




Lecture 3: ArrayList & Standard Java Graphics



+ Today

- Reading
 - Standard Java Graphics (on course webpage)
- Objectives
 - Review for this week's lab and homework assignment
 - Miscellanea (Random, Scanner)
 - Arrays and ArrayList
 - Graphics
- Reminders
 - Read lab writeup before Wednesday!
 - This Friday will be our first in-class quiz!
 - Won't have office hours today

+ Random Number Generator

- Random class in the java.util package
 - `int nextInt(int n)` -- returns random k s.t. $0 \leq k < n$
 - See bottom of JS pg 30 for example
- *Create Random object once.* Call `nextInt` many times.
- See LottoHelper example.

+ Text Input

- Scanner class
 - Constructor: `myScanner = new Scanner(System.in)`
 - can use file instead of `System.in`
 - `new Scanner(new File("filename"))`
 - Read values:
 - `myScanner.nextInt()` -- returns an int
 - `myScanner.nextDouble()` -- returns a double
 - `myScanner.nextLine()` -- returns String to end of line
 - see documentation for more

+ Assertions in Java

- We won't use the Assert class from Bailey.
- Command to check assertions in standard Java
 - `assert boolExp`
 - `assert boolExp: message`
- Article on when to use assert:
 - <http://download.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/language/assert.html>
 - Short summary -- never use for preconditions of public methods -- make explicit checks
 - Use for postconditions & class invariants

+ Turning on assert

- Turn on assertions when run program:
 - Run > Run Configurations
 - Arguments tab
 - Add "-ea" (without quotes) in the "VM arguments" field
- If leave it off, then ignores assert statements.
- If on and assertion is false, will raise an `AssertionError` exception and print associated message

+ Arrays

- *Our first data structure*
 - The most beloved of all data structures!
- Arrays are containers that hold objects
 - Different syntax from objects
 - Public instance variable “length”
- Because of limitations of Java virtual machine (JVM) cannot create array of type variable (generics):
 - “new T[5]” is illegal if T is a type variable
 - “new C[5]” is legal if C is a primitive, class, or interface

+ ArrayList

- What happens if need more space in array than originally allocated?
- ArrayList is a class that dynamically expands as needed.
- Part of the java.util package
- To get access write “import java.util.ArrayList”
- JS uses Vector rather than ArrayList.
 - ArrayList more efficient if no concurrency

+ ArrayList Specification

- Class `ArrayList<E>`
- Important methods:
 - `add`, `get`, `set`, `indexOf`, `isEmpty`, `remove`, `size`, `contains`, `clear`
 - `size`, `isEmpty`, `get`, `set` take constant time
 - `add` (to end) is “amortized constant” time
- Read javadoc at
 - [JavaDoc for ArrayList](#)

+ Java Graphics

- GUIs
 - `JFrame`: all visible components are drawn in the *content pane*
 - `JPanel`: not drawable, used for layout management
 - `JButton`, `JTextField`, `JSlider`, `JChooser`, etc.
- Events
 - Implement `MouseListener`, `ActionListener`, `ChangeListener`
- Graphics
 - May be familiar with `DrawingCanvas` from `objectdraw`
 - Focus of today’s lecture

+ Graphics context

- All drawing is done in “paint” method of component
- `public void paint(Graphics g)`
 - `g` is a Graphics context
 - Think of paint as a “pen” drawing on the screen
 - Programmer calls `repaint()`, not `paint!`
- Need to import classes from `java.awt.*`, `java.awt.geom.*`, and `javax.swing.*`
- See `MyGraphicsDemo`

+ General graphic applications

- Create an extension of component (either `JPanel`, `JFrame`, or `JApplet`) and implement `paint` method in the subclass.
 - See main method of demo to get window to show
 - Start `paint` method by casting `g` to `Graphics2D` to get access to new methods
- Call `repaint()` on component every time make a change.
 - Causes OS to schedule call of `paint` in event queue
 - Called automatically if window obscured and revealed

+ Geometric Objects

- Objects from classes `Rectangle2D.Double`, `Line2D.Double`, etc. from `java.awt.geom`
 - There are also float versions
 - Common superclass is `Rectangular`
 - Constructors take params `x`, `y`, `width`, `height`,
 - but don't draw object
 - `myObj.setFrame(x, y, width, height)` can move object
 - `g2.draw(myObj)` -- gives outline
 - `g2.fill(myObj)` -- gives filled version
 - `g2.drawString("a string", x, y)` draws string

+ MyGraphicsDemo

- Class extends `JFrame`, which creates window.
 - Constructor calls super with title of window.
- Main method creates object, sets size, visibility, and enables go-away box in upper left
- Paint method creates and draws objects.

+ PostItStdApplication

- More sophisticated
 - JFrame contains two JPanels
 - JFrame uses BorderLayout, so add controls to JPanel in SOUTH, drawing canvas in CENTER of contentPane of JFrame
 - Ignore controls for now.
 - See GUI cheat sheet for details
 - DrawingCanvas extends JPanel -- contains paint method
 - Note use of ArrayList to hold PostIts.