Java 程序读与写

(2011年高级程序设计语言实验教程草稿)

第一章. 环境安装与基本 I/O

1. 实验目的

- (1) 下载和安装免费软件 JDK 和 Eclipse。
- (2) 使用 Scanner 和 System.out 实现控制台的输入与输出。

2. 读程序

2.1 "Hello World"

```
package basic;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**

* Hello World,第一个 Java 程序

* @author Dahogn

* @version 1.01

* @since 2009.10.5

*

*/
public class HelloWorld {

/**

* @param args 此程序中没有使用

*/
public static void main(String[] args) {

/*调用 System.out 实现控制台输出*/

System.out.println("Hello World");//打印"Hello World"

}
```

2.2 Scanner

```
package basic;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class HelloWorld {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    /*通过控制台输入姓名,输出到控制台*/
    System.out.println("What's your name:");
    Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
    String name = scan.nextLine(); //存入字符串 name
    System.out.println("Hello, " + name);
```

}

3. 实验过程与写程序

3.1 JDK 和 Eclipse 的安装

J2SE 安装: 下载 J2SE JDK (http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp), 双击自动安装;

Eclipse 安装: 下载 Eclipse (http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/index.php),解 压缩,不需要安装。

熟悉 Eclipse 的使用,包括新建项目和编译运行程序。

3.2 读入一个符号, 打印出此符号组成的菱形图

实验描述:输入一个符号,比如字符"A",打印出一个菱形图,如下图所示:

A	
AA	
AAA	
AAAA	
AAA	
AA	
A	

其中,菱形的行数不限,至少为4行。

- (1) 不使用任何 IDE,使用命令行完成 Java 程序的编译与运行。
- (2) 尝试使用其他的 IDE, 比如 Netbeans 和 JDeveloper。
- (3) 控制 3.2 中所打印菱形图的行数。

第二章. 基本数据类型

1. 实验目的

- (1) 学会使用基本的数据类型。
- (2) 能够对数据进行基本的算术运算。
- (3) 了解强制类型转化。

2. 读程序

```
package basic;
public class Primitive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int iNumber1=0,iNumber2;
        float fNumber1,fNumber2;
        double dNumber1,dNumber2;
        char cChar:
        //iNumber2 的值还是为 0, iNumber1 的值为 1
        iNumber2=(iNumber1++);
        System.out.println("1.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of iNumber1
is "+iNumber1);
        //iNumber2 的值还是为 2, iNumber1 的值为 2
        iNumber2=(++iNumber1);
        System.out.println("2.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of iNumber1
is "+iNumber1);
        //iNumber2 的值为 9
        iNumber2+=17:
        System.out.println("3.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
        //整数的除法
        iNumber2=iNumber2/iNumber1;
        System.out.println("4.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
        dNumber1=iNumber2/2.0;
        System.out.println("5.The Value of dNumber1 is "+dNumber1);
        dNumber1=iNumber2/(double)iNumber1;
        System.out.println("6.The Value of dNumber1 is "+dNumber1);
        //浮点数精度问题
        fNumber1=(float)2.0;
        fNumber2=(float)1.2;
        fNumber1=fNumber1-fNumber2;
        System.out.println("7.The Value of fNumber1 is "+fNumber1);
        dNumber1=2.0;
```

```
dNumber2=1.1;
dNumber1=dNumber1-dNumber2;
System.out.println("8.The Value of dNumber1 is "+dNumber1);

//char 的 Unicode 问题
cChar='a';
iNumber2=(int)cChar;
System.out.println("9.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The cChar is "+cChar);

//转义字符(牢记)
cChar='\";
System.out.println("10.The cChar is "+cChar);
}
```

3.1 简单的数学运算程序

实验描述:输入两个操作数 (操作数 1 和操作数 2),输入需要进行的计算的符号,得到数学运算的结果。

比如,通过控制台输入操作数 1,值为"100";输入操作数 2,值为"200";输入操作符号"+";得到运算结果 300。

3.2 简单的 Unicode 查找程序

实验描述:输入十进制数字能够得到对应的 Unicode 字符,输入 Unicode 字符能够得到对应的是十进制数字编码。

比如,通过控制台输入数字 97,输出字符 a;输入字符 a,输出数字 97。

- (1) 在程序 3.1 中,如果输入为字符或者字符串,程序如何处理。
- (2) 在程序 3.1 中,如果输入的整数长度超过 long 的最大极限,程序如何处理。
- (3) 在程序 3.2 中,如果输入的十进制数字为负数,会得到怎样的结果。

