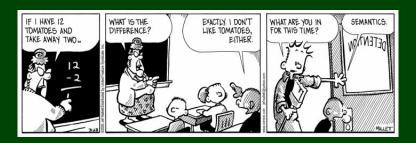
Spring 2015

# **CSE** 143

Computer Programming II

# Reference Semantics



```
public static void listMangler(ArrayList<String> list) {
       for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {</pre>
 3
          list.set(i, "");
 4
 5
 6
   public static void main(String[] args) {
8
      ArrayList<String> animals = new ArrayList<String>();
9
       animals.add("Elephant");
10
       animals.add("Bunny");
11
       animals.add("Zebra");
12
13
14
      ArrayList<String> animals2 = animals;
15
16
       listMangler(animals);
17
18
       System.out.println(animals);
19
       System.out.println(animals2);
20 }
```

```
>> [, , ]
>> [, , ]
```

What Are We Doing...?

We're trying to understand how Java passes arguments to our methods.

### Today's Main Goals:

- To understand how Java passes arguments to methods
- To understand what null is
- To understand the difference between primitive and Object types

Talk to the person next to you and try to answer the following two questions: Unambiguously describe. . .

- ...the day of the month you were born.
- ... every detail of the house you grew up in.

Your descriptions should be good enough that the person next to you could (given enough time) **completely recreate** the answer.

Bottom Line: The first one is really easy; the second one is hard.

What's a better way of describing the house?

Give your address which allows the person to look at the house!

#### A house is:

- Built on a plot of land
- Identified by its address
- Made up of rooms which are decorated a color

# Java Lane 200: yellow 300: blue red bdrm[0] bdrm[0] bdrm[1]

#### Some Questions

- Are any of these houses on the same piece of land?
- What if 100 Java Lane and 200 Java Lane are decorated identically? They're kind of the same now, right?

```
public class Room {
    // BAD STYLE (public field)
    String decorations;
}

public class House {
    // BAD STYLE (public field)
    Room[] bedrooms;
}
```

Suppose House h100 refers to "100 Java Lane". What does the following code do?

```
House hx = h100;
```

## It doesn't actually change the plots!

The statement makes h100 refer to the same house as hx, which is "100 Java Lane".

```
var1 = new Object() builds a house.
```

```
var2 = var1 makes the variables refer to the same address.
```

Draw a picture of the "street" after each line of this code. How many houses were built? How many addresses were given out?

```
1 Object o1 = new Object();
2 Object o2 = o1;
3 Object o3 = new Object();
4 o3 = o2;
```

```
Object o1 = new Object();
```



## Object o2 = o1;



# Object o3 = new Object();





```
public class Room {
String decorations;
}

public class House {
Room[] bedrooms;
}
```

We want to make a list of the color of every bedroom on Java Lane. Write down a procedure for doing this.

- Go to a house
- Go to each bedroom in the house and write down its color

#### In code:

```
public void decorations(House h) {
   int num = h.bedrooms.length;
   for (int i = 0; i < h.bedrooms.length; i++) {
        System.out.println(h.bedrooms[i].decorations);
   }
}</pre>
```

In Java, the "." means "use the address to locate the thing"

```
public class Room {
      String decorations;
3
   public class House {
      Room[] bedrooms;
5
6
   Room myRoom = new Room();
   myRoom.decorations = "black";
3
   Room[] rooms = new Room[1];
   room[0] = myRoom;
6
   House h = new House();
   h.bedrooms = rooms:
9
   /* This method should repaint all the rooms of
10
11
    * the specified house to be green. */
   public static void repaintHouse(House house) {
13
```

```
public class Room {
      String decorations;
3
   public class House {
      Room[] bedrooms;
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   Room myRoom = new Room();
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```

```
public class Room {
      String decorations;
3
   public class House {
5
      Room[] bedrooms;
6
   Room myRoom = new Room();
   myRoom.decorations = "black";
3
   Room[] rooms = new Room[1];
   /* This is like saying the house was supposed to have a
   * bedroom, but it was never made. */
   room[0] = null;
8
   House h = new House();
10
   h.bedrooms = rooms;
11
12
  /* This method should repaint all the rooms of
13
    * the specified house to be green. */
   public static void repaintHouse(House house) {
15
```

A Puzzle 1

Consider the following code:

```
ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
```

**Q**: The house is the ArrayList, what are the rooms?

Describe in the house analogy what each of the following lines of code do

```
1 ArrayList<Integer> list2 = list;
2 ArrayList<Integer> list3 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
3 list2.add(5);
4 list3.add(7);
5 append9000(list2);
6
7 public void append9000(ArrayList<Integer> list) {
8  list.add(9000);
9 }
```

```
public void youGuess(int theAnswer) {
    theAnswer = 1000;
    System.out.println("I guess " + theAnswer);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    int myNumber = 42;
    youGuess(myNumber);
    System.out.println("The right answer is " + myNumber);
}
```

```
public class TheAnswer {
      int answer;
 3
 4
   public void youGuess(TheAnswer ans) {
 6
      ans.answer = 1000:
      System.out.println("I guess " + ans.answer);
8
   }
9
10
   public static void main(String[] args) {
11
      TheAnswer ans = new TheAnswer():
12
      ans.answer = 42:
      youGuess(ans);
13
14
      System.out.println("The right answer is " + ans.answer);
15 }
```

2

3

4 5

8 9

```
Consider the following. It's your birthday, and...
    I ask you "how old were you before today?"
  You answer prevYearsOld
    In my head, I increment that value (prevYearsOld += 1).
    I shout out "You're prevYearsOld now!"
If I were to ask you again, would you answer differently?
public shoutOnBirthday(int prevYearsOld) {
  prevYears0ld += 1:
  System.out.println("You're " + prevYearsOld + " years old now!");
public static void main(String[] args) {
   int prevYearsOld = 350; /* Loch Ness Monster */
   shoutOnBirthday(prevYearsOld);
```

```
public void doIt(int[] array) {
 2
      if (array == null) {
 3
          array = new int[1];
 4
          array[0] = 9999;
 5
6
      else {
          array[0] = 101;
8
9
10
11
   public static void main(String[] args) {
12
      int[] array = null;
13
      doIt(null);
14
      doIt(array);
15
      doIt(array);
16 }
```