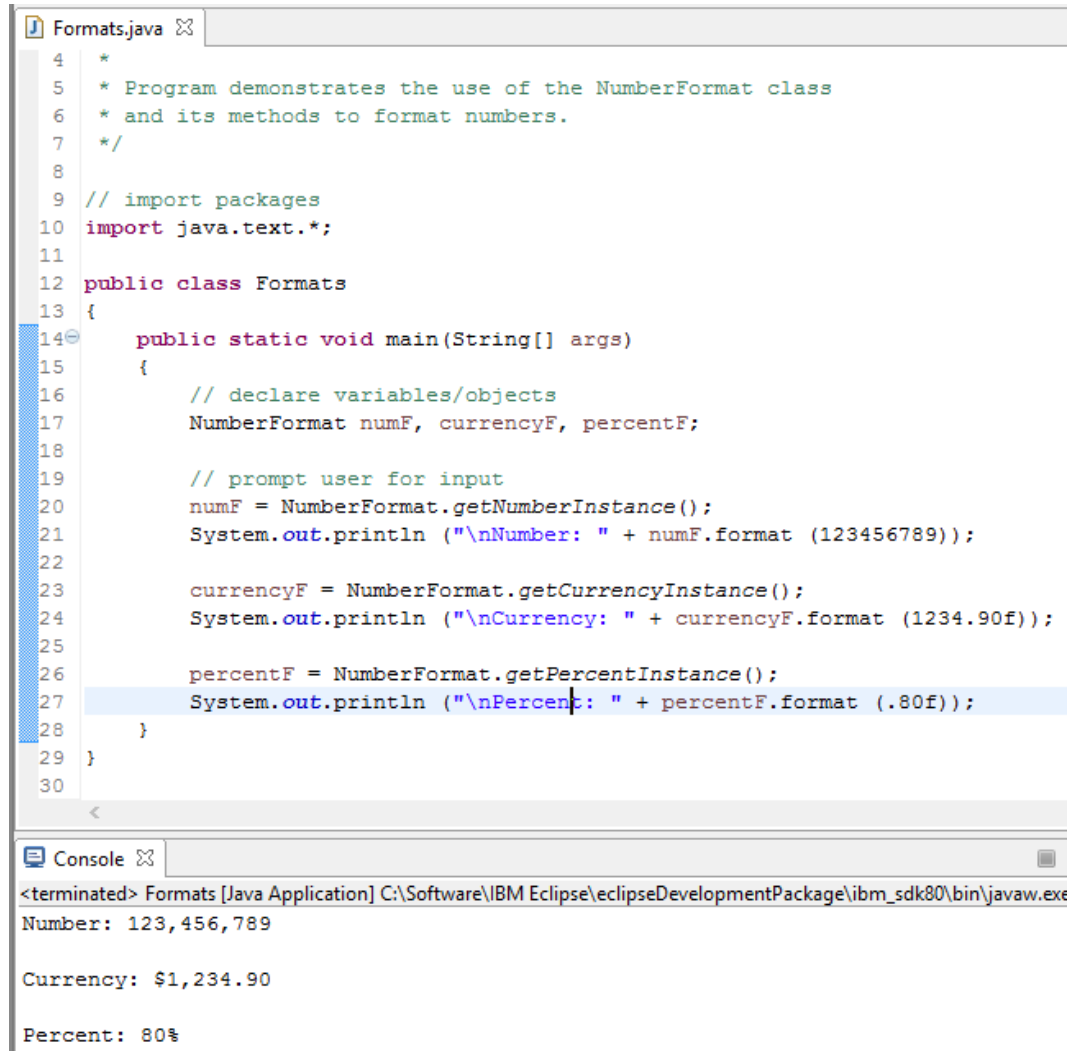


1



```
1  Formats.java
2  4  *
3  5  * Program demonstrates the use of the NumberFormat class
4  6  * and its methods to format numbers.
5  7  */
6  8
7  9  // import packages
8 10  import java.text.*;
9 11
10 12  public class Formats
11 13  {
12 14  public static void main(String[] args)
13 15  {
14 16      // declare variables/objects
15 17      NumberFormat numF, currencyF, percentF;
16 18
17 19      // prompt user for input
18 20      numF = NumberFormat.getNumberInstance();
19 21      System.out.println ("\nNumber: " + numF.format (123456789));
20 22
21 23      currencyF = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
22 24      System.out.println ("\nCurrency: " + currencyF.format (1234.90f));
23 25
24 26      percentF = NumberFormat.getPercentInstance();
25 27      System.out.println ("\nPercent: " + percentF.format (.80f));
26 28  }
27 29  }
28 30
```

