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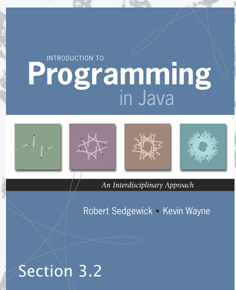

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10. Creating Data Types

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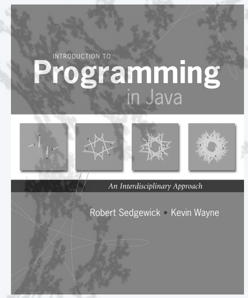

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10. Creating Data Types

- **Overview**
- Point charges
- Turtle graphics
- Complex numbers

Object-oriented programming (OOP)

Object-oriented programming (OOP).
- Create your own data types (sets of values and ops on them).
- Use them in your programs (manipulate *objects*).

An object holds a data type value.
Variable names refer to objects.

data type	*set of values*	*examples of operations*
`Color`	three 8-bit integers	get red component, brighten
`Picture`	2D array of colors	get/set color of pixel (i, j)
`String`	sequence of characters	length, substring, compare

An abstract data type is a data type whose representation is *not specified*.

Impact: We can use ADTs without knowing implementation details.
- Previous lecture: how to write client programs for several useful ADTs
- This lecture: how to implement your own ADTs

Implementing a data type

To create a data type, you need provide code that
- Defines the set of values (instance variables).
- Implements operations on those values (methods).
- Creates and initialize new objects (constructors).

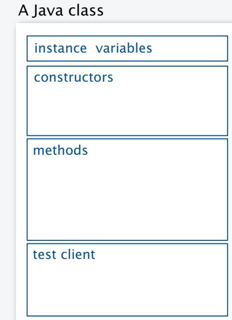
In Java, a data-type implementation is known as a *class*.

Instance variables
- Declarations associate variable names with types.
- Set of type values is "set of values".

Methods
- Like static methods.
- Can refer to instance variables.

Constructors
- Methods with the same name as the type.
- No return type declaration.
- Invoked by new, returns object of the type.

A Java class



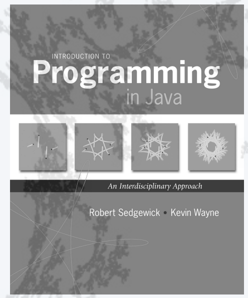
Anatomy of a Class

text file named `Charge.java` →

```
public class Charge
{
   private double rx, ry;   // position
   private double q;        // charge

   public Charge(double x0, double y0, double q0)
   {
      rx = x0;
      ry = y0;
      q  = q0;
   }

   public double potentialAt(double x, double y)
   {
      double k = 8.99e09;
      double dx = x - rx;
      double dy = y - ry;
      return k * q / Math.sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy);
   }
   public String toString()
   {  return q + " at " + "(" + rx + ", " + ry + ")";  }

   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      Charge c = new Charge(.72, .31, 20.1);
      StdOut.println(c);
      StdOut.printf("%6.2e\n", c.potentialAt(.42, .71));
   }
}
```

- instance variables
- constructor
- methods — *not* "static"
- static method (familiar) — test client

```
% java Charge
21.3 at (0.72, 0.31)
3.61e+11
```

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10. Creating Data Types

- **Overview**
- Point charges
- Turtle graphics
- Complex numbers

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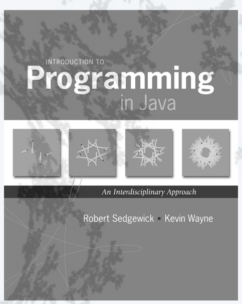

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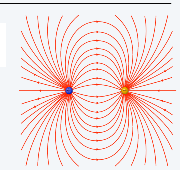
10. Creating Data Types

- Overview
- **Point charges**
- Turtle graphics
- Complex numbers

ADT for point charges

A point charge is an idealized model of a particle that has an electric charge.

An ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate point charges.



Values

		examples	
Values	position (*x*, *y*)	(.53, .63)	(.13, .94)
	electrical charge	21.3	81.9

API (operations)

public class Charge	
Charge(double x0, double y0, double q0)	
double potentialAt(double x, double y)	*electric potential at (x, y) due to charge*
String toString()	*string representation of this charge*

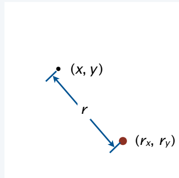
Crash course on electric potential

Electric potential is a measure of the effect of a point charge on its surroundings.

- It increases in proportion to the charge value.
- It decreases in proportion to the *inverse of the distance* from the charge.

Mathematically,

- Suppose a point charge c is located at (r_x, r_y) and has charge q.
- Let r be the distance between (x, y) and (r_x, r_y)
- Let $V_c(x,y)$ be the potential at (x, y) due to c.
- Then $V_c(x,y) = k\frac{q}{r}$ where $k = 8.99 \times 10^9$ is a normalizing factor.



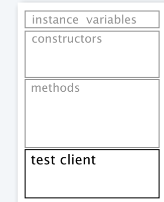
Q. What happens when multiple charges are present?

