CS61B Lecture #10: OOP mechanism and Class Design
class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?

Choices
a. A.f
b. B.f
c. Some kind of error
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
   Choices
   a. A.f
   b. B.f
   c. Some kind of error

2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    static void g(A y) { y.f(); }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
    static void g(A x) { x.f(); }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }
    static void h(A x) { A.g(x); } // x.g(x) also legal here
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
   a. A.f
   b. B.f
   c. Some kind of error
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?
class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    static void g(A y) { y.f(); }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }
    static void h(A x) { A.g(x); } // x.g(x) also legal here
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?

Choices
a. A.f
b. B.f
c. Some kind of error
class A {
    static void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    static void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?

Choices
a. A.f
b. B.f
c. Some kind of error
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    static void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    static void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?

Choices
a. A.f
b. B.f
c. Some kind of error
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
   a. A.f
   b. B.f
   c. Some kind of error
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("A.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
    void g() { f(); }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made g static?
3. If we made f static?
4. If we overrode g in B?
5. If f not defined in A?

Choices
a. A.f
b. B.f
c. Some kind of error
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}

class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}

class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?

2. If we made g static?
   a. A.f
   b. B.f
   c. Some kind of error

3. If we made f static?

4. If we overrode g in B?

5. If f not defined in A?
Review: A Puzzle

class A {
    void g() { f(); /* or this.f() */ }
}
class B extends A {
    void f() {
        System.out.println("B.f");
    }
}
class C {
    static void main(String[] args) {
        B aB = new B();
        h(aB);
    }

    static void h(A x) { x.g(); }
}

1. What is printed?
2. If we made $g$ static?
3. If we made $f$ static?
4. If we overrode $g$ in $B$?
5. If $f$ not defined in $A$?

Choices
a. $A.f$
b. $B.f$
c. Some kind of error
Answer to Puzzle

1. Executing `java C` prints _____, because
   
   A. `C.main` calls `h` and passes it `aB`, whose dynamic type is `B`.
   B. `h` calls `x.g()`. Since `g` is inherited by `B`, we execute the code for `g` in class `A`.
   C. `g` calls `this.f()`. Now `this` contains the value of `h`'s argument, whose dynamic type is `B`. Therefore, we execute the definition of `f` that is in `B`.
   D. In calls to `f`, in other words, static type is ignored in figuring out what method to call.

2. If `g` were static, we see _____; selection of `f` still depends on dynamic type of `this`. Same for overriding `g` in `B`.

3. If `f` were static, would print _____ because then selection of `f` would depend on static type of `this`, which is `A`.

4. If `f` were not defined in `A`, we'd see _____
Answer to Puzzle

1. Executing `java C` prints __B.f__, because

   A. `C.main` calls `h` and passes it `aB`, whose dynamic type is `B`.
   B. `h` calls `x.g()`. Since `g` is inherited by `B`, we execute the code for
      `g` in class `A`.
   C. `g` calls `this.f()`. Now `this` contains the value of `h`'s argument,
      whose dynamic type is `B`. Therefore, we execute the definition of
      `f` that is in `B`.
   D. In calls to `f`, in other words, static type is ignored in figuring out
      what method to call.

2. If `g` were static, we see __B.f__; selection of `f` still depends on dy-
   namic type of `this`. Same for overriding `g` in `B`.

3. If `f` were static, would print __A.f__ because then selection of `f`
   would depend on static type of `this`, which is `A`.

4. If `f` were not defined in `A`, we'd see __a compile-time error__
Example: Designing a Class

Problem: Want a class that represents histograms, like this one:

Analysis: What do we need from it? At least:

- Specify buckets and limits.
- Accumulate counts of values.
- Retrieve counts of values.
- Retrieve numbers of buckets and other initial parameters.
Specification Seen by Clients

• The clients of a module (class, program, etc.) are the programs or methods that use that module’s exported definitions.

• In Java, intention is that exported definitions are designated public.

• Clients are intended to rely on specifications, (aka APIs) not code.

• Syntactic specification: method and constructor headers—syntax needed to use.

• Semantic specification: what they do. No formal notation, so use comments.
  - Semantic specification is a contract.
  - Conditions client must satisfy (preconditions, marked “Pre:” in examples below).
  - Promised results (postconditions).
  - Design these to be all the client needs!
  - Exceptions communicate errors, specifically failure to meet pre-conditions.
/** A histogram of floating-point values */
public interface Histogram {
    /** The number of buckets in THIS. */
    int size();

    /** Lower bound of bucket #K. Pre: 0<=K<size(). */
    double low(int k);

    /** # of values in bucket #K. Pre: 0<=K<size(). */
    int count(int k);

    /** Add VAL to the histogram. */
    void add(double val);
}

void fillHistogram(Histogram H, Scanner in) {
    while (in.hasNextDouble())
        H.add(in.nextDouble());
}

void printHistogram(Histogram H) {
    System.out.printf
        (">=%5.2f | %4d\n", H.low(i), H.count(i));
}
public class FixedHistogram implements Histogram {
    private double low, high; /* From constructor*/
    private int[] count; /* Value counts */

    /** A new histogram with SIZE buckets of values >= LOW and < HIGH. */
    public FixedHistogram(int size, double low, double high)
    {
        if (low >= high || size <= 0) throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        this.low = low; this.high = high;
        this.count = new int[size];
    }

    public int size() { return count.length; }
    public double low(int k) { return low + k * (high-low)/count.length; }

    public int count(int k) { return count[k]; }

    public void add(double val) {
        if (val >= low && val < high)
            count[(int)((val-low)/(high-low) * count.length)] += 1;
    }
}

Last modified: Tue Sep 20 15:27:59 2016
Let's Make a Tiny Change

Don't require \textit{a priori} bounds:

```java
class FlexHistogram implements Histogram {
    /** A new histogram with SIZE buckets. */
    public FlexHistogram(int size) {
        // What needs to change?
    }
    // What needs to change?
}
```

- How would you do this? Profoundly changes implementation.
- But clients (like \texttt{printHistogram} and \texttt{fillHistogram}) still work with no changes.
- Illustrates the power of \textit{separation of concerns}.
Implementing the Tiny Change

- Pointless to pre-allocate the `count` array.
- Don’t know bounds, so must save arguments to `add`.
- Then recompute `count` array “lazily” when `count(···)` called.
- Invalidate `count` array whenever histogram changes.

```java
class FlexHistogram implements Histogram {
    private ArrayList<Double> values = new ArrayList<>();
    int size;
    private int[] count;

    public FlexHistogram(int size) { this.size = size; this.count = null; }

    public void add(double x) { count = null; values.add(x); }

    public int count(int k) {
        if (count == null) { compute count from values here. }
        return count[k];
    }
}
```
Advantages of Procedural Interface over Visible Fields

By using public method for \texttt{count} instead of making the array \texttt{count} visible, the “tiny change” is transparent to clients:

- If client had to write \texttt{myHist.count[k]}, would mean
  
  “The number of items currently in the $k^{th}$ bucket of histogram \texttt{myHist} (and by the way, there is an array called \texttt{count} in \texttt{myHist} that always holds the up-to-date count).”

- Parenthetical comment \textit{useless} to the client.

- But if \texttt{count} array had been visible, after “tiny change,” \textit{every use} of \texttt{count} in client program would have to change.

- So using a method for the public \texttt{count} decreases what client \textit{has} to know, and (therefore) has to change.