МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

«БРЕСТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» Кафедра интеллектуальных информационных технологий

Отчет по лабораторной работе №5

По дисциплине «Современные платформы программирования» Специальность ПО-8

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Цель работы: приобрести практические навыки в области объектноориентированного проектирования

Вариант 15

Задание 1. Реализовать абстрактные классы или интерфейсы, а также наследование и полиморфизм для

следующих классов:

interface Abiturient ← abstract class Student ← class Student Of Faculty. Код программы

Abiturient.java

```
public interface Abiturient {
   String getFirstName();
   String getLastName();
   void setFirstName(String FirstName);
   void setLastName(String LastName);
   void printInfo();
}
```

Student.java

```
public abstract class Student implements Abiturient {
    protected String firstName;
    protected String lastName;
    Student(String _firstName, String _lastName) {
        firstName=_firstName;
        lastName=_lastName;
    }
    @Override
    public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
    }
    @Override
    public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
    }
    @Override
    public void setFirstName(String FirstName) {
        firstName=FirstName;
    }
    @Override
    public void setLastName(String LastName) {
        lastName=LastName;
    }
    @Override
    public void setLastName(String LastName) {
        lastName=LastName;
    }
    @Override
    public void printInfo() {
        System.out.println("fisrt name: "+firstName+"\nlast name:
    "+lastName);
    }
}
```

StudentOfFacuty.java

```
public class StudentOfFaculty extends Student{
   String faculty;
   StudentOfFaculty(String _firstName, String _lastName, String _faculty) {
        super(_firstName, _lastName);
        faculty=_faculty;
   }
   public String getFaculty() {
        return faculty;
   }
   public void setFaculty(String _faculty) {
        faculty=_faculty;
   }
```

```
}
  @Override
  public void printInfo() {
        System.out.println("faculty: "+faculty+"\nfisrt name:
"+firstName+"\nlast name: "+lastName);
    }
}
```

task1.java

```
public class task1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StudentOfFaculty student = new StudentOfFaculty("Ivan", "Ivanov",
        "Economic");
        student.printInfo();
    }
}
```

Пример

```
D:\CNN\lab5\out\production\lab5>java task1 faculty: Economic fisrt name: Ivan last name: Ivanov
```

Задание 2. Создать базовый класс Садовое дерево и производные классы Яблоня, Вишня, Груша и другие. С помощью конструктора автоматически становить номер каждого дерева. Принять решение о пересадке каждого дерева в зависимости от возраста и плодоношения.

Код программы

Tree.java

```
abstract class Tree {
    static int counter=1;
    protected int number;
    protected int age;
    protected boolean fruiting;
    Tree(int _age, boolean _fruiting) {
        number=counter++;
        age=_age;
        fruiting=_fruiting;
    }
    public int getNumber() {
        return number;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }

    public boolean isFruiting() {
        return fruiting;
    }

    public void setNumber(int number) {
        this.number = number;
    }

    public void setAge(int age) {
        this.age = age;
    }

    public void setFruiting(boolean fruiting) {
        this.fruiting = fruiting;
    }
}
```

```
public abstract void printInfo();
}
```

AppleTree.java

```
public class AppleTree extends Tree{
    AppleTree(int _age, boolean _fruiting) {
        super(_age, _fruiting);
    }
    @Override
    public void printInfo() {
        System.out.println("Apple tree\nage: "+age+"\nfruiting: "+fruiting);
        if(age>8 || !fruiting) {
            System.out.println("needs a transplant!");
        }
    }
}
```

PearTree.java

```
public class PearTree extends Tree{
    PearTree(int _age, boolean _fruiting){
        super(_age, _fruiting);
    }
    @Override
    public void printInfo() {
        System.out.println("Pear tree\nage: "+age+"\nfruiting: "+fruiting);
        if(age>6 || !fruiting) {
            System.out.println("needs a transplant!");
        }
    }
}
```

CherryTree.java

```
public class CherryTree extends Tree {
    CherryTree(int _age, boolean _fruiting) {
        super(_age, _fruiting);
    }
    @Override
    public void printInfo() {
        System.out.println("Cherry tree\nage: "+age+"\nfruiting: "+fruiting);
        if(age>10 || !fruiting) {
            System.out.println("needs a transplant!");
        }
    }
}
```

Task2.java

```
import java.util.Vector;

public class task2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Vector<Tree> trees= new Vector<>();
        trees.add(new AppleTree(5, true));
        trees.add(new CherryTree(8, false));
        trees.add(new PearTree(8, true));
        for(Tree tree: trees) {
            tree.printInfo();
        }
    }
}
```

Пример

```
D:\CNN\lab5\out\production\lab5>java task2
Apple tree
age: 5
fruiting: true
Cherry tree
age: 8
fruiting: false
needs a transplant!
Pear tree
age: 8
fruiting: true
needs a transplant!
```

Задание 3. В задании 3 ЛР №4, где возможно, заменить объявления суперклассов объявлениями абстрактных классов или интерфейсов.

