

CS100J 29 January 2007 Customizing a class

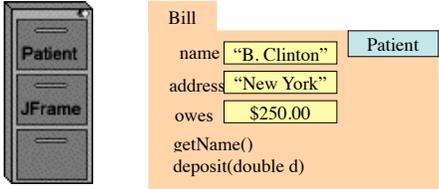
Reading for this lecture: Sections 1.4, (p. 41); 13.3.1 (p. 376).
Read all "style notes" and referenced PLive lectures (activities).

Summary of lectures: On course home page, click on "Handouts" and then on "Outline of lectures held so far".

Quote for the day:
I have traveled the length and breadth of this country and talked with the best people, and I can assure you that data processing is a fad that won't last out the year.
 —Editor in charge of business books for Prentice Hall, 1957



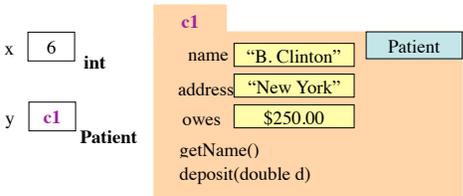
A class is a file-drawer. Contents: manila folders.



- (1) unique name on tab of manila folder.
- (2) manila folder, instance, object of the class
- (3) fields (variables)
- (4) methods (procedures and functions): instructions to do tasks and to produce values.

This reviews what we did last time.

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x has value 6 y has value c1

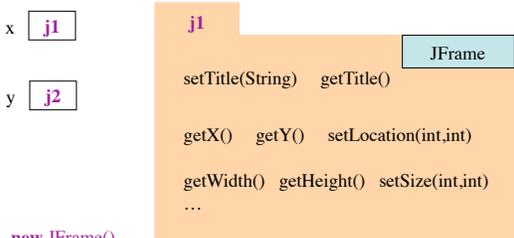
y.getName() has the value "B. Clinton"

y.deposit(250); will change the value of field owes to 0.

This reviews what we did last time.

3

Class javax.swing.JFrame: an object is a window on your monitor.



new JFrame()

Expression: create a new object of class JFrame and yield its name

This reviews what we did last time.

4

Class definition: The java construct that describes the format of a folder (instance, object) of the class.

```

/** description of what the class is for
 */
public class <class-name> {
    declarations of methods (in any order)
}
    
```

This is a comment

A class definition goes in its own file named
 <class-name>.java

On your hard drive, have a separate directory for each Java program that you write; put all the class definitions for the program in that directory.

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Class definition: The java construct that describes the format of a folder (instance, object) of the class.

```

/** description of what the class is for
 */
public class C extends <superclass-name> {
    declarations of methods (in any order)
}
    
```

Class C has all the fields and methods that <superclass-name> does, in addition to those declared in C. Class C **inherits** the fields and methods of <superclass-name>.

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```

/** description of what the class is for */
public class subclass-name extends superclass-name {
    declarations of methods
}
    
```

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First example of a procedure and of a function

```

/** description of what the class is for */
public class subclass-name extends superclass-name {
    /** Set the height of the window to the width */
    public void setHeightToWidth() {
        setSize(getWidth(), getWidth());
    }

    /** = the area of the window */
    public int area() {
        return getWidth() * getHeight();
    }
}
    
```

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```

import javax.swing.*;
/** An instance is a JFrame with methods to square it and
to provide the area of the JFrame */
public class SquareJFrame extends JFrame {
    declarations of methods
}
    
```

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Javadoc

```

import javax.swing.*;
/** An instance is a JFrame with methods to square it and
to provide the area of the JFrame */
public class SquareJFrame extends JFrame {
    /** = the area of the window */
    public int area() { ... }

    /** Set the height equal to the width */
    public void setHeightToWidth() { ... }
}
    
```

The class and every method in it has a comment of the form

/** specification */

It is a Javadoc comment. Click on javadoc icon in DrJava to extract class specification. DO THIS AT LEAST ONCE IN LAB.

About null

var1 c1 → Patient c1

var2 c8 → Patient c8

var3 null

null denotes the absence of a name.

var3.getName() is a mistake! You get a **NullPointerException**

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