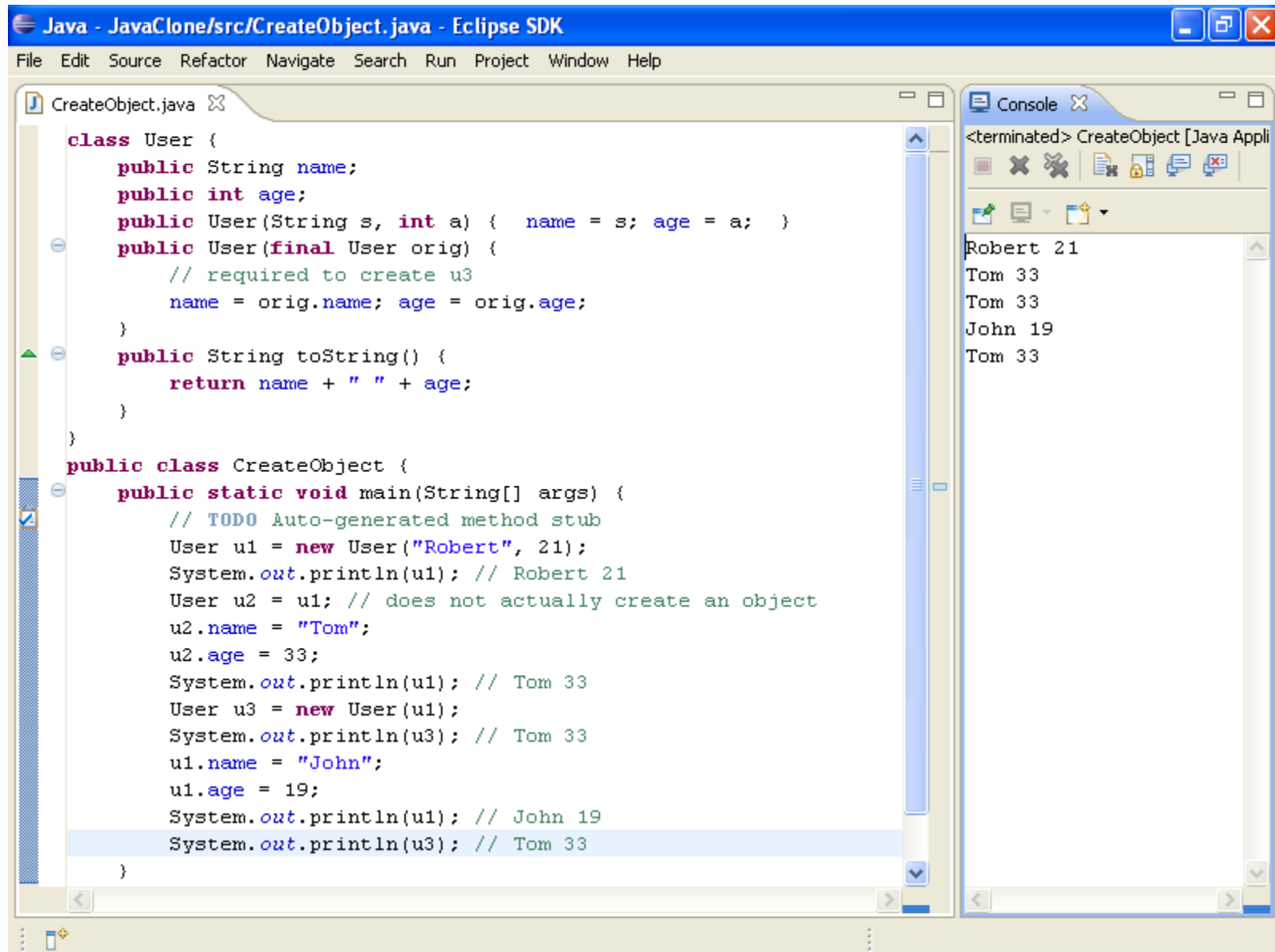


# **ECE 462**

## **Object-Oriented Programming using C++ and Java**

### **Static Members and Sharing in Java**

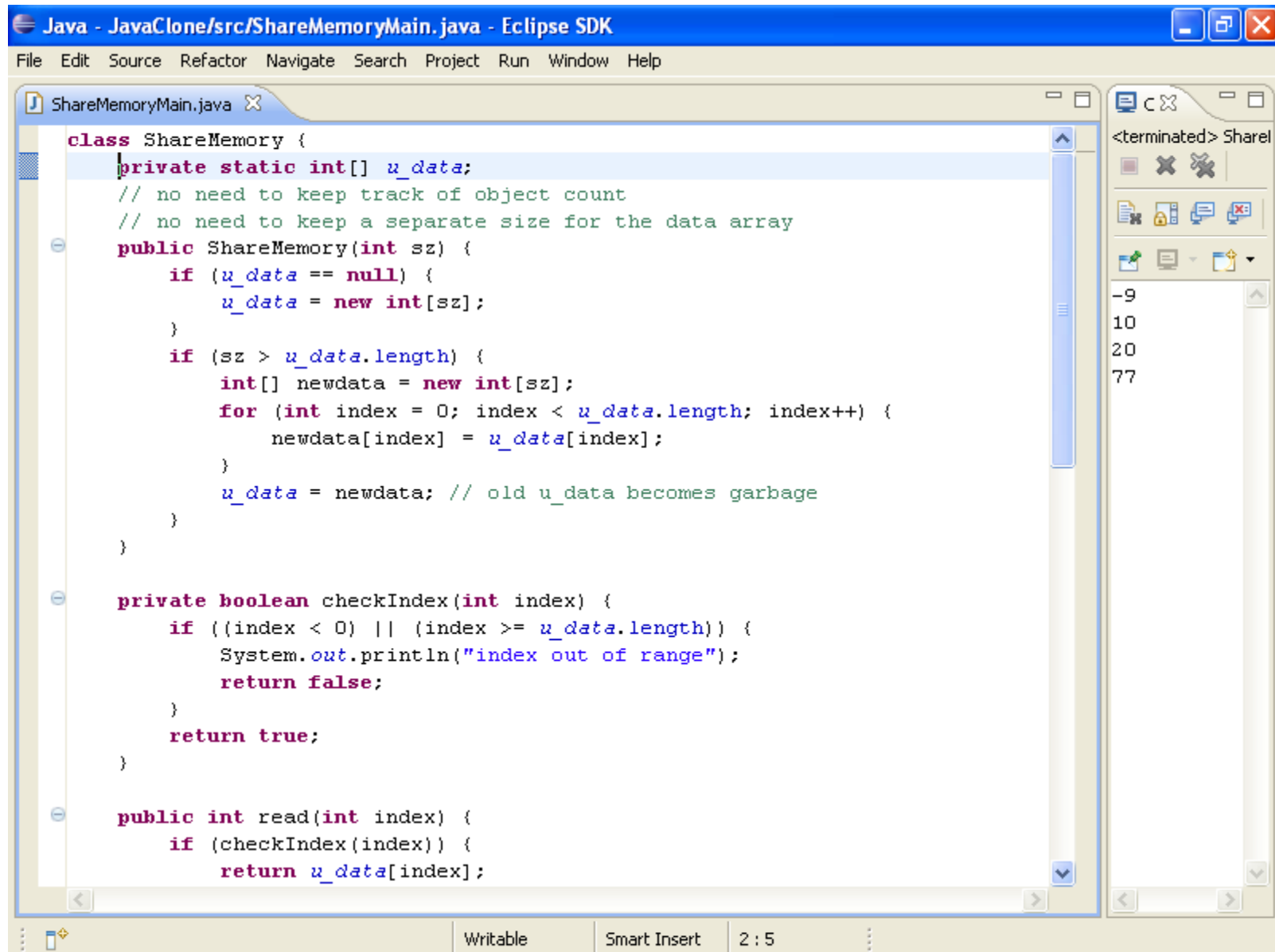
Yung-Hsiang Lu  
yunlu@purdue.edu



# Object Creation in Java

- Java does not automatically create copy constructors.
- Objects must be created using **new**; therefore, u2 is not a separate object.
- Objects, once created, do not share attributes. Changing one does not affect another.
- Java does not allow operator overloading by programmers. Hence, it is not possible to redefine operator =.
- In Java, operator = does not perform copy. It creates "alias". The previous object becomes garbage.

# **Static Member and Memory Sharing**



```
Java - JavaClone/src/ShareMemoryMain.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

ShareMemoryMain.java

public int read(int index) {
    if (checkIndex(index)) {
        return u_data[index];
    }
    return -1;
}

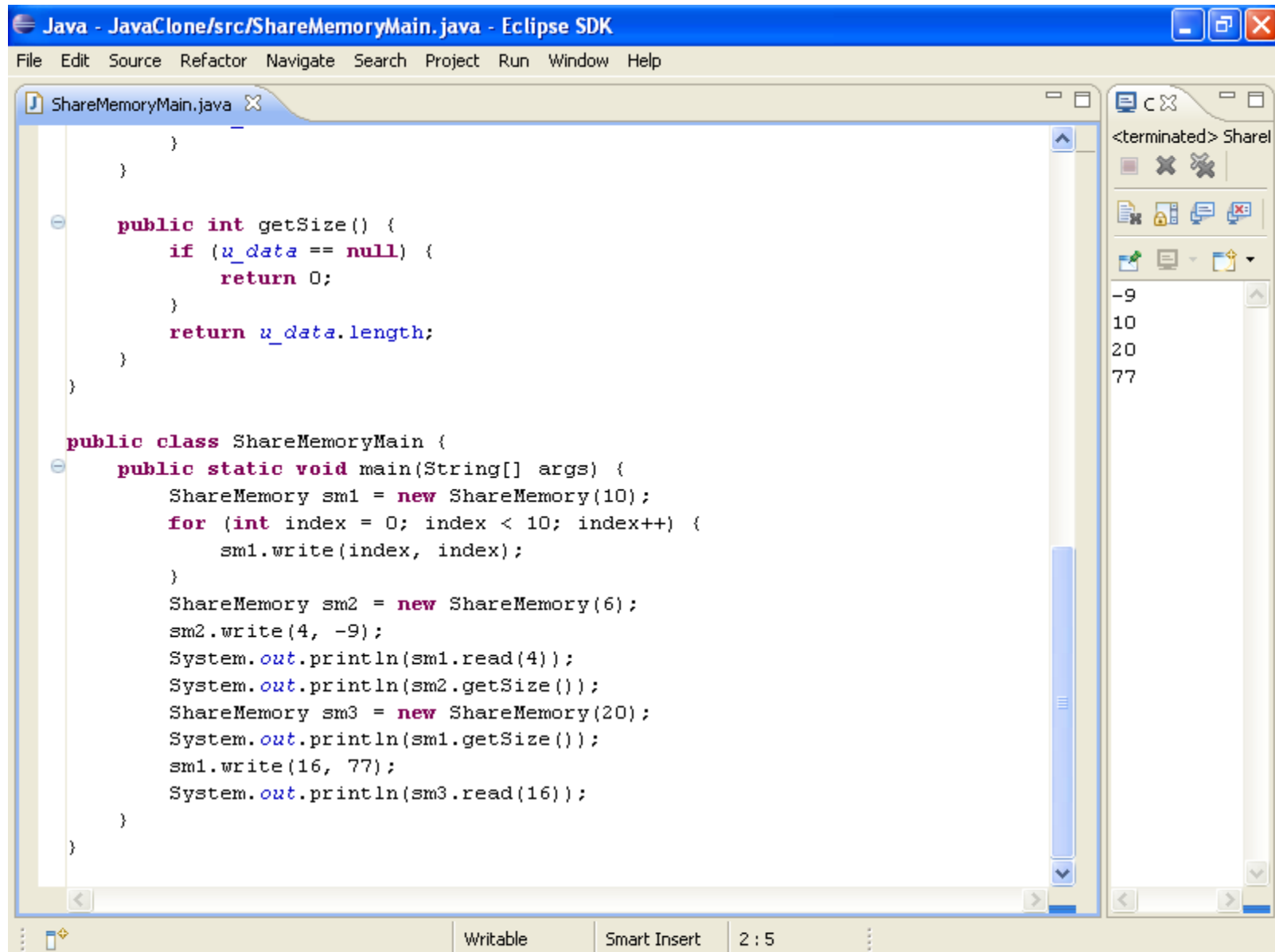
public void write(int index, int value) {
    if (checkIndex(index)) {
        u_data[index] = value;
    }
}

public int getSize() {
    if (u_data == null) {
        return 0;
    }
    return u_data.length;
}

public class ShareMemoryMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ShareMemory sm1 = new ShareMemory(10);
        for (int index = 0; index < 10; index++) {
            sm1.write(index, index);
        }
    }
}
```

