

Lab 1

[valid 2015-2016]

Graeco-Latin square

Write a Java application that generates and prints on the screen Graeco-Latin squares. A Graeco-Latin Square is a $n \times n$ matrix. Each cell of the matrix is a pair of elements taken from the cartesian product of two given sets: $S \times T$; for example, S may be a subset of the Latin alphabet and T a subset of the Greek alphabet.

The constraints are:

1. In each row, and in each column, all the $2n$ elements are different.
2. No two pairs are the same in the matrix.

Example:

A α	B γ	C β
B β	C α	A γ
C γ	A β	B α

The main specifications of the application are:

- (0.5p) Create and display the square from the example. The [Unicode](#) character for α is "\u03B1".
- (0.25) Parse the command line arguments - they are given in the following format:

```
[n:number of elements] [S:"elements of the first set"] [T:"elements of the second set"]
```

If command line arguments are missing, the application will generate a random value for n , S contains the first n characters of the Latin alphabet (upper case) and T the first n characters of the Greek alphabet (lower case).

- Generate Graeco-Latin squares of size $n \times n$ and display them on the screen:
 - (0.5p) at least one...
 - (1.25p) all of them (display only the first, count them instead).
- The running time of the application will be displayed on the screen (try $n=5$).

Please consult [the API documentation](#) to learn more information about the classes and methods used!

Resources:

- [Language Basics](#)
- [Numbers and Strings](#)
- [NetBeans IDE Java Quick Start Tutorial](#)

Objectives:

- Get used with an integrated development environment (IDE): [Netbeans](#).
 - Get used with the Java language syntax.
 - Create and run a simple application.
 - Understand the following concepts: compiler, interpreter, byte-code, Java Virtual Machine (JVM), portability.
 - Use the [Unicode](#) alphabet and Java special characters.
 - Work with primitive data types and strings ([String](#), [StringBuilder](#)).
 - Work with one- and multi-dimensional arrays.
 - Parse command line arguments.
 - Perform conversions between strings and numbers.
 - Split a string into tokens.
 - Generate random numbers.
 - Create multiple methods in the main class of the application.
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