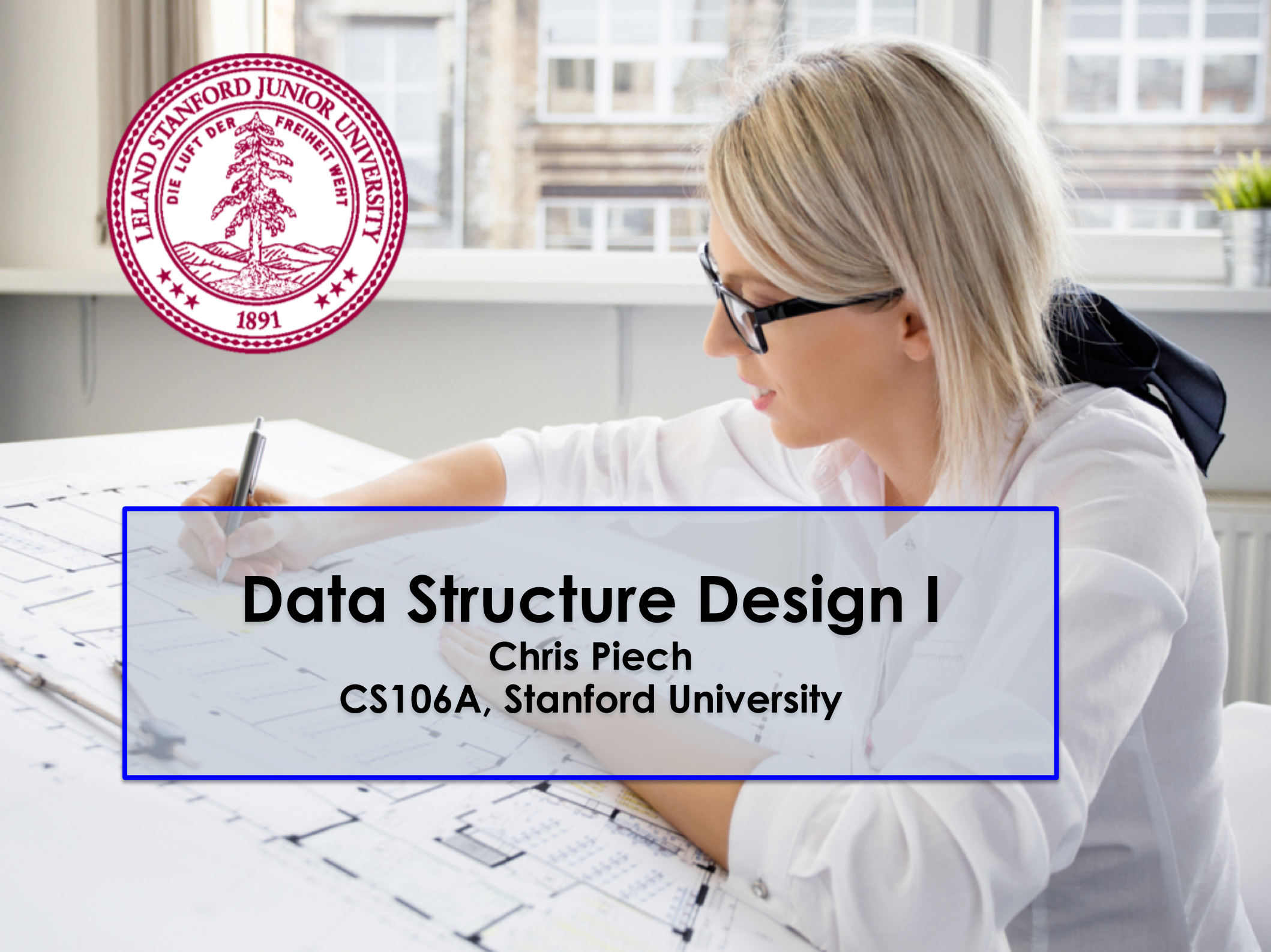


Data Structure Design I

Chris Piech
CS106A, Stanford University

Interactors

Button

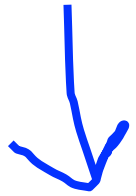
JButton

JButton

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


JButton

Button Text



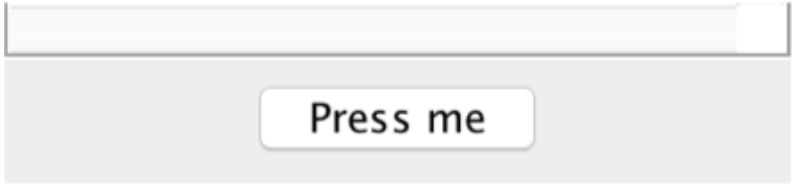
```
JButton button = new JButton("Press me");
```


