



Chapter 8

Classes and Objects: A Deeper Look

Java™ How to Program, 10/e



OBJECTIVES

In this chapter you'll:

- Use the `throw` statement to indicate that a problem has occurred.
- Use keyword `this` in a constructor to call another constructor in the same class.
- Use `static` variables and methods.
- Import `static` members of a class.
- Use the `enum` type to create sets of constants with unique identifiers.
- Declare `enum` constants with parameters.
- Use `BigDecimal` for precise monetary calculations.



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8.1 Introduction

- ▶ Deeper look at building classes, controlling access to members of a class and creating constructors.
- ▶ Show how to throw an exception to indicate that a problem has occurred.
- ▶ Composition—a capability that allows a class to have references to objects of other classes as members.
- ▶ More details on `enum` types.
- ▶ Discuss `static` class members and `final` instance variables in detail.
- ▶ Show how to organize classes in packages to help manage large applications and promote reuse.



8.2 Time Class Case Study

- ▶ Class `Time1` represents the time of day.
- ▶ `private int` instance variables `hour`, `minute` and `second` represent the time in universal-time format (24-hour clock format in which hours are in the range 0–23, and minutes and seconds are each in the range 0–59).
- ▶ `public` methods `setTime`, `toUniversalString` and `toString`.
 - Called the **public services** or the **public interface** that the class provides to its clients.



```
1 // Fig. 8.1: Time1.java
2 // Time1 class declaration maintains the time in 24-hour format.
3
4 public class Time1
5 {
6     private int hour; // 0 - 23
7     private int minute; // 0 - 59
8     private int second; // 0 - 59
9
10    // set a new time value using universal time; throw an
11    // exception if the hour, minute or second is invalid
12    public void setTime(int hour, int minute, int second)
13    {
14        // validate hour, minute and second
15        if (hour < 0 || hour >= 24 || minute < 0 || minute >= 60 ||
16            second < 0 || second >= 60)
17        {
18            throw new IllegalArgumentException(
19                "hour, minute and/or second was out of range");
20        }
21    }
```

Fig. 8.1 | Time1 class declaration maintains the time in 24-hour format. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
22     this.hour = hour;
23     this.minute = minute;
24     this.second = second;
25 }
26
27 // convert to String in universal-time format (HH:MM:SS)
28 public String toUniversalString()
29 {
30     return String.format("%02d:%02d:%02d", hour, minute, second);
31 }
32
33 // convert to String in standard-time format (H:MM:SS AM or PM)
34 public String toString()
35 {
36     return String.format("%d:%02d:%02d %s",
37         ((hour == 0 || hour == 12) ? 12 : hour % 12),
38         minute, second, (hour < 12 ? "AM" : "PM"));
39 }
40 } // end class Time1
```

Fig. 8.1 | Time1 class declaration maintains the time in 24-hour format. (Part 2 of 2.)



Software Engineering Observation 8.1

For a method like `setTime` in Fig. 8.1, validate all of the method's arguments before using them to set instance variable values to ensure that the object's data is modified only if all the arguments are valid.



Software Engineering Observation 8.2

Recall from Chapter 3 that methods declared with access modifier **private** can be called only by other methods of the class in which the **private** methods are declared. Such methods are commonly referred to as **utility methods** or **helper methods** because they're typically used to support the operation of the class's other methods.



```
1 // Fig. 8.2: Time1Test.java
2 // Time1 object used in an app.
3
4 public class Time1Test
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         // create and initialize a Time1 object
9         Time1 time = new Time1(); // invokes Time1 constructor
10
11        // output string representations of the time
12        displayTime("After time object is created", time);
13        System.out.println();
14
15        // change time and output updated time
16        time.setTime(13, 27, 6);
17        displayTime("After calling setTime", time);
18        System.out.println();
19
```

Fig. 8.2 | Time1 object used in an app. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
20 // attempt to set time with invalid values
21 try
22 {
23     time.setTime(99, 99, 99); // all values out of range
24 }
25 catch (IllegalArgumentException e)
26 {
27     System.out.printf("Exception: %s\n\n", e.getMessage());
28 }
29
30 // display time after attempt to set invalid values
31 displayTime("After calling setTime with invalid values", time);
32 }
33
34 // displays a Time1 object in 24-hour and 12-hour formats
35 private static void displayTime(String header, Time1 t)
36 {
37     System.out.printf("%s\nUniversal time: %s\nStandard time: %s\n",
38         header, t.toUniversalString(), t.toString());
39 }
40 } // end class Time1Test
```

Fig. 8.2 | Time1 object used in an app. (Part 2 of 3.)



After time object is created

Universal time: 00:00:00

Standard time: 12:00:00 AM

After calling setTime

Universal time: 13:27:06

Standard time: 1:27:06 PM

Exception: hour, minute and/or second was out of range

After calling setTime with invalid values

Universal time: 13:27:06

Standard time: 1:27:06 PM

Fig. 8.2 | Time1 object used in an app. (Part 3 of 3.)



8.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

- ▶ Class `Time1` does not declare a constructor, so the compiler supplies a default constructor.
- ▶ Each instance variable implicitly receives the default `int` value.
- ▶ Instance variables also can be initialized when they are declared in the class body, using the same initialization syntax as with a local variable.



8.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

Method setTime and Throwing Exceptions

- ▶ Method `setTime` (lines 12–25) declares three `int` parameters and uses them to set the time.
- ▶ Lines 15–16 test each argument to determine whether the value is outside the proper range.

8.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)



Method `setTime` and Throwing Exceptions (cont.)

- ▶ For incorrect values, `setTime` throws an exception of type `IllegalArgumentException` (lines 18–19)
 - Notifies the client code that an invalid argument was passed to the method.
 - Can use `try...catch` to catch exceptions and attempt to recover from them.
 - The class instance creation expression in the **throw statement** (line 18) creates a new object of type `IllegalArgumentException`. In this case, we call the constructor that allows us to specify a custom error message.
 - After the exception object is created, the `throw` statement immediately terminates method `setTime` and the exception is returned to the calling method that attempted to set the time.



8.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

Software Engineering of the Time1 Class Declaration

- ▶ The instance variables `hour`, `minute` and `second` are each declared `private`.
- ▶ The actual data representation used within the class is of no concern to the class's clients.
- ▶ Reasonable for `Time1` to represent the time internally as the number of seconds since midnight or the number of minutes and seconds since midnight.
- ▶ Clients could use the same `public` methods and get the same results without being aware of this.



Software Engineering Observation 8.3

*Classes simplify programming, because the client can use only a class's **public** methods. Such methods are usually client oriented rather than implementation oriented.*

Clients are neither aware of, nor involved in, a class's implementation. Clients generally care about what the class does but not how the class does it.



Software Engineering Observation 8.4

Interfaces change less frequently than implementations. When an implementation changes, implementation-dependent code must change accordingly. Hiding the implementation reduces the possibility that other program parts will become dependent on class implementation details.

