Data Types & Operations
The Plan

• Overview
  – Data Types
  – Operations

• Code Samples
  – ChangeMaker.java
  – PolarCoordinate.java
Overview

• Data type – structure of information
  – Existing/User-defined
    • Existing include int, String, double, boolean, Rectangle
    • User defined are user written classes whose variables and methods describe the structure
  – Primitives/Reference
    • primitives store only a single value (and no methods)
    • References can store many values and methods
Data Types

• **Primitives**
  – double – real numbers
  – int – integers
  – boolean – true or false
  – char – single letter, number, space, or punctuation
  – long – larger range of integers
  – float – smaller precision real numbers

• **References (Objects)**
  – String – in java.lang
  – Rectangle – in java.awt
  – Greeter – in Big Java
  – Purse – in Big Java
  – ChangeMaker – going over this today
  – PolarCoordinate – going over this today
Operations

• Operators
  – Most are binary (having two operands)
  – Some are unary (having one operand)
  – compute a value

• Methods
  – static (do not require an instance, also known as class methods)
  – instance
  – may or may not compute a value (non-void or void)
  – can have zero or more parameters
Operations

- **Operators**
  - + add
  - - subtract/negate
  - / divide
  - * multiply
  - % mod
  - = assignment
  - == equivalence

- **Methods**
  - **Static**
    - Math.sin – sine
    - Math.cos – cosine
    - Math.abs – absolute value
  - **Instance**
    - sayHello of Greeter
    - getDollars of ChangeMaker
    - getMagnitude of PolarCoordinate
    - equals of PolarCoordinate
ChangeMaker

Converts dollars and cents to actual bills and coins.

Example:
$37.43 can be
1 $20 bill
1 $10 bill
1 $5 bill
2 $1 bills
1 quarter
1 dime
1 nickel
3 pennies
public class ChangeMaker
{
    int dollars;
    int cents;

    public ChangeMaker()
    {
        this(0, 0);
    }

    public ChangeMaker(int d, int c)
    {
        dollars = d;
        cents = c;
    }
}

int means integer valued (no fractional parts)

Constructors initialize the instance variables dollars and cents

Assignment operator
public class ChangeMaker
{
    int dollars;
    int cents;

    public ChangeMaker()
    {
        this(0, 0);
    }

    public ChangeMaker(int d, int c)
    {
        dollars=d;
        cents=c;
    }
}

Calls the second constructor from the first.
public void addCents(int c)
{
    cents=cents+c;
    dollars=dollars+cents/100;
    cents=cents%100;
}

public void addDollars(int d)
{
    dollars=dollars+d;
}
public void addCents(int c) {
    cents = cents + c;
    dollars = dollars + cents / 100;
    cents = cents % 100;
}

public void addDollars(int d) {
    dollars = dollars + d;
}

+ adds
/ does division
In this case integer division because cents is an integer and 100 is an integer
Order of operations gives / precedence over +

Integer division truncates – by dropping the fractional part.
120/100 is 1 not 1.2
ChangeMaker.java

```java
public int getDollars()
{
    return dollars;
}

public int getCents()
{
    return cents;
}
```

Accessor methods give access to the instance variables
ChangeMaker.java

```java
public int get20s()
{
    return dollars/20;
}

public int get10s()
{
    return (dollars%20)/10;
}
```

Integer division because dollars and 20 are both integers.

Integer division truncates – by dropping the fractional part. 50/20 is 2 not 2.5
ChangeMaker.java

Parenthesis may be used to indicate the desired order of computation.

```java
public int get10s()
{
    return (dollars%20)/10;
}
```

% gets the remainder after integer division. For example
50%20 is 10
7%5 is 2
5%7 is 5
ChangeMaker.java

```java
public int get20s()
{
    return dollars/20;
}

public int get10s()
{
    return (dollars%20)/10;
}
```

If dollars is 50, what is 50%20?

What is (50%20)/10?

How many $10 bills are needed when trying to give $50 in the largest denominations possible? (with $20 bills the largest)
ChangeMaker.java

```java
public int get5s()
{
    return (dollars%10)/5;
}

public int get1s()
{
    return dollars%5;
}
```

If dollars is 50, what is The result of calling get5s()?