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");
    }
}
```

JButton

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

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JButton

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


End review

Some *large* programs are in Java


Apache
OpenOffice™


LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
1891


LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
DIE LUFT DER FREIHEIT WEHT
1891

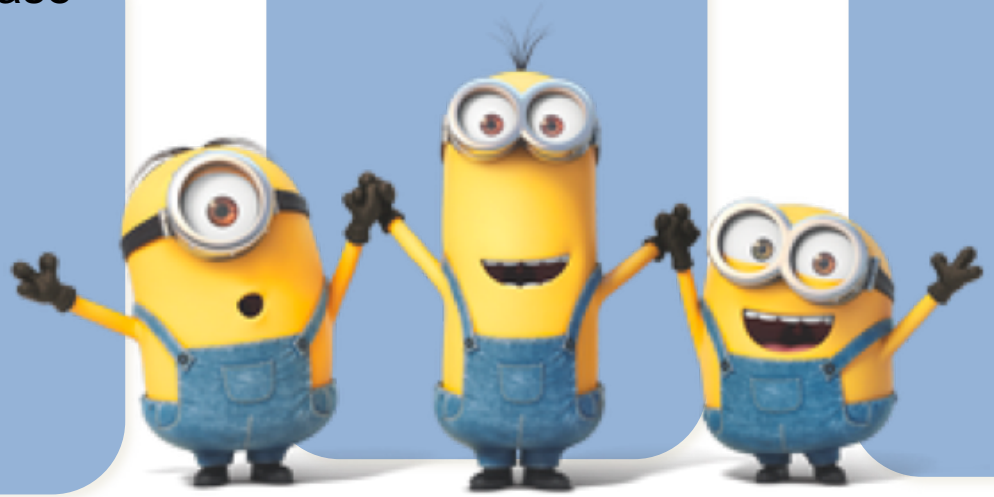
How?

Define New Variable Types

Inbox Database

Email Sender

Login Manager



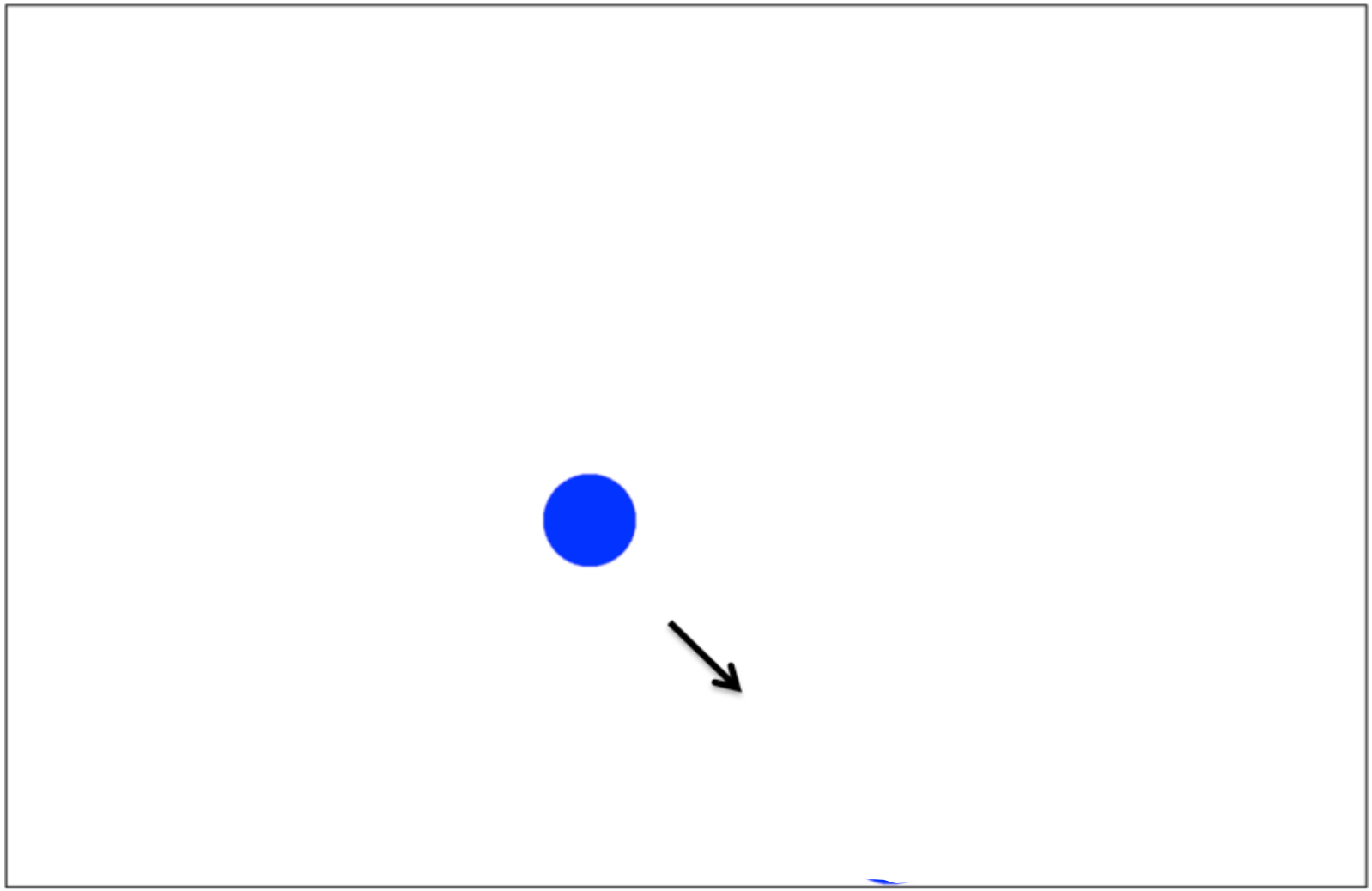
Email

User

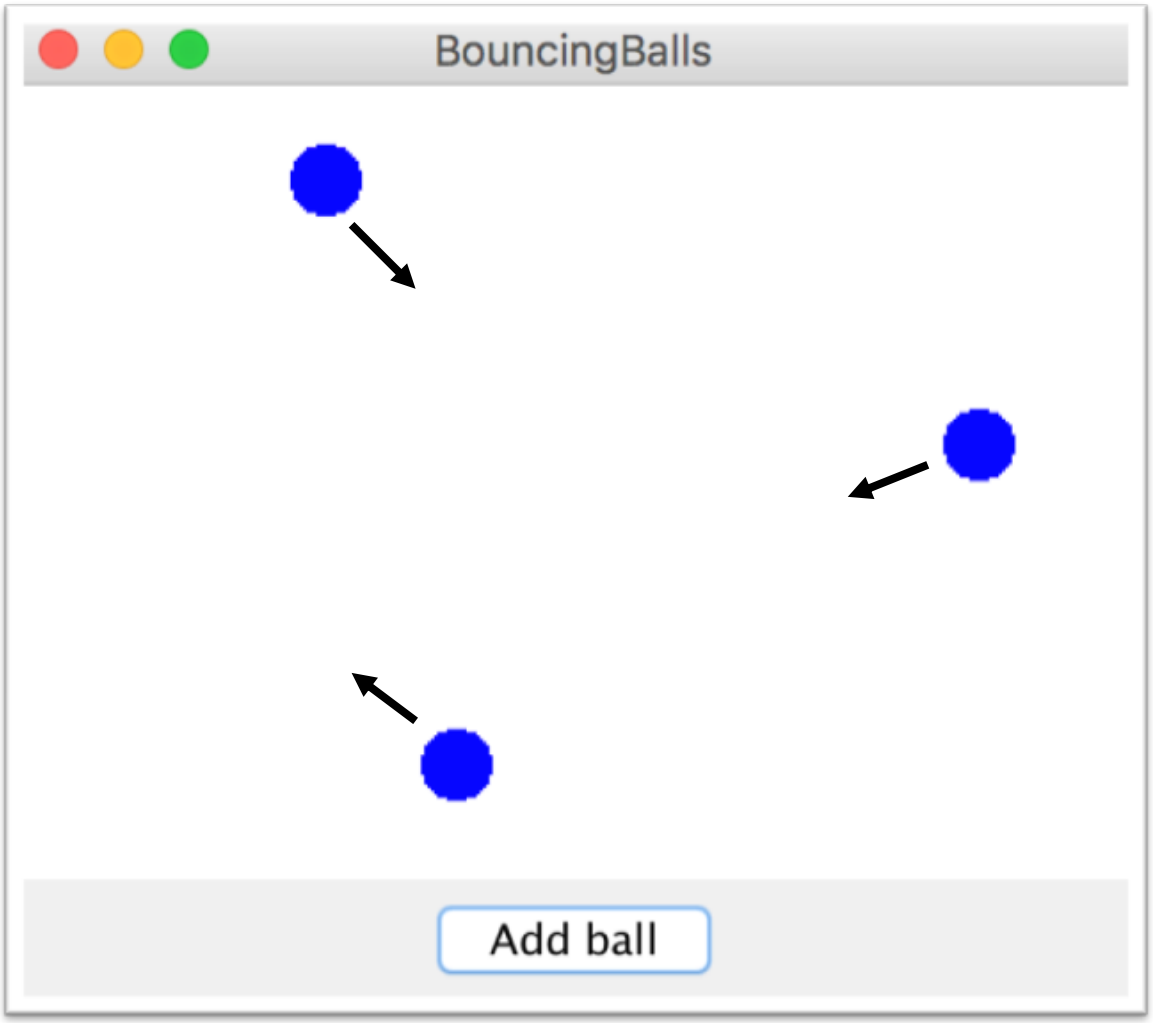
Inbox

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.

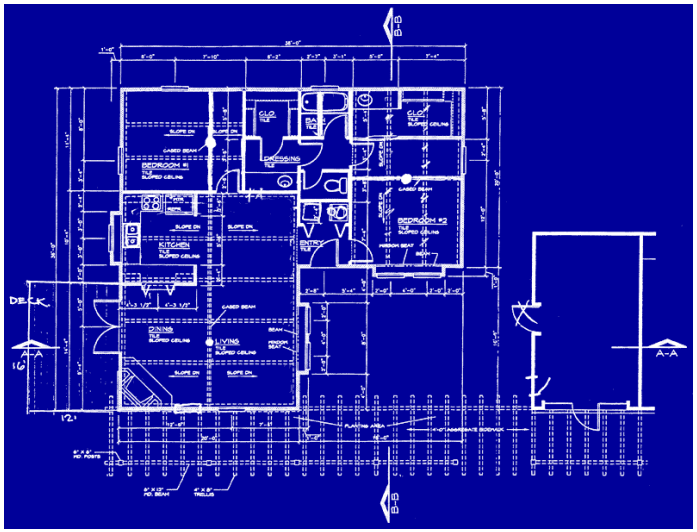
- A music synthesizer app might want to store information about users' accounts, but Java has no **`Instrument`** type.

- 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.

