

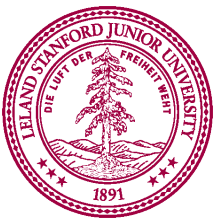
Data Structure Design I

Chris Piech

CS106A, Stanford University

Interactors

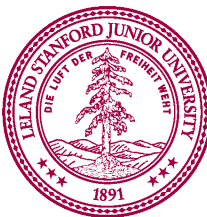
Button



JButton

JButton

```
.JButton button = new JButton("Press me");
```

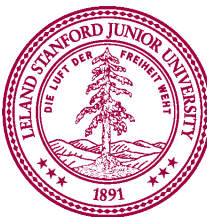


JButton

Button Text

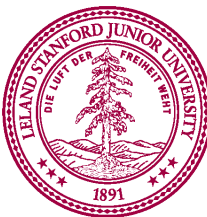
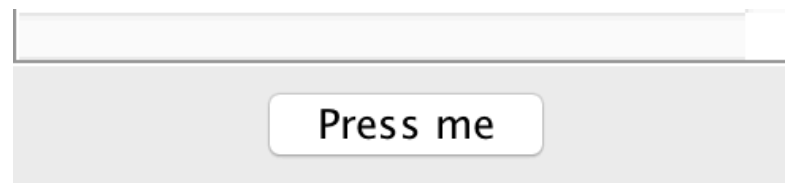


```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");
```



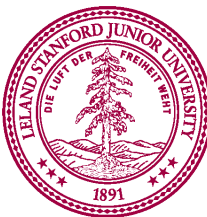
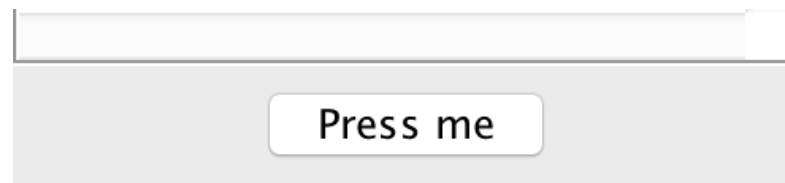
JButton

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");  
add(button, SOUTH);
```



JButton

```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");  
add(button, SOUTH);  
addActionListeners();
```



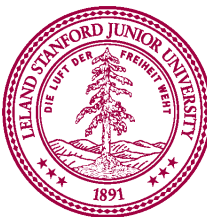
JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```



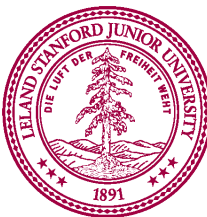
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JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
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    }  
}
```

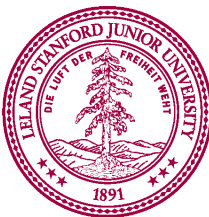
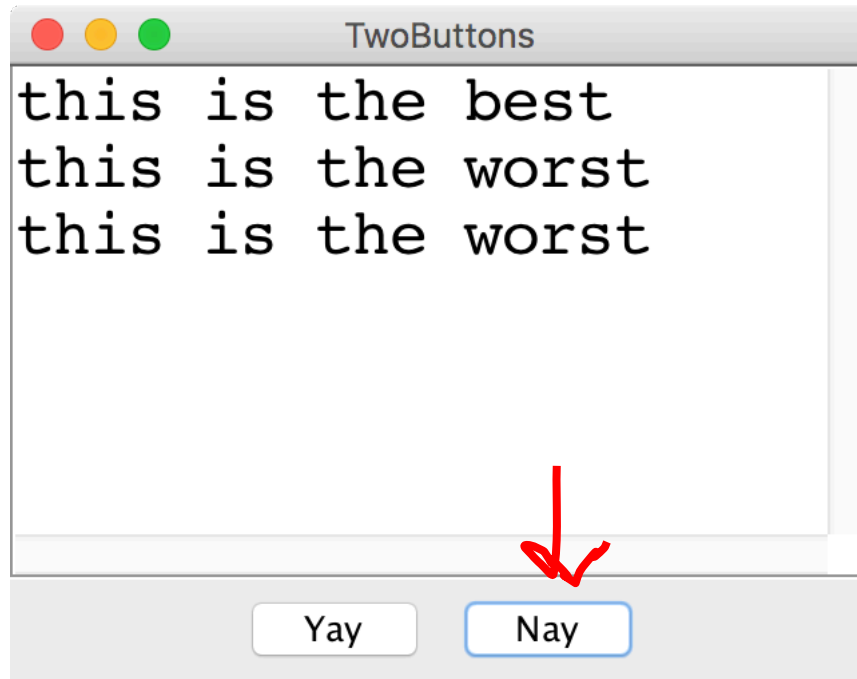


JButton

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
    String actionCmd = e.getActionCommand();  
    if(actionCmd.equals("Press me")) {  
        println("Tehehe");  
    }  
}
```



Two Buttons



JLabel

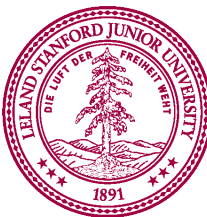
JLabel

```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");
```



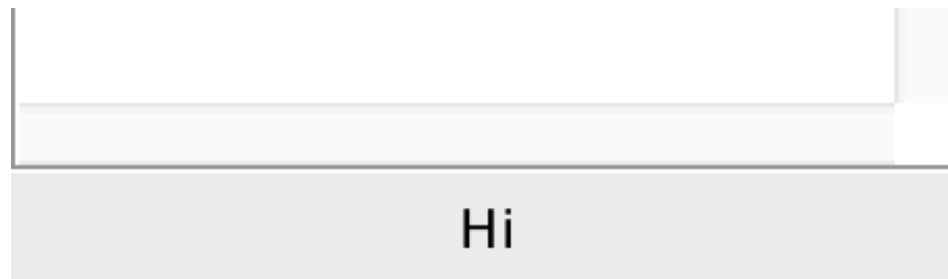
JLabel

```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");
```



JLabel

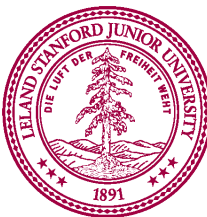
```
JLabel label = new JLabel("Hi");  
add(label, SOUTH);
```



JTextField

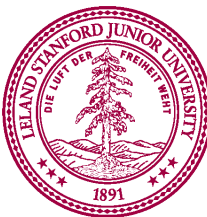
JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns string in field  
field.setText("Marry me");
```



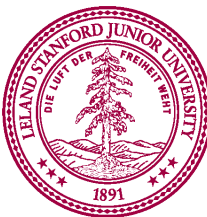
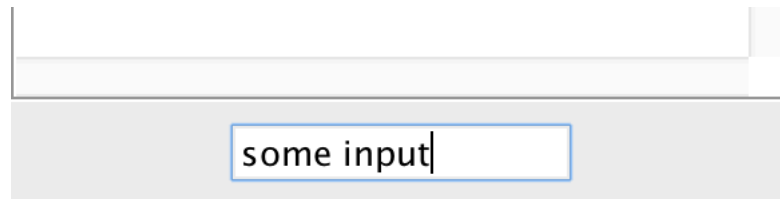
JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns string in field  
field.setText("Marry me");
```



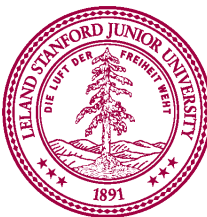
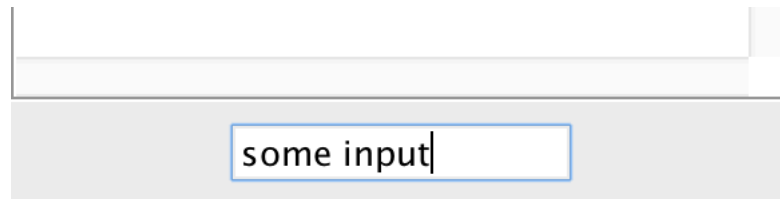
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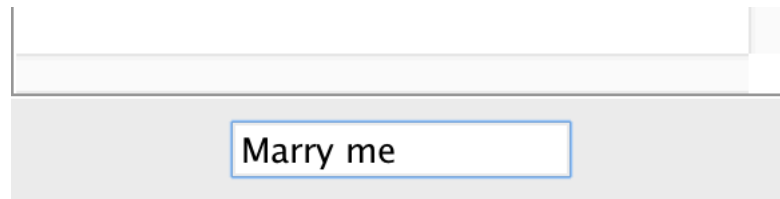
JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns "some input"  
field.setText("Marry me");
```

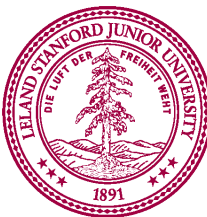


JTextField

```
JTextField field = new JTextField(10);  
add(field, SOUTH);  
field.getText(); // returns "some input"  
field.setText("Marry me");
```