<terminated> ShareM  
-9  
10  
20  
77

Writable Smart Insert 2 : 5



# Self Test

# **ECE 462**

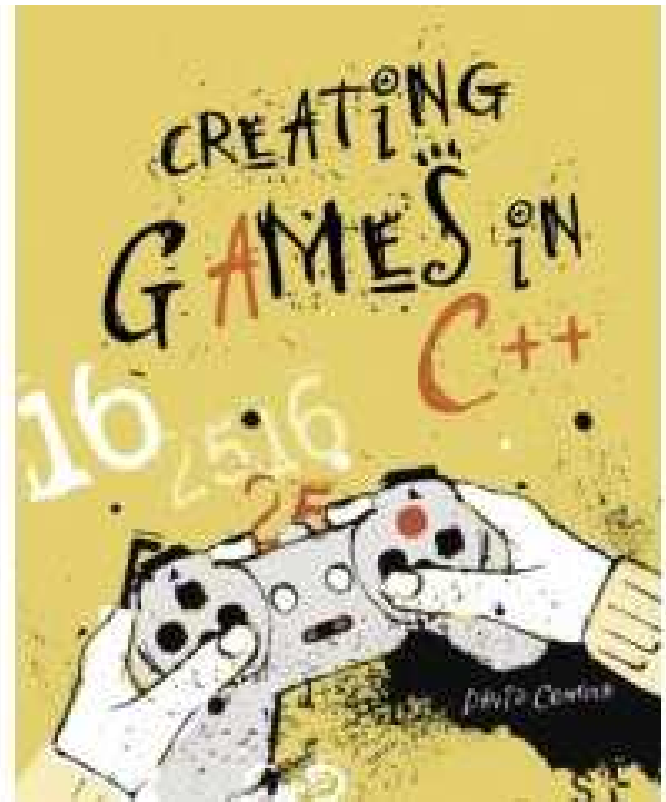
# **Object-Oriented Programming**

# **using C++ and Java**

## **Game Programs**

Yung-Hsiang Lu  
yunlu@purdue.edu

# Developing Complex Programs (Using Games as Examples)



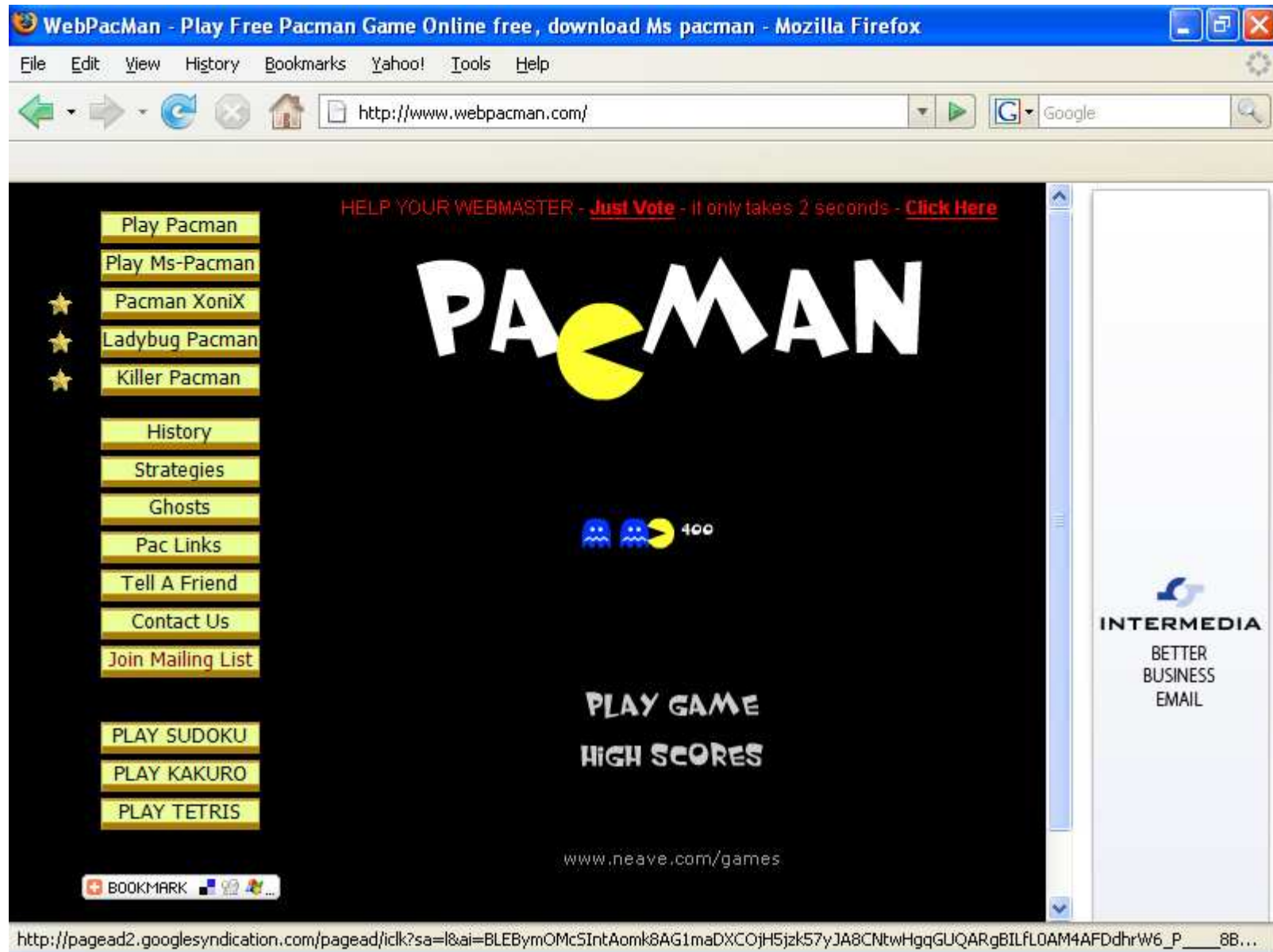
# Java Games

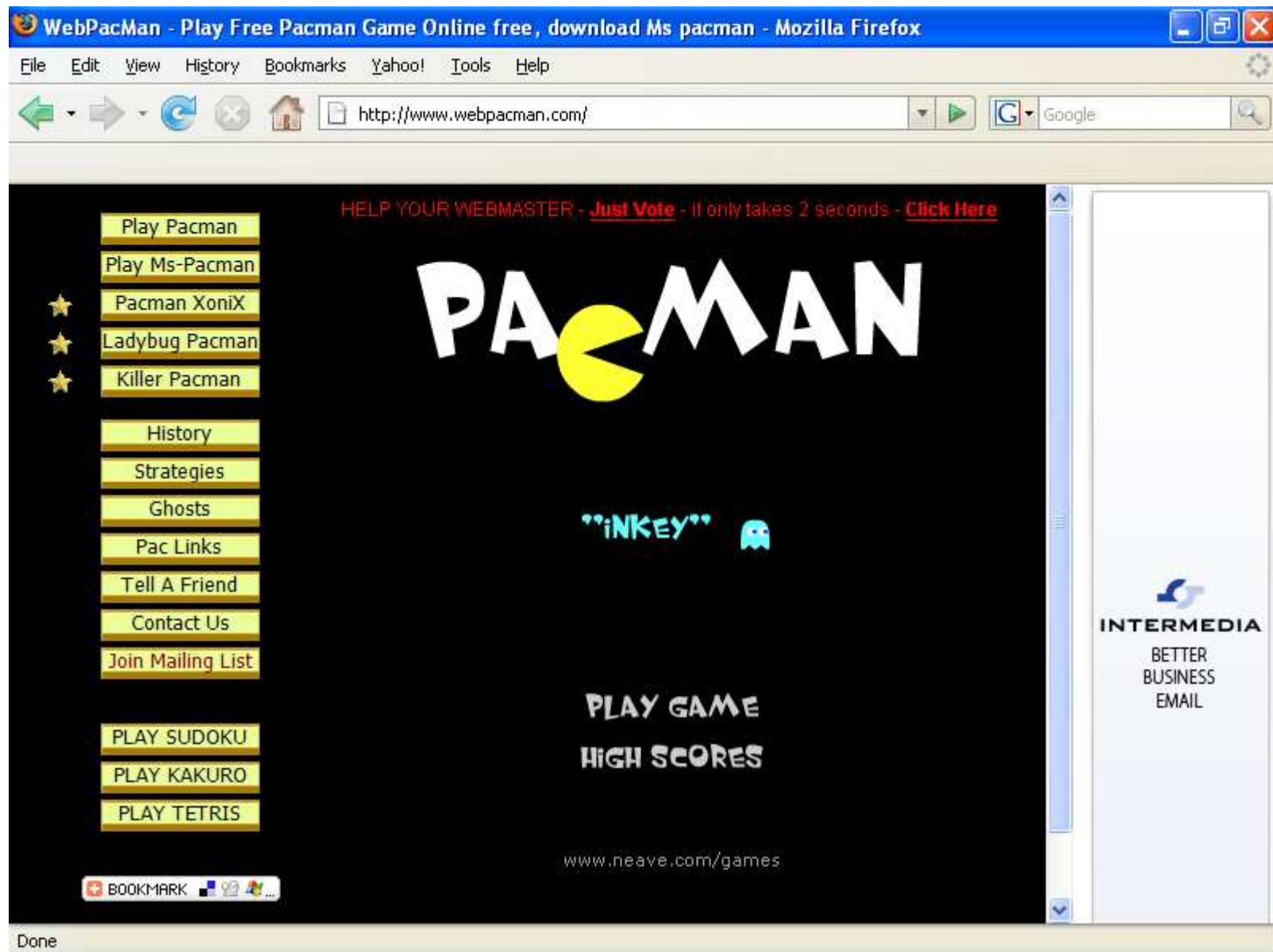
- Applet games: running through web browser
  - + no installation needed, easy upgrade (the web version is always the latest)
  - security restrictions, cannot save game status
- Window games:
  - + no restrictions like applets
  - players may be distracted by other windows
- Full-screen games:
  - + no other program can appear to distract players
  - do not allow players to engage in other activities (such as instant messaging)