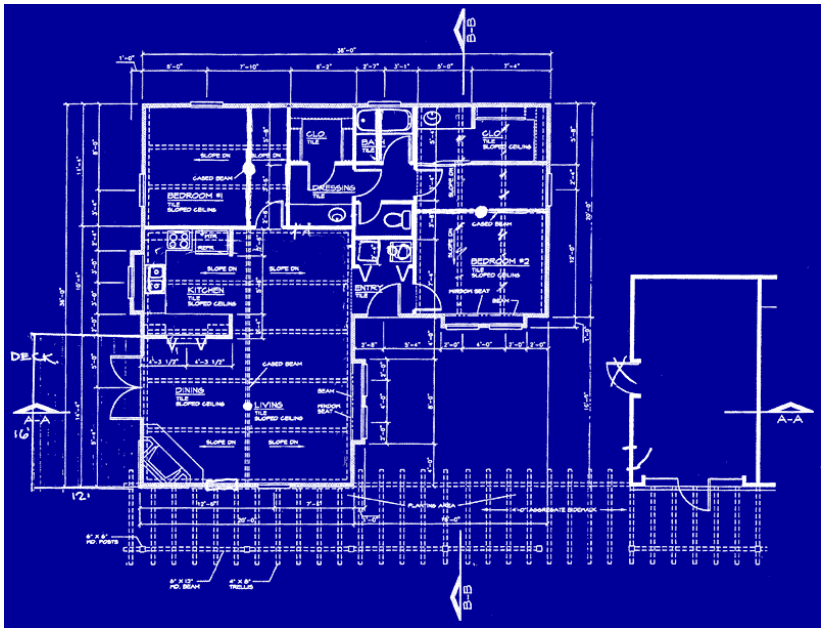
A blueprint is a helpful analogy



#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
BEST SOLUT
Kenya has used mobile banking for 10 years
Venmo
The easiest way to pay your friends.
Safaric

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

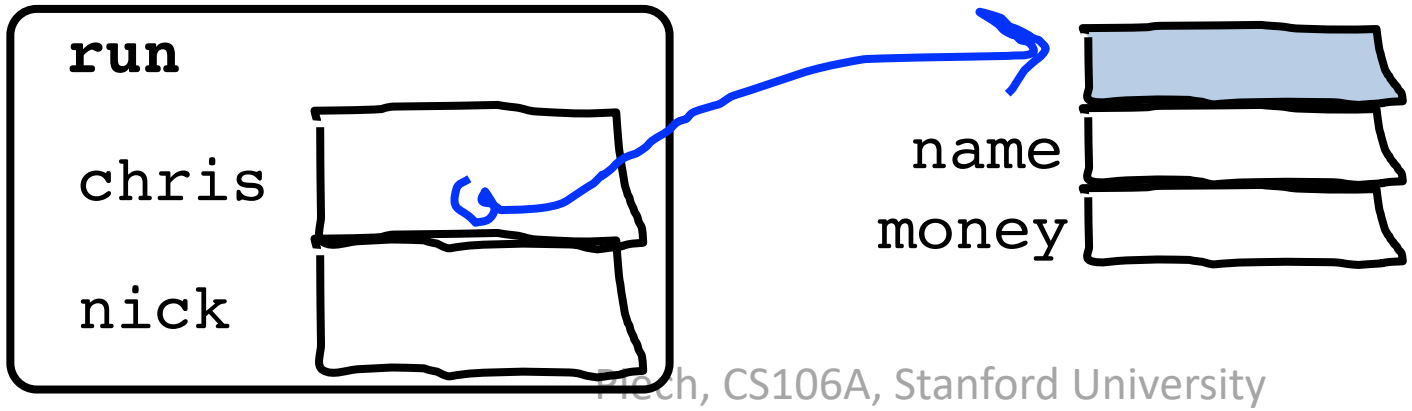
```
public class BankAccount {
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class
    public String name;
    public double money;
}
```

