

### 3.4 Encapsulation and ADTs



Bond. What's your escape route?  
 Saunders. Sorry old man. Section 26 paragraph 5, that information is on a need-to-know basis only. I'm sure you'll understand.

**Data type.** Set of values and operations on those values.  
 Ex. int, String, Complex, Vector, Document, Wave, Tour, ...

**Abstract data type.** Data type whose internal representation is **hidden**.

- Separate implementation from design specification.**
- **Class** provides data representation and code for operations.
  - **Client** uses data type as black box.
  - **API** specifies contract between client and class.

#### Intuition



Client



- API**
- volume
  - change channel
  - adjust picture
  - decode NTSC signal

client needs to know how to use API



- Implementation**
- cathode ray tube
  - electron gun
  - Sony Wega 36XBR250
  - 241 pounds

implementation needs to know what API to implement

Implementation and client need to agree on API ahead of time.

#### Intuition



Client



- API**
- volume
  - change channel
  - adjust picture
  - decode NTSC signal

client needs to know how to use API



- Implementation**
- gas plasma monitor
  - Pioneer PDP-502MX
  - wall mountable
  - 4 inches deep

implementation needs to know what API to implement

Can substitute better implementation without changing the client.

## Counter Data Type

**Counter.** Data type to count electronic votes.

```
public class Counter {
    int count;

    public Counter() { count = 0; }
    public void hit() { count++; }
    public int get() { return count; }
}
```

**Legal Java client.**

```
Counter c = new Counter();
c.count = -16022;
```

**Pitfall.** Al Gore receives -16,022 votes in Volusia County, Florida.

5

## Counter ADT

**Counter.** **Abstract** data type to count electronic votes.

```
public class Counter {
    private int count;

    public Counter() { count = 0; }
    public void hit() { count++; }
    public int get() { return count; }
}
```

**Does not compile.**

```
Counter c = new Counter();
c.count = -16022;
```

**Benefit.** Can guarantee invariant that each data type value remains in a consistent state.

6

## Changing Internal Representation

**Java ADTs.**

- Keep data representation hidden with `private` access modifier.
- Expose API to clients using `public` access modifier.

```
public class Complex {
    private double re;
    private double im;

    public Complex(double re, double im) { ... }
    public double abs() { ... }
    public Complex plus(Complex b) { ... }
    public Complex times(Complex b) { ... }
    public String toString() { ... }
}
```

↙ e.g., to polar coordinates

**Advantage.** Can switch internal representation without changing client.

**Note.** All our data types are already ADTs!

7

## Time Bombs

**Representation changes.**

- [Y2K] Two digit years: January 1, 2000.
- [Y2038] 32-bit seconds since 1970: January 19, 2038.
- [ZIP codes] USPS changed from ZIP to ZIP + 4 code in 1983.
- [VIN numbers] Will run out by 2010 ⇒ representation change ahead!

**Lesson.** By exposing data representation to client, need to sift through millions of lines of code in client to update.

8

## Ask, Don't Touch

### Encapsulation.

- Can't "touch" data and do whatever you want.
- Instead, "ask" object to manipulate its data.

"Ask, don't touch."



Adele Goldberg  
Former president of ACM  
Co-developed Smalltalk

**Lesson.** Limiting scope makes programs easier to maintain and understand.

↖  
"principle of least privilege"

9

Introduction to Computer Science · Robert Sedgewick and Kevin Wayne · Copyright © 2006 · <http://www.cs.Princeton.EDU/IntroCS>

## 3.3 Modular Programming

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### Review

**Data type.** Set of values and operations on those values.

**Ex.** `int`, `String`, `Complex`, `Vector`, `Document`, `Wave`, `Tour`, ...

**A Java class allows us to define a data type by:**

- Specifying a set of values (instance variables).
- Defining operations on those values (methods).

**Modular programming.** Break up a larger program into smaller, independent pieces.

- Class = program that defines a data type.
- Client = program that uses a data type.

### Procedural vs. Object Oriented Programming

**Procedural programming.** [verb-oriented]

- Tell the computer to do this.
- Tell the computer to do that.