A. The potential at a point is the *sum* of the potentials due to the individual charges.

Note: Similar laws hold in many other situations. ← Example. *N*-body (an inverse *square* law).

Point charge implementation: Test client

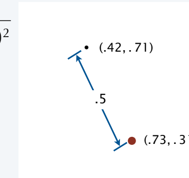
Best practice. Begin by implementing a simple test client.




```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   Charge c = new Charge(.72, .31, 20.1);
   StdOut.println(c);
   StdOut.printf("%6.2e\n", c.potentialAt(.42, .71));
}
```

$$V_c(x,y) = k\frac{q}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(r_x - x)^2 + (r_y - y)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{.3^2 + .4^2} = .5$$
$$V_c(.42, .71) = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{20.1}{.5}$$
$$= 3.6 \times 10^{11}$$




```
% java Charge
21.3 at (0.72, 0.31)
3.61e+11
```

← What we *expect*, once the implementation is done.

Point charge implementation: Instance variables

Instance variables define data-type values.

		examples	
Values	position (*x*, *y*)	(.53, .63)	(.13, .94)
	electrical charge	21.3	81.9

```
public class Charge
{
   private final double rx, ry;
   private final double q;
...
}
```

Modifiers control access.

- `private` denies clients access and therefore makes data type abstract.
- `final` disallows any change in value and therefore makes variable *immutable*.

↑ stay tuned

Key to OOP. Each *object* has instance-variable values.

Point charge implementation: Constructor

Constructors create and initialize new objects.

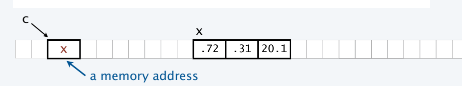

```
public class Charge
{
...
  public Charge(double x0, double y0, double q0)
  {
    rx = x0;
    ry = y0;
    q  = q0;
  }
...
}
```

references to instance variables, which are *not* declared within the constructor → rx, ry, q

Clients use new to invoke constructors.

- Pass arguments as in a method call.
- Return value is reference to new object.

Possible memory representation of
`Charge c = new Charge(.72, .31, 20.1);`



Point charge implementation: Methods

Methods define data-type operations (implement APIs).

API

public class Charge	
Charge(double x0, double y0, double q0)	
double potentialAt(double x, double y)	*electric potential at (x, y) due to charge*
String toString()	*string representation of this charge*


```
public class Charge
{
  ...
  public double potentialAt(double x, double y)
  {
     double k = 8.99e09;
     double dx = x - rx;
     double dy = y - ry;
     return k * q / Math.sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy);
  }

  public String toString()
  {  return q + " at " + "(" + rx + ", " + ry + ")";  }
  ...
}
```

$$V_c(x, y) = k\frac{q}{r}$$

Key to OOP. An instance variable reference in a class method *refers to the value for the object that was used to invoke the method.*

Point charge implementation

text file named Charge.java

```
public class Charge
{
   private double rx, ry;   // position
   private double q;        // charge

   public Charge(double x0, double y0, double q0)
   {
      rx = x0;
      ry = y0;
      q  = q0;
   }

   public double potentialAt(double x, double y)
   {
      double k = 8.99e09;
      double dx = x - rx;
      double dy = y - ry;
      return k * q / Math.sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy);
   }
   public String toString()
   {  return q + " at " + "(" + rx + ", " + ry + ")";  }

   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      Charge c = new Charge(.72, .31, 20.1);
      System.out.println(c);
      StdOut.printf("%6.2e\n", c.potentialAt(.42, .71));
   }
}
```

instance variables

constructor

methods

test client

```
% java Charge
21.3 at (0.72, 0.31)
3.61e+11
```


Point charge client: Potential visualization (helper methods)

Read point charges from StdIn.
- Uses Charge like any other type.
- Returns an array of Charges

```
public static Charge[] readCharges()
{
   int N = StdIn.readInt();
   Charge[] a = new Charge[N];
   for (int i = 0; i < N; k++)
   {
      double x0 = StdIn.readDouble();
      double y0 = StdIn.readDouble();
      double q0 = StdIn.readDouble();
      a[i] = new Charge(x0, y0, q0);
   }
   return a;
}
```

Convert potential values to a color.
- Convert V to an 8-bit integer.
- Use grayscale.