```
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

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public class BankAccount {
    // the instance variable define what makes up the class
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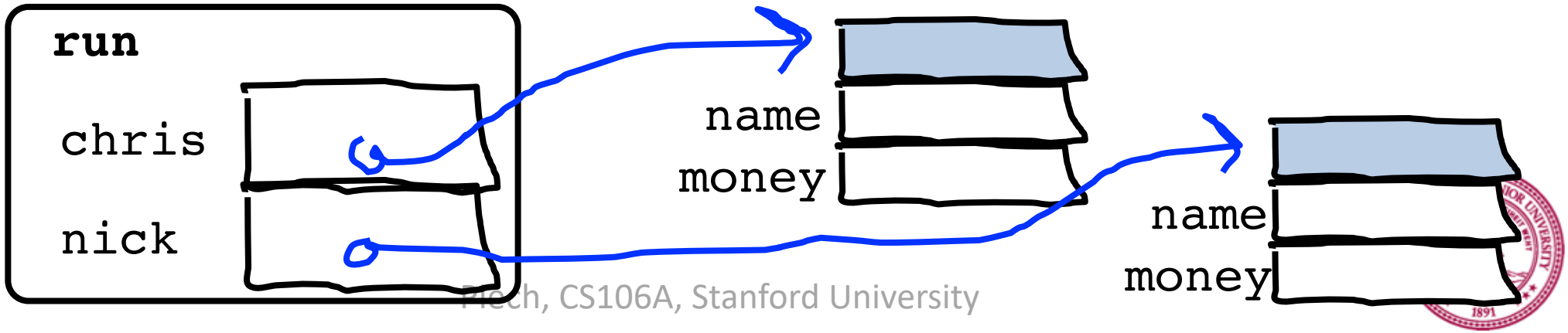

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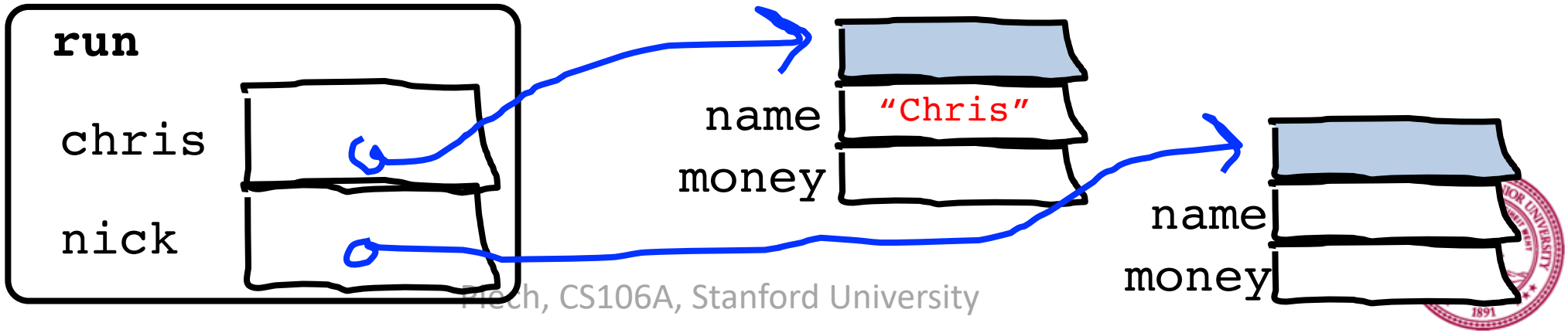

