

# Programarea orientata pe obiecte

Curs 4 – addon

- Transferul parametrilor prin referinta
- Cum se compara (corect) variabilele

# Reminder (1)

- Orice variabila (declarata in clasa, statica/non statica, declarata in metoda, declarata in antetul metodei) este o referinta la o zona de memorie.
- Orice variabila e de fapt o referinta.
  - Exceptie: Primitivele
- Valoarea implicita pentru o referinta este `null`
- Compilatorul aloca memorie pentru a stoca adresa spre care pointeaza variabila

# Reminder (2)

- Alocarea memoriei:
  - Folosind operatorul new(): `new BigInteger("22");`
  - Folosind shortcut-uri:
    - `int[] Tab={2,3,4,5,6}`
    - `String nume="Popescu".`
  - Apelând o metoda ce contine un new() si returneaza o referinta
    - `DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost")`
  - Declarand o primitiva: `int i`

## Reminder (3)

- O variabila normala, declarata in clasa, este “lipita” de obiect. Memoria este alocata de `new()`. (ATENTIE! `new MyClass()` unde `MyClass` declara variabila despre care vorbim)
- O variabila declarata in metoda este locala metodei si este alocata pe stiva.
- Daca variabila e referinta, atunci se rezerva pe stiva spatiu pentru o adresa de memorie

# Apel prin referinta (1)

- Fie o clasa Contor simpla:

```
1  package exam;
2  public class Contor {
3      private Integer value;
4
5      public Contor() {
6          this.value = 0;
7      }
8
9      public Integer getValue() {
10         return value;
11     }
12
13     public void setValue(Integer value) {
14         this.value = value;
15     }
16
17 }
```

# Apel prin referinta (2)

- In alta clasa, din acelasi pachet:

```
1 package exam;
2 public class References {
3     void m1 () {
4         Contor c1=new Contor ();
5         c1.setValue (3);
6         System.out.println ("C1 == "+c1.getValue ());
7         m2 (c1);
8         System.out.println ("C1 == "+c1.getValue ());
9     }
10    void m2 (Contor c) {
11        c.setValue (-1);
12        c=new Contor ();
13        c.setValue (20);
14
15    }
```

```
----- Standard Output -----
C1 == 3
C1 == -1
-----
```

# Apel prin referinta (3)

- De ce?
- In metoda m2():

```
void m2(Contor c) {  
    c.setValue(-1);  
    c=new Contor();  
    c.setValue(20);  
}
```
- De ce nu se pastreaza noua valoare (20) in variabila c?
- De ce ramane totusi o setare din m2?  
(c.setvalue(-1))

WTF?? Ambele instructiuni ar trebui sa mearga

# Apel prin referinta (4)

- Sa vedem ce se intampla cu memoria.
- Reminder:
  - Variabilele locale se pastreaza pe stiva.
  - Operatorul new() aloca memorie pe heap si returneaza o adresa de memorie
  - TOATE variabilele sunt de fapt referinte spre zone de memorie.
- Clasa Contor declara o variabila de tip Integer.



# Apel prin referinta (5.1)

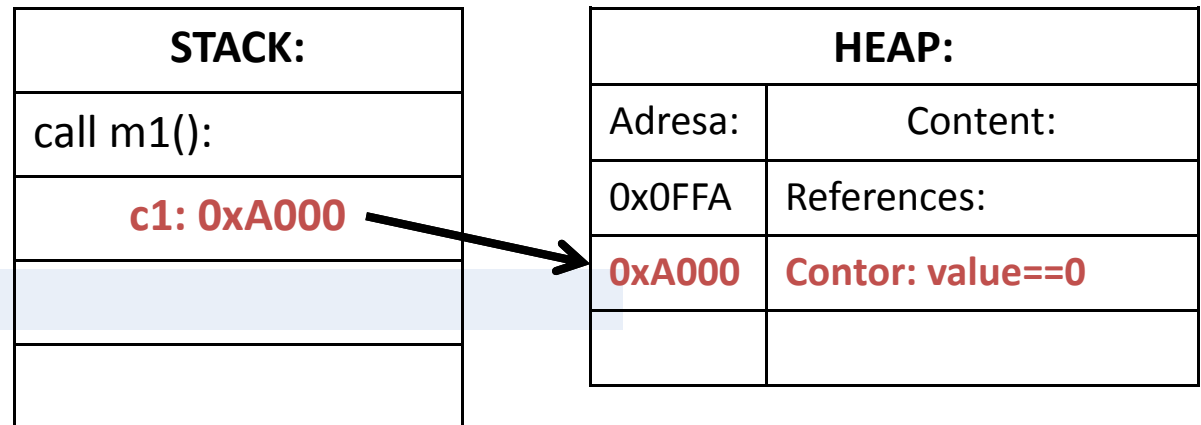
```
package exam;
public class References {
    → void m1 () {
        Contor c1=new Contor ();
        c1.setValue (3);
        System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue ());
        m2 (c1);
        System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue ());
    }
    void m2 (Contor c) {
        c.setValue (-1);
        c=new Contor ();
        c.setValue (20);
    }
}
```

