

BÁO CÁO THỰC HÀNH LAP 1 LẬP TRÌNH HƯỚNG ĐỐI TƯỢNG

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JDK: 20, IDE: IntelliJ

2. The Very First Java Programs

2.2.1 Write, compile the first Java application

```
1 //Example 1: HelloWorld.java
2 //Text-printing program
3 public class HelloWorld {
4
5     public static void main(String args[]){
6         System.out.println("Xin chao \n cac ban!");
7         System.out.println("Hello \t world!");
8
9     } // end of method main
10 }
```

Figure 1 2.2.1 example

Result:

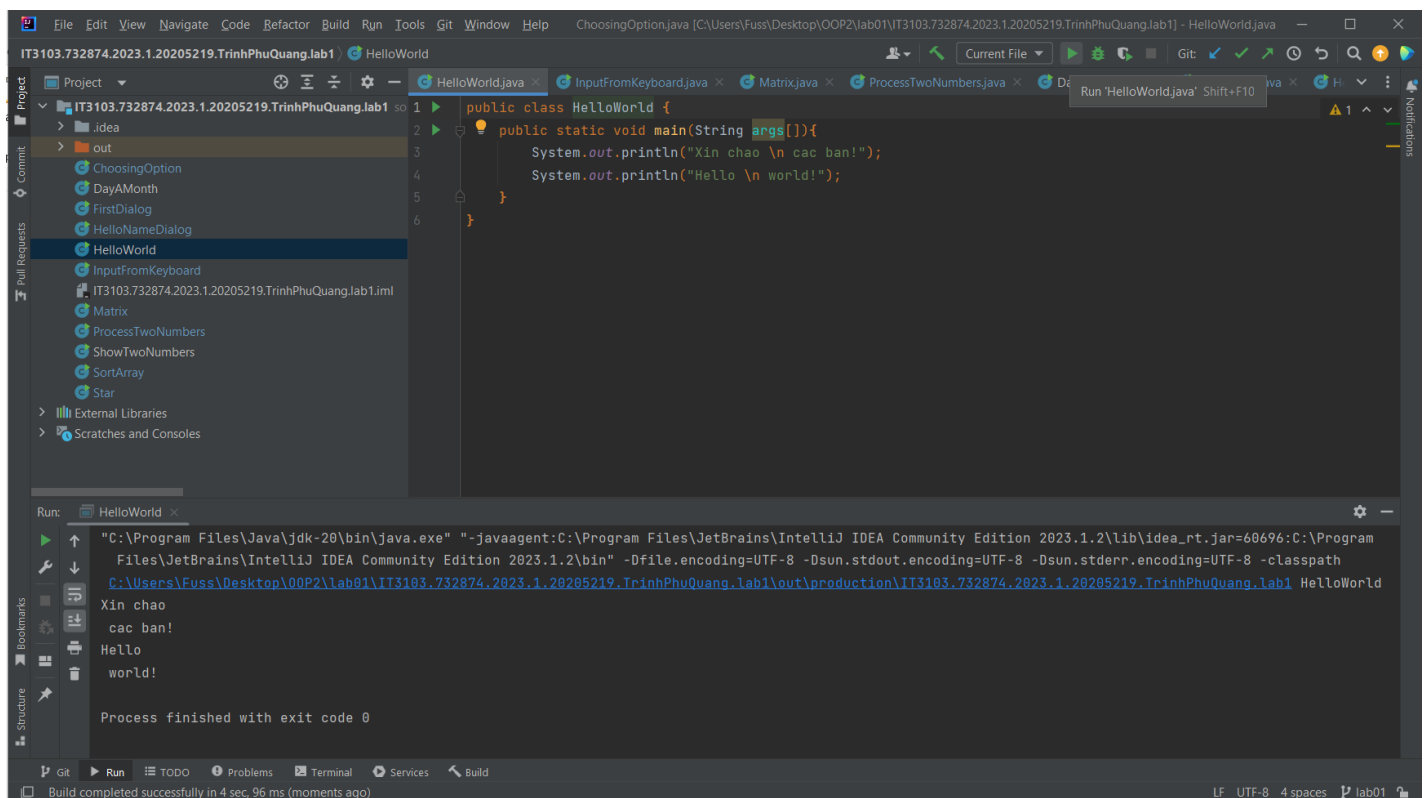


Figure 2 2.2.1 result

2.2.2 Write, compile the first dialog Java program

```
1 // Example 2: FirstDialog.java
2 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
3 public class FirstDialog{
4     public static void main(String[] args){
5         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"Hello world! How are you?");
6         System.exit(0);
7     }
8 }
```

Figure 3 2.2.2 example

Kết quả:

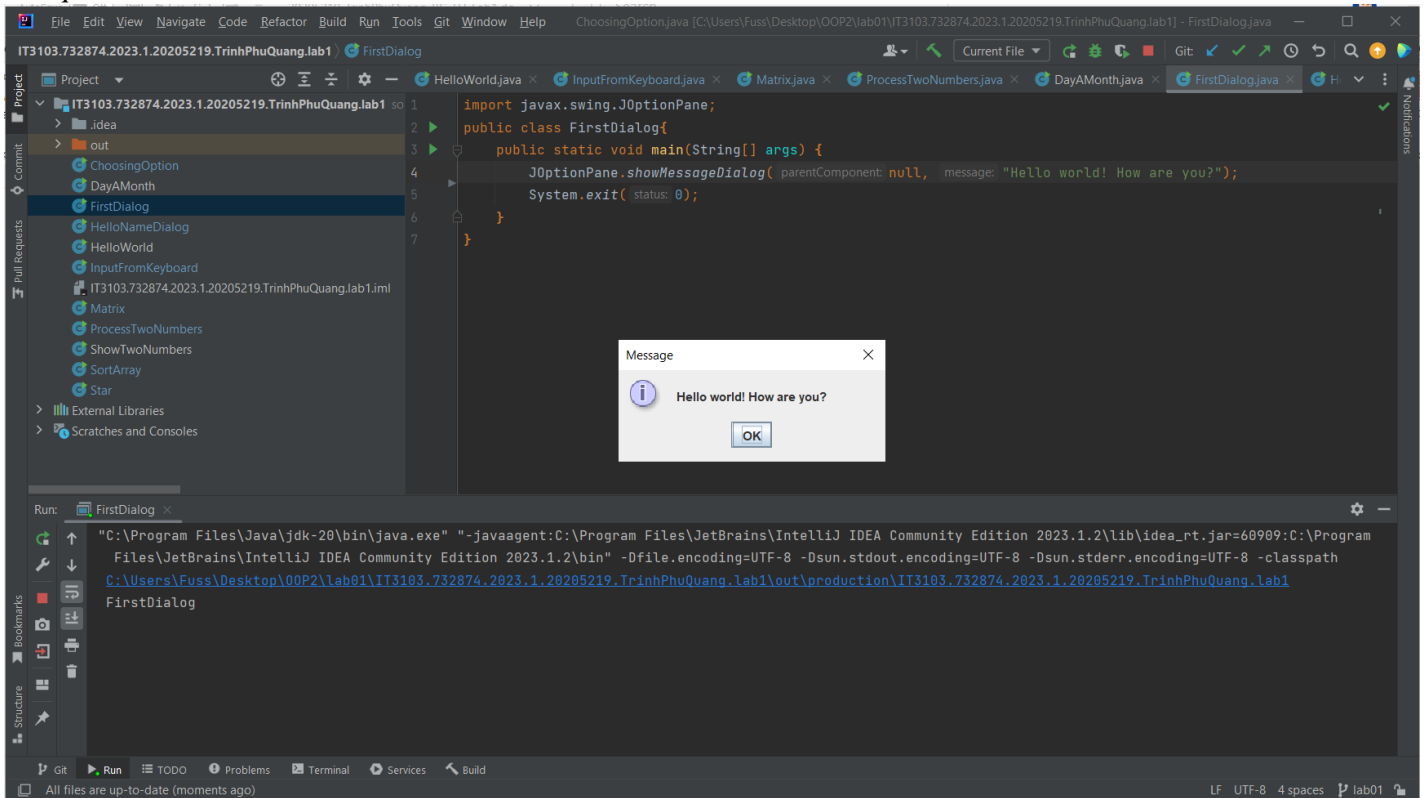


Figure 4 2.2.2 result

2.2.3 Write, compile the first input dialog Java application

```

1 // Example 3: HelloNameDialog.java
2 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
3 public class HelloNameDialog{
4     public static void main(String[] args){
5         String result;
6         result = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Please enter your name:");
7         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Hi " + result + "!");
8         System.exit(0);
9     }
10 }

```

Figure 6 2.2.3 example

Kết quả:

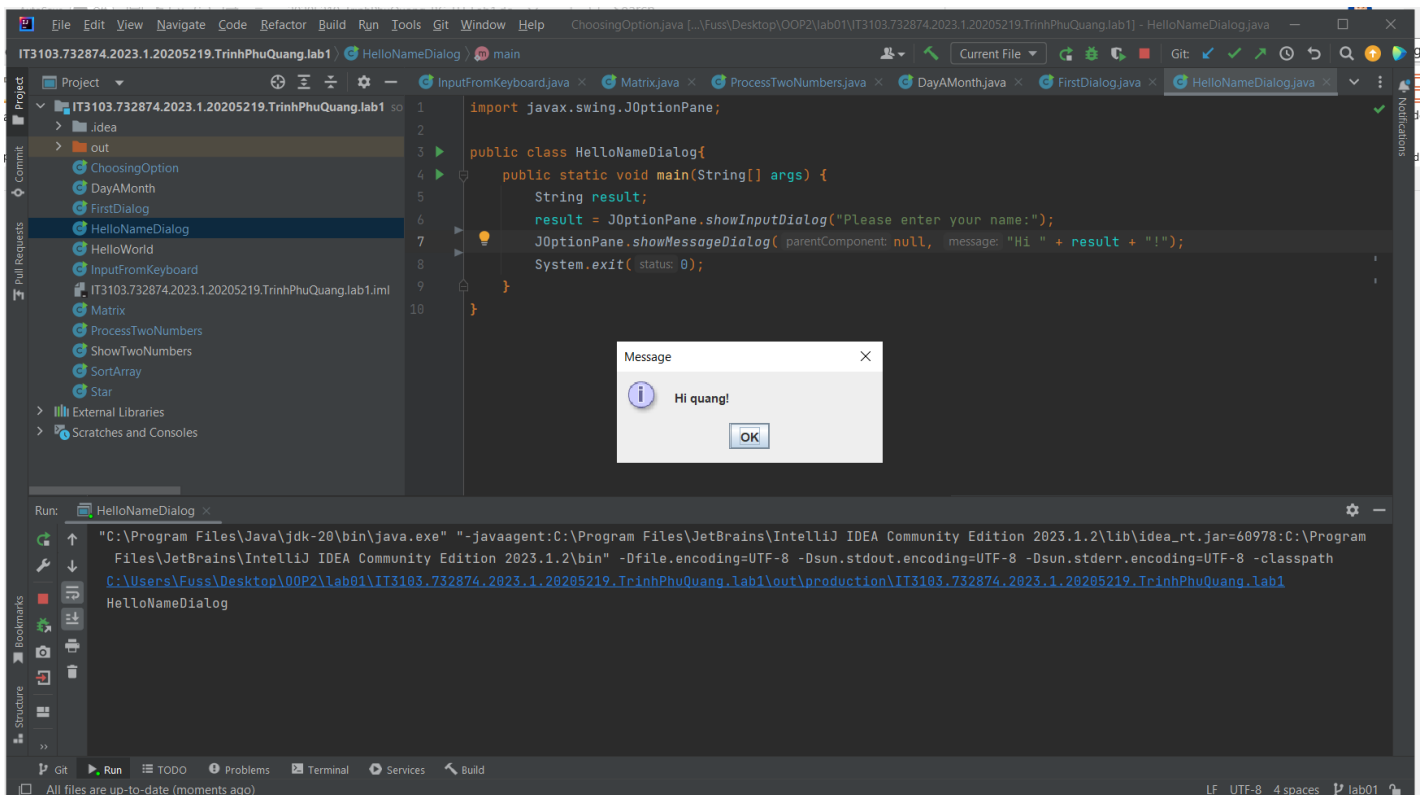


Figure7 2.2.3 result (1)

2.2.4 Write, compile, and run the following example:

```

1 // Example 5: ShowTwoNumbers.java
2 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
3 public class ShowTwoNumbers {
4     public static void main(String[] args){
5         String strNum1, strNum2;
6         String strNotification = "You've just entered: ";
7
8         strNum1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null,
9             "Please input the first number: ", "Input the first number",
10            JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