Console

```
<terminated> Formats [Java Application] C:\Software\IBM Eclipse\eclipseDevelopmentPackage\ibm_sdk80\bin\javaw.exe
Number: 123,456,789

Currency: $1,234.90

Percent: 80%
```

- 1.1 The `getNumberInstance()` method along with `format()` is used to format `numF` to comma separated format.
- 1.2 The `getCurrencyInstance()` method along with `format()` is used to format `currencyF` to a currency format.
- 1.3 The `getPercentInstance()` method along with `format()` is used to format `percentF` to a percentage format.
- 1.4 They are all objects of the `NumberFormat` class.
- 1.5 `\n` is an escape character/sequence that does the same thing as `println()` – to output onto the next line. Since they are used together in this case, the outputs will follow each other with two extra lines.

1.5.3

Formats.java

```
1  /*
2   * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3   * September 29th, 2015
4   *
5   * Program demonstrates the use of the
6   * NumberFormat, SimpleDateFormat, and Calendar classes
7   * and their methods to format numbers, times, and dates.
8   */
9
10 // import packages
11 import java.text.*;
12
13
14 public class Formats
15 {
16     public static void main(String[] args)
17     {
18         // declare variables/objects
19         NumberFormat numF, currencyF, percentF;
20         Calendar cal;
21         SimpleDateFormat dateF, timeF;
22
23         // initialize variables/objects and output values
24         numF = NumberFormat.getNumberInstance();
25         System.out.println ("\nNumber: " + numF.format (123456789));
26
27         currencyF = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
28         System.out.println ("\nCurrency: " + currencyF.format (1234.90f));
29
30         percentF = NumberFormat.getPercentInstance();
31         System.out.println ("\nPercent: " + percentF.format (.80f));
32
33         cal = Calendar.getInstance();
34         dateF = new SimpleDateFormat ("M/d/y");
35
36         System.out.println ("\nDate:" + dateF.format (cal.getTime()));
37
38         timeF = new SimpleDateFormat ("H:m");
39         System.out.println ("\nTime: " + timeF.format(cal.getTime()));
40     }
41 }
```

Console

```
<terminated> Formats [Java Application] C:\Software\IBM Eclipse\eclipseDevelopmentPackage\ibm_sdk8l
Date: 9/29/2015

Time: 13:23
```