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public class BankAccount {
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}
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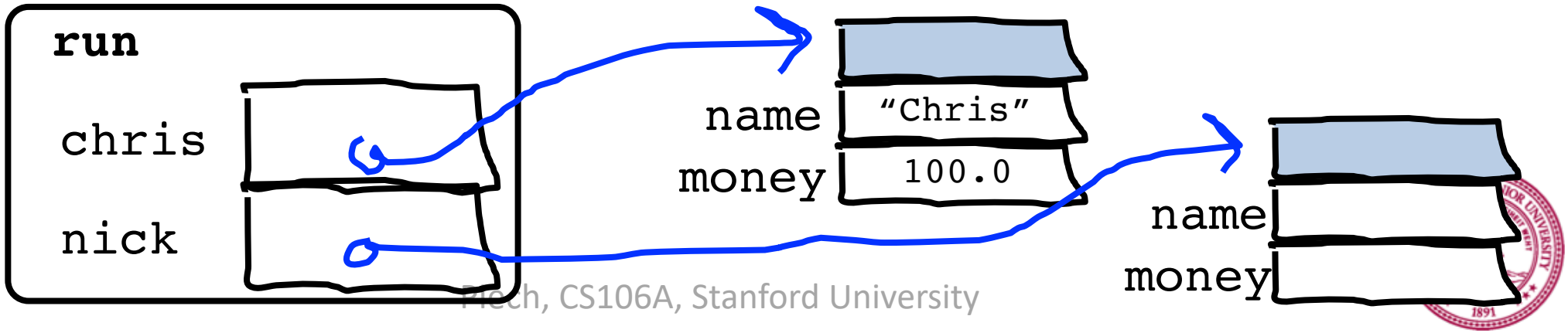

