



# **COMP 249:** **Object Oriented Programming II**

Tutorial 4:

Inheritance and Polymorphism

# Output Question 1

What is the output of the following program?

```
class Base {
    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Base");
    }
}
class Derived extends Base {
    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Derived");
    }
}
class Main{
    public static void doPrint( Base o ) {
        o.print();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base x = new Base();
        Base y = new Derived();
        Derived z = new Derived();
        doPrint(x);
        doPrint(y);
        doPrint(z);
    }
}
```

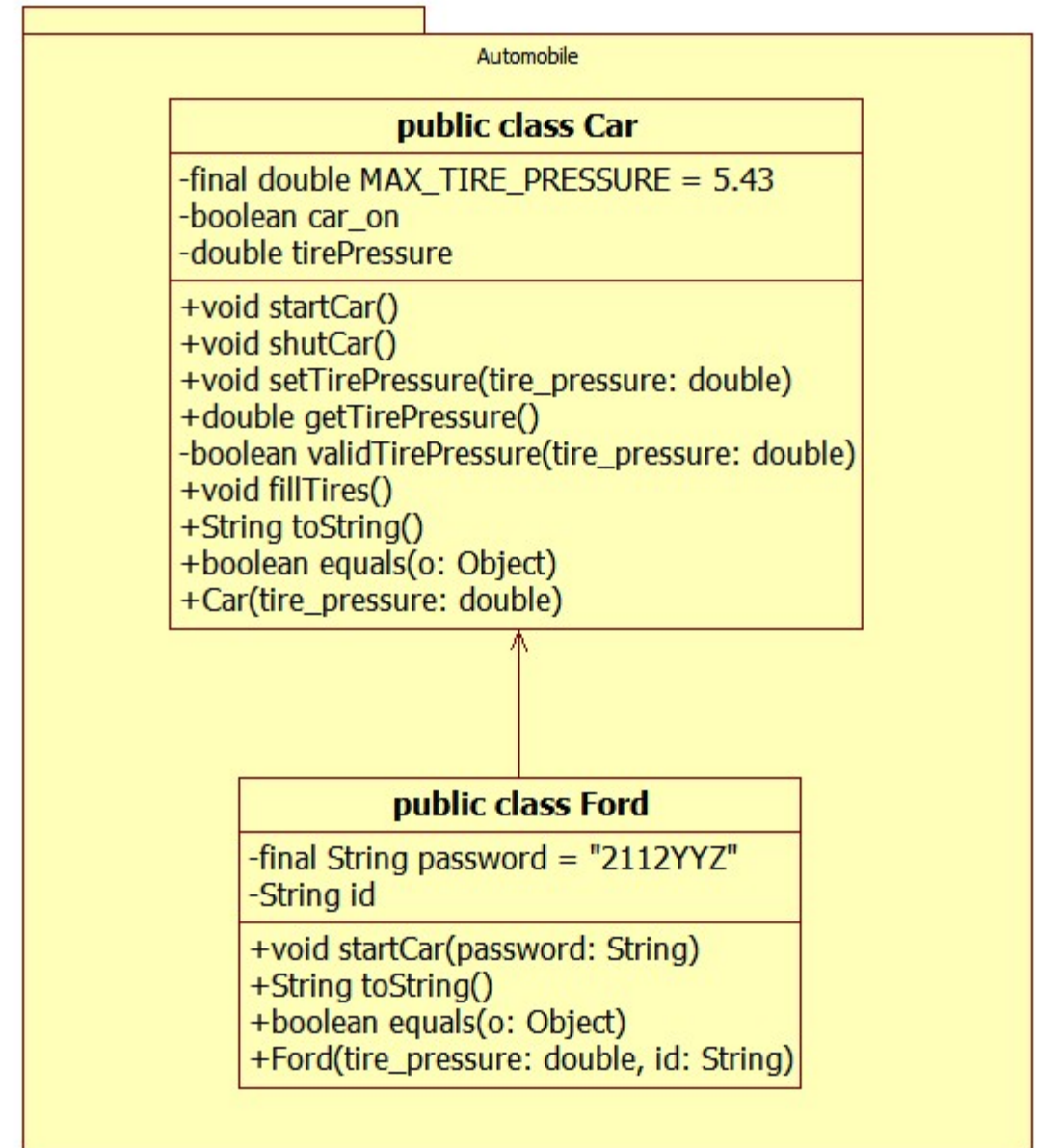
# Output Question 2

What are the errors in the following program and how they can be fixed ?

```
public class A {  
    private int a = 100;  
    public void setA( int value) {  
        a = value;  
    }  
    public int getA() {  
        return a;  
    }  
}  
  
public class OOPExercises {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        A objA = new A();  
        System.out.println("in main(): ");  
        System.out.println("objA.a = "+objA.a);  
        objA.a = 222;  
    }  
}
```

# Programming Question

- ▶ Implement the UML diagram on the right.
- ▶ Both Classes in package “Automobile”, Driver.java should be in a separate (default) package.
- ▶ *Privacy Legend:*
  - ▶ *+ means public*
  - ▶ *~ means package*
  - ▶ *# means protected*
  - ▶ *- means private*



# Programming Question

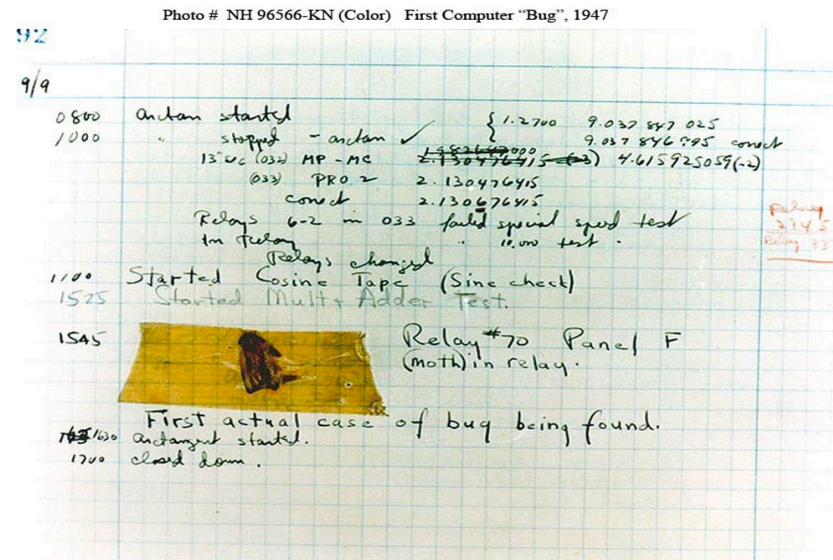
- ▶ startCar(...) of Ford class should overload that of the Car class, which allows the user to optionally enter a password that would unlock special features not implemented in this program.
  - ▶ Print an appropriate message if the password is correct.
  - ▶ Method should call the startCar() of the superclass regardless of password validity.
- ▶ Overriding toString() from the Ford class should use that of its superclass.
- ▶ Proper implementation of the equals method consists of handling null references and object-attribute comparison.

# What is a software Bug ?

- ▶ A defect in a computer program causing it to malfunction
- ▶ Reasons:
  - ▶ Insufficient logic or erroneous logic
  - ▶ Design flaws
  - ▶ Hardware failures
  - ▶ Etc.

# What is a software Bug ? Cont'd.

- ▶ First computer bug was in fact an actual Bug 😊
- ▶ 1945 at Harvard, a Moth trapped between two electrical relays of the Mark II Aiken Relay Calculator caused the whole machine to shut down.



# Some famous Bugs

- ▶ The European Space Agency's Ariane 5 Flight 501 was destroyed 40 seconds after takeoff (June 4, 1996) due to a bug in the on-board guidance software.
- ▶ NASA's Spirit rover became unresponsive on January 21, 2004, a few weeks after landing on Mars due to accumulation of too many files in the rover's flash memory.
- ▶ The 2003 North America blackout was triggered by a local outage that went undetected due to a race condition in General Electric Energy's XA/21 monitoring software.
- ▶ Smart ship USS Yorktown was left dead in the water in 1997 for nearly 3 hours after a divide by zero error.