第三章. 循环与分支语句

1. 实验目的

- (1) 了解和熟悉布尔运算。
- (2) 熟练使用分支语句和循环语句控制程序执行流程。

2. 读程序

2.1 "BoolResult"

```
package basic;
public class BoolResult {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         int a = 5;
         int b = -5;
         int c = 20;
         int d = -20;
          * && 优先级高于 ||, 即 && 先计算
         if ((b--<-5) \&\& (a++<5) || (c<30)) {
              System.out.println("HERE FIRST");
         System.out.println("FIRST a is " + a);
         System.out.println("FIRST b is " + b);
          * 只要 || 左边的表达式值为 true,则不计算右边的表达式的值,整个表达式值为
true。
          */
         a = 5;
         b = -5;
         if ((c < 30) \parallel (b-- < -5) && (a++ < 5)) {
              System.out.println("HERE Second");
         System.out.println("Second a is " + a);
         System.out.println("Second b is " + b);
         a = 5;
         b = -5;
         if ((c < 20) \parallel (a++ < 5) \&\& (b-- < -5) \parallel (d++ < -10)) {
              System.out.println("HERE Third");
         System.out.println("Third a is + a);
         System.out.println("Third b is " + b);
```

```
System.out.println("Third d is " + d);
          *运算符 && 左边的表达式值若为 false,则不用计算 && 右边的表达式的值,
整个 && 表达式值为 false。
          */
         a = 5;
         b = -5;
         if ((c < 20) \&\& (b-- < -5) || (a++ < 15)) {
              System.out.println("HERE Fourth");
         System.out.println("Fourth a is " + a);
         System.out.println("Fourth b is " + b);
         a = 5;
         b = -5;
         if ((c < 20) \&\& (b-- < -5) \&\& (a++ < 15)) {
              System.out.println("HERE Fifth");
         System.out.println("Fifth a is " + a);
         System.out.println("Fifth b is " + b);
         a = 5;
         b = -5;
         d = -20;
         if ((c < 30) \&\& (b-- < -5) \&\& (a++ < 15) || (d++ < -10)) {
              System.out.println("HERE Sixth");
         System.out.println("Sixth a is " + a);
         System.out.println("Sixth b is " + b);
         System.out.println("Sixth d is " + d);
```

2.2 "Branch"

```
public class Branch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int iNumber1=5,iNumber2;
        final int iNumber3=20;
        iNumber2=10;
        //iNumber1++进行了计算,进行判断时 iNumber1 值为 5
        if(iNumber1++>5)
            System.out.println("1.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
        //写和不写 else 大不一样
        System.out.println("2.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
        //iNumber1++没有计算
        if(iNumber2<20||iNumber1++>5)
        {
```

```
System.out.println("3.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of
iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
         }
         if(iNumber2>8)
             if(iNumber1>6)
             System.out.println("4.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of
iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
         else//匹配"if(iNumber1>4)"
         System.out.println("5.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2+";The Value of iNumber1
is "+iNumber1);
         iNumber2=5;
         switch(iNumber2)
         case 5:
             System.out.println("6.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
         case 10:
             System.out.println("7.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
         case 15:
             System.out.println("8.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
             break:
         case iNumber3:
             System.out.println("9.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
         default:
             System.out.println("10.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
         //使用 ?:
         iNumber2=iNumber1>10?20+iNumber1:30+iNumber1;
         System.out.println("11.The Value of iNumber2 is "+iNumber2);
    }
```

2.3 "Loop"

```
package basic;

public class Loop {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// TODO Auto-generated method stub
int iNumber1=10,count=0;

// 计算 10 加到 19
while(iNumber1<20)
{

count+=iNumber1;
iNumber1++;
}
System.out.println("1.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
```

```
iNumber1=10;
        count=0;
        do
             iNumber1++;
             count+=iNumber1;
         }while(iNumber1<20);</pre>
        System.out.println("2.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
        iNumber1=10;
        count=0;
        do
             count+=iNumber1;
             iNumber1++;
         }while(iNumber1<10);</pre>
        System.out.println("3.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
        iNumber1=10;
        count=0;
        while(iNumber1<10)
             count+=iNumber1;
             iNumber1++;
        System.out.println("4.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
        iNumber1=10;
        count=0;
        for(;iNumber1<20;)
             count+=iNumber1;
             iNumber1++;
        System.out.println("5.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
        for(iNumber1=10,count=0;iNumber1<20;count+=iNumber1,iNumber1++);</pre>
        System.out.println("6.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
        /*注意作用域
        for(int iNumber2=10,count2=0;iNumber1<20;count2+=iNumber2,iNumber2++);</pre>
        System.out.println("7.The Value of count2 is "+count2+"; The Value of iNumber2 is
"+iNumber2);
        iNumber1=10:
        count=0:
        do
             count+=iNumber1;
             iNumber1++;
```

```
if(iNumber1==20)
                  break;//只能终止一层循环
         }while(true);
         System.out.println("7.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
         iNumber1=10;
         count=0;
         for(;;)
             count+=iNumber1;
             iNumber1++;
             if(iNumber1==20)
                  break;
         System.out.println("8.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
         //continue
         iNumber1=10;
         do
             iNumber1++;
             if(iNumber1%2==0)
                  System.out.println("9.The Value of iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
                  continue;
         }while(iNumber1<20);</pre>
         for(iNumber1=2,count=0;iNumber1<10;iNumber1++)</pre>
             System.out.println("10.The Value of iNumber1 is "+iNumber1);
             count+=iNumber1;
             System.out.println("11.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
         System.out.println("12.The Value of count is "+count+"; The Value of iNumber1 is
"+iNumber1);
```

3.1 "WSAD"方向控制

实验描述:编写一个程序,当键盘输入为"WSAD"这四个按键中的其中一个(大小写皆可),输出相对应的方向。比如用户输入"W",输出"左"。

3.2 Hi-Lo 猜猜游戏程序

实验描述:从 1-1000 中随机选择一个数,反复让用户猜该数字是什么,直到用户猜对或用户退出为止。每猜一次告诉用户猜测的结果是对还是过大或是过小。使用一个标识值确定用户是否想退出。当用户猜对时报告其猜测的次数。每次游戏结束时询问用户是否想继续玩,直到用户选择结束。