**Alan Kay's philosophy.** Software is a **simulation** of the real world.

- We know (approximately) how the real world works.
- Design software to model the real world.

**Objected oriented programming (OOP).** [noun-oriented]

- Programming paradigm based on data types.
- Identify **things** that are part of the problem domain or solution.
- Things in the world **know** things: instance variables.
- Things in the world **do** things: methods.

11

12

## Alan Kay

Alan Kay. [Xerox PARC 1970s]

- Invented Smalltalk programming language.
- Conceived Dynabook portable computer.
- Ideas led to: laptop, modern GUI, OOP.

"The computer revolution hasn't started yet."

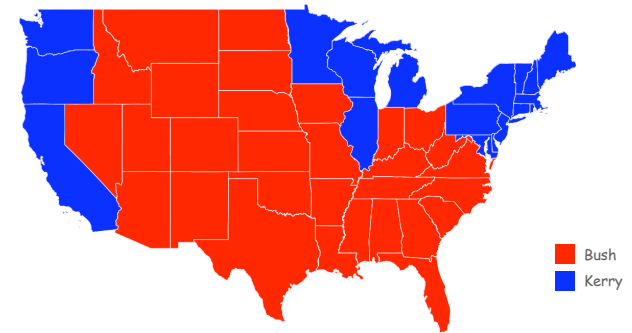
"The best way to predict the future is to invent it."

"If you don't fail at least 90 percent of the time, you're not aiming high enough."



Alan Kay  
2003 Turing Award

## Red States, Blue States



2004 Presidential election

## Data Abstraction

**Data abstraction.** Model problem by decomposing into components.

**Polygon.** Geometric primitive.

**Region.** Name, postal abbreviation, polygonal boundary.

**Vote tally.** Number of votes for each candidate.

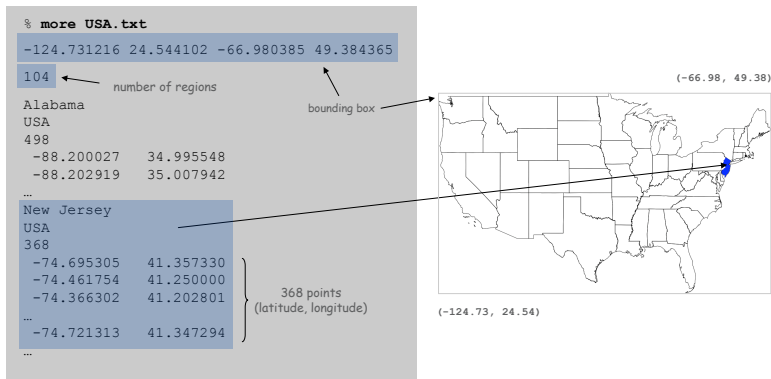
**Election map.** Set of regions and corresponding vote tallies for a given election.

## Geographic Boundaries

## Boundary Data: States within the USA

### USA data file. State names and boundary points.

Data source: US census bureau, [www.census.gov/tiger/boundary](http://www.census.gov/tiger/boundary).

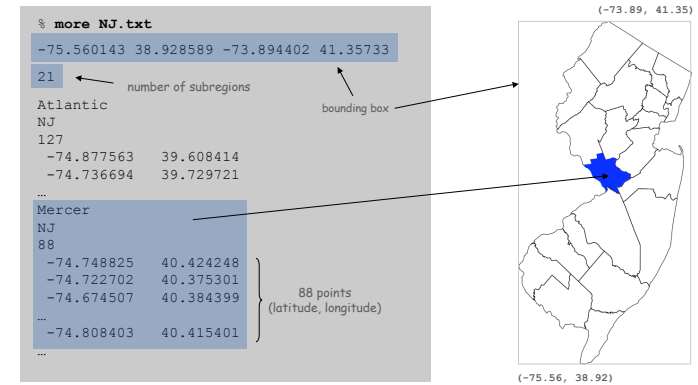


17

## Boundary Data: Counties within a State

### State data files. County names and boundary points.

Data source: US census bureau, [www.census.gov/tiger/boundary](http://www.census.gov/tiger/boundary).