*in honor of Carlos, my freshman and sophomore roommate who just proposed



Recall the Dancing Children

Normal Program

Run Method



Normal Program

Run Method



```
public void run() {  
    for(int i = 0; i < N_DRIBBLES; i++) {  
        dropOneDrizzle();  
    }  
}
```

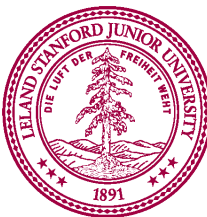


Normal Program

Run Method

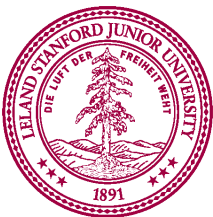


```
public void run() {  
    for(int i = 0; i < N_DRIBBLES; i++) {  
        dropOneDribble();  
    }  
}
```



Normal Program

Run Method



New Listener Characters

Action Listener



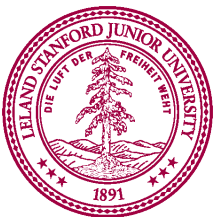
Action Performed



Program Starts Running

Run Method

Action Performed



Add Action Listeners

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



```
addActionListeners();
```

© 2009, CS106B, Stanford University



Program Runs as Usual

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener

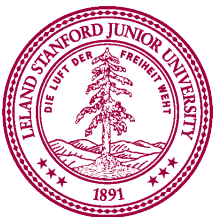


Button Clicked!

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener

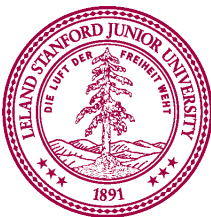


Calls Action Performed Method

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



When done, Run continues.

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



Keeps Doing Its Thing...

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



Button Clicked!

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener

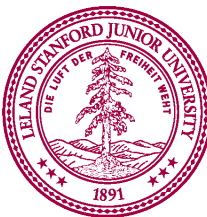


Calls Action Performed Method

Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



When done, Run continues.

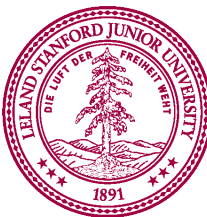
Run Method

Action Performed

Action Listener



Text Field

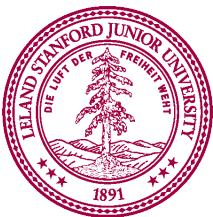


Something awesome

*thanks Keith for the idea

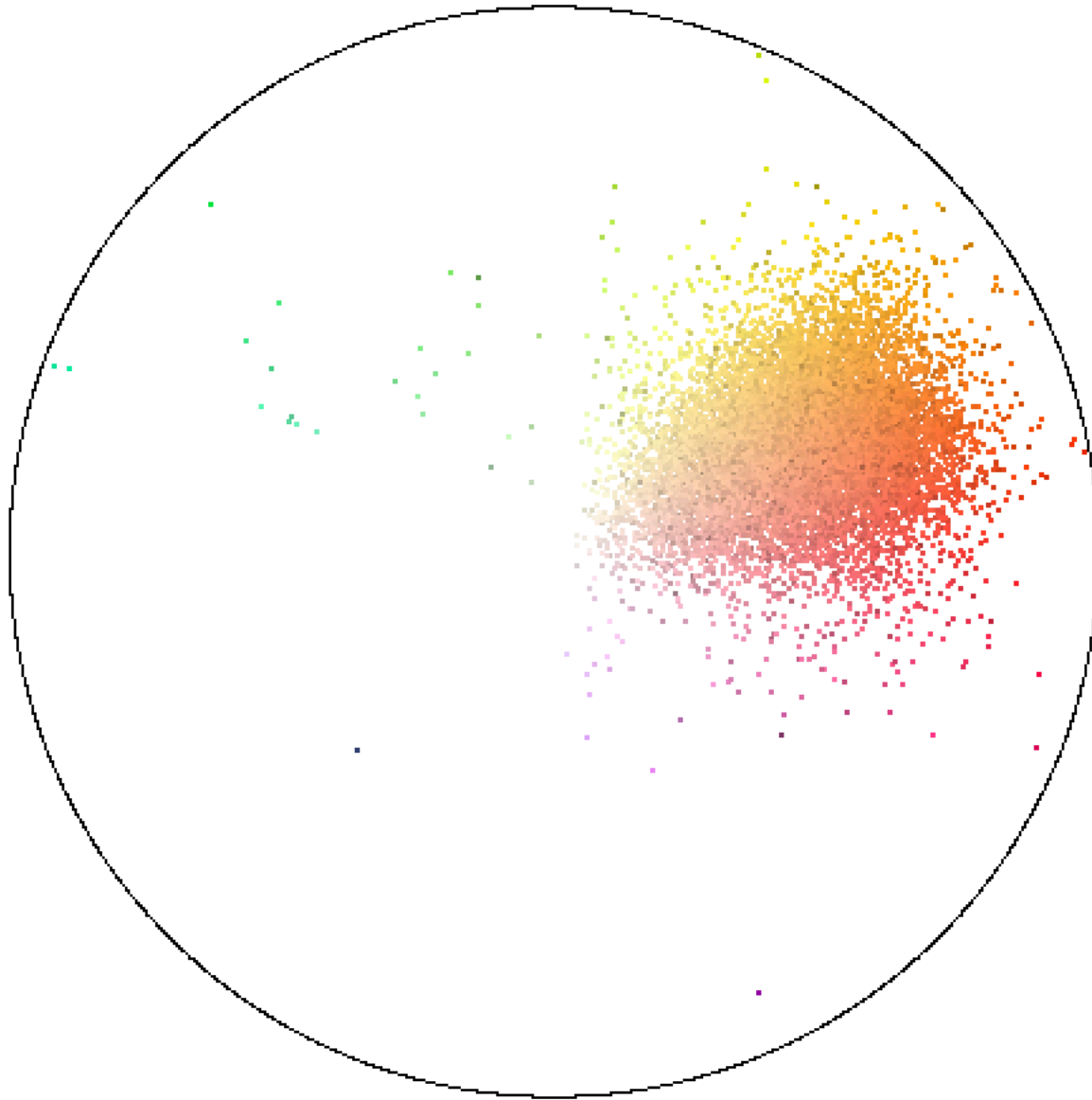
Putting two things together

The XKCD Color Survey





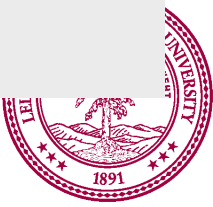
XKCDColors



Color:

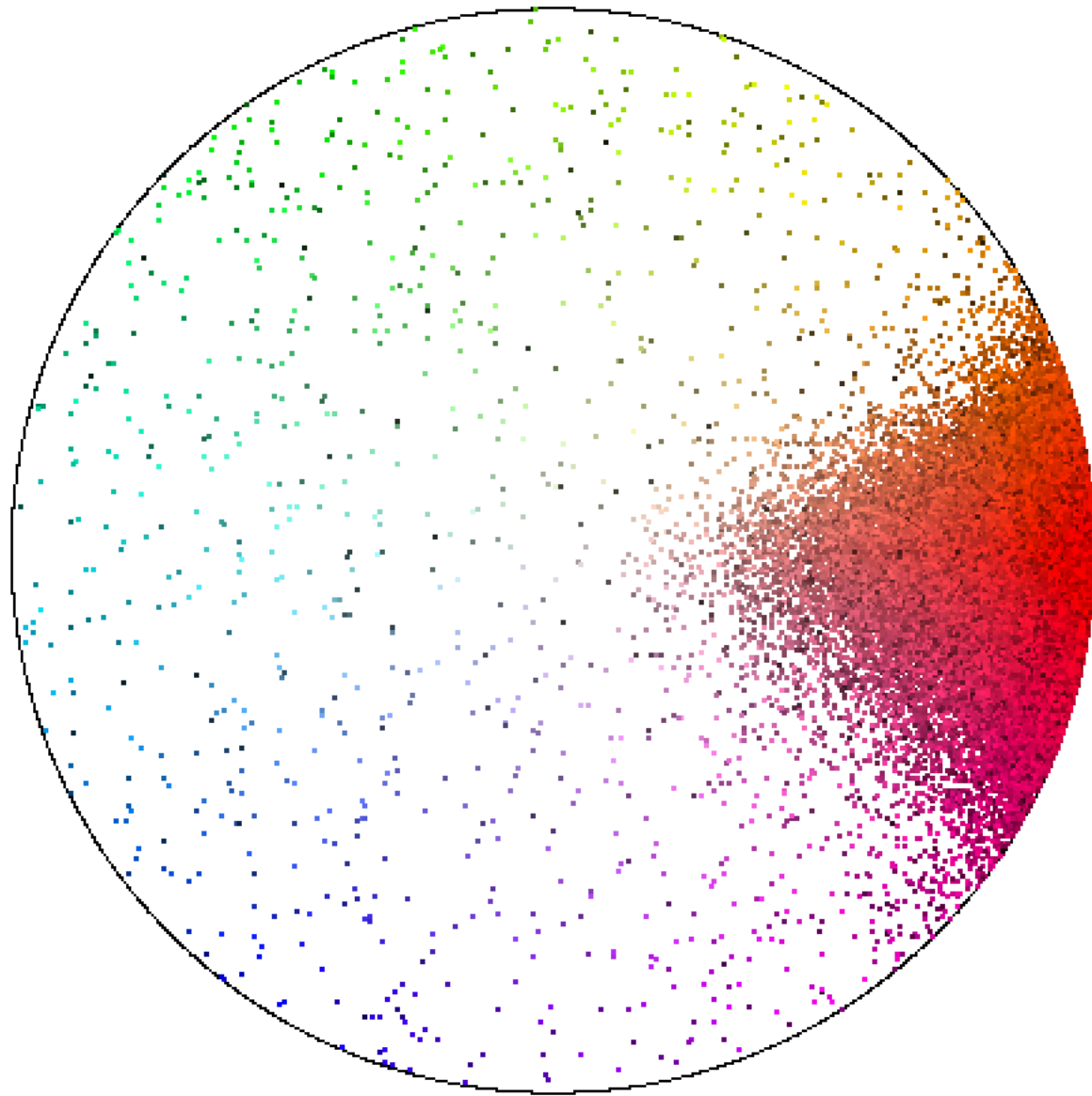
[Graph](#)

