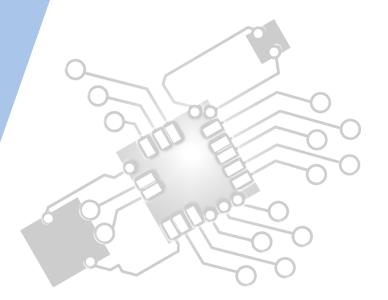


Objects as a programming concept

IB Computer Science

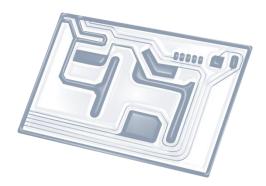


Content developed by **Dartford Grammar School** Computer Science Department





HL Topics 1-7, D1-4





1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP



HL & SL D.3 Overview

D.3 Program development

D.3.1 Define the terms: class, identifier, primitive, instance variable, parameter variable, local variable

- D.3.2 Define the terms: method, accessor, mutator, constructor, signature, return value
- D.3.3 Define the terms: private, protected, public, extends, static
- D.3.4 Describe the uses of the primitive data types and the reference class string
- D.3.5 Construct code to implement assessment statements
- D.3.6 Construct code examples related to selection statements
- D.3.7 Construct code examples related to repetition statements
- D.3.8 Construct code examples related to static arrays

D.3.9 Discuss the features of modern programming languages that enable internationalization

D.3.10 Discuss the ethical and moral obligations of programmers



2: Computer Organisation





3: Networks

4: Computational thinking





5: Abstract data structures

6: Resource management

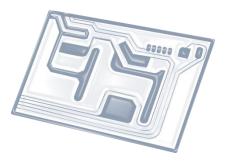




D: OOP







Topic D.3.3

Define the terms: private, protected, public, extends, static



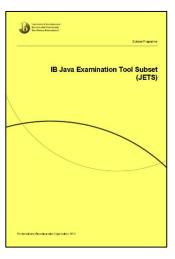
"My computer freezes up 3 times a day! That's why I don't believe in global warming."





This curriculum point relates closely to the details published in the **JETS booklet**.

You will **NOT get a copy** of this booklet in the Paper 2 exam.



The	syntax of JETS
Оре	rators
Arithme division	Site: + , - , * , / , + (students must understand the polymorphic behaviour of B operator, for example int / int ==> int)
Relatio	سترحد والارام السلار المراجع والارام السلا
Boolea	1 + , 44 , + + (bitwise Boolean operators 4 , + are not required)
Оре	rator precedence
The sta may us their sol	indents for operator precedence in Java are assumed knowledge. Examination question entra parentheses for clarity and candidates should be encouraged to do the same dions.
Not	ation for literals (values)
strin	s : "in quotation marks"
char	's' // in single quotes
integ	mr : 123456 or -312
doub1	e : 124.75 (fixed point) or 1.2475E+02 (floating point)
hoole	am : true , false
	<pre>#identifiers will be written in ALL_CAPS, using an underscore to separate words. The effect using final static, as</pre>
final	<pre>static double NATURAL_LOG_BASE = 2.1782818;</pre>
Prin	itive data types
	byte int long double char boolean
(short	and float are not included)
Stru	ctured data types
Strin	y class
Strin	Buffer class
Linea	r Arrays : int[] numbers = new int[100];
(arra)	of 100 integers, index 099)
	<pre>mays: int[][] checkers = new int[8][8];</pre>
Text	tiles (sequential files)
Randor	AccessFile (fields as primitive types)

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.equals(String)	
.substring(startPos, endPos)	
.length()	
.indexOf(String) .compareTo(String)	
.toUpperCase()	
.toLowerCase()	
LinkedList dass	
LinkedList(E) where E defines the type of elements held in list.	



Access modifiers

- Access level modifiers determine whether other classes can use a particular field or invoke a particular method.
- A class may be declared with the modifier **public**, in which case that class is **visible to all classes everywhere**.
- If a class has no modifier (i.e. the default position) it is visible only within its own package.
- There are three Java access modifiers:
 - public
 - protected
 - private



Definition: public

- A class, method, field or constructor that is declared public can be accessed from any other class.
- Therefore, fields, methods, blocks declared inside a public class can be accessed from any class belonging to the Java Universe.
- Because of class inheritance, all public methods and variables of a class are inherited by its subclasses.