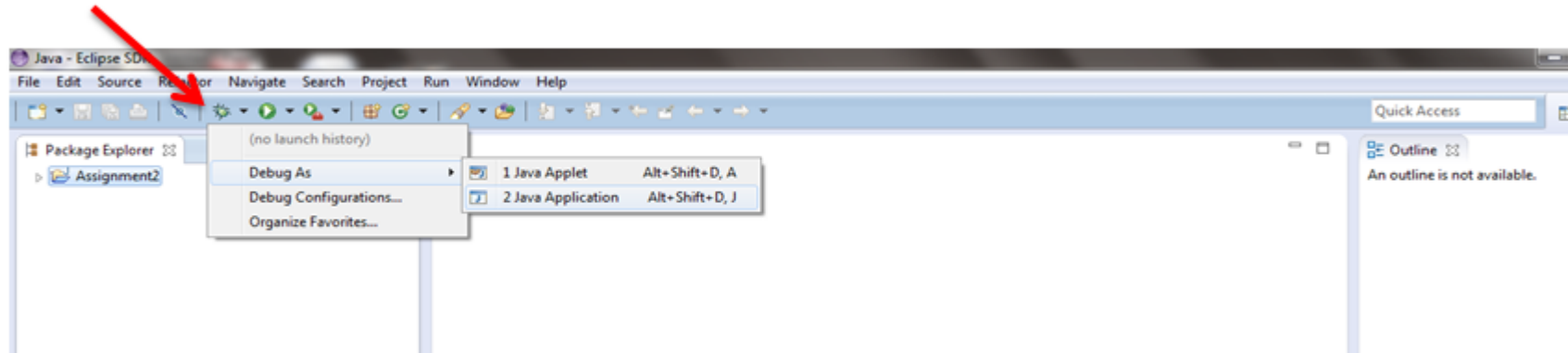


# What is software **Debugging**?

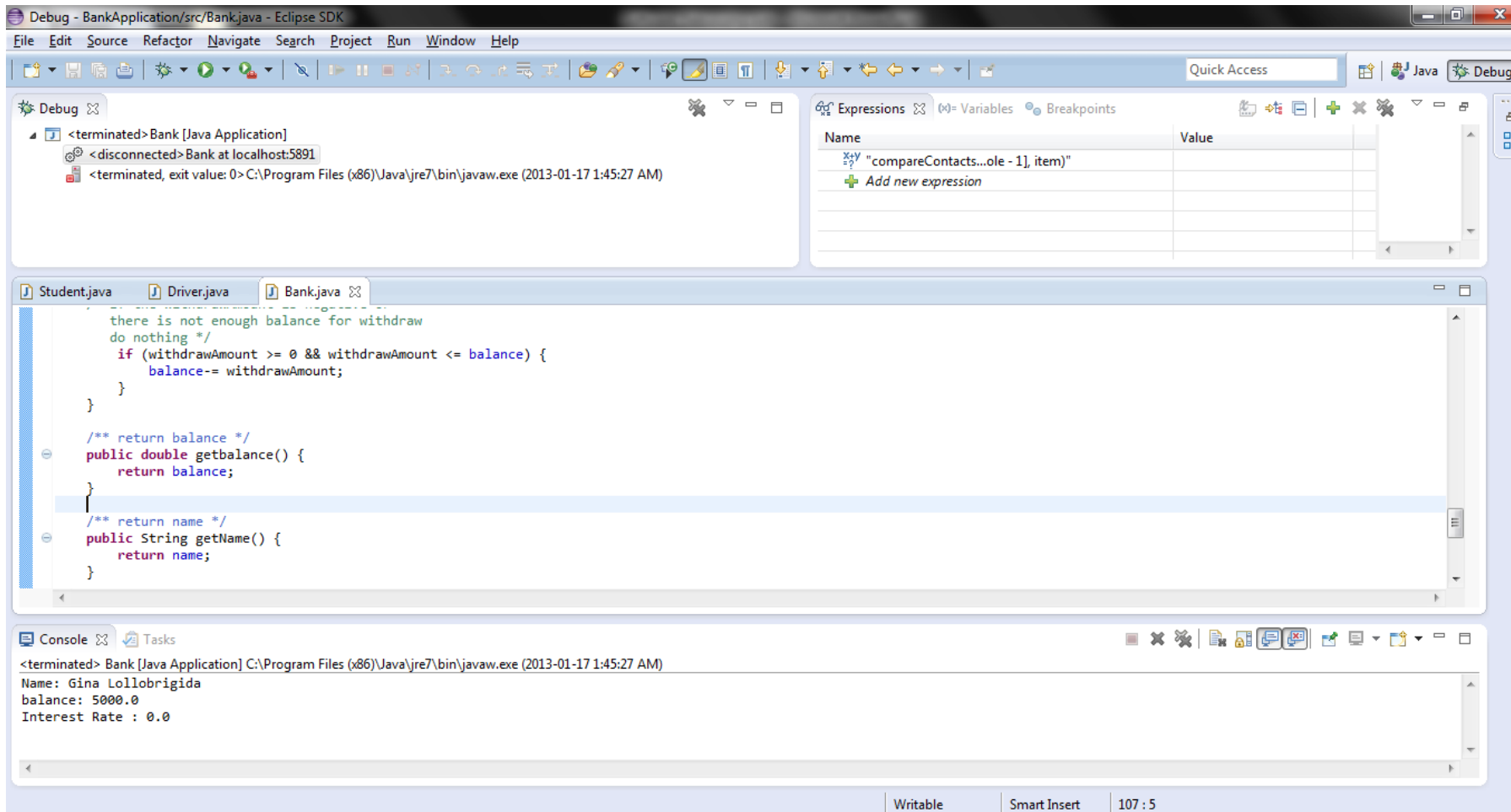
- ▶ The process of investigating and fixing defects / bugs within a computer program.
- ▶ Methods of debugging
  - ▶ `printf` debugging
  - ▶ Log scraping
  - ▶ Post-mortem debugging
    - ▶ Debugging of the program after it has already crashed.
    - ▶ Create core dumps/crash dumps
    - ▶ Analyse using various tools : WinDbg , gdb
  - ▶ built-in debugging features in IDE Platforms, Visual Studio.NET, Eclipse, NetBeans etc.

# Debug using Eclipse

- ▶ Debugging support on Eclipse
  - ▶ Provide and execution mode 'Debug'
  - ▶ Lots of features to investigate the program behaviour while it's executing.



