Overview of Java Object-Oriented Programming Language Concepts



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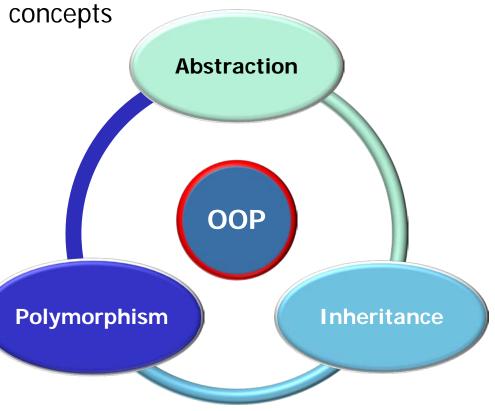
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Learning Objectives of this Lesson

 Understand the key object-oriented concepts supported in Java



Overview of Key Object-Oriented Concepts Supported by Java

Java was originally an object-oriented programming language



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming

• Java was originally an object-oriented programming language

• Thus, Java apps were organized in terms of *structural* elements



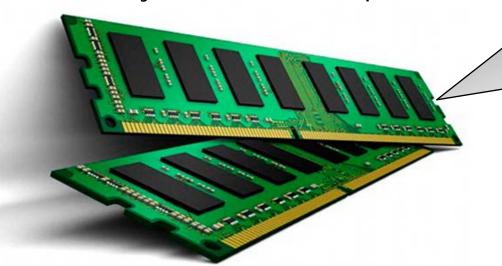
 Java was originally an object-oriented programming language • Thus, Java apps were organized in terms of *structural* elements e.g., classes, interfaces, & packages Visitor ExpressionTree ComponentNode Visitor << accept >> << create >> Composite LeafNode UnaryNode Java Iterator EvaluationVisitor PrintVisitor Composite Iterator BinaryNode Composite LevelOrder Iterator InOrder Iterator Java Queue PostOrder Java Iterator Stack PreOrder Strategy Iterator

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern

 An object is an instance of a class that performs certain operations & interacts with other objects



- An object is an instance of a class that performs certain operations & interacts with other objects
 - An object in Java resides in a memory location of a computer



SimpleSet<T>

Object[] mElementData int mSize int mEnd

boolean add(E element)
boolean contains(Object o)
int size()

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 - An object in Java resides in a memory location of a computer
 - It consists of
 - *State* represented via data fields

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- An object is an instance of a class that performs certain operations & interacts with other objects
 - An object in Java resides in a memory location of a computer
 - It consists of
 - *State* represented via data fields
 - Behavior represented via methods

SimpleSet<T>

Object[] mElementData int mSize int mEnd

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Objects often correspond to real-world entities



anAccount : Account

Money mCurrentBalance boolean mOverdraftProtection

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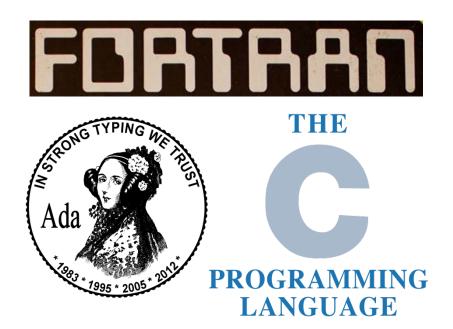
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 Many non-object-oriented programming languages organize apps in terms of *functional* elements



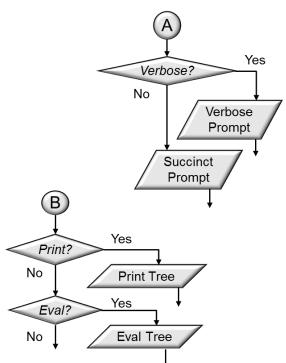
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_programming

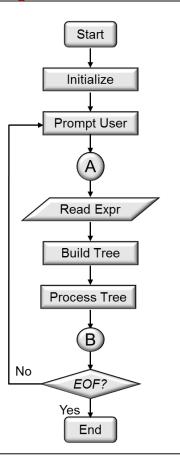
 Many non-object-oriented programming languages organize apps in terms of *functional* elements