1.5.5

Formats.java

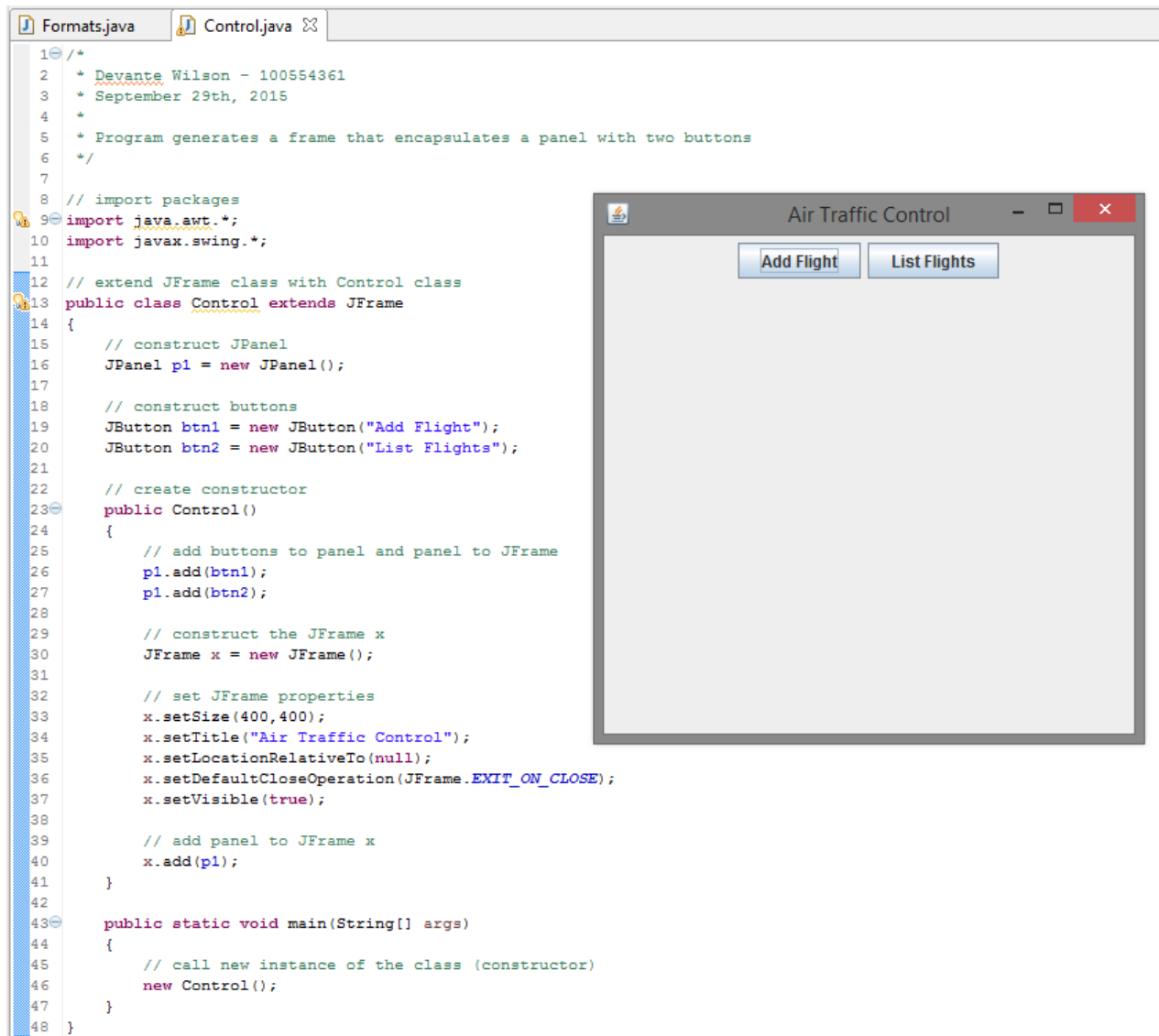
```
1  /*
2   * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3   * September 29th, 2015
4   *
5   * Program demonstrates the use of the
6   * NumberFormat, SimpleDateFormat, and Calendar classes
7   * and their methods to format numbers, times, and dates.
8   */
9
10 // import packages
11 import java.text.*;
12
13
14 public class Formats
15 {
16     public static void main(String[] args)
17     {
18         // declare variables/objects
19         NumberFormat numF, currencyF, percentF;
20         Calendar cal;
21         SimpleDateFormat dateF, timeF;
22
23         // initialize variables/objects and output values
24         numF = NumberFormat.getNumberInstance();
25         System.out.println ("\nNumber: " + numF.format (123456789));
26
27         currencyF = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
28         System.out.println ("\nCurrency: " + currencyF.format (1234.90f));
29
30         percentF = NumberFormat.getPercentInstance();
31         System.out.println ("\nPercent: " + percentF.format (.80f));
32
33         cal = Calendar.getInstance();
34         dateF = new SimpleDateFormat ("M/d/y");
35
36         System.out.println ("\nDate:" + dateF.format (cal.getTime()));
37
38         timeF = new SimpleDateFormat ("H:m:s");
39         System.out.println ("\nTime: " + timeF.format(cal.getTime()));
40     }
41 }
```