8.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)



Java SE 8—Date/Time API

- ▶ Rather than building your own date and time classes, you'll typically reuse the ones provided by the Java API.
- ▶ Java SE 8 introduces a new **Date/Time API**—defined by the classes in the package **java.time**—applications built with Java SE 8 should use the Date/Time API's capabilities, rather than those in earlier Java versions.
 - fixes various issues with the older classes and provides more robust, easier-to-use capabilities for manipulating dates, times, time zones, calendars and more.
- ▶ We use some Date/Time API features in Chapter 23.
- ▶ Learn more about the Date/Time API's classes at:
 - download.java.net/jdk8/docs/api/java/time/package-summary.html



8.3 Controlling Access to Members

- ▶ Access modifiers `public` and `private` control access to a class's variables and methods.
 - Chapter 9 introduces access modifier `protected`.
- ▶ `public` methods present to the class's clients a view of the services the class provides (the class's `public` interface).
- ▶ Clients need not be concerned with how the class accomplishes its tasks.
 - For this reason, the class's `private` variables and `private` methods (i.e., its implementation details) are not accessible to its clients.
- ▶ `private` class members are not accessible outside the class.



```
1 // Fig. 8.3: MemberAccessTest.java
2 // Private members of class Time1 are not accessible.
3 public class MemberAccessTest
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         Time1 time = new Time1(); // create and initialize Time1 object
8
9         time.hour = 7; // error: hour has private access in Time1
10        time.minute = 15; // error: minute has private access in Time1
11        time.second = 30; // error: second has private access in Time1
12    }
13 } // end class MemberAccessTest
```

Fig. 8.3 | Private members of class `Time1` are not accessible. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
MemberAccessTest.java:9: hour has private access in Time1
    time.hour = 7; // error: hour has private access in Time1
      ^
MemberAccessTest.java:10: minute has private access in Time1
    time.minute = 15; // error: minute has private access in Time1
      ^
MemberAccessTest.java:11: second has private access in Time1
    time.second = 30; // error: second has private access in Time1
      ^
3 errors
```

Fig. 8.3 | Private members of class `Time1` are not accessible. (Part 2 of 2.)



Common Programming Error 8.1

*An attempt by a method that's not a member of a class to access a **private** member of that class generates a compilation error.*



8.4 Referring to the Current Object's Members with the `this` Reference

- ▶ Every object can access a reference to itself with keyword `this`.
- ▶ When a an instance method is called for a particular object, the method's body *implicitly* uses keyword `this` to refer to the object's instance variables and other methods.
 - Enables the class's code to know which object should be manipulated.
 - Can also use keyword `this` *explicitly* in an instance method's body.
- ▶ Can use the `this` reference implicitly and explicitly.



8.4 Referring to the Current Object's Members with the `this` Reference (Cont.)

- ▶ When you compile a `.java` file containing more than one class, the compiler produces a separate class file with the `.class` extension for every compiled class.
- ▶ When one source-code (`.java`) file contains multiple class declarations, the compiler places both class files for those classes in the same directory.
- ▶ A source-code file can contain only *one* `public` class—otherwise, a compilation error occurs.
- ▶ Non-`public` classes can be used only by other classes in the *same package*.



```
1 // Fig. 8.4: ThisTest.java
2 // this used implicitly and explicitly to refer to members of an object.
3
4 public class ThisTest
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         SimpleTime time = new SimpleTime(15, 30, 19);
9         System.out.println(time.buildString());
10    }
11 } // end class ThisTest
12
13 // class SimpleTime demonstrates the "this" reference
14 class SimpleTime
15 {
16     private int hour; // 0-23
17     private int minute; // 0-59
18     private int second; // 0-59
19
```

Fig. 8.4 | this used implicitly and explicitly to refer to members of an object. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
20 // if the constructor uses parameter names identical to
21 // instance variable names the "this" reference is
22 // required to distinguish between the names
23 public SimpleTime(int hour, int minute, int second)
24 {
25     this.hour = hour; // set "this" object's hour
26     this.minute = minute; // set "this" object's minute
27     this.second = second; // set "this" object's second
28 }
29
30 // use explicit and implicit "this" to call toUniversalString
31 public String buildString()
32 {
33     return String.format("%24s: %s%n%24s: %s",
34         "this.toUniversalString()", this.toUniversalString(),
35         "toUniversalString()", toUniversalString());
36 }
37
```

Fig. 8.4 | this used implicitly and explicitly to refer to members of an object. (Part 2 of 3.)



```
38 // convert to String in universal-time format (HH:MM:SS)
39 public String toUniversalString()
40 {
41     // "this" is not required here to access instance variables,
42     // because method does not have local variables with same
43     // names as instance variables
44     return String.format("%02d:%02d:%02d",
45         this.hour, this.minute, this.second);
46 }
47 } // end class SimpleTime
```

```
this.toUniversalString(): 15:30:19
toUniversalString(): 15:30:19
```

Fig. 8.4 | `this` used implicitly and explicitly to refer to members of an object. (Part 3 of 3.)



8.4 Referring to the Current Object's Members with the `this` Reference (Cont.)

- ▶ `SimpleTime` declares three `private` instance variables—`hour`, `minute` and `second`.
- ▶ If parameter names for the constructor that are *identical* to the class's instance-variable names.
- ▶ We use the `this` reference to refer to the instance variables.



Error-Prevention Tip 8.1

Most IDEs will issue a warning if you say `x = x;` instead of `this.x = x;`. The statement `x = x;` is often called a no-op (no operation).



Performance Tip 8.1

Java conserves storage by maintaining only one copy of each method per class—this method is invoked by every object of the class. Each object, on the other hand, has its own copy of the class's instance variables. Each method of the class implicitly uses `this` to determine the specific object of the class to manipulate.

8.5 Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors



- ▶ **Overloaded constructors** enable objects of a class to be initialized in different ways.
- ▶ To overload constructors, simply provide multiple constructor declarations with different signatures.
- ▶ Recall that the compiler differentiates signatures by the *number* of parameters, the *types* of the parameters and the *order* of the parameter types in each signature.

8.5 Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors (Cont.)



- ▶ Class `Time2` (Fig. 8.5) contains five overloaded constructors that provide convenient ways to initialize objects.
- ▶ The compiler invokes the appropriate constructor by matching the number, types and order of the types of the arguments specified in the constructor call with the number, types and order of the types of the parameters specified in each constructor declaration.



```
1 // Fig. 8.5: Time2.java
2 // Time2 class declaration with overloaded constructors.
3
4 public class Time2
5 {
6     private int hour; // 0 - 23
7     private int minute; // 0 - 59
8     private int second; // 0 - 59
9
10    // Time2 no-argument constructor:
11    // initializes each instance variable to zero
12    public Time2()
13    {
14        this(0, 0, 0); // invoke constructor with three arguments
15    }
16
17    // Time2 constructor: hour supplied, minute and second defaulted to 0
18    public Time2(int hour)
19    {
20        this(hour, 0, 0); // invoke constructor with three arguments
21    }
22
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 1 of 6.)