# Eclipse Debug view

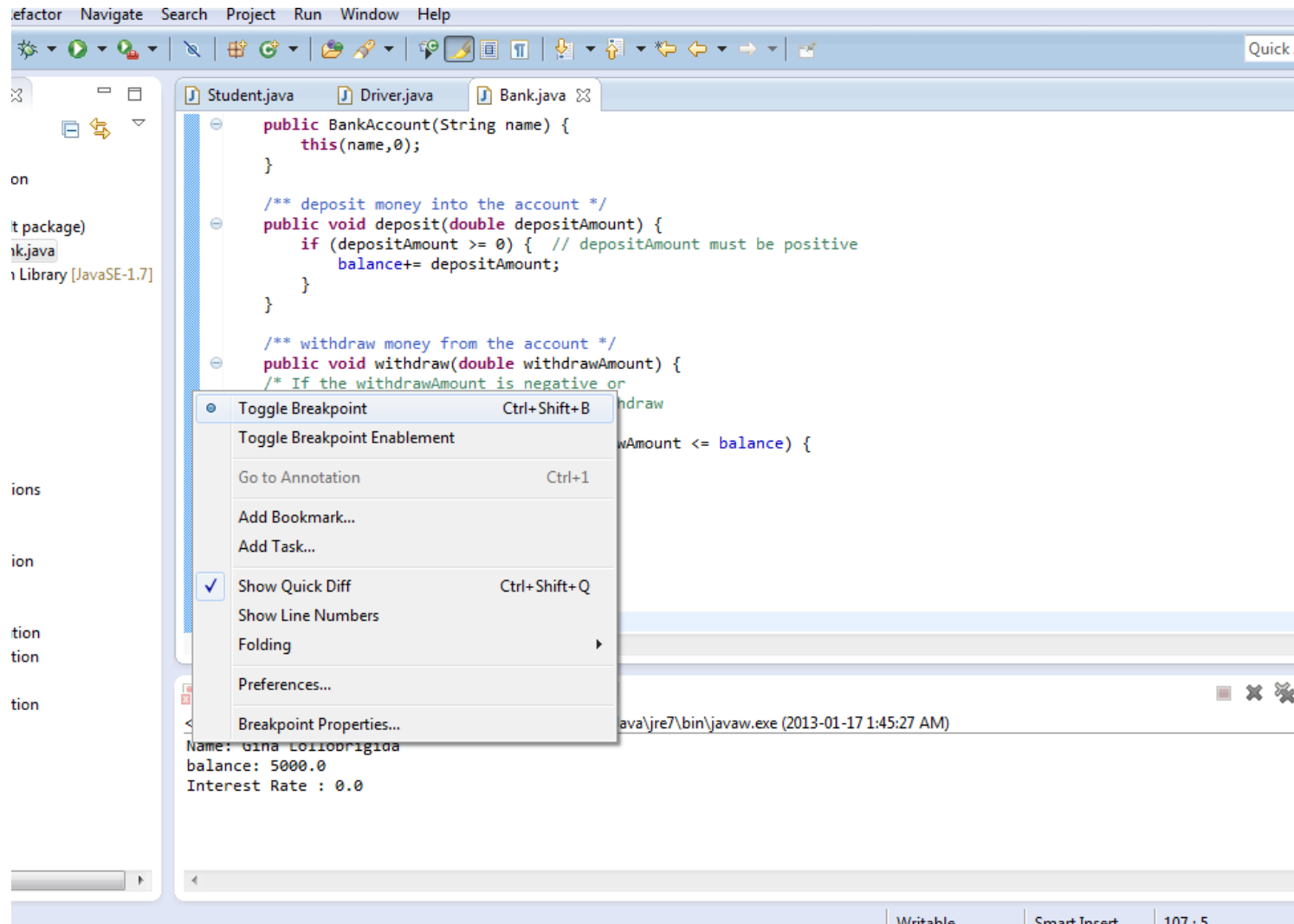


# Eclipse Debug Features: Breakpoints

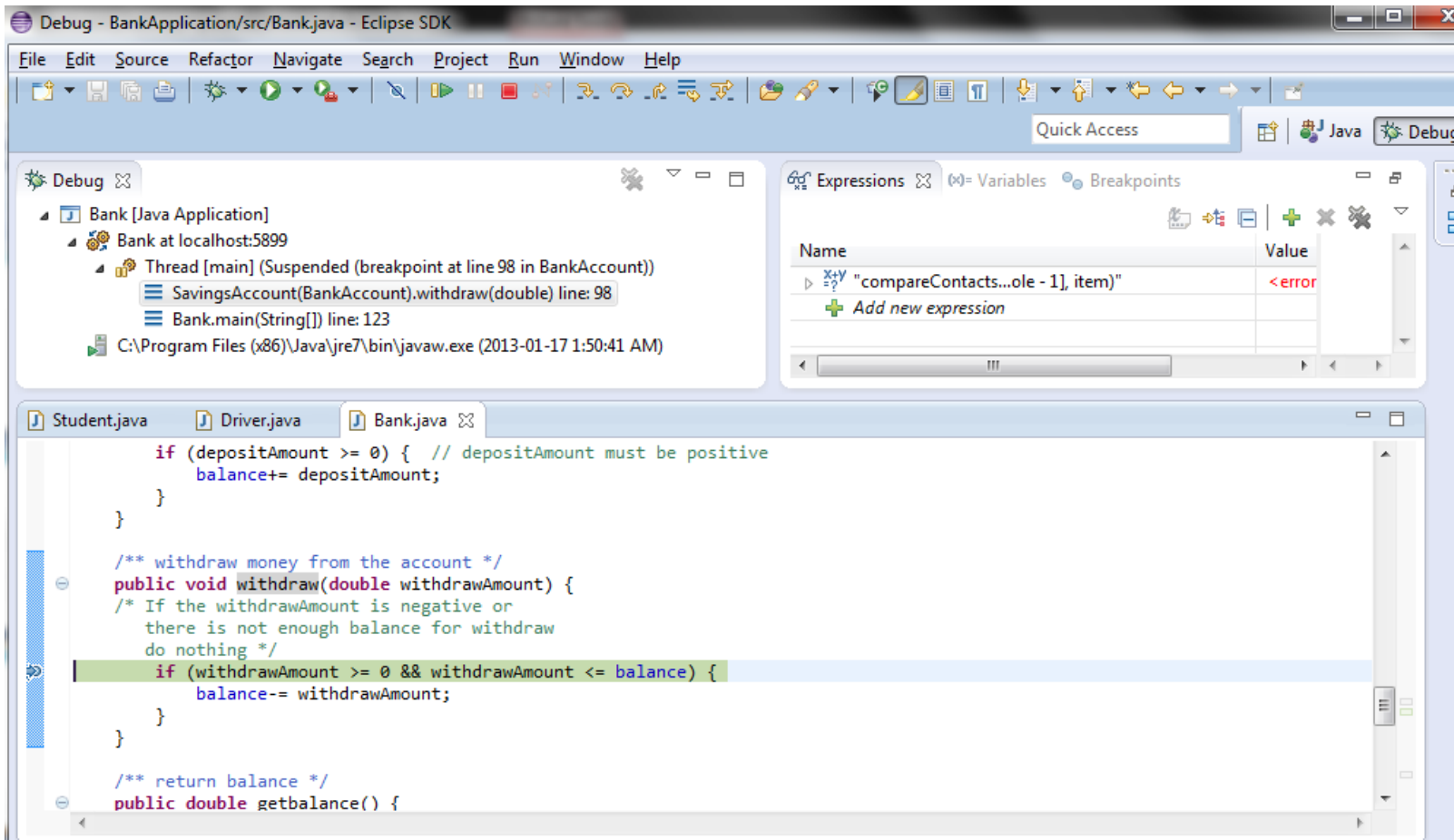
## ▶ Breakpoints

- ▶ Set a particular breakpoint inside the code.
- ▶ When executed in Debug mode, the execution get suspended at the breakpoint.
- ▶ Gives the facility to investigate current execution status of the program.