[Clear](#)

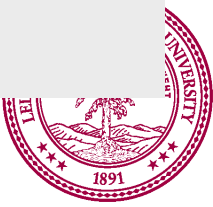


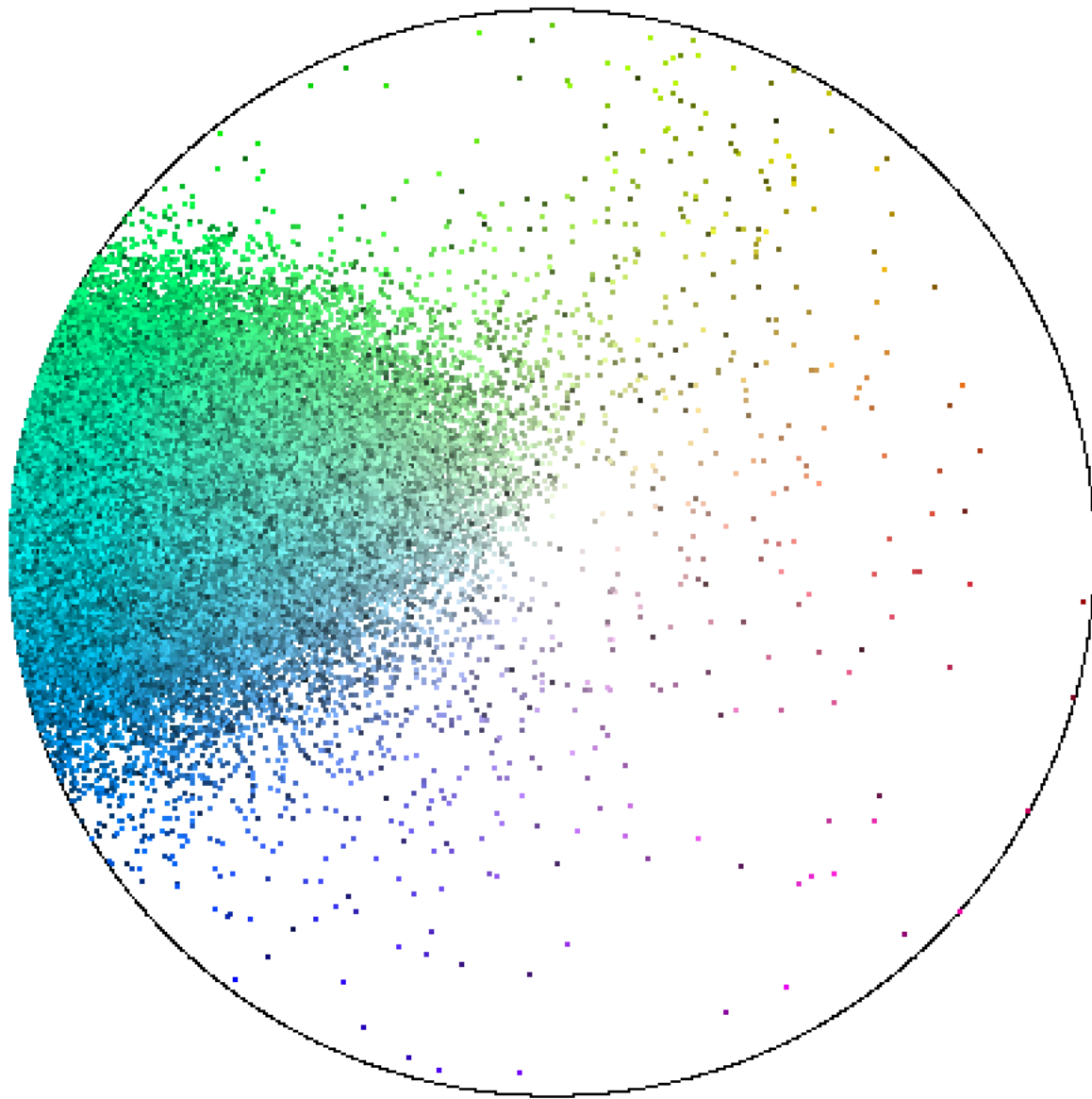


XKCDColors



Color:

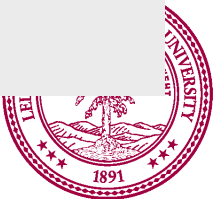




Color: teal

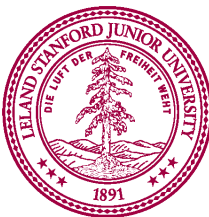
Graph

Clear



The XKCD Color Survey

- Volunteers (online) were shown a randomly-chosen color and asked to name the color.
- The result is (after filtering) about 2.8 million RGB triplets and their names.