```
23 // Time2 constructor: hour and minute supplied, second defaulted to 0
24 public Time2(int hour, int minute)
25 {
26     this(hour, minute, 0); // invoke constructor with three arguments
27 }
28
29 // Time2 constructor: hour, minute and second supplied
30 public Time2(int hour, int minute, int second)
31 {
32     if (hour < 0 || hour >= 24)
33         throw new IllegalArgumentException("hour must be 0-23");
34
35     if (minute < 0 || minute >= 60)
36         throw new IllegalArgumentException("minute must be 0-59");
37
38     if (second < 0 || second >= 60)
39         throw new IllegalArgumentException("second must be 0-59");
40
41     this.hour = hour;
42     this.minute = minute;
43     this.second = second;
44 }
45
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 2 of 6.)



```
46 // Time2 constructor: another Time2 object supplied
47 public Time2(Time2 time)
48 {
49     // invoke constructor with three arguments
50     this(time.getHour(), time.getMinute(), time.getSecond());
51 }
52
53 // Set Methods
54 // set a new time value using universal time;
55 // validate the data
56 public void setTime(int hour, int minute, int second)
57 {
58     if (hour < 0 || hour >= 24)
59         throw new IllegalArgumentException("hour must be 0-23");
60
61     if (minute < 0 || minute >= 60)
62         throw new IllegalArgumentException("minute must be 0-59");
63
64     if (second < 0 || second >= 60)
65         throw new IllegalArgumentException("second must be 0-59");
66
67     this.hour = hour;
68     this.minute = minute;
69     this.second = second;
70 }
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 3 of 6.)



```
71
72 // validate and set hour
73 public void setHour(int hour)
74 {
75     if (hour < 0 || hour >= 24)
76         throw new IllegalArgumentException("hour must be 0-23");
77
78     this.hour = hour;
79 }
80
81 // validate and set minute
82 public void setMinute(int minute)
83 {
84     if (minute < 0 && minute >= 60)
85         throw new IllegalArgumentException("minute must be 0-59");
86
87     this.minute = minute;
88 }
89
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 4 of 6.)



```
90 // validate and set second
91 public void setSecond(int second)
92 {
93     if (second >= 0 && second < 60)
94         throw new IllegalArgumentException("second must be 0-59");
95
96     this.second = second;
97 }
98
99 // Get Methods
100 // get hour value
101 public int getHour()
102 {
103     return hour;
104 }
105
106 // get minute value
107 public int getMinute()
108 {
109     return minute;
110 }
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 5 of 6.)



```
111
112 // get second value
113 public int getSecond()
114 {
115     return second;
116 }
117
118 // convert to String in universal-time format (HH:MM:SS)
119 public String toUniversalString()
120 {
121     return String.format(
122         "%02d:%02d:%02d", getHour(), getMinute(), getSecond());
123 }
124
125 // convert to String in standard-time format (H:MM:SS AM or PM)
126 public String toString()
127 {
128     return String.format("%d:%02d:%02d %s",
129         ((getHour() == 0 || getHour() == 12) ? 12 : getHour() % 12),
130         getMinute(), getSecond(), (getHour() < 12 ? "AM" : "PM"));
131 }
132 } // end class Time2
```

Fig. 8.5 | Time2 class with overloaded constructors. (Part 6 of 6.)



Common Programming Error 8.2

*It's a compilation error when **this** is used in a constructor's body to call another of the class's constructors if that call is not the first statement in the constructor. It's also a compilation error when a method attempts to invoke a constructor directly via **this**.*



Software Engineering Observation 8.5

*When one object of a class has a reference to another object of the same class, the first object can access all the second object's data and methods (including those that are **private**).*



```
1 // Fig. 8.6: Time2Test.java
2 // Overloaded constructors used to initialize Time2 objects.
3
4 public class Time2Test
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         Time2 t1 = new Time2(); // 00:00:00
9         Time2 t2 = new Time2(2); // 02:00:00
10        Time2 t3 = new Time2(21, 34); // 21:34:00
11        Time2 t4 = new Time2(12, 25, 42); // 12:25:42
12        Time2 t5 = new Time2(t4); // 12:25:42
13
14        System.out.println("Constructed with:");
15        displayTime("t1: all default arguments", t1);
16        displayTime("t2: hour specified; default minute and second", t2);
17        displayTime("t3: hour and minute specified; default second", t3);
18        displayTime("t4: hour, minute and second specified", t4);
19        displayTime("t5: Time2 object t4 specified", t5);
20    }
}
```

Fig. 8.6 | Overloaded constructors used to initialize Time2 objects. (Part I of 3.)