Console

```
<terminated> Formats [Java Application] C:\Software\IBM Eclipse\eclipseDevelopmentPackage\ibm_sdk8
Date:9/29/2015

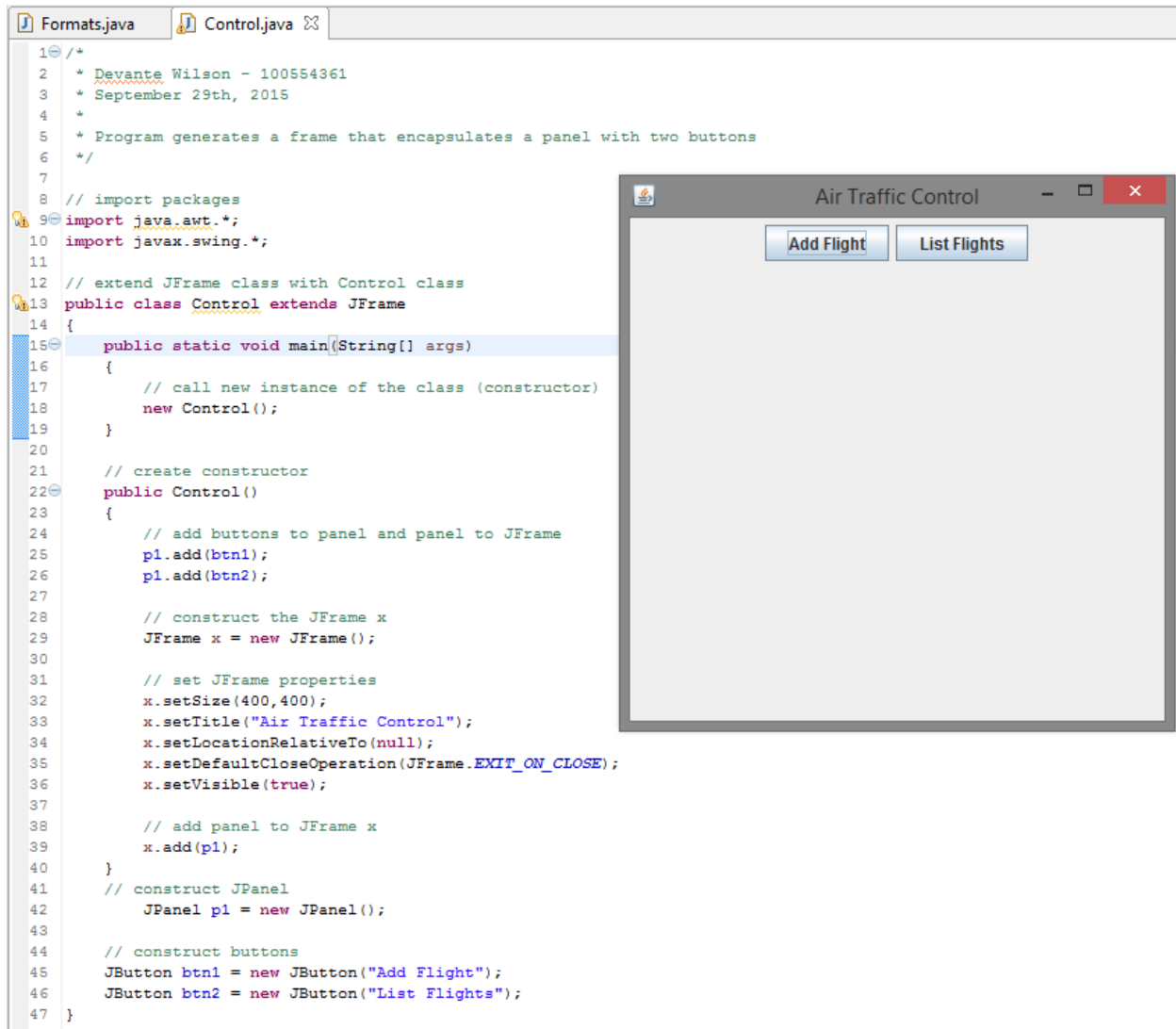
Time: 13:26:20
```

## 2.1



- 2.2 The purpose of lines 6, 8, and 9 are to construct the JPanel to put inside the JFrame and to create two buttons.
- 2.3 Line 33 calls a new instance of the Control class (in other words, it calls the constructor).
- 2.4 (Same as 2.1)

- 2.5 Yes, the program runs successfully and the output does not differ. The order or the structures in the program does not matter; whether the variables/objects, main method, constructor, etc. are defined below/above one another, it makes no difference.