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```

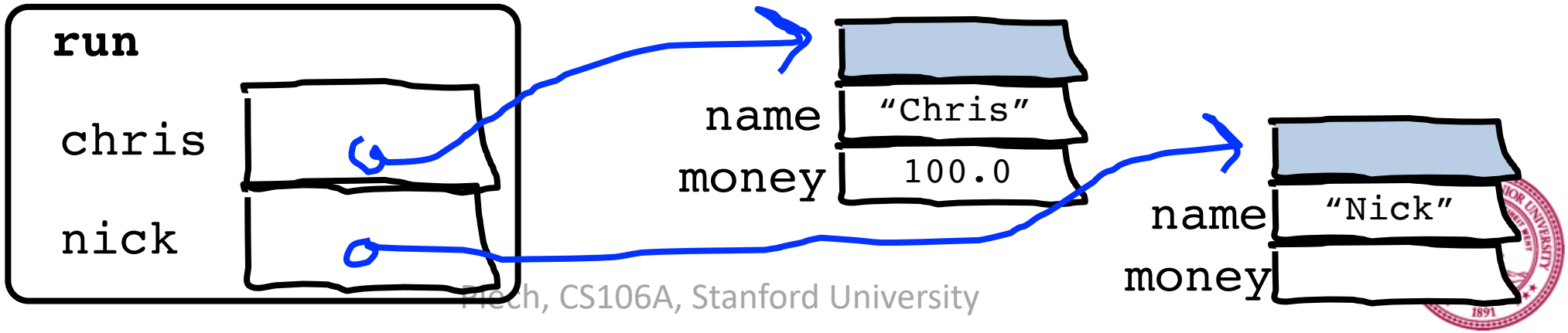

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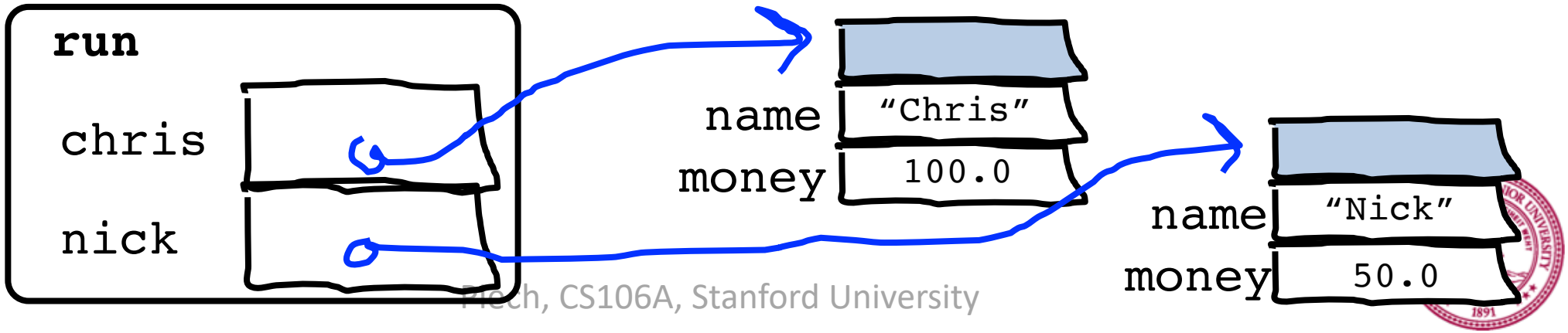
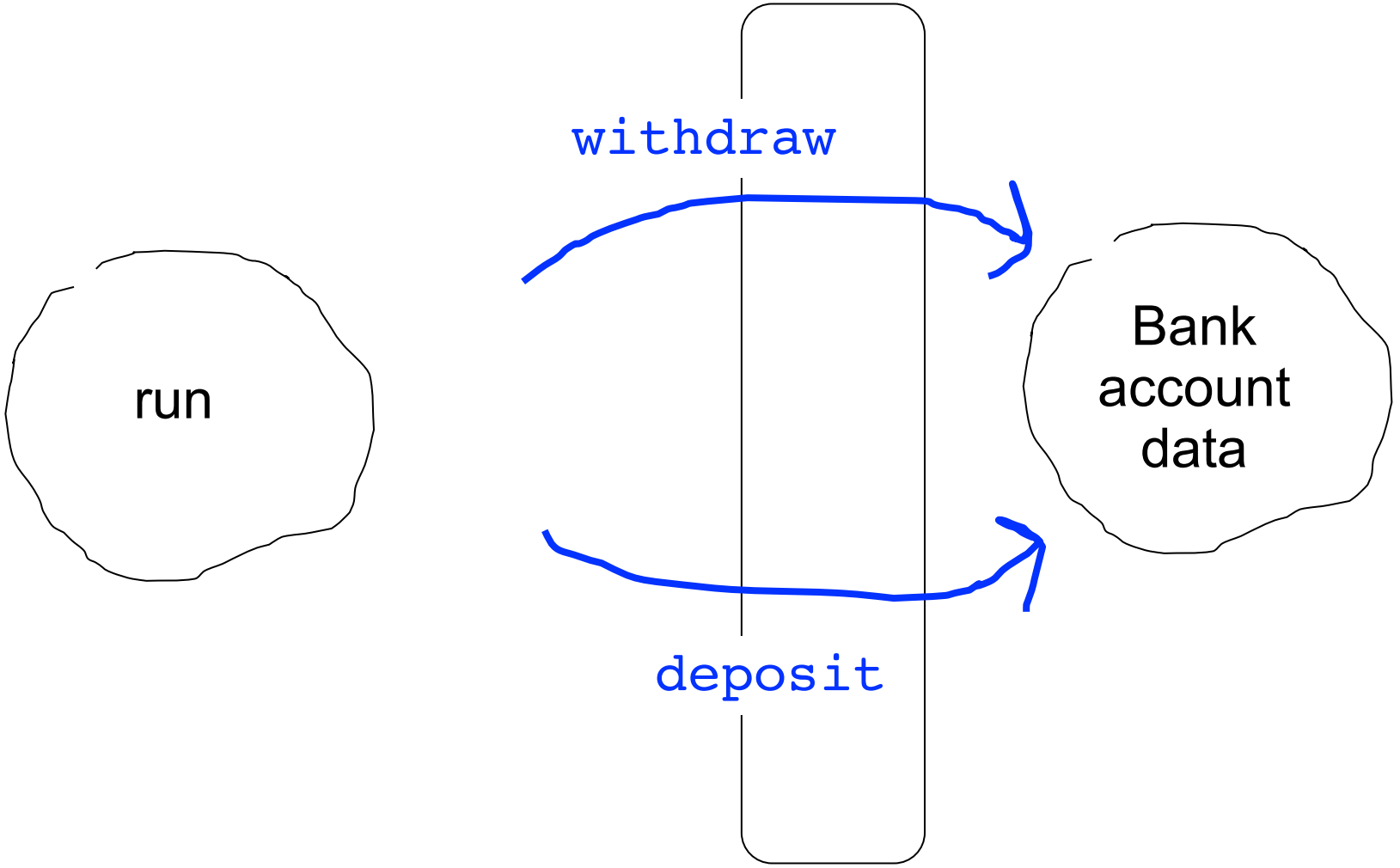


What is a class?