Example: public

```
These routines and variables can be
 public class MathUtil {
                                                                 accessed from anywhere.
     public double cubedRoot(int num) {
                                                                 This means if you have a MathUtil
         return Math.pow(num, 1.0/3);
     3
                                                                 object in any other class, you can
                                                                 use its public methods and
0
    public double circumference(double radius) {
         return 2*Math.PI*radius:
                                                                 variables
     3
     public double area (double radius) {
         return Math.PI *radius*radius;
     1
                                      public class MyProgram {
                                         public static void main(String[] args) {
                                             MathUtil math = new MathUtil();
                                             //area of circle with radius 3
                                             double circleArea = math.area(3);
                                             //cubed root of 64
                                             float root = (float) math.cubedRoot(64);
                                             System.out.println("Area of circle radius 3: " + circleArea);
                                             System.out.println("Cubed root of 64: " + root);
```



See D.2.1 Variables Data Class

Definition: private

- Methods, variables, and constructors that are declared private can only be accessed within the declared class itself.
- **private** is the most restrictive access level.
- Classes cannot be private, but methods and variables can.
- Variables that are declared private can be accessed outside the class, if public getter methods are present in the class.
- Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hides data from the outside world.



Example: private

```
public class Cat extends Animal {
```

20

22

```
public void makeDogBark() {
    Dog d = new Dog();
    d.bark();
```

public void meow() {

public void move() {

3

3

AB

System.out.println("Meow!");

System.out.println("Prancing");

```
public class Dog extends Animal {
```

private int numberOfLegs; private boolean hasOwner;

```
public Dog() {
    numberOfLegs = 4;
    hasOwner = false;
3
```

```
private void bark() {
    System.out.println("Woof!");
3
public void move() {
    System.out.println("Running");
}
```

```
public class Dog extends Animal {
       private int numberOfLegs;
       private boolean hasOwner;
  Θ
       public Dog() {
           numberOfLegs = 4;
           hasOwner = false:
       3
       public void makeDogBark() {
           Dog d = new Dog();
           d.bark();
       private void bark() {
AG
           System.out.println("Woof!");
       public void move() {
AB
           System.out.println("Running");
       3
```

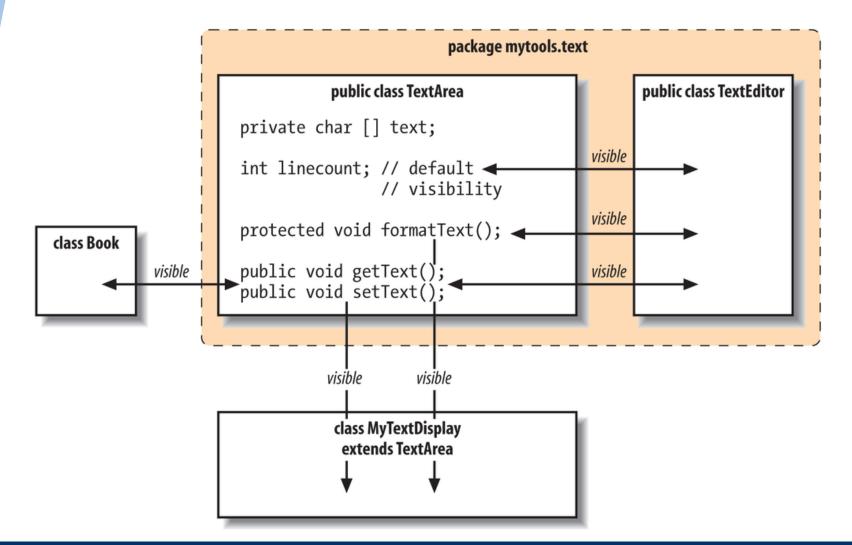


Definition: protected

- Variables, methods, and constructors, which are declared protected in a superclass can be accessed only by the subclasses in any class within the package of the protected members' class.
- **protected** cannot be applied to classes.
- protected access gives the subclass a chance to use the helper method or variable, while preventing a nonrelated class from trying to use it.