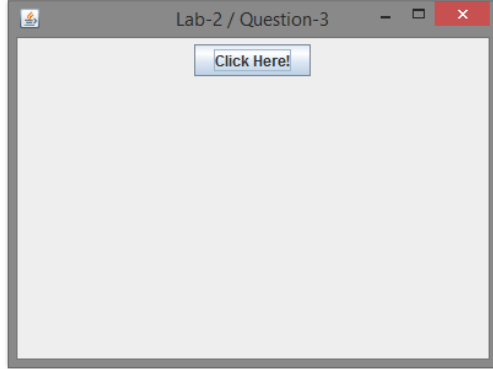


3.

```

1  /*
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3  * September 29th, 2015
4  *
5  * Program constructs a frame that contains two buttons
6  */
7
8  // import packages
9  import java.awt.*;
10 import javax.swing.*;
11
12 class BF extends JFrame
13 {
14     // reference to the button object
15     JButton button1;
16
17     // constructor for ButtonFrame
18     BF (String x)
19     {
20         // invoke the JFrame constructor
21         super(x);
22         // set the layout manager
23         setLayout (new FlowLayout());
24         // construct a JButton
25         button1 = new JButton("Click Here!");
26         // add the button to the JFrame
27         add(button1);
28         setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
29     }
30 }
31
32 public class B1
33 {
34     public static void main(String[] args)
35     {
36         BF f1 = new BF("Lab-2 / Question-3");
37
38         f1.setSize(400,300);
39         f1.setVisible(true);
40     }
41 }

```

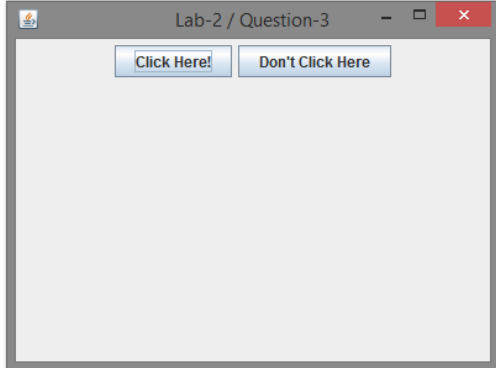


3.1

```

1  /*
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3  * September 29th, 2015
4  *
5  * Program constructs a frame that contains two buttons
6  */
7
8  // import packages
9  import java.awt.*;
10 import javax.swing.*;
11
12 class BF extends JFrame
13 {
14     // reference to the button object
15     JButton button1, button2;
16
17     // constructor for ButtonFrame
18     BF (String x)
19     {
20         // invoke the JFrame constructor
21         super(x);
22         // set the layout manager
23         setLayout (new FlowLayout());
24         // construct JButtons
25         button1 = new JButton("Click Here!");
26         button2 = new JButton("Don't Click Here");
27         // add the buttons to the JFrame
28         add(button1);
29         add(button2);
30         setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
31     }
32 }
33
34 public class B1
35 {
36     public static void main(String[] args)
37     {
38         BF f1 = new BF("Lab-2 / Question-3");
39
40         f1.setSize(400,300);
41         f1.setVisible(true);
42     }
43 }

```



4.

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with four tabs: `Formats.java`, `Control.java`, `B1.java`, and `Name.java`. The `Name.java` tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 /*  
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361  
3  * September 30th, 2015  
4  *  
5  * Program prompts the user for their information in a panel  
6  * and then prints the output in a message box  
7  */  
8  
9 // import packages  
10 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;  
11  
12 public class Name  
13 {  
14     public static void main(String[] args)  
15     {  
16         // declare variables  
17         String n1;  
18  
19         // prompt user for information in dialog box and output the result  
20         n1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "What is your name?");  
21         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Hello, " + n1);  
22     }  
23 }
```

Overlaid on the right side of the code editor is a screenshot of the program's execution. It shows two dialog boxes:

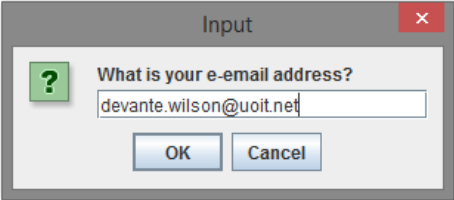
- Input Dialog:** A window titled "Input" with a question mark icon. It contains the text "What is your name?" and a text input field. Below the field are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.
- Message Dialog:** A window titled "Message" with an information icon. It contains the text "Hello, Devante" and an "OK" button.

The second screenshot shows the same code editor, but the `JOptionPane.showMessageDialog` line (line 21) is highlighted, indicating it is the current focus of the execution.


4.1 An input dialog box was used to capture the user's name.

## 4.2 (With e-mail address)

```
Formats.java Control.java B1.java Name.java ✕
1 /*
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3  * September 30th, 2015
4  *
5  * Program prompts the user for their information in a panel
6  * and then prints the output in a message box
7  */
8
9 // import packages
10 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
11
12 public class Name
13 {
14     public static void main(String[] args)
15     {
16         // declare variables
17         String n1, e1;
18
19         // prompt user for information in dialog boxes
20         n1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "What is your name?");
21         e1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "What is your e-mail address?");
22
23         // output result in message box
24         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Hello, " + n1 + "\nYour e-mail is: " + e1);
25     }
26 }
```