3.3 日历输出程序

实验描述:输入一个月份,给出 2011 年这个月的日历,日历要求每个月显示 4~5 行,每行显示 7 列,对应星期一到星期日;输入一个年份,系统自动输出一整年的详细的日历,要求每行同时显示三个月,月日历显示方式同上。

- (1) 改写第二章中的写程序题"3.1 简单的数学运算程序",能够对"除以零"等情况进行排除,并且能够实现连续的数学表达式输入,根据括号等运算法则计算结果。比如输入"(1+2)*3+4*5",能够得到29。
- (2) 对于 3.3 中的程序, 能够输出中国农历。

第四章. 设计与使用类

1. 实验目的

- (1) 了解和熟悉面向对象的基本思想和类的设计与实现。
- (2) 熟悉类的构造方法、类的封装性特征。

2. 读程序

2.1 "Encapsulation"

```
public class Encapsulation {
    private int number1;
    private int number2;//默认是 public
    //构造方法的使用
    Encapsulation() {
         number 1 = 5;
         number2 = 6;
    }
    Encapsulation(int num1, int num2) {
         number1 = num1;
         number2 = num2;
    }
    public int getNumber1() {
         return number1;
    public void setNumber1(int number1) {
         this.number1 = number1;
    public int getNumber2() {
         return number2;
    public void setNumber2(int number2) {
         this.number2 = number2;
    public void SetOperator(int num1, int num2) {
         number1 = num1;
         number2 = num2;
    }
```

2.2 "Overwriting"

```
/**
    说明函数 Overwriting 的使用
public class Overwriting {
    public int Add(final int number1,final int number2)
         System.out.println("Use int");
         return (number1+number2);
    public int Add(int number1,int number2,int number3)
         System.out.println("Use int 3");
         return this.Add(this.Add(number1,number2),number3);
    public double Add(double number1,double number2)
         System.out.println("Use double");
         return (number1+number2);
    public float Add(float number1,float number2)
         System.out.println("Use float");
         return (number1+number2);
    形参列表相同而返回值不同,不行
    public double Add(float number1,float number2)
         System.out.println("Use float");
         return (double)(number1+number2);
```

```
*/
public short Add(short number1,short number2)
{
    System.out.println("Use short");
    return (short)(number1+number2);//默认返回 int, 必须强制类型转化
}
public int Add(int number1,short number2)
{
    System.out.println("Use int and short");
    return (number1+number2);//默认返回 int, 必须强制类型转化
}
public int Add(short number1,int number2)
{
    System.out.println("Use short and int");
    return (number1+number2);//默认返回 int, 必须强制类型转化
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Overwriting add=new Overwriting ();
    System.out.println(add.Add(Integer.MAX_VALUE, Integer.MAX_VALUE));
    add.Add(4, 5, 6);
    add.Add(4, 5, 5.3);
}
```

3.1 复数类

复数是指具有实部和虚部的数。请定义一个复数类,实现复数的加法、减法、 乘法运算。

3.2 背着书包买书

一位同学背着一个书包去书店买书,请用面向对象的思想构建类"书(Book)","书包(Bag)",完成买书的过程。

第五章. 类的继承与高级特性

1. 实验目的

- (1) 熟悉类的继承关系及类的多态性。
- (2) 熟悉类的接口的概念。

2. 读程序

请把以下四个程序放在一起阅读。

2.1 "Person"

```
package inheritance;
* 简单的 Person 类,说明继承关系。具有一个字符串类型的变量 name
* @author Dahogn
* @version 1.01
* @since 2009.11.15
*/
public class Person implements Serializable{// 继承自 Object 类可以不写, Object 类是所有 Java
类的父类
   private String name; // 人名,字符串形式
    * 默认构造方法。如果一个类没有构造方法,存在一个形参为空的默认构造方法; 只
要声明了任何一个构造方法,那么默认构造方法就无法调用;
    * 如果还想使用形参为空构造对象,就需要创建默认构造方法。
   public Person() {
      System.out.println("Person()");
      name = "No";
   /**
    * 初始化类的实例变量 name, 这是具有一个形参的构造方法
    * @param initialName
   public Person(String initialName) {
      name = initialName;
   /**
```

```
* set 方法,一般情况下,类的属性声明为 private,通过 set 和 get 来设置和调用
 * @param newName
 */
public void setName(String newName) {
    name = newName:
 * get 方法,一般情况下,类的属性声明为 private,通过 set 和 get 来设置和调用
 * @return
public String getName() {
    return name;
public void writeOutput() {
    outputClassName();
    System.out.println("Name: " + name);
/**
 * @param otherPerson
 * @return 如果忽略大小写,名字匹配,则返回真
public boolean sameName(Person otherPerson) {
    return (this.name.equalsIgnoreCase(otherPerson.name));
public void outputClassName() {
    System.out.println("Person");
```

