

# Objects First with Java

## A Practical Introduction using BlueJ

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# Course Contents

- Introduction to object-oriented programming...
- ... with a strong software engineering foundation...
- ... aimed at producing and maintaining large, high-quality software systems.



# Buzzwords

inheritance

responsibility-driven design

encapsulation

iterators

overriding

coupling

cohesion

interface

javadoc

mutator methods

collection classes

polymorphic method calls

# Goals

- Sound knowledge of programming principles
- Sound knowledge of object-orientation
- Able to critically assess the quality of a (small) software system
- Able to implement a small software system in Java

# Book

David J. Barnes & Michael Kölling

**Objects First with Java**

**A Practical Introduction using BlueJ**

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# Webpage

The course web page is at

**[www.cs.vt.edu/~cs1054/fall2003/](http://www.cs.vt.edu/~cs1054/fall2003/)**

Please check it regularly.

It will be used for announcements  
and distribution of material.

# Course overview (1)

- Objects and classes
- Understanding class definitions
- Object interaction
- Grouping objects
- More sophisticated behavior - libraries
- Well-behaved objects - testing, maintaining, debugging
- Designing classes

# Course overview (2)

- Inheritance
- Polymorphism
- Extendable, flexible class structures
- Handling errors
- Designing applications





# Demo



# Fundamental concepts

- object
- class
- method
- parameter
- data type

# Objects and classes

- objects
  - represent 'things' from the real world, or from some problem domain (example: "the red car down there in the car park")
- classes
  - represent all objects of a kind (example: "car")

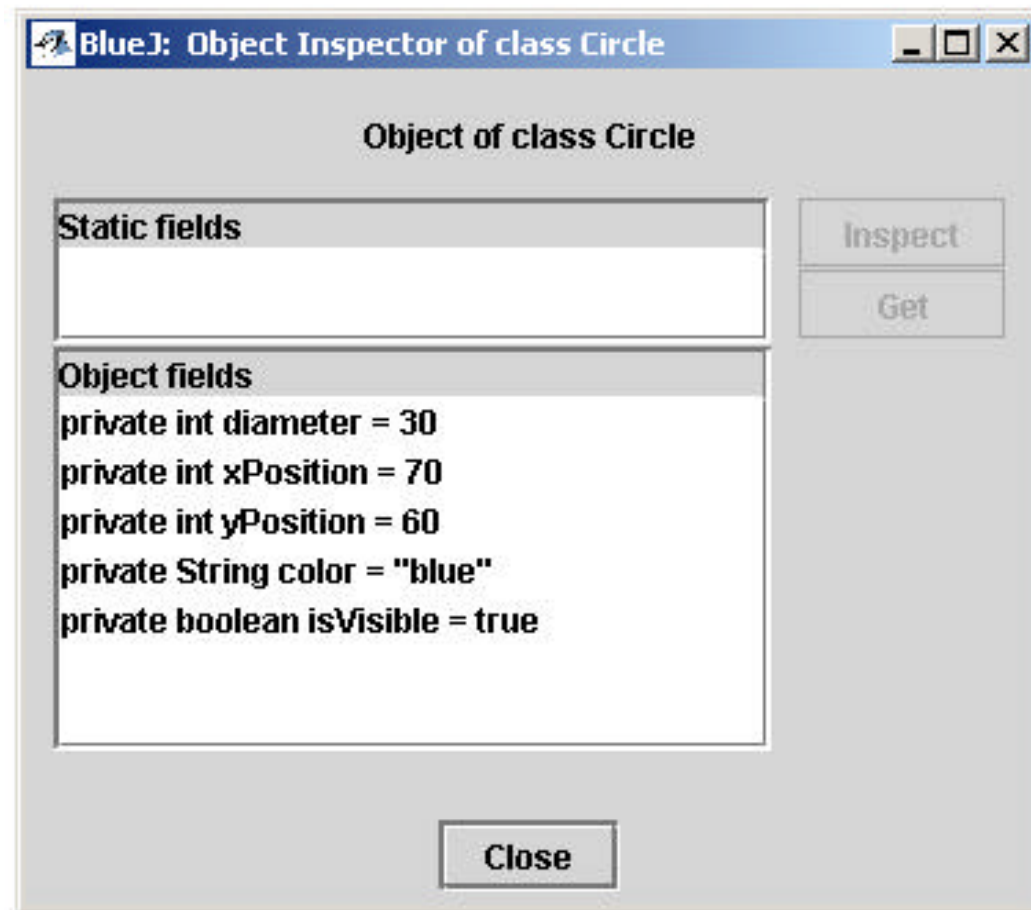
# Methods and parameters

- objects have operations which can be invoked (Java calls them *methods*)
- methods may have parameters to pass additional information needed to execute

