

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

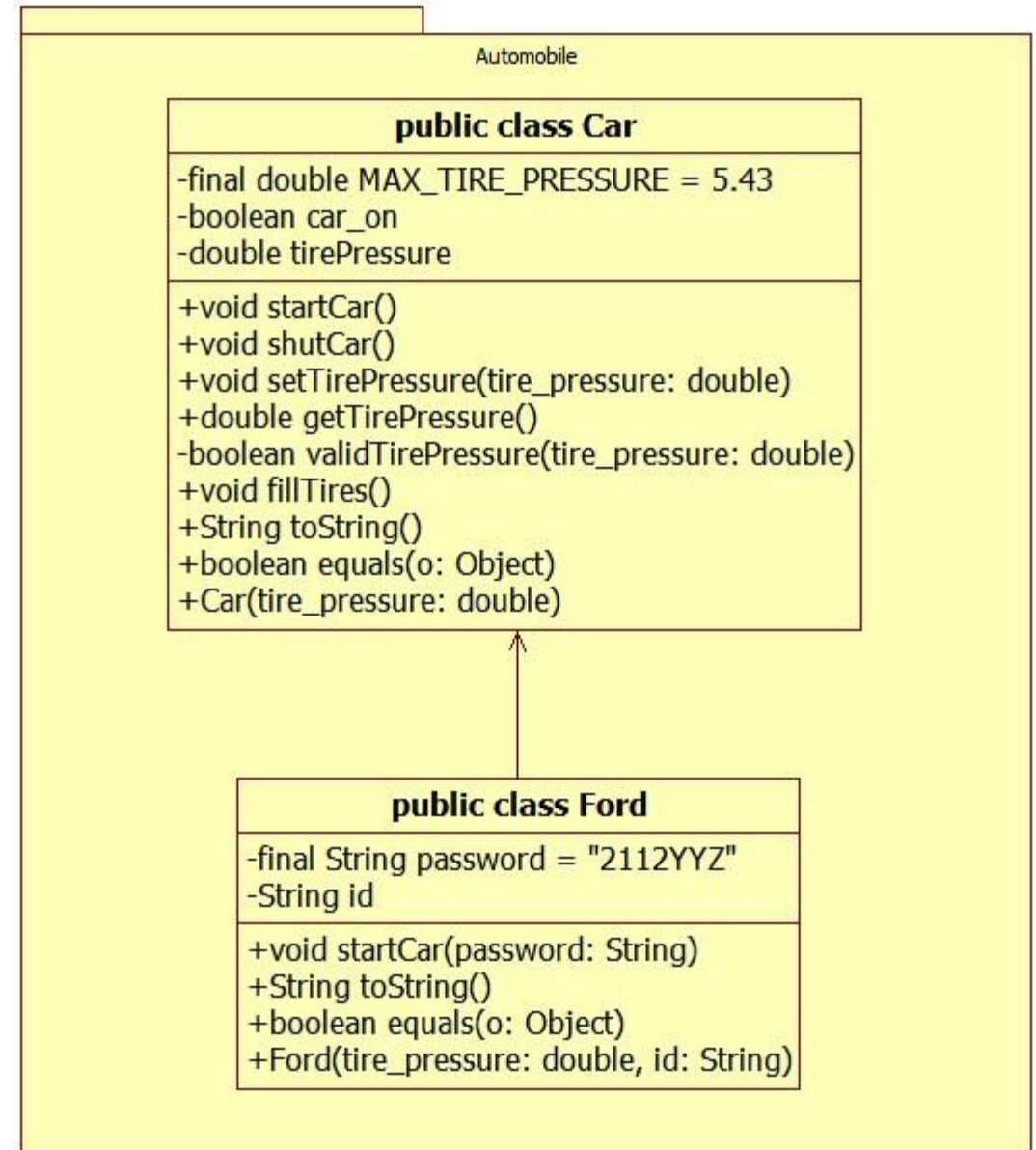
- ▶ What are the errors in the following program and how they can be fixed ?

```
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

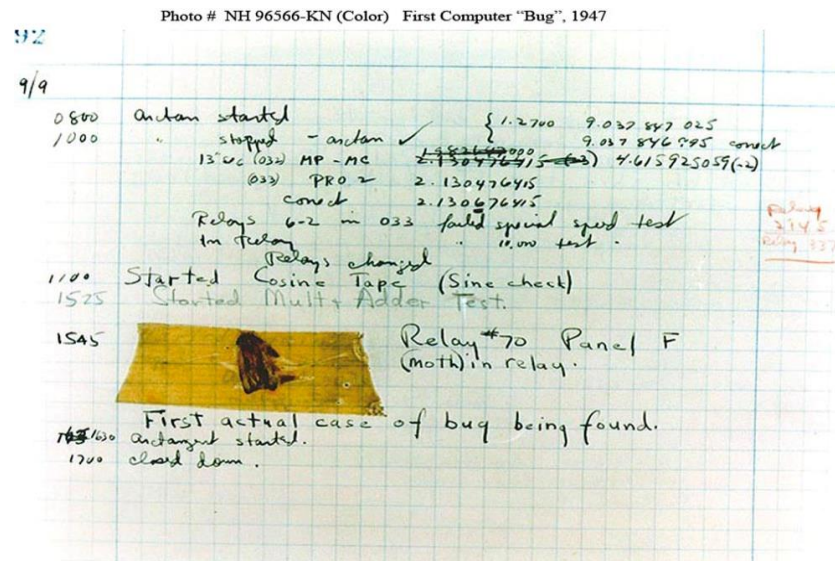
- ▶ `startCar(...)` of Ford class should overload that of the Car class, which allows the user to optionally enter a password that would unlock special features not implemented in this program.
- ▶ Print an appropriate message if the password is correct.
- ▶ Method should call the `startCar()` of the 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

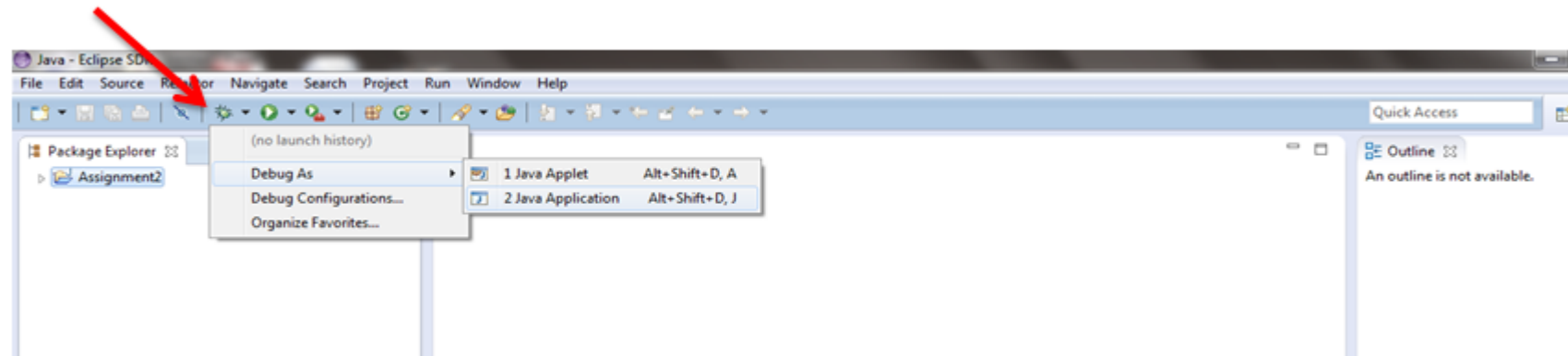
- ▶ The European Space Agency's Ariane 5 Flight 501 was destroyed 40 seconds after takeoff (June 4, 1996) due to a bug in the on-board guidance software.
- ▶ NASA's Spirit rover became unresponsive on January 21, 2004, a few weeks after landing on Mars due to accumulation of too many files in the rover's 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