STACK:
call m1():

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:

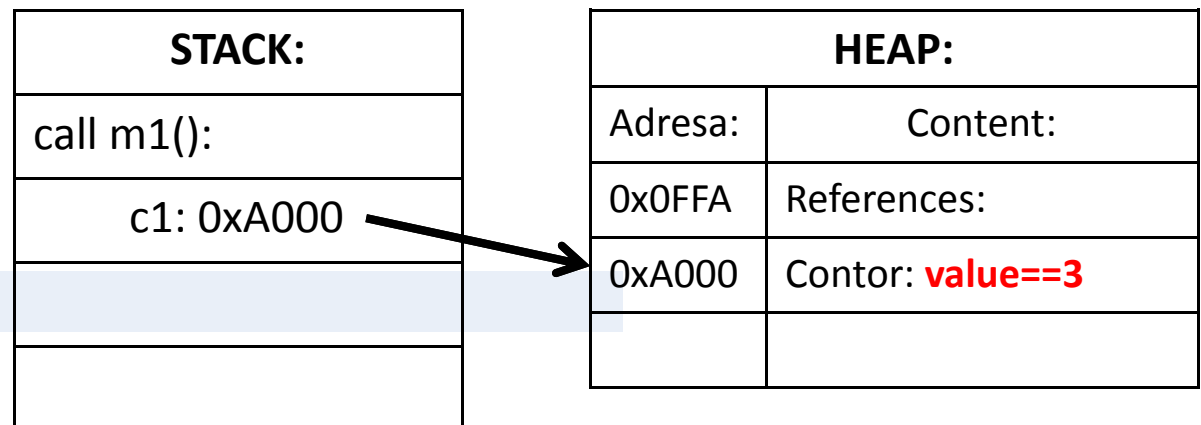
# Apel prin referinta (5.2)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



# Apel prin referinta (5.3)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



# Apel prin referinta (5.4)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



STACK:
call m1():
c1: 0xA000
call m2(c=0xA000)

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:
0xA000	Contor: value==3



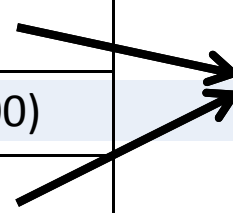
# Apel prin referinta (5.5)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



STACK:
call m1():
c1: 0xA000
call m2(c=0xA000)
c: 0xA000

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:
0xA000	Contor: value==3



# Apel prin referinta (5.6)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```

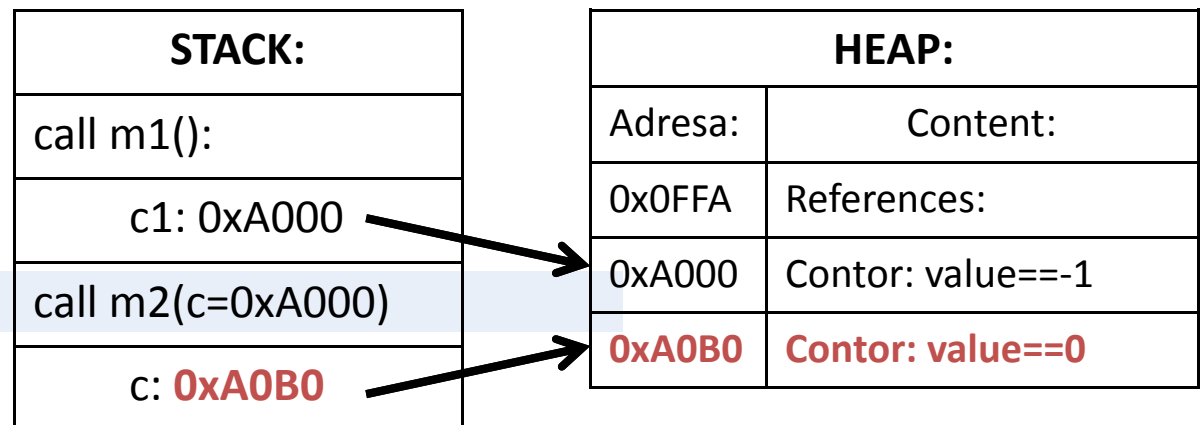


STACK:
call m1():
c1: 0xA000
call m2(c=0xA000)
c: 0xA000

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:
0xA000	Contor: <b>value==<del>-1</del></b>