Example: protected





Example 2: protected

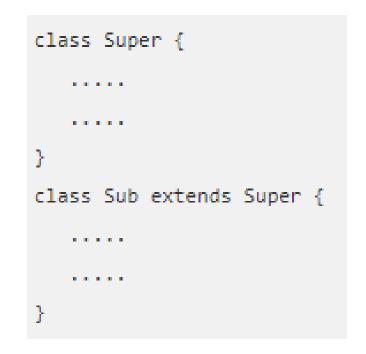
```
public abstract class Animal {
     public boolean isAPet = true;
     public String owner = "Fred";
Θ
     public void sleep() {
         System.out.println("Sleeping");
     ¥
8
     protected void eat() {
         System.out.println("Eating");
     3
     public abstract void move();
```

```
public class Dog extends Animal {
24
       private int numberOfLegs;
       private boolean hasOwner;
       public Dog() {
           numberOfLegs = 4;
           hasOwner = false;
       1
       public void makeDogBark() {
           Dog d = new Dog();
           d.bark();
       3
       public void makeDogEat() {
           eat();
       private void bark() {
           System.out.println("Woof!");
       1
AB
       public void move() {
           System.out.println("Running");
       }
   public class Chair {
       public void makeAnimalEat() {
           Dog d = new Dog();
           d.eat();
```



Definition: extends

extends is the keyword used in a sub class to inherit the properties of a super class





Example: extends

```
class Calculation {
  int z;
   public void addition(int x, int y) {
     z = x + y;
     System.out.println("The sum of the given numbers:"+z);
   public void Subtraction(int x, int y) {
      z = x - y;
     System.out.println("The difference between the given numbers:"+z);
public class My Calculation extends Calculation {
   public void multiplication(int x, int y) {
     z = x * y;
     System.out.println("The product of the given numbers:"+z);
   public static void main(String args[]) {
     int a = 20, b = 10;
     My Calculation demo = new My Calculation();
     demo.addition(a, b);
     demo.Subtraction(a, b);
     demo.multiplication(a, b);
```



Definition: static

static is a non-access modifier in Java which is applicable for the following:

- blocks
- variables
- methods
- nested classes

To create a static member (variable, method, etc.), precede its declaration with the keyword **static**.

static variables are used for any property that is common to all objects of that type.



Example 1: static

class Student8{
 int rollno;
 String name;
 static String college ="ITS";

class Student{

int rollno;

String name;

String college="ITS";

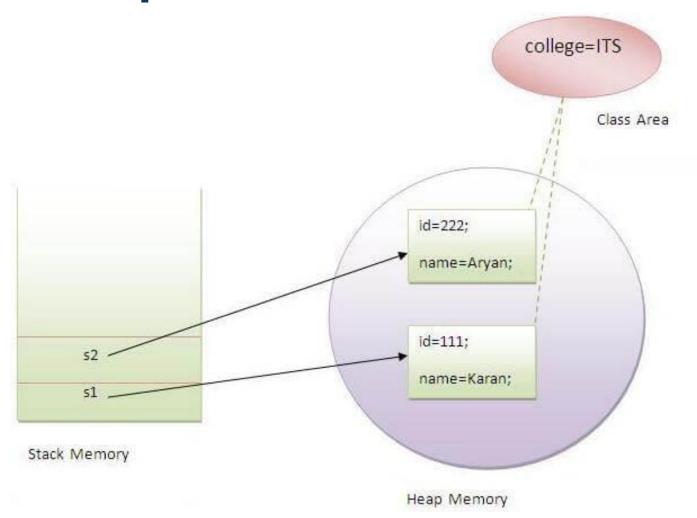
```
Student8(int r,String n){
rollno = r;
name = n;
}
void display (){System.out.println(rollno+" "+name+" "+college);}
```

public static void main(String args[]){
Student8 s1 = new Student8(111,"Karan");
Student8 s2 = new Student8(222,"Aryan");

s1.display(); s2.display(); } } Output:111 Karan ITS 222 Aryan ITS



Example 2: static





More on static

- Declares a static member of a class that will be the same for all members.
- The **static** keyword in Java means that the variable or function is **shared between all instances** of that class as it belongs to the type, not the actual objects themselves.
- So if you have a variable: private static int i = 0; and you increment it (i++) in one instance, the change will be reflected in all instances.

Also see: <u>http://www.javatpoint.com/static-keyword-in-java</u>



Summary of access modifiers

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	World
public	Y	Y	Y	Y
protected	Y	Y	Y	N
no modifier	Y	Y	N	N
private	Y	N	N	N

- The first data column indicates whether the class itself has access to the member defined by the access level a class always has access to its own members.
- The second column indicates whether classes in the same package as the class have access to the member.
- The third column indicates whether subclasses of the class declared outside this package have access to the member.
- The fourth column indicates whether all classes have access to the member.