

CS1007: Object Oriented Design and Programming in Java

Lecture #20

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Outline

- Some brief background to help with homework
- Java beans
- Some interesting programming challenges
- Next time:
 - Applet programming
 - Multi process/multi threaded environments
- Reading for next time: 9-9.2

Announcement

- Next week Thursday, is PASSOVER
- Choice:
 - Review/overview class by TA
 - Day off to the work on assignment
 - Bring your laptop to class day and TAs will help with specific programming ideas
 - Sleep
- Due to the holiday, I will have makeup office hours TBD
- The Ta's will be around more often to help with the hw2

Homework help

- Idea: hopefully you've started on the homework already
- Will try to help you out to understand some fundamental ideas
- Please come see me if you are getting stuck

Pitfalls

- Be careful to understand how graphics and graphic objects are created and treated in JAVA
- Problem: everything works great ... except

redraw

- Problems with redraw
 - Update java 1.0.5.0.4 -> 1.0.5.0.6
- Understand how things hook to each other

- Lets look at a simple tictacgame

logic

- Everything works great, except when you play a certain move after 11am on the third Tuesday of the month

Jar files

- Jar files are the equivalent of a zip file with some added information for allowing groups of classes to be bundled together
- Can be used to extract and compress files
- Use of Manifest file to give instructions to the system
 - Which class is main
 - Specify a path of the outside classes
 - metadata

Manifest file example

```
Manifest-Version: 1.0  
Main-Class: metdemo.winGui  
Class-Path: . lib/derby.jar lib/mail.jar
```

Jar compression

- `Jar cvfm some.jar Manifest.txt path/*.class`

Jar decompression

- Jar `-xvf some.jar`
- Can also only list the contents without extracting

Advantages of Jar files

- One file to send to someone
- Can be treated almost like executable if done right
- Can sign itself to guarantee its authenticity

Question of the day

- How would you program a maze game ?

Maze

- How do you represent the game ?
- How would you solve the maze?
- What is the fastest/shortest way to solve the maze?

From object oriented view

- MazeGame mzg = new
MazeGame(40,40);
- //assume start is 0,0 end is max,max
- msg.getOptions(x,y);
- Write a solution ...

Beyond Objects

- Object represent a single concept (usually)
- Sometimes hard to reuse in complex behavior
- Would like an idea of a Object, a few object, which we can add some behavior necessary to accomplish a specific task

Take away lesson

- Question:
- If I don't plan on lots of programming, why should I care about this?

- Programming is a way of expressing an idea of an algorithm
- Allows you to solve much larger sets of problems
- More interesting sets of problems (I've been introducing them slowly)

- Will allow you to cut through marketing jargon
- Read other peoples code
- Understand or misunderstand CPP templates

OO

- That is not a pair of glasses up there
- We keep stressing the main idea of Object oriented programming approach
- How do you translate these ideas to non programmers

- Anyone hear of visual basic??
- Successful model: Visual Basic controls
 - calendar
 - graph
 - database
 - link to robot or instrument

Bottom line

- Anyone can now write a virus 😊

Component model

- Anyone have an ipod ?
- How do you plug in headphones?
- How do you plug it into your home entertainment system?
- Any of those steps need a hammer and screwdriver ?

Idea of Components

- More functionality than a single class
- Reuse and customize in multiple contexts
- "Plug components together" to form applications

- Components composed into program inside builder environment
- Target all users, not just programmers

Java beans

- A reusable piece of code which satisfies the requirements of the JavaBeans framework that can be manipulated by an IDE designed to work with JavaBeans