# Setting a breakpoint in Eclipse

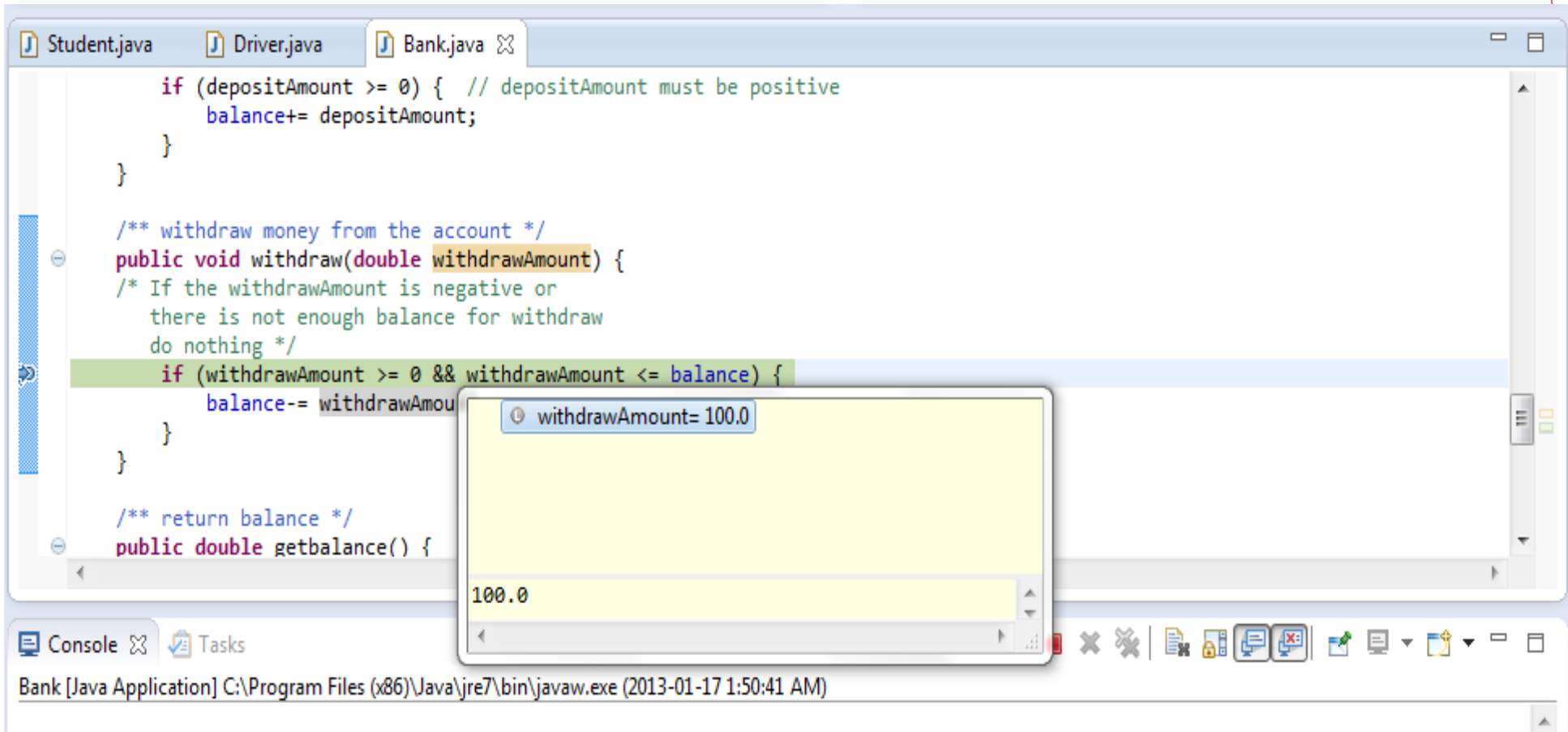


# Eclipse Debug Features: Breakpoints cont'd.



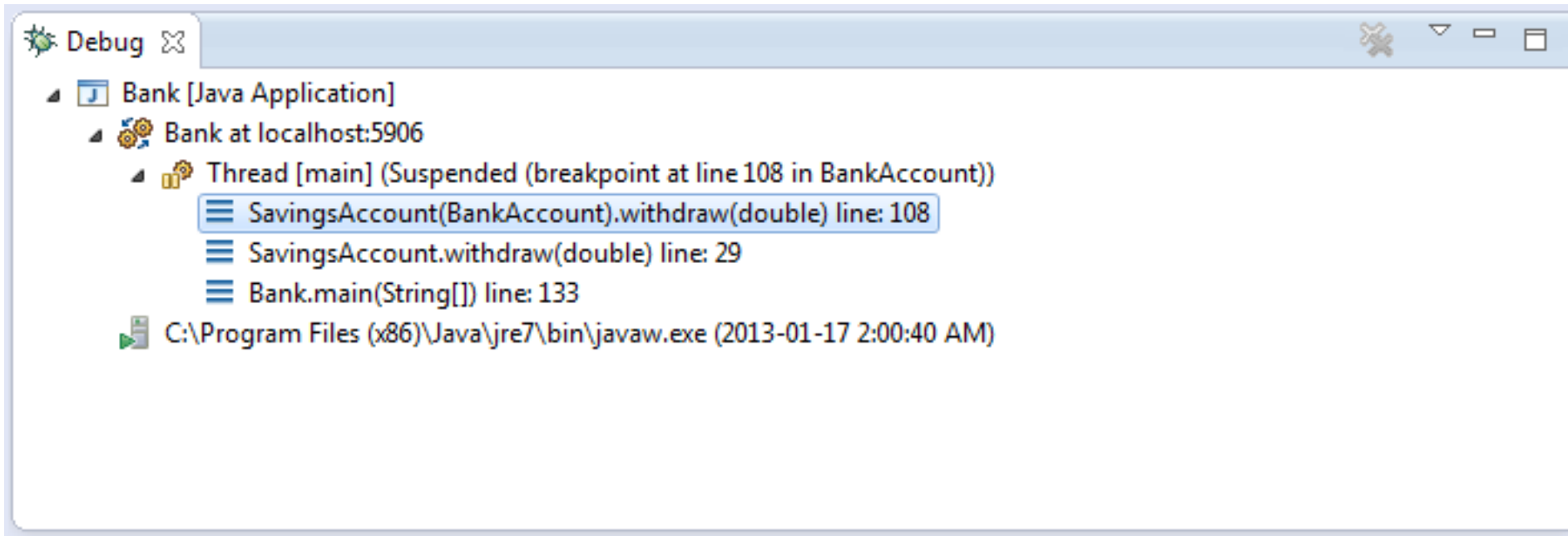
# Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views