2.2 "Student"

```
package inheritance;
/**

* 说明类的继承关系,Student 类继承自 Person

* @author Dahogn

* @version 1.01

* @since 2008.11.15

*

*/
public class Student extends Person {
    private int studentNumber;// 学生还有学号

    public Student() {
        super();// 必须是第一句
        System.out.println("Student()");
        // 在形参列表为空的构造方法里面,出现 super(),写和不写一样
        studentNumber = 0;// Indicating no number yet
```

```
}
   public Student(String initialName, int initialStudentNumber) {
       super(initialName);// 必须是第一句
       studentNumber = initialStudentNumber;
   }
   public Student(String initialName) {
       this(initialName, 0);// 可以调用同一个类里面的其他构造方法
   }
   public void reset(String newName, int newStudentNumber) {
       setName(newName);
       studentNumber = newStudentNumber;
    }
   public int getStudentNumber() {
       return studentNumber;
   public void setStudentNumber(int newStudentNumber) {
       studentNumber = newStudentNumber:
    }
   /**
    * 覆盖 Person 类中定义的 writeOutput()方法, 因为两个方法名称一样,形参列表一
样,此时返回值类型必定一样,否则会出错
    * 所以将使父类方法无效。
   public void writeOutput()
   // 如果此处定义为 Final, Undergraduate 类中的同名函数(writeOutput)将定义错误
       // System.out.println("Name: " + getName( ));
       super.writeOutput();// 和上一句等同
       System.out.println("Student Number: " + studentNumber);
   /**
    * 一段说明 重载(overloading) writeOutput 方法, 因为两个方法名称一样,形参列
表不一样
    * @param notes
    */
   public void writeOutput(String notes) {
       this.writeOutput();
       System.out.println("notes:" + notes);
    * Object 类固有的方法 这是一个较好的 equals 方法, 形参类型为所有类的父类 Object,
这样允许 equals 方法更灵活适用于存在继承的情况
```

```
public boolean equals(Object otherObject) {
        if (otherObject == null)
             return false;
        else if (!(otherObject instanceof Student))
             return false;
        else {
             Student otherStudent = (Student) otherObject;
                       (this.sameName(otherStudent)
                                                               (this.studentNumber
             return
                                                       &&
otherStudent.studentNumber));
    }
    /**
     * Object 类固有的方法 能够将类的信息打印输出,使类可以在 Java 中正确打印
    public String toString() {
        return ("Name=" + getName() + "\r\nStudent number=" + studentNumber);
    public String getName(String personName) {
        return personName;
    public void outputClassName() {
        System.out.println("Student");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student1 = new Student("Tom", 12345);
        student1.writeOutput();
        System.out.println(student1);//由于定义了tostring,可以正确输出
        Person person1 = new Student("Tom", 12345);
        // 显示 equals () 定义中形参为 Object 类型的重要性,
        // 如果定义为 equals(Student otherstudent),此处将无法进行比较
        if (student1.equals(person1))
             System.out.println("person1 equals student1");
        else
             System.out.println("person1 not equals student1");
        int studNum = student1.getStudentNumber();
        System.out.println("studNum:" + studNum);
        // int studNum2=person1.getStudentNumber();将不能使用
        Student student2=(Student)person1;
        int studNum2 = student2.getStudentNumber();
        System.out.println("studNum2:" + studNum2);
        student2.getName();
```

2.3 "Undergraduate"

```
package inheritance;
/**
```

```
* 说明类的继承关系, Undergraduate 类继承自 Student, Java 里面每个类只能继承自一个父
 * @author Dahogn
 * @version 1.01
 * @since 2009.11.15
public class Undergraduate extends Student
    private int level; //1 for freshman, 2 for sophomore,
                          //3 for junior, or 4 for senior.
    public Undergraduate( )
         super();
         System.out.println("Undergraduate()");
         level = 1;
    }
    public Undergraduate(String initialName,
                      int initialStudentNumber, int initialLevel)
         super(initialName, initialStudentNumber);
         setLevel(initialLevel); //Checks 1 <= initialLevel <= 4
    public void reset(String newName,
                             int newStudentNumber, int newLevel)
         setName(newName);
         reset(newName, newStudentNumber);//调用 Student 类的方法
         setLevel(newLevel); //Checks 1 <= newLevel <= 4
    public int getLevel( )
         return level;
    }
    public void setLevel(int newLevel)
         if ((1 <= newLevel) && (newLevel <= 4))
             level = newLevel;
         else
             System.out.println("Illegal level!");
             System.exit(0);
         }
    public void writeOutput( )
    //覆盖父类(Student)中定义的 writeOutput
         super.writeOutput( );
         //super.super.writeOutput(); 是不合法的
```

