Programmieren in JAVA – https://www.iai.kit.edu/~javavorlesung
J. Sidler, W. Süß, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt



Bereich: Klassen (1)

Radio Musterlösung

```
Klasse: Radio
Package: de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes
package de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes;
 * @author DHBW lecturer
 * @version 1.0
 * Part of lectures on 'Programming in Java'. Baden-Wuerttemberg
 * Cooperative State University.
 * (C) 2018 by J. Sidler, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt, W. Süß
public class Radio {
      boolean on;
      int volume;
      double frequency;
      public Radio() {
             this(true, 5, 98.4);
      }
      public Radio(boolean on, int volume, double frequency) {
             this.on = on;
             if (volume < 0) {</pre>
                    this.volume = 0;
             } else if (volume > 10) {
                    this.volume = 10;
             } else {
                    this.volume = volume;
             this.setFrequency(frequency);
      }
      public void turnOn() {
             this.on = true;
      }
      public void turnOff() {
             this.on = false;
      public void incVolume() {
             if (on && volume<10)</pre>
                    volume++;
      }
      public void decVolume() {
             if (on && volume>0)
                    volume--;
      }
```



```
public void setFrequency(double freq) {
             if (freq >= 85.0 && freq < 110.0)</pre>
                   this.frequency = freq;
             else
                   this.frequency = 99.9; // standard freq.
      }
      @Override
      public String toString() {
             return "Radio " + (on ? "an" : "aus")
                          + "; Lautstärke " + volume
                          + "; Frequenz " + frequency + " MHz";
      }
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             Radio radio = new Radio(false, 7, 93.5);
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.turnOn();
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.incVolume();
             radio.incVolume();
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.incVolume();
             radio.incVolume();
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.decVolume();
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.setFrequency(97.8);
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.setFrequency(112.7);
             System.out.println(radio);
             radio.turnOff();
             System.out.println(radio);
      }
}
```

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Bereich: Klassen (1)

Zweidimensionaler Punkt Musterlösung

```
Klasse: Point
Package: de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes
package de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes;
* The Point class represents locations in a two-dimensional coordinate space
* (x,y). The coordinates are specified in double precision.
 * @author DHBW lecturer
 * @version 1.0
 * Part of lectures on 'Programming in Java'. Baden-<u>Wuerttemberg</u> Cooperative
 * State University.
 * (C) 2018 by J. Sidler, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt, W. Süß
public class Point {
    // Attributes (encapsulated)
    private double x, y;
    * Constructs and initializes a point at the origin (0, 0) of the coordinate
     * space.
    public Point() {
        this(0.0, 0.0);
    /**
     * Constructs and initializes a point at the specified (x,y) location in the
     * coordinate space.
     * @param x x coordinate
     * @param y y coordinate
    public Point(double x, double y) {
        super();
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
     * Returns the x coordinate of this Point.
     * @return x coordinate of this Point
    public double getX() {
       return x;
    }
     * Sets the x coordinate of this Point to the specified value.
```



```
* @param x x coordinate
public void setX(double x) {
   this.x = x;
* Returns the y coordinate of this Point.
* @return y coordinate of this Point
public double getY() {
   return y;
}
* Sets the y coordinate of this Point to the specified value.
* @param y y coordinate
public void setY(double y) {
   this.y = y;
}
* Returns a new Point with the coordinates of this Point mirrored (flipped)
* at the x axis.
 * @return the resulting Point
*/
public Point mirrorXAxis() {
  return new Point(x, -y);
}
* Returns a new Point with the coordinates of this Point mirrored (flipped)
* at the y axis.
* @return the resulting Point
public Point mirrorYAxis() {
   return new Point(-x, y);
}
* Returns a new Point with the coordinates of this Point mirrored (flipped)
* at the origin (0, 0) of the coordinate space.
 * @return the resulting Point
public Point mirrorOrigin() {
   return new Point(-x, -y);
* Returns the distance of this Point from the Point given.
```



```
* @param p the Point of which the distance from this Point shall be
     * calculated
     * @return distance of this Point from the the origin (0, 0)
    public double getDistance(Point p) {
        double dx = x - p.x;
        double dy = y - p.y;
        return Math.sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);
    }
    /**
     * Returns the distance of this Point from the the origin (0, 0).
    public double getMagnitude() {
        return getDistance(new Point(0.0, 0.0));
    }
    /**
     * Returns a string representation of this Point.
     * @return string representation of this Point
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Punkt (" + x + "," + y + ")";
    }
     * main method, only for test purposes of class Point.
     * # @param args start parameters (not used)
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Point pointA = new Point(4.0, 2.0);
        System.out.println("A: " + pointA);
        System.out.println("Betrag: " + pointA.getMagnitude());
        Point pointB = new Point(-1.0, -1.0);
        System.out.println("B: " + pointB);
        System.out.println("Abstand: "
                + pointA.getDistance(pointB));
        pointA = pointA.mirrorOrigin();
        System.out.println("A': " + pointA);
        System.out.println("Abstand: "
                + pointA.getDistance(pointB));
    }
}
```

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Bereich: Klassen (1)

Bankkonto Musterlösung

```
Klasse: Account
Package: de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes
package de.dhbwka.java.exercise.classes;
 * @author DHBW lecturer
 * @version 1.0
 * Part of lectures on 'Programming in Java'. Baden-Wuerttemberg
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 * (C) 2018 by J. Sidler, T. Schlachter, C. Schmitt, W. Süß
public class Account {
      private int number;
      private String holder;
      private int balance;
      private int limit; // limit is a positive value
      public Account() {
             this(-1, "n/n", 0, 0);
      public Account(int number, String holder, int balance, int limit) {
             super();
             this.number = number;
             this.holder = holder;
             this.balance = balance;
             this.limit = limit;
      }
      public int getBalance() {
             return balance;
      }
      public void processDeposit(int amount) {
             if (amount > 0)
                   this.balance += amount;
      }
      public void processPayment(int amount) {
             if (amount > 0 && balance-amount >= -limit)
                   this.balance -= amount;
             else
                   System.err.println("Deckung nicht ausreichend!");
      }
```



```
@Override
      public String toString() {
    return "Konto Nr. " + number
                           + " (" + holder + "), "
                           + "Stand: " + balance + " ct, "
                           + "Limit " + limit + " ct";
      }
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             Account account = new Account(4711, "Donald Duck", 500, 1000);
             System.out.println(account);
             account.processDeposit(200);
             System.out.println(account);
             account.processPayment(400);
             System.out.println(account);
             account.processPayment(2000);
             System.out.println(account);
      }
}
```