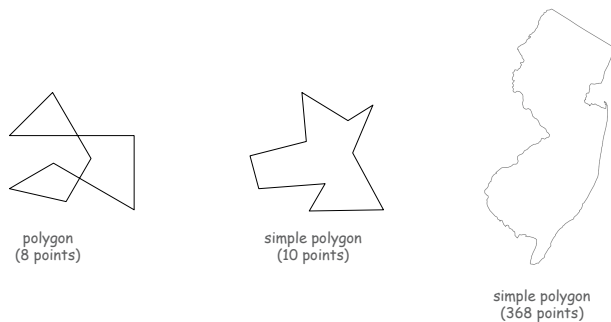


18

## Polygon ADT

**Polygon.** Closed, planar path with straight line segments.

**Simple polygon.** No crossing lines.



19

## Polygon ADT

```

public class Polygon {
    private int N; // number of boundary points
    private double[] x, y; // the points (x[i], y[i])

    // read from input stream
    public Polygon(In in) {
        N = in.readInt();
        x = new double[N];
        y = new double[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            x[i] = in.readDouble();
            y[i] = in.readDouble();
        }
    }

    public void fill() { StdDraw.filledPolygon(x, y); }

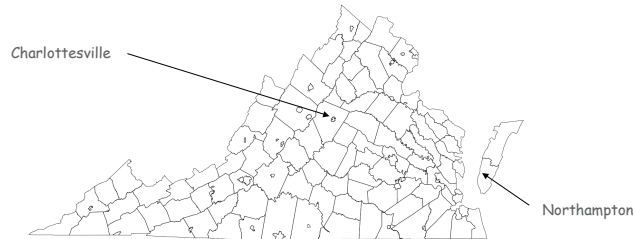
    public double perimeter() { ... }
    public boolean contains(double x0, double y0) { ... }
    public String toString() { ... }
}
    
```

20

## Polygon: Pieces and Holes

**Pieces.** A state can be comprised of several disjoint polygons.

**Holes.** A county can be entirely inside another county.



## Region Data Type

**Region.** Represents a state or county.



21

22

## Region Data Type: Java Implementation

```
public class Region {
    private String name; // name of region
    private String usps; // postal abbreviation
    private Polygon poly; // polygonal boundary

    public Region(String name, String usps, Polygon poly) {
        this.name = name;
        this.usps = usps;
        this.poly = poly;
    }

    public void fill() { poly.fill(); }

    public boolean contains(double x, double y) {
        return poly.contains(x, y);
    }

    public String toString() { ... }
}
```

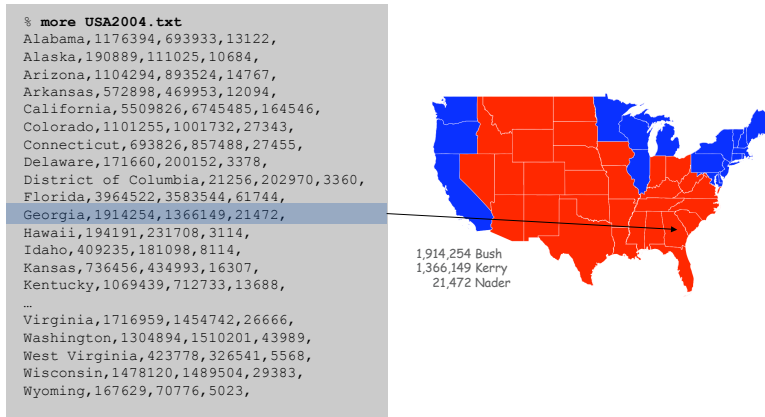
## Election Returns

23

## Election Returns: States within the USA

**Election returns.** Number of votes for Bush, Kerry, Nader by region.

Data source: David Leip, www.uselectionatlas.org.

