3.1 Data Types

Objects

Object. Holds a data type value; variable name refers to object.

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

Abstract data type (ADT). Object representation is hidden.

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

Functions and modules
- graphics, sound, and image I/O
- arrays
- conditionals and loops
- Math
- text I/O

Arrays
- create your own data types

Math
- text I/O

Assignment statements

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Data types.

Set of values and operations on those values.

Abstract data types. Data type whose representation is hidden from the user.

Primitive types.
- values directly map to machine representations.
- operations directly translate to machine instructions.

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<tr>
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<td>any of 2^{64} possible reals</td>
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We want to write programs that process other types of data.
- Colors, pictures, strings, input streams, ...
- Complex numbers, vectors, matrices, polynomials, ...
- Points, polygons, charged particles, celestial bodies, ...

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Constructors and Methods

To use a data type, you need to know how to:
- Construct new objects.
- Apply operations to a given object.

To construct a new object:
- Use keyword new
to invoke a “constructor.”
- Use name of data type
to specify which type of object.

To apply an operation:
- Use name of object
to specify which object
- Use the dot operator
to indicate an operation is to be applied
- Use a method name
to specify which operation
Image Processing

Color Data Type

**Color.** A sensation in the eye from electromagnetic radiation.

**Set of values.** [RGB representation] $256^3$ possible values, which quantify the amount of red, green, and blue, each on a scale of 0 to 255.

API (Application Programming Interface) specifies set of operations.

```java
public class java.awt.Color {
    // Color(int r, int g, int b)
    int getRed() // red intensity
    int getGreen() // green intensity
    int getBlue() // blue intensity
    Color brighter() // brighter version of this color
    Color darker() // darker version of this color
    String toString() // string representation of this color
    boolean equals(Color c) // is this color's value the same as c's?
}
```

Albers Squares

**Josef Albers.** Revolutionized the way people think about color.

Homage to the Square by Josef Albers (1949-1975)
Albers Squares

Josef Albers. Revolutionized the way people think about color.

Example Client Program for Color ADT

```java
import java.awt.Color;

public class AlbersSquares {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int r1 = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    int g1 = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    int b1 = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
    Color c1 = new Color(r1, g1, b1);

    int r2 = Integer.parseInt(args[3]);
    int g2 = Integer.parseInt(args[4]);
    int b2 = Integer.parseInt(args[5]);
    Color c2 = new Color(r2, g2, b2);

    StdDraw.setPenColor(c1);
    StdDraw.filledSquare(.25, .5, .2);
    StdDraw.setPenColor(c2);
    StdDraw.filledSquare(.25, .5, .1);

    StdDraw.setPenColor(c2);
    StdDraw.filledSquare(.75, .5, .2);
    StdDraw.setPenColor(c1);
    StdDraw.filledSquare(.75, .5, .1);
  }
}
```

Monochrome Luminance

Monochrome luminance. Effective brightness of a color.

NTSC formula. \( Y = 0.299r + 0.587g + 0.114b \).

```java
import java.awt.Color;

public class Luminance {
  public static double lum(Color c) {
    int r = c.getRed();
    int g = c.getGreen();
    int b = c.getBlue();
    return .299 * r + .587 * g + .114 * b;
  }
}
```

Color Compatibility

Q. Which font colors will be most readable with which background colors on computer monitors and cell phone screens?

A. Rule of thumb: difference in luminance should be > 128.

```java
public static boolean compatible(Color a, Color b) {
  return Math.abs(lum(a) - lum(b)) > 128.0;
}
```
Grayscale

Grayscale. When all three R, G, and B values are the same, resulting color is on grayscale from 0 (black) to 255 (white).

Convert to grayscale. Use luminance to determine value.

```
public static Color toGray(Color c)
{
    int y = (int)Math.round(lum(c));
    Color gray = new Color(y, y, y);
    return gray;
}
```

Bottom line. We are writing programs that manipulate color.

References

René Magritte. "This is not a pipe."

Java. This is not a color.

```
Color sienna = new Color(160, 82, 45);
Color c = sienna.darker();
```

OOP. Natural vehicle for studying abstract models of the real world.