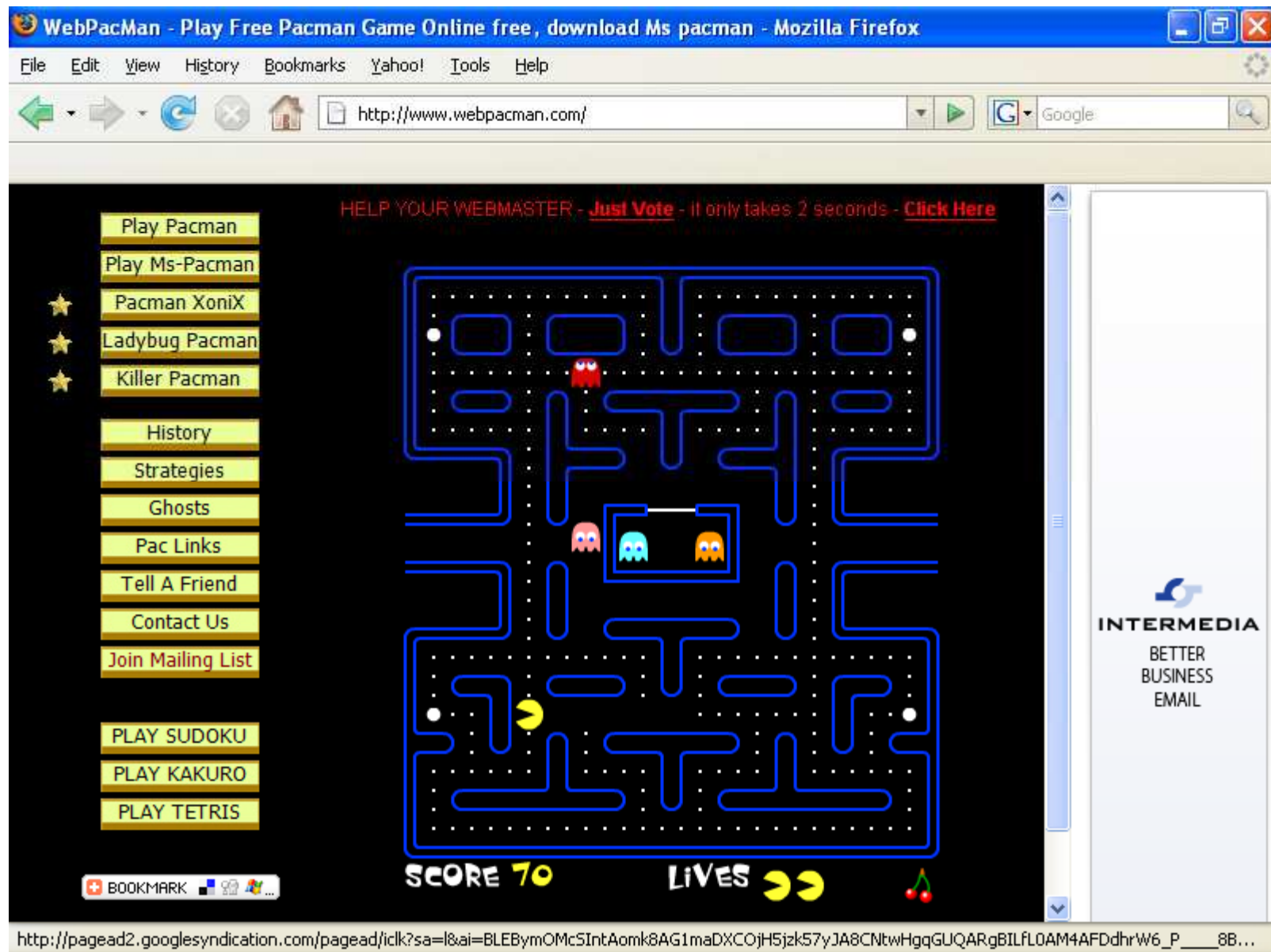
# Applet Game



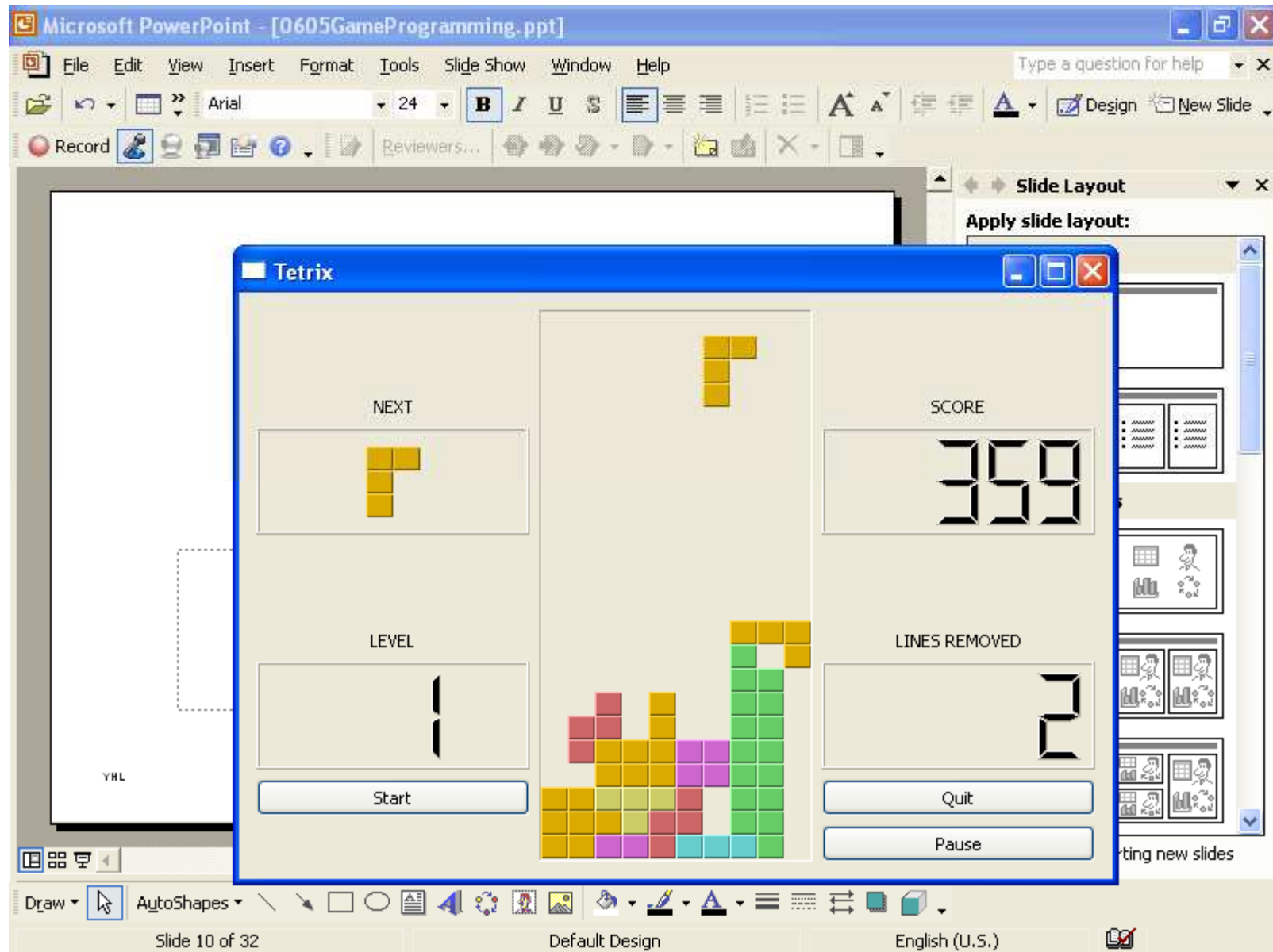






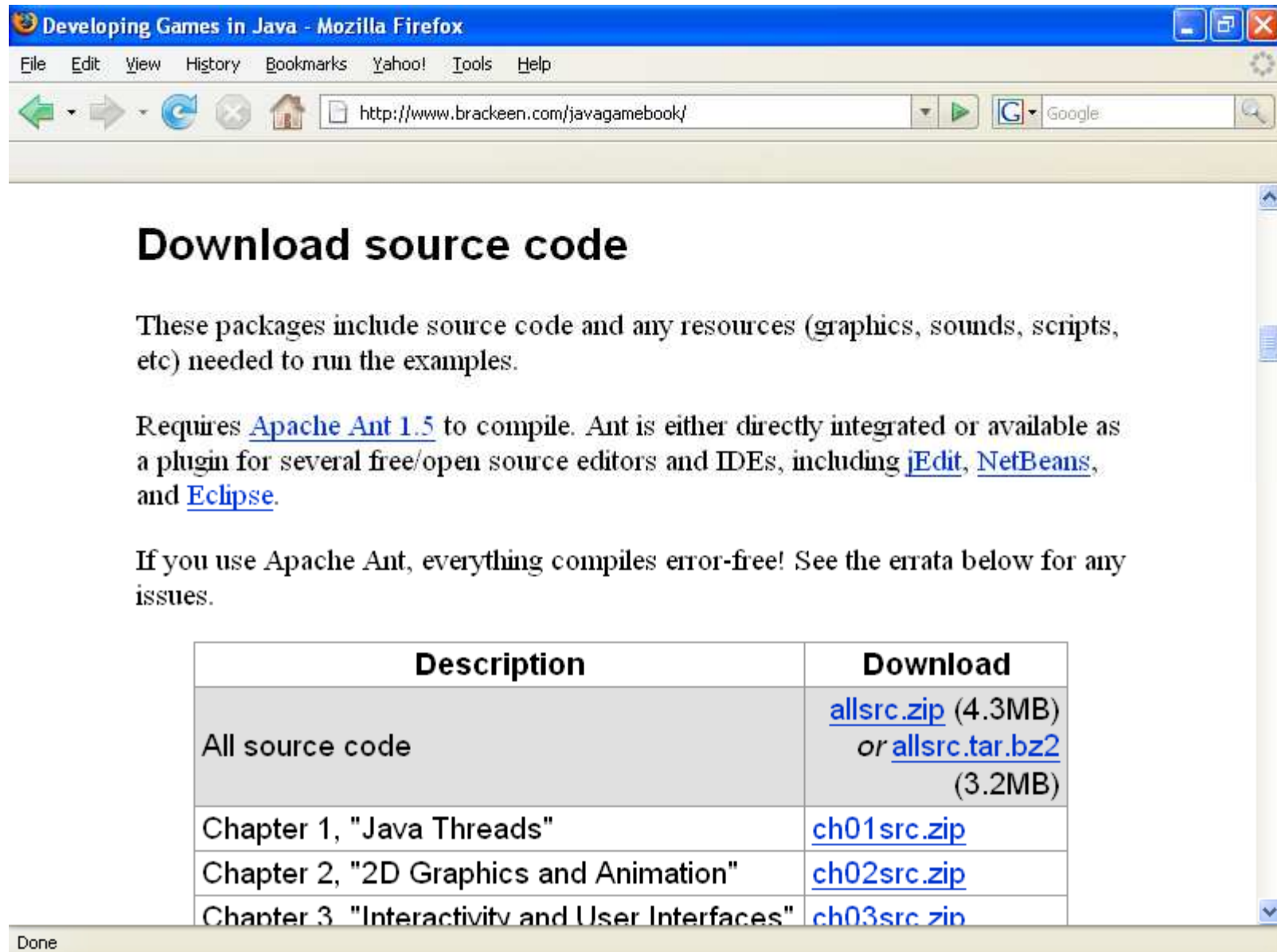


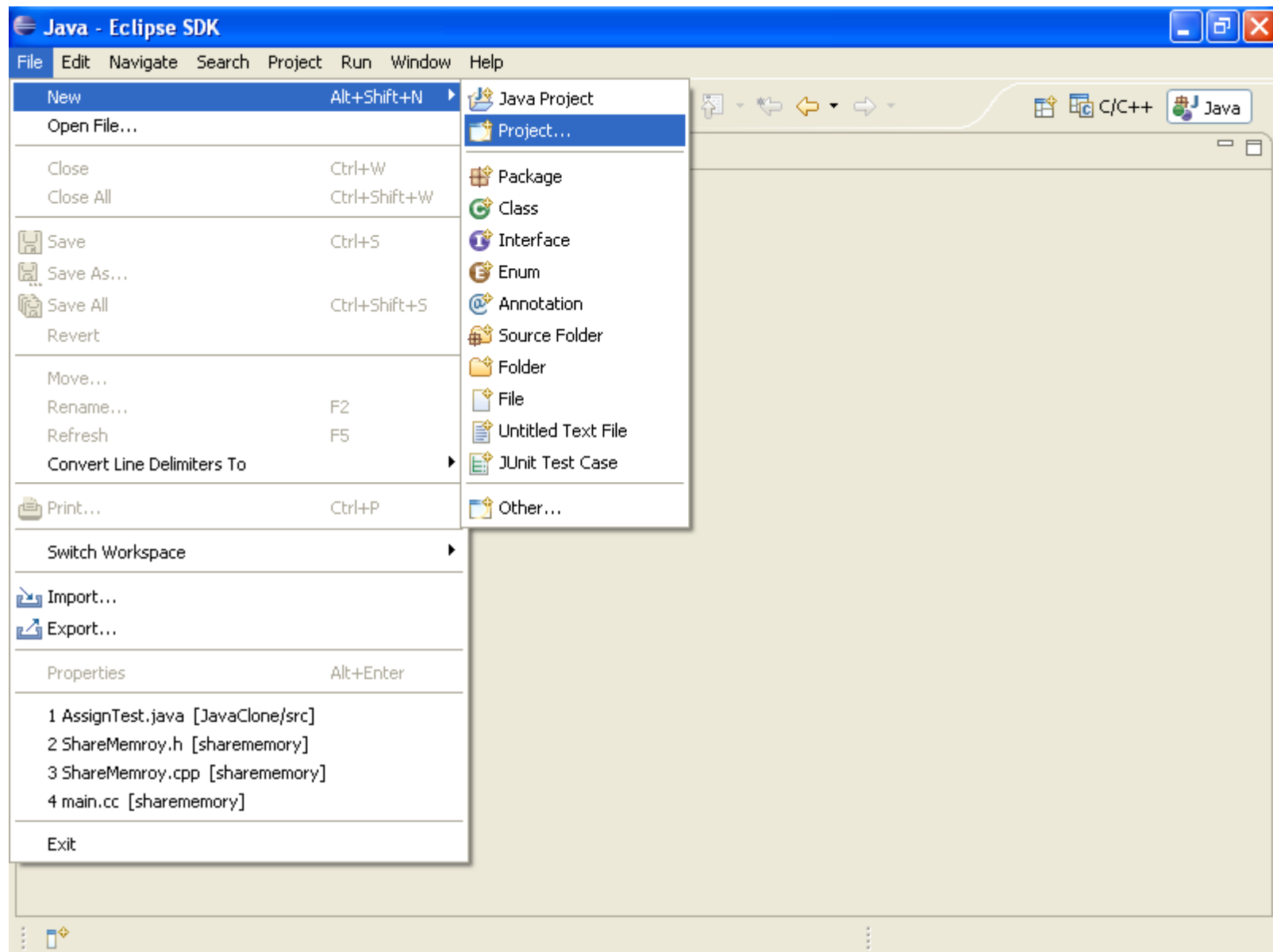
# Window Game

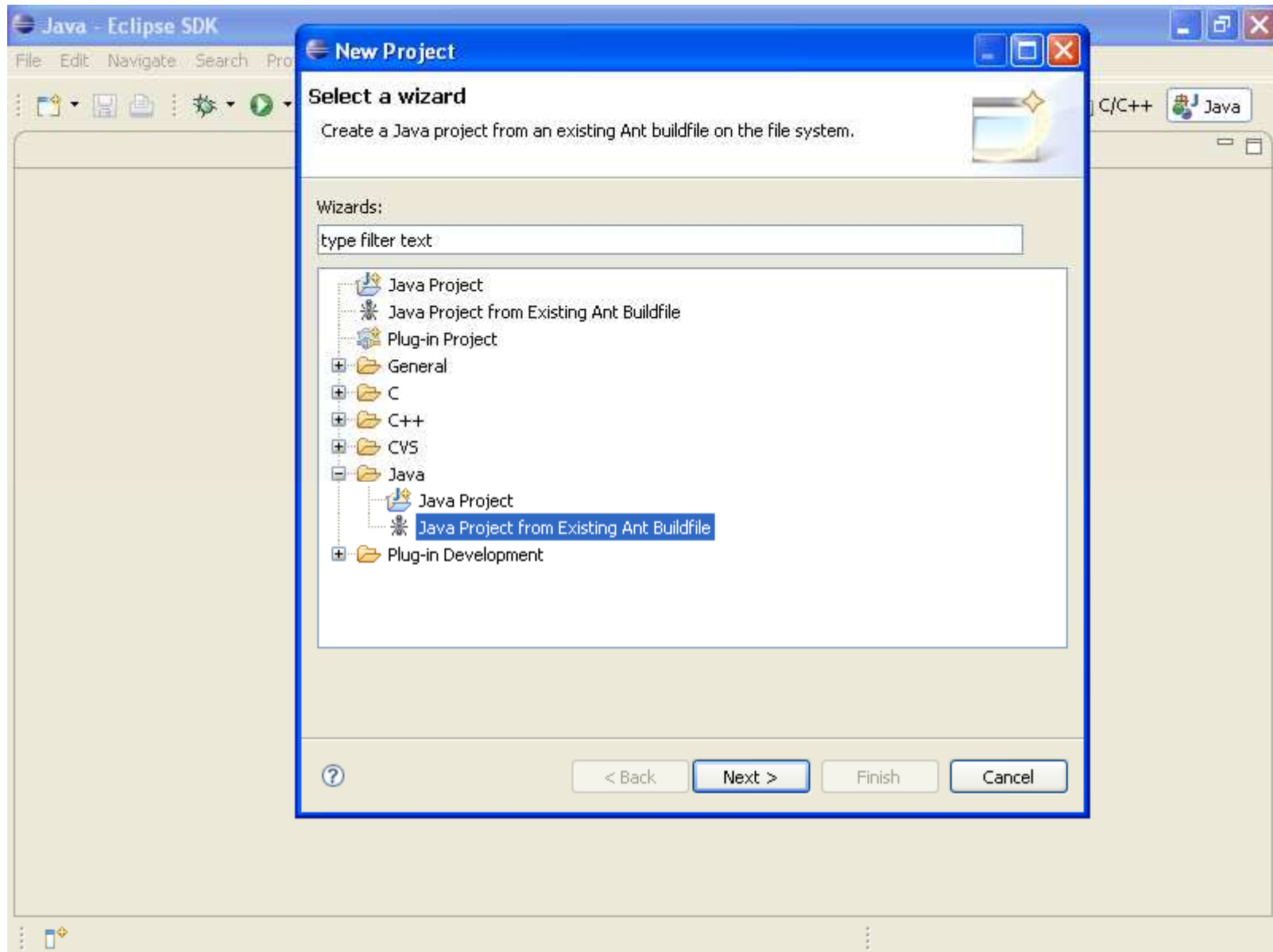


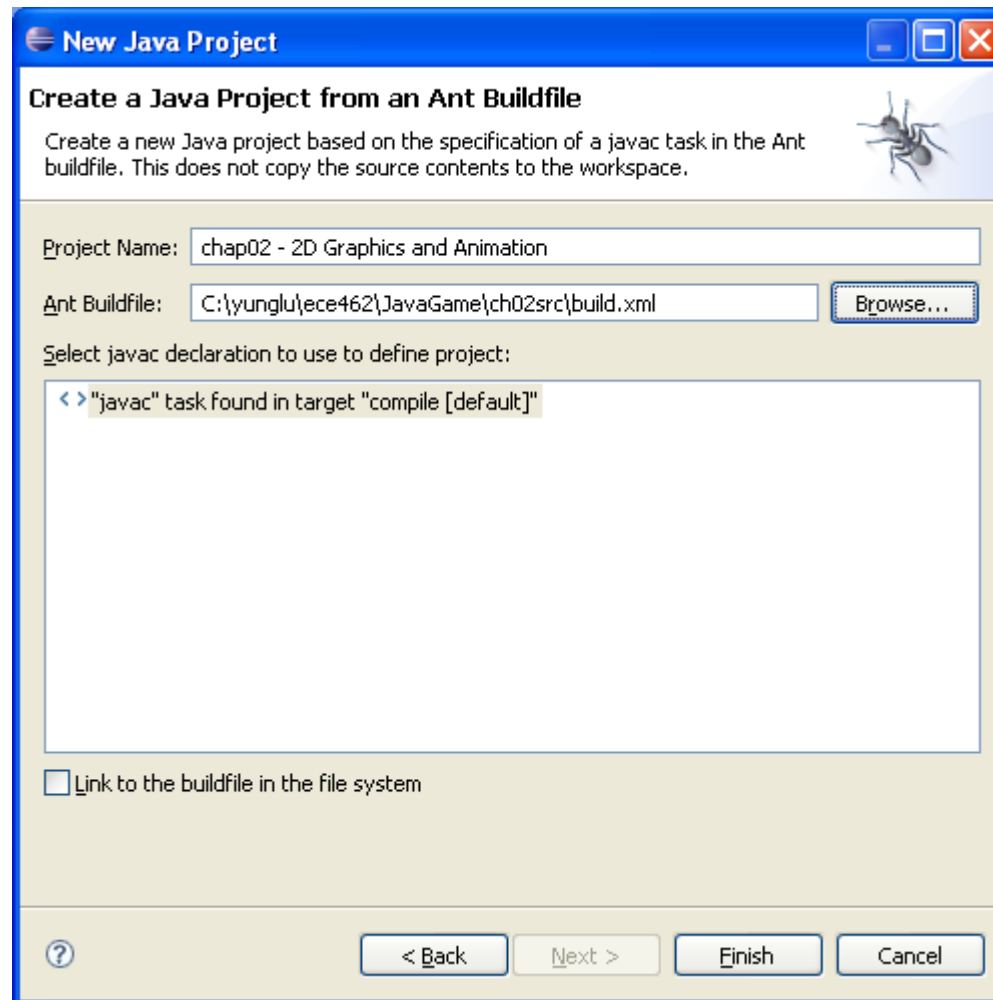
# Full Screen Game

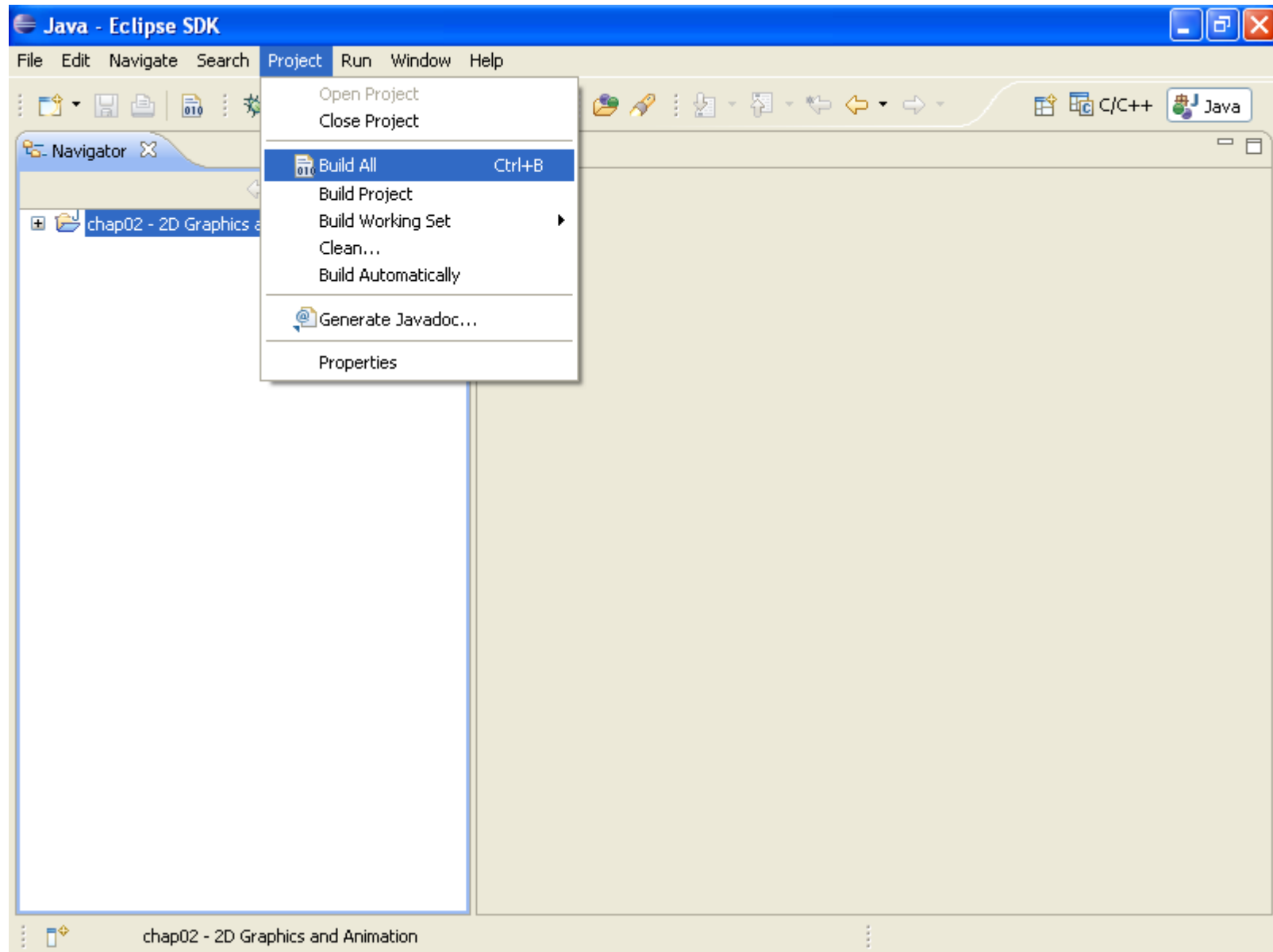


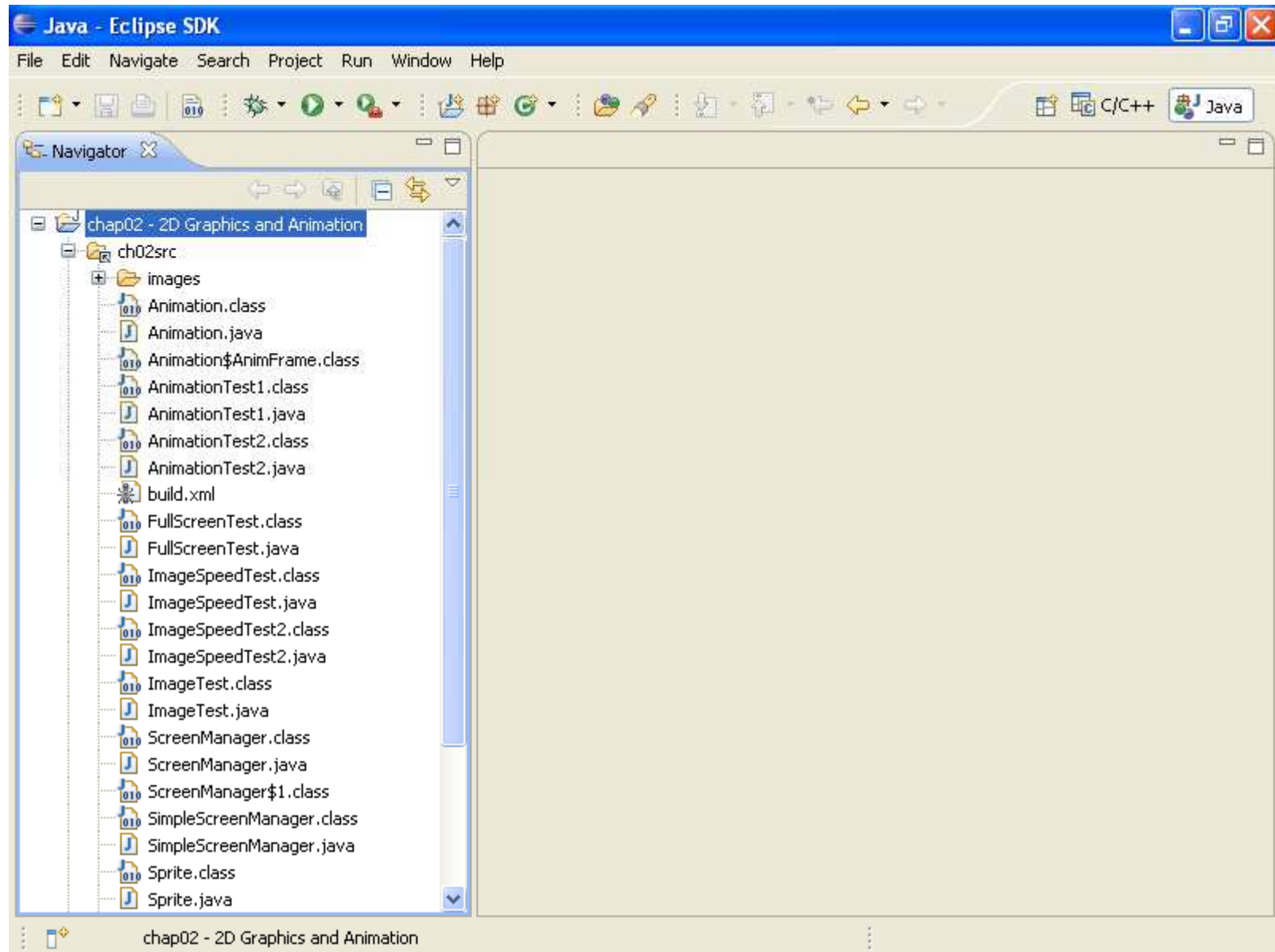


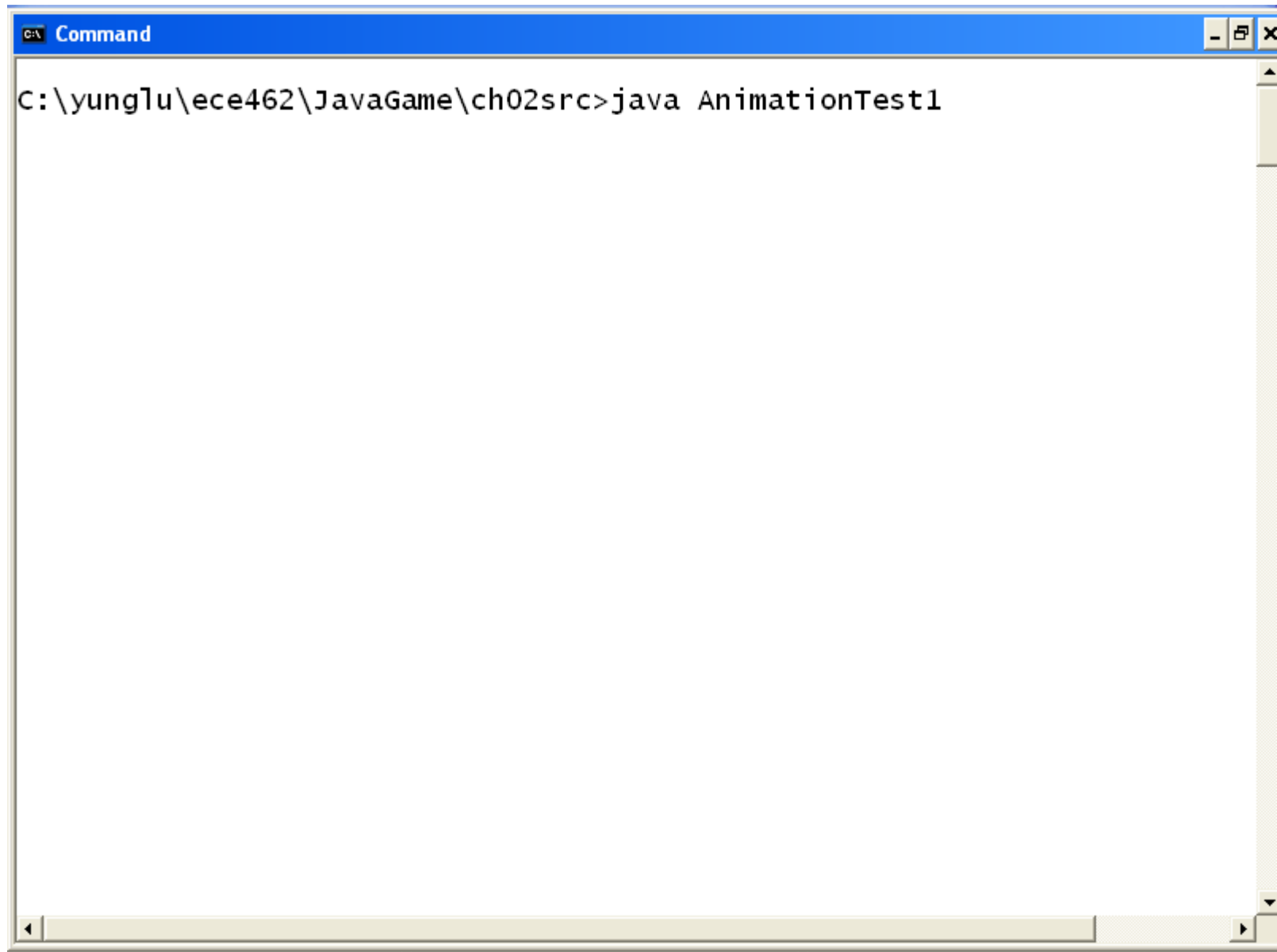












```
C:\ Command
C:\yung1u\ece462\JavaGame\ch02src>java AnimationTest1
```



# **ECE 462**

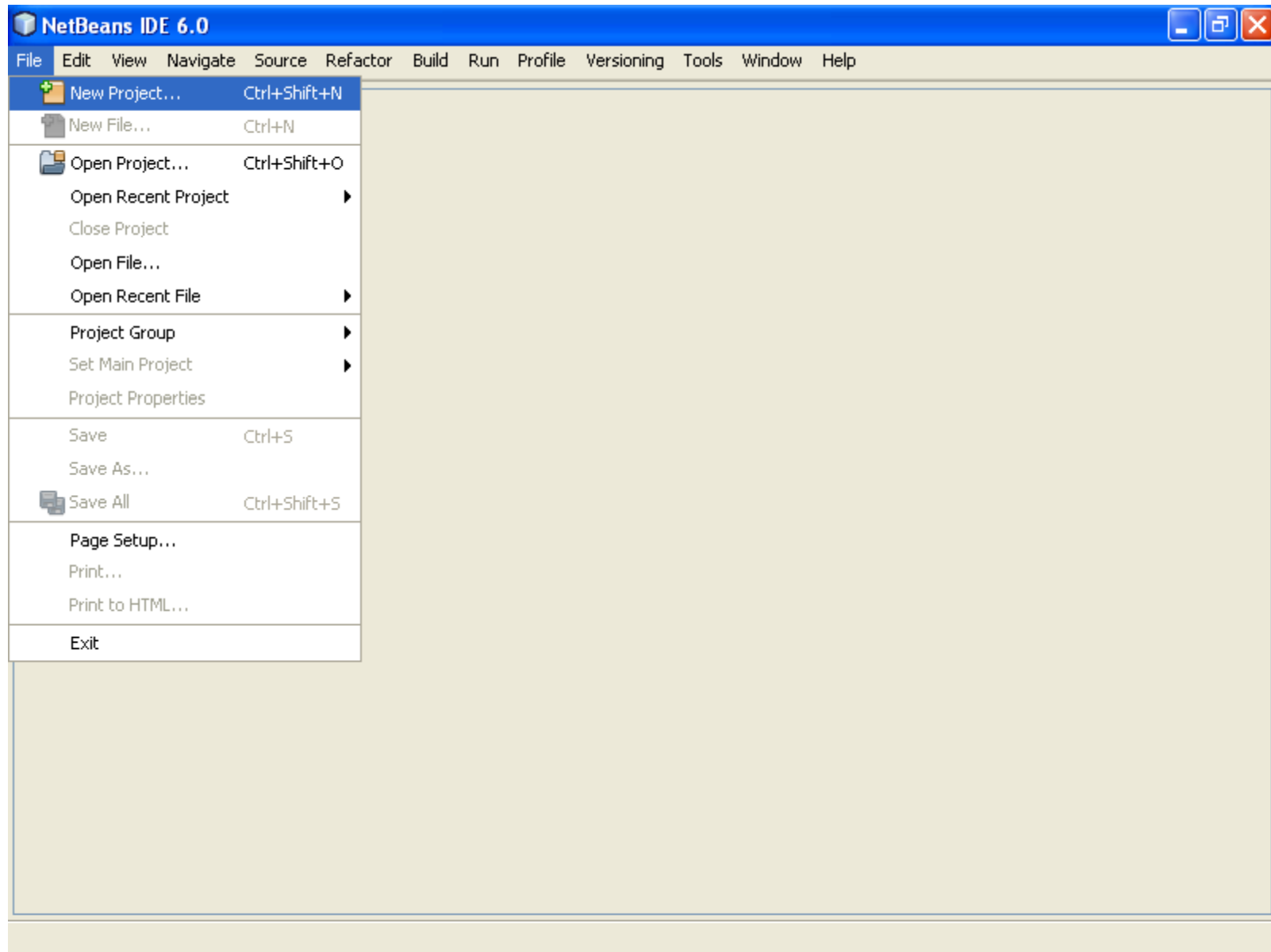
# **Object-Oriented Programming**

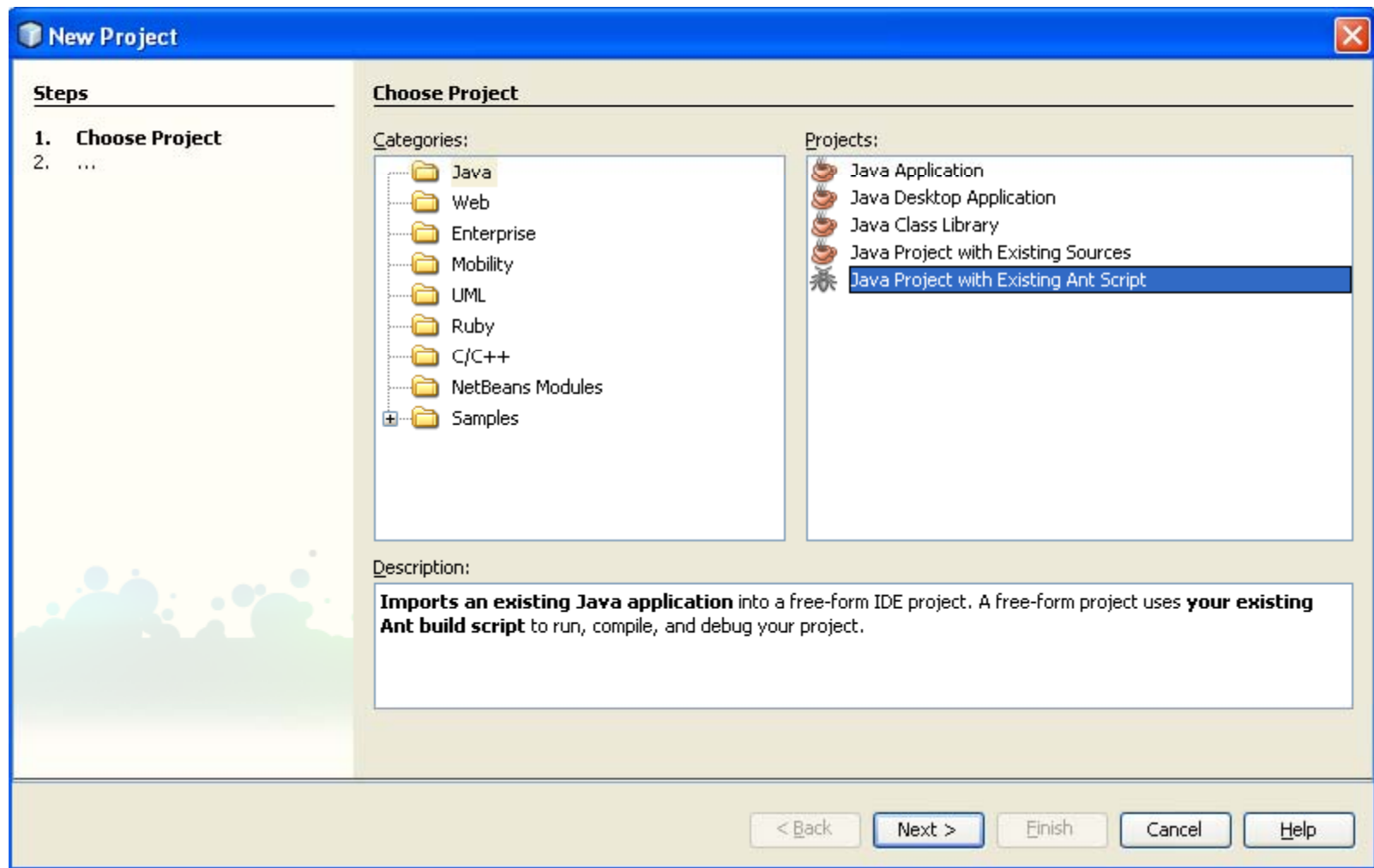
# **using C++ and Java**



## **Full-Screen Games**

Yung-Hsiang Lu  
yunlu@purdue.edu

# **Create a Java Project in Netbeans using Existing Code**





 **New Java Project with Existing Ant Script** 

---

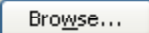
**Steps**

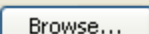
1. Choose Project
- 2. Name and Location**
3. Build and Run Actions
4. Source Package Folders
5. Java Sources Classpath

---

**Name and Location**

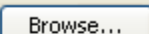
Select the folder that contains the project's files and specify the location of the build script.

Location:  

Build Script:  


