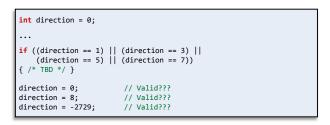
Enumerations



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Variables from a set of values

- Magic numbers
 - Where did the value come from?
 - What does it mean?
 - What if you mistype the number?
 - What if you want to keep value in specific range?



Overview

- Avoiding magic numbers
 - Variables takes on a small set of values
 - Use descriptive names instead of literal values
 - Java enumerations
 - Using in a switch statement



Solution 1: Create final constants

- Descriptive names means everybody can read
- Bugs less likely, typo in name = compile error
- Final keyword ensures nobody can change value

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Constants not always ideal

```
final int NORTH
final int NORTHEAST = 1;
final int EAST
                      = 2;
                                           Problem 1: Tedious to type.
final int SOUTHEAST = 3;
                                           Also easy to mess up, e.g.
final int SOUTH
                                           setting two constants to
final int SOUTHWEST = 5;
                                           same value.
final int WEST
                      = 6;
final int NORTHWEST = 7;
int direction = 0;
                                      Problem 2: Not forced to use the
                                     friendly names.
if ((direction == NORTHEAST) || (direction == SOUTHEAST) ||
    (direction == SOUTHWEST) || (direction == NORTHWEST))
{/* TBD */}
                                             Problem 3: Not forced to stay
direction = 0;
                          // Valid???
direction = 8;
                          // Valid??
                                             in range. What does it mean
direction = -2729;
                          // Valid??
                                            to be 8 or -2729 if you are a
                                            compass direction?
```

Enumeration tricks

Enumerations

toString()

- Actually objects with a few handy methods:

Print out friendly name corresponding to value of variable

Enumerations

 A better solution: enumerations Easiest to declare outside - Specifies exact set of friendly names Semicolon is - Compiler ensures we stay in range optional. public enum Compass {NORTH, NORTHEAST, EAST, SOUTHEAST, SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, WEST, NORTHWEST) public class CompassTest public static void main(String [] args) Compass direction = Compass.NORTH; if ((direction == Compass.NORTHEAST) (direction == Compass.SOUTHEAST) (direction == Compass.SOUTHWEST) || (direction == Compass.NORTHWEST)) {/* TBD */} Now a compile error. direction = 0: Way to watch our back compiler!

switch statement

```
Compass direction = Compass.NORTH;
                          Note: normally you need
switch (direction)
                          "Compass.", but not in switch
  case NORTH:
                          case since Java knows type
      hero.move(0, 1);
     System.out.println("Walking north");
                                                         You can have as
      break;
                                                         many statements
  case SOUTH:
                                                        as you want
     hero.move(0, -1);
                                                        between case and
    System.out.println("Walking south");
                                                        break.
     break:
  case EAST:
     hero.move(1, 0):
     System.out.println("Walking east");
     break:
  case WEST:
     hero.move(-1, 0);
     System.out.println("Walking west");
```

Summary

- Magic numbers considered harmful!
 - Use Java enumerations instead
 - Descriptive names for what each value means
 - Can be used in a switch statement
 - Can easily loop over all values or print out name



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