

LEC 11

CSE 122

Introduction to Objects

BEFORE WE START

Slido vote & chat with your neighbors:

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

Music: [122 26Wi Lecture Tunes](#) 

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Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

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Lecture Outline

- **Announcements** 
- OOP Review
- Example
- Abstraction

Announcements

- Programming Assignment 2 (P2) out
 - Due Tuesday, Feb 17th by 11:59pm PT
- Quiz 1 on Tuesday, Feb 17th in your registered quiz section
 - Practice quiz out tonight—Solutions Sunday!
- Resubmission Cycle 3 (R3) out
 - Due Tuesday, Feb 17th by 11:59pm PT
 - 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

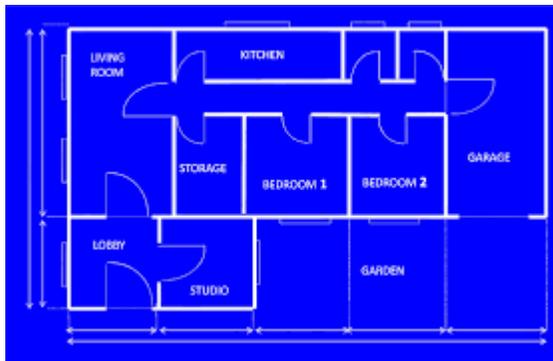
- **Objects** can tie related *state* and *behavior* together
- **State** is defined by the object's *fields* or *instance variables*
 - *Scanner's state may include what it's scanning, where it is in the input, etc.*
- **Behavior** is defined by the object's *instance methods*
 - *Scanner's behavior 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 that 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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- **Abstraction** ◀

Abstraction

The separation of ideas from details, meaning that we can use something without knowing exactly how 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!