OOP Context for Color

Possible memory representation (in TOY).

Object reference is analogous to variable name.
• We can manipulate the value that it holds.
• We can pass it to (or return it from) a method.

Color memory representation.

Object reference is analogous to variable name.
• We can manipulate the value that it holds.
• We can pass it to (or return it from) a method.

Picture Data Type

Raster graphics. Basis for image processing.

Set of values. 2D array of color objects (pixels).

API:

```
public class Picture
{
    Picture(String filename)
    Picture(int w, int h)
    int width()
    int height()
    Color get(int x, int y)
    void set(int x, int y, Color c)
    void show()
    void save(String filename)
}
```

create a picture from a file
create a blank w-by-h picture
return the width of the picture
return the height of the picture
return the color of pixel (x, y)
set the color of pixel (x, y) to c
display the image in a window
save the image to a file
Goal. Convert color image to grayscale according to luminance formula.

```java
import java.awt.Color;

public class Grayscale {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
        for (int x = 0; x < pic.width(); x++){
            for (int y = 0; y < pic.height(); y++) {
                Color color = pic.get(x, y);
                Color gray = Luminance.toGray(color);
                pic.set(x, y, gray);
            }
        }
        pic.show();
    }
}
```

Image Processing Challenge 1

What does the following code do? (Easy question!)

```java
Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
for (int x = 0; x < pic.width(); x++){
    for (int y = 0; y < pic.height(); y++)
        pic.set(x, y, pic.get(x, y));
pic.show();
}
```

Image Processing Challenge 2

What does the following code do? (Hard question.)

```java
Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
for (int x = 0; x < pic.width(); x++){
    for (int y = 0; y < pic.height(); y++)
        pic.set(x, pic.height() - y - 1, pic.get(x, y));
pic.show();
```
Image Processing Challenge 3

What does the following code do? (Hard question.)

```java
Picture source = new Picture(args[0]);
int width = source.width();
int height = source.height();
Picture target = new Picture(width, height);
for (int x = 0; x < width; x++)
  for (int y = 0; y < height; y++)
    target.set(x, height - y - 1, source.get(x, y));
target.show();
```

---

Image Processing: Scaling Filter

**Goal.** Shrink or enlarge an image to desired size.

**Downscaling.** To shrink in half, delete half the rows and columns.

**Upscaling.** To enlarge to double, replace each pixel by 4 copies.

```
import java.awt.Color;
public class Scale {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    String filename = args[0];
    int w = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    int h = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
    Picture source = new Picture(filename);
    Picture target = new Picture(w, h);
    for (int tx = 0; tx < w; tx++)
      for (int ty = 0; ty < h; ty++)
        {
          int sx = tx * source.width() / w;
          int sy = ty * source.height() / h;
          Color color = source.get(sx, sy);
          target.set(tx, ty, color);
        }
    source.show();
    target.show();
  }
}
```
Image Processing: Scaling Filter

**Scaling filter.** Creates two Picture objects and two windows.

% java Scale mandrill.jpg 400 200

---

More Image Processing Effects

- wave filter
- glass filter
- Sobel edge detection
- RGB color separation

---

String Processing

**String data type.** Basis for text processing. Set of values. Sequence of Unicode characters.

**API:**

```java
public class String (Java string data type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String(String s)</td>
<td>create a string with the same value as s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int length()</td>
<td>string length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char charAt(int i)</td>
<td>i\textsuperscript{th} character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String substring(int i, int j)</td>
<td>i through (j-1) characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean contains(String sub)</td>
<td>does string contain sub as a substring?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean startsWith(String pre)</td>
<td>does string start with pre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean endsWith(String post)</td>
<td>does string end with post?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int indexOf(String p)</td>
<td>index of first occurrence of (p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int indexOf(String p, int i)</td>
<td>index of first occurrence of (p) after (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String concat(String t)</td>
<td>this string with (t) appended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int compareTo(String t)</td>
<td>string comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String replaceAll(String a, String b)</td>
<td>result of changing (a) to (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String[] split(String delim)</td>
<td>strings between occurrences of (\text{delim})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boolean equals(String t)</td>
<td>is this string's value the same as (t)'s?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

[API link](https://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/lang/String.html)
Typical String Processing Code