The File Format

color-name,

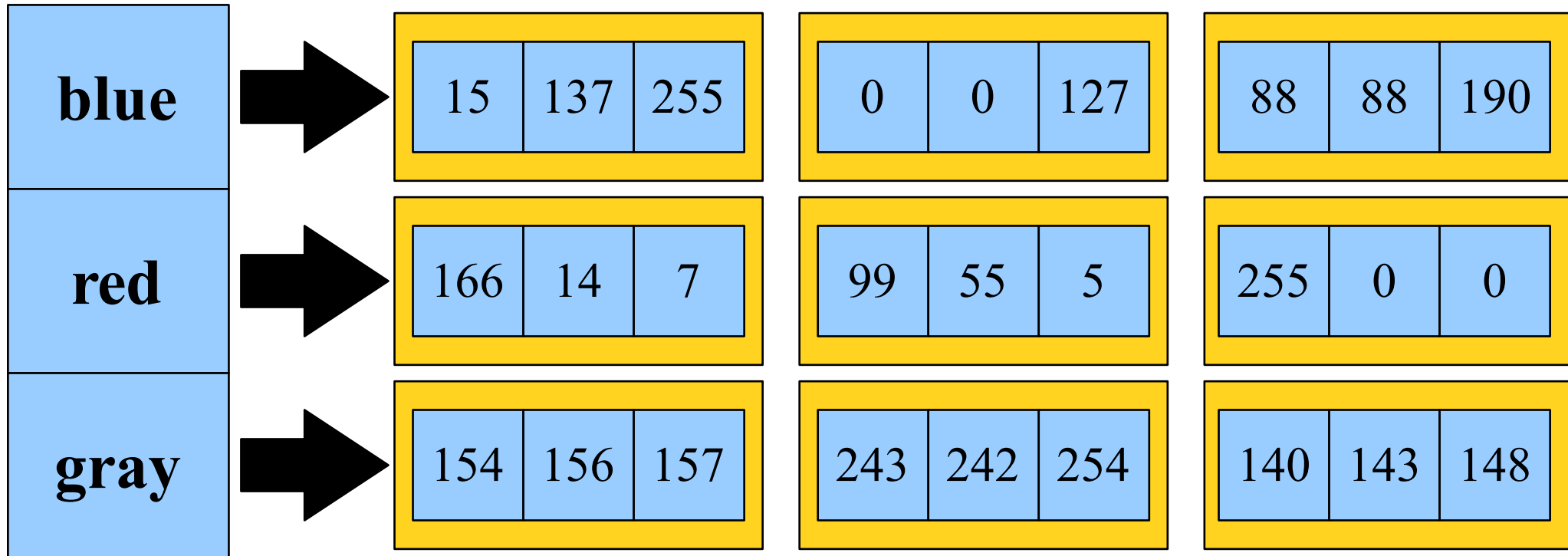
red,

green,

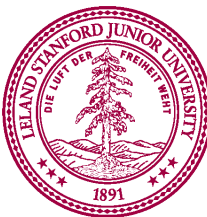
blue



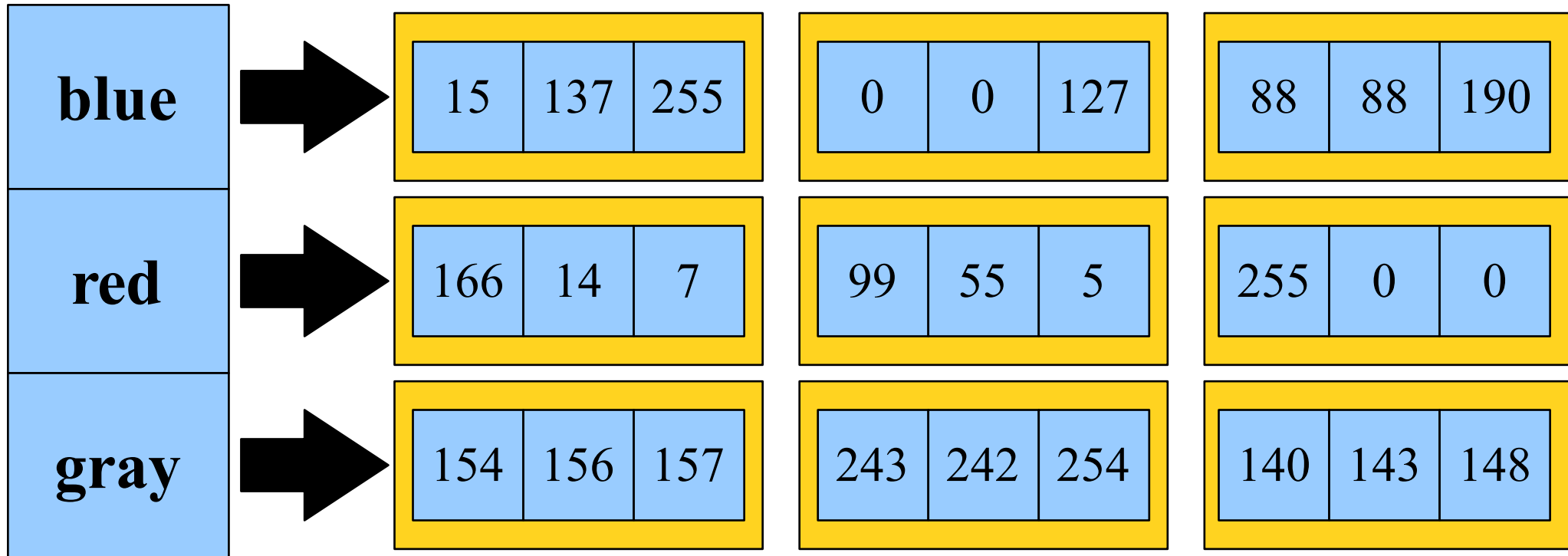
How to Structure Data



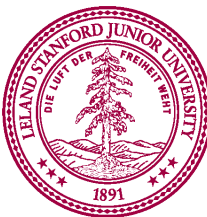
***associate each color name
with a list of colors***