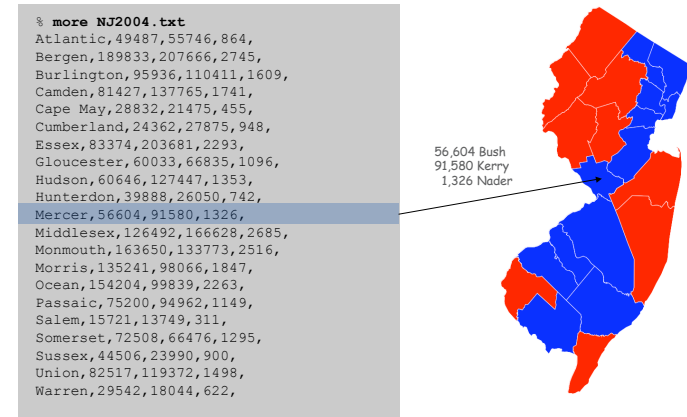


25

## Election Returns: Counties within a State

**Election returns.** Number of votes for Bush, Kerry, Nader by region.

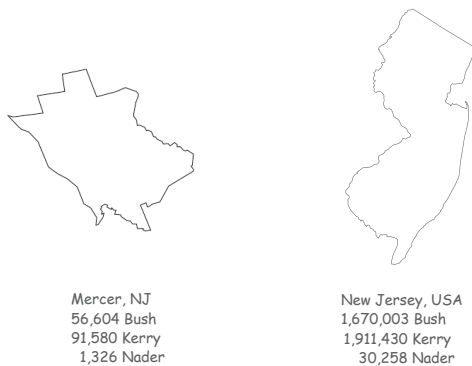
Data source: David Leip, www.uselectionatlas.org.



26

## Vote Tally Data Type

**VoteTally.** Represents the election returns for one region.



27

## Vote Tally Data Type: Java Implementation

```

public class VoteTally {
    private int rep, dem, ind;

    public VoteTally(String name, String usps, int year) {
        In in = new In(usps + year + ".txt");
        String input = in.readAll();
        int i0 = input.indexOf(name);
        int i1 = input.indexOf(",", i0+1);
        int i2 = input.indexOf(",", i1+1);
        int i3 = input.indexOf(",", i2+1);
        int i4 = input.indexOf(",", i3+1);
        rep = Integer.parseInt(input.substring(i1+1, i2));
        dem = Integer.parseInt(input.substring(i2+1, i3));
        ind = Integer.parseInt(input.substring(i3+1, i4));
    }

    public Color getColor() {
        if (rep > dem) return StdDraw.RED;
        if (dem > rep) return StdDraw.BLUE;
        return StdDraw.BLACK;
    }
}
    
```

```

% more NJ2004.txt
...
Mercer,56604,91580,1326,
i0 ... i1 i2 i3 i4
    
```

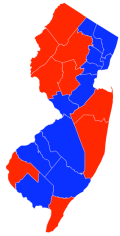
28

## ElectionMap Data Type

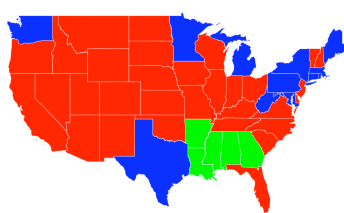
**ElectionMap.** Represents the election map for a given election.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String name = args[0];
    int year = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    ElectionMap election = new ElectionMap(name, year);
    election.show();
}
```

% java ElectionMap NJ 2004



% java ElectionMap USA 1968



29

## Election Map Data Type: Java Implementation

```
public class ElectionMap {
    private int N;
    private Region[] regions;
    private VoteTally[] votes;

    public ElectionMap(String name, int year) {
        In in = new In(name + ".txt");

        // read in bounding box and rescale coordinates

        N = in.readInt();
        regions = new Region[N];
        votes = new VoteTally[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            String name = in.readLine();
            String usps = in.readLine();
            Polygon poly = new Polygon(in);
            regions[i] = new Region(name, usps, poly);
            votes[i] = new VoteTally(name, usps, year);
        }

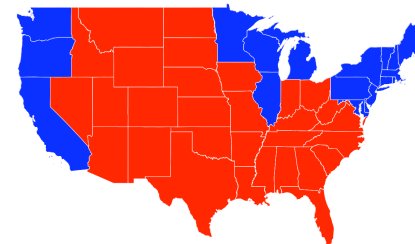
        public void show() {
            for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
                StdDraw.setPenColor(votes[i].getColor());
                regions[i].fill();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

30

## Visual Display of Quantitative Information

## Data Visualization

Red states, blue states. Creates a misleading and polarizing picture.