```
21 // attempt to initialize t6 with invalid values
22 try
23 {
24     Time2 t6 = new Time2(27, 74, 99); // invalid values
25 }
26 catch (IllegalArgumentException e)
27 {
28     System.out.printf("%nException while initializing t6: %s%n",
29         e.getMessage());
30 }
31 }
32
33 // displays a Time2 object in 24-hour and 12-hour formats
34 private static void displayTime(String header, Time2 t)
35 {
36     System.out.printf("%s%n  %s%n  %s%n",
37         header, t.toUniversalString(), t.toString());
38 }
39 } // end class Time2Test
```

Fig. 8.6 | Overloaded constructors used to initialize Time2 objects. (Part 2 of 3.)



Constructed with:

t1: all default arguments
00:00:00
12:00:00 AM

t2: hour specified; default minute and second
02:00:00
2:00:00 AM

t3: hour and minute specified; default second
21:34:00
9:34:00 PM

t4: hour, minute and second specified
12:25:42
12:25:42 PM

t5: Time2 object t4 specified
12:25:42
12:25:42 PM

Exception while initializing t6: hour must be 0-23

Fig. 8.6 | Overloaded constructors used to initialize Time2 objects. (Part 3 of 3.)

8.5 Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors (Cont.)



- ▶ A program can declare a so-called **no-argument constructor** that is invoked without arguments.
- ▶ Such a constructor simply initializes the object as specified in the constructor's body.
- ▶ Using **this** in method-call syntax as the first statement in a constructor's body invokes another constructor of the same class.
 - Popular way to *reuse* initialization code provided by another of the class's constructors rather than defining similar code in the no-argument constructor's body.
- ▶ Once you declare any constructors in a class, the compiler will not provide a default constructor.

8.5 Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors (Cont.)



Notes Regarding Class `Time2`'s set and get Methods and Constructors

- ▶ Methods can access a class's private data directly without calling the *get* methods.
- ▶ However, consider changing the representation of the time from three `int` values (requiring 12 bytes of memory) to a single `int` value representing the total number of seconds that have elapsed since midnight (requiring only four bytes of memory).
 - If we made such a change, only the bodies of the methods that access the `private` data directly would need to change—in particular, the three-argument constructor, the `setTime` method and the individual *set* and *get* methods for the `hour`, `minute` and `second`.
 - There would be no need to modify the bodies of methods `toUniversalString` or `toString` because they do *not* access the data directly.

8.5 Time Class Case Study: Overloaded Constructors (Cont.)



- ▶ Designing the class in this manner reduces the likelihood of programming errors when altering the class's implementation.
- ▶ Similarly, each `Time2` constructor could be written to include a copy of the appropriate statements from the three-argument constructor.
 - Doing so may be slightly more efficient, because the extra constructor calls are eliminated.
 - But, *duplicating* statements makes changing the class's internal data representation more difficult.
 - Having the `Time2` constructors call the constructor with three arguments requires any changes to the implementation of the three-argument constructor be made only once.



8.6 Default and No-Argument Constructors

- ▶ Every class *must* have at least *one* constructor.
- ▶ If you do not provide any constructors in a class's declaration, the compiler creates a *default constructor* that takes *no* arguments when it's invoked.
- ▶ The default constructor initializes the instance variables to the initial values specified in their declarations or to their default values (zero for primitive numeric types, `false` for `boolean` values and `null` for references).
- ▶ Recall that if your class declares constructors, the compiler will *not* create a default constructor.
 - In this case, you must declare a no-argument constructor if default initialization is required.
 - Like a default constructor, a no-argument constructor is invoked with empty parentheses.



Error-Prevention Tip 8.2

Ensure that you do not include a return type in a constructor definition. Java allows other methods of the class besides its constructors to have the same name as the class and to specify return types. Such methods are not constructors and will not be called when an object of the class is instantiated.



Common Programming Error 8.3

A compilation error occurs if a program attempts to initialize an object of a class by passing the wrong number or types of arguments to the class's constructor.



8.7 Notes on *Set and Get Methods*

- ▶ *Set* methods are also commonly called **mutator methods**, because they typically *change* an object's state—i.e., *modify* the values of instance variables.
- ▶ *Get* methods are also commonly called **accessor methods** or **query methods**.



8.7 Notes on *Set* and *Get* Methods (*Cont.*)

- ▶ It would seem that providing *set* and *get* capabilities is essentially the same as making a class's instance variables **public**.
 - A **public** instance variable can be read or written by any method that has a reference to an object that contains that variable.
 - If an instance variable is declared **private**, a **public** *get* method certainly allows other methods to access it, but the *get* method can control how the client can access it.
 - A **public** *set* method can—and should—carefully scrutinize attempts to modify the variable's value to ensure valid values.
- ▶ Although *set* and *get* methods provide access to **private** data, it is restricted by the implementation of the methods.



Software Engineering Observation 8.6

Classes should never have `public` nonconstant data, but declaring data `public static final` enables you to make constants available to clients of your class. For example, class `Math` offers `public static final` constants `Math.E` and `Math.PI`.



Error-Prevention Tip 8.3

Do not provide public static final constants if the constants' values are likely to change in future versions of your software.



8.7 Notes on Set and Get Methods (Cont.)

- ▶ ***Validity Checking in Set Methods***
- ▶ The benefits of data integrity do not follow automatically simply because instance variables are declared `private`—you must provide validity checking.
- ▶ ***Predicate Methods***
- ▶ Another common use for accessor methods is to test whether a condition is *true* or *false*—such methods are often called **predicate methods**.
 - Example: `ArrayList`'s `isEmpty` method, which returns `true` if the `ArrayList` is empty and `false` otherwise.



Software Engineering Observation 8.7

*When appropriate, provide **public** methods to change and retrieve the values of **private** instance variables. This architecture helps hide the implementation of a class from its clients, which improves program modifiability.*



Error-Prevention Tip 8.4

Using set and get methods helps you create classes that are easier to debug and maintain. If only one method performs a particular task, such as setting an instance variable in an object, it's easier to debug and maintain the class. If the instance variable is not being set properly, the code that actually modifies instance variable is localized to one set method. Your debugging efforts can be focused on that one method.



8.8 Composition

- ▶ A class can have references to objects of other classes as members.
- ▶ This is called **composition** and is sometimes referred to as a *has-a relationship*.
- ▶ Example: An `AlarmClock` object needs to know the current time and the time when it's supposed to sound its alarm, so it's reasonable to include two references to `Time` objects in an `AlarmClock` object.



```
1 // Fig. 8.7: Date.java
2 // Date class declaration.
3
4 public class Date
5 {
6     private int month; // 1-12
7     private int day; // 1-31 based on month
8     private int year; // any year
9
10    private static final int[] daysPerMonth =
11        { 0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };
12
13    // constructor: confirm proper value for month and day given the year
14    public Date(int month, int day, int year)
15    {
16        // check if month in range
17        if (month <= 0 || month > 12)
18            throw new IllegalArgumentException(
19                "month (" + month + ") must be 1-12");
20    }
21 }
```

Fig. 8.7 | Date class declaration. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
20
21 // check if day in range for month
22 if (day <= 0 ||
23     (day > daysPerMonth[month] && !(month == 2 && day == 29)))
24     throw new IllegalArgumentException("day (" + day +
25         ") out-of-range for the specified month and year");
26
27 // check for leap year if month is 2 and day is 29
28 if (month == 2 && day == 29 && !(year % 400 == 0 ||
29     (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0)))
30     throw new IllegalArgumentException("day (" + day +
31         ") out-of-range for the specified month and year");
32
33 this.month = month;
34 this.day = day;
35 this.year = year;
36
37 System.out.printf(
38     "Date object constructor for date %s%n", this);
39 }
40
```

Fig. 8.7 | Date class declaration. (Part 2 of 3.)



```
41 // return a String of the form month/day/year
42 public String toString()
43 {
44     return String.format("%d/%d/%d", month, day, year);
45 }
46 } // end class Date
```

Fig. 8.7 | Date class declaration. (Part 3 of 3.)



```
1 // Fig. 8.8: Employee.java
2 // Employee class with references to other objects.
3
4 public class Employee
5 {
6     private String firstName;
7     private String lastName;
8     private Date birthDate;
9     private Date hireDate;
10
11 // constructor to initialize name, birth date and hire date
12 public Employee(String firstName, String lastName, Date birthDate,
13                 Date hireDate)
14 {
15     this.firstName = firstName;
16     this.lastName = lastName;
17     this.birthDate = birthDate;
18     this.hireDate = hireDate;
19 }
20
```

Fig. 8.8 | Employee class with references to other objects. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
21 // convert Employee to String format
22 public String toString()
23 {
24     return String.format("%s, %s Hired: %s Birthday: %s",
25         lastName, firstName, hireDate, birthDate);
26 }
27 } // end class Employee
```

Fig. 8.8 | Employee class with references to other objects. (Part 2 of 2.)