## ► Execution View



# Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

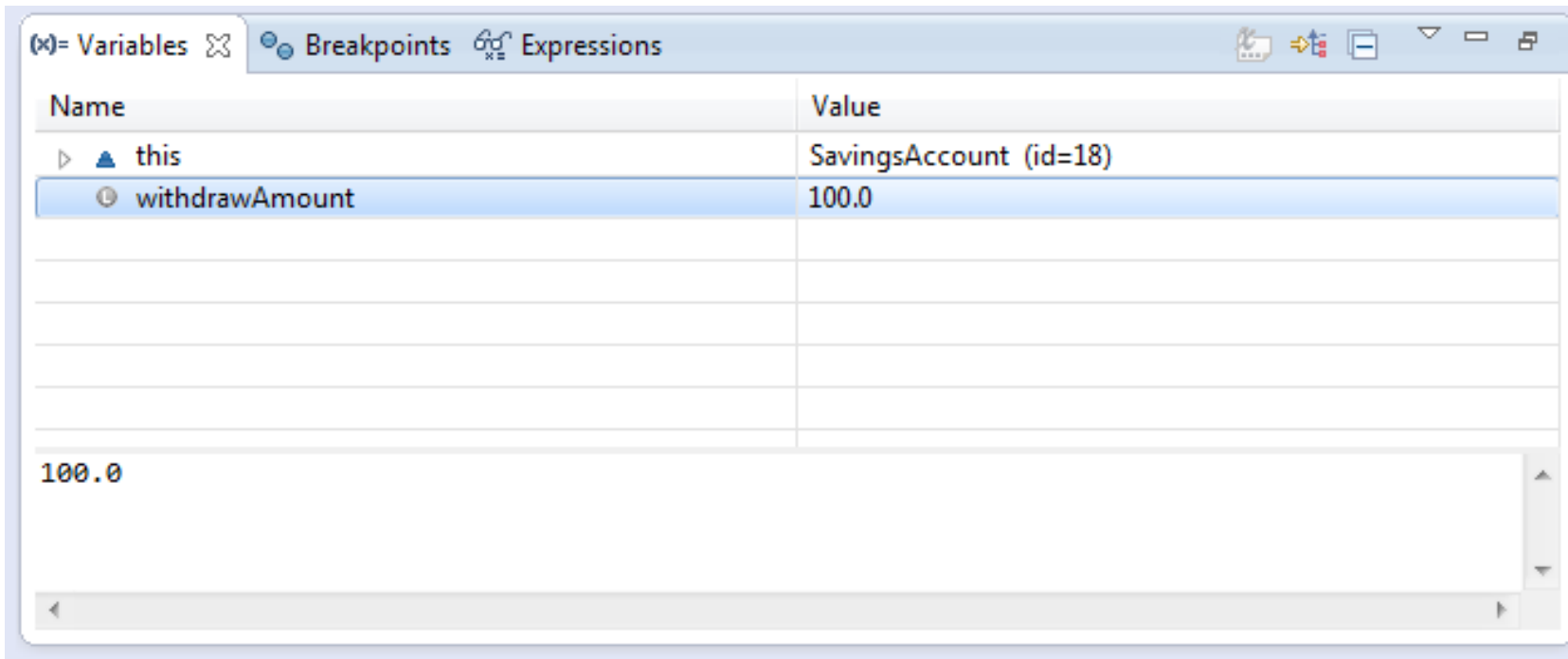
## ► Stack View





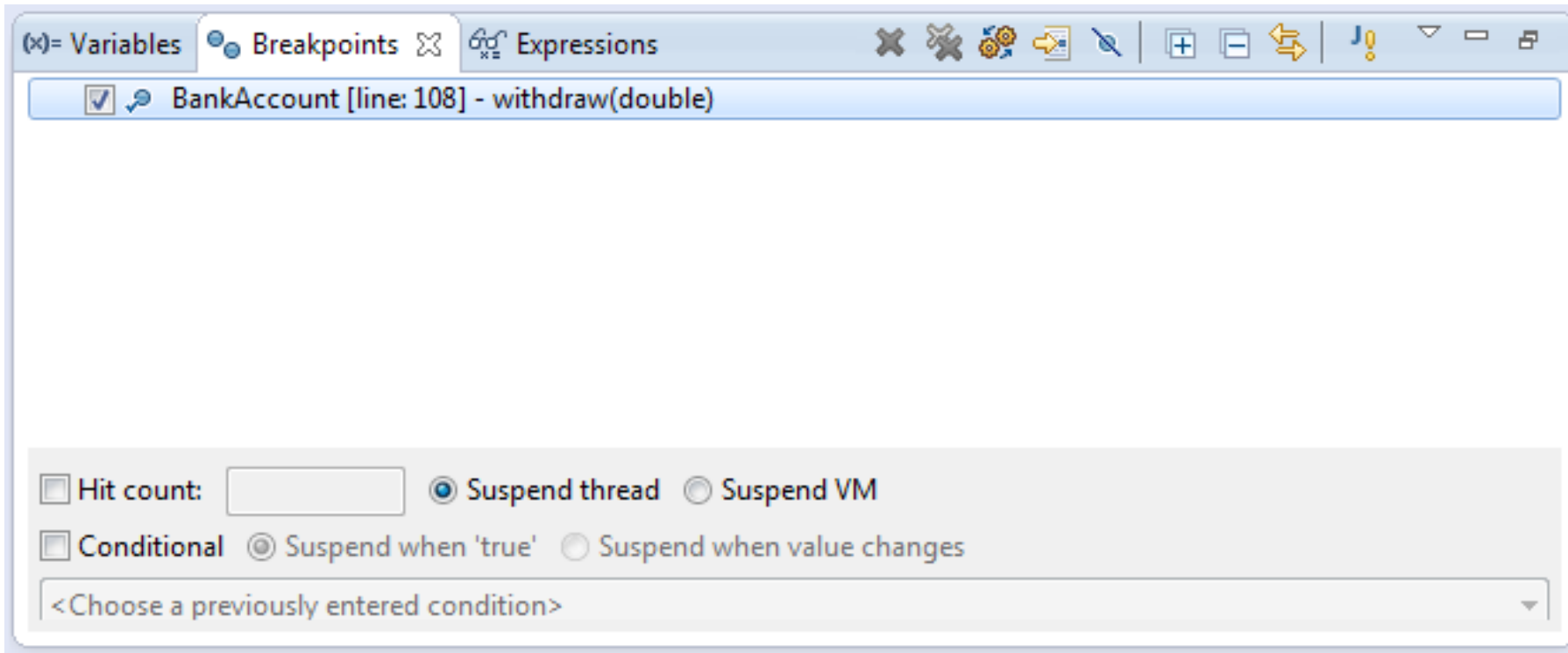
# Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

## ► The Variables View



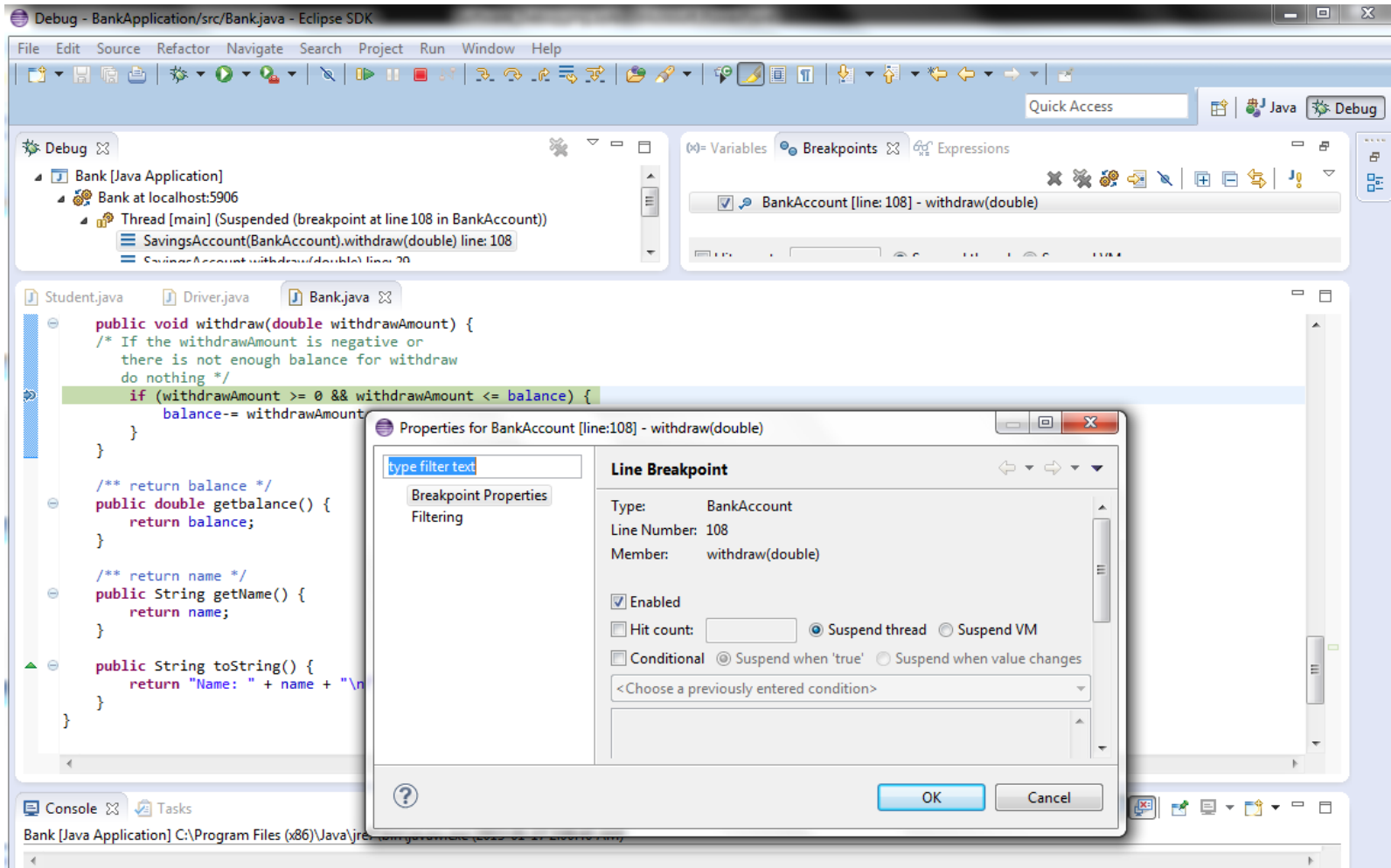
# Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

## ► The Breakpoints View



# Eclipse Debug Features:

## Line breakpoint properties



## Eclipse Debug Features: Line breakpoint properties cont'd.

### ▶ Set 'hit count' break points

- ▶ The program suspends at the particular break point when it reaches the 'hit count' limit.

### ▶ Set 'conditional' break points

- ▶ The program suspends at the particular break point when the given condition is true.

# Eclipse Debug Features:

## Line breakpoint properties cont'd.

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface during a debug session. The main editor shows the `Bank.java` file with a line breakpoint set at line 116, which is the `if` statement in the `withdraw(double)` method. A dialog box titled "Properties for BankAccount [line:116] - withdraw(double)" is open, showing the configuration for this breakpoint.

**Properties for BankAccount [line:116] - withdraw(double)**

**Line Breakpoint**

- Type: BankAccount
- Line Number: 116
- Member: withdraw(double)

