

Lab3A: Shopping Cart

Objects and Classes : Problem Solving

- This lab exercise is divided into three stages – Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3.
- You need to complete Stage 1 without errors before you can proceed to Stage 2, and complete Stage 2 without errors before you can proceed to Stage 3.

Problem Description:

Maju Jaya Sdn. Bhd. is a small online shop that sells a number of clothing items to its customers. When a customer visits the shop via the internet, the customer will be given a shopping cart to hold the items that the customer would like to buy. However, the shopping cart can hold only three different items at a time. This is because the shop has an unusual policy that allows its customer to buy only three different items at a time.

Stage 1:

1. Create a Java project named `Lab3Stage1`.
2. Copy class `Tester1.java` into your project.

Define class `Item`, `ShoppingCart` and `Customer` based on the following descriptions:

Class: Item	Description
- id: String	Represents item's id.
- name: String	Represents item's name.
- price: double	Represents item's price.
- unit: int	Represents item's unit.
+ Item()	Constructor with no parameter and empty body.
+ Item(String, String, double)	Constructor that assigns parameter 1 to item's id, parameter 2 to item's name, parameter 3 to item's price and 0 to item's unit.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[<item id>]".

Class: ShoppingCart	Description
- item1: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 1.
- item2: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 2.
- item3: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 3.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[]".

Class: Customer	Description
- name: String	Represents customer's name.
- cart: ShoppingCart	Represents customer's shopping cart.
+ Customer(String)	<p>Constructor that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns the parameter to customer's name, and • Creates a ShoppingCart object and assigns the object to the variable that represents customer's shopping cart. <p>Returns String "<Classname>[<customer name>]".</p>
+ toString() : String	

Check your answer by invoking the main method in class Tester1, and your output should be as follows:

```

Creating Item object 1: Item[P001]
Creating Item object 2: Item[P002]
Creating Item object 3: Item[null]
Creating Item object 4: Item[null]
Creating Customer object 1: Customer[Doremi]
Creating Customer object 2: Customer[Fasola]

```

*Proceed to Stage 2 only after you have completed Stage 1 without errors.

Stage 2:

1. Create a Java project named Lab3Stage2.
2. Copy class Tester2.java into your project.
3. Copy class Item, ShoppingCart and Customer in Stage 1 into your Stage 2 Java project.

Add into class Item, ShoppingCart and Customer:

Class: Item	Description
- id: String	Represents item's id.
- name: String	Represents item's name.
- price: double	Represents item's price.
- unit: int	Represents item's unit.
+ Item()	Constructor with no parameter and empty body.
+ Item(String, String, double)	Constructor that assigns parameter 1 to item's id, parameter 2 to item's name, parameter 3 to item's price and 0 to item's unit.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[<item id>]".
+ setId(String): void	Assigns the parameter to item's id.
+ getId(): String	Returns item's id.
+ setName(String): void	Assigns the parameter to item's name.
+ getName(): String	Returns item's name.
+ setPrice(double): void	Assigns the parameter to item's price.
+ getPrice(): double	Returns item's price.
+ setUnit(int): void	Assigns the parameter to item's unit.
+ getUnit(): int	Returns item's unit.

Class: ShoppingCart	Description
- item1: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 1.
- item2: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 2.
- item3: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 3.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[]".
+ getItem1(): Item	Returns shopping cart's item 1.
+ getItem2(): Item	Returns shopping cart's item 2.
+ getItem3(): Item	Returns shopping cart's item 3.

Class: Customer	Description
- name: String	Represents customer's name.
- cart: ShoppingCart	Represents customer's shopping cart.
+ Customer(String)	Constructor that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns the parameter to customer's name, and • Creates a ShoppingCart object and assigns the object to the variable that represents customer's shopping cart.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[<customer name>]".
+ getName(): String	Returns customer's name.
+ getShoppingCart(): ShoppingCart	Returns customer's shopping cart.

Check your answer by invoking the main method in class Tester2, and your output should be as follows:

```

Creating Item object: Item[P001] >> id-P001 >> name-Pants >> price-39.99 >> unit-0
Creating Item object: Item[P002] >> id-P002 >> name-Long skirt >> price-59.99 >> unit-0
Creating Item object: Item[null] >> id-null >> name-null >> price-0.0 >> unit-0
Creating Item object: Item[null] >> id-null >> name-null >> price-0.0 >> unit-0
Creating Customer object: Customer[Doremi] >> name-Doremi >> cart-ShoppingCart[]
cart's item 1-null >> cart's item 2-null >> cart's item 3-null
Creating Customer object: Customer[Fasola] >> name-Fasola >> cart-ShoppingCart[]
cart's item 1-null >> cart's item 2-null >> cart's item 3-null

```

Points to ponder:

1. Why the 3rd and 4th Item objects have id-null, name-null, price-0.0 and unit-0, unlike the 1st and 2nd Item objects?
2. Why cart's item 1, cart's item 2 and cart's item 3 of both Customer objects are null?