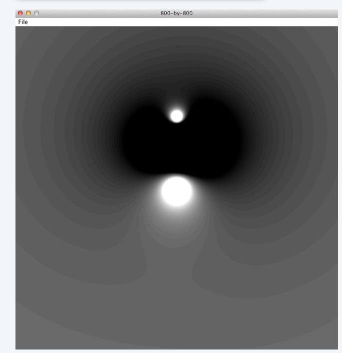
```
public static Color toColor(double V)
{
   V = 128 + V / 2.0e10;
   int t = 0;
   if (V > 255) t = 255;
   else if (V >= 0) t = (int) V;
   return new Color(t, t, t);
}
```

V											
t	0	1	...	37	38	39	...	128	...	254	255

Point charge client: Potential visualization

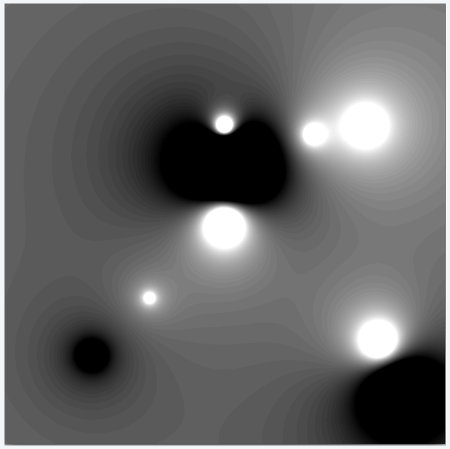
```
import java.awt.Color;
public class Potential
{
   public static Charge[] readCharges()
   { // See previous slide. }
   public static Color toColor()
   { // See previous slide. }
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      Charge[] a = readCharges();
      int SIZE = 800;
      Picture pic = new Picture(SIZE, SIZE);
      for (int col = 0; col < SIZE; col++)
         for (int row = 0; row < SIZE; row++)
         {
            double V = 0.0;
            for (int k = 0; k < a.length; k++)
            {
               double x = 1.0 * col / SIZE;
               double y = 1.0 * row / SIZE;
               V += a[k].potentialAt(x, y);
            }
            pic.set(col, SIZE-1-row, toColor(V));
         }
      pic.show();
   }
}
```

```
% more charges3.txt
3
.51 .63 -100
.50 .50   40
.50 .72   20
% java Potential < charges3.txt
```



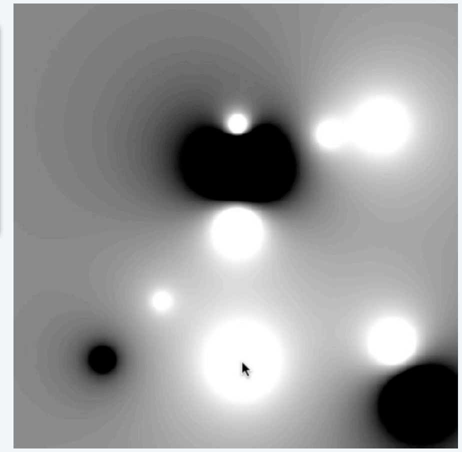
Potential visualization I

```
% more charges9.txt
9
.51 .63 -100
.50 .50   40
.50 .72   20
.33 .33    5
.20 .20  -10
.70 .70   10
.82 .72   20
.85 .23   30
.90 .12  -50

% java Potential < charges9.txt
```



Potential visualization II: A moving charge

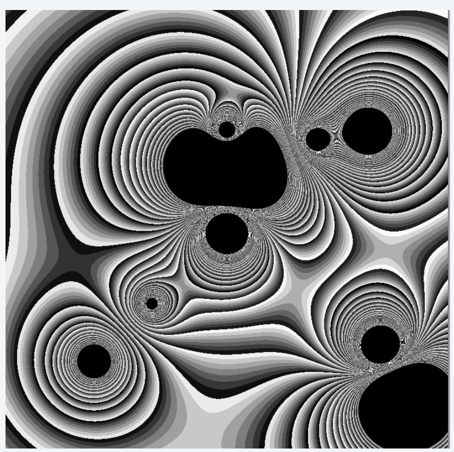
```
% more charges9.txt
9
.51 .63 -100
.50 .50   40
.50 .72   20
.33 .33    5
.20 .20  -10
.70 .70   10
.82 .72   20
.85 .23   30
.90 .12  -50

% java PotentialWithMovingCharge < charges9.txt
```



Potential visualization III: Discontinuous color map

```
public static Color toColor(double V)
{
   V = 128 + V / 2.0e10;
   int t = 0;
   if (V > 255) t = 255;
   else if (V >= 0) t = (int) V;
   t = t*37 % 255
   return new Color(t, t, t);
}
```

V										
t	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...

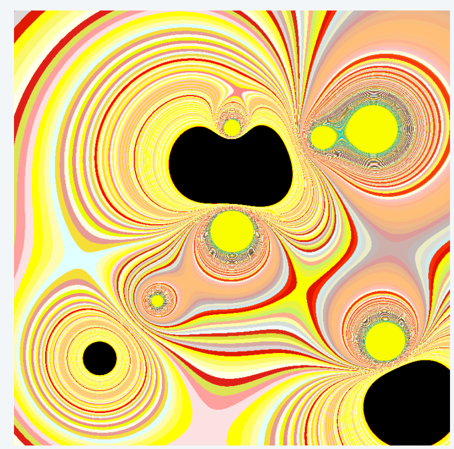


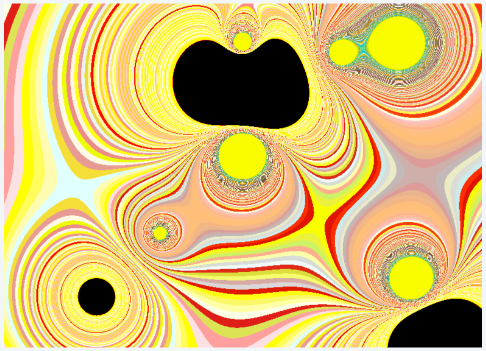
Potential visualization IV: Arbitrary discontinuous color map (a bug!)