2.4 "UndergraduateDemo"

```
package inheritance;
/**
   说明使用对象作为方法形参和作为方法返回值的例子
 * @author Dahogn
 * @version 1.01
 * @since 2009.11.15
 */
public class UndergraduateDemo {
    private Undergraduate undergraduate;
    public Undergraduate getUndergraduate() {
         return undergraduate;
    public void setUndergraduate(Undergraduate undergraduate) {
         this.undergraduate = undergraduate;
    public UndergraduateDemo(String initialName, int initialStudentNumber,
              int initialLevel) {
         undergraduate = new Undergraduate(initialName, initialStudentNumber,
                  initialLevel);
    }
    public void reset(String initialName, int initialStudentNumber,
             int initialLevel) {
```

```
undergraduate = new Undergraduate(initialName, initialStudentNumber,
              initialLevel);
}
public void upgrade() {
     if (undergraduate == null)
          System.out.println("undergraduate is null");
     else {
          int level = undergraduate.getLevel();
          if (level < 4)
              undergraduate.setLevel(level + 1);
          else
              undergraduate.setLevel(4);
     }
public void showUpgradeAddOne(int level) {
     level = level + 1;
     System.out.println("undergraduate AddOne is:" + level);
}
// 一般声明为 static
public static void ShowUndergraduate(Object object) {
     if (object == null)
          System.out.println("Object is null");
     else if (object instanceof Undergraduate) {
          Undergraduate ug = (Undergraduate) object;
          ug.writeOutput();
     } else
          System.out.println("Object is wrong");
public static void ShowUndergraduate(Undergraduate ug) {
          ug.writeOutput();
// 一般声明为 static
public void UpgradeUndergraduate(Undergraduate ug) {
     int level = ug.getLevel();
     if (level < 4)
          ug.setLevel(level + 1);
     else
          ug.setLevel(4);
}
// 一般声明为 static
public static void UpgradeUndergraduate(Object object) {
     if (object == null)
          System.out.println("Object is null");
     else if (object instanceof Undergraduate) {
          Undergraduate ug = (Undergraduate) object;
          int level = ug.getLevel();
          if (level < 4)
              ug.setLevel(level + 1);
          else
              ug.setLevel(4);
```

```
} else
        System.out.println("Object is wrong");
}
public Undergraduate InitUndergraduate(String initialName,
         int initialStudentNumber, int initialLevel) {
    Undergraduate temp = new Undergraduate(initialName,
             initialStudentNumber, initialLevel);
    return temp;
    // 或者直接写 return new
    // Undergraduate(initialName,initialStudentNumber,initialLevel);
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Undergraduate undergraduate1 = new Undergraduate("Tom", 12345, 1);
    UndergraduateDemo demo = new UndergraduateDemo("Tom", 12345, 1);
    System.out.println("====Step1====");
    demo.ShowUndergraduate(undergraduate1);
    System.out.println("====Step2====");
    demo.UpgradeUndergraduate(undergraduate1);
    demo.showUpgradeAddOne(undergraduate1.getLevel());
    undergraduate1.writeOutput();// 注意此时 level 的值将变了
    System.out.println("====Step3====");
    Undergraduate undergraduate 2 = demo
             .InitUndergraduate("Jerry", 12346, 2);
    demo.ShowUndergraduate(undergraduate2);
    System.out.println("由于定义了以 Object 为形参的方法,以下程序才能正确执行");
    Person person = new Undergraduate("Tom", 12345, 1);
    System.out.println("====Step4====");
    UndergraduateDemo.ShowUndergraduate(person);
    System.out.println("====Step5====");
    UndergraduateDemo.UpgradeUndergraduate(person);
    person.writeOutput();// 注意此时 level 的值将变了
    System.out.println("====Step6====");
    Student student = demo.InitUndergraduate("Jerry", 12346, 2);
    UndergraduateDemo.ShowUndergraduate(student);
```

3.1 完整的形状类

矩形、正方形、椭圆、形圆形、六边形、正六边形都是形状,请以形状(Shape)为最项层的类,设计出一个层次化的类结构,至少能够对每个形状命名,并求面积、周长、重心。

3.2 植物与僵尸

"植物大战僵尸"是近几年比较风靡的一款益智策略类塔防御战游戏,其中的角色主要分成植物和僵尸两类,其植物部分角色如下:

名称	英文名称	类别	攻击力	防御力	价格	特点
豌豆射手	Peashooter	攻击类	20	300	100	攻击僵尸
向日葵	SunFlower	生产阳光	0	300	50	产生 25 点阳光
樱桃炸弹	Cherry Bomb	攻击类	1800	300	150	攻击周围僵尸
坚果	Wall Nut	抵御攻击	0	4000	50	阻止僵尸前进
阳光菇	Sun-shroom	生产阳光	0	300	25	生产 15 点阳光
大喷菇	Fume shroom	攻击类	20	300	75	攻击僵尸

请根据以上特点,以植物类(Plants)为最顶层的类,设计以上的植物角色。

4. 思考题

请基于 3.2,设计一个简单的"植物与僵尸"游戏。不需要图形界面,命令 行游戏即可。

第六章. 数组与异常

1. 实验目的

- (1) 熟悉数组的使用和原理。
- (2) 熟悉异常的使用和原理。

2. 读程序

2.1 "ArrayTest"

```
public class ArrayTest {
     private Student[] studentList;
     private int studentNumber;
     public ArrayTest() {
          studentNumber = 5;
          studentList = new Student[studentNumber];
          for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber; i++)
               studentList[i] = new Student("Student" + i * i, i * i);
     }
     public void initArray() {
          System.out.println("Enter number of the Students:");
          Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
          studentNumber = scan.nextInt();
          studentList = new Student[studentNumber];
          System.out.println("Enter the Start number of the StudentNumber:");
          int tempInt = scan.nextInt();
          for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber; i++)
               studentList[i] = new Student("Student" + tempInt, tempInt);
     public void OutputStudent(Student stud) {
          stud.writeOutput();
     public void OutputStudentList() {
          for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber; i++)
               studentList[i].writeOutput();
         // 等同于 OutputStudent(studlist[i]);
     }
    // 输入的 studlist 长度可变
     public static void OutputStudentList(Student[] studlist) {
          for (int i = 0; i < \text{studlist.length}; i++)
               studlist[i].writeOutput();
```

```
// 等同于 OutputStudent(studlist[i]);
}
public static void ChangeStudentList(Student[] studlist) {
     for (int i = 0; i < \text{studlist.length}; i++) {
         studlist[i].setName("Student" + i * i * i);
         studlist[i].setStudentNumber(i * i * i);
     }
}
// 判断两个 Student 的数组是否每个元素相等
public boolean equals(Student[] studlist, Student[] studlist2) {
     boolean match;
     if (studlist.length != studlist.length)
         match = false;
     else {
         match = true; // tentatively
         int i = 0;
          while (match && (i < studlist.length)) {
              if (!studlist[i].equals(studlist2[i]))
                   match = false;
              i++;
     return match;
}
public Student[] SetOneStudentList(int length) {
     Student[] temp = new Student[length];
     for (int i = 0; i < \text{temp.length}; i++)
         temp[i] = new Student("Student" + i * i, i * i);
     return temp;
}
/**
 * @param args
public static void main(String[] args) {
     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
     System.out.println("====Step1====");
     // 基本类型的数据初始化
     int[] studentNumber = new int[5];
     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
         studentNumber[i] = i * i;
     // 数组大小为初始化元素的个数
     int[] studentNumber2 = { 0, 1, 4, 9, 16 };
     if (studentNumber == studentNumber2)
          System.out.println("studentNumber == studentNumber2");
     else
          System.out.println("studentNumber != studentNumber2");
     for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber2.length; <math>i++)
         System.out.println(studentNumber2[i]);
     System.out.println("====Step2====");
     // 这是一次首地址拷贝
```

```
studentNumber = studentNumber2;
    for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber.length; <math>i++)
         studentNumber[i] = studentNumber2[i];
    for (int i = 0; i < studentNumber2.length; <math>i++) {
         System.out.println("studentNumber is:");
         System.out.println(studentNumber[i]);
         System.out.println("studentNumber2 is:");
         System.out.println(studentNumber2[i]);
    System.out.println("====Step3====");
    ArrayTest arrayTest = new ArrayTest();
    arrayTest.OutputStudentList();
    // 初始化一个 StudentList
    Student[] studlist;
    studlist = arrayTest.SetOneStudentList(5);
    ArrayTest.OutputStudentList(studlist);
    ArrayTest.ChangeStudentList(studlist);
}
```