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE in Debug mode. The top toolbar includes standard IDE actions and a 'Debug' button. The main workspace is divided into several views:

- Debug Console:** Shows the state of the debugged application. It lists a terminated Java application, a disconnected instance at localhost:5891, and the exit value: 0.
- Expressions View:** A table for monitoring variable values during execution. It has columns for 'Name' and 'Value'. One expression is visible: `"compareContacts...ole - 1), item"`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the source code of `Bank.java`. The current line of execution is highlighted in blue. The code includes a withdrawal logic block and two getter methods: `getbalance()` and `getName()`.
- Console:** Shows the output of the application. The text reads: `<terminated> Bank [Java Application] C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (2013-01-17 1:45:27 AM)` followed by `Name: Gina Lollobrigida`, `balance: 5000.0`, and `Interest Rate : 0.0`.

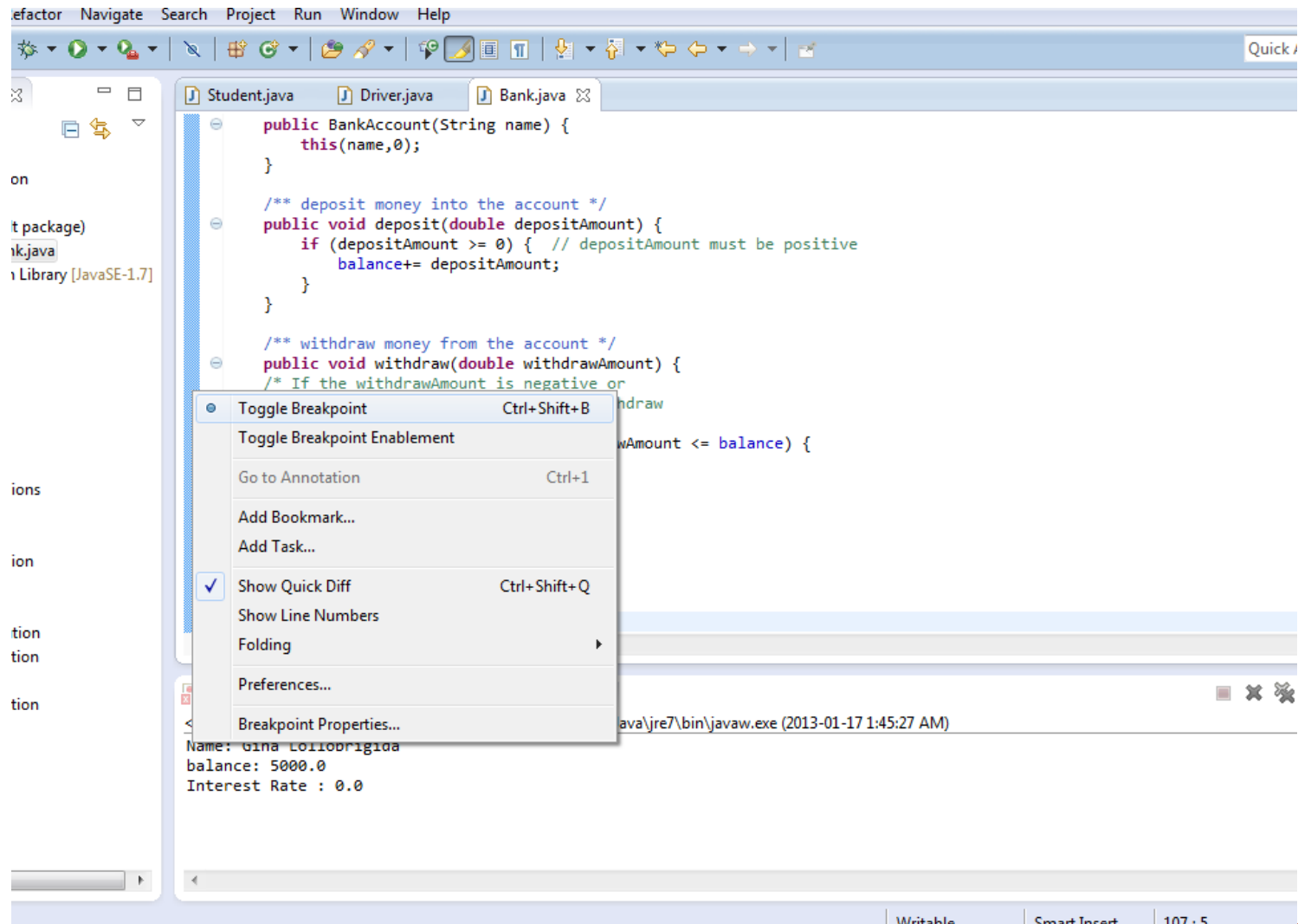
The status bar at the bottom indicates the current line is 107 of 5, with 'Writable' and 'Smart Insert' modes active.

Eclipse Debug Features: Breakpoints

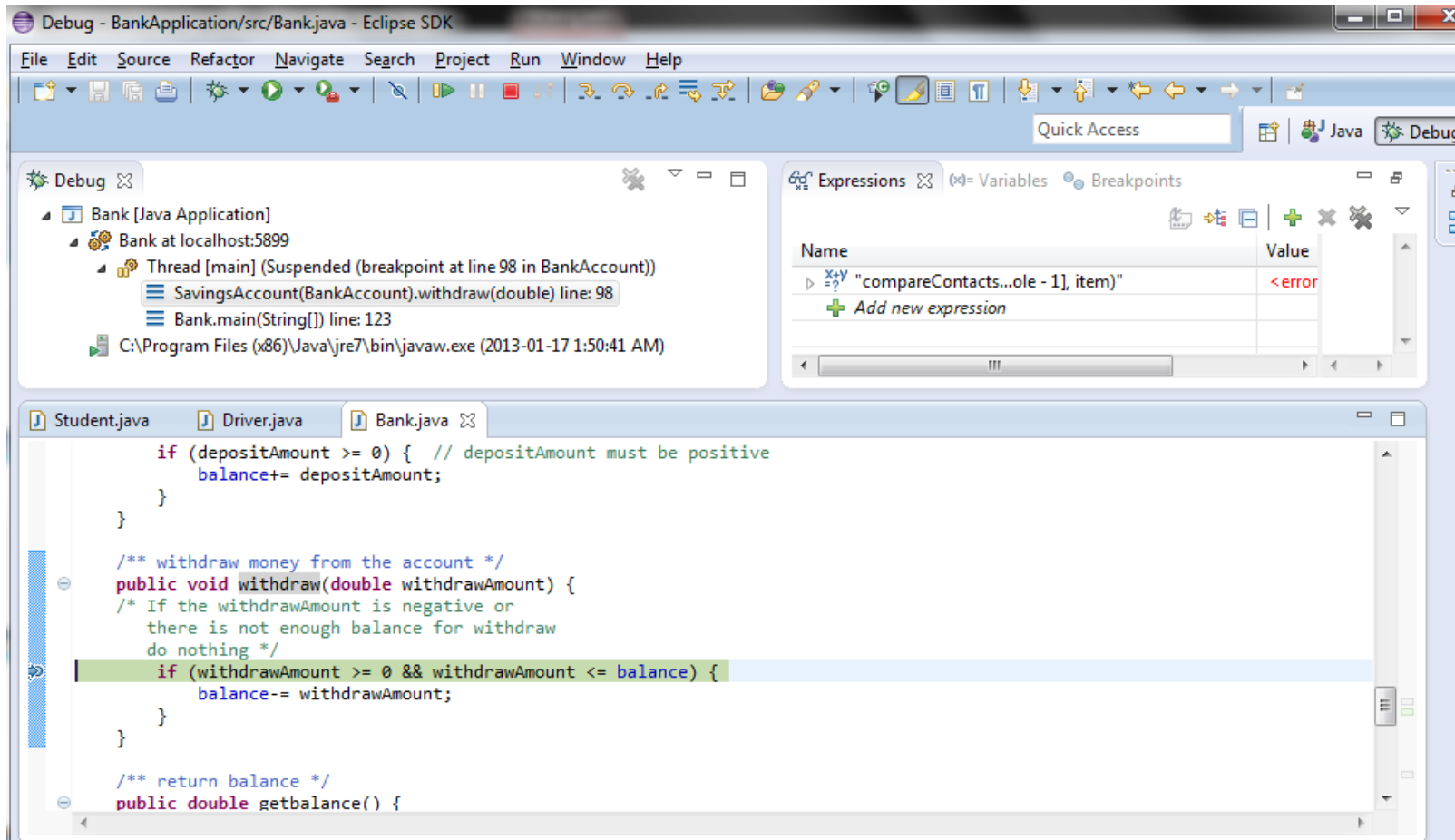
▶ Breakpoints

- ▶ 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.



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE in a debug state. The top toolbar includes icons for running and debugging. The left sidebar shows the 'Debug' console with a tree view of the current session:

- Bank [Java Application]
- Bank at localhost:5899
 - Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 98 in BankAccount))
 - SavingsAccount(BankAccount).withdraw(double) line: 98
 - Bank.main(String[]) line: 123
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (2013-01-17 1:50:41 AM)

The main editor displays the source code for `Bank.java`. A breakpoint is set at line 98, which is highlighted in green. The code is as follows:

```
if (depositAmount >= 0) { // depositAmount must be positive
    balance+= depositAmount;
}

/** withdraw money from the account */
public void withdraw(double withdrawAmount) {
    /* If the withdrawAmount is negative or
    there is not enough balance for withdraw
    do nothing */
    if (withdrawAmount >= 0 && withdrawAmount <= balance) {
        balance-= withdrawAmount;
    }
}

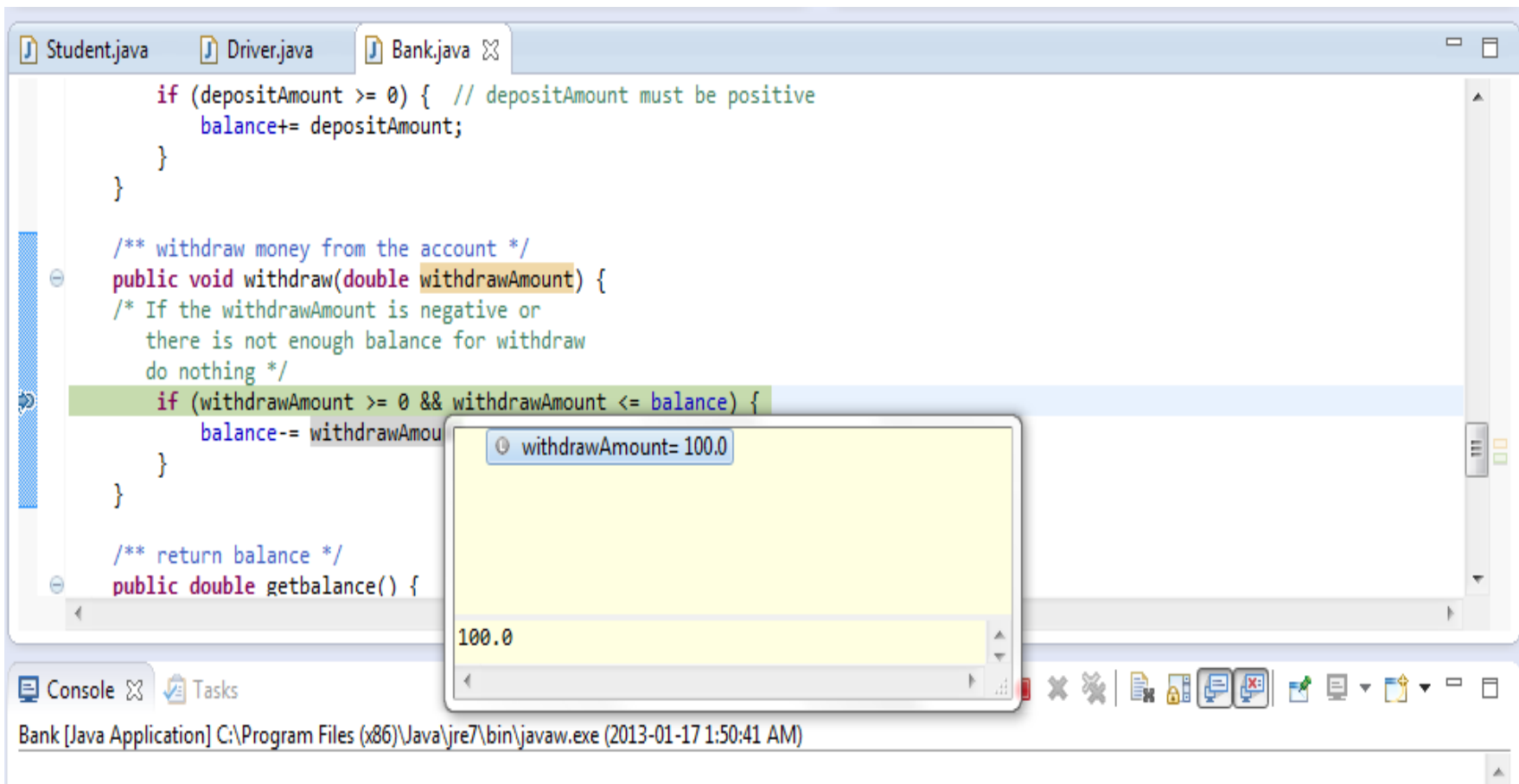
/** return balance */
public double getbalance() {
```

The right sidebar shows the 'Expressions' view with a table of current expressions:

Name	Value
<code>"compareContacts...ole - 1], item")</code>	<error
+ Add new expression	

Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views

► Execution View



The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface during a debug session. The main editor shows the source code of `Bank.java` with the following content:

```
Student.java Driver.java Bank.java
    if (depositAmount >= 0) { // depositAmount must be positive
        balance+= depositAmount;
    }
}

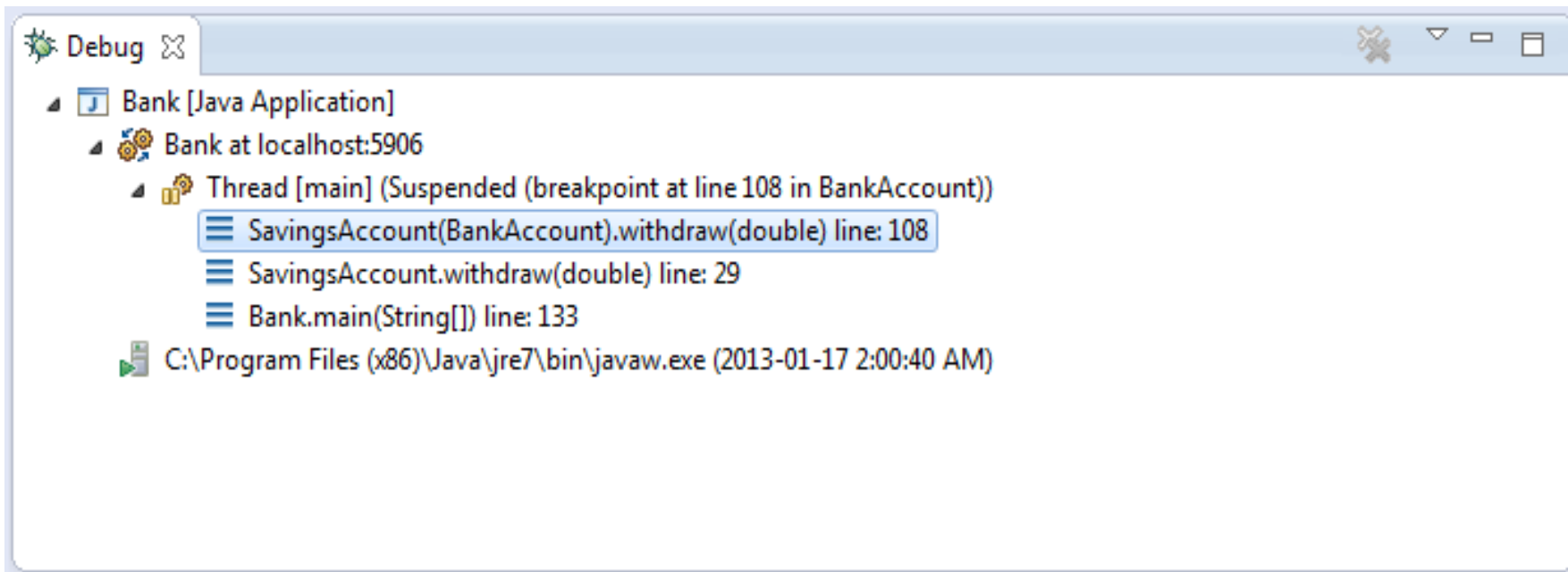
/** withdraw money from the account */
public void withdraw(double withdrawAmount) {
    /* If the withdrawAmount is negative or
    there is not enough balance for withdraw
    do nothing */
    if (withdrawAmount >= 0 && withdrawAmount <= balance) {
        balance-= withdrawAmount;
    }
}