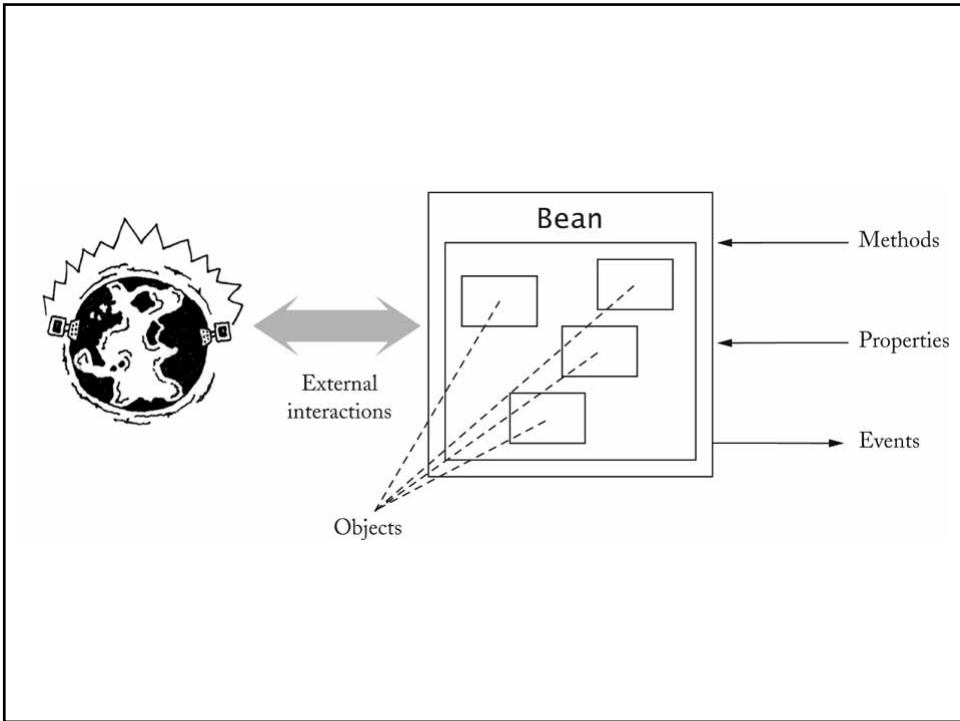
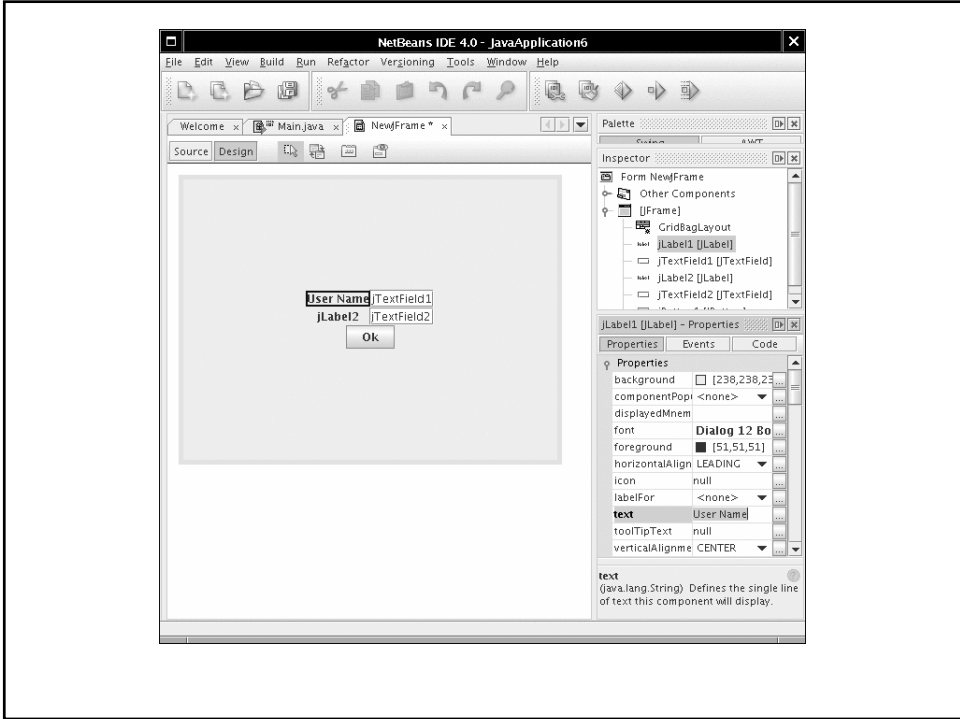
Some requirements