11         strNotification += strNum1 + " and ";
12
13         strNum2 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(null,
14             "Please input the second number: ", "Input the second number",
15            JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
16         strNotification += strNum2;
17
18         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, strNotification,
19             "Show two numbers", JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
20         System.exit(0);
21     }
22 }

```

Figure 8 2.2.4 example

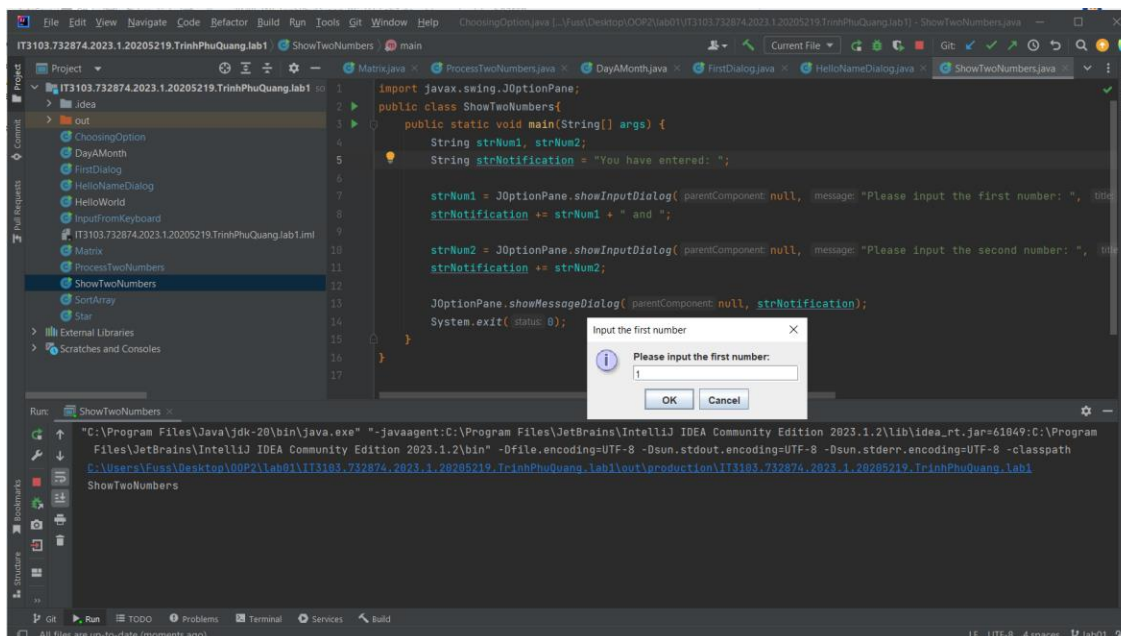


Figure 9 2.2.4 result (1)