If you are an *artist*
- Choose 255 beautiful colors.
- Put them in an array.
- Index with t to pick a color.

If you are an *computer scientist*
- Play with colors.
- Maybe you'll hit on something...

```
public static Color toColor(double V)
{
   V = 128 + V / 2.0e10;
   int t = 0;
   if (V > 255) t = 255;
   else if (V >= 0) t = (int) V;
   return Color.getHSBColor(t, t, t);
   return new Color(t, t, t);
}
```





TEQ 1 on OOP

Q. Fix the serious bug in this code:

```
public class Charge
{
   private double rx, ry;
   private double q;
   public Charge (double x0, double y0, double q0)
   {
      double rx = x0;
      double ry = y0;
      double q = q0;
   }
}
```


TEQ 1 on OOP

Q. Fix the serious bug in this code:

```
public class Charge
{
   private double rx, ry;
   private double q;
   public Charge (double x0, double y0, double q0)
   {
      ~~double~~ rx = x0;
      ~~double~~ ry = y0;
      ~~double~~ q = q0;
   }
}
```

A. Remove type declarations.
They create local variables, giving *no way* for the method to access the instance variables!

Object-oriented programmers pledge. "I *will not* shadow instance variables"

Every programmer makes this mistake,
and it is a difficult one to detect.

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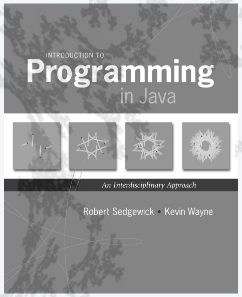

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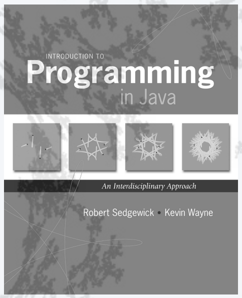
- Overview
- **Point charges**
- Turtle graphics
- Complex numbers



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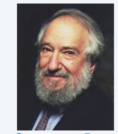
10. Creating Data Types

- Overview
- Point charges
- **Turtle graphics**
- Complex numbers

ADT for turtle graphics

A turtle is an idealized model of a plotting device.

An ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate turtles.



Seymour Papert
1928–

Values

position (*x*, *y*)	(.5, .5)	(.75, .75)	(.22, .12)
orientation	90°	135°	10°

API (operations)

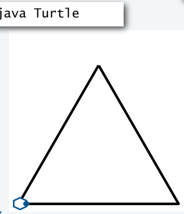
public class Turtle	
Turtle(double x0, double y0, double q0)	
void turnLeft(double delta)	*rotate* delta *degrees counterclockwise*
void goForward(double step)	*move distance* step, *drawing a line*

Turtle graphics implementation: Test client

Best practice. Begin by implementing a simple test client.


```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   Turtle turtle = new Turtle(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
   turtle.goForward(1.0);
   turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
   turtle.goForward(1.0);
   turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
   turtle.goForward(1.0);
   turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
}
```

```
% java Turtle
```



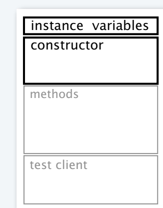
Note: Client drew triangle without computing $\sqrt{3}$

What we *expect*, once the implementation is done.

Turtle implementation: Instance variables and constructor

Instance variables define data-type values.

Constructors create and initialize new objects.




```
public class Turtle
{
   private double x, y;
   private double angle;

   public Turtle(double x0, double y0, double a0)
   {
      x = x0;
      y = y0;
      angle = a0;
   }
...
}
```

instance variables are *not* final

Values

position (*x*, *y*)	(.5, .5)	(.75, .75)	(.22, .12)
orientation	90°	135°	10°

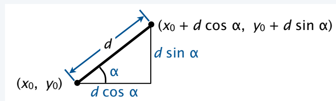
Turtle implementation: Methods

Methods define data-type operations (implement APIs).


```
public class Turtle
{
 ...
   public void turnLeft(double delta)
   { angle += delta; }
   public void goForward(double d)
   {
      double oldx = x;
      double oldy = y;
      x += d * Math.cos(Math.toRadians(angle));
      y += d * Math.sin(Math.toRadians(angle));
      StdDraw.line(oldx, oldy, x, y);
   }
 ...
}
```

API

public class Turtle	
Turtle(double x0, double y0, double q0)	
void turnLeft(double delta)	
void goForward(double step)	