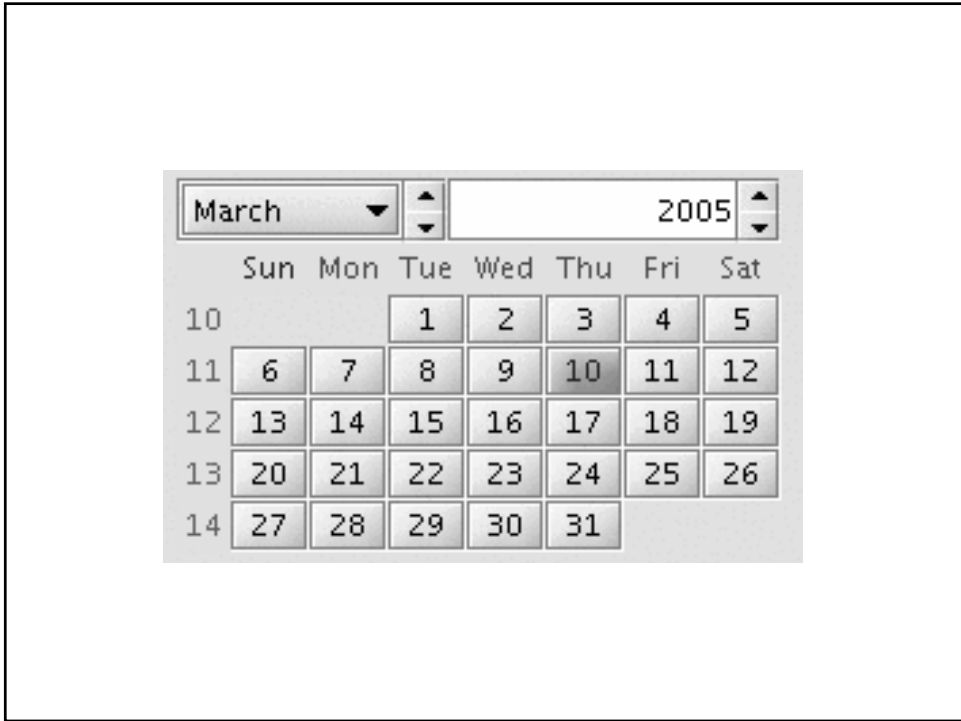
1. Consistency
rules governing the consistency of name conventions
(methods and types of methods)
2. Event Handling Model
SWT and Swing were implemented in this framework
3. Persistence
can extend values beyond single session
4. Introspection
ability to find which method/args are taken
5. Builder Support
IDE

Builder support

- JavaBeans should be able to be created and programmed by anyone who can use a mouse

- Think of video game programming framework





Property sheet

The screenshot shows the "jLabel1 [JLabel] - Properties" dialog box. It has three tabs: "Properties", "Events", and "Code". The "Properties" tab is selected. The "Properties" section lists various attributes with their current values and a "..." button to edit each one:

- background: [238,238,23...]
- componentPopu: <none>
- displayedMnem:
- font: **Dialog 12 Bo**
- foreground: [51,51,51]
- horizontalAlign: LEADING
- icon: null
- labelFor: <none>
- text**: User Name
- toolTipText: null
- verticalAlignme: CENTER

Below the list, there is a section for the "text" property:

text
(java.lang.String) Defines the single line of text this component will display.

Façade pattern

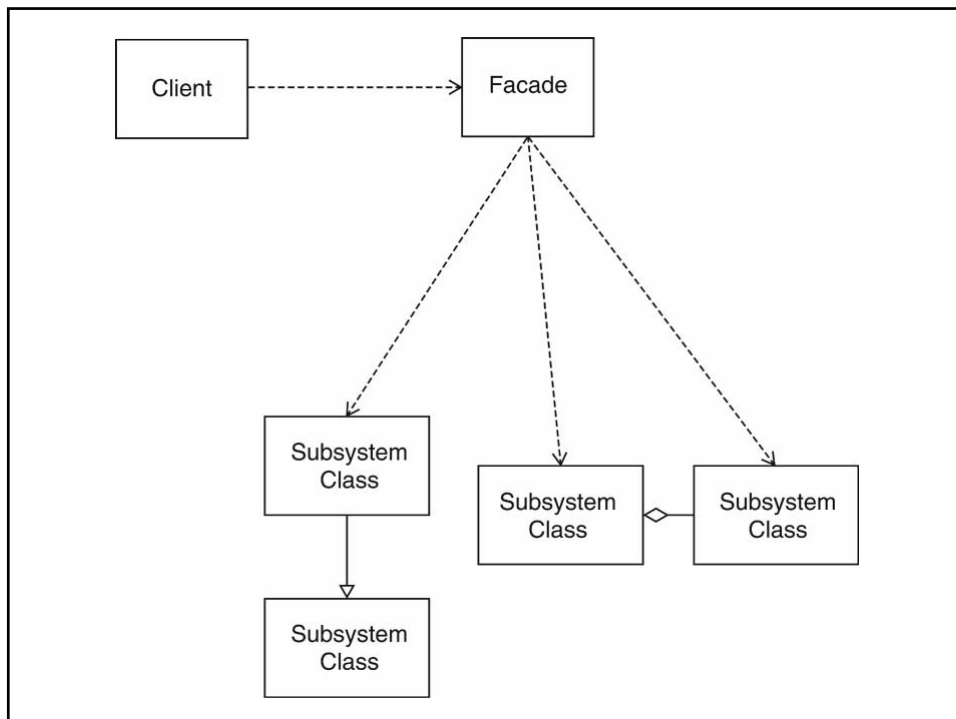
- We have a bunch of classes working together
- Want to allow easy use
- Want to change things in the background without changing everything
- Sounds familiar ??