Specify a name and location for the new project.

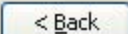
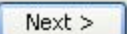

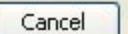
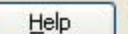
Project Name:

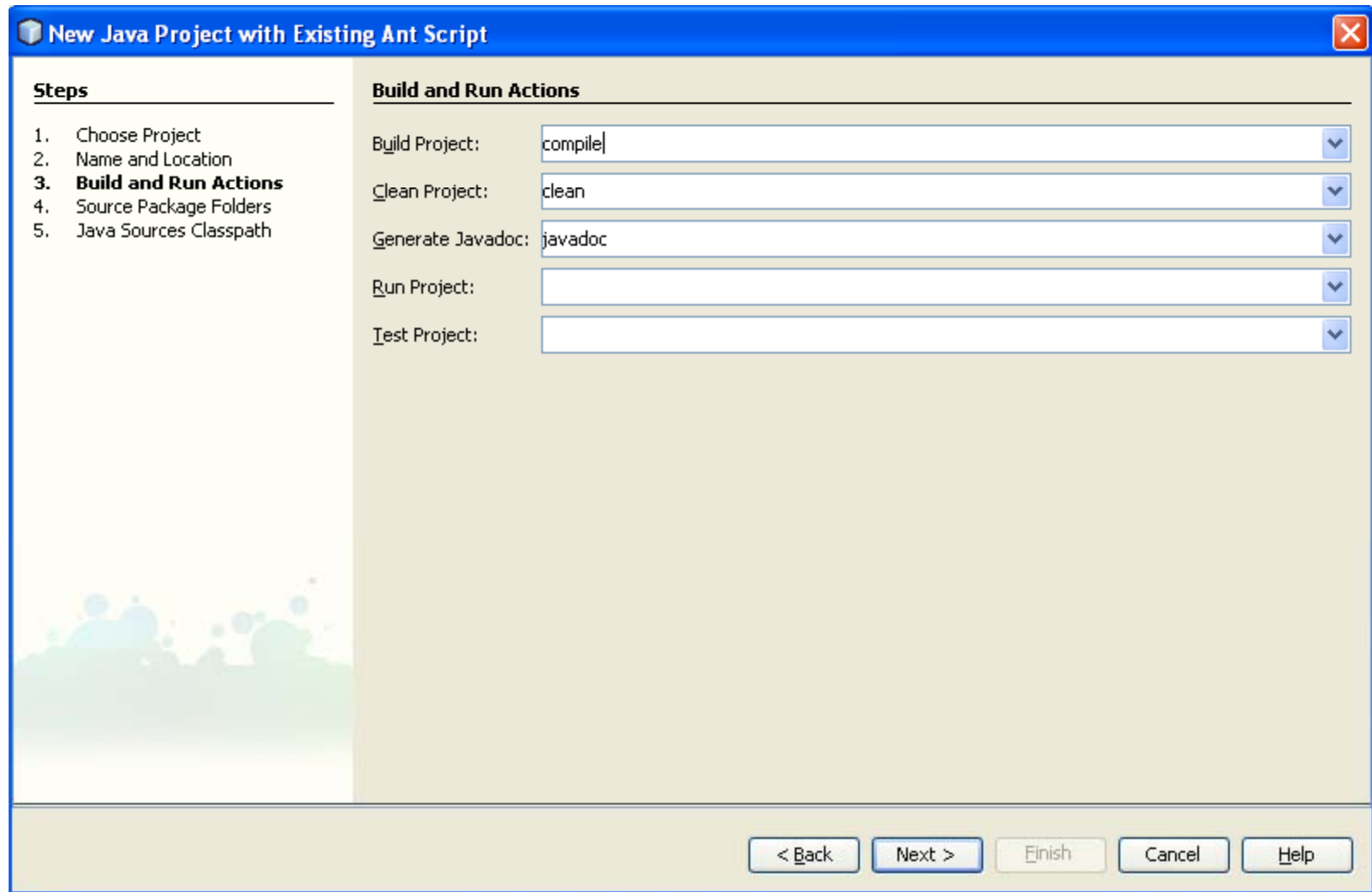
Project Folder:  

☒ Set as Main Project

---



The image shows a 'New Java Project with Existing Ant Script' dialog box. It has a blue title bar with a close button. The main area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled 'Steps', contains a list of five steps: 1. Choose Project, 2. Name and Location, 3. Build and Run Actions (which is bolded and selected), 4. Source Package Folders, and 5. Java Sources Classpath. The right pane, titled 'Build and Run Actions', contains five rows of configuration options, each with a text field and a dropdown arrow: 'Build Project:' with 'compile', 'Clean Project:' with 'clean', 'Generate Javadoc:' with 'javadoc', 'Run Project:' (empty), and 'Test Project:' (empty). At the bottom of the dialog are five buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

### New Java Project with Existing Ant Script

**Steps**

1. Choose Project
2. Name and Location
- 3. Build and Run Actions**
4. Source Package Folders
5. Java Sources Classpath

**Build and Run Actions**

Build Project:

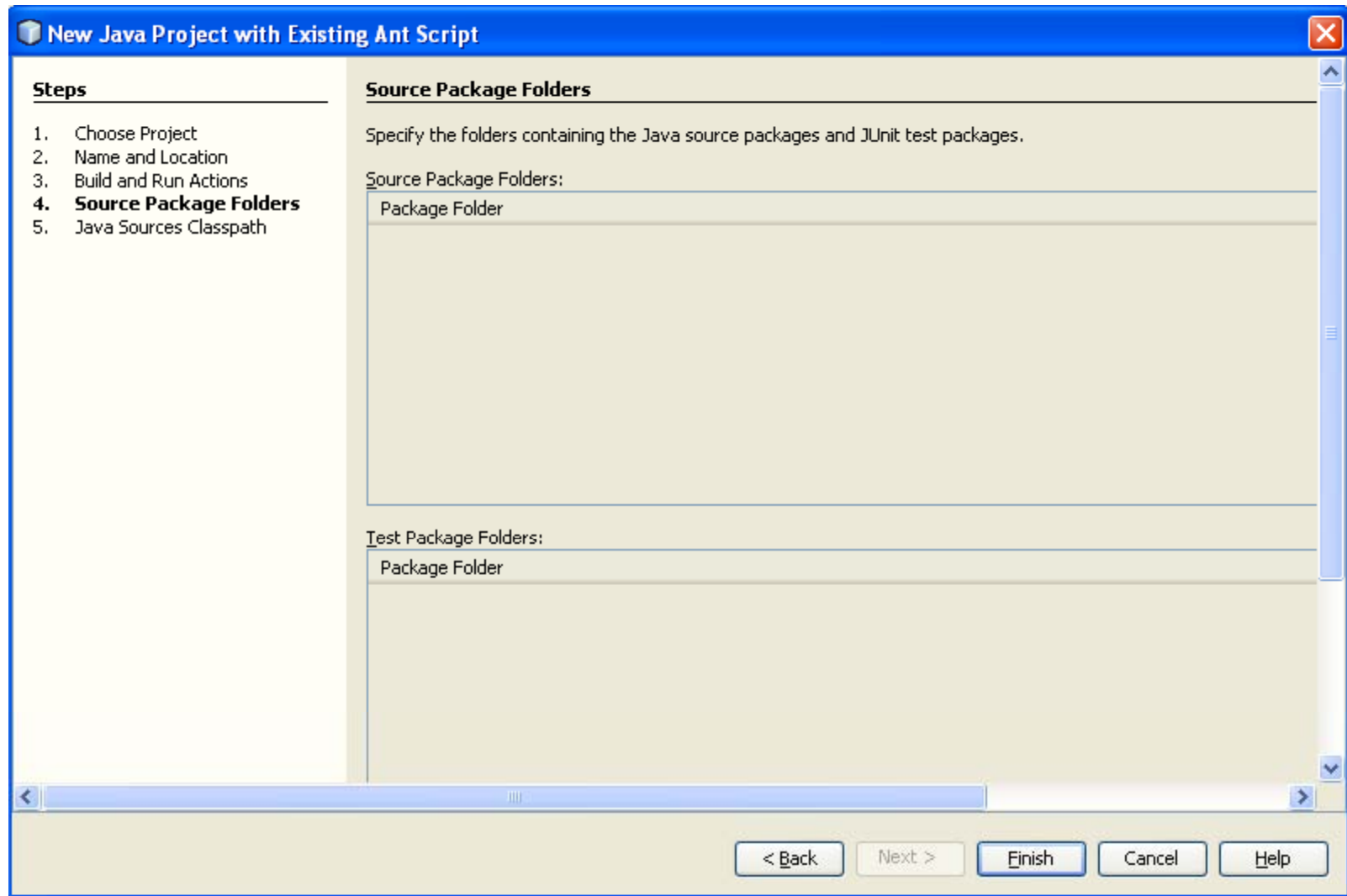
Clean Project:

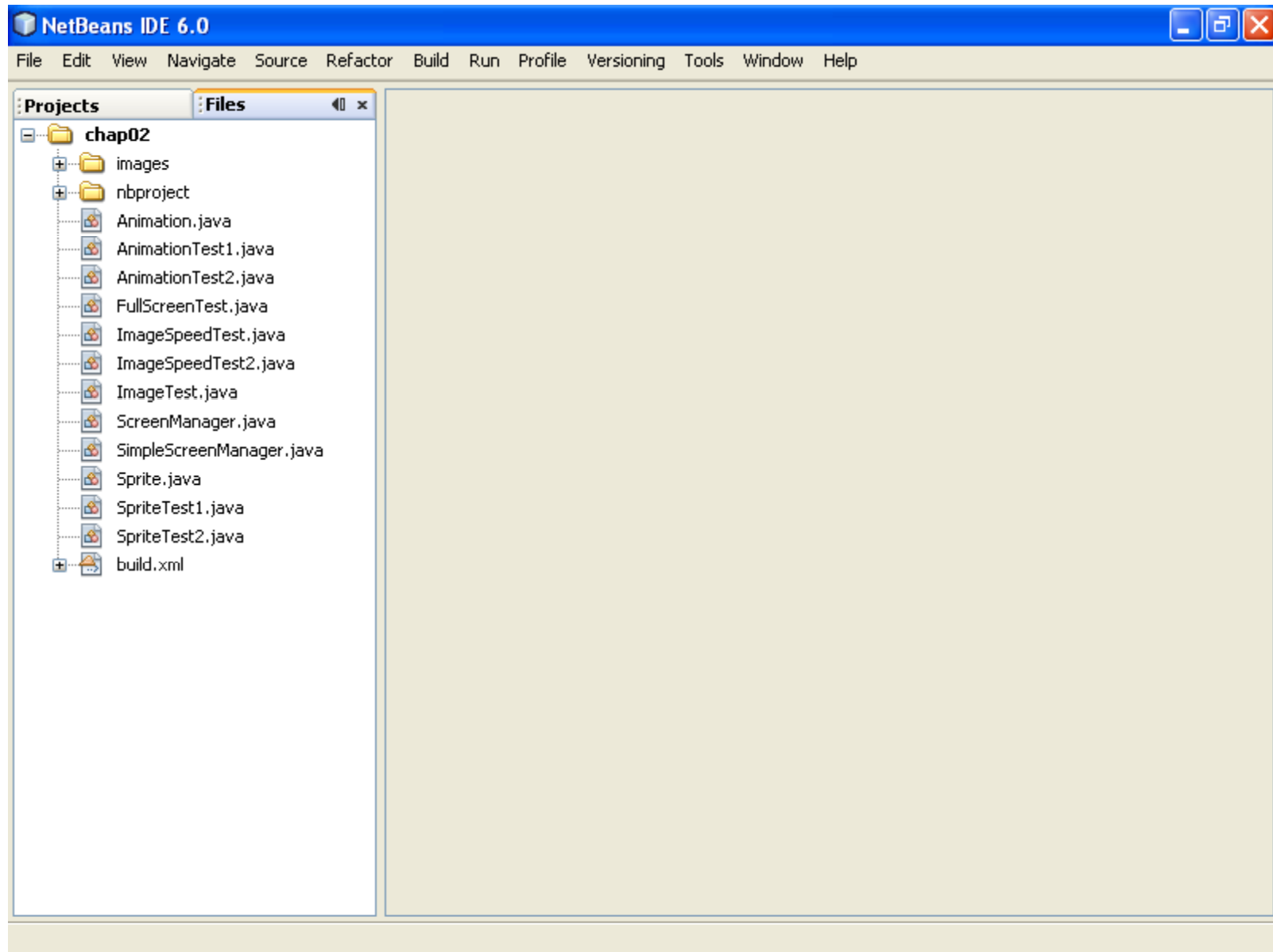
Generate Javadoc:

Run Project:

Test Project:

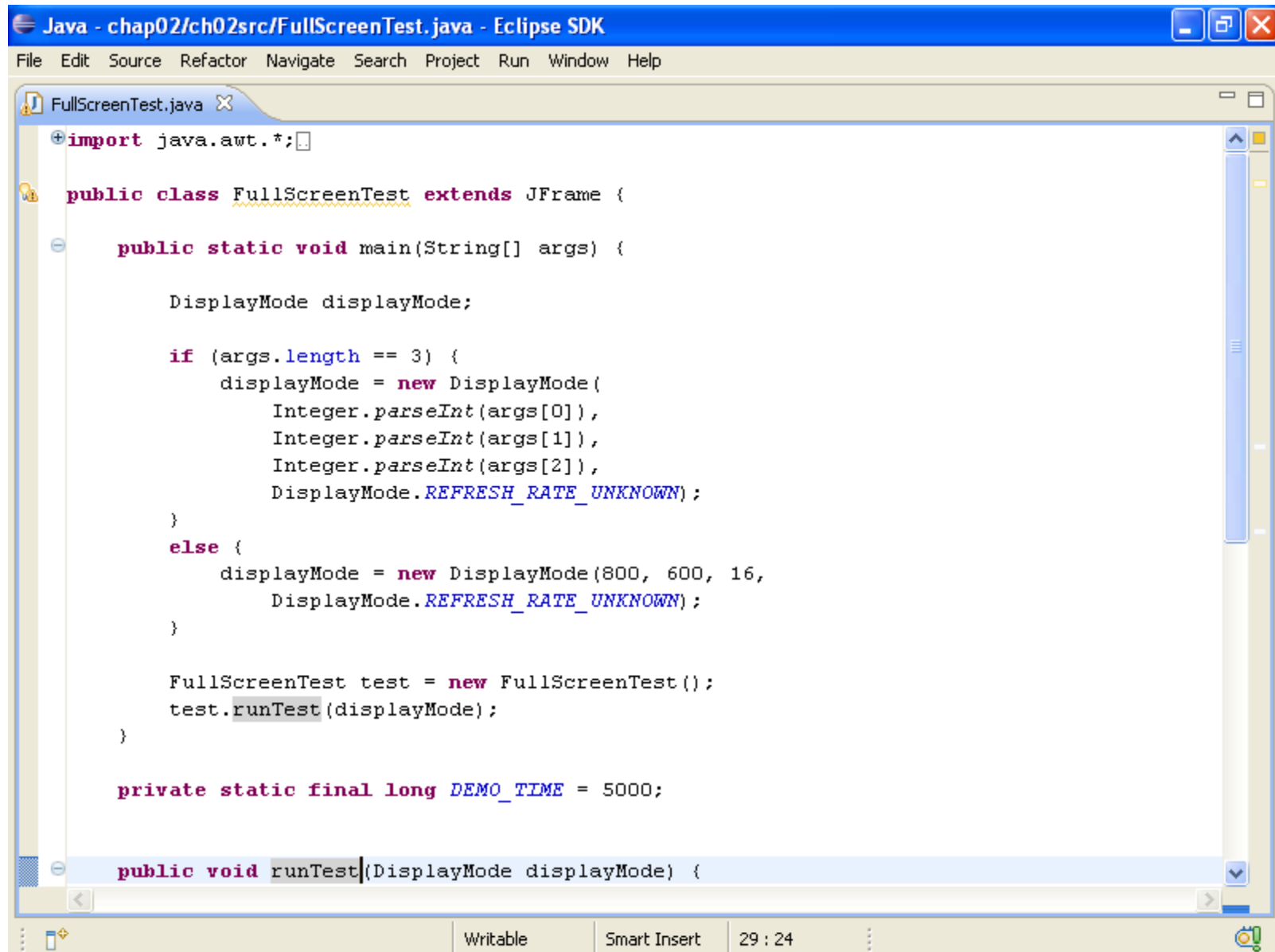
< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel   Help





# Full Screen Test

Hello World!



```
Java - chap02/ch02src/FullScreenTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

FullScreenTest.java
import java.awt.*;

public class FullScreenTest extends JFrame {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

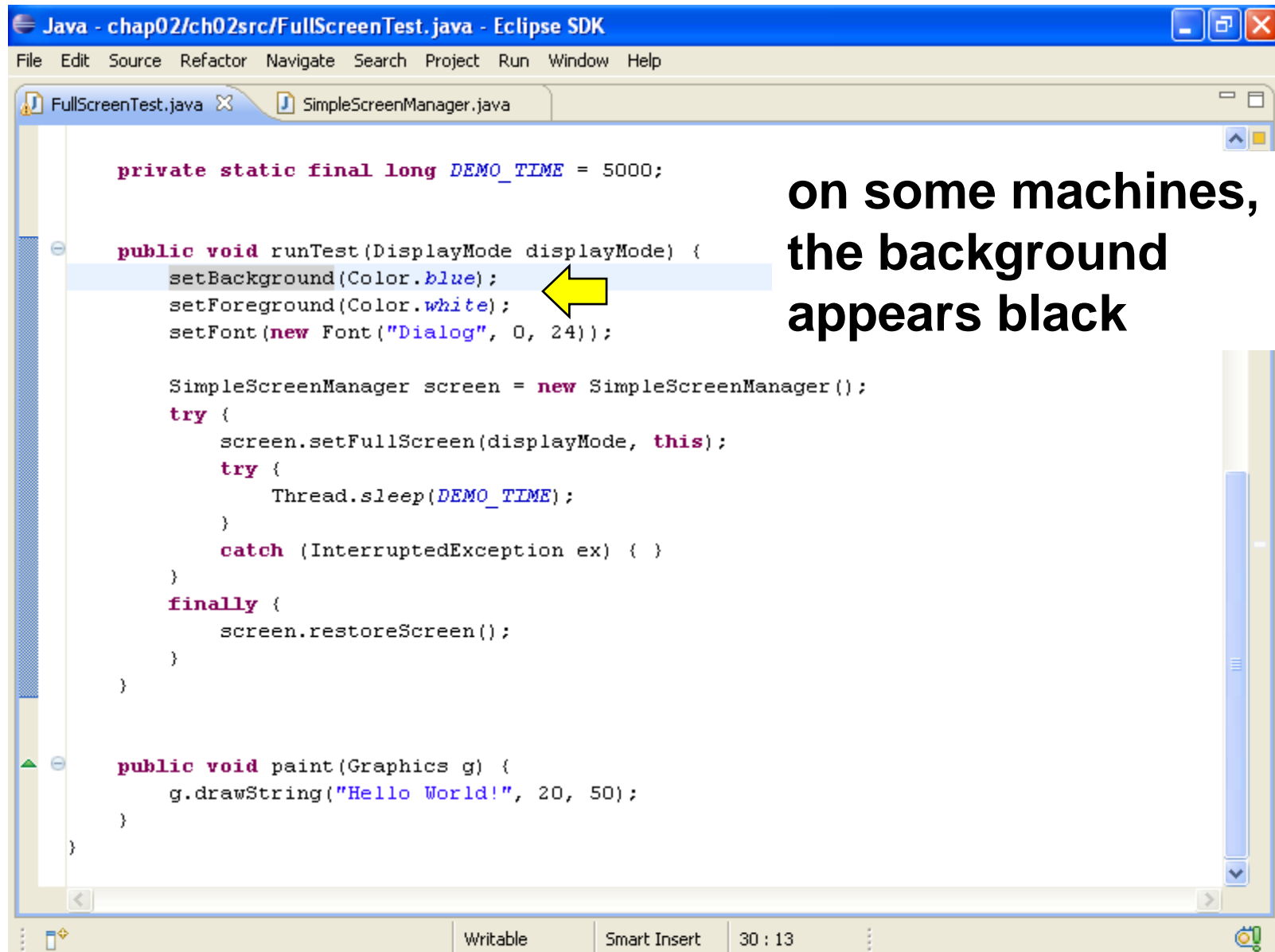
        DisplayMode displayMode;

        if (args.length == 3) {
            displayMode = new DisplayMode(
                Integer.parseInt(args[0]),
                Integer.parseInt(args[1]),
                Integer.parseInt(args[2]),
                DisplayMode.REFRESH_RATE_UNKNOWN);
        }
        else {
            displayMode = new DisplayMode(800, 600, 16,
                DisplayMode.REFRESH_RATE_UNKNOWN);
        }

        FullScreenTest test = new FullScreenTest();
        test.runTest(displayMode);
    }

    private static final long DEMO_TIME = 5000;

    public void runTest(DisplayMode displayMode) {
```



```
Java - chap02/ch02src/FullScreenTest.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

FullScreenTest.java SimpleScreenManager.java

private static final long DEMO_TIME = 5000;

public void runTest(DisplayMode displayMode) {
    setBackground(Color.blue);
    setForeground(Color.white);
    setFont(new Font("Dialog", 0, 24));

    SimpleScreenManager screen = new SimpleScreenManager();
    try {
        screen.setFullScreen(displayMode, this);
        try {
            Thread.sleep(DEMO_TIME);
        }
        catch (InterruptedException ex) { }
    }
    finally {
        screen.restoreScreen();
    }
}

public void paint(Graphics g) {
    g.drawString("Hello World!", 20, 50);
}

Writable Smart Insert 30 : 13
```

on some machines,  
the background  
appears black

DisplayMode (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/DisplayMode.html

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS

SUMMARY: NESTED | [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

DETAIL: [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

Java™ Platform  
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt

## Class DisplayMode

[java.lang.Object](#)  
└─ [java.awt.DisplayMode](#)

---

```
public final class DisplayMode
extends Object
```

The DisplayMode class encapsulates the bit depth, height, width, and refresh rate of a GraphicsDevice. The ability to change graphics device's display mode is platform- and configuration-dependent and may not always be available (see [GraphicsDevice.isDisplayChangeSupported\(\)](#)).

For more information on full-screen exclusive mode API, see the [Full-Screen Exclusive Mode API Tutorial](#).