Turtle implementation

text file named Turtle.java

```
public class Turtle
{
   private double x, y;
   private double angle;

   public Turtle(double x0, double y0, double a0)
   {
      x = x0;
      y = y0;
      angle = a0;
   }

   public void turnLeft(double delta)
   { angle += delta; }
   public void goForward(double d)
   {
      double oldx = x;
      double oldy = y;
      x += d * Math.cos(Math.toRadians(angle));
      y += d * Math.sin(Math.toRadians(angle));
      StdDraw.line(oldx, oldy, x, y);
   }

   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      Turtle turtle = new Turtle(0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
      turtle.goForward(1.0); turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
      turtle.goForward(1.0); turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
      turtle.goForward(1.0); turtle.turnLeft(120.0);
   }
}
```

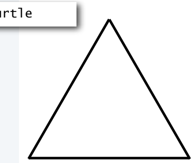
instance variables

constructor

methods

test client

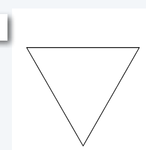
`% java Turtle`



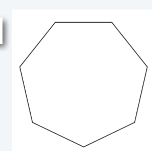
Turtle client: N-gon

```
public class Ngon
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int N        = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      double angle = 360.0 / N;
      double step  = Math.sin(Math.toRadians(angle/2.0));
      Turtle turtle = new Turtle(0.5, 0, angle/2.0);
      for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
      {
         turtle.goForward(step);
         turtle.turnLeft(angle);
      }
   }
}
```

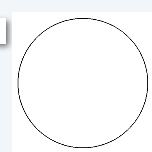
`% java Ngon 3`



`% java Ngon 7`



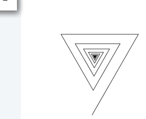
`% java Ngon 1440`



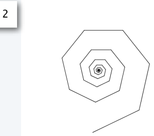
Turtle client: Spira Mirabilis

```
public class Spiral
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int N        = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      double decay = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      double angle = 360.0 / N;
      double step  = Math.sin(Math.toRadians(angle/2.0));
      Turtle turtle = new Turtle(0.5, 0, angle/2.0);
      for (int i = 0; i < 10 * N; i++)
      {
         step /= decay;
         turtle.goForward(step);
         turtle.turnLeft(angle);
      }
   }
}
```

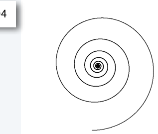
`% java Spiral 3 1.2`



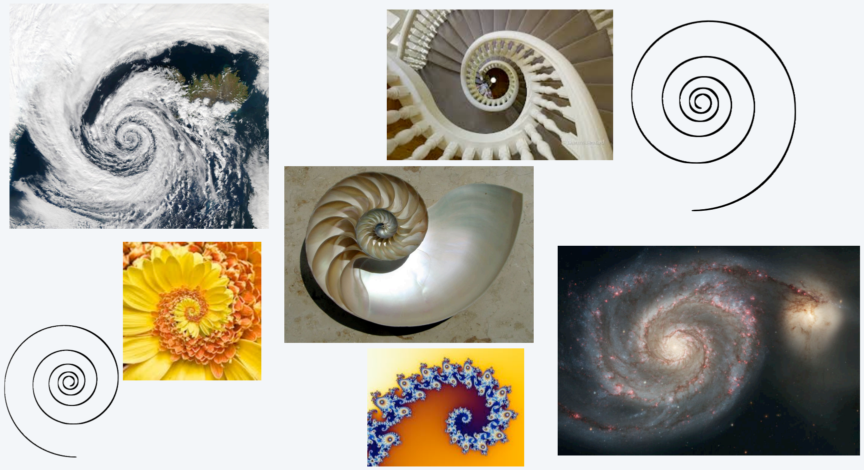
`% java Spiral 7 1.2`

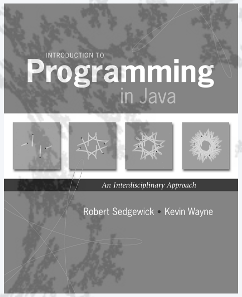


`% java Spiral 1440 1.0004`



Spira Mirabilis in the wild





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10. Creating Data Types

- Overview
- Point charges
- **Turtle graphics**
- Complex numbers

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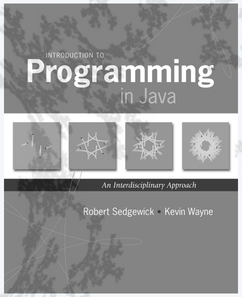

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10. Creating Data Types

- Overview
- Point charges
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- **Complex numbers**

Crash course in complex numbers

A complex number is a number of the form $a + bi$ where a and b are real and $i \equiv \sqrt{-1}$.

Complex numbers are a *quintessential mathematical abstraction* that have been used for centuries to give insight into real-world problems not easily addressed otherwise.

Leonhard Euler
1707–1783

A. L. Cauchy
1789–1857

To perform *algebraic operations* on complex numbers, use real algebra, replace i^2 by -1 and collect terms.

- Addition example: $(3 + 4i) + (-2 + 3i) = 1 + 7i$.
- Multiplication example: $(3 + 4i) + (-2 + 3i) = -18 + i$.

Example: $|\,3 + 4i\,| = 5$

The *magnitude* or *absolute value* of a complex number $a + bi$ is $|a + bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.