Façade class

- Bean usually composed of multiple classes
- One class nominated as facade class
- Clients use only facade class methods

How JAVABEAN does it

- Define a facade class that exposes all capabilities of the subsystem as methods
- The facade methods delegate requests to the subsystem classes
- The subsystem classes do not know about the facade class



Bean Properties

- Property = value that you can get and/or set
- Most properties are get-and-set
- Can also have get-only and set-only
- Property not the same as instance field
- Setter can set fields, then call repaint
- Getter can query database

Syntax

- Not Java :-(
- C#, JavaScript, Visual Basic
- `b.propertyName = value`
 - calls setter in background
- `variable = b.propertyName`
 - calls property getter

Conventions

- property = pair of methods

```
public X getPropertyName()
```

```
public void setPropertyName(X newValue)
```

- Replace propertyName with actual name

(e.g. getColor/setColor)

- Exception for boolean properties:

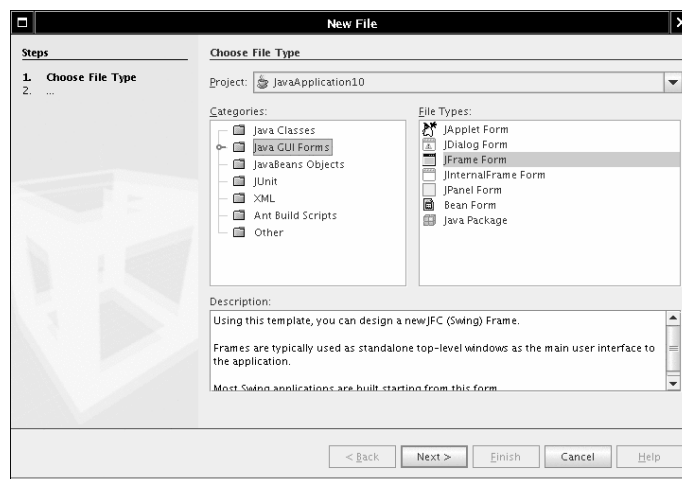
```
public boolean isPropertyName()
```

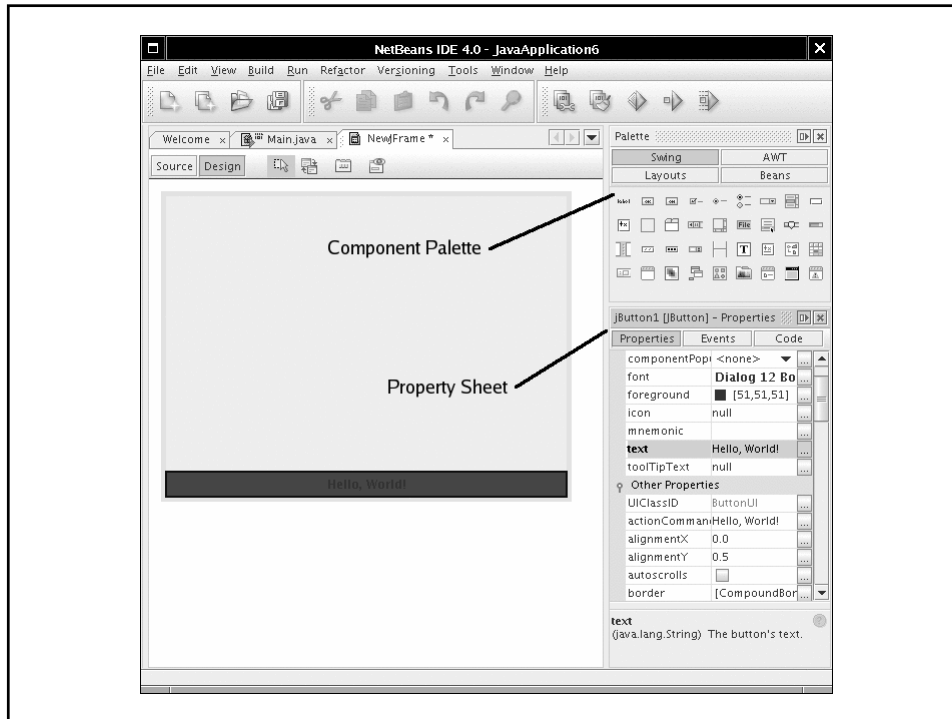
- Decapitalization hokus-pokus:

```
getColor -> color
```

```
getURL -> URL
```