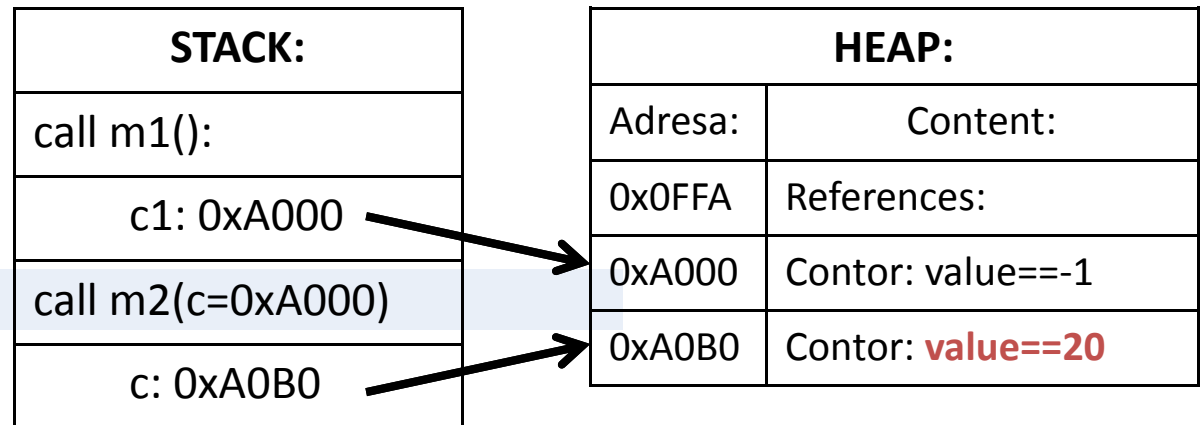
# Apel prin referinta (5.7)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



# Apel prin referinta (5.8)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```





# Apel prin referinta (5.9)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
```



```
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
```



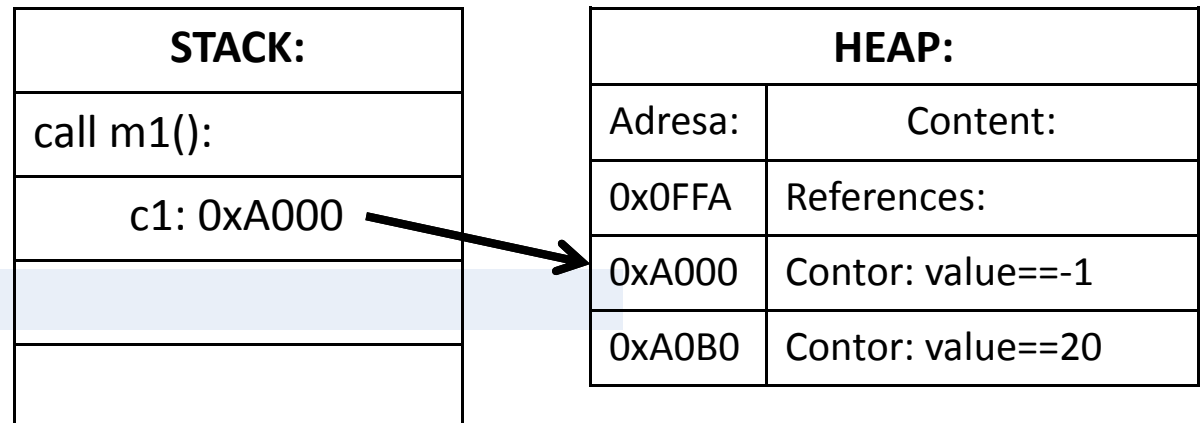
STACK:
call m1():
c1: 0xA000
<del>call m2(c=0xA000)</del>
<del>c: 0xA0B0</del>

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:
0xA000	Contor: value== -1
0xA0B0	Contor: value== 20



# Apel prin referinta (5.10)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```



c1 refera adresa 0xA000. Acolo, contorul e setat pe -1. ==> se printeaza -1.

# Apel prin referinta (5.11)