2.2 "TwoDimensionalArray"

```
public class TwoDimensionalArray {
    /**
      * @param args
    public static void showTable(int[][] table, int rowlength, int columnlength) {
         for (int row = 0; row < rowlength; row++) {
              System.out.print(row + 1 + ":\t");
               for (int column = 0; column < columnlength; column++)
                   System.out.print(table[row][column] + "\t");
              System.out.print("\n");
          }
     }
    public static void showTable(int[][] table) {
         for (int row = 0; row < table.length; row++) {
              System.out.print(row + 1 + ":\t");
              for (int column = 0; column < table[row].length; column++)
                   System.out.print(table[row][column] + "\t");
              System.out.print("\n");
          }
    public static int[][] getBigTable(int rowlength, int columnlength) {
         int[][] temp = new int[rowlength][columnlength];
         for (int row = 0; row < rowlength; row++)
              for (int column = 0; column < columnlength; column++)
                   temp[row][column] = row * 100 + column;
```

```
return temp;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] table = new int[10][6];

    for (int row = 0; row < 10; row++)
        for (int column = 0; column < 6; column++)
            table[row][column] = row * 10 + column;

    System.out.println("显示 table");
    TwoDimensionalArray.showTable(table, 10, 6);

    int[][] table2 = TwoDimensionalArray.getBigTable(11, 7);
    System.out.println("显示 table2");
    TwoDimensionalArray.showTable(table2);
}

}
```

2.3 "ExceptionDemo"

```
public class ExceptionDemo {
   public static int div(int number, int div) throws DivideByZeroException
   // throws,有可能抛出异常,而在方法内没有被处理
   // 使用这样的方法,应该放在 try{}里面
       if (div == 0)
           throw new DivideByZeroException("除数不能为 0");
       // 抛出异常后,将立刻中止此方法的执行
       else
           return number / div;
   public static int sqrt(int number) throws SqrtExceedException
   // throws,有可能抛出异常,而在方法内没有被处理
   // 使用这样的方法,应该放在 try{}里面
       if (number > 46340)
           throw new SqrtExceedException("求平方数越界");
       // 抛出异常后,将立刻中止此方法的执行
           return number * number;
   }
   public static int div() {
       return (10/0);
   public static int div(int div) throws DivideByZeroRuntimeException
   //throws,有可能抛出异常,而在方法内没有被处理
   // 使用这样的方法,应该放在 try{}里面
```

```
if (div == 0)
         throw new DivideByZeroRuntimeException("除数不能为 0");
    // 抛出异常后,将立刻中止此方法的执行
         return 10 / div;
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int div = 0;
    int number = 10;
    int result = 0;
    Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("请输入一个整数");
    div = scan.nextInt();
    // result=number/div; //有危险的写法
    // 用 if-else 规避风险
    if (div == 0) {
         System.out.println("除数不能为 0");
         result = number / (div + 1);
         System.out.println("result=" + result);
    } else {
         result = number / div;
         System.out.println("result=" + result);
    }
    // 用 Exception 类,不过一般不要直接用 Exception 类
         result = 10;
         System.out.println("请再输入一个整数");
         div = scan.nextInt();
         if (div == 0) {
             throw new Exception("除数不能为 0");
             // 将不能再添加语句
             // result=number/(div+1);
             // System.out.println("result="+result);
             result = number / div;
             System.out.println("result=" + result);
     } catch (Exception e) {
         System.out.println(e.getMessage());
         System.out.println("result=" + result);
    }
    // 用自定义的 DivideByZeroException 异常,较好的用法
    try {
         result = 10;
         System.out.println("2:请再输入一个整数");
         div = scan.nextInt();
         if (div == 0)
             throw new DivideByZeroException();
         else {
```

```
result = number / div;
             System.out.println("result=" + result);
    } catch (DivideByZeroException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.out.println("result=" + result);
    }
    // 使用还有未处理异常可能的 div()函数
    try {
        ExceptionDemo.div(10, 0);
        ExceptionDemo.sqrt(100);
    } catch (DivideByZeroException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    } catch (SqrtExceedException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }
    //对于 unchecked exception, 可以直接使用, 异常最终被抛出到控制台
    ExceptionDemo.div();
    ExceptionDemo.div(10);
    //ExceptionDemo.div(10, 0); //此句话将出错
}
```