Builder tool



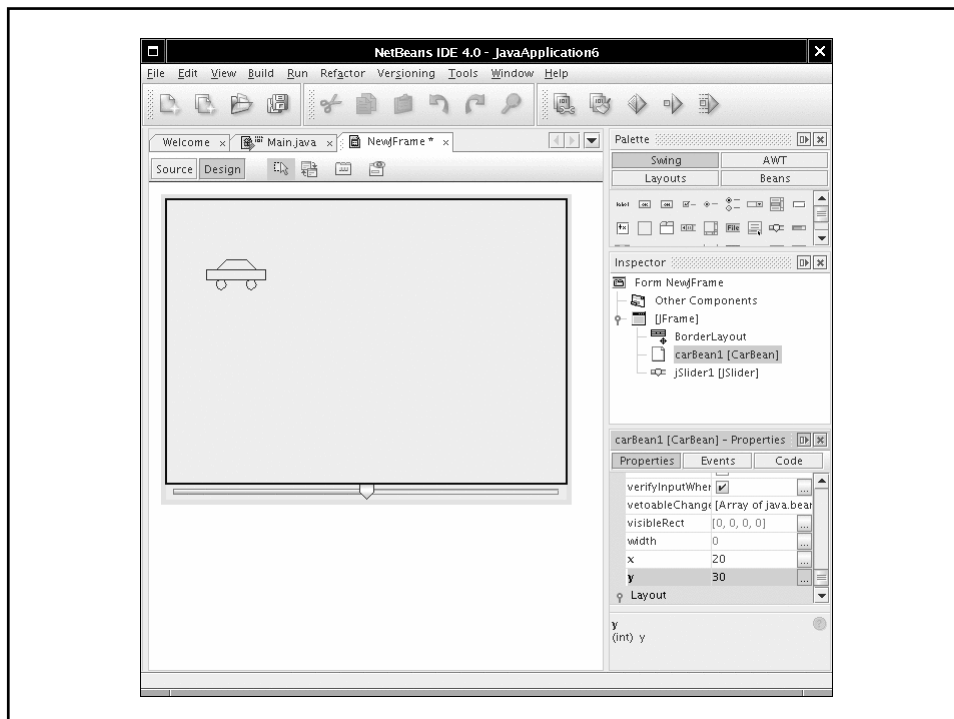


Packaging

- Compile bean classes
Ch7/carbean/CarBean.java
- Create manifest file
Ch7/carbean/CarBean.mf
- Run JAR tool:
jar cvfm CarBean.jar CarBean.mf *.class
- Import JAR file into builder environment

Composing Bean

- Make new frame
- Add car bean, slider to frame
- Edit stateChanged event of slider
- Add handler code
`carBean1.setX(jSlider1.getValue());`
- Compile and run
- Move slider: the car moves



Framework

- Set of cooperating classes
- Structures the essential mechanisms of a problem domain
- Example: Swing is a GUI framework
- Framework != design pattern
- Typical framework uses multiple design patterns

Application framework

- Implements services common to a type of applications
- Programmer forms subclasses of framework classes
- Result is an application
- Inversion of control: framework controls execution flow

Bottom line

- So when would it make sense to work with beans rather than low level code??