Applications: Signal processing, control theory, quantum mechanics, analysis of algorithms...

ADT for complex numbers

A complex number is a number of the form $a + bi$ where a and b are real and $i \equiv \sqrt{-1}$.

An ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate complex numbers.

Values

complex number	$3 + 4i$	$-2 + 2i$
real part	3.0	–2.0
imaginary part	4.0	2.0

API (operations)

public class Complex	
Complex(double real, double imag)	
Complex plus(Complex b)	*sum of this number and* b
Complex times(Complex b)	*product of this number and* b
double abs()	*magnitude*
String toString()	*string representation*

Complex number data type implementation: Test client

Best practice. Begin by implementing a simple test client.

instance variables
constructors
methods
test client

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   Complex a = new Complex( 3.0, 4.0);
   Complex b = new Complex(-2.0, 3.0);
   StdOut.println("a = " + a);
   StdOut.println("b = " + b);
   StdOut.println("a * b = " + a.times(b));
}
```

$$a = v + wi$$
$$b = x + yi$$
$$a \times b = vx + vyi + wxi + wyi^2$$
$$= vx - wy + (vy + wx)i$$

```
% java Complex
a = 3.0 + 4.0i
b = -2.0 + 3.0i
a * b = -18.0 + 1.0i
```

What we *expect*, once the implementation is done.

Complex number data type implementation: Instance variables and constructor

Instance variables define data-type values.

Constructors create and initialize new objects.

instance variables
constructor
methods
test client

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

    public Complex(double real, double imag)
    {
       re = real;
       im = imag;
    }
...
}
```

instance variables *are* final

Values

complex number	$3 + 4i$	$-2 + 2i$
real part	3.0	–2.0
imaginary part	4.0	2.0

Complex number data type implementation: Methods

Methods define data-type operations (implement APIs).

instance variables
constructors
methods
test client

```
public class Complex
{
 ...
   public Complex plus(Complex b)
   {
      double real = re + b.re;
      double imag = im + b.im;
      return new Complex(real, imag);
   }
   public Complex times(Complex b)
   {
      double real = a.re * b.re - a.im * b.im;
      double imag = a.re * b.im + a.im * b.re;
      return new Complex(real, imag);
   }
   public double abs()
   {  return Math.sqrt(re*re + im*im);  }
   public String toString()
   {  return re + " + " + im + "i";  }
 ...
}
```

$$a = v + wi$$
$$b = x + yi$$
$$a \times b = vx + vyi + wxi + wyi^2$$
$$= vx - wy + (vy + wx)i$$

API

public class Complex	
Complex(double real, double imag)	
Complex plus(Complex b)	*sum of this number and* b
Complex times(Complex b)	*product of this number and* b
double abs()	*magnitude*
String toString()	*string representation*

Complex number data type implementation

text file named Complex.java

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

   public Complex(double real, double imag)
   {  re = real; im = imag;  }

   public Complex plus(Complex b)
   {
      double real = re + b.re;
      double imag = im + b.im;
      return new Complex(real, imag);
   }
   public Complex times(Complex b)
   {
      double real = a.re * b.re - a.im * b.im;
      double imag = a.re * b.im + a.im * b.re;
      return new Complex(real, imag);
   }
   public double abs()
   {  return Math.sqrt(re*re + im*im);  }
   public String toString()
   {  return re + " + " + im + "i";  }