3.1 字符串类

基于 char[],写一个字符串类,能够实现字符串的大部分功能,而且能够抛出自定义的"容量超出异常"(NegativeArraySizeException 和

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException 等)。

3.2 三维整数数组类

基于一维数组 int[],设计并实现一个三维数组类,能够实现 int[][][]的大部分功能,并且能够抛出大部分的异常。

第七章. 查找与排序算法

1. 实验目的

- (1) 熟悉查找和排序的算法。
- (2) 熟悉类的接口的概念。

2. 读程序

2.1 SortAlgorithm

```
public class SortAlgorithm {
     // Sorts the specified array of objects using the selection
     // sort algorithm.
     public static void selectionSort(int[] list) {
          int min;
          int temp;
          for (int index = 0; index < list.length - 1; index++) {
                min = index;
                for (int scan = index + 1; scan < list.length; scan++)
                     if (list[scan] < list[min])
                           min = scan;
                // Swap the values
                temp = list[min];
                list[min] = list[index];
                list[index] = temp;
          }
     }
     // Sorts the specified array of objects using the insertion
     // sort algorithm.
     public static void insertionSort(int[] list) {
          for (int index = 1; index < list.length; index++) {
                int key = list[index];
                int position = index;
                // Shift larger values to the right
                while (position > 0 \&\& \text{ key} < \text{list[position - 1]}) {
                     list[position] = list[position - 1];
                     position--;
                }
```

```
list[position] = key;
}
}
```

2.2 SearchAlgorithm

```
public class SearchAlgorithm {
    /* 线性查找,从第一个元素开始查找 */
    public static int linearSearch(int[] list, int target) {
         int index = 0;
         boolean found = false;
         while (!found && index < list.length) {
              if (list[index] == target)
                   found = true;
              else
                   index++;
         }
         if (found)
              return list[index];
         else
              return -1;
    }
    /* 二分查找,非递归实现的算法 */
    public static int binarySearch(int[] list, int target) {
         int min = 0, max = list.length, mid = 0;
         boolean found = false;
         while (!found && min \le max) {
              mid = (min + max) / 2;
              if (list[mid] == target)
                   found = true;
              else if (target < list[mid])
                   max = mid - 1;
              else
                   min = mid + 1;
         }
         if (found)
              return list[mid];
         else
              return -1;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         int[] a = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\};
         System.out.println("Found:"+SearchAlgorithm.binarySearch(a,3));
    }
```

3.1 三分查找

结合"二分查找"的算法,设计并实现一个"三分查找"的程序。

3.2 归并排序

设计并实现一个"归并(Merge)排序"的程序。

- (1) 以上的排序算法中,对于普通的无序整数序列,哪一个效率最高。
- (2) 对于读取磁盘上的文件,在文件中进行随机查找的算法,哪一个效率最高。

第八章. 递归程序

1. 实验目的

- (1) 能够读懂基本的递归程序。
- (2) 能够书写简单的递归程序。

2. 读程序

2.1 NumberZeros

```
* 计算数字里面零的个数,说明递归的使用方法
 * @author Dahogn
 * @version 1.01
 * @since 2008.11.25
public class NumberZeros
    public static void main(String[] args)
          System.out.println("Enter a nonnegative number:");
          Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
          int number = scan.nextInt();
          System.out.println(number + " contains "
                                 + numberOfZeros(number) + " zeros.");
    }
    /**
     Precondition: n \ge 0
     Returns the number of zero digits in n.
    public static int numberOfZeros(int n)
         int temp=0;
         if (n == 0)
             return 1;
         else if (n < 10)//and not 0
              return 0;//0 for no zeros
         else if (n\% 10 == 0)
             return(numberOfZeros(n/10) + 1);
         else //n\% 10 != 0
             return(numberOfZeros(n/10));
```

2.2 TowersOfHanoi

```
public class TowersOfHanoi {
   private int totalDisks;
   // -----
   // Sets up the puzzle with the specified number of disks.
   // -----
   public TowersOfHanoi(int disks) {
       totalDisks = disks;
   }
   // Performs the initial call to moveTower to solve the puzzle.
   // Moves the disks from tower 1 to tower 3 using tower 2.
   // -----
   public void solve() {
       moveTower(totalDisks, 1, 3, 2);
   // -----
   // Moves the specified number of disks from one tower to another
   // by moving a subtower of n-1 disks out of the way, moving one
   // disk, then moving the subtower back. Base case of 1 disk.
   // -----
   private void moveTower(int numDisks, int start, int end, int temp) {
       if (numDisks == 1)
           moveOneDisk(start, end);
       else {
           moveTower(numDisks - 1, start, temp, end);
           moveOneDisk(start, end);
           moveTower(numDisks - 1, temp, end, start);
       }
   }
   // -----
   // Prints instructions to move one disk from the specified start
   // tower to the specified end tower.
   private void moveOneDisk(int start, int end) {
       System.out.println("Move one disk from " + start + " to " + end);
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       TowersOfHanoi towers = new TowersOfHanoi(4);
       towers.solve();
   }
```