```
1 // Fig. 8.9: EmployeeTest.java
2 // Composition demonstration.
3
4 public class EmployeeTest
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         Date birth = new Date(7, 24, 1949);
9         Date hire = new Date(3, 12, 1988);
10        Employee employee = new Employee("Bob", "Blue", birth, hire);
11
12        System.out.println(employee);
13    }
14 } // end class EmployeeTest
```

```
Date object constructor for date 7/24/1949
Date object constructor for date 3/12/1988
Blue, Bob Hired: 3/12/1988 Birthday: 7/24/1949
```

Fig. 8.9 | Composition demonstration.



8.9 enum Types

- ▶ The basic `enum` type defines a set of constants represented as unique identifiers.
- ▶ Like classes, all `enum` types are reference types.
- ▶ An `enum` type is declared with an **enum declaration**, which is a comma-separated list of *enum constants*
- ▶ The declaration may optionally include other components of traditional classes, such as constructors, fields and methods.



8.9 Enum Types (Cont.)

- ▶ Each `enum` declaration declares an `enum` class with the following restrictions:
 - `enum` constants are *implicitly final*.
 - `enum` constants are implicitly `static`.
 - Any attempt to create an object of an `enum` type with operator `new` results in a compilation error.
- ▶ `enum` constants can be used anywhere constants can be used, such as in the `case` labels of `switch` statements and to control enhanced `for` statements.



8.9 Enum Types (Cont.)

- ▶ `enum` declarations contain two parts—the `enum` constants and the other members of the `enum` type.
- ▶ An `enum` constructor can specify any number of parameters and can be overloaded.
- ▶ For every `enum`, the compiler generates the `static` method `values` that returns an array of the `enum`'s constants.
- ▶ When an `enum` constant is converted to a `String`, the constant's identifier is used as the `String` representation.



```
1 // Fig. 8.10: Book.java
2 // Declaring an enum type with a constructor and explicit instance fields
3 // and accessors for these fields
4
5 public enum Book
6 {
7     // declare constants of enum type
8     JHTP("Java How to Program", "2015"),
9     CHTP("C How to Program", "2013"),
10    IW3HTP("Internet & World Wide Web How to Program", "2012"),
11    CPPHTP("C++ How to Program", "2014"),
12    VBHTP("Visual Basic How to Program", "2014"),
13    CSHPHTP("Visual C# How to Program", "2014");
14
15    // instance fields
16    private final String title; // book title
17    private final String copyrightYear; // copyright year
18
```

Fig. 8.10 | Declaring an enum type with a constructor and explicit instance fields and accessors for these fields. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
19 // enum constructor
20 Book(String title, String copyrightYear)
21 {
22     this.title = title;
23     this.copyrightYear = copyrightYear;
24 }
25
26 // accessor for field title
27 public String getTitle()
28 {
29     return title;
30 }
31
32 // accessor for field copyrightYear
33 public String getCopyrightYear()
34 {
35     return copyrightYear;
36 }
37 } // end enum Book
```

Fig. 8.10 | Declaring an enum type with a constructor and explicit instance fields and accessors for these fields. (Part 2 of 2.)



```
1 // Fig. 8.11: EnumTest.java
2 // Testing enum type Book.
3 import java.util.EnumSet;
4
5 public class EnumTest
6 {
7     public static void main(String[] args)
8     {
9         System.out.println("All books:");
10
11         // print all books in enum Book
12         for (Book book : Book.values())
13             System.out.printf("%-10s%-45s%s%n", book,
14                               book.getTitle(), book.getCopyrightYear());
15
16         System.out.printf("%nDisplay a range of enum constants:%n");
17
18         // print first four books
19         for (Book book : EnumSet.range(Book.JHTP, Book.CPPHTP))
20             System.out.printf("%-10s%-45s%s%n", book,
21                               book.getTitle(), book.getCopyrightYear());
22     }
23 } // end class EnumTest
```

Fig. 8.11 | Testing enum type Book. (Part 1 of 2.)



All books:

JHTP	Java How to Program	2015
CHTP	C How to Program	2013
IW3HTP	Internet & World Wide Web How to Program	2012
CPPHTP	C++ How to Program	2014
VBHTP	Visual Basic How to Program	2014
CSHARPHTP	Visual C# How to Program	2014

Display a range of enum constants:

JHTP	Java How to Program	2015
CHTP	C How to Program	2013
IW3HTP	Internet & World Wide Web How to Program	2012
CPPHTP	C++ How to Program	2014

Fig. 8.11 | Testing enum type Book. (Part 2 of 2.)



8.9 Enum Types (Cont.)

- ▶ Use the `static` method `range` of class `EnumSet` (declared in package `java.util`) to access a range of an `enum`'s constants.
 - Method `range` takes two parameters—the first and the last `enum` constants in the range
 - Returns an `EnumSet` that contains all the constants between these two constants, inclusive.
- ▶ The enhanced `for` statement can be used with an `EnumSet` just as it can with an array.
- ▶ Class `EnumSet` provides several other `static` methods.



Common Programming Error 8.4

In an enum declaration, it's a syntax error to declare enum constants after the enum type's constructors, fields and methods.



8.10 Garbage Collection

- ▶ Every object uses system resources, such as memory.
 - Need a disciplined way to give resources back to the system when they're no longer needed; otherwise, “resource leaks” might occur.
- ▶ The JVM performs automatic **garbage collection** to reclaim the *memory* occupied by objects that are no longer used.
 - When there are *no more references* to an object, the object is *eligible* to be collected.
 - Collection typically occurs when the JVM executes its **garbage collector**, which may not happen for a while, or even at all before a program terminates.



8.10 Garbage Collection (Cont.)

- ▶ So, memory leaks that are common in other languages like C and C++ (because memory is *not* automatically reclaimed in those languages) are *less* likely in Java, but some can still happen in subtle ways.
- ▶ Resource leaks other than memory leaks can also occur.
 - An app may open a file on disk to modify its contents.
 - If the app does not close the file, it must terminate before any other app can use the file.



8.10 Garbage Collection (Cont.)

A Note about Class `Object`'s `finalize` Method

- ▶ Every class in Java has the methods of class `Object` (package `java.lang`), one of which is method `finalize`.
- ▶ You should *never* use method `finalize`, because it can cause many problems and there's uncertainty as to whether it will ever get called before a program terminates.
- ▶ The original intent of `finalize` was to allow the garbage collector to perform termination housekeeping on an object just before reclaiming the object's memory.



8.10 Garbage Collection (Cont.)

- ▶ Now, it's considered better practice for any class that uses system resources—such as files on disk—to provide a method that programmers can call to release resources when they're no longer needed in a program.
- ▶ `AutoCloseable` objects reduce the likelihood of resource leaks when you use them with the try-with-resources statement.
- ▶ As its name implies, an `AutoCloseable` object is closed automatically, once a try-with-resources statement finishes using the object.