Time, April 9, 1979, p. 37.

**Edward Tufte.** Create charts with high data density and that tell the truth.

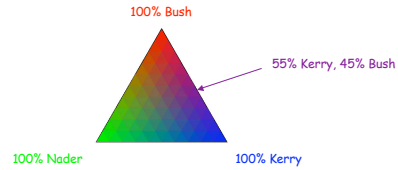


## Purple

**Goal.** Assign color based on number of votes for each candidate.

- $a_1$  = Bush votes.
- $a_2$  = Nader votes.
- $a_3$  = Kerry votes.

$$(R, G, B) = \left( \frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2 + a_3}, \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2 + a_3}, \frac{a_3}{a_1 + a_2 + a_3} \right)$$

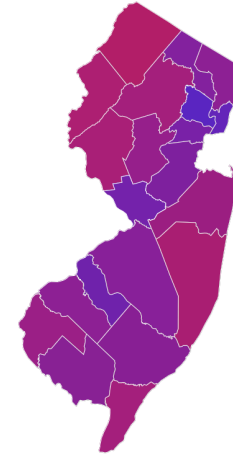


```
public Color getColor() { VoteTally.java  
    int total = dem + rep + ind;  
    return new Color(1.0f*rep/total, 1.0f*ind/total, 1.0f*dem/total);  
}
```

