Java and C# in depth
Carlo A. Furia, Marco Piccioni, Bertrand Meyer

Java: introduction to object-oriented features
Java and C# in depth

Carlo A. Furia, Marco Piccioni, Bertrand Meyer

Java classes and objects
Classes and objects

- The basic encapsulation unit is the **class**
  - as in every object-oriented language
- A class is made of a number of features (or members)
  - instance variables (attributes, fields)
  - methods
- Classes and features have different levels of **visibility**
- Objects are class instances
  - and classes are sets of objects
    - or blueprints for creating objects
  - constructors are special methods to create new objects
  - in Java, objects are automatically destroyed when no longer referenced (garbage collection)
    - no **destructors**, but optional **finalize** methods
package ch.ethz.inf.se.javacsharpendepth;
/**
 * @author John H. Doe
 */
public class MainClass {
    // 'main' must be all lowercase
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Game myGame = new Game();
        System.out.println("Game starts!");
        myGame.startGame();
    }
}
Attributes (instance variables, fields)

- Relate to a class instance
- Declared within the class curly brackets, outside any method
- Visible at least within the class scope, within any method of the class
- Automatically initialized to the default values
  - 0 or 0.0 for numeric types, \u0000 for chars, null for references, false for booleans
Methods (instance methods, member functions)

- Relate to an instance and are declared within the class curly brackets

- May have arguments
- Must have return type (possibly void)

```java
boolean test(int i, boolean b){
    // some stuff here
    return true;
}
```

- Constructors are “special” (more on this later)
Information hiding

Attribute and method visibility “modifiers”:

- **public**: visible everywhere
- **protected**: visible in the same package and in subclasses (wherever they are)
- (**): visible in the same package
- **private**: visible only in the class in which it is defined

Class visibility

- Top level classes can only have default or public visibility
- Nested classes can have any chosen visibility level
  - (except for inner classes: see later)

(*) No keyword for “package” visibility: it’s the default
Classes, packages, and files

- The Java language specification does not constrain how classes and packages are stored in files.
- However, practically all implementations of the Java platform follow Sun’s original conventions:
  - one top-level public class per file
    - compiled to one .class bytecode file
  - packages hierarchically map to directories
    - Example:
      ```
      public class MyClass in package my.package
      ```
      - is stored in file: `MyClass.java` in subdirectory `my/package/` relative to the “sourcepath” root.
      - Its compiled version is in file `MyClass.class` in subdirectory `my/package/` relative to the “classpath” root directory
    - sourcepath and classpath often coincide
The static modifier

When applied to non-local variables and methods

- Relates to a specific class, not to a class instance
- Shared by every object of a certain class (in the JVM)
- Accessed without creating any class object
- Kind of like a global entity
- Static methods can only reference static entities, locals, and arguments (no instance members)

```
MyClass.myStaticAttribute
MyClass.myStaticMethod()
```

The static modifier does not apply to top-level classes in Java
Constructors

- Same name as the class
- No return type (not even `void`)
- An argumentless constructor is provided by default if no other constructor is explicitly given
Local variables

- Declared within a method’s scope (denoted by curly brackets)
- Visible only within the method’s scope
- De-allocated at method end
- Not automatically initialized
  - warning if no explicit initialization is given
The keyword **this**

Refers to the current object.
Typical usage: bypass local variable shadowing attribute.

```java
public class Card {

    private int value;

    public int getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    public void setValue(int value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```
Nested classes

A class defined inside another class, that may access its private data. (Nested is the opposite of “top-level”.)

Variants of nested classes

- **static** nested class
  - no references to the outer class (non-static) instance
  - any visibility specifier

- **Inner class**: non-static nested class
  - can reference the outer class instance
  - any visibility specifier

- **Anonymous (inner) class**: inner class without a name, defined in the middle of a method or initialization block
  - no visibility specifiers allowed

- **Local (inner) class**: inner class with a name, defined in the middle of a method or initialization block
  - no visibility specifiers allowed
Static nested classes

A *static* nested class:

- can only reference static members of the enclosing class (besides its own arguments and locals)
- can include both static and non-static members
- it is used as a top-level class; nesting affects naming not behavior

```java
public class Nested {
    static class SN {
        static int m() {
            return 5;
        }
        int n() {
            return 3;
        }
    }
}

// Client code:
int y = Nested.SN.m();  // 5
Nested.SN sn = new Nested.SN();
int x = sn.n();  // 3
```
Inner classes

An inner (non-static nested) class:

- can reference the outer class instance
  - all instances of the inner class refer to the instance of the containing class used to create them
- can be instantiated only through an instance of the outer class (cannot include static members, except constants)

