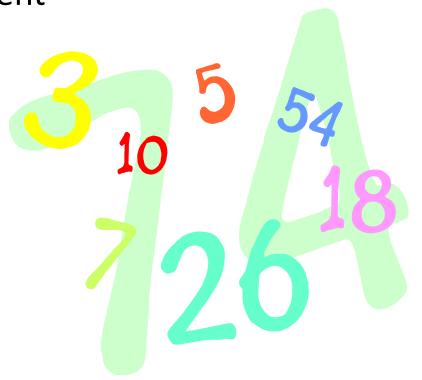
Enumerations



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



2

Variables from a set of values

- Magic numbers
 - Where did the value come from?
 - What does it mean?
 - What if you mistype the number?

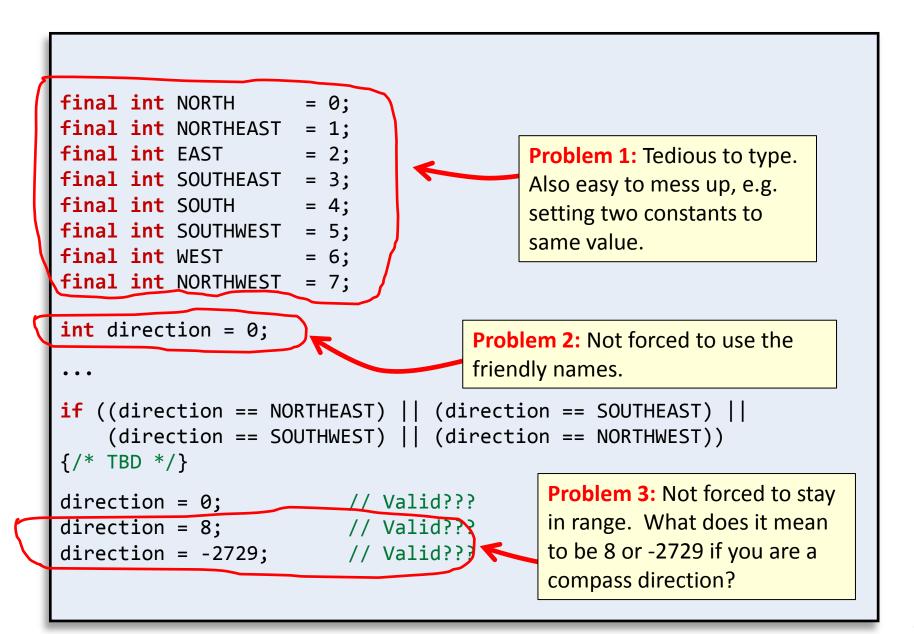


- What if you want to keep value in specific range?

- 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

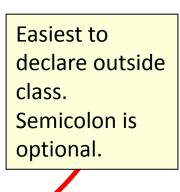
```
final int NORTH = 0;
final int NORTHEAST = 1;
final int EAST = 2;
final int SOUTHEAST = 3;
final int SOUTH = 4;
final int SOUTHWEST = 5;
final int WEST = 6;
final int NORTHWEST = 7;
int direction = NORTH;
if ((direction == NORTHEAST) || (direction == SOUTHEAST) ||
   (direction == SOUTHWEST) || (direction == NORTHWEST))
```