*Proceed to Stage 3 only after you have completed Stage 2 without errors.

Stage 3:

1. Create a Java project named Lab3Stage3.
2. Copy class Tester3.java into your project.
4. Copy class Item, ShoppingCart and Customer in Stage 2 into your Stage 3 Java project.

Add into class Item, ShoppingCart and Customer:

Class: Item	Description
- id: String	Represents item's id.
- name: String	Represents item's name.
- price: double	Represents item's price.
- unit: int	Represents item's unit.
+ Item()	Constructor with no parameter and empty body.
+ Item(String, String, double)	Constructor that assigns parameter 1 to item's id, parameter 2 to item's name, parameter 3 to item's price and 0 to item's unit.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[<item id>]".
+ setId(String): void	Assigns the parameter to item's id.
+ getId(): String	Returns item's id.
+ setName(String): void	Assigns the parameter to item's name.
+ getName(): String	Returns item's name.
+ setPrice(double): void	Assigns the parameter to item's price.
+ getPrice(): double	Returns item's price.
+ setUnit(int): void	Assigns the parameter to item's unit.
+ getUnit(): int	Returns item's unit.
+ getItemTotal(): double	Returns the item's total price.

Class: ShoppingCart	Description
- item1: Item - item2: Item - item3: Item	Represents shopping cart's item 1. Represents shopping cart's item 2. Represents shopping cart's item 3.
+ getItem1(): Item + getItem2(): Item + getItem3(): Item + toString() : String + addItem(Item, int): boolean	<p>Returns shopping cart's item 1. Returns shopping cart's item 2. Returns shopping cart's item 3. Returns String "<Classname>[]".</p> <p>Checks whether cart's item 1, item 2 and item 3 are null.</p> <p>1) If all of these items are not null that means the shopping cart is already full. So, the method will return false, to indicate that the adding of another item to cart has failed.</p> <p>2) Otherwise, checks whether item 1 is null. If item 1 is null:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Item object (using the parameterless constructor in class Item) and assigns the object to the variable that represents item 1. • Assigns id of Item object that has been received by the method as 1st parameter to item 1's id. • Assigns name of Item object that has been received by the method as 1st parameter to item 1's name. • Assigns price of Item object that has been received by the method as 1st parameter to item 1's price. • Assigns integer value that has been received by the method as 2nd parameter to item 1's unit. • If item 1 is not null but item 2 is null, do the above to item 2, or if item 1 and item 2 are not null but item 3 is null, do the above to item 3. • Returns true to indicate that the adding of another item to cart is successful.
+ getCartTotal(): double	Returns the total price of cart's items that are not null.

Class: Customer	Description
- name: String	Represents customer's name.
- cart: ShoppingCart	Represents customer's shopping cart.
+ Customer(String)	<p>Constructor that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns the parameter to customer's name, and • Creates an object of ShoppingCart and assigns the object to the variable that represents customer's shopping cart.
+ toString() : String	Returns String "<Classname>[<customer name>]".
+ getName(): String	Returns customer's name.
+ getShoppingCart(): ShoppingCart	Returns customer's shopping cart.
+ addItemToCart(Item, int): boolean	Asks customer's cart to add an item.
+ getTotalPurchase(): double	Asks customer's cart to return total price of cart's items.

Check your answer by invoking the main method in class Tester3, and your output should be as follows:

```
Doremi adds 2 Pants into the shopping cart.
Doremi adds 2 Shirt into the shopping cart.
Doremi adds 3 T-shirt into the shopping cart.
Doremi adds 1 Long skirt into the shopping cart. Error - the shopping cart is full
Fasola adds 2 T-shirt into the shopping cart.
Fasola adds 1 Pants into the shopping cart.

Charging Doremi for:

Item ID: P001
Item name: Pants
Price: RM 39.99
Unit: 2
Sub total: RM 79.98

Item ID: P003
Item name: Shirt
Price: RM 69.99
Unit: 2
Sub total: RM 139.98

Item ID: P004
Item name: T-shirt
Price: RM 19.99
Unit: 3
Sub total: RM 59.97

Total: RM 279.92999999999995

Charging Fasola for:
```

```
Item ID: P004  
Item name: T-shirt  
Price: RM 19.99  
Unit: 2  
Sub total: RM 39.98
```

```
Item ID: P001  
Item name: Pants  
Price: RM 39.99  
Unit: 1  
Sub total: RM 39.99
```

```
Total: RM 79.97
```

Points to ponder:

1. Why does the total price for Doremi printed as RM 279.92999999999995?
2. How do you output the amount in 2 decimal places?