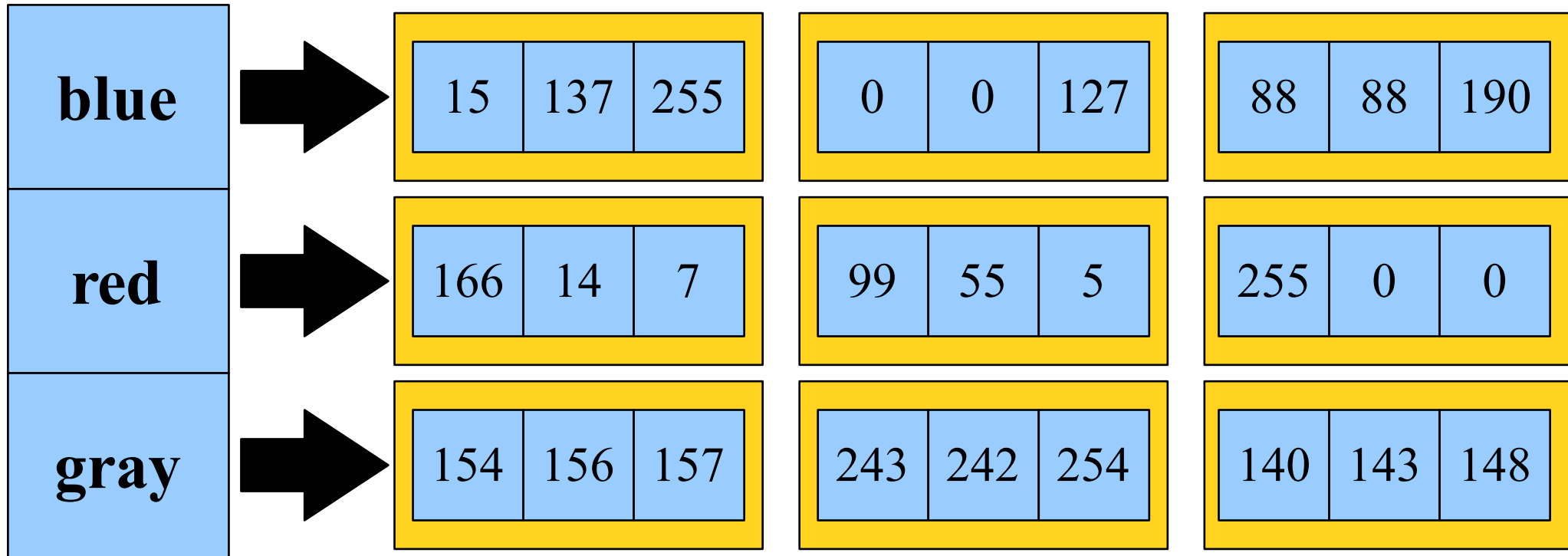
How to Structure Data



HashMap<*color name*, *list of colors*>



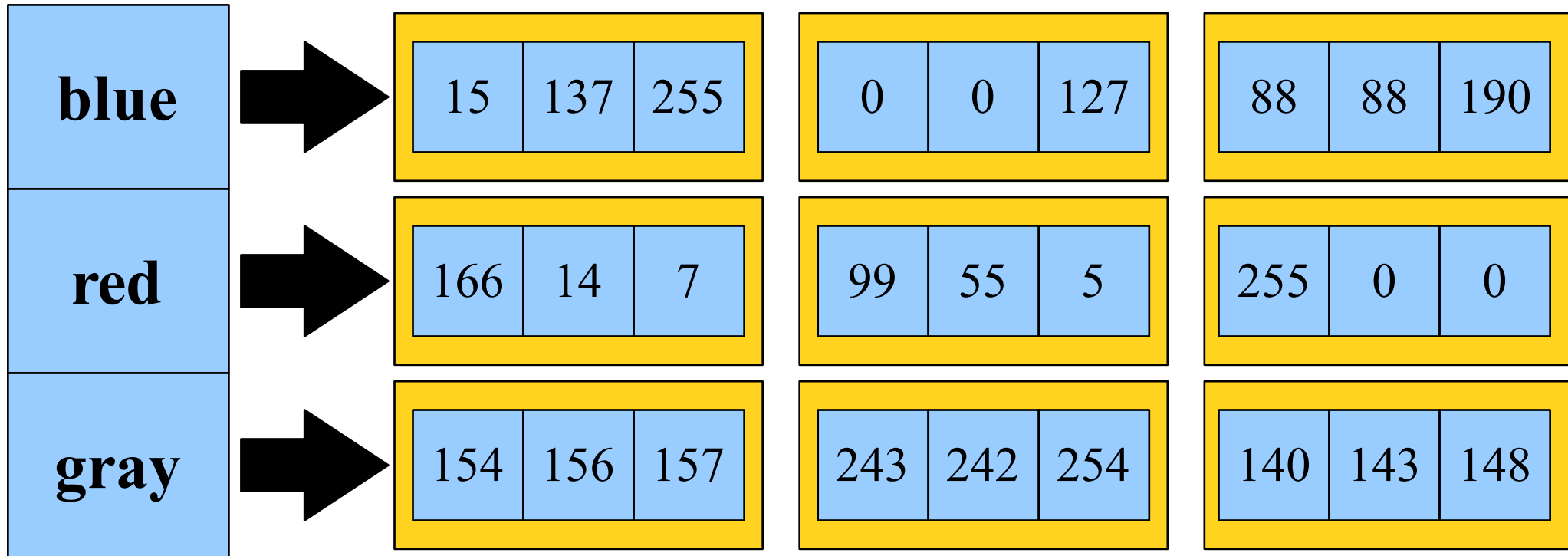
How to Structure Data



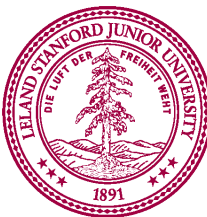
HashMap<String, *list of colors*>



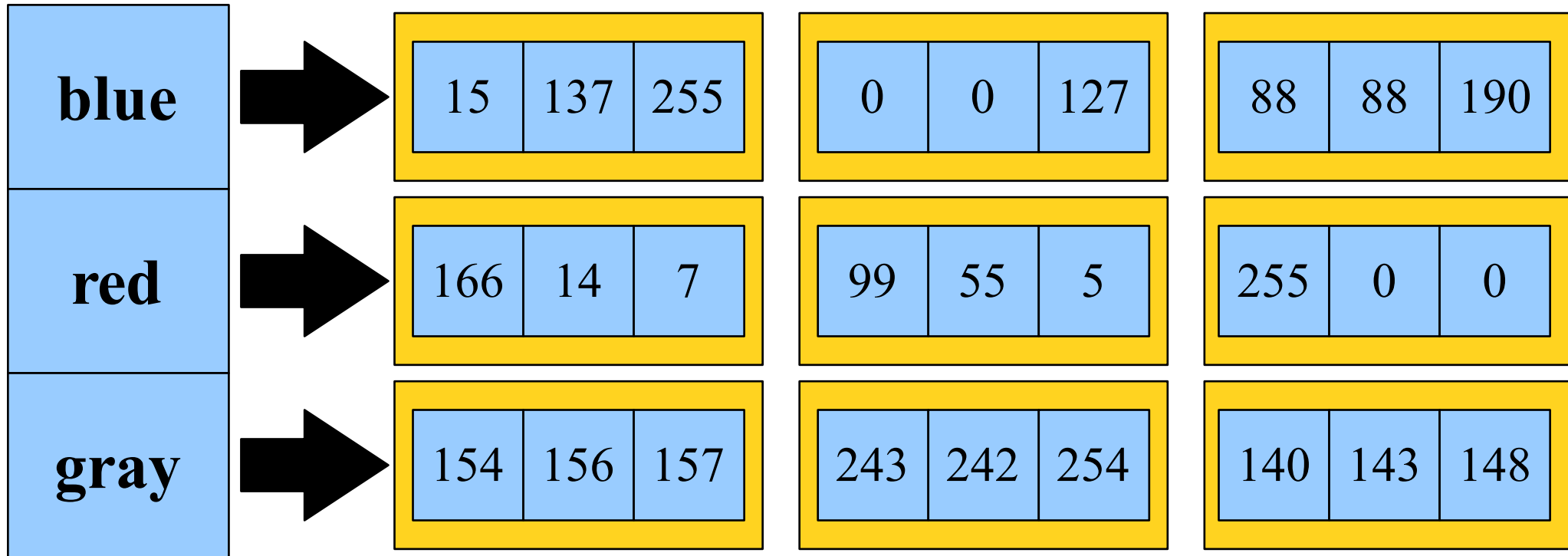
How to Structure Data



HashMap<String, ArrayList<color>>



How to Structure Data

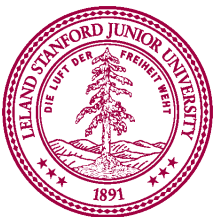


HashMap<String, ArrayList<Color>>



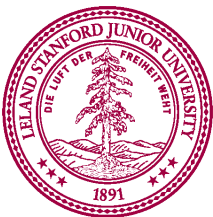
Further Reading

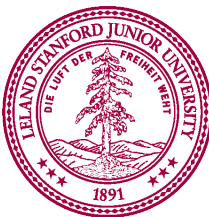
- <http://blog.xkcd.com/2010/05/03/color-survey-results/>



```
pause(1000);
```

Some *large* programs are in Java





How?

Define New Variable Types

Inbox Database

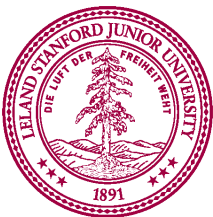
Email Sender

Login Manager

Email

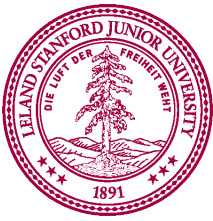
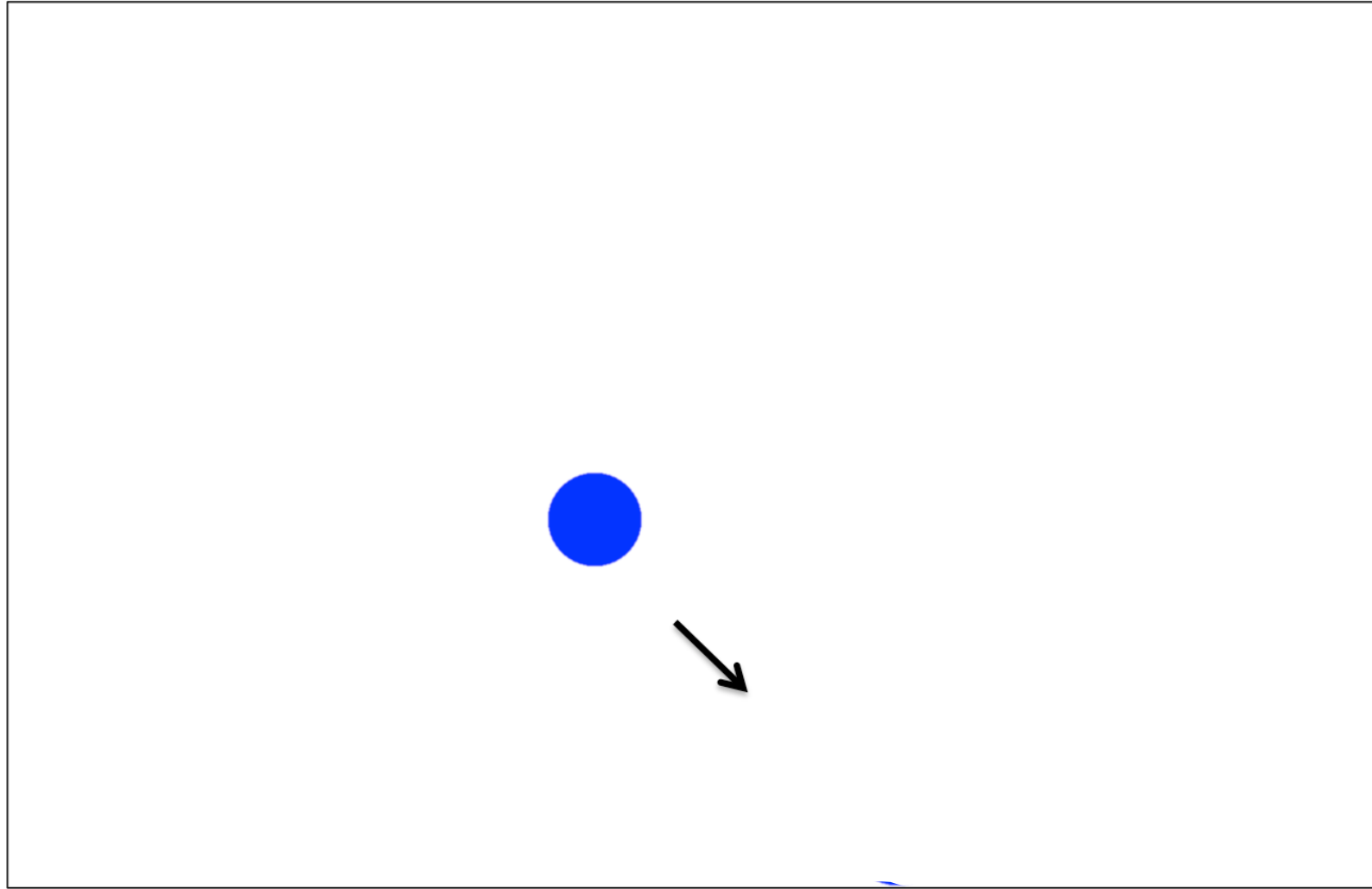
User