• e.g., actions & logic









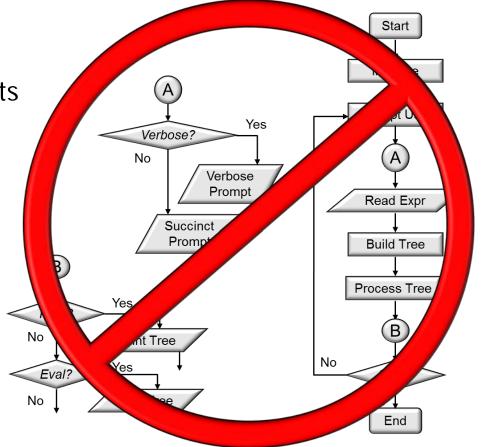
 Object-oriented Java programs also perform actions & contain logic

Money mCurrentBalance boolean mOverdraftProtection ... void deposit(Money amount) void withdrawl(Money amount)

Money checkCurrentBalance()

 Object-oriented Java programs also perform actions & contain logic

 However, these functional elements don't constitute main focus in the object-oriented parts of Java



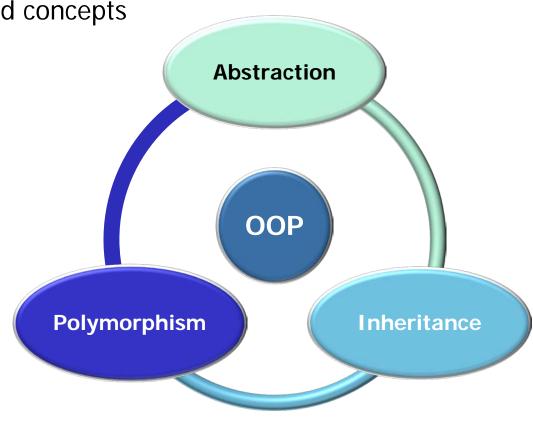
- Object-oriented Java programs also perform actions & contain logic
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Java 8 *does* focus heavily on functional programming

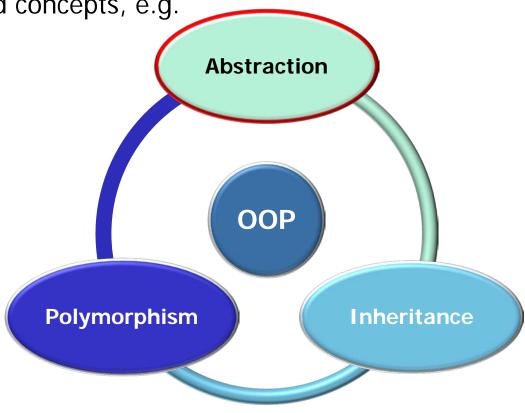
• Java supports key object-oriented concepts



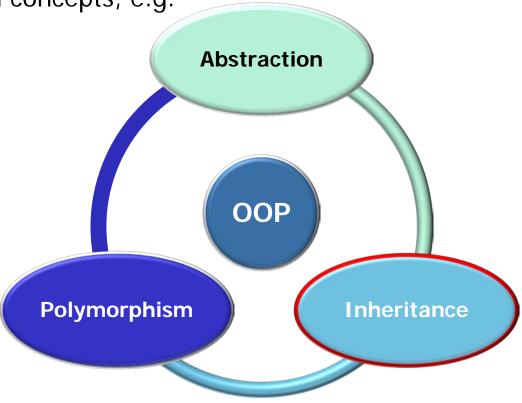
See www.stroustrup.com/whatis.pdf

• Java supports key object-oriented concepts, e.g.

Data & control abstractions

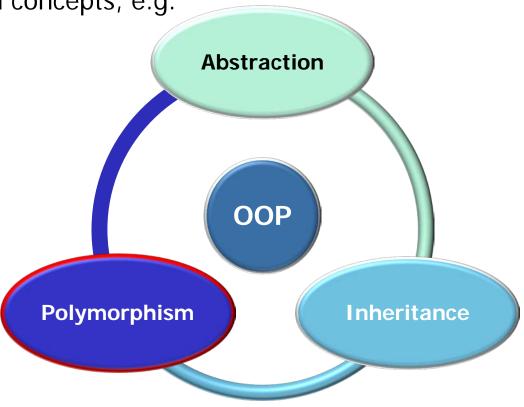


- Java supports key object-oriented concepts, e.g.
 - Data & control abstractions
 - Inheritance