**Since:**  
1.4

**See Also:**

Done

GraphicsDevice (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/GraphicsDevice.html

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

[PREV CLASS](#) [NEXT CLASS](#) [FRAMES](#) [NO FRAMES](#) [All Classes](#)

SUMMARY: NESTED | [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#) DETAIL: [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

Java™ Platform  
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt

## Class GraphicsDevice

[java.lang.Object](#)  
└ [java.awt.GraphicsDevice](#)

---

```
public abstract class GraphicsDevice
extends Object
```

The GraphicsDevice class describes the graphics devices that might be available in a particular graphics environment. These include screen and printer devices. Note that there can be many screens and many printers in an instance of [GraphicsEnvironment](#). Each graphics device has one or more [GraphicsConfiguration](#) objects associated with it. These objects specify the different configurations in which the GraphicsDevice can be used.

In a multi-screen environment, the GraphicsConfiguration objects can be used to render components on multiple screens. The following code sample demonstrates how to create a JFrame object for each GraphicsConfiguration on each screen device in the GraphicsEnvironment:

Done

GraphicsEnvironment (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/GraphicsEnvironment. Google

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS FRAMES NO FRAMES All Classes

SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

Java™ Platform  
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt

## Class GraphicsEnvironment

[java.lang.Object](#)  
└ [java.awt.GraphicsEnvironment](#)

---

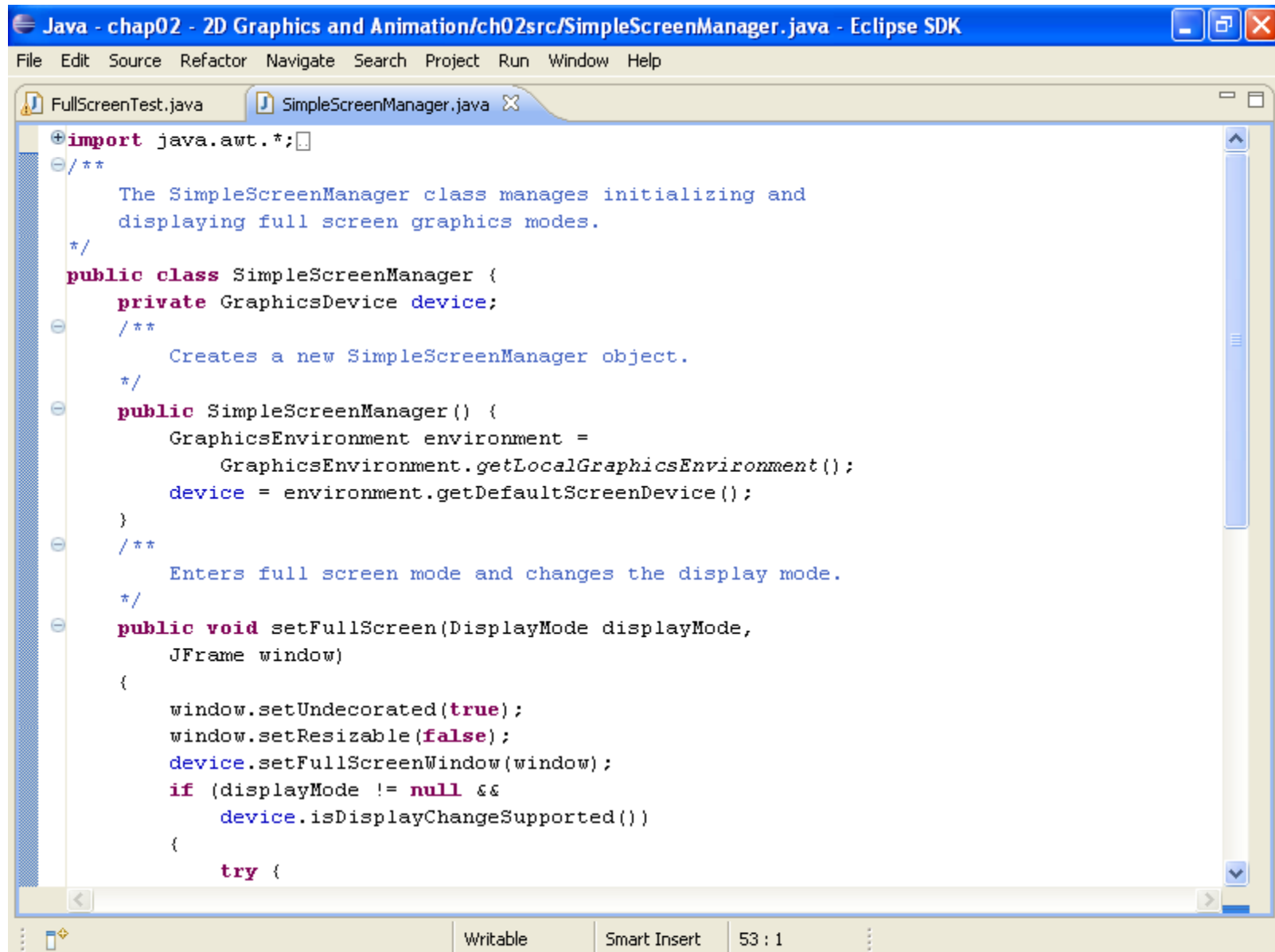
```
public abstract class GraphicsEnvironment
extends Object
```

The GraphicsEnvironment class describes the collection of [GraphicsDevice](#) objects and [Font](#) objects available to a Java(tm) application on a particular platform. The resources in this GraphicsEnvironment might be local or on a remote machine. GraphicsDevice objects can be screens, printers or image buffers and are the destination of [Graphics2D](#) drawing methods. Each GraphicsDevice has a number of [GraphicsConfiguration](#) objects associated with it. These objects specify the different configurations in which the GraphicsDevice can be used.

See Also:

[GraphicsDevice](#), [GraphicsConfiguration](#)

Done



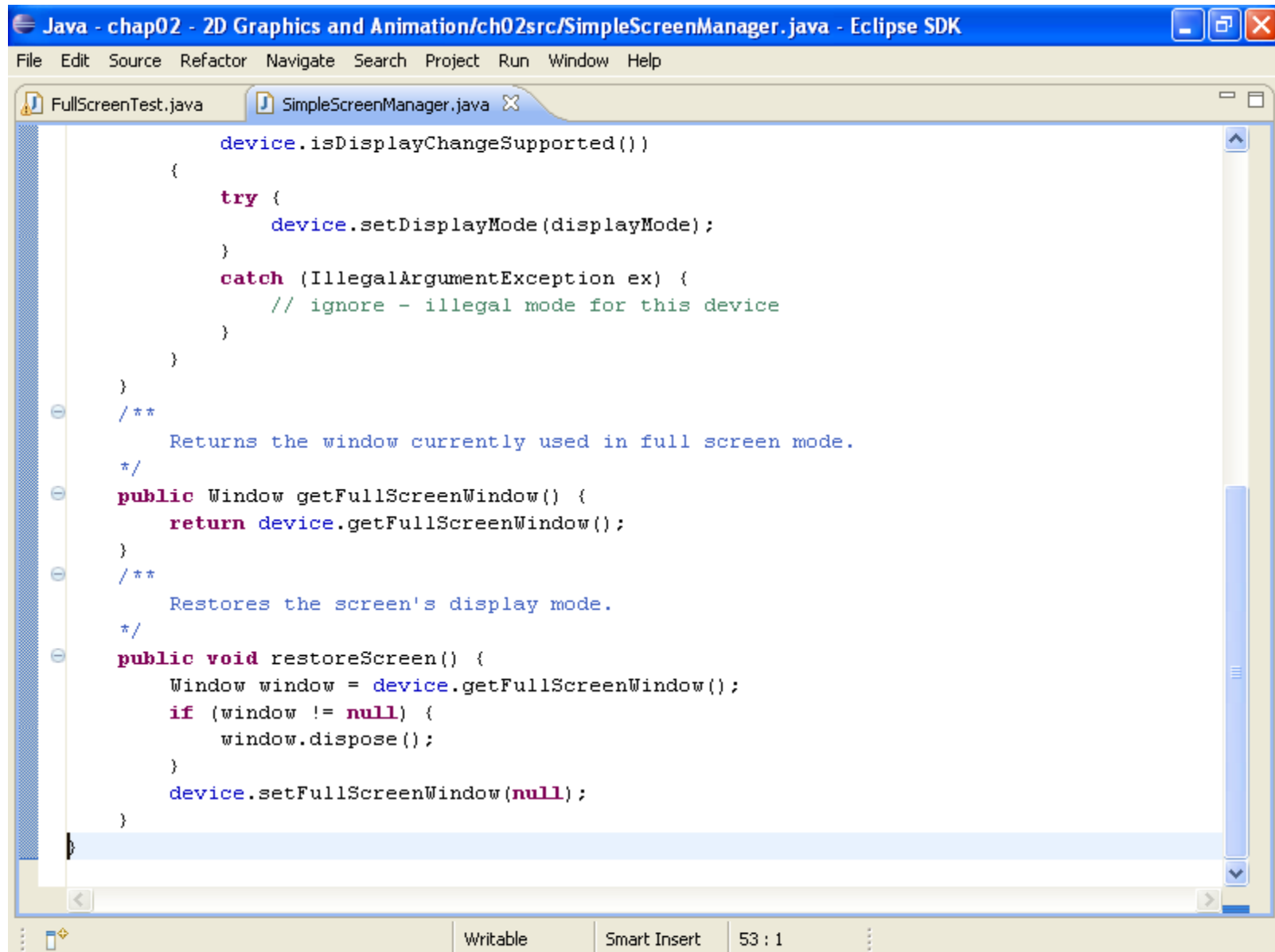
```
Java - chap02 - 2D Graphics and Animation/ch02src/SimpleScreenManager.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

FullScreenTest.java SimpleScreenManager.java
import java.awt.*;

/**
 * The SimpleScreenManager class manages initializing and
 * displaying full screen graphics modes.
 */
public class SimpleScreenManager {
    private GraphicsDevice device;

    /**
     * Creates a new SimpleScreenManager object.
     */
    public SimpleScreenManager() {
        GraphicsEnvironment environment =
            GraphicsEnvironment.getLocalGraphicsEnvironment();
        device = environment.getDefaultScreenDevice();
    }

    /**
     * Enters full screen mode and changes the display mode.
     */
    public void setFullScreen(DisplayMode displayMode,
        JFrame window)
    {
        window.setUndecorated(true);
        window.setResizable(false);
        device.setFullScreenWindow(window);
        if (displayMode != null &&
            device.isDisplayChangeSupported())
        {
            try {
```



```
Java - chap02 - 2D Graphics and Animation/ch02src/SimpleScreenManager.java - Eclipse SDK
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

FullScreenTest.java SimpleScreenManager.java X

    device.isDisplayChangeSupported()
    {
        try {
            device.setDisplayMode(displayMode);
        }
        catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
            // ignore - illegal mode for this device
        }
    }
}
/**
 * Returns the window currently used in full screen mode.
 */
public Window getFullScreenWindow() {
    return device.getFullScreenWindow();
}
/**
 * Restores the screen's display mode.
 */
public void restoreScreen() {
    Window window = device.getFullScreenWindow();
    if (window != null) {
        window.dispose();
    }
    device.setFullScreenWindow(null);
}
```

Writable Smart Insert 53 : 1

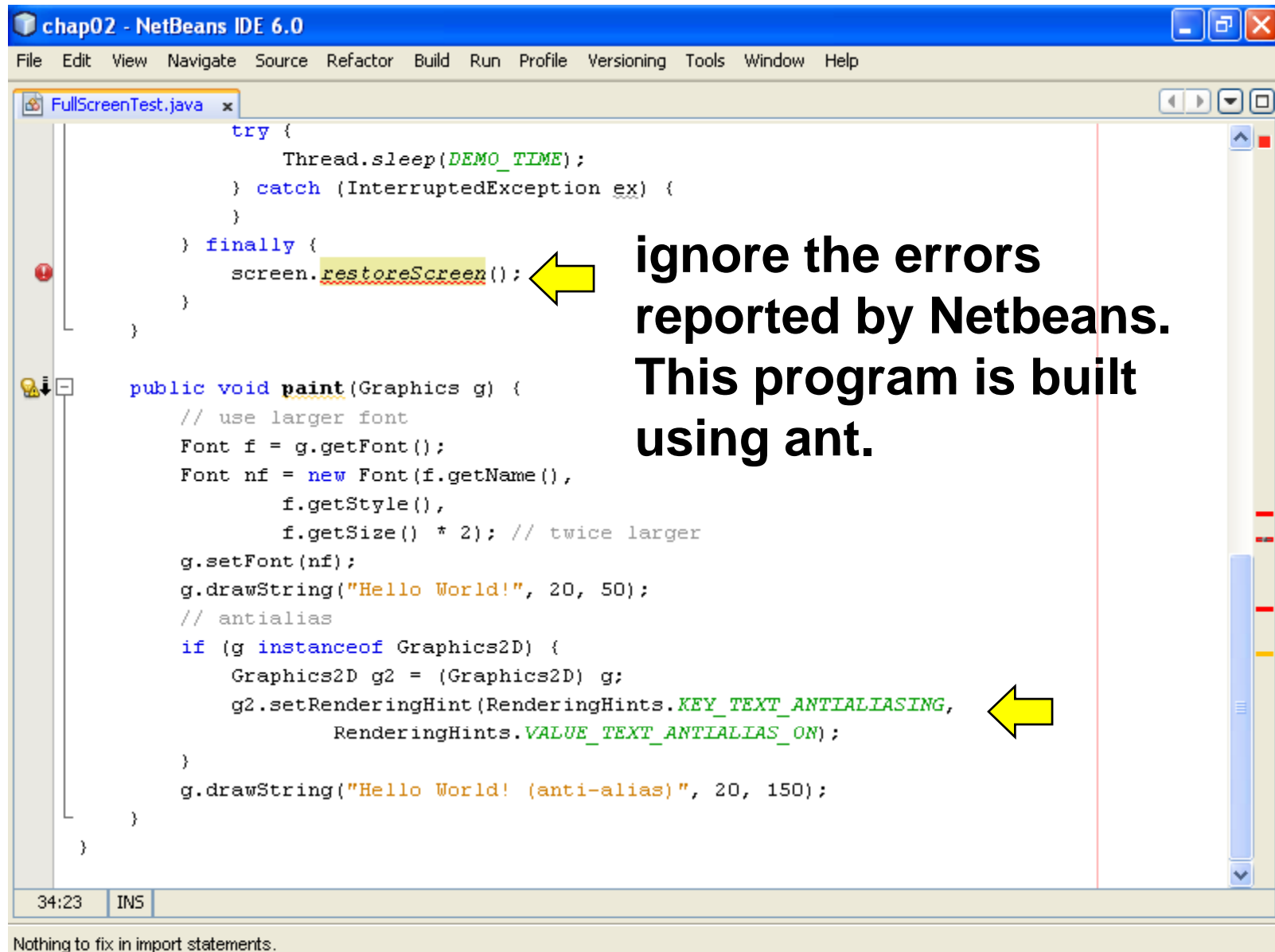
# Anti Alias

Hello World!

↑ notice the stairs in W

↓  
WA

Hello World! (anti-alias)



RenderingHints (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/RenderingHints.html

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS

SUMMARY: [NESTED](#) | [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

FRAMES NO FRAMES All Classes

DETAIL: [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

Java™ Platform  
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt

## Class RenderingHints

[java.lang.Object](#)  
└ [java.awt.RenderingHints](#)

All Implemented Interfaces:  
[Cloneable](#), [Map<Object, Object>](#)

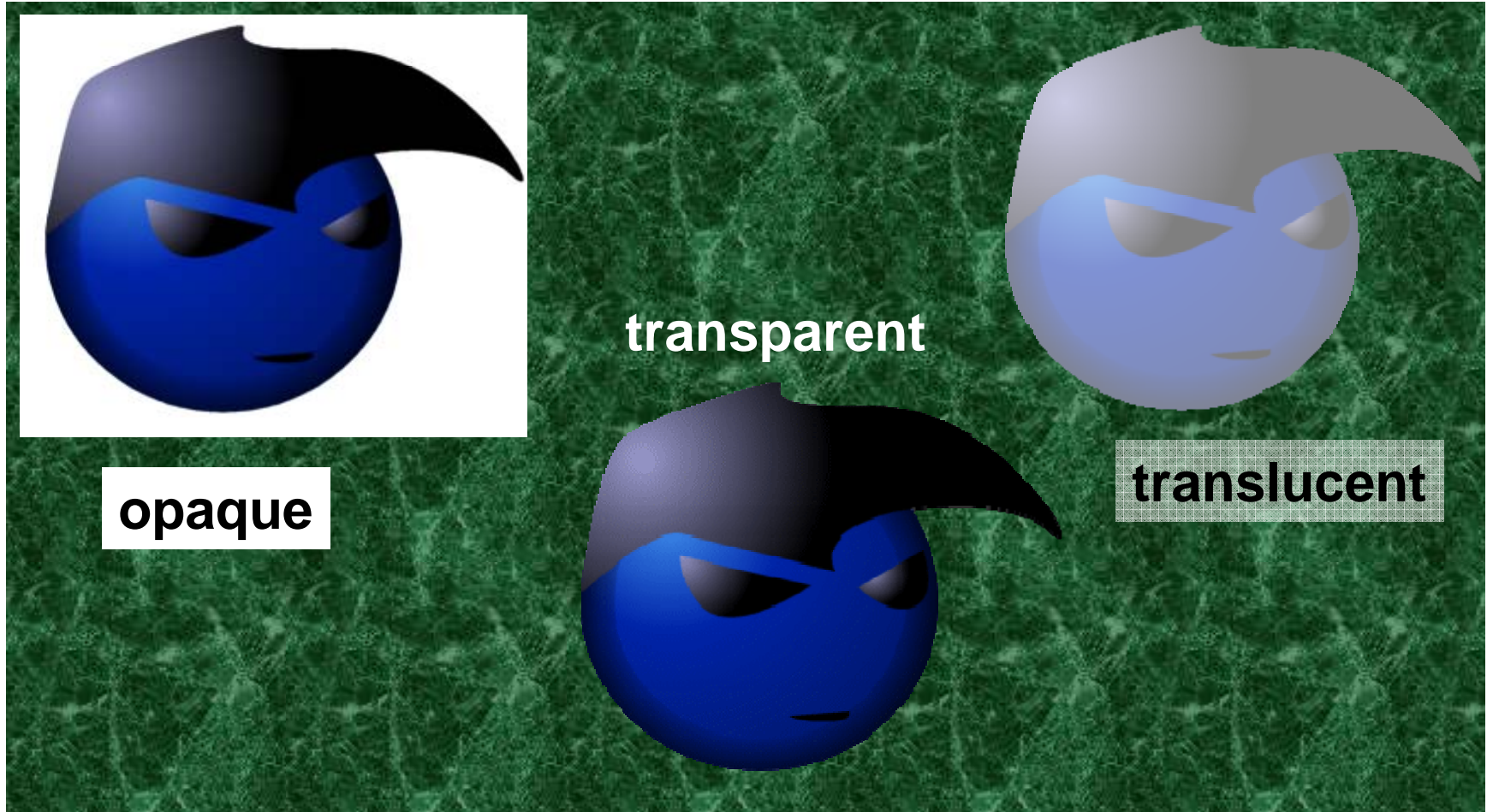
```
public class RenderingHints
extends Object
implements Map<Object, Object>, Cloneable
```

The RenderingHints class defines and manages collections of keys and associated values which allow an application to provide input into the choice of algorithms used by other classes which perform rendering and image manipulation services. The [Graphics2D](#) class, and classes that implement [BufferedImageOp](#) and [RasterOp](#) all provide methods to get and possibly to set individual or groups of RenderingHints keys and their associated values. When those implementations perform any rendering or image manipulation operations they should examine the values of any RenderingHints that were requested by the

Done

# Display Images

# Image Types



# **Load and Display Images**

Loading Images...