Inbox

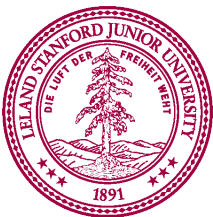
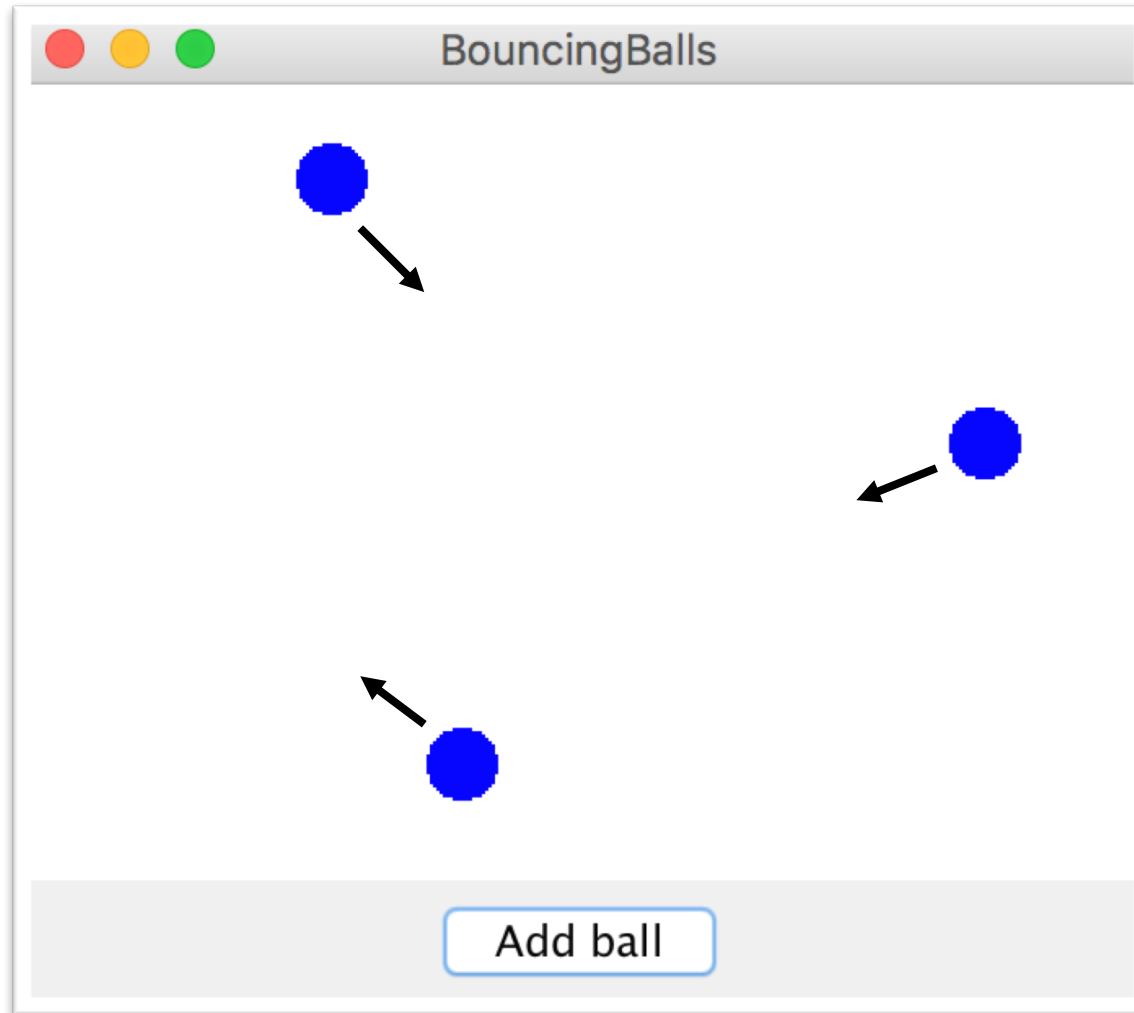


Even small programs
define new variable types

Can you do this?

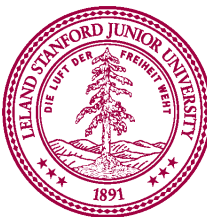


Bouncing Balls



Classes define new Variable Types

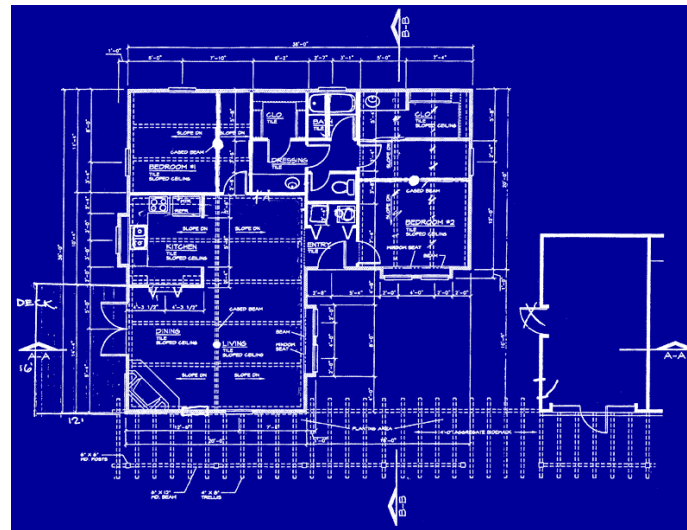
- A student registration system needs to store info about students, but Java has no **Student** type.
- A music synthesizer app might want to store information about users' accounts, but Java has no **Instrument** type.
- However, Java does provide a feature for us to add new data types to the language: **classes**.
 - Writing a class defines a new data type.



Classes are like blueprints

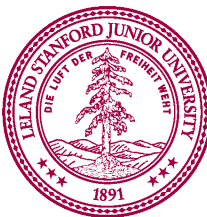
class: A template for a new type of variable.

A blueprint is a helpful analogy



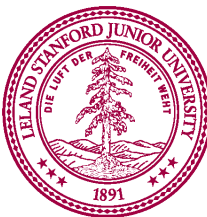


#key: Classes define new
variable *types*

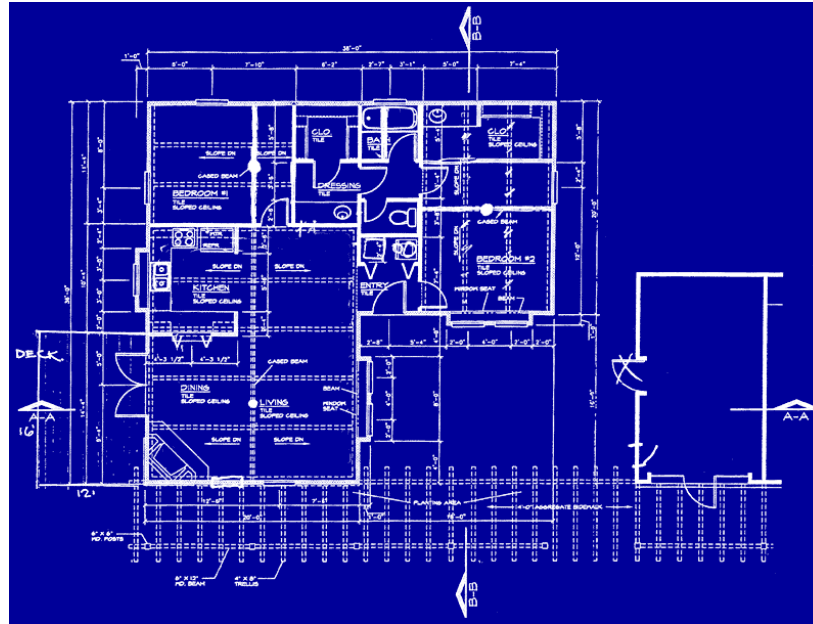




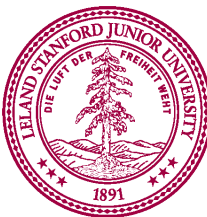
#key: Classes decompose
your program across files



Classes are like blueprints



- To design a new variable type you must specify three things:
1. What subvariables make up this new variable type?
 2. What methods can you call on a variable of this type?
 3. What happens when you make a new instance of this type?



What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type

m-PESA

PHONE REPAIR
& ELECTRONICS

Kenya has used mobile banking for 10 years



venmo

The easiest way to pay your friends.



BEST SOLUTION!