3. 写程序

3.1 斐波纳契数列(Fibonacci 数列)

波纳契数列(Fibonacci Sequence),又称黄金分割数列,指的是这样一个数列: 1、1、2、3、5、8、13、21、……在数学上,斐波纳契数列以如下被以递归的方法定义: $F_0=0$, $F_1=1$, $F_n=F_{(n-1)}+F_{(n-2)}$ (n>=2, $n\in N*$)。

请用递归程序编程实现此算法。

3.2 全排列

从 n 个不同元素中任取 m (m \leq n) 个元素,按照一定的顺序排列起来,叫做从 n 个不同元素中取出 m 个元素的一个排列。当 m=n 时所有的排列情况叫全排列。如(1,2,3)三个元素的全排列为: (1,2,3), (1,3,2), (2,1,3), (2,3,1), (3,1,2)。

请用递归程序编程实现此算法。

- (1) 请不用递归程序,用循环解决以上两个问题。
- (2) 如果汉诺塔的盘子数量很多,比如大于 1000 个,那么有没有更高效的算法能够解决此问题。

第九章. 链表的实现与基本算法

1. 实验目的

- (1) 熟悉链表的原理和基本算法。
- (2) 加深对引用的理解和使用。

2. 读程序

2.1 ListNode

```
public class ListNode
    private String data;
    private ListNode link;
    public ListNode( )
         link = null;
         data = null;
    public ListNode(String newData, ListNode linkValue)
         data = newData;
         link = link Value;
    public void setData(String newData)
         data = newData;
    public String getData( )
         return data;
    public void setLink(ListNode newLink)
         link = newLink;
    public ListNode getLink( )
         return link;
```

2.2 StringLinkedList

```
private ListNode head;
public StringLinkedList() {
     head = null;
}
/**
 * Returns the number of nodes in the list.
public int length() {
     int count = 0;
     ListNode position = head;
     while (position != null) {
          count++;
          position = position.getLink();
     return count;
}
/**
 * Adds a node at the start of the list. The added node has addData as its
 * data. The added node will be the first node in the list.
public void addANodeToStart(String addData) {
     head = new ListNode(addData, head);
public void deleteHeadNode() {
     if (head != null) {
          head = head.getLink();
          System.out.println("Deleting from an empty list.");
          System.exit(0);
     }
}
public boolean onList(String target) {
     return (Find(target) != null);
 * Finds the first node containing the target data, and returns a reference
 * to that node. If target is not in the list, null is returned
private ListNode Find(String target) {
     ListNode position = head;
     String dataAtPosition;
     while (position != null) {
          dataAtPosition = position.getData();
          if (dataAtPosition.equals(target))
               return position;
          position = position.getLink();
     // target was not found,
     return null;
}
```

```
public void showList() {
     ListNode position = head;
     while (position != null) {
          System.out.println(position.getData());
          position = position.getLink();
}
// add a node at the tail of the list
public void AddNodeAtTail(String newData) {
     if (head == null) {
          addANodeToStart(newData);
     } else {
          ListNode position = head;
          ListNode current = null:
          while (position != null) {
               current = position;
               position = position.getLink();
          current.setLink(new ListNode(newData, null));
     }
}
// delete a node at the tail of the list
public void DeleteNodeAtTail() {
     if (head != null) {
          ListNode position = head;
          ListNode current = position;
          if (position.getLink() == null) {
               head = null;
          } else {
               while (position.getLink() != null) {
                    current = position;
                    position = position.getLink();
               }
               current.setLink(null);
          }
// delete a node at the tail of the list
// if no target is found, no data add
public void FindAndInsertAfter(String target, String newData) {
     ListNode current = Find(target);
     if (current != null)
          current.setLink(new ListNode(newData, current.getLink()));
     else
          System.out.println("No target is found, nothing insert.");
}
```

2.3 LinkedListDemo

```
public class LinkedListDemo {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
     StringLinkedList list = new StringLinkedList( );
     list.addANodeToStart("One");
     list.addANodeToStart("Two");
     list.addANodeToStart("Three");
     System.out.println("List has " + list.length()
                              + " entries.");
     list.showList( );
     if (list.onList("Three"))
          System.out.println("Three is on list.");
     else
          System.out.println("Three is NOT on list.");
     list.deleteHeadNode( );
     if (list.onList("Three"))
          System.out.println("Three is on list.");
          System.out.println("Three is NOT on list.");
     list.FindAndInsertAfter("Two", "Five");
     list.deleteHeadNode( );
     list.deleteHeadNode( );
     System.out.println("Start of list:");
     list.showList( );
     System.out.println("End of list.");
}
```

以下所有程序都参照 2.1 所述的 Node 结构和 2.2 所述的程序框架。

3.1 找出值相等的点

请书写一个程序,能够找出所有 ListNode 中 data 值相等的点,列出查找的结果。

3.2 按序重排列

请书写一个程序,在不构造新链表的情况下,按照 data 的数据大小(字符串类型为字典顺序),对链表进行按序重新排列。

3.3 组成双向链表

请书写一个程序,加入一个引用指向前趋结点,构成双向链表,并重写插入、

删除、排序等主要的链表操作方法。

- (1) 如果最后一个节点的指向不是为 NULL, 而是头(Head)结点,组成循环链表,那么链表将会带来哪些便利,所有的操作需要注意哪些方面。
- (2) 能否不用引用,实现链表。