   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      Complex a = new Complex( 3.0, 4.0);
      Complex b = new Complex(-2.0, 3.0);
      StdOut.println("a = " + a);
      StdOut.println("b = " + b);
      StdOut.println("a * b = " + a.times(b));
   }
}
```

instance variables

constructor

methods

test client

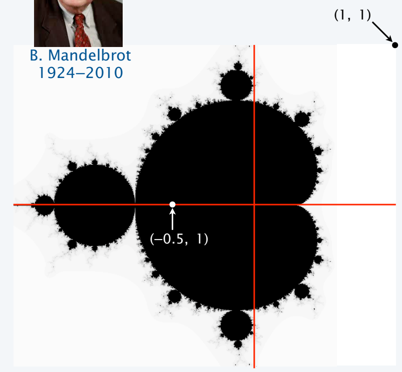
```
% java Complex
a = 3.0 + 4.0i
b = -2.0 + 3.0i
a * b = -18.0 + 1.0i
```


The Mandelbrot set

The *Mandelbrot set* is a set of complex numbers.

- Represent each complex number $x + yi$ by a point (x, y) in the plane.
- If a point is *in* the set, we color it BLACK.
- If a point is *not* in the set, we color it WHITE.

B. Mandelbrot
1924–2010



Examples

- *In* the set: $-0.5 + 0i$.
- *Not* in the set: $1 + i$.

Challenge

- No simple formula exists for testing whether a number is in the set.
- Instead, the set is defined by an *algorithm*.

Determining whether a point is in the Mandelbrot set

Is a complex number z_0 in the set?

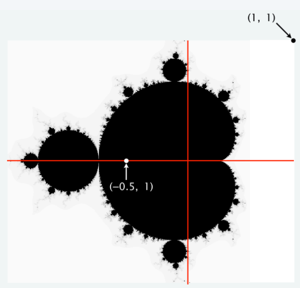
- Iterate $z_{t+1} = (z_t)^2 + z_0$.
- If $|z_t|$ *diverges to infinity*, z_0 is *in* the set.
- If not, z_0 is *not* in the set.

t	z_t
0	$-1/2 + 0i$
1	$-1/4 + 0i$
2	$-7/16 + 0i$
3	$-79/256 + 0i$
4	$-26527/65536 + 0i$

converges to 0
$z = -1/2 + 0i$ is *in* the set

t	z_t
0	$1 + i$
1	$1 + 3i$
2	$-7 + 7i$
3	$1 - 97i$
4	$-9407 - 193i$

diverges to infinity
$z = 1 + i$ is *not* in the set



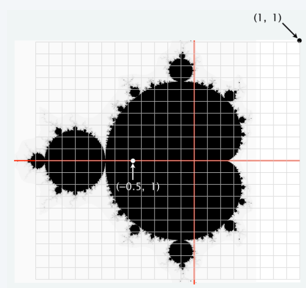
$(1+i)^2 + (1+i) = 1 + 2i + i^2 + 1 + i = 1+3i$

$(1+3i)^2 + (1+i) = 1 + 6i + 9i^2 + 1 + i = -7+7i$

Plotting the Mandelbrot set

Practical issues

- Cannot plot infinitely many points.
- Cannot iterate infinitely many times.



Approximate solution for first issue

- Sample from an N-by-N grid of points in the plane.
- Zoom in to see more detail (stay tuned!).

Approximate solution for second issue

- Fact: if $|z_t| > 2$ for any t, then z *is not* in the set.
- Pseudo-fact: if $|z_{255}| \leq 2$ then z is "likely" in the set.

Important note: Solutions imply significant computation.

Complex number client: Mandelbrot set visualization (helper method)

Mandlebrot function of a complex number.

- Returns WHITE if the number is not in the set.
- Returns BLACK if the number is (probably) in the set.

```
public static Color mand(Complex z0)
{
   Complex z = z0;
   for (int t = 0; t < 255; t++)
   {
      if (z.abs() > 2.0) return Color.WHITE;
      z = z.times(z);
      z = z.plus(z0);
   }
   return Color.BLACK;
}
```

For a more dramatic picture,
`return new Color(255-t, 255-t, 255-t)`
or colors picked from a color table.

Complex number client: Mandelbrot set visualization

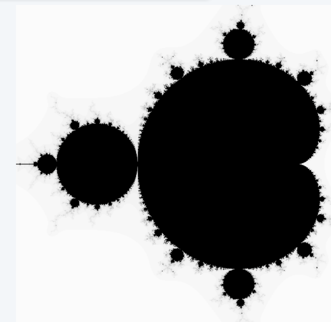
```
import java.awt.Color;
public class Mandelbrot
{
   public static Color mand(Complex z0)
   { // See previous slide. }
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      double xc   = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);
      double yc   = Double.parseDouble(args[1]);
      double size = Double.parseDouble(args[2]);
      int N = 512;
      Picture pic = new Picture(N, N);