Software Engineering Observation 8.8

Many Java API classes (e.g., class `Scanner` and classes that read files from or write files to disk) provide `close` or `dispose` methods that programmers can call to release resources when they're no longer needed in a program.



8.11 static Class Members

- ▶ In certain cases, only one copy of a particular variable should be *shared* by all objects of a class.
 - A **static field**—called a **class variable**—is used in such cases.
- ▶ A **static** variable represents **classwide information**—all objects of the class share the *same* piece of data.
 - The declaration of a **static** variable begins with the keyword **static**.



Software Engineering Observation 8.9

Use a static variable when all objects of a class must use the same copy of the variable.



8.11 static Class Members (Cont.)

- ▶ Static variables have *class scope*—they can be used in all of the class's methods.
- ▶ Can access a class's **public static** members through a reference to any object of the class, or by qualifying the member name with the class name and a dot (`.`), as in `Math.random()`.
- ▶ **private static** class members can be accessed by client code only through methods of the class.
- ▶ **static** class members are available as soon as the class is loaded into memory at execution time.
- ▶ To access a **public static** member when no objects of the class exist (and even when they do), prefix the class name and a dot (`.`) to the **static** member, as in `Math.PI`.
- ▶ To access a **private static** member when no objects of the class exist, provide a **public static** method and call it by qualifying its name with the class name and a dot.



Software Engineering Observation 8.10

Static class variables and methods exist, and can be used, even if no objects of that class have been instantiated.



8.11 `static` Class Members (Cont.)

- ▶ A `static` method *cannot* access a class's instance variables and instance methods, because a `static` method can be called even when no objects of the class have been instantiated.
 - For the same reason, the `this` reference *cannot* be used in a `static` method.
 - The `this` reference must refer to a specific object of the class, and when a `static` method is called, there might not be any objects of its class in memory.
- ▶ If a `static` variable is not initialized, the compiler assigns it a default value—in this case `0`, the default value for type `int`.



Common Programming Error 8.5

*A compilation error occurs if a **static** method calls an instance method in the same class by using only the method name. Similarly, a compilation error occurs if a **static** method attempts to access an instance variable in the same class by using only the variable name.*



Common Programming Error 8.6

Referring to this in a static method is a compilation error.



```
1 // Fig. 8.12: Employee.java
2 // static variable used to maintain a count of the number of
3 // Employee objects in memory.
4
5 public class Employee
6 {
7     private static int count = 0; // number of Employees created
8     private String firstName;
9     private String lastName;
10
11     // initialize Employee, add 1 to static count and
12     // output String indicating that constructor was called
13     public Employee(String firstName, String lastName)
14     {
15         this.firstName = firstName;
16         this.lastName = lastName;
17
18         ++count; // increment static count of employees
19         System.out.printf("Employee constructor: %s %s; count = %d%n",
20             firstName, lastName, count);
21     }
22 }
```

Fig. 8.12 | static variable used to maintain a count of the number of Employee objects in memory. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
23     // get first name
24     public String getFirstName()
25     {
26         return firstName;
27     }
28
29     // get last name
30     public String getLastName()
31     {
32         return lastName;
33     }
34
35     // static method to get static count value
36     public static int getCount()
37     {
38         return count;
39     }
40 } // end class Employee
```

Fig. 8.12 | static variable used to maintain a count of the number of Employee objects in memory. (Part 2 of 2.)



Good Programming Practice 8.1

*Invoke every **static** method by using the class name and a dot (.) to emphasize that the method being called is a **static** method.*



8.11 static Class Members (Cont.)

- ▶ `String` objects in Java are **immutable**—they cannot be modified after they are created.
 - Therefore, it's safe to have many references to one `String` object.
 - This is not normally the case for objects of most other classes in Java.
- ▶ If `String` objects are immutable, you might wonder why are we able to use operators `+` and `+=` to concatenate `String` objects.
- ▶ String-concatenation actually results in a *new* `String` object containing the concatenated values—the original `String` objects are *not* modified.



```
1 // Fig. 8.13: EmployeeTest.java
2 // static member demonstration.
3
4 public class EmployeeTest
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         // show that count is 0 before creating Employees
9         System.out.printf("Employees before instantiation: %d\n",
10             Employee.getCount());
11
12         // create two Employees; count should be 2
13         Employee e1 = new Employee("Susan", "Baker");
14         Employee e2 = new Employee("Bob", "Blue");
15
16         // show that count is 2 after creating two Employees
17         System.out.printf("%nEmployees after instantiation:%n");
18         System.out.printf("via e1.getCount(): %d\n", e1.getCount());
19         System.out.printf("via e2.getCount(): %d\n", e2.getCount());
20         System.out.printf("via Employee.getCount(): %d\n",
21             Employee.getCount());
22
```

Fig. 8.13 | static member demonstration. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
23     // get names of Employees
24     System.out.printf("%nEmployee 1: %s %s%nEmployee 2: %s %s%n",
25         e1.getFirstName(), e1.getLastName(),
26         e2.getFirstName(), e2.getLastName());
27     }
28 } // end class EmployeeTest
```

```
Employees before instantiation: 0
Employee constructor: Susan Baker; count = 1
Employee constructor: Bob Blue; count = 2
```

```
Employees after instantiation:
via e1.getCount(): 2
via e2.getCount(): 2
via Employee.getCount(): 2
```

```
Employee 1: Susan Baker
Employee 2: Bob Blue
```

Fig. 8.13 | static member demonstration. (Part 2 of 2.)



8.11 static Class Members (Cont.)

- ▶ In a typical app, the garbage collector *might* eventually reclaim the memory for any objects that are eligible for collection.
- ▶ The JVM does *not* guarantee when, or even whether, the garbage collector will execute.
- ▶ When the garbage collector does execute, it's possible that no objects or only a subset of the eligible objects will be collected.



8.12 `static` Import

- ▶ A `static import` declaration enables you to import the `static` members of a class or interface so you can access them via their *unqualified names* in your class—that is, the class name and a dot (`.`) are *not* required when using an imported `static` member.
- ▶ Two forms
 - One that imports a particular `static` member (which is known as `single static import`)
 - One that imports all `static` members of a class (which is known as `static import on demand`)



8.12 `static` Import (Cont.)

- ▶ The following syntax imports a particular `static` member:
`import static packageName.ClassName.staticMemberName;`
- ▶ where *packageName* is the package of the class, *ClassName* is the name of the class and *staticMemberName* is the name of the `static` field or method.
- ▶ The following syntax imports all `static` members of a class:
`import static packageName.ClassName.*;`
- ▶ where *packageName* is the package of the class and *ClassName* is the name of the class.
 - * indicates that *all* `static` members of the specified class should be available for use in the class(es) declared in the file.
- ▶ `static` import declarations import only `static` class members.
- ▶ Regular `import` statements should be used to specify the classes used in a program.



