

CISC 3115 TY11

# “this” Object and Immutable Class/Object

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# Outline

- The this reference variable
- Immutable class and object

# The this Keyword

- The this keyword is the name of a reference that refers to an object itself.
- Common use
  - To reference a class's hidden data fields.
  - To enable a constructor to invoke another constructor of the same class.

# Using this

```
public class F {  
    private int i = 5;  
    private static double k = 0;  
  
    void setI(int i) {  
        this.i = i;  
    }  
  
    static void setK(double k) {  
        F.k = k;  
    }  
}
```

Suppose that f1 and f2 are two objects of F.  
F f1 = new F(); F f2 = new F();

Invoking f1.setI(10) is to execute  
**this.i = 10**, where **this** refers f1

Invoking f2.setI(45) is to execute  
**this.i = 45**, where **this** refers f2

# Calling Overloaded Constructor

```
public class Circle {  
    private double radius;
```

```
    public Circle(double radius) {  
        this.radius = radius;  
    }
```

→ this must be explicitly used to reference the data field radius of the object being constructed

```
    public Circle() {  
        this(1.0);  
    }
```

→ this is used to invoke another constructor

```
    public double getArea() {  
        return this.radius * this.radius * Math.PI;  
    }  
}
```

↓ ↓  
Every instance variable belongs to an instance represented by this, which is normally omitted

# Questions?

- What is the “this” reference variable
- What are the two common usage?

# Immutable Objects and Classes

- The content of an object cannot be changed once the object is created

# Immutable Objects and Classes: Example

- The content of objects of the following Circle class cannot be changed

- Why?

```
public class Circle {  
    private radius = 1.0;  
  
    public Circle() {  
    }  
  
    private double getArea() {  
        return radius * radius * Math.PI;  
    }  
}
```

# Mutators

- Mutators: methods that changes the value of data fields
- A class with all private data fields and without mutators is not necessarily immutable.
  - A data field can be a reference variable whose content can be changed with the reference

# No Mutator, but Immutable: Example

```
import java.util.Date;

public class Student {

    private int id;

    private String name;

    private Date dateCreated;

    public Student(int ssn, STring newName) {

        id = ssn;

        name = newName;

        dateCreated = new Date();

    }

    public int getId() {

        return id;

    }

}
```

```
public String getName() {

    return name;

}

public Date getDateCreated() {

    return dateCreated;

}

}

...

public static void main(String[] args) {

    Student s = new Student(123, "John");

    Date d = s.getDateCreated();

    d.setTime(200000);

}
```

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# What Class is Immutable?

- These conditions must hold
  - mark all data fields private
  - provide no mutator methods
  - no accessor methods that would return a reference to a mutable data field object.

# Questions?

- Concept of immutable classes and objects
- Concept of mutators
- Condition under which a class or a object is immutable