```java
public class Nested {
    int a;
    class I {
        int n() {
            return 3;
        }
        int m() {
            return a;
        }
    }
}
```

// Client code:

```java
Nested n = new Nested();
Nested.I i = n.new I();
int x = i.n(); // 3
n.a = 5;
Nested.I j = n.new I();
int y = j.m(); // 5 == i.m()
```
Anonymous and local classes

An anonymous or local (inner) class:

- can reference the outer class members
  - all instances of the inner class refer to the instance of the containing class used to create them
- but cannot access local variables of its enclosing class (except constants)
- cannot include static members, except constants

- Anonymous classes have essentially the same restrictions as local classes but have no name
  - typically used to wrap operations into an object that can be passed around
  - this usage will be superseded by lambda expressions in Java 8 and later.
Anonymous inner class example

```java
public void start(int num) {
    // ActionListener is an interface that includes
    // a method actionPerformed
    ActionListener listener = new ActionListener()
    // anonymous inner class starts here
    {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            // reaction code here
        }
    }; // anonymous inner class ends here
    // other code here
}
```

Which design pattern does this example suggest?
public void start(int num) {
    // ActionListener is an interface that includes
    // a method actionPerformed
    ActionListener listener = new ActionListener()
    // anonymous inner class starts here
    {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
            // reaction code here
        }
    }; // anonymous inner class ends here
    // other code here
}

This is an instance of the observer design pattern
Method overloading

- Using the same name with different argument list
  - list can differ in length, argument type, or both

- Example: constructors

- Method signature: name + arguments list
  - The return type is not part of the signature

- Tip: overloading may reduce readability: don’t abuse it
Method overloading with subtypes

When a method name is overloaded with argument types that are related by inheritance, method resolution selects the “closest” available type.

Example: Student is a subtype of Person

```java
class X {
    // v1
    void foo (Person p) { }

    // v2
    void foo (Student p) { }
}
X x = new X();
x.foo(new Person()); // Executes v1
x.foo(new Student()); // Executes v2
```
Method overloading with subtypes

When a method name is overloaded with argument types that are related by inheritance, method resolution selects the “closest” available type.

Example: Student is a subtype of Person

class Y { void foo (Person p) { ... } }
class Z { void foo (Student p) { ... } }

Y y = new Y();
y.foo(new Person()); // OK
y.foo(new Student()); // OK

Z z = new Z();
z.foo(new Person()); // Error
z.foo(new Student()); // OK
Operator overloading

- No custom operator overloading is possible

- Only "+" for String is overloaded at language level

```java
System.out.println(
    "Custom operator overloading " + 
    "would have been nice..." );
```
Method argument passing

- All the primitive types are passed by value
  - Inside the method body we work with a local copy
  - We return information using the `return` keyword

- (Object) Reference types are passed by value too, but:
  - What is passed by value is the reference (i.e., an object address)
  - Consequently, a method can change the state of the object attached to the actual arguments through the reference
Variable number of arguments

To pass a variable number of arguments to a method:

- Use a collection (including arrays)
- From Java 5.0: varargs arguments “...”

```java
public void write(String ... someStrings) {
    for (String aString : someStrings) {
        System.out.println(aString);
    }
}
```

- This is just syntactic sugar for an array
  - You can pass an array as actual
- The varargs argument must be the only one of its kind and the last one in the signature
Block initializers (a.k.a. initialization blocks)

- Similar to “anonymous” method bodies
  - without signature and return type, only curly brackets and possibly the `static` modifier

- The code within them is executed during initialization

- Can be `static` or non-static

- Useful to perform some computation before the constructors are invoked
  - Factor out code common to multiple constructors
  - Initialize `final static` variables
Finalizer methods

The **Object** class includes a method:

```java
protected void finalize()
```

which can be overridden in any class.

The `finalize` method is called just **before garbage collection**

- May never be called, if an object is not collected
- No real-time guarantee that the object is collected right after `finalize` is executed

What’s for: do some final clean-up upon object disposal

- E.g.: resources not properly released beforehand

It is **not** meant for general release of resources

- Files and other I/O resources have “close/destroy” methods, which should be called explicitly
Java and C# in depth
Carlo A. Furia, Marco Piccioni, Bertrand Meyer

Inheritance, polymorphism, and dynamic dispatching
We can explicitly “extend” from one class only
- Otherwise, every class implicitly extends `Object`

- Public and protected inherited fields and methods are available in the descendant.
- Package-visible (no visibility specifiers) inherited members are visible only in descendants within the same package.
Overriding and dynamic dispatching

- **Overriding**: method redefinition in a subclass
- **Overriding rule:**
  - (before Java 5.0) overriding method must have the same signature and return type as in the superclass
  - (from Java 5.0) overriding method must have the same signature as in the superclass and a covariant return type of the superclass
- **Annotation** `@Override` avoids compiler warning
- **Dynamic dispatching applies**
- The keyword `final` prevents overriding in subclasses
- Overriding cannot reduce the visibility of a method
  - e.g.: from `public` to `private`
- No overriding for `static` methods
Covariant return types example

In Java 5.0 the return type of an overridden method can be a subtype of the base method’s return type.