Opaque



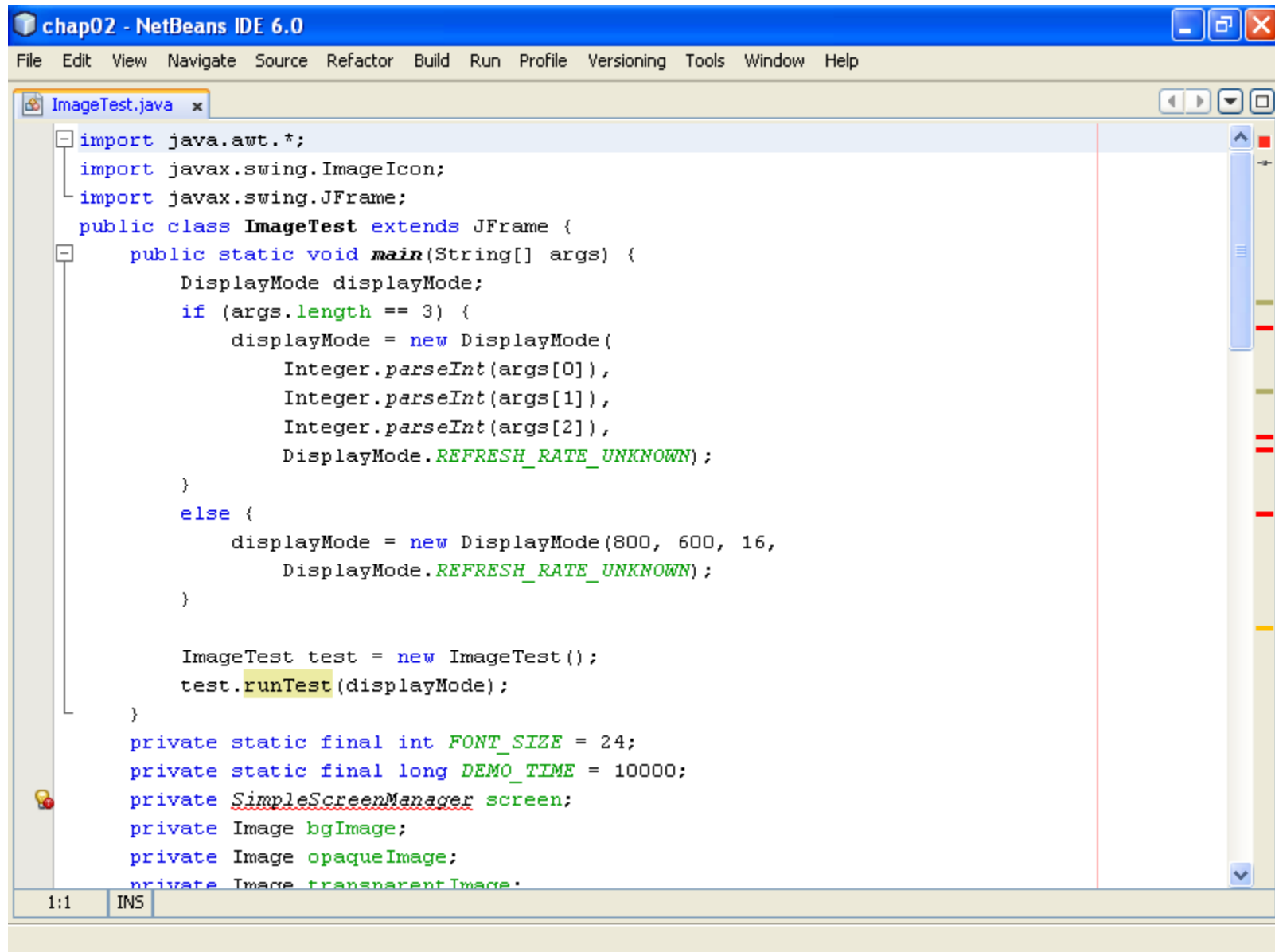
Transparent

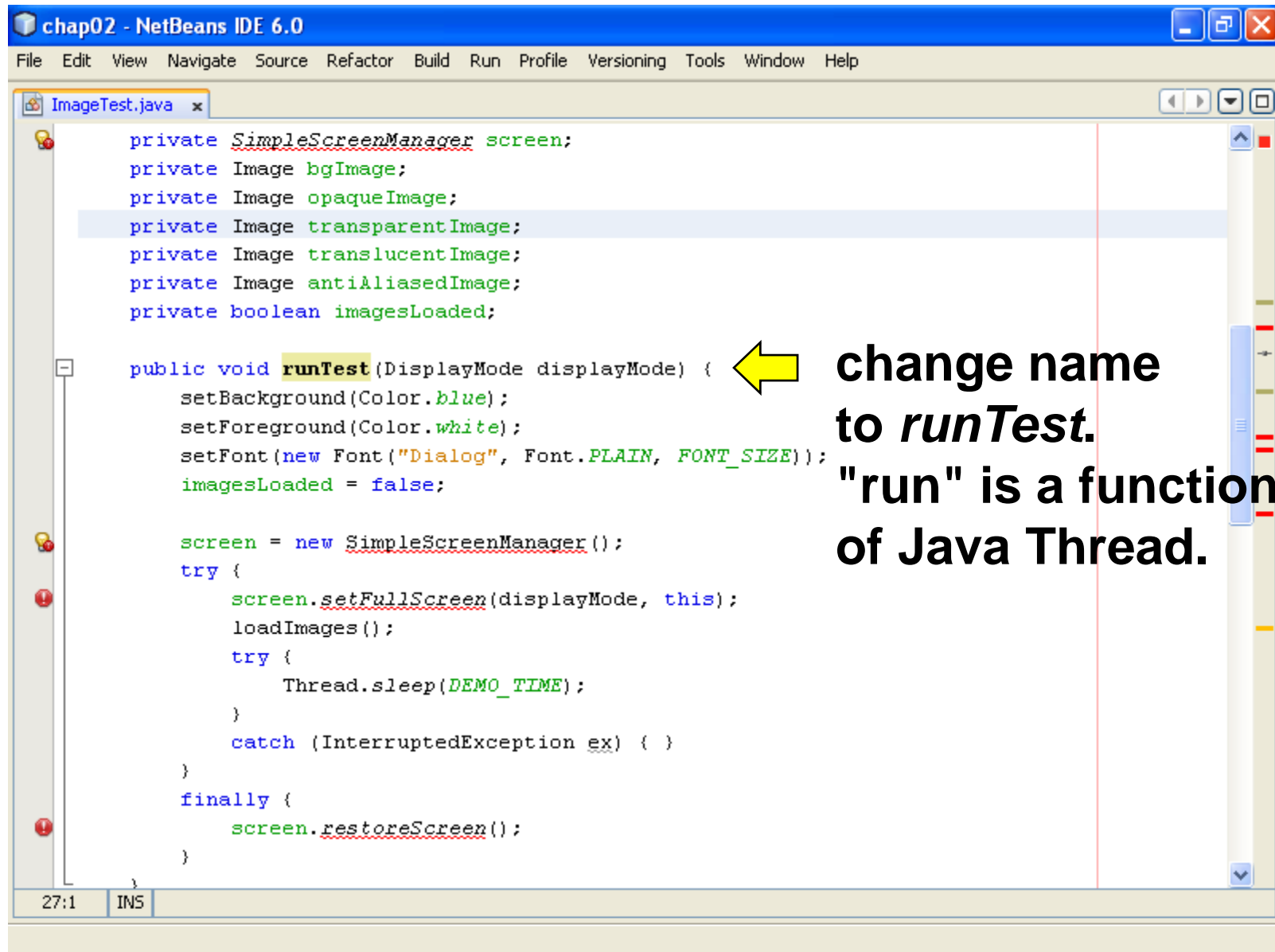


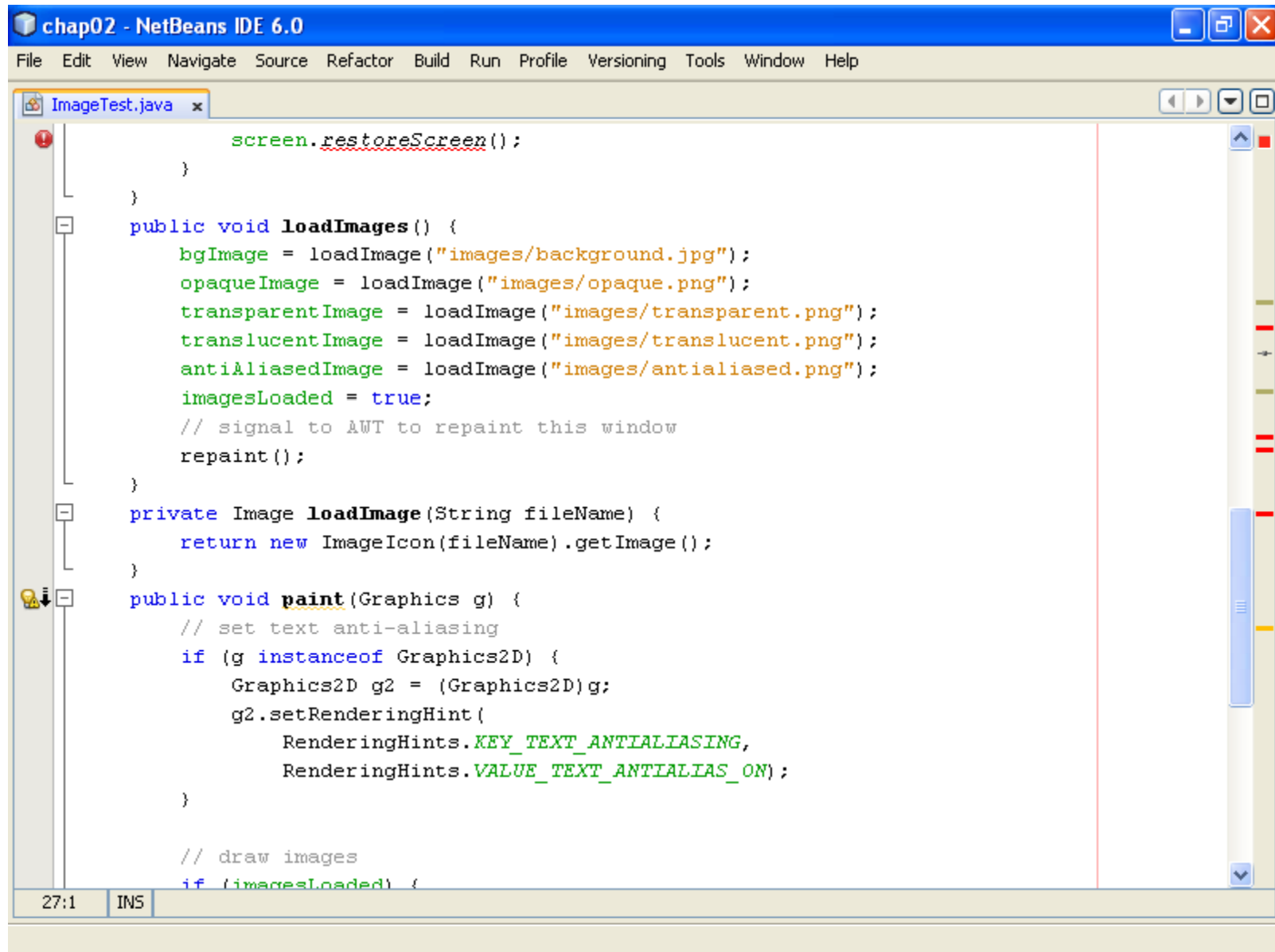
Translucent

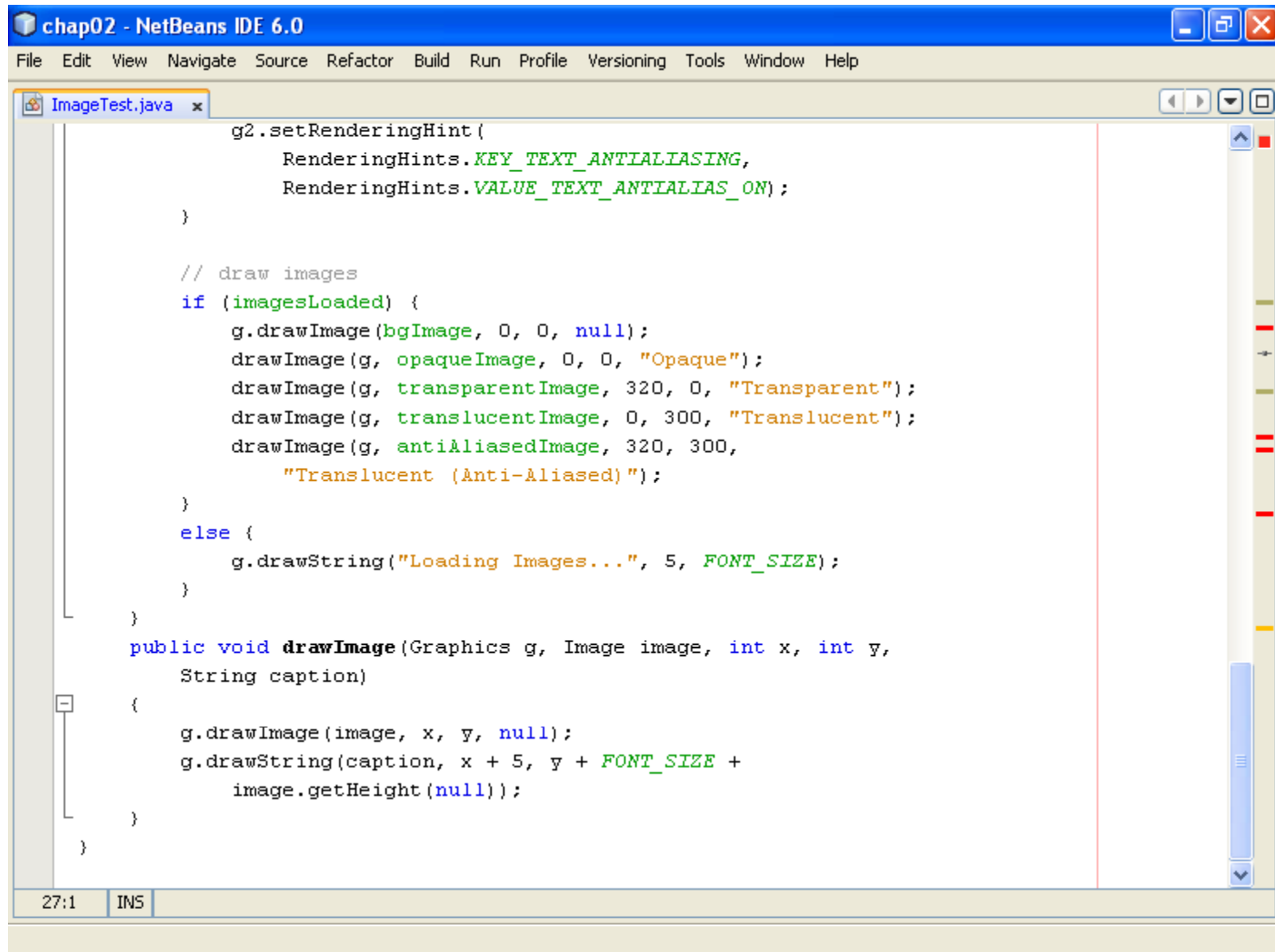


Translucent (Anti-Aliased)









MediaTracker (Java Platform SE 6) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help

http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/awt/MediaTracker.html

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS

SUMMARY: NESTED | [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

[FRAMES](#) [NO FRAMES](#) [All Classes](#)

DETAIL: [FIELD](#) | [CONSTR](#) | [METHOD](#)

Java™ Platform  
Standard Ed. 6

java.awt

## Class MediaTracker

[java.lang.Object](#)  
└─ [java.awt.MediaTracker](#)

All Implemented Interfaces:  
[Serializable](#)

```
public class MediaTracker
extends Object
implements Serializable
```

The `MediaTracker` class is a utility class to track the status of a number of media objects. Media objects could include audio clips as well as images, though currently only images are supported.

