Java Fundamentals 7-1: Classes, Objects, and Methods Practice Activities

Vocabulary Definitions

- 1. Class: A template used for making Java objects.
- 2. **this**: An optional keyword used to access the members and methods of a class.
- 3. **Object**: An instance of a class.
- 4. **new**: The operator used to create an instance of a class.
- 5. **Garbage Collection**: A built-in function of the Java VM that frees memory as objects are no longer needed or referenced.
- 6. **Mutator Method**: A method that changes the state of an object.
- 7. **Accessor Method**: A method that returns information about an object back to the calling program.
- 8. **Method**: A procedure (changes the state of an object) or function (returns information about an object) that is encapsulated as part of a class.
- 9. Instantiate: A verb used to describe the act of creating a class object using the keyword new.
- 10. Initialization: The process of assigning a default value to a variable.
- 11. Null: An object reference that has not been instantiated.
- **12. Finalizer**: An optional method that is called just before an object is removed by the garbage collector.
- 13. Instance Variable: The name of a variable that is associated with an object.
- 14. Constructor: A special method used to create an instance of a class.

Practice Activities

1. Shape Class

```
public class Shape {
    private int numSides;
                                                                                                      Shape 1 has 4 sides and is regular.
                                                                                                      Shape 2 has 0 sides and is irregular.
    private boolean regular:
        public Shape() {
         this.numSides = 0;
this.regular = false;}
                                                                                                      === Code Execution Successful ===
         public Shape(int numSides, boolean regular) {
         this.numSides = numSides;
this.regular = regular;}
         public int getNumSides() {
         return numSides;}
    public void setNumSides(int numSides) {
    this.numSides = numSides;| }
public boolean isRegular() {
         return regular;
    public void setRegular(boolean regular) {
         this.regular = regular;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Shape shape1 = new Shape(4, true);
Shape shape2 = new Shape();
System.out.println("Shape 1 has " + shape1.getNumSides() + " sides and
                                                  "regular." : "irregular."));
' + shape2.getNumSides() + "
                  " + (shape1.isRegular() ? "regula
         System.out.println("Sh
```

2. Identifying Key Parts of the Java Class

3. Creating Instances of Animal

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating instances using both constructors
        Animal animal1 = new Animal();
        Animal animal2 = new Animal(60, 5, 3);

        // Printing speeds
        System.out.println("Animal #1 has a speed of " + animal1.getSpeed() + ".");
        System.out.println("Animal #2 has a speed of " + animal2.getSpeed() + ".");
    }
}
```

4. Student Class

5. Creating Instances of Student

6. Updating Credits and Quality Points for Ari Samala

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating instance of Ari Samala
        Student ari = new Student("Ari Samala", 31, 69);

        // Adding 13 credits and 52 quality points
        ari.updateCreditsAndQualityPoints(13, 52);

        // Printing updated GPA
        System.out.println("Updated GPA for Ari Samala: " + ari.getGPA());
    }
}
```

7. Card Class

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Card {
    String suit, name;
    int points;
    Card(int n1, int n2) {
        suit = getSuit(n1);
        name = getName(n2);
        points = getPoints(name);
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "The " + name + " of " + suit
    }
    public String getName(int i) {
        switch (i) {
            case 2: return "Two";
            case 3: return "Three";
            case 4: return "Four";
            case 5: return "Five";
            case 6: return "Six";
            case 7: return "Seven";
            case 8: return "Eight";
            case 9: return "Nine";
            case 10: return "Ten";
            case 11: return "Jack";
            case 12: return "Queen";
            case 13: return "King";
            default: return "error";
       }
    }
```

8. Main Class with Additional Card Logic

```
6 - public class Main {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
           int suitNumber1 = (int) (Math.random() * 4.0 + 1);
          int faceNumber1 = (int) (Math.random() * 13.0 + 1);
          Card card1 = new Card(suitNumber1, faceNumber1);
          System.out.println(card1);
          int suitNumber2 = (int) (Math.random() * 4.0 + 1);
          int faceNumber2 = (int) (Math.random() * 13.0 + 1);
          Card card2 = new Card(suitNumber2, faceNumber2);
          System.out.println(card2);
          int totalPoints = card1.points + card2.points;
          System.out.println("Total points: " + totalPoints);
          while (totalPoints <= 21 && totalPoints < 5) {</pre>
              System.out.print("Would you like another card? (yes/no): ");
              String response = scanner.nextLine();
              if (response.equalsIgnoreCase("no")) {
                  break;
              int suitNumber = (int) (Math.random() * 4.0 + 1);
              int faceNumber = (int) (Math.random() * 13.0 + 1);
              Card newCard = new Card(suitNumber, faceNumber);
              System.out.println(newCard);
              totalPoints += newCard.points;
              System.out.println("Total points: " + totalPoints);
              if (totalPoints > 21 || totalPoints == 5) {
                  break;
          scanner.close();
```