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) {
        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) {
        ...
    }

}
```


this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DIE LUFT DER FREIHEIT WEHT
1891

Classes: Take 2

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    public void deposit(double amount) {
        this.money += amount;
    }

    public boolean withdraw(double amount) {
        ...
    }

}
```


Classes: Take 2

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public class BankAccount {
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    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.money = name;
    }
}
```


Venmo

The easiest way to pay your friends.

You must define three things

1. What **variables** does each instance store?

2. What **methods** can you call on an instance?

3. What happens when you make a **`new`** one?

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?

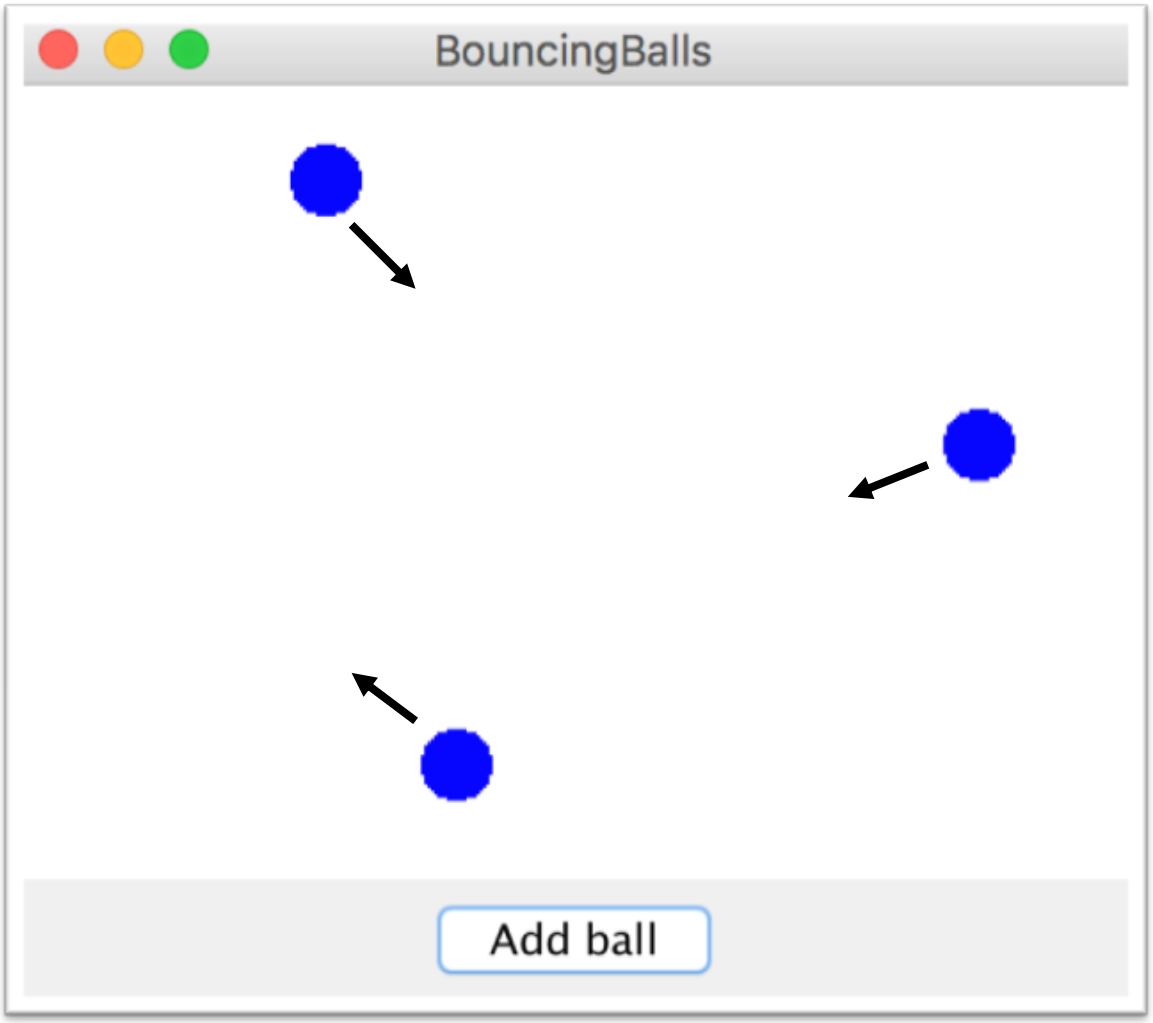
   The "constructor"

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

What is a class?

A class defines a new variable type

Bouncing Balls



A Ball Variable Type

The Ball class

1. What **variables** does each instance store?
   - Each ball has its own Goval (lets call it shape)
   - Each ball has its own dx
   - Each ball has its own dy

2. What **methods** can you call on an instance?
   - `heartbeat();`
   - `getShape();`

3. What happens when you make a **`new`** one?
   - Sets initial values for all the ”instance” vars

*details on how to define these three things coming soon

What classes?

What classes?