/** return balance */
public double getbalance() {
```

The execution view is open, showing the current state of the program. The variable `withdrawAmount` is highlighted with a value of `100.0`. Below it, the value `100.0` is displayed. The console at the bottom shows the command prompt for the Java application: `Bank [Java Application] C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (2013-01-17 1:50:41 AM)`.

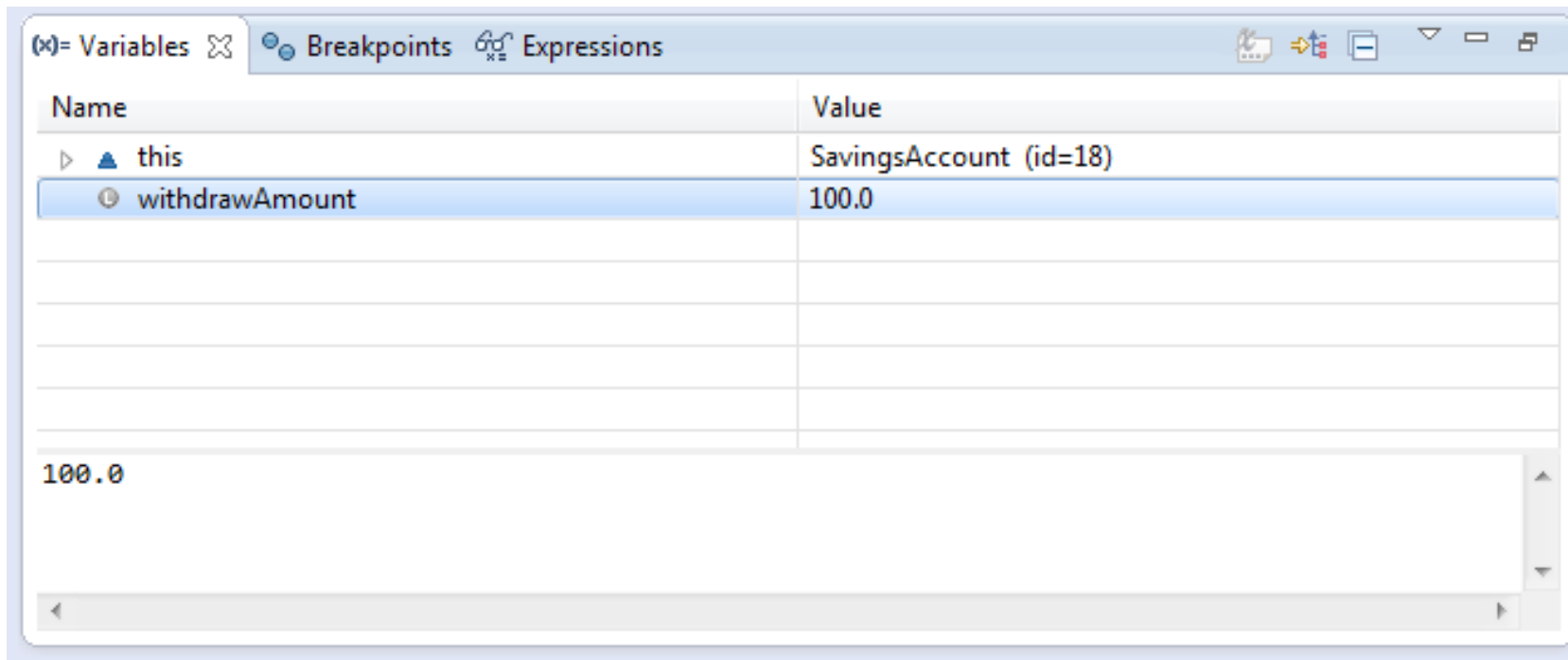
Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

► Stack View



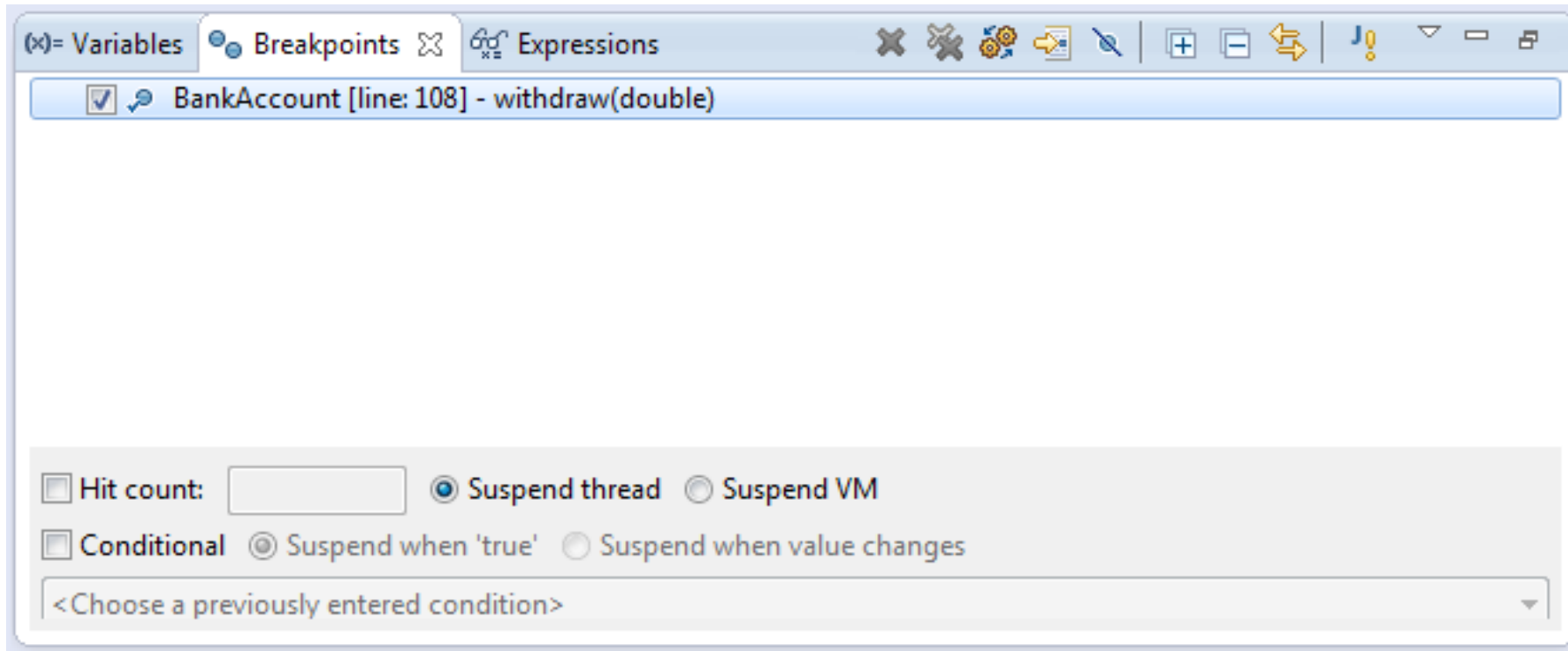
Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

► The Variables View



Eclipse Debug Features: Different Views cont'd.

► The Breakpoints View



Eclipse Debug Features: Line breakpoint properties

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface during a debug session. The main window shows the source code of `Bank.java` with a line breakpoint set at line 108 in the `withdraw(double)` method. A dialog box titled "Properties for BankAccount [line:108] - withdraw(double)" is open, showing the configuration for this breakpoint.

Properties for BankAccount [line:108] - withdraw(double)

type filter text

Breakpoint Properties

Filtering

Line Breakpoint

Type: BankAccount

Line Number: 108

Member: withdraw(double)

Enabled

Hit count:

Suspend thread Suspend VM

Conditional Suspend when 'true' Suspend when value changes

<<Choose a previously entered condition>>

OK Cancel