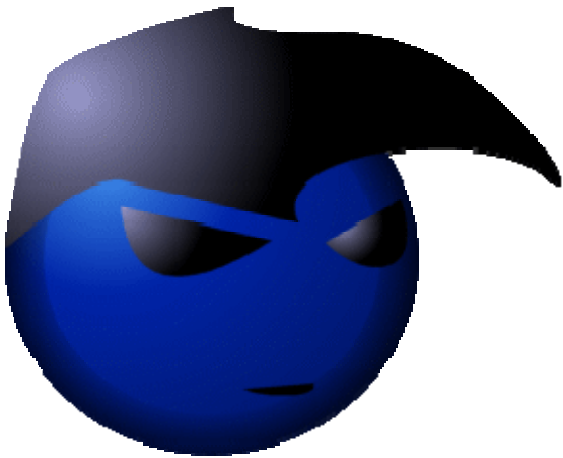
To use a media tracker, create an instance of `MediaTracker` and call its `addImage` method for each image to be tracked. In addition, each image can be assigned a unique identifier. This identifier controls the priority order in which the images are

Done

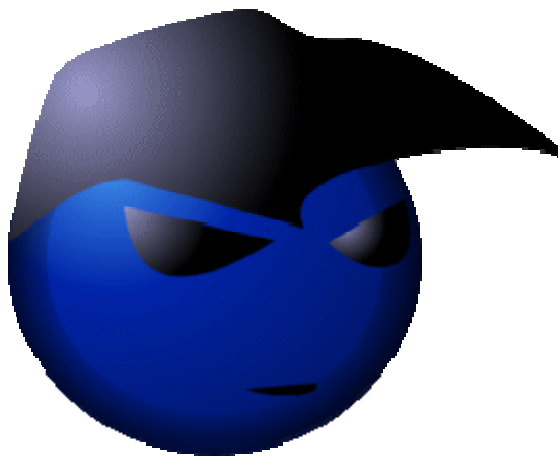
# Animation

# Animation

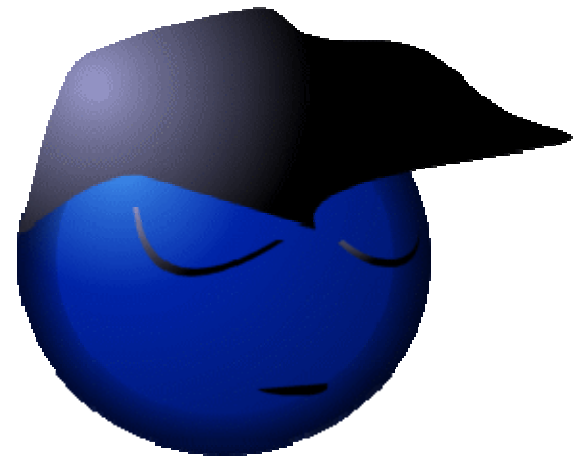
- Change frames with small differences quickly.
- The time in each frame may be different.



YHL



Full-Screen Games



```
NetBeans IDE 6.0
File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Build Run Profile Versioning Tools Window Help

Animation.java x
import java.awt.Image;
import java.util.ArrayList;

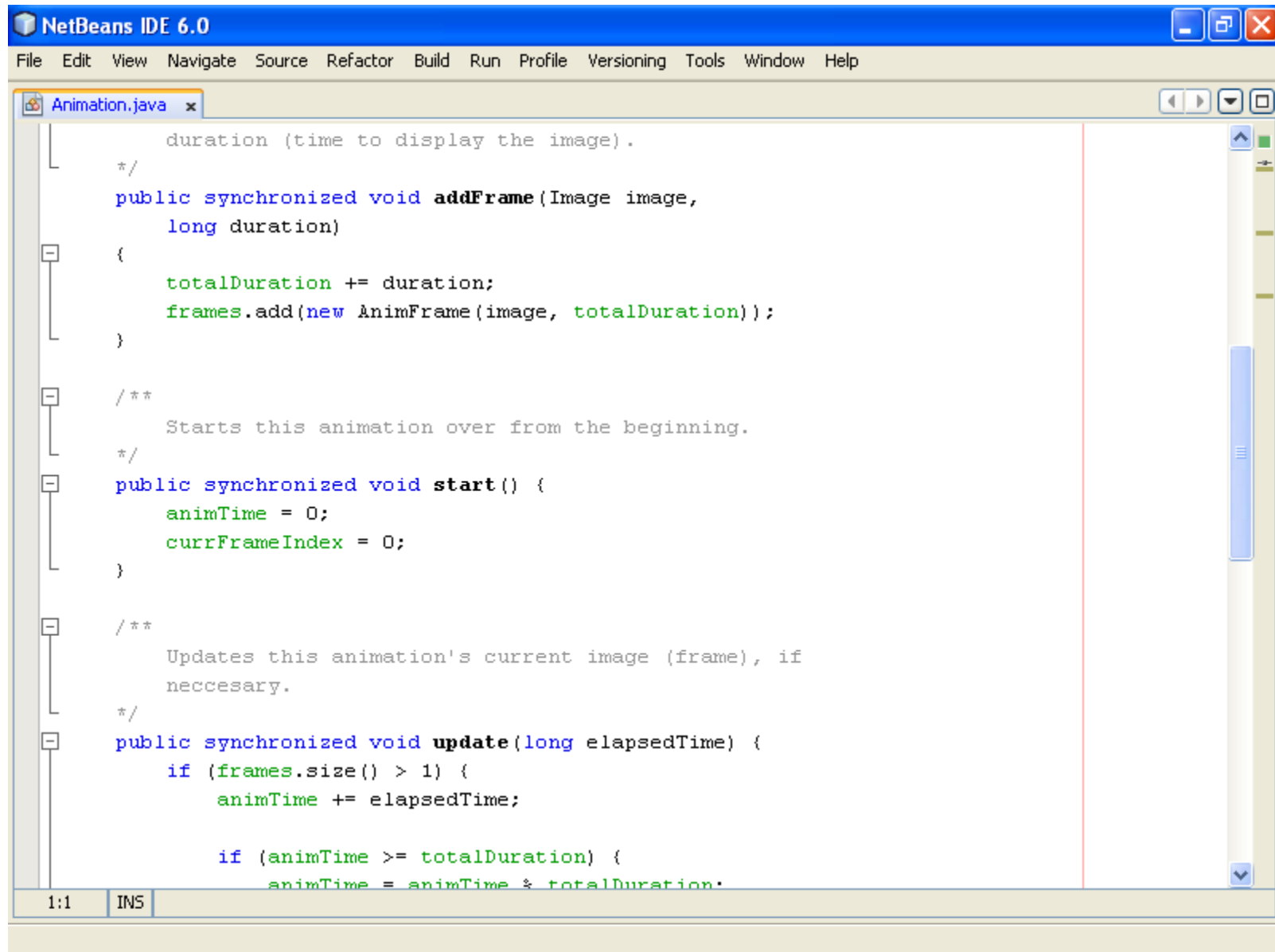
/**
 * The Animation class manages a series of images (frames) and
 * the amount of time to display each frame.
 */
public class Animation {
    private ArrayList<AnimFrame> frames;
    private int currFrameIndex;
    private long animTime;
    private long totalDuration;

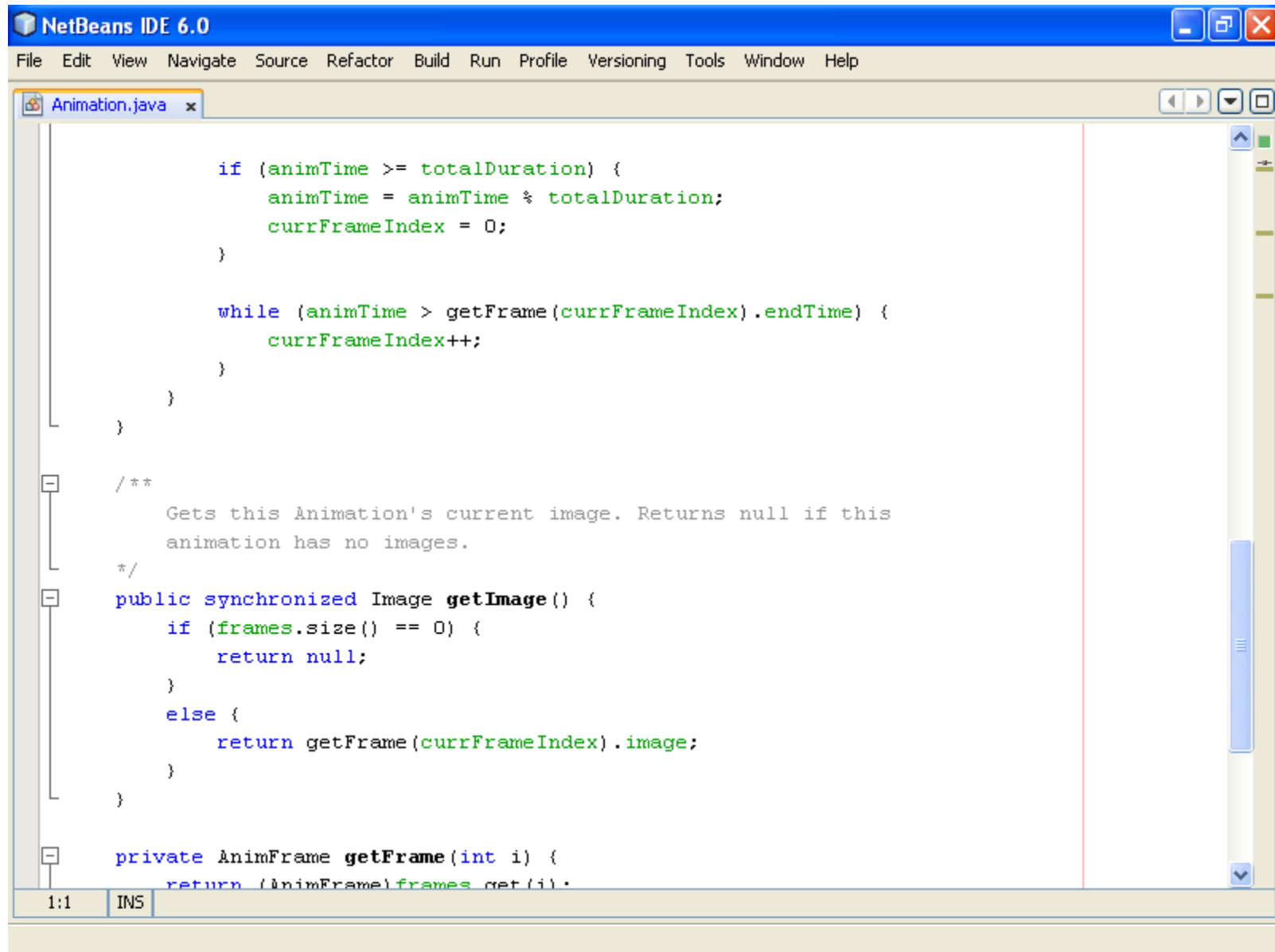
    /**
     * Creates a new, empty Animation.
     */
    public Animation() {
        frames = new ArrayList<AnimFrame>();
        totalDuration = 0;
        start();
    }

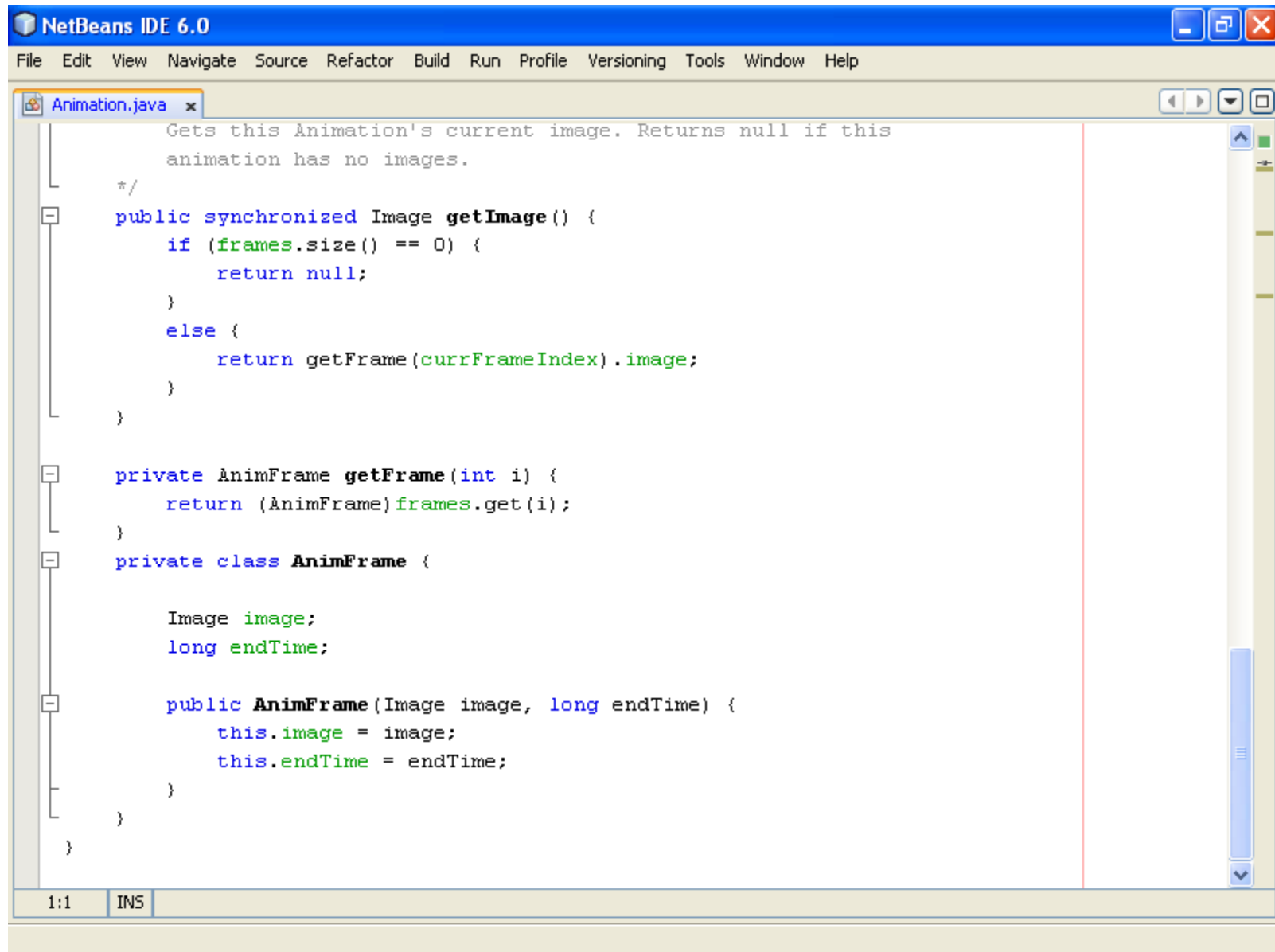
    /**
     * Adds an image to the animation with the specified
     * duration (time to display the image).
     */
    public synchronized void addFrame(Image image)
```

**need to specify the class,  
otherwise, compiler warning**

```
> javac -Xlint:unchecked Animation.java  
Animation.java:34: warning: [unchecked] unchecked  
call to add(E) as a member of the raw type  
java.util.ArrayList  
    frames.add(new AnimFrame(image,  
totalDuration));
```







frame	0	1	2	3	4
duration (ms)	150	250	300	150	200
endTime	150	400	700	850	1050

- $\text{animTime} = 600 \Rightarrow$ 
  - $\text{animTime} > 150$ ? Yes,  $\text{index}++ \Rightarrow \text{index} = 1$
  - $\text{animTime} > 400$ ? Yes,  $\text{index}++ \Rightarrow \text{index} = 2$
  - $\text{animTime} > 700$ ? No,  $\text{index} = 2$
- $\text{animTime} = 2900 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ iterations} = 2100$ 
  - $\text{animTime} = 2900 \% 1050 = 800$ ,  $\text{index} = 0$
  - $\text{animTime} > 150$ ? Yes,  $\text{index}++ \Rightarrow \text{index} = 1$
  - $\text{animTime} > 400$ ? Yes,  $\text{index}++ \Rightarrow \text{index} = 2$
  - $\text{animTime} > 700$ ? Yes,  $\text{index}++ \Rightarrow \text{index} = 3$
  - $\text{animTime} > 850$ ? No,  $\text{index} = 3$

# Synchronized Methods

- At any moment, only one of each object's synchronized methods can execute.

```
Animation anim = new Amination();  
anim.addFrame(...);  
anim.addFrame(...);  
...  
anim.update(...);
```

**the execution time of  
synchronized methods  
cannot overlap**

- Since the program is not multi-**thread**, it is unnecessary to make methods synchronized.