If dollars is 37 what is The result of calling get5s()?

Do the get5s() and get1s() instance methods Compute the correct answer? Why?
public String toString()
{
    if(cents<10)
        return "$"+dollars+".0"+cents;
    else
        return "$"+dollars+"."+cents;
}

The toString() instance method converts instance variable values into a meaningful String. For example, if dollars is 5 and cents is 14 the toString() Method returns the String "$5.14".
public String toString()
{
    if(cents<10)
        return "$"+dollars+".0"+cents;
    else
        return "$"+dollars+"."+cents;
}

Why does computing the return value of the toString() method depend on the value of cents?
public static void main(String[] argv)
{
    ChangeMaker money=new ChangeMaker(37, 43);
    System.out.println(money+" has:");
    System.out.println(money.get20s()+" 20 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get10s()+" 10 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get5s()+" 5 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get1s()+" 1 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.getQuarters()+" quarters");
    System.out.println(money.getDimes()+" dimes");
    System.out.println(money.getNickels()+" nickels");
    System.out.println(money.getPennies()+" pennies");
}

Driver for testing the ChangeMaker class
```
public static void main(String[] argv)
{
    ChangeMaker money=new ChangeMaker(37, 43);
    System.out.println(money+" has:");
    System.out.println(money.get20s()+" 20 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get10s()+" 10 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get5s()+" 5 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get1s()+" 1 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.getQuarters()+" quarters");
    System.out.println(money.getDimes()+" dimes");
    System.out.println(money.getNickels()+" nickels");
    System.out.println(money.getPennies()+" pennies");
}
```

```
public ChangeMaker(int d, int c)
{
    dollars=d;
    cents=c;
}
```
public static void main(String[] argv)
{
    ChangeMaker money=new ChangeMaker(37, 43);
    System.out.println(money + " has:");
    System.out.println(money.get20s() + " 20 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get10s() + " 10 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get5s() + " 5 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get1s() + " 1 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.getQuarters() + " quarters");
    System.out.println(money.getDimes() + " dimes");
    System.out.println(money.getNickels() + " nickels");
    System.out.println(money.getPennies() + " pennies");
}

public String toString()
{
    if (cents < 10)
        return "$" + dollars + "0" + cents;
    else
        return "$" + dollars + "." + cents;
}
public static void main(String[] argv)
{
    ChangeMaker money=new ChangeMaker(37, 43);
    System.out.println(money + " has:");
    System.out.println(money.get20s() + " 20 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get10s() + " 10 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get5s() + " 5 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get1s() + " 1 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.getQuarters() + " quarters");
    System.out.println(money.getDimes() + " dimes");
    System.out.println(money.getNickels() + " nickels");
    System.out.println(money.getPennies() + " pennies");
}

public int get20s()
{
    return dollars / 20;
}
ChangeMake.java

```java
public static void main(String[] argv) {
    ChangeMaker money = new ChangeMaker(37, 43);
    System.out.println(money + " has:");
    System.out.println(money.get20s() + " 20 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get10s() + " 10 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get5s() + " 5 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.get1s() + " 1 dollar bills");
    System.out.println(money.getQuarters() + " quarters");
    System.out.println(money.getDimes() + " dimes");
    System.out.println(money.getNickels() + " nickels");
    System.out.println(money.getPennies() + " pennies");
}
```

main outputs:
$37.43 has:
1 20 dollar bills
1 10 dollar bills
1 5 dollar bills
2 1 dollar bills
1 quarters
1 dimes
1 nickels
3 pennies
PolarCoordinate

Rectangular coordinates are broken down into horizontal and vertical components pairs, or just (x, y)

Polar coordinates are broken down into magnitude and angle from the origin or (r, theta)

The conversion exists (r, theta) in polar is equivalent to (r \cos(\theta), r \sin(\theta))

Sometimes polar coordinates are easier to deal with, especially when doing rotations.