☐ Enabled

☒ Hit count: 4 ☒ Suspend thread ☐ Suspend VM

☐ Conditional ☐ Suspend when 'true' ☐ Suspend when value changes

<Choose a previously entered condition>

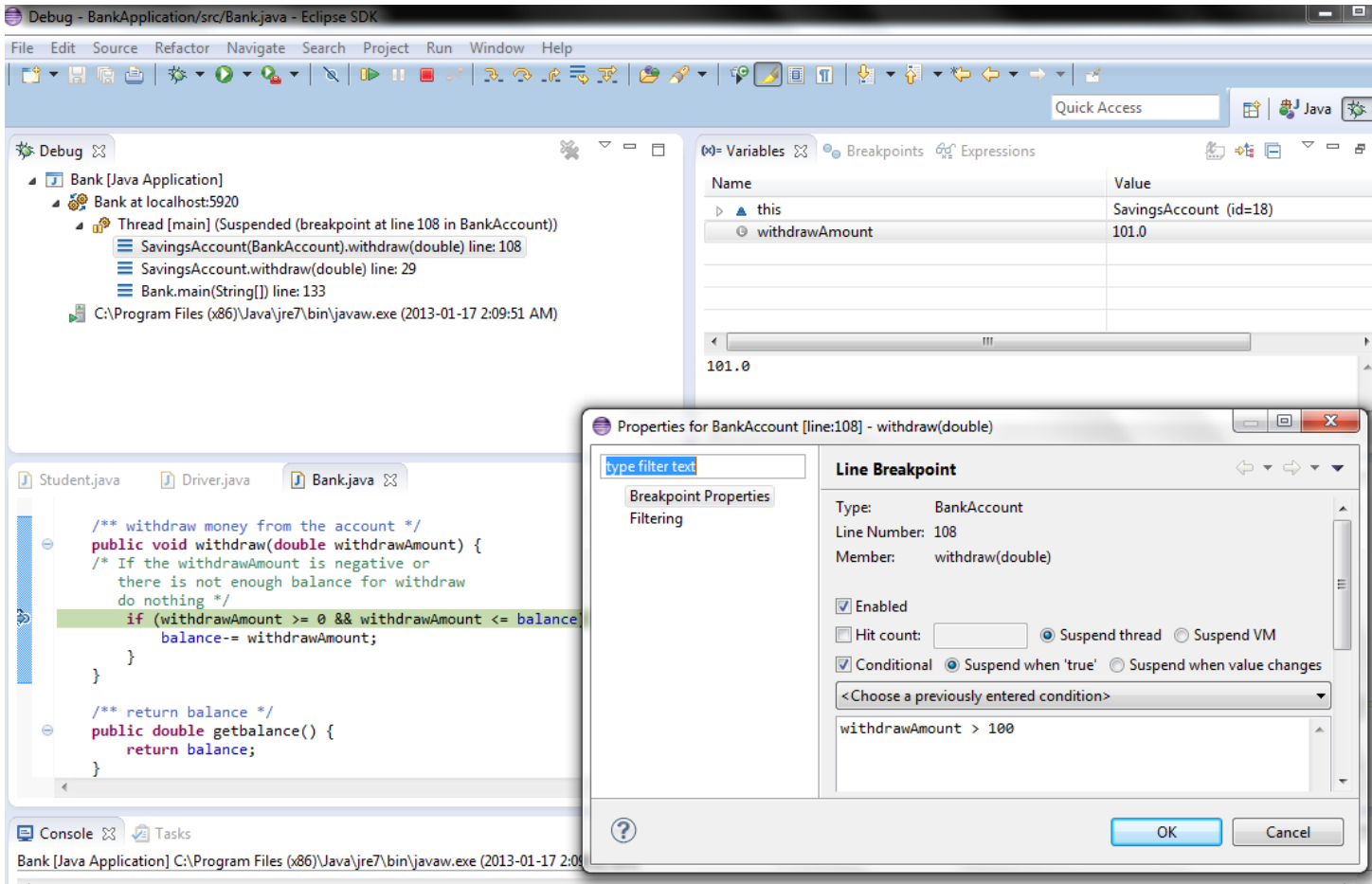
Buttons: ? OK Cancel

**Background Details:**

- Debug Console:** Shows the execution flow: `Bank at localhost:53981` → `Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 116 in BankAccount))` → `SavingsAccount(BankAccount).withdraw(double) line: 116` → `SavingsAccount.withdraw(double) line: 31` → `Bank.main(String[]) line: 143`.
- Variables View:** Shows the current state of variables:

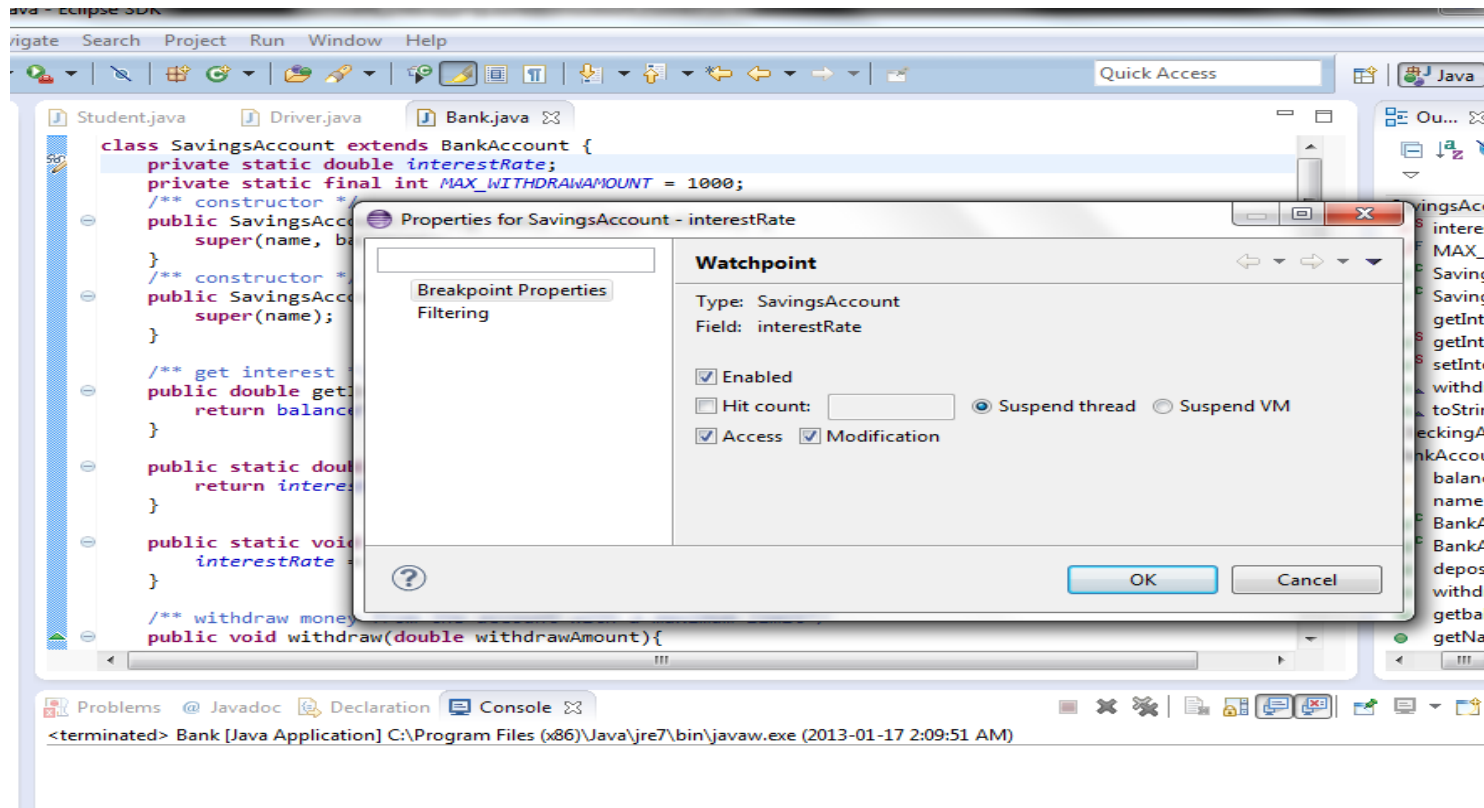
Name	Value
<code>this</code>	<code>SavingsAccount (id=18)</code>
<code>withdrawAmount</code>	<code>40.0</code>
- Outline View:** Shows the project structure with `BankAccount` and `Bank` classes.