Person.java

```
import java.util.Vector;
abstract class Person {
    protected String firstName;
    protected String lastName;

    public Person(String firstName, String lastName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
}

public String getFirstName() {
        return firstName;
}

public void setFirstName(String firstName) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
}

public String getLastName() {
        return lastName;
}

public void setLastName(String lastName) {
        this.lastName = lastName;
}

goverride
public String tostring() {
        String resultStr=getLastName()+" "+getFirstName();
        return resultStr;
}
```

Applicant.java

```
import java.util.Vector;

public class Applicant extends Person {
    private Vector<Mark> markList= new Vector<>();

    public Applicant(String firstName, String lastName) {
        super(firstName, lastName);
    }

    public Vector<Mark> getMarkList() {
```

```
public void setMarkList(Vector<Mark> markList) {
    this.markList = markList;
public void addMark(Mark mark) {
   markList.add(mark);
public String toString(){
   String resultStr=getLastName()+" "+getFirstName();
        System.out.println(mark);
```

Exam.java

```
public void giveMarks(Vector<Applicant> applicantList) {
       Scanner scanner=new Scanner(System.in);
"+applicant.getLastName()+" "+applicant.getFirstName()+": ");
           applicant.addMark(new Mark(mark, this));
   public String toString() {
       String resultStr="Exam name: "+getName()+"\nteacher: "+teacher;
```

Faculty.java

```
import java.util.Vector;
   private Vector<Applicant> acceptedApplicantsList= new Vector<>();
```

```
private Vector<Exam> examList= new Vector<>();
       applicantList.add(applicant);
       examList.add(exam);
           exam.giveMarks(applicantList);
       for(Applicant applicant:applicantList){
           float GPA=0;
           for(Mark mark:applicant.getMarkList()){
               GPA+= mark.getMark();
           if(GPA>=6){
               acceptedApplicantsList.add(applicant);
       System.out.println("Faculty name: "+getName()+"\nexam
list:\n"+examList);
           System.out.println(applicant);
   for(Applicant applicant:applicantList){
       System.out.println(applicant);
```

Mark.java

```
public class Mark {
    private int mark;
    private Exam exam;

public Mark(int mark, Exam exam) {
        this.mark = mark;
        this.exam = exam;
    }

public int getMark() {
```

```
return mark;
}

public void setMark(int mark) {
    this.mark = mark;
}

public Exam getExam() {
    return exam;
}

public void setExam(Exam exam) {
    this.exam = exam;
}

@Override
public String toString() {
    String resultStr=getExam()+"\nmark: "+getMark();
    return resultStr;
}
```

Teacher.java

```
public class Teacher extends Person {
    public Teacher(String firstName, String lastName) {
        super(firstName, lastName);
    }
}
```

Task3.java

```
public class task3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Faculty faculty1 = new Faculty("Faculty a");
        Faculty faculty2 = new Faculty("Faculty b");
        Teacher teacher1 = new Teacher("a", "teacher");
        Teacher teacher2 = new Teacher("b", "teacher");
        Teacher teacher3 = new Teacher("c", "teacher");
        Applicant applicant1 = new Applicant("a", "applicant");
        Applicant applicant2 = new Applicant("b", "applicant");
        Applicant applicant4 = new Applicant("c", "applicant");
        Applicant applicant4 = new Applicant("d", "applicant");
        faculty1.addExam(new Exam("exam1", teacher1));
        faculty2.addExam(new Exam("exam3", teacher2));
        faculty1.registerApplicant(applicant1);
        faculty1.registerApplicant(applicant2);
        faculty2.registerApplicant(applicant3);
        faculty2.registerApplicant(applicant4);
        faculty1.passExams();
        faculty1.printApplicantList();
        faculty2.passExams();
        faculty2.printAcceptedApplicantsList();
        faculty2.printApplicantList();
        faculty2.printApplicantList();
        faculty2.printAcceptedApplicantsList();
    }
}
```

Пример:

```
D:\CNN\lab5\out\production\lab5>java task3
Exam name: exam1
Set mark for applicant applicant a: 7
Set mark for applicant applicant b: 7
Exam name: exam2
Set mark for applicant applicant a: 6
Set mark for applicant applicant b: 6
Applicants:
applicant a
applicant b
Accepted applicants:
applicant a
applicant b
Exam name: exam3
Set mark for applicant applicant c: 4
Set mark for applicant applicant d: 7
Applicants:
applicant c
applicant d
Accepted applicants:
applicant d
```

Вывод: научились создавать и использовать классы в программах на языке программирования Java.