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|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Exposure Java</b>  | <b>Lab 03</b>                      |
| <b>The Time Display Program</b>   | <b>80 &amp; 100 Point Versions</b> |
| <b>Assignment Purpose:</b><br><br>The purpose of this lab assignment is to demonstrate knowledge of using simple data type variables in a program and use arithmetic binary operations. |                                    |

Write a program that starts with seconds, and then displays the hours, minutes and seconds. It will be your job to give the computer a set of computational instructions that will provide the desired results. Right now, early in your computer science course you need to realize that it is not possible to write a program, which means a set of computer instructions, to accomplish anything unless you can personally solve the problem.

It is possible to write a computer program that will play chess. Now can you imagine writing such a program if you cannot personally play chess? In other words, right now you need to first understand the logical steps that are necessary to compute the time from seconds.

| Step description  | Arithmetic Operation  |
|---|---|
| Start with 10,000 seconds.  | 10000   |
| First, you need to compute the number of whole hours using integer division. Use the fact that there are 3600 seconds in one hour.    | $10000 \text{ seconds} / 3600 = 2 \text{ hours}$                          |
| Now you need to determine how many seconds are left over from the integer division. This is accomplished with the remainder division. | $10000 \text{ seconds} \% 3600 = 2800 \text{ seconds}$                    |
| The 2800 seconds now need to be used to compute the whole minutes by using integer division with 60.                                  | $2800 \text{ seconds} / 60 = 46 \text{ minutes}$                          |
| Once again you need to determine the left over seconds. Use the remainder division with 60.   | $2800 \text{ seconds} \% 60 = 40 \text{ seconds}$                         |
| The result of these computations shows the following results:   | $10000 \text{ seconds equals:}$<br><br>2 hours, 46 minutes and 40 seconds |

| Lab03 Student Version  | Do not copy this file, which is provided. |
|--|---|
| <pre>// Lab03vst.java // Student starting version of the Lab03 assignment. // Resave this program as Lab03v80 for the 80 point version. // Resave this program as Lab03v100 for the 100 point version.  public class Lab03st {     public static void main(String[] args)     {         System.out.println("Lab03, 80 Point Version\n");     } }</pre> |   |

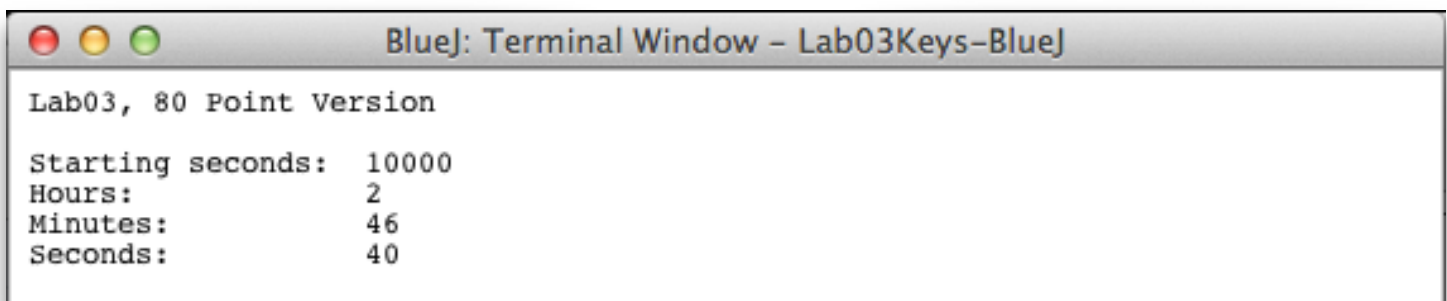
**Special BlueJ Note:** Since BlueJ does not update after copying the 80-point program file in preparation to write the 100-point version, I will provide two program files for you, one for each version, in a BlueJ project folder. All you need to do is unzip the Lab##-BlueJ.zip file in your BlueJ “Chapter ##” folder, then *Open Project* in BlueJ and navigate to the folder just unzipped.

**Special Other Note:** Another ZIP file is provided for use with non-BlueJ IDEs. You will have to rename the Lab##vst.java file to Lab##v80.java for the 80-point version. Once finished coding that, copy it to Lab##v100.java for the 100-point version.

## 80 Point Version

The **80-point** version requires a program that simulates the computational steps demonstrated on the previous page. Starting with this assignment you will do your lab assignments by starting with a special *student* version. All student versions include the letters **st** in the file name, like **Lab03vst.java**. Student versions are intended to save time and provide code that is not the focus of the graded assignment. There was a **Lab02vst.java** for the last assignment, but that file was totally empty since it was your job to copy a program correctly.

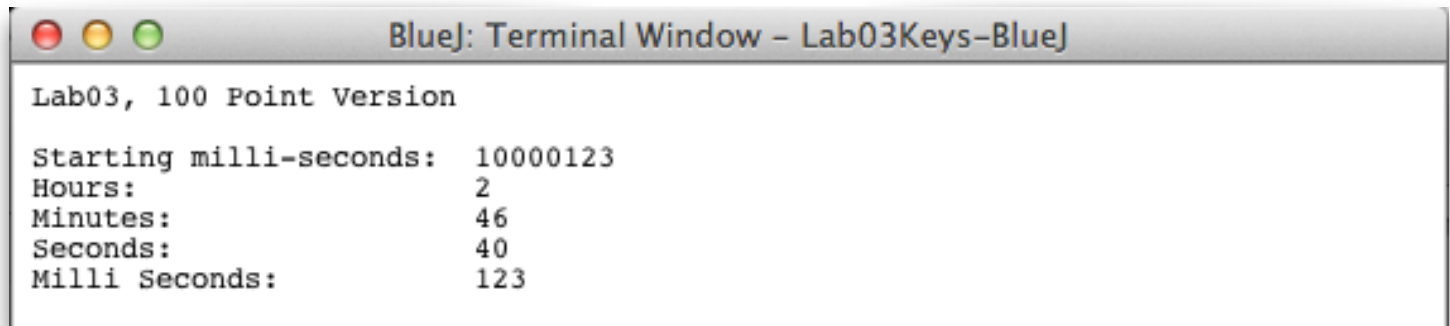
| Lab03 80 Point Version | One Required Output |
|------------------------|---------------------|
|------------------------|---------------------|



## **100 Point Version**

The **100-point** version is slightly more complex. For this program the computer is provided with milli-seconds, not seconds. The program logic is identical to the 80-point version. The only change is that additional steps are required to handle the milli-seconds. There are 1000 milli-seconds in one second and there are 3 600 000 milliseconds in one hour.

| <b>Lab03 100 Point Version</b> | <b>One Required Output</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|



```
BlueJ: Terminal Window - Lab03Keys-BlueJ
Lab03, 100 Point Version
Starting milli-seconds: 10000123
Hours: 2
Minutes: 46
Seconds: 40
Milli Seconds: 123
```