```
public void withdraw(double withdrawAmount) {
    /* If the withdrawAmount is negative or
    there is not enough balance for withdraw
    do nothing */
    if (withdrawAmount >= 0 && withdrawAmount <= balance) {
        balance -= withdrawAmount;
    }
}

/** return balance */
public double getbalance() {
    return balance;
}

/** return name */
public String getName() {
    return name;
}

public String toString() {
    return "Name: " + name + "\n";
}
```

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 `BankAccount.java` file with a line breakpoint set on line 116, which is the `if` statement in the `withdraw` method. A dialog box titled "Properties for BankAccount [line:116] - withdraw(double)" is open, showing the configuration for this breakpoint.

Line Breakpoint Configuration:

- Type: BankAccount
- Line Number: 116
- Member: withdraw(double)
- Enabled
- Hit count: 4
- Suspend thread
- Suspend VM
- Conditional
- Suspend when: 'true' value changes
- Condition: <Choose a previously entered condition>

The background shows the Eclipse IDE with the following components:

- Debug Console:** Shows the current thread [main] is suspended at line 116 of `SavingsAccount.withdraw(double)`.
- Variables View:** Shows the current state of variables: `this` is a `SavingsAccount` object (id=18), and `withdrawAmount` is 40.0.
- Outline View:** Shows the class hierarchy and methods for `BankAccount`, including `balance`, `name`, `deposit`, `withdraw`, `getbalance`, and `getName`.
- Code Editor:** Shows the source code of `BankAccount.java` with the `if` statement highlighted.

Eclipse Debug Features: Conditional line breakpoints cont'd.

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface during a debug session. The main editor shows the source code of `Bank.java` with a conditional line breakpoint set on line 108. The breakpoint configuration dialog is open, showing the following details:

- Breakpoint Properties:** Filtering
- Line Breakpoint:**
 - Type: BankAccount
 - Line Number: 108
 - Member: withdraw(double)
 - Enabled
 - Hit count:
 - Suspend thread Suspend VM
 - Conditional Suspend when 'true' Suspend when value changes
 - Condition: `withdrawAmount > 100`

The background shows the Debug console with the following state:

- Bank [Java Application]
- Bank at localhost:5920
- Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 108 in BankAccount))
- SavingsAccount(BankAccount).withdraw(double) line: 108
- SavingsAccount.withdraw(double) line: 29
- Bank.main(String[]) line: 133

The Variables view shows:

Name	Value
this	SavingsAccount (id=18)
withdrawAmount	101.0