```
Formats.java Control.java B1.java Name.java ✕
1 /*
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3  * September 30th, 2015
4  *
5  * Program prompts the user for their information in a panel
6  * and then prints the output in a message box
7  */
8
9 // import packages
10 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
11
12 public class Name
13 {
14     public static void main(String[] args)
15     {
16         // declare variables
17         String n1, e1;
18
19         // prompt user for information in dialog boxes
20         n1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "What is your name?");
21         e1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "What is your e-mail address?");
22
23         // output result in message box
24         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Hello, " + n1 + "\nYour e-mail is: " + e1);
25     }
26 }
```





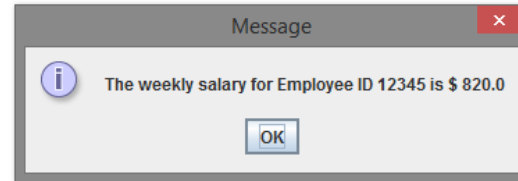
100554361

5.1

```

Formats.java Control.java B1.java Name.java Salary.java X
1  /*
2   * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3   * September 30th, 2015
4   *
5   * Program calculates the weekly salary of an employee
6   */
7
8  // import packages
9  import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
10
11 public class Salary
12 {
13     public static void main(String[] args)
14     {
15         // declare variables
16         String id, wage, hours;
17         double wageD, hoursD, salary;
18
19         // initialize variables
20         id = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Employee ID: ");
21
22         wage = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify hourly rate: ");
23         wageD = Double.parseDouble(wage);
24
25         hours = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify the number of hours: ");
26         hoursD = Double.parseDouble(hours);
27
28         // calculate salary
29         salary = wageD * hoursD;
30
31         // output result in message box
32         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The weekly salary for Employee ID " + id + " is $ " + salary);
33     }
34 }

```

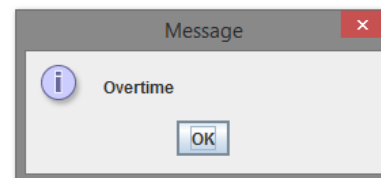


5.2