```java
public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {
    int N = s.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < N/2; i++)
        if (s.charAt(i) != s.charAt(N-1-i))
            return false;
    return true;
}
```

Pre-genomics era.
Sequence a human genome.

Post-genomics era.
Analyze the data and understand structure.

Genomics.
Represent genome as a string over \{ A, C, T, G \} alphabet.

**Gene.** A substring of genome that represents a functional unit.
- Preceded by ATG.  
  [start codon]
- Multiple of 3 nucleotides.  
  [codons other than start/stop]
- Succeeded by TAG, TAA, or TGA.  
  [stop codons]

Algorithm. Scan left-to-right through genome.
- If start codon found, then set `beg` to index `i`.
- If stop codon found **and** `beg ≠ -1` **and** substring is a multiple of 3
  - output gene
  - reset `beg` to -1

```java
public class GeneFind {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String start = args[0];
        String stop = args[1];
        String genome = StdIn.readString();

        int beg = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < genome.length() - 2; i++)
            if (genome.substring(i, i+3).equals(start)) beg = i;
            if (genome.substring(i, i+3).equals(stop) && beg != -1)
                StdOut.println(genome.substring(beg, i+3));
        StdOut.println(genome);
    }
}
```

```java
java GeneFind ATG TAG < genomeTiny.txt
CATAGCGCA
TGC
```

Gene Finding:  Algorithm

Gene Finding:  Implementation

```java
public class GeneFind {
    public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {
        int N = s.length();
        for (int i = 0; i < N/2; i++)
            if (s.charAt(i) != s.charAt(N-1-i))
                return false;
        return true;
    }

    String s = args[0];
    int dot = s.indexOf(“.”);
    String base = s.substring(0, dot);
    String extension = s.substring(dot + 1, s.length());

    String query = args[0];
    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
        String s = StdIn.readLine();
        if (s.contains(query)) StdOut.println(s);

    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
        String s = StdIn.readString();
        if (s.startsWith(“http://”) && s.endsWith(“.edu”))
            StdOut.println(s);
}
```
### Possible memory representation of a string (using TOY addresses)

- genome = "aacaagtttacaagc"

```java
// D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 DA DB DC DD DE
// a a c a a g t t t a c a a g c
// genome
```

- `s = genome.substring(1, 5);`
- `t = genome.substring(9, 13);`

- `(s == t)` is false, but `(s.equals(t))` is true!

### OOP Context for Strings

- Comparing pointers: `s.equals(t)`
- Comparing character sequences: `s.equals(t)`

### Non-Standard Input

- **Standard input.** Read from terminal window.
- **Goal.** Read from several different input streams.
- **In data type.** Read text from stdin, a file, a web site, or network.

**Ex:** Are two text files identical?

```java
public class Diff {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        In in0 = new In(args[0]);
        In in1 = new In(args[1]);
        String s = in0.readAll();
        String t = in1.readAll();
        StdOut.println(s.equals(t));
    }
}
```
Goal. Find current stock price of Google.

Step 1. Find web source.

Step 2. Find string representation (HTML code) of web source.

Step 3. Write code to extract stock price from HTML code.

public class StockQuote
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String name = "http://www.bloomberg.com/quote/";
        In in = new In(name + args[0] + ":US");
        String input = in.readAll();
        int start = input.indexOf("tickersymbol", 0);
        int from = input.indexOf("content=", start);
        int to = input.indexOf("/>", from);
        String price = input.substring(from + 9, to - 2); //small fiddles
        StdOut.println(price);
    }
}

Warning. Use at your own financial risk.
OOP Summary

Object. Holds a data type value; variable name refers to object.

In Java, programs manipulate references to objects.
• Exception: primitive types, e.g., boolean, int, double.
• Reference types: String, Picture, Color, arrays, everything else.
• OOP purist: language should not have separate primitive types.

Bottom line.
Today, you saw how to write programs that manipulate colors, pictures, strings, and I/O streams.

Next time.
You will learn to define your own abstractions and to write programs that manipulate them.