      for (int col = 0; col < N; col++)
         for (int row = 0; row < N; row++)
         {
            double x0 = xc - size/2 + size*col/N;
            double y0 = yc - size/2 + size*row/N;
            Complex z0 = new Complex(x0, y0);
            Color color = mand(z0);
            pic.set(col, N-1-row, color);
         }
      pic.show();
   }
}
```

scale to screen coordinates

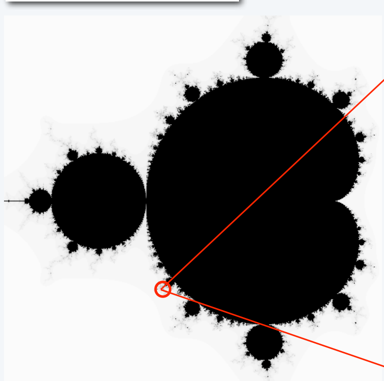
(0, 0) is upper left corner

% java Mandelbrot -.5 0 2

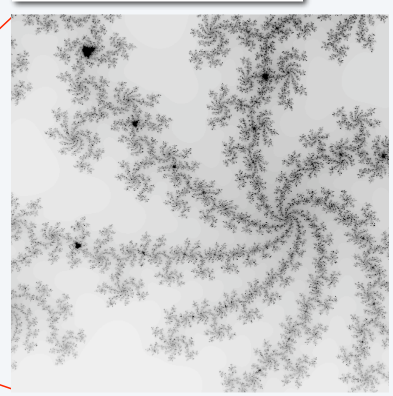


Mandelbrot Set

% java Mandelbrot -.5 0 2



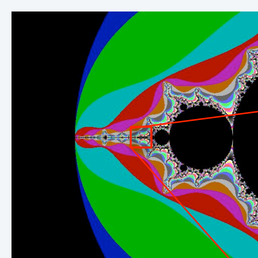
% java Mandelbrot .1045 -.637 .01



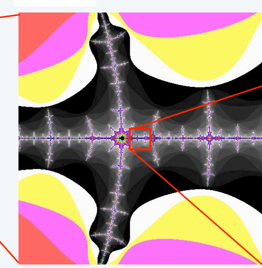
Mandelbrot Set

% java ColorMandelbrot -.5 0 2 < mandel.txt

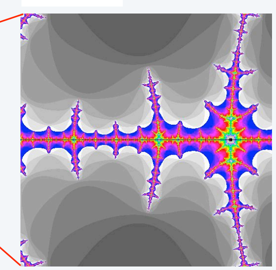
color map

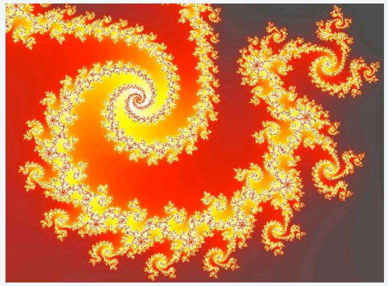
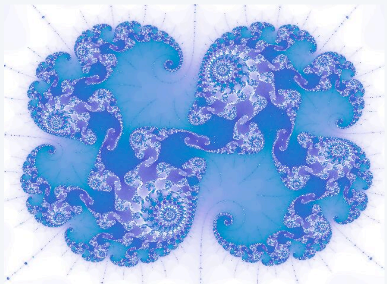
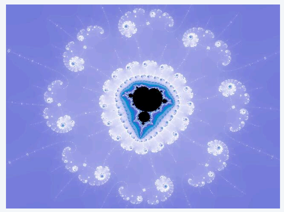


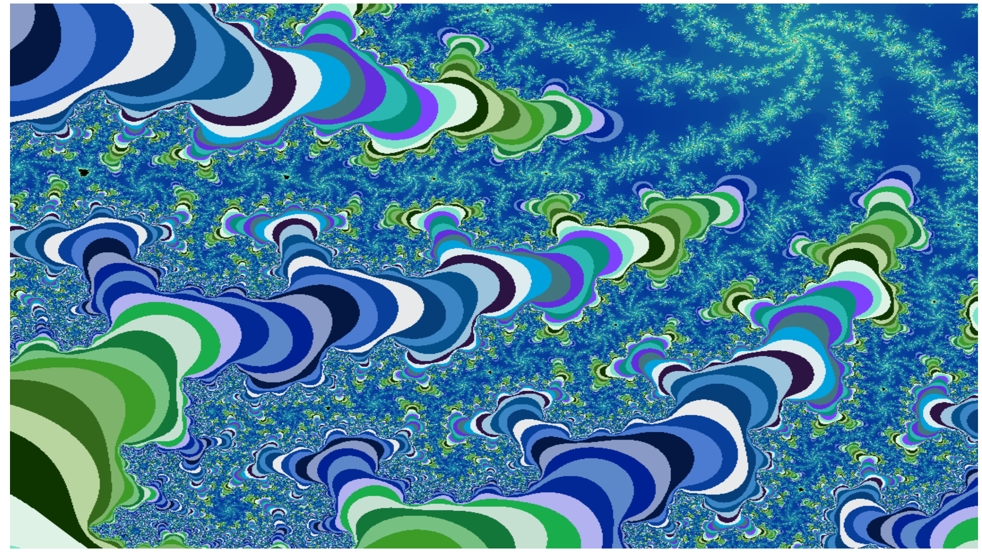
-1.5 0 2



-1.5 0 .002





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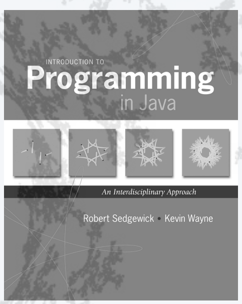

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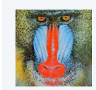
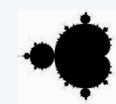
10. Creating Data Types

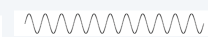
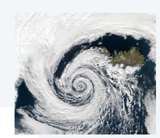
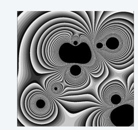
- Overview
- Point charges
- Turtle graphics
- **Complex numbers**

OOP summary

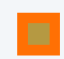
Object-oriented programming (OOP).
- Create your own data types (sets of values and ops on them).
- Use them in your programs (manipulate *objects*).

OOP helps us simulate the physical world
- Java objects model real-world objects.
- Not always easy to make model reflect reality.
- Examples: charged particle, color, sound, genome....

OOP helps us extend the Java language
- Java doesn't have a data type for every possible application.
- Data types enable us to add our own abstractions.
- Examples: complex, vector, polynomial, matrix, picture....

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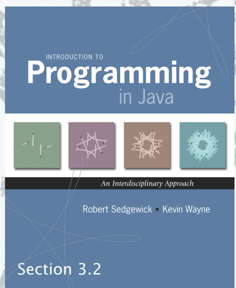

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