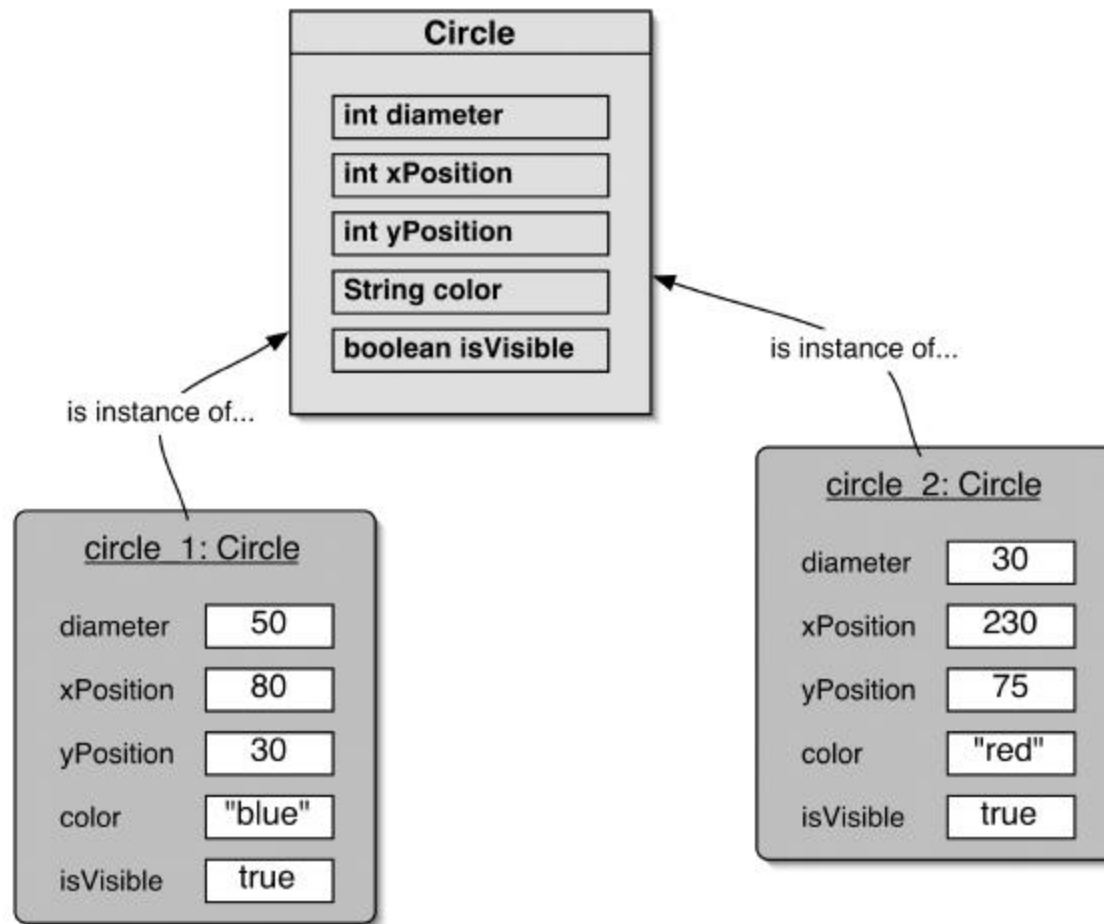
# Other observations

- many *instances* can be created from a single class
- an object has *attributes*: values stored in *fields*.
- the class defines what fields an object has, but each object stores its own set of values (the *state* of the object)

# State



# Two circle objects



# Source code

- Each class has source code (Java code) associated with it that defines its details (fields and methods).



# Return values

- Methods may return a result via a return value.