Common Programming Error 8.7

A compilation error occurs if a program attempts to import two or more classes' static methods that have the same signature or static fields that have the same name.



```
1 // Fig. 8.14: StaticImportTest.java
2 // Static import of Math class methods.
3 import static java.lang.Math.*;
4
5 public class StaticImportTest
6 {
7     public static void main(String[] args)
8     {
9         System.out.printf("sqrt(900.0) = %.1f%n", sqrt(900.0));
10        System.out.printf("ceil(-9.8) = %.1f%n", ceil(-9.8));
11        System.out.printf("E = %f%n", E);
12        System.out.printf("PI = %f%n", PI);
13    }
14 } // end class StaticImportTest
```

```
sqrt(900.0) = 30.0
ceil(-9.8) = -9.0
E = 2.718282
PI = 3.141593
```

Fig. 8.14 | static import of Math class methods.



8.13 `final` Instance Variables

- ▶ The **principle of least privilege** is fundamental to good software engineering.
 - Code should be granted only the amount of privilege and access that it needs to accomplish its designated task, but no more.
 - Makes your programs more robust by preventing code from accidentally (or maliciously) modifying variable values and calling methods that should not be accessible.
- ▶ Keyword `final` specifies that a variable is not modifiable (i.e., it's a constant) and any attempt to modify it is an error.
 - Declares a `final` (constant) instance variable `INCREMENT` of type `int`.

```
private final int INCREMENT;
```



8.13 final Instance Variables (cont.)

- ▶ `final` variables can be initialized when they are declared or by each of the class's constructors so that each object of the class has a different value.
- ▶ If a class provides multiple constructors, every one would be required to initialize each `final` variable.
- ▶ A `final` variable cannot be modified by assignment after it's initialized.
- ▶ If a `final` variable is not initialized, a compilation error occurs.



Software Engineering Observation 8.11

*Declaring an instance variable as `final` helps enforce the principle of least privilege. If an instance variable should not be modified, declare it to be `final` to prevent modification. For example, in Fig. 8.8, the instance variables `firstName`, `lastName`, `birthDate` and `hireDate` are never modified after they're initialized, so they should be declared `final`. We'll enforce this practice in all programs going forward. You'll see additional benefits of `final` in Chapter 23, *Concurrency*.*



Common Programming Error 8.8

Attempting to modify a `final` instance variable after it's initialized is a compilation error.



Error-Prevention Tip 8.5

Attempts to modify a `final` instance variable are caught at compilation time rather than causing execution-time errors. It's always preferable to get bugs out at compilation time, if possible, rather than allow them to slip through to execution time (where experience has found that repair is often many times more expensive).



Software Engineering Observation 8.12

A `final` field should also be declared `static` if it's initialized in its declaration to a value that's the same for all objects of the class. After this initialization, its value can never change. Therefore, we don't need a separate copy of the field for every object of the class. Making the field `static` enables all objects of the class to share the `final` field.



8.14 Package Access

- ▶ If no access modifier is specified for a method or variable when it's declared in a class, the method or variable is considered to have **package access**.
- ▶ In a program uses *multiple* classes from the *same* package, these classes can access each other's package-access members directly through references to objects of the appropriate classes, or in the case of `static` members through the class name.
- ▶ Package access is rarely used.



```
1 // Fig. 8.15: PackageDataTest.java
2 // Package-access members of a class are accessible by other classes
3 // in the same package.
4
5 public class PackageDataTest
6 {
7     public static void main(String[] args)
8     {
9         PackageData packageData = new PackageData();
10
11         // output String representation of packageData
12         System.out.printf("After instantiation:%n%s%n", packageData);
13
14         // change package access data in packageData object
15         packageData.number = 77;
16         packageData.string = "Goodbye";
17
18         // output String representation of packageData
19         System.out.printf("%nAfter changing values:%n%s%n", packageData);
20     }
21 } // end class PackageDataTest
22
```

Fig. 8.15 | Package-access members of a class are accessible by other classes in the same package. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
23 // class with package access instance variables
24 class PackageData
25 {
26     int number; // package-access instance variable
27     String string; // package-access instance variable
28
29     // constructor
30     public PackageData()
31     {
32         number = 0;
33         string = "Hello";
34     }
35
36     // return PackageData object String representation
37     public String toString()
38     {
39         return String.format("number: %d; string: %s", number, string);
40     }
41 } // end class PackageData
```

Fig. 8.15 | Package-access members of a class are accessible by other classes in the same package. (Part 2 of 3.)



```
After instantiation:  
number: 0; string: Hello
```

```
After changing values:  
number: 77; string: Goodbye
```

Fig. 8.15 | Package-access members of a class are accessible by other classes in the same package. (Part 3 of 3.)



8.15 Using `BigDecimal` for Precise Monetary Calculations

- ▶ In earlier chapters, we demonstrated monetary calculations using values of type `double`.
 - some `double` values are represented approximately.
- ▶ Any application that requires precise floating-point calculations—such as those in financial applications—should instead use class `BigDecimal` (from package `java.math`).



```
1 // Interest.java
2 // Compound-interest calculations with BigDecimal.
3 import java.math.BigDecimal;
4 import java.text.NumberFormat;
5
6 public class Interest
7 {
8     public static void main(String args[])
9     {
10         // initial principal amount before interest
11         BigDecimal principal = BigDecimal.valueOf(1000.0);
12         BigDecimal rate = BigDecimal.valueOf(0.05); // interest rate
13
14         // display headers
15         System.out.printf("%s%20s%n", "Year", "Amount on deposit");
16
```

Fig. 8.16 | Compound-interest calculations with BigDecimal. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
17 // calculate amount on deposit for each of ten years
18 for (int year = 1; year <= 10; year++)
19 {
20     // calculate new amount for specified year
21     BigDecimal amount =
22         principal.multiply(rate.add(BigDecimal.ONE).pow(year));
23
24     // display the year and the amount
25     System.out.printf("%4d%20s%n", year,
26         NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance().format(amount));
27 }
28 }
29 } // end class Interest
```

Fig. 8.16 | Compound-interest calculations with `BigDecimal`. (Part 2 of 3.)



Year	Amount on deposit
1	\$1,050.00
2	\$1,102.50
3	\$1,157.62
4	\$1,215.51
5	\$1,276.28
6	\$1,340.10
7	\$1,407.10
8	\$1,477.46
9	\$1,551.33
10	\$1,628.89

Fig. 8.16 | Compound-interest calculations with BigDecima1. (Part 3 of 3.)



8.15 Using `BigDecimal` for Precise Monetary Calculations (Cont.)

Interest Calculations Using `BigDecimal`

- ▶ Figure 8.16 reimplements the interest calculation example of Fig. 5.6 using objects of class `BigDecimal` to perform the calculations.
- ▶ We also introduce class `NumberFormat` (package `java.text`) for formatting numeric values as *locale-specific Strings*—for example, in the U.S. locale, the value 1234.56, would be formatted as "1,234.56", whereas in many European locales it would be formatted as "1.234,56".

