Structured Programming

One common philosophy/style/paradigm in computer programming is called “structured programming” where the program is designed to be composed of relatively small and logically self-contained blocks of code.

In an object-oriented programming language like Java, language elements such as classes and methods and objects provide a powerful set of tools that can help facilitate this style.
Classes, Methods, Objects

In our discussion of Java’s `String` class we saw that it was an example of a `class` that described a structure to hold information (String `objects`) as well as have operations that can be performed on those objects (`instance methods`).

In our discussion of conditional statements and logic we saw how a `static method` could be added to a class (the `isOdd` method) to hold a block of code that might be used multiple times, but that was not itself associated with a specific object.

The main Method

Every Java example we've seen so far has been a class with a meaningful name which contains a `static method` named `main` as the starting point.

```java
public class MeaningfulName {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //code goes here...
    }
}
```

This is main method is a language convention to allow the JVM to know where a program should begin. This method can call other static methods, create objects, and use objects to invoke instance methods.
Objects
We have seen a few examples where we instantiate an object of a particular class and access members of those classes, specifically with the *Scanner* class and the *String* class.

```java
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int x = sc.nextInt();
...
String answerHolder = sc.next();
answerHolder = answerHolder.toLowerCase();
```

The variables *sc* and *answerHolder* are references to distinct objects with access to instance methods within their classes.

Instance
When a method or field is not marked as static, it is *instance* instead.

Instance methods have one copy of their code in existence, but when executed they always have a specific object associated with them; these methods are always invoked via an object, and that object is the one associated with that execution of the code.

Instance fields are created in memory every time an object is created, and are logically connected with that object. Once the object is removed from memory, all of its instance fields are as well.
String Objects

Within the `String` class, we are provided a number of useful instance methods.

For example, `.charAt(int)` and `.length()`

```java
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
String word = sc.next();
System.out.println("The length is " + word.length());
System.out.println("One character in it is " + word.charAt(2));
```

Two notes on the above:
- The "0th" character would be the one we think of as first…
- If the user entered a one or two character word, this would crash! Why?

Reminder: static vs instance methods

Static methods are associated with the class as a whole, not specific object instances. We will be discussing these more here.

Non-static methods (which we call instance methods) are associated with a specific object and can act upon things stored in that one object when invoked. While we are using these, we are not creating our own yet.
Static Method Prototype

public static return_type method_name (parameter_list) {
    body_of_method
}

All of our static method definitions will follow the above syntax.
- You choose the appropriate return type.
- You choose the meaningful method name.
- You choose what information needs to be passed into the method.

Note: If something isn't passed into the method, that method doesn't know about it even if another method, even the main method, does.

Reminder: static method

import java.util.Scanner;

public class SimpleDoWhileWithMethod {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int userValue;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        do {
            System.out.print("Enter an odd number to continue: ");
            userValue = sc.nextInt();
        } while (!isOdd(userValue));
        System.out.println("Thank you.");
    }

    public static boolean isOdd (int num) {
        return (num%2)!=0;
    }
}
Reminder: instance methods

Consider the following code segment:

```java
String firstName = "Evan";
String lastName = "Golub";
...
firstName = firstName.toLowerCase();
lastName = lastName.toUpperCase();
...
```

What do firstName and lastName now contain if we were to print them?

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Adding Methods

A class can essentially have as many static or instance methods as you desire.

As we continue, we will explore the differences between these in more detail.

For now, while we will discuss both, we will only add static methods to our code examples.
Why use methods?

We will add methods either to:

– Simplify the readability of our code.
– Reduce redundancy in our code (eg: if you have a large block of code doing the same thing in two places, maybe you should create a method with that code and invoke the method from the two places).

```java
public class DoSomeMath {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y;
        int z;

        x = 17;
        y = 23;
        z = 14;

        printSum(x,y);
        printSum(y,z);
    }

    public static void printSum(int first, int second){
        System.out.println(first+second);
    }
}
```
Variables
In the DoSomeMath example, there were some local variables...

declared
    int x;
    int y;
assigned to
    x = 17;
    y = 23;
and used
    printSum(x, y);

In short, variables have a data type (such as \texttt{int}) and refer to space within the computer’s memory where their values (such as \texttt{17}) are stored. You can assign values to them and read those values back out from them.

DoSomeMoreMath.java example

```java
public class DoSomeMoreMath {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y;
        x = 17;
        y = 23;
        printSum(x, y);
        printProd(x, y);
        printQuot(x, y);
        printQuot(y, x);
    }

    public static void printSum(int first, int second){
        System.out.println(first+second);
    }

    public static void printProd(int alpha, int beta){
        System.out.println(alpha*beta);
    }

    public static void printQuot(int alpha, int second){
        System.out.println(alpha/second);
    }
}
```
Memory Model

Memory is organized into three logical regions in Java; the stack, the heap, and metaspace.

We will start to discuss these more now, since understanding where things “live” in memory can help understand why certain things work the way they do with methods and with objects.

AddOne.java example

```java
public class AddOne {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        x = 17;
        System.out.println(x);
        printPlus1(x);
        System.out.println(x);
    }
    public static void printPlus1(int val){
        val = val + 1;
        //NOTE: Due to how the int data type works,
        // x back in the calling method doesn't change!
        System.out.println(val);
    }
}
```
When calling methods…

Two key things to always consider:

– If the method returns a value, then the statement that calls it should deal with that value somehow (use it, store it, etc).
– The calling statement's argument list needs to match up with the method's parameter list by data type.
  • In some situations, Java can detect a mismatch and automatically convert the argument so that its data type matches that defined by the method as the required parameter type.

Static Fields

Similar to how a class can have static methods that are not associated with any particular object, a class can also have pieces of information (fields) that are not associated with any particular object but rather with the class as a whole.

This is useful when you have some information related to the class as a whole; different objects do not have different values. This is sometimes referred to as shared information.

One thing that is important to pay attention to is your naming convention. If a local variable within a method has the same name as a field of the class, the local variable will "hide" that field within the scope of that method.
Exploration Program

```java
public class ExploreStaticVariables {
    static int howManyOdd=0, howManyEven=0;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int count=0; count<10; count++) {
            System.out.println(count + " " + printParity(count));
        }
        System.out.print("I saw " + howManyOdd + " odd.");
        System.out.println(" I saw " + howManyEven + " even.");
        //What do you think will be printed here?
    }

    public static String printParity (int num) {
        String retStr="";
        int howManyEven=0;
        if ( (num%2)!=0 ) {howManyOdd++; retStr+="is odd.";}
        else {howManyEven++; retStr+="is even.";}
        return retStr;
    }
}
```

Static Overview

When a method or field is marked as `static` there is a single one of them that is available to be used.

- If multiple parts of the program have access to them, then all parts of the program share that single one.
- Once created they continue to exist until the program terminates.

Static methods have no specific object associated with them.

Static fields are created in memory the first time that the JVM loads their class and are never removed from memory.
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