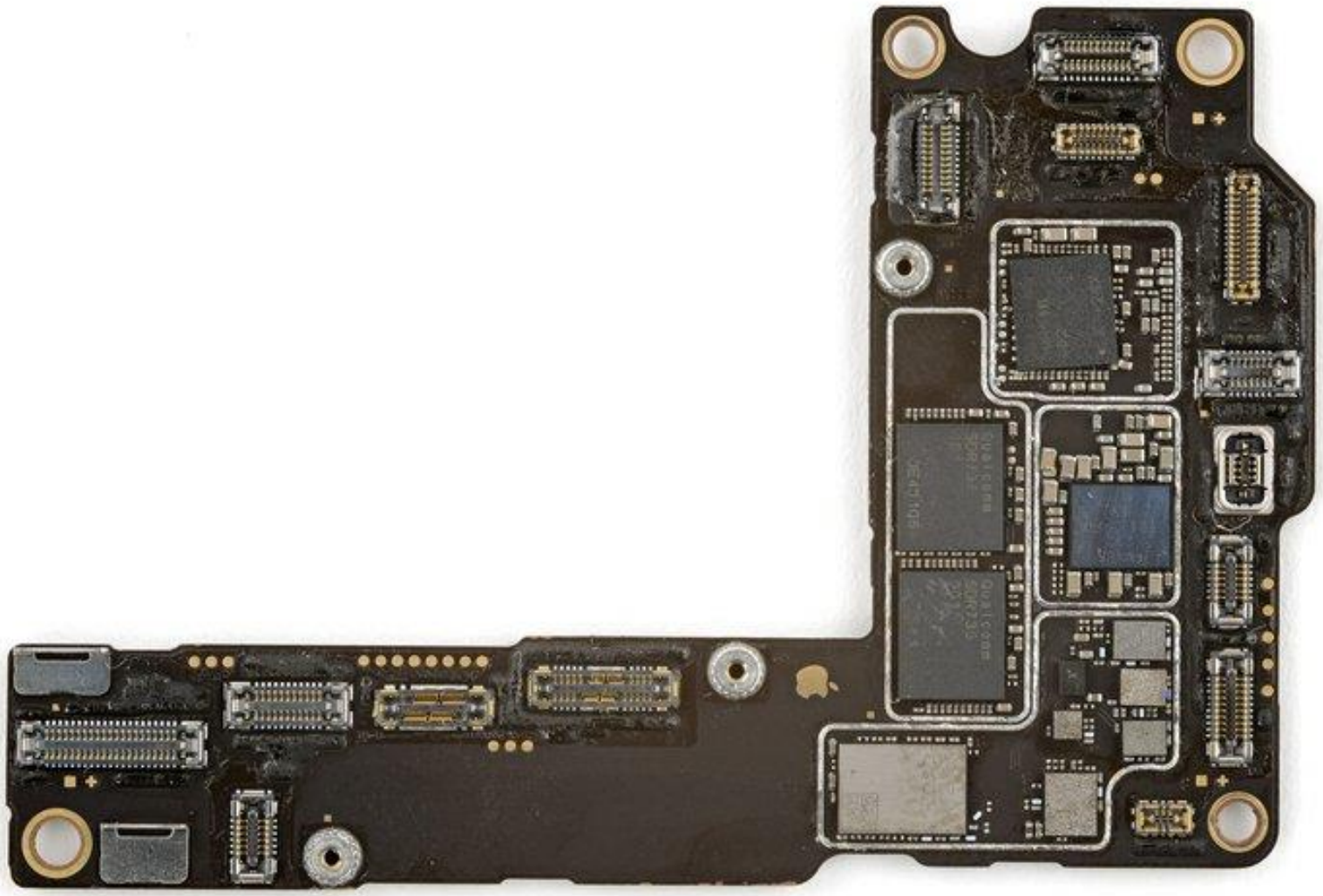

Abstraction

The separation of ideas from details, meaning that we can <u>use</u> something without knowing exactly <u>how</u> it works.

You were able use the `Scanner` class without understanding how it works internally!

Client v. Implementor

We have been the clients of many objects this quarter!

Now we will become the implementors of our own objects!