

Introductory Java Programming

School of Electronic Engineering and Computer Science

Course Code: EBU4201

Lab Sheet 4: Arrays

- For this question, you will need to use and modify the file Cat.java that you wrote in Lab Sheet 3 -Q1. You will also need to write a new test class named CatTest2, to be stored in file CatTest2.java.
 - i) Add a toString() method in the Cat class, such that this method provides a String representation of the Cat object. This method should return all the Cat attributes in a String.
 - ii) Write a new test program called CatTest2, such that it creates an array of 6 Cat objects. Using a for loop, the test program should loop through the array of Cat objects and print out the details of each Cat object¹.
- 2. Download the file RandomArray.java from the course area in QMplus; this class does NOT currently compile. You need to fill in the FOUR incomplete methods in that file so it produces similar output to the indicated below, when you run the program on the command line:

> java RandomArray 5 9 7 2 1 4 Sum: 23 Mean: 4.6 > java RandomArray 8 0 9 5 3 5 6 0 8 Sum: 36 Mean: 4.5

- i) Complete the code for the constructor public RandomArray(int size), such that:
 - it initialises the instance variable called **array** to an array of **int** values of length **size**;
 - each value stored in the array is a randomly generated number² between 0 and 9.
- ii) Complete the code for the method **public void printArray()**, such that it simply prints out the value of each array element.
- iii) Complete the code for the method **public int calcsum()**, such that it calculates the sum of all the values in the array and returns their sum.
- iv) Complete the code for the method **public double calcMean()**, such that it calculates the mean of all the values in the array and returns their mean (or average)³.

Ensure that all your programs contain both internal comments and Javadoc comments.

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¹ Hint: If you have the toString() method in the Cat class, you can print out the whole object directly using System.out.print().

² Hint: You can use Math.random()*10 to generate a random number in the range 0-9, but you will need to convert it into an int. See the API for this more information for the Math class at https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/index.html?java/lang/Math.html; find the random() method and then read about it.

³ Hint: Consider the concept of reusing code; e.g. you should call the method calcsum() to get the sum value.