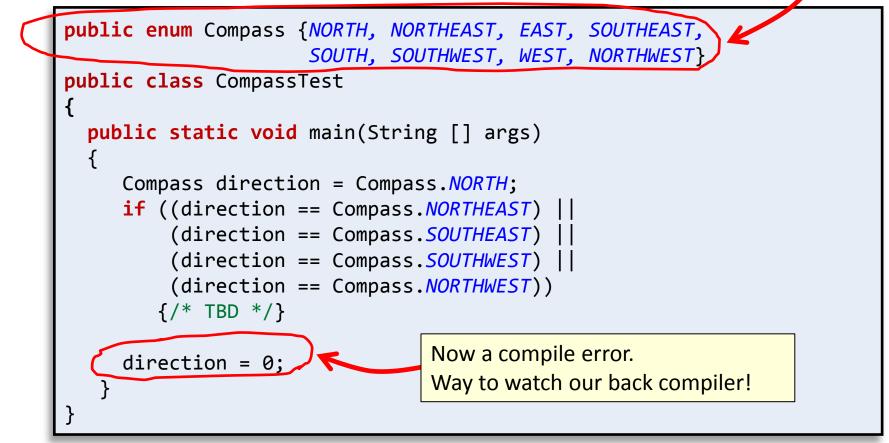
Constants not always ideal



Enumerations

- A better solution: enumerations
 - Specifies exact set of friendly names
 - Compiler ensures we stay in range



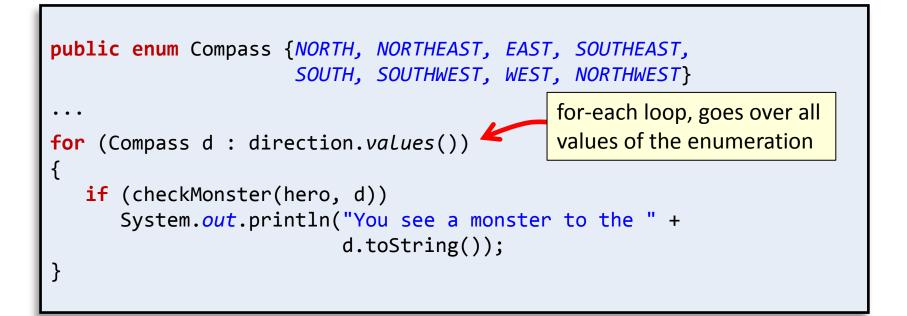


Enumeration tricks

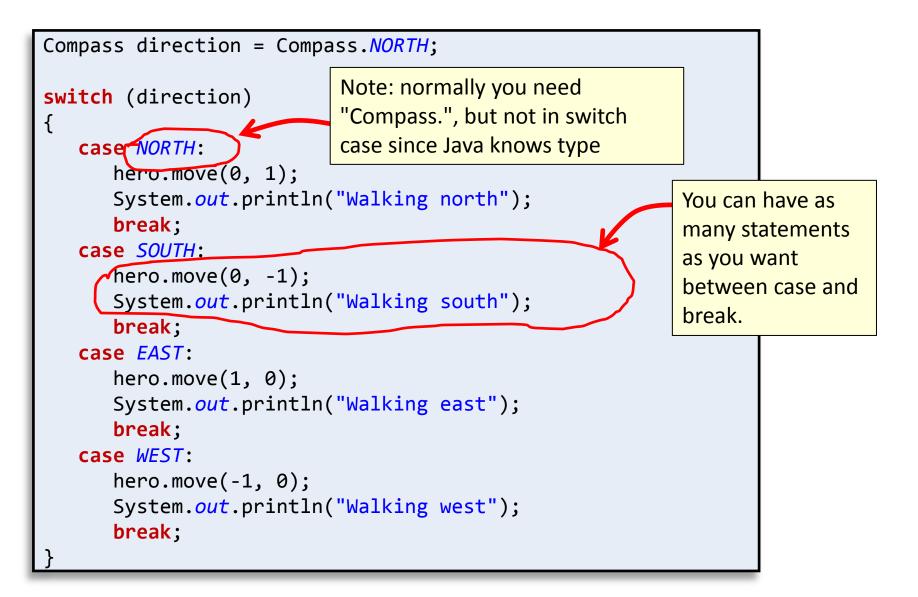
• Enumerations

– Actually objects with a few handy methods:

<pre>toString()</pre>	Print out friendly name corresponding to value of variable
values()	Returns array of all the possible values type can take on



switch statement



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