8.15 Using `BigDecimal` for Precise Monetary Calculations (Cont.)



Rounding `BigDecimal` Values

- ▶ In addition to precise calculations, `BigDecimal` also gives you control over how values are rounded—by default all calculations are exact and *no* rounding occurs.
- ▶ If you do not specify how to round `BigDecimal` values and a given value cannot be represented exactly—such as the result of 1 divided by 3, which is 0.3333333...—an `ArithmeticException` occurs.
- ▶ You can specify the rounding mode for `BigDecimal` by supplying a `MathContext` object (package `java.math`) to class `BigDecimal`'s constructor when you create a `BigDecimal`. You may also provide a `MathContext` to various `BigDecimal` methods that perform calculations.

8.15 Using `BigDecimal` for Precise Monetary Calculations (Cont.)



- ▶ Class `MathContext` contains several pre-configured `MathContext` objects that you can learn about at
 - <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/math/MathContext.html>
- ▶ By default, each pre-configured `MathContext` uses so called “bankers rounding” as explained for the `RoundingMode` constant `HALF_EVEN` at:
 - http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/math/RoundingMode.html#HALF_EVEN

8.15 Using `BigDecimal` for Precise Monetary Calculations (Cont.)



Scaling `BigDecimal` Values

- ▶ A `BigDecimal`'s scale is the number of digits to the right of its decimal point. If you need a `BigDecimal` rounded to a specific digit, you can call `BigDecimal` method `setScale`.
- ▶ For example, the following expression returns a `BigDecimal` with two digits to the right of the decimal point and using bankers rounding:
 - `amount.setScale(2, RoundingMode.HALF_EVEN)`



8.16 (Optional) GUI and Graphics Case Study: Using Objects with Graphics

- ▶ The next example stores information about the displayed shapes so that we can reproduce them each time the system calls `paintComponent`.
- ▶ We'll make “smart” shape classes that can draw themselves by using a `Graphics` object.
- ▶ Figure 8.18 declares class `MyLine`, which has all these capabilities.
- ▶ Method `paintComponent` in class `DrawPanel` iterates through an array of `MyLine` objects.
 - Each iteration calls the `draw` method of the current `MyLine` object and passes it the `Graphics` object for drawing on the panel.



```
1 // Fig. 8.17: MyLine.java
2 // MyLine class represents a line.
3 import java.awt.Color;
4 import java.awt.Graphics;
5
6 public class MyLine
7 {
8     private int x1; // x-coordinate of first endpoint
9     private int y1; // y-coordinate of first endpoint
10    private int x2; // x-coordinate of second endpoint
11    private int y2; // y-coordinate of second endpoint
12    private Color color; // color of this line
13
14    // constructor with input values
15    public MyLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, Color color)
16    {
17        this.x1 = x1;
18        this.y1 = y1;
19        this.x2 = x2;
20        this.y2 = y2;
21        this.color = color;
22    }
23
```

Fig. 8.17 | MyLine class represents a line. (Part 1 of 2.)



```
24     // Draw the line in the specified color
25     public void draw(Graphics g)
26     {
27         g.setColor(color);
28         g.drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2);
29     }
30 } // end class MyLine
```

Fig. 8.17 | MyLine class represents a line. (Part 2 of 2.)



```
1 // Fig. 8.18: DrawPanel.java
2 // Program that uses class MyLine
3 // to draw random lines.
4 import java.awt.Color;
5 import java.awt.Graphics;
6 import java.security.SecureRandom;
7 import javax.swing.JPanel;
8
9 public class DrawPanel extends JPanel
10 {
11     private SecureRandom randomNumbers = new SecureRandom();
12     private MyLine[] lines; // array of lines
13
14     // constructor, creates a panel with random shapes
15     public DrawPanel()
16     {
17         setBackground(Color.WHITE);
18
19         lines = new MyLine[5 + randomNumbers.nextInt(5)];
20
```

Fig. 8.18 | Program that uses class MyLine to draw random lines. (Part 1 of 3.)



```
21 // create lines
22 for (int count = 0; count < lines.length; count++)
23 {
24     // generate random coordinates
25     int x1 = randomNumbers.nextInt(300);
26     int y1 = randomNumbers.nextInt(300);
27     int x2 = randomNumbers.nextInt(300);
28     int y2 = randomNumbers.nextInt(300);
29
30     // generate a random color
31     Color color = new Color(randomNumbers.nextInt(256),
32         randomNumbers.nextInt(256), randomNumbers.nextInt(256));
33
34     // add the line to the list of lines to be displayed
35     lines[count] = new MyLine(x1, y1, x2, y2, color);
36 }
37 }
38
```

Fig. 8.18 | Program that uses class MyLine to draw random lines. (Part 2 of 3.)



```
39 // for each shape array, draw the individual shapes
40 public void paintComponent(Graphics g)
41 {
42     super.paintComponent(g);
43
44     // draw the lines
45     for (MyLine line : lines)
46         line.draw(g);
47 }
48 } // end class DrawPanel
```

Fig. 8.18 | Program that uses class `MyLine` to draw random lines. (Part 3 of 3.)



```
1 // Fig. 8.19: TestDraw.java
2 // Creating a JFrame to display a DrawPanel.
3 import javax.swing.JFrame;
4
5 public class TestDraw
6 {
7     public static void main(String[] args)
8     {
9         DrawPanel panel = new DrawPanel();
10        JFrame app = new JFrame();
11
12        app.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
13        app.add(panel);
14        app.setSize(300, 300);
15        app.setVisible(true);
16    }
17 } // end class TestDraw
```

Fig. 8.19 | Creating a JFrame to display a DrawPanel. (Part 1 of 2.)

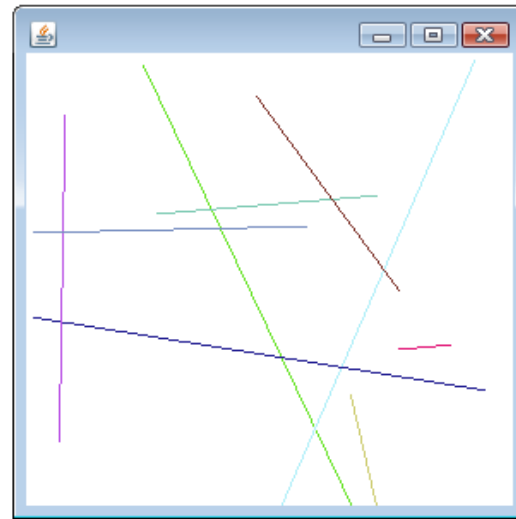


Fig. 8.19 | Creating a `JFrame` to display a `DrawPane1`. (Part 2 of 2.)