Safaricom



Classes: Take 1

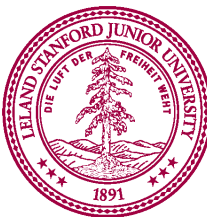
This goes in BankAccount.java!



```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```



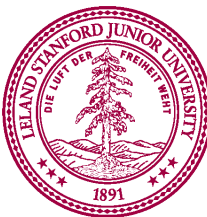
Instance variables have a special meaning



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

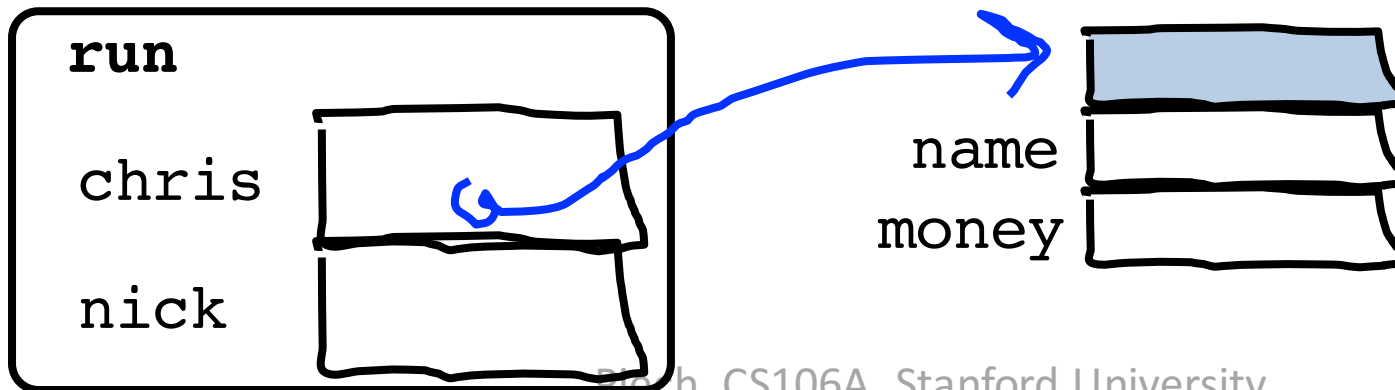
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

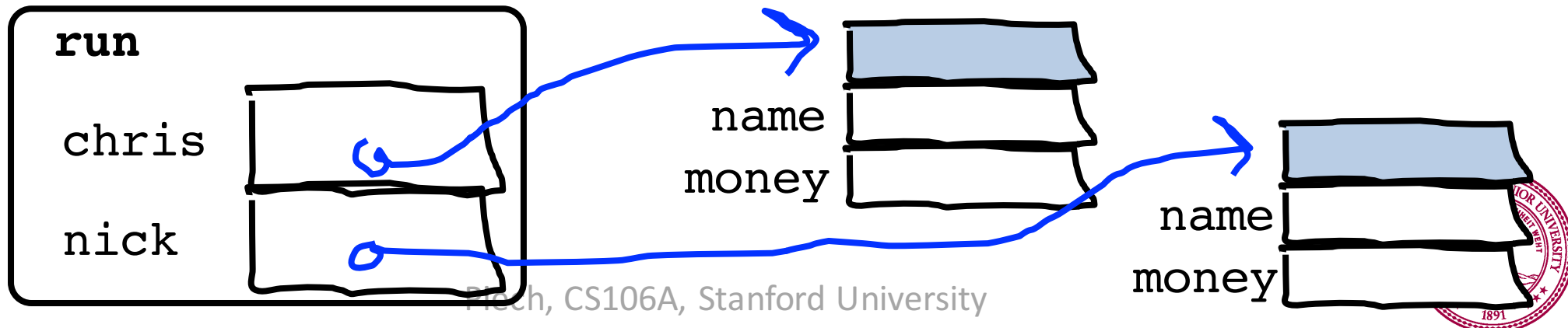
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

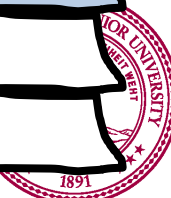
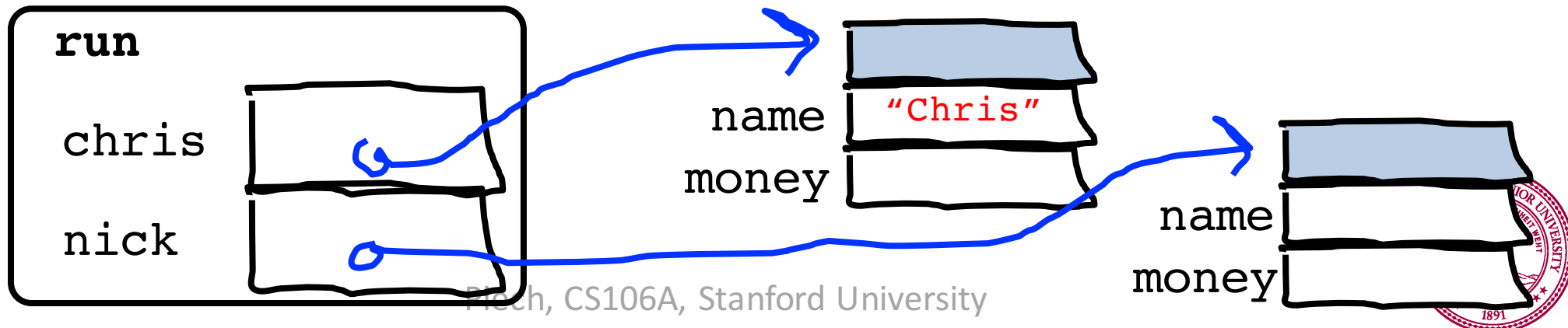
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

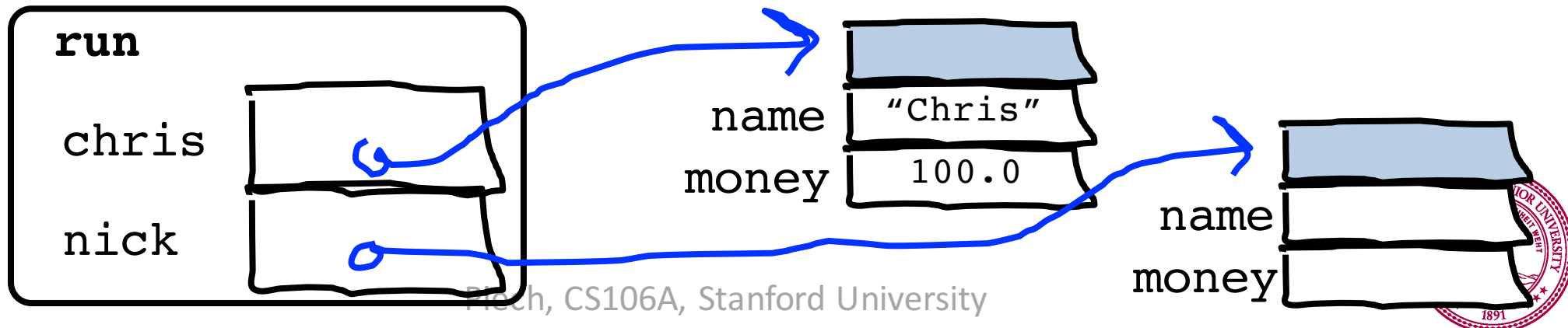
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

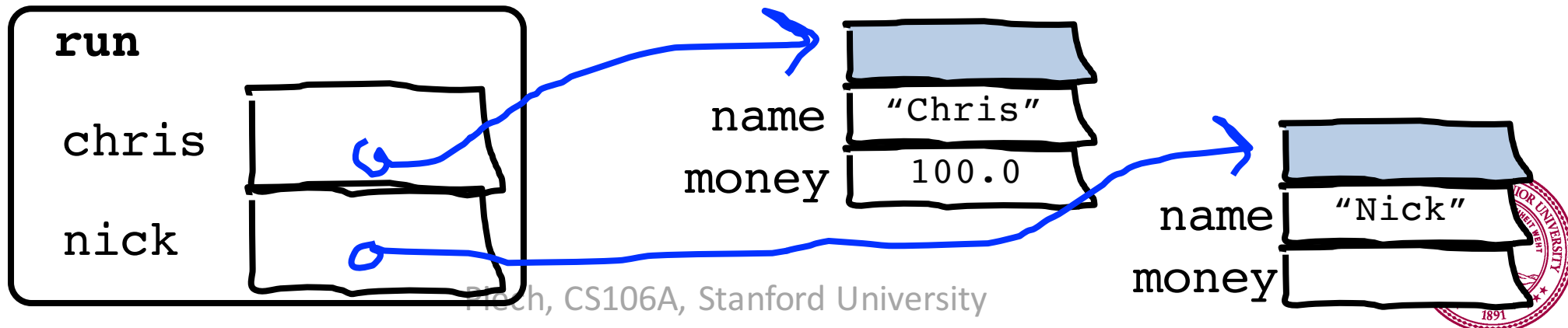
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
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    public double money;  
}
```