```
package exam;
public class References {
void m1() {
    Contor c1=new Contor();
    c1.setValue(3);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
    m2(c1);
    System.out.println("C1 == "+c1.getValue());
}
void m2(Contor c) {
    c.setValue(-1);
    c=new Contor();
    c.setValue(20);
}
}
```

STACK:
<del>call m1():</del>
<del>c1: 0xA000</del>

HEAP:	
Adresa:	Content:
0x0FFA	References:
0xA000	Contor: value== -1
0xA0B0	Contor: value== 20

# Apel prin referinta (6)

- Daca nu ati inteles, mai reluati odata exemplul, cu atentie!

# Compararea variabilelor (1)

- Reminder:
  - Orice variabila, in java, e o referinta la o zona de memorie
  - Exceptie: primitivele.

# Compararea variabilelor (2)

- Exceptie:
  - Primitivele.
  - Clasele wrapper (Integer, Float, Char, etc.)
- NU si String, si toate celelalte tipuri de variabile

```
Integer i, j;  
i=10; j=10;  
if(i==j)  
    System.out.println("EGAL!");  
else  
    System.out.println("nu e egal");
```

```
String s1, s2;  
s1="Abc"; s2="Abc";  
if(s1==s2)  
    System.out.println("EGAL!");  
else  
    System.out.println("nu e egal");
```

# Compararea variabilelor (2.1)

- Actually, JVM face un “cache” al constantelor string. Din aceasta cauza, s1 si s2 pointeaza spre aceeasi zona de memorie.

Dar atentie, **NU MERGE TOT TIMPUL !!!!**

- Nu contati pe JVM ca va ajuta.

```
String s1, s2;  
s1="Abc"; s2="Abc";  
if (s1==s2)  
    System.out.println("EGAL!");  
else  
    System.out.println("nu e egal");
```

# Compararea variabilelor (3)

```
BigInteger b1, b2;  
b1=new BigInteger("123");  
b2=new BigInteger("123");  
if (b1==b2)  
    System.out.println("EGAL!");  
else  
    System.out.println("DIFERIT");
```

```
if (b1.equals(b2))  
    System.out.println("EGAL!");  
else  
    System.out.println("DIFERIT");
```

Metoda equals() garanteaza comparatia corecta.  
Cand scrieti clase, trebuie sa o implementati voi!



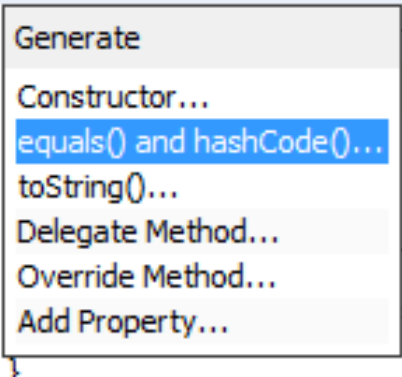
# Compararea variabilelor (4)

```
package exam;
public class Contor {
    private Integer value;

    public Contor() {
        this.value = 0;
    }

    public Integer getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    public Contor(Integer value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```



Cand scrieti clase, trebuie sa implementati voi metoda equals()!

# Compararea variabilelor (5)

```
@Override
public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if (obj == null) {
        return false;
    }
    if (getClass() != obj.getClass()) {
        return false;
    }
    final Contor other = (Contor) obj;
    if (!Objects.equals(this.value, other.value)) {
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Actually, NetBeans o scrie pentru voi! (5 click-uri de mouse)

nota: clasa Objects e doar din java 1.7

# Compararea variabilelor (6)

- Metoda **equals()** este mostenita de la clasa de baza Object.
- Pentru a lucra corect, metoda trebuie sa verifice daca parametrul primit nu este null, daca are aceeasi clasa cu obiectul curent, si abia apoi se compara efectiv variabilele.
- Atentie, variabilele membru se compara folosind tot **equals()**

# Compararea variabilelor (7)

- Cand comparati chiar si cu equals, trebuie sa va asigurati ca obiectul pe care apelati **equals()** nu e null.
- **b1.equals(b2)** -> trebuie ca b1 sa nu fie null.
- **If( b1!=null && b1.equals(b2) )**
  - **&&** e operator “short circuit”
  - Daca **b1!=null** e false, nu se mai face **b1.equals()**
  - => Nu se mai arunca exceptie
- Cand comparati String:
  - **If( “Popescu”.equals(s2) )**
  - “Popescu” -> shortcut de la **new String(“Popescu”)**

# Compararea variabilelor (8)

- Mai multe, cand lucrati si va loviti de problemele ce le impun compararea variabilelor
- Problemele de la comparare sunt similare cu problemele care apar cand vrem sa duplicam o variabila.
- == compara adrese
- = asigneaza adrese

# Compararea variabilelor

- Un dezavantaj mai puțin popularizat al limbajului Java.
- Cu puțină disciplină, problemele nu apar.