33

## Purple New Jersey

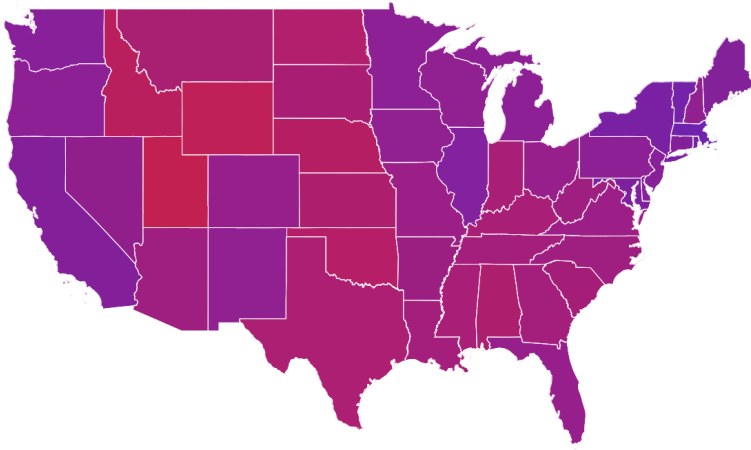
`% java ElectionMap NJ 2004`



34

## Purple America

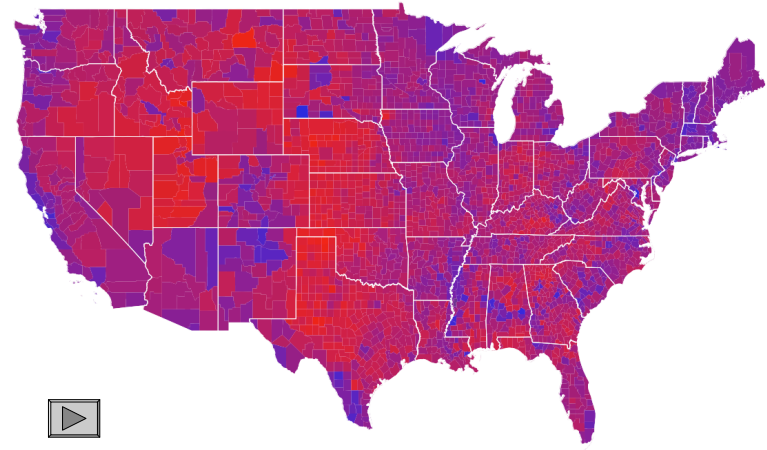
`% java ElectionMap USA 2004`



35

## Purple America

`% java ElectionMap USA-county 2004`



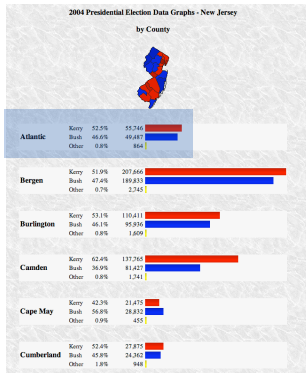
36

## Screen Scraping the Election Returns

## Election Scraper (sketch)

### Screen scrape. Data available on Web; download html and parse.

<http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/datagraph.php?year=2004&fips=34>



```
<div>
<br /><b>2004 Presidential Election Data Graphs - New
Jersey</b>
<br /><br /></div>

<table border="1" style="width:100px"
cellpadding="2">
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Atlantic | | |
| Kerry | 52.7% | 55,746 |
| Bush | 46.6% | 49,487 |
| Other | 0.8% | 864 |
| Bergen | | |
| Kerry | 51.9% | 207,666 |
| Bush | 47.4% | 189,833 |
| Other | 0.7% | 3,241 |
| Burlington | | |
| Kerry | 53.1% | 110,811 |
| Bush | 46.1% | 99,936 |
| Other | 0.8% | 1,600 |
| Camden | | |
| Kerry | 62.4% | 137,365 |
| Bush | 36.9% | 81,427 |
| Other | 0.8% | 1,741 |
| Cape May | | |
| Kerry | 43.3% | 21,671 |
| Bush | 56.8% | 28,832 |
| Other | 0.9% | 459 |
| Cumberland | | |
| Kerry | 52.4% | 27,871 |
| Bush | 47.8% | 24,362 |
| Other | 0.8% | 848 |

```

```
int year = 2004; // election year
String usps = "NJ"; // United States postal code for New Jersey
int fips = 34; // FIPS code for New Jersey
```

```
String url = "http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/datagraph.php";
In in = new In(url + "?year=" + year + "&fips=" + fips);
Out file = new Out(usps + year + ".txt");
String input = in.readAll();
```

```
while (true) {
    int p = input.indexOf("width:100px", p);
    if (p == -1) break;
    int from = input.indexOf("<b>", p);
    int to = input.indexOf("</b>", from);
    String county = input.substring(from + 3, to);
```

extract text between <b> and </b> tags, that occurs after width:100px

```
// extract vote total for each candidate
```

```
file.println(county + ", " + bush + ", " + kerry + ", " + nader + ",");
}
```

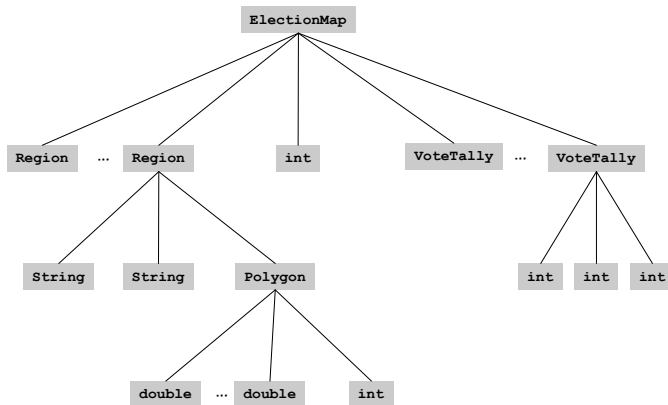
37

38

## Layers of Abstraction

## Summary

### Relationships among data types.



### Modular programming.

- Break a large program into smaller independent modules.
- Ex: Polygon, Region, VoteTally, ElectionMap, In, Out, Draw.

### Debug and test each piece independently. [unit testing]

- Each class can have its own main().
- Spend less overall time debugging.

### Ex: building large software project.

- Software architect specifies API.
- Each programmer implements one module.

### Ex: build reusable libraries.

- Language designer extends language with ADTs.
- Programmers share extensive libraries.
- Ex: Draw, In, Out, Polygon, ...

39

44