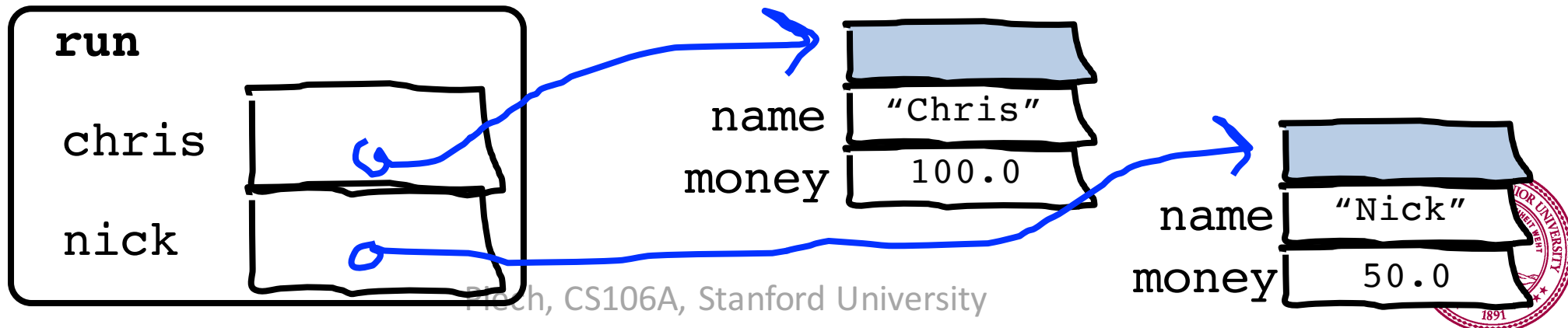
```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```



Classes: Take 1

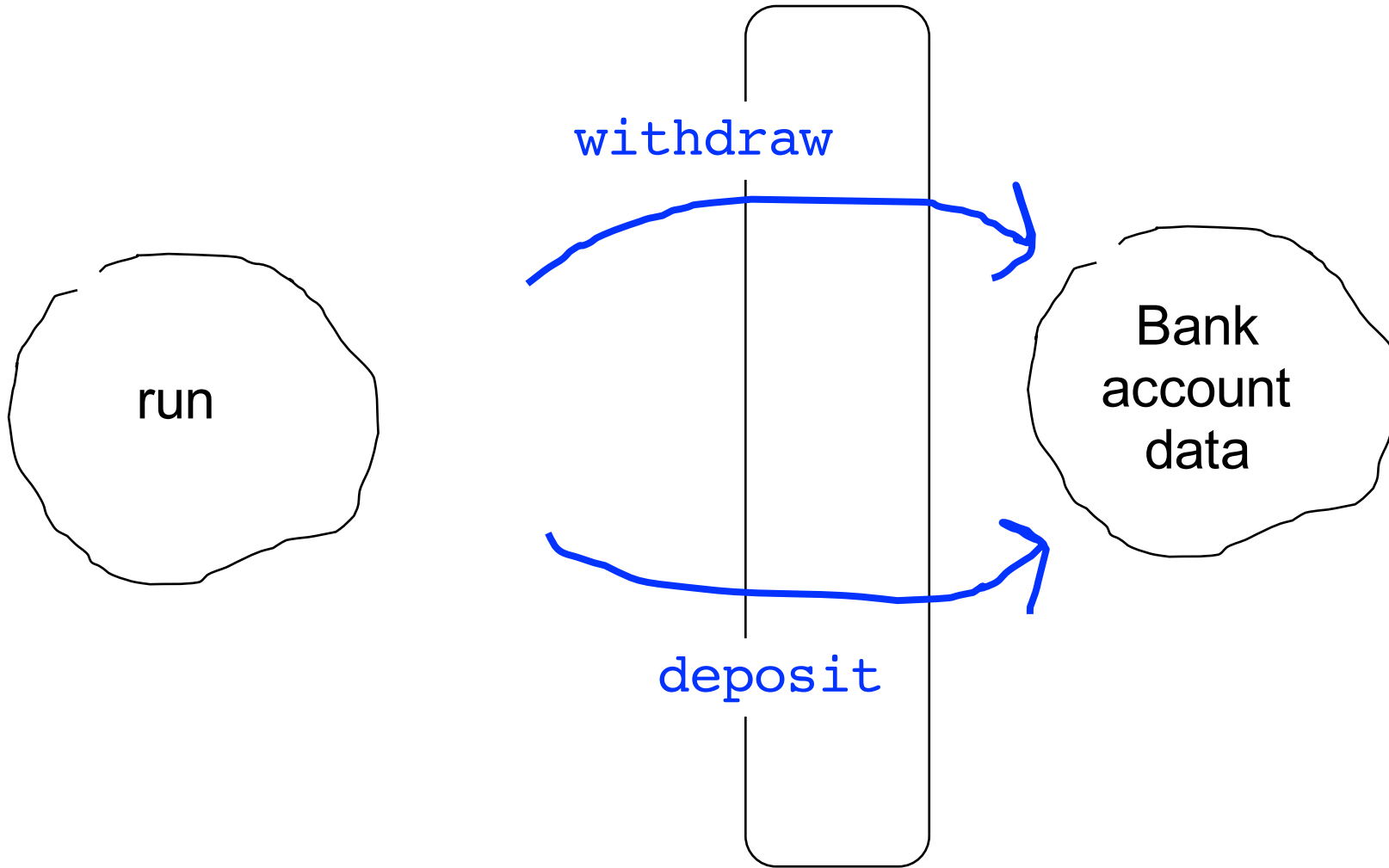
```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

```
public class Benmo{  
    public void run() {  
        BankAccount chris = new BankAccount();  
        BankAccount nick = new BankAccount();  
        chris.name = "Chris";  
        chris.money = 100;  
        nick.name = "Nick";  
        nick.money = 50;  
    }  
}
```

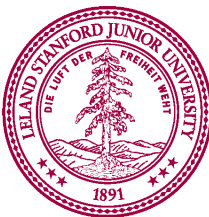


What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type



Wall of abstraction



Adding Privacy

```
private double money;
```

- **encapsulation**: Hiding implementation details of an object from its clients.
 - Encapsulation provides *abstraction*.
 - separates external view (behavior) from internal view (state)
 - Encapsulation protects the integrity of an object's data.
- A class's instance variables should be declared *private*.
 - No code outside the class can access or change it.



Classes: Take 2

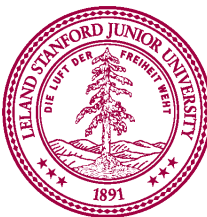
This goes in its own file!



```
public class BankAccount {  
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```

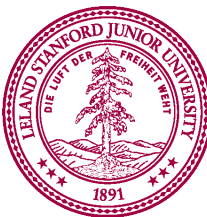


Instance variables have a special meaning



Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    public String name;  
    public double money;  
}
```



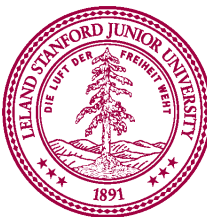
Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
}
```



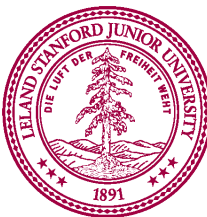
Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

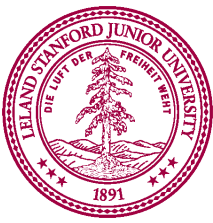


Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

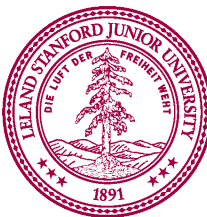


this



Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

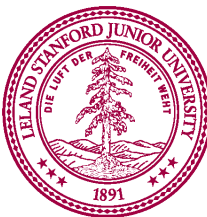


Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {
    // 1. What variables make up the class
    private String name;
    private double money;

    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?
    public void deposit(double amount) {
        this.money += amount;
    }

    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {
        if(amount <= this.money) {
            this.money -= amount;
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```



Classes: Take 2

```
public class BankAccount {  
    // 1. What variables make up the class  
    private String name;  
    private double money;  
  
    // 2. What methods can a user call on a bankAccount?  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        this.money += amount;  
    }  
  
    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {  
        if(amount <= this.money) {  
            this.money -= amount;  
            return true;  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    // 3. How do you make a new one?  
    public BankAccount(String name, double amount) {  
        this.money = amount;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```





The easiest way to
pay your friends.



Classes on one slide

1. What variables make up this new super variable type?

Instance variables

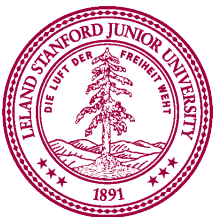
2. What methods can you call on a variable of this type?

It's public methods

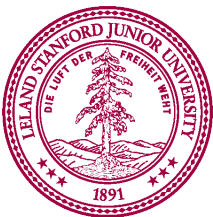
3. What happens when the user makes a **new** instance?

The “constructor”

* Don't forget that all methods and constructors have access to a **this** reference



What classes?



What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type