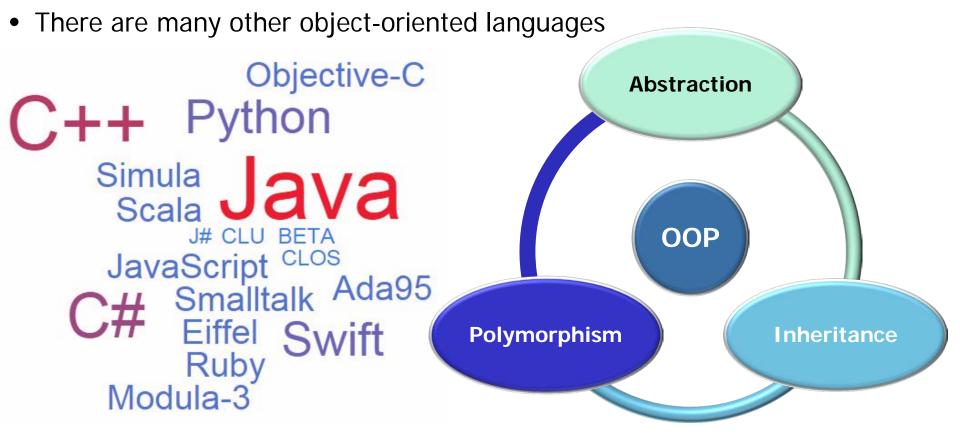


See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inheritance_(object-oriented_programming)

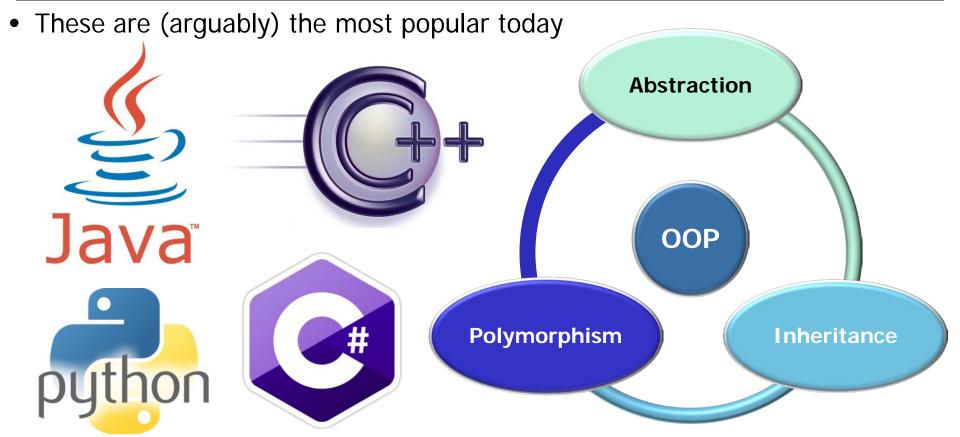
- Java supports key object-oriented concepts, e.g.
 - Data & control abstractions
 - Inheritance
 - Polymorphism



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphism_(computer_science)



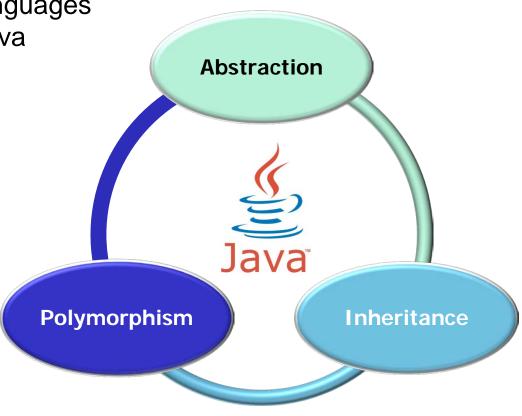
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_object-oriented_programming_languages



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 Learning other object-oriented languages is much easier once you know Java





• If you already know Java well you'll be bored by some parts of this material!



- If you already know Java well you'll be bored by some parts of this material!
 - We will therefore move through this material fairly quickly



Please ask any questions about this material since other lessons depend on it...

End of Overview of Java Object-Oriented Programming Language Concepts