```java
class Account { ... }
class SavingsAccount extends Account { ... }
class AccountManager {
    public Account getAccount() { ... }
}
class SavingsAccountManager extends AccountManager {
    public SavingsAccount getAccount() { ... }
}
```
Casting and Polymorphism

Casting is C++/Java/C# jargon to denote polymorphic assignments.

- Let S be an ancestor of T (that is, $T \rightarrow^* S$)
  - Upcasting: an object of type T is attached to a reference of type S
  - Downcasting: an object of type S is attached to a reference of type T

```java
class Vehicle;
class Car extends Vehicle;
Vehicle v = (Vehicle) new Car(); // upcasting
Car c = (Car) new Vehicle(); // downcasting
```
Casting in Java

- **Upcasting is implicit**
  - For primitive types, upcasting means assigning a “smaller” type to a “larger” compatible type
    - `byte` to `short` to `int` to `long` to `float` to `double`
    - `long` to `float` may actually lose precision
    - `char` to `int`
  - For reference types, upcasting means assigning a subtype to a supertype, that is:
    - a subclass to superclass
    - an implementation of an interface X to that interface X
    - an interface X to the implementation of an ancestor of X
- **Downcasting must be explicit**
  - can raise runtime exceptions if it turns out to be impossible
- No casts are allowed for reference types outside the inheritance hierarchy
The `instanceof` keyword

- The `instanceof` keyword performs runtime checking of the dynamic type of a reference variable
  - Syntax: `aVariable instanceof aType`
  - Is the object attached to `aVariable` compatible with `aType`?
    - Compatible means of `aType` or one of its subtypes
Variables with the same name and different (but overlapping) scopes:

- A local variable shadows an attribute with the same name: use `this` to access the attribute

- A subclass attribute shadows a superclass attribute with the same name

- Polymorphism does not apply
  - if a reference is superclass type and attached object is subclass type, the superclass variable is used

- Tip: avoid if possible (it may decrease readability)
The **final** modifier

- **final class**
  - Cannot be inherited from

- **final** attribute, argument, or local variable
  - It’s a constant: cannot be redefined and must be initialized
  - (If it’s a reference: the object state can change)
  - **final static** attributes can only be initialized by block initializers
  - **final** (non-static) attributes can be set only once, and must be set by every constructor of the class (whenever initializers haven’t already set them).

- **Style tip**: constant names are capitalized

- **final method**
  - Cannot be overridden
Java and C# in depth

Carlo A. Furia, Marco Piccioni, Bertrand Meyer

The object creation process
The keyword `super`

- Enables invocation of a superclass method from within an overriding method in a subclass.
- Can be used to explicitly invoke a constructor of the superclass (see next example).
Chained constructors

Any constructor implicitly starts by executing the argumentless constructor of the parent class, unless:

- A specific constructor of the superclass is invoked using `super(...)`

- Another specific constructor of the same class is invoked using `this(...)`

- If used, `super(...)` or `this(...)` must be the first instruction.
public class CreatureCard extends Card {

    int value;
    public CreatureCard(String name){
        super(name);
        // class-specific initializations
        value = 7;
    }

    public CreatureCard(int value){
        this("Big Monster");
        // class-specific initializations
        this.value = value;
    }
}
Object creation process

```java
MyClass obj = new MyClass();
```

(type members are initialized before)

- `new` allocates memory for a `MyClass` instance (all attributes, including inherited ones)
- Initializes all attributes to default values

If constructor references `super` (explicitly or by default):

1. Recursive call to constructor of superclass
2. Execute `MyClass`’s initializers in their textual order
3. Execute constructor body

If constructor references `this` (another constructor `X`):

1. Recursive call to other constructor `X`
2. Execute rest of originally called constructor body
public class Person {
    int age = 1;
}

public class Student extends Person {
    { age = 6; }
    double gpa = age/2;
    public Student() { gpa += 1.0; }
}

Person p1 = new Person();        // age = 1
Person p2 = new Student();        // age = 6, gpa = 4.0