# Eclipse Debug Features: Conditional line breakpoints cont'd.



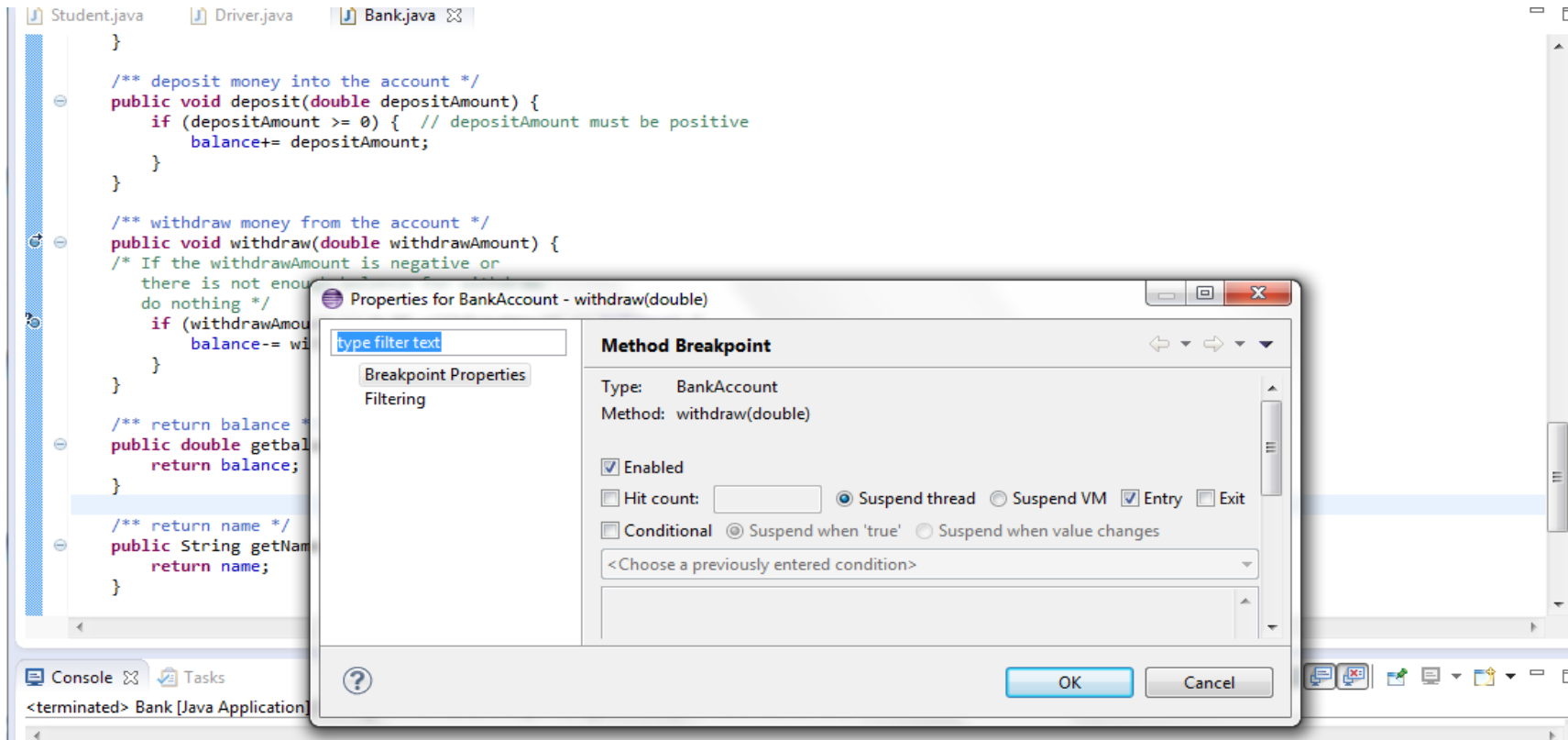
# Eclipse Debug Features: watchpoints

- ▶ A watchpoint is a break point which targeted on a particular field.



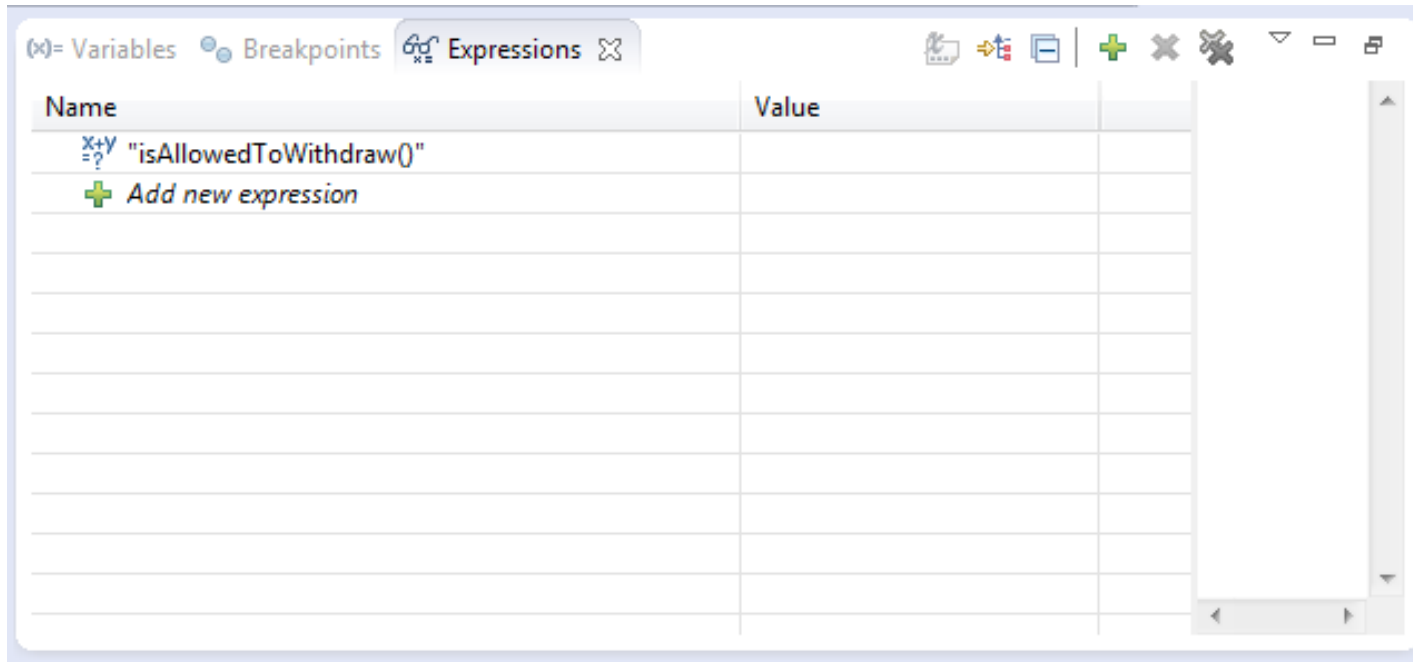
# Eclipse Debug Features: Method breakpoints

- ▶ A method breakpoint is a break point which targeted on a particular method.

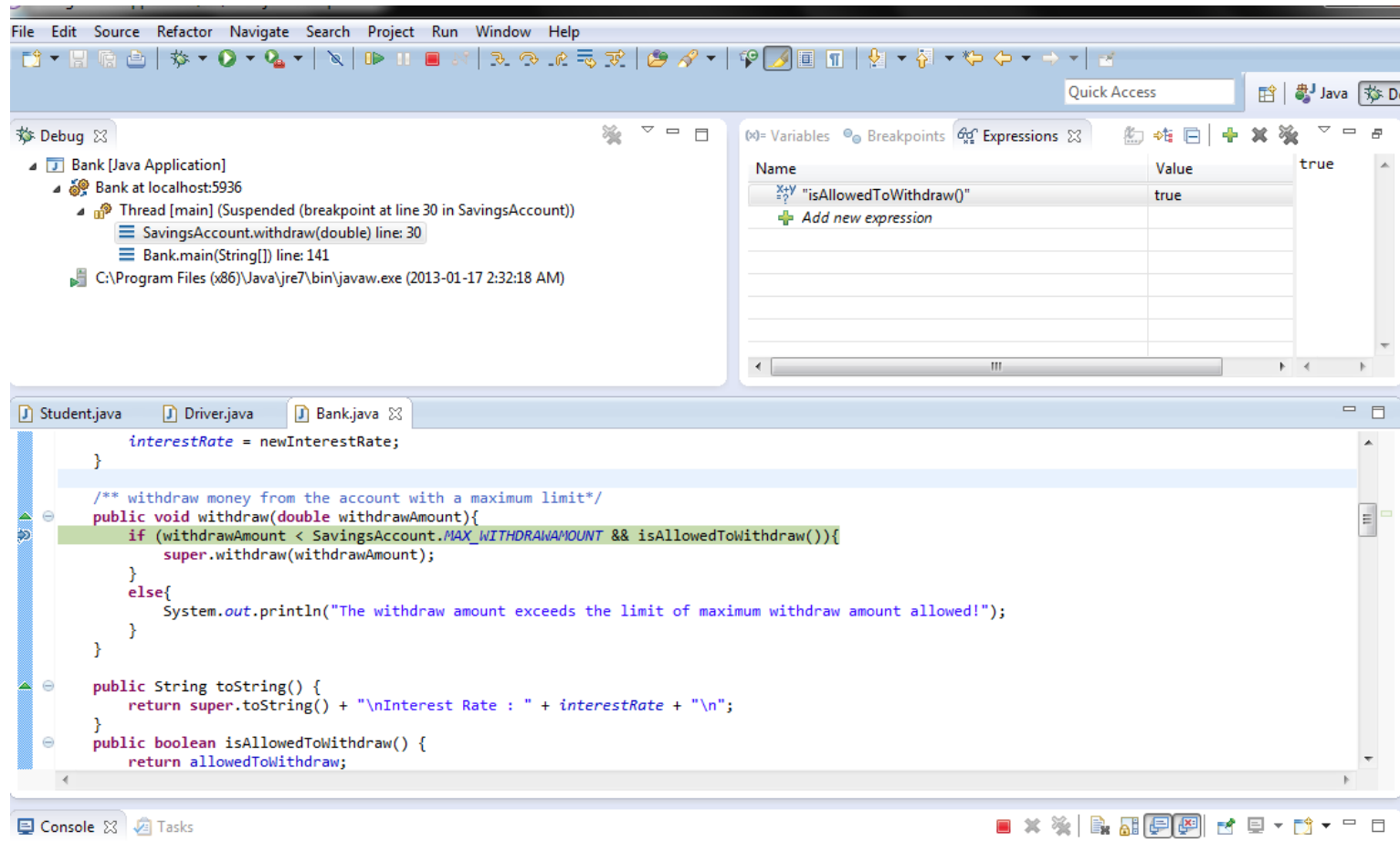




## Eclipse Debug Features: Expression View & Watch Expressions

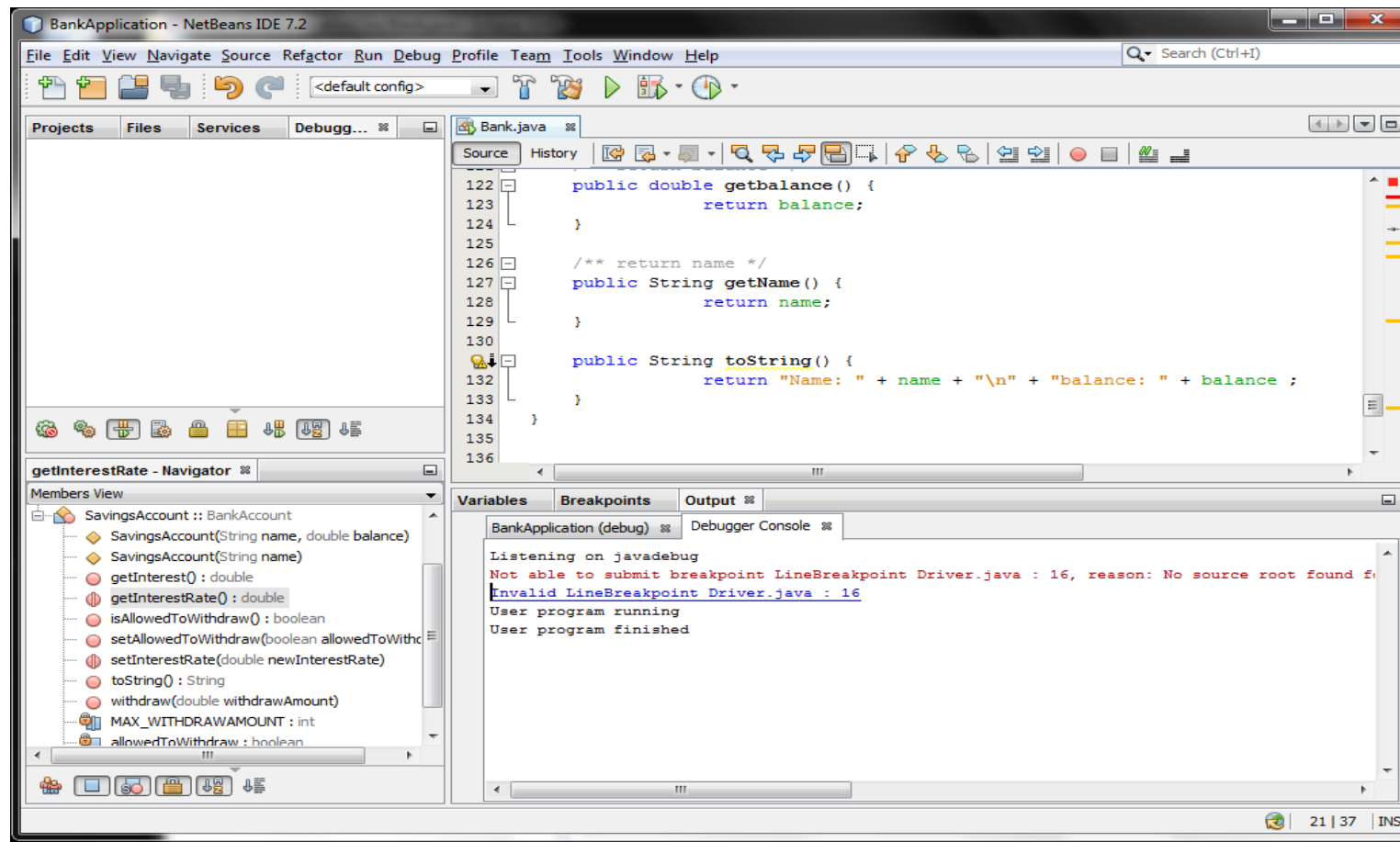


# Eclipse Debug Features: Expression View & Watch Expressions cont'd.



# Debug using NetBeans

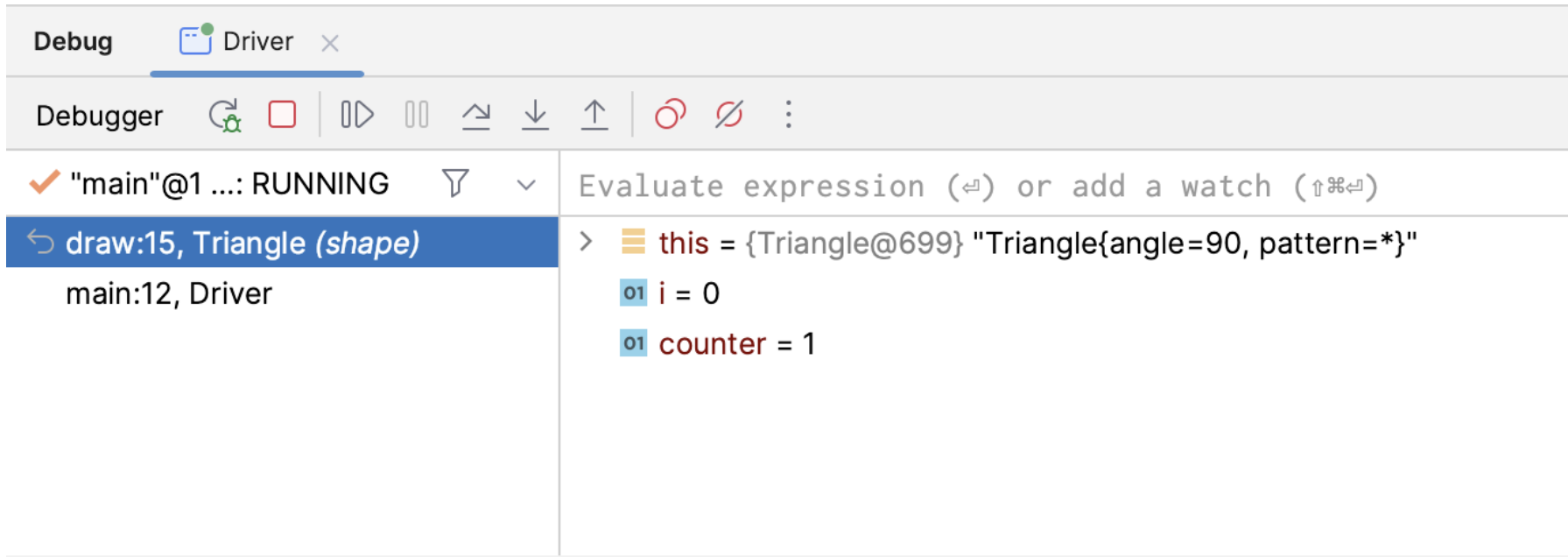
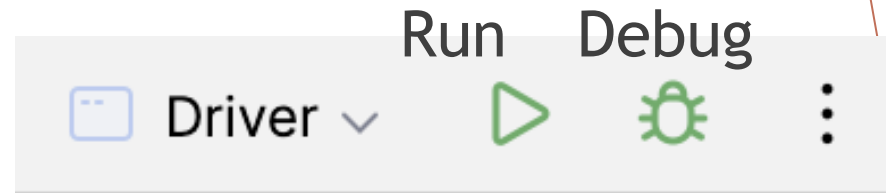
- ▶ Basic features are more or less the same as in Eclipse.



# Debug using NetBeans cont'd.

- ▶ NetBeans also supports:
  - ▶ Line breakpoints.
  - ▶ Watchpoints
  - ▶ Method breakpoints
- ▶ Provide different views:
  - ▶ Code execution
  - ▶ Variables
  - ▶ Breakpoints

# IntelliJ debug panel



# Moral of the story...

- ▶ Try to avoid writing buggy code!
  - ▶ Design your program before putting it in to code.
  - ▶ Modularize your code.
  - ▶ Test continuously what has implemented so far.

Yet ... In reality, bug free code is a hard guarantee!

# References

- ▶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debugging>
- ▶ [http://www.vogella.com/articles/EclipseDebugging/article.html#debugging\\_overview](http://www.vogella.com/articles/EclipseDebugging/article.html#debugging_overview)
- ▶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_software\\_bugs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_software_bugs)