PolarCoordinate.java provides routines for converting between polar and cartesian coordinates
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.geom.*;

public class PolarCoordinate
{
    private static final double EPSILON=1e-10;
    private double magnitude;
    private double angle;

    static final is used to denote constants
    Note the all capitals

    Shorthand for scientific notation 1x10^{-10}
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public PolarCoordinate()
{
    this(0, 0);
}

public PolarCoordinate(double pm, double pa)
{
    setMagnitude(pm);
    setAngle(pa);
}

Constructors can call instance methods
```
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public Point getPoint()
{
    int x=(int)(magnitude*Math.cos(angle));
    int y=(int)(magnitude*Math.sin(angle));
    return new Point(x, y);
}

public Point2D.Double getPoint2D()
{
    double x=magnitude*Math.cos(angle);
    double y=magnitude*Math.sin(angle);
    return new Point2D.Double(x, y);
}
```

Casting the results which are doubles into ints which truncates

Static methods of the Math class
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public double getMagnitude()
{
    return magnitude;
}

public double getAngle()
{
    return angle;
}

public void setMagnitude(double pm)
{
    magnitude=pm;
}

public void setAngle(double pa)
{
    angle=pa;
}
```

Which are accessor methods?
Which are mutator methods?
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public boolean equals(Object object)
{
    if(object instanceof PolarCoordinate)
    {
        PolarCoordinate polar=(PolarCoordinate)object;
        if(Math.abs(polar.angle-angle)<EPSILON &&
           Math.abs(polar.magnitude-magnitude)<EPSILON)
        {
            return true;
        }
        else{
            return false;
        }
    }
    else{
        return false;
    }
}
```

Focus on this part of the code

Boolean means true or false
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
if(Math.abs(polar.angle-angle)<EPSILON &&
    Math.abs(polar.magnitude-magnitude)<EPSILON)
{
    return true;
}
else
{
    return false;
}
```

Floating point arithmetic incurs small errors which can cause two numbers which would theoretically be the same to be slightly different. If comparing floating point number for equivalence, check to see if they are roughly the same rather than exactly equal.
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
if(Math.abs(polar.angle-angle)<EPSILON &&
    Math.abs(polar.magnitude-magnitude)<EPSILON)
{
    return true;
}
else
{
    return false;
}
```

abs is for absolute value

Why is the absolute difference needed?

All arguments are computed before Calling the method.
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
if (Math.abs(polar.angle-angle)<EPSILON &&
    Math.abs(polar.magnitude-magnitude)<EPSILON)
{
    return true;
}
else
{
    return false;
}
```

Each PolarCoordinate object has its own angle and magnitude. If there is no object name before an instance variable, the assumed object is `this` (which means the current object).

*more explanation about this later.*
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public static double convertToDegrees(double radians)
{
    return radians*180/Math.PI;
}

public static double convertToRadians(double degrees)
{
    return degrees*Math.PI/180;
}
```

static methods do not access or modify any instance variables
Notice angle and magnitude are not used in these methods.
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public static double convertToDegrees(double radians) {
    return radians*180/Math.PI;
}
```

```
/ does floating point division because Math.PI is a double precision floating point number (so are radians and degrees)
```

```java
public static double convertToRadians(double degrees) {
    return degrees*Math.PI/180;
}
```

```
Floating point division retains the fractional part of the division
```
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
public static void main(String[] argv) {
    PolarCoordinate one = new PolarCoordinate(5, Math.PI/2);
    System.out.println(one + " is " + one.getPoint2D());

    PolarCoordinate two = new PolarCoordinate();
    two.setCartesian(0, 5);
    System.out.println(two + " is " + two.getPoint2D());
}
```

Driver for PolarCoordinate.java (continued on next slide)
PolarCoordinate.java

```java
if (one==two)
{
    System.out.println("one and two reference the same object");
}
else
{
    System.out.println("one and two reference different objects");
}

if (one.equals(two))
{
    System.out.println("one and two have the same contents");
}
else
{
    System.out.println("one and two have different contents");
}
```

With Objects, `==` is true if the two sides reference the same Object

With Objects, the equals method checks the Contents of the objects for equality
Summary

• Data types
  – Primitives
  – References

• Operations
  – Operators
  – Methods
Reminders

• Should have read Chapter 1-3 of Big Java
• Start reading Brackeen p. 3-7, 14-15
• Intro to Video Game Package Wednesday
• Graphics on Friday
• Homework 1 due on Friday
• All Homework 0 graded. Check Blackboard for grades.