```
101.0
```

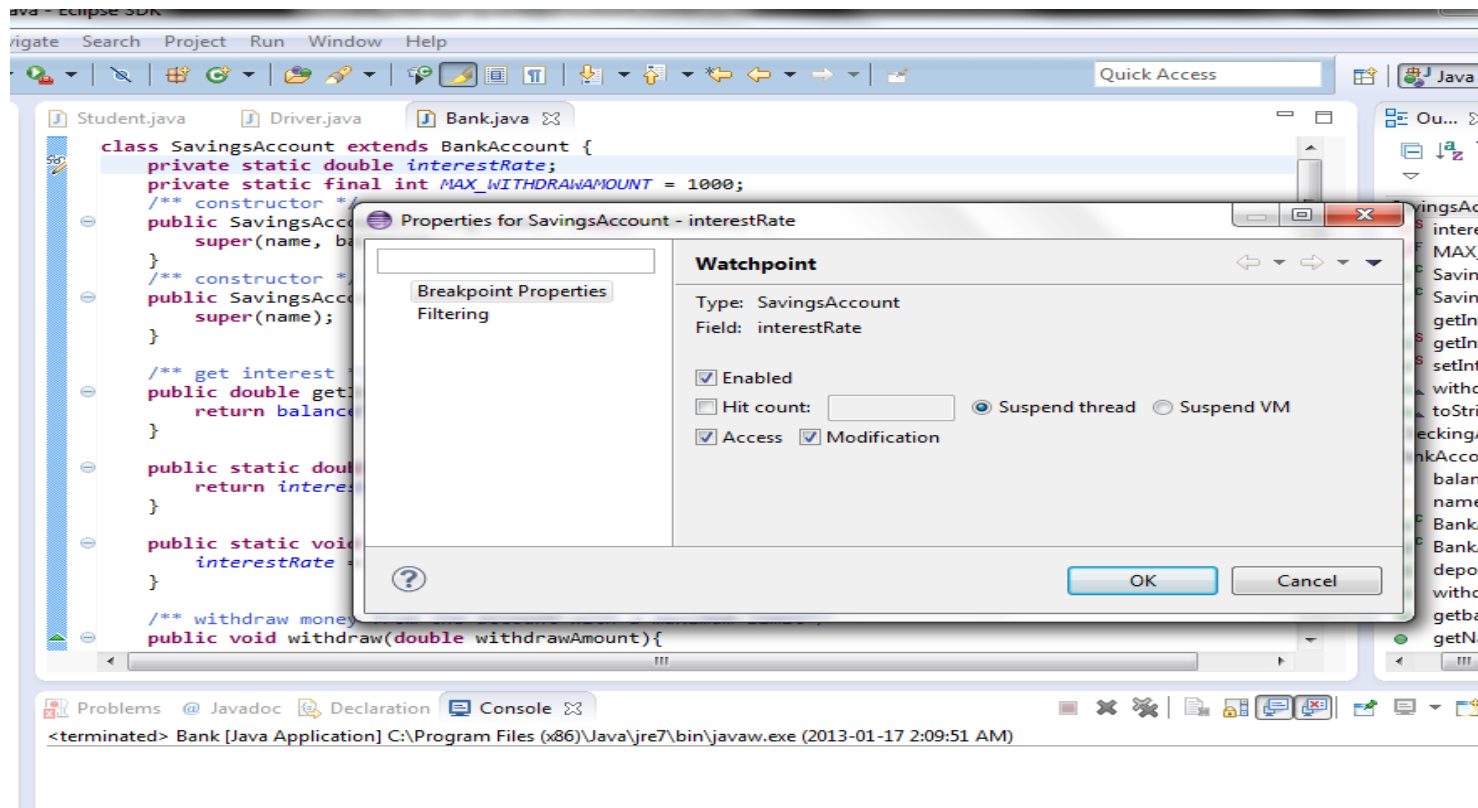
The source code in the editor is as follows:

```
/** withdraw money from the account */
public void withdraw(double withdrawAmount) {
    /* If the withdrawAmount is negative or
    there is not enough balance for withdraw
    do nothing */
    if (withdrawAmount >= 0 && withdrawAmount <= balance)
        balance -= withdrawAmount;
    }
}

/** return balance */
public double getbalance() {
    return balance;
}
```

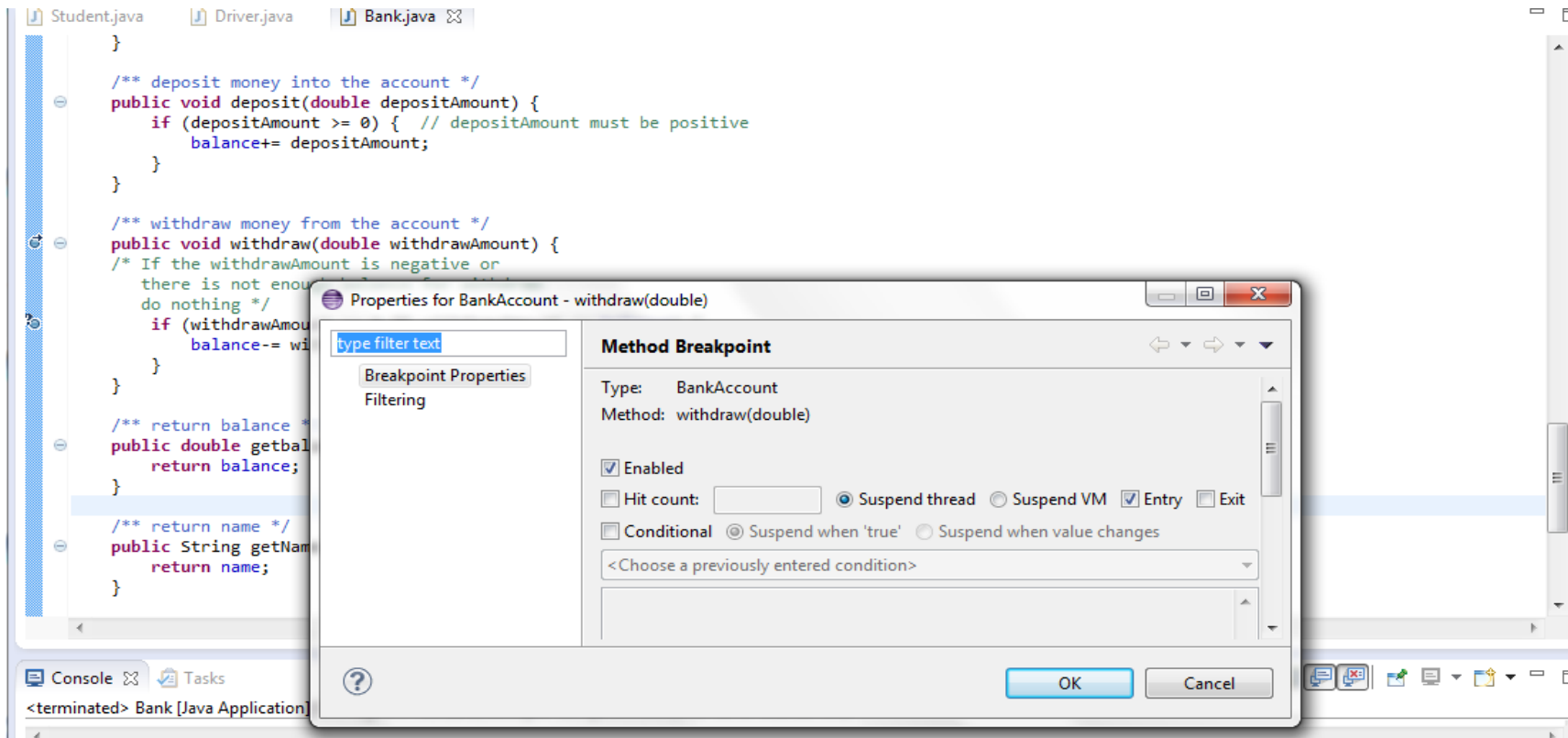
Eclipse Debug Features: watchpoints

- ▶ 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 cont'd.

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface during a debug session. The top toolbar shows standard IDE actions like File, Edit, Source, Refactor, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, Window, and Help. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Debug Console:** Shows the current state of the application. The selected thread is "Thread [main] (Suspended (breakpoint at line 30 in SavingsAccount))". The current execution point is "SavingsAccount.withdraw(double) line: 30".
- Expressions View:** A table showing the value of the selected expression. The table has two columns: "Name" and "Value". The expression "isAllowedToWithdraw()" is listed with a value of "true".
- Source Editor:** Displays the source code of the selected class, "Bank.java". The code is as follows:

```
interestRate = newInterestRate;
}

/** withdraw money from the account with a maximum limit*/
public void withdraw(double withdrawAmount){
    if (withdrawAmount < SavingsAccount.MAX_WITHDRAWAMOUNT && isAllowedToWithdraw()){
        super.withdraw(withdrawAmount);
    }
    else{
        System.out.println("The withdraw amount exceeds the limit of maximum withdraw amount allowed!");
    }
}

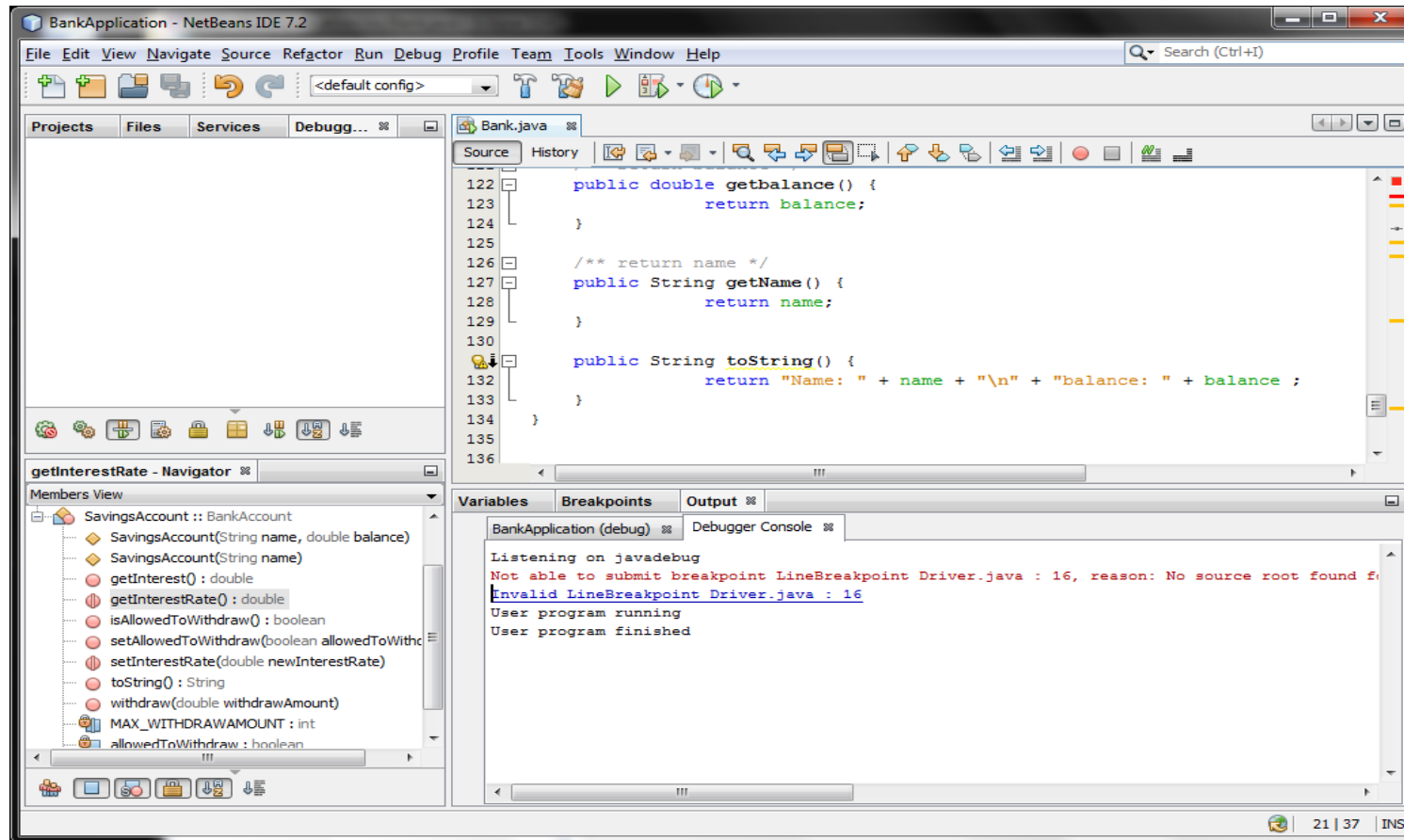
public String toString() {
    return super.toString() + "\nInterest Rate : " + interestRate + "\n";
}

public boolean isAllowedToWithdraw() {
    return allowedToWithdraw;
}
```

The bottom of the IDE shows the Console and Tasks panes, which are currently empty.

Debug using NetBeans

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



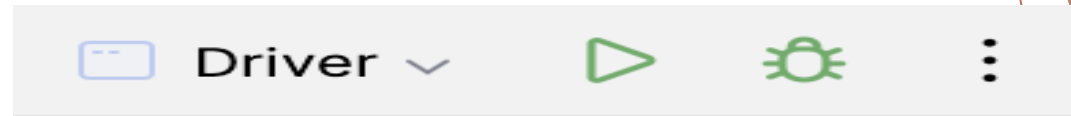
Debug using NetBeans cont'd.

- ▶ NetBeans also supports:
 - ▶ Line breakpoints.
 - ▶ Watchpoints
 - ▶ Method breakpoints

- ▶ Provide different views:
 - ▶ Code execution
 - ▶ Variables
 - ▶ Breakpoints

IntelliJ debug panel

Run Debug



Debug Driver x

Debugger

✓ "main"@1 ...: RUNNING

← draw:15, Triangle (*shape*)
main:12, Driver

Evaluate expression (⇧) or add a watch (⇧⌘⇧)

> this = {Triangle@699} "Triangle{angle=90, pattern=*}"
 i = 0
 counter = 1

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://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_software_bugs