```

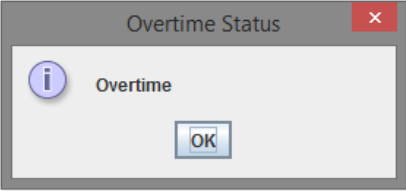
Formats.java Control.java B1.java Name.java Salary.java X
1  /*
2   * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3   * September 30th, 2015
4   *
5   * Program calculates the weekly salary of an employee
6   */
7
8  // import packages
9  import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
10
11 public class Salary
12 {
13     public static void main(String[] args)
14     {
15         // declare variables
16         String id, wage, hours;
17         double wageD, hoursD, salary;
18         int selection;
19         boolean test;
20
21         // initialize variables
22         id = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Employee ID: ");
23
24         wage = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify hourly rate: ");
25         wageD = Double.parseDouble(wage);
26
27         hours = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify the number of hours: ");
28         hoursD = Double.parseDouble(hours);
29
30         // calculate salary
31         salary = wageD * hoursD;
32
33         // output result in message box
34         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The weekly salary for Employee ID " + id + " is $ " + salary);
35
36         // *****verify if overtime rate is applicable*****
37         selection = JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(null, "Has the employee worked overtime?");
38         test = (selection == JOptionPane.YES_OPTION);
39
40         if (test)
41             JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Overtime");
42         else
43             JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "No Overtime");
44     }

```

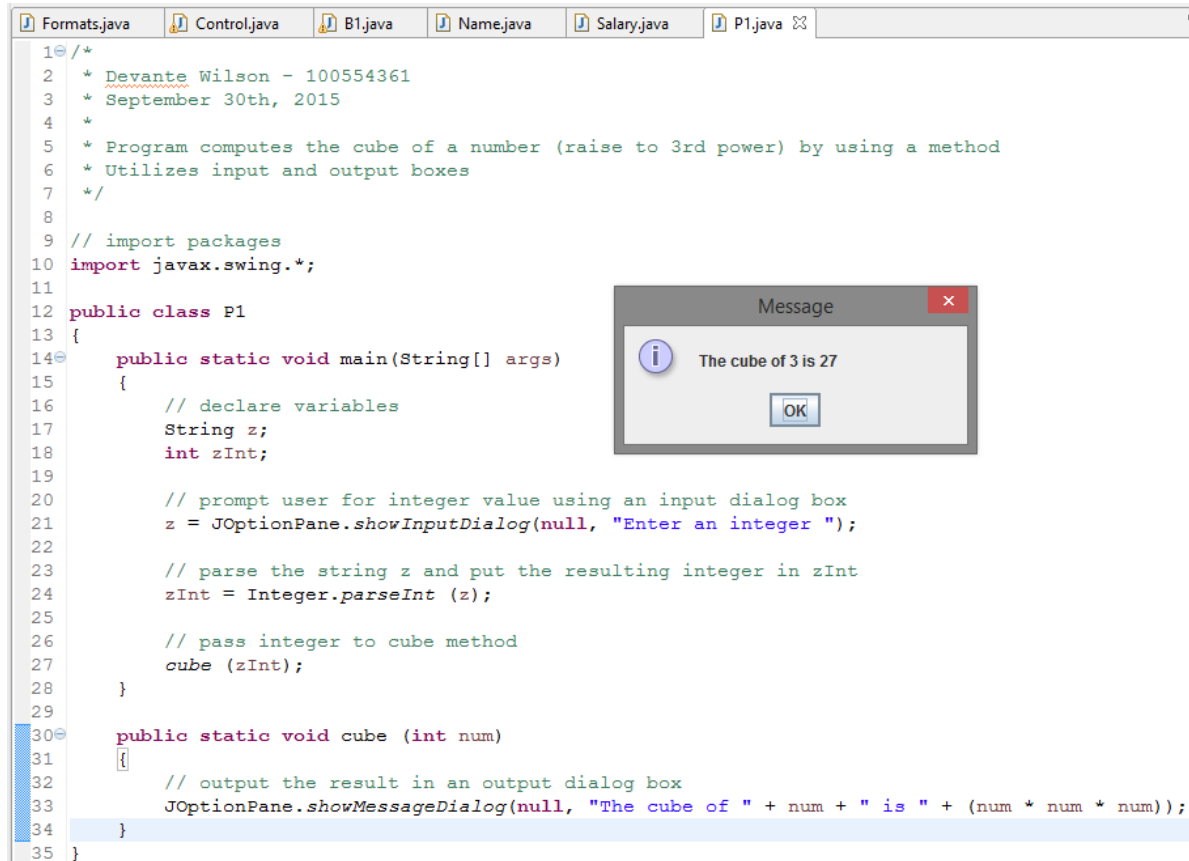


### 5.3 (Shows Overtime Status as the message box title)

```
Formats.java Control.java B1.java Name.java Salary.java ✕
1  /*
2   * Devante Wilson - 100554361
3   * September 30th, 2015
4   *
5   * Program calculates the weekly salary of an employee
6   */
7
8  // import packages
9  import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
10
11 public class Salary
12 {
13     public static void main(String[] args)
14     {
15         // declare variables
16         String id, wage, hours;
17         double wageD, hoursD, salary;
18         int selection;
19         boolean test;
20
21         // initialize variables
22         id = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Employee ID: ");
23
24         wage = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify hourly rate: ");
25         wageD = Double.parseDouble(wage);
26
27         hours = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Specify the number of hours: ");
28         hoursD = Double.parseDouble(hours);
29
30         // calculate salary
31         salary = wageD * hoursD;
32
33         // output result in message box
34         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The weekly salary for Employee ID " + id + " is $ " + salary);
35
36         // *****verify if overtime rate is applicable*****
37         selection = JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(null, "Has the employee worked overtime?");
38         test = (selection == JOptionPane.YES_OPTION);
39
40         if (test)
41             JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Overtime", "Overtime Status", JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
42         else
43             JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "No Overtime", "Overtime Status", JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
44     }
45 }
```



## 6.1

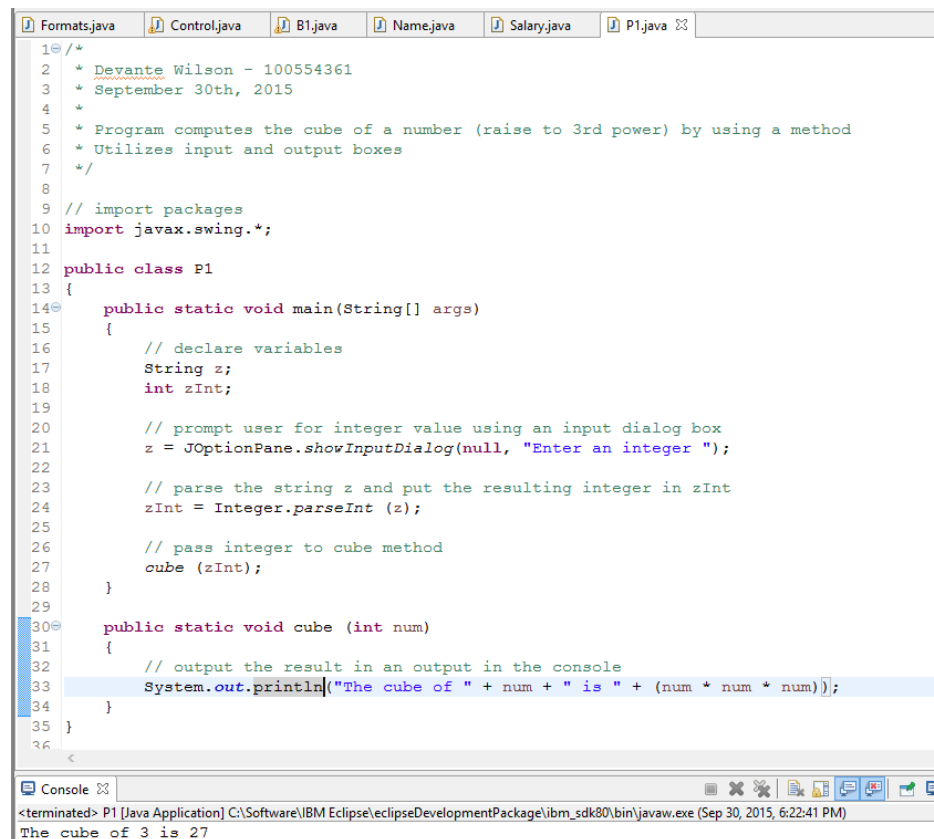


The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named P1.java. The code is as follows:

```
1 /*  
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361  
3  * September 30th, 2015  
4  *  
5  * Program computes the cube of a number (raise to 3rd power) by using a method  
6  * Utilizes input and output boxes  
7  */  
8  
9  // import packages  
10 import javax.swing.*;  
11  
12 public class P1  
13 {  
14     public static void main(String[] args)  
15     {  
16         // declare variables  
17         String z;  
18         int zInt;  
19  
20         // prompt user for integer value using an input dialog box  
21         z = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Enter an integer ");  
22  
23         // parse the string z and put the resulting integer in zInt  
24         zInt = Integer.parseInt (z);  
25  
26         // pass integer to cube method  
27         cube (zInt);  
28     }  
29  
30     public static void cube (int num)  
31     {  
32         // output the result in an output dialog box  
33         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The cube of " + num + " is " + (num * num * num));  
34     }  
35 }
```

Overlaid on the code is a Java Swing message dialog box titled "Message". It contains an information icon and the text "The cube of 3 is 27". There is an "OK" button at the bottom.

## 6.2 (Show output in console rather than output dialog box)



The screenshot shows the same IDE with the same Java code, but the output method has been changed. The code is as follows:

```
1 /*  
2  * Devante Wilson - 100554361  
3  * September 30th, 2015  
4  *  
5  * Program computes the cube of a number (raise to 3rd power) by using a method  
6  * Utilizes input and output boxes  
7  */  
8  
9  // import packages  
10 import javax.swing.*;  
11  
12 public class P1  
13 {  
14     public static void main(String[] args)  
15     {  
16         // declare variables  
17         String z;  
18         int zInt;  
19  
20         // prompt user for integer value using an input dialog box  
21         z = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null, "Enter an integer ");  
22  
23         // parse the string z and put the resulting integer in zInt  
24         zInt = Integer.parseInt (z);  
25  
26         // pass integer to cube method  
27         cube (zInt);  
28     }  
29  
30     public static void cube (int num)  
31     {  
32         // output the result in an output in the console  
33         System.out.println("The cube of " + num + " is " + (num * num * num));  
34     }  
35 }
```

At the bottom of the IDE, the "Console" window is visible. It shows the output of the program: "The cube of 3 is 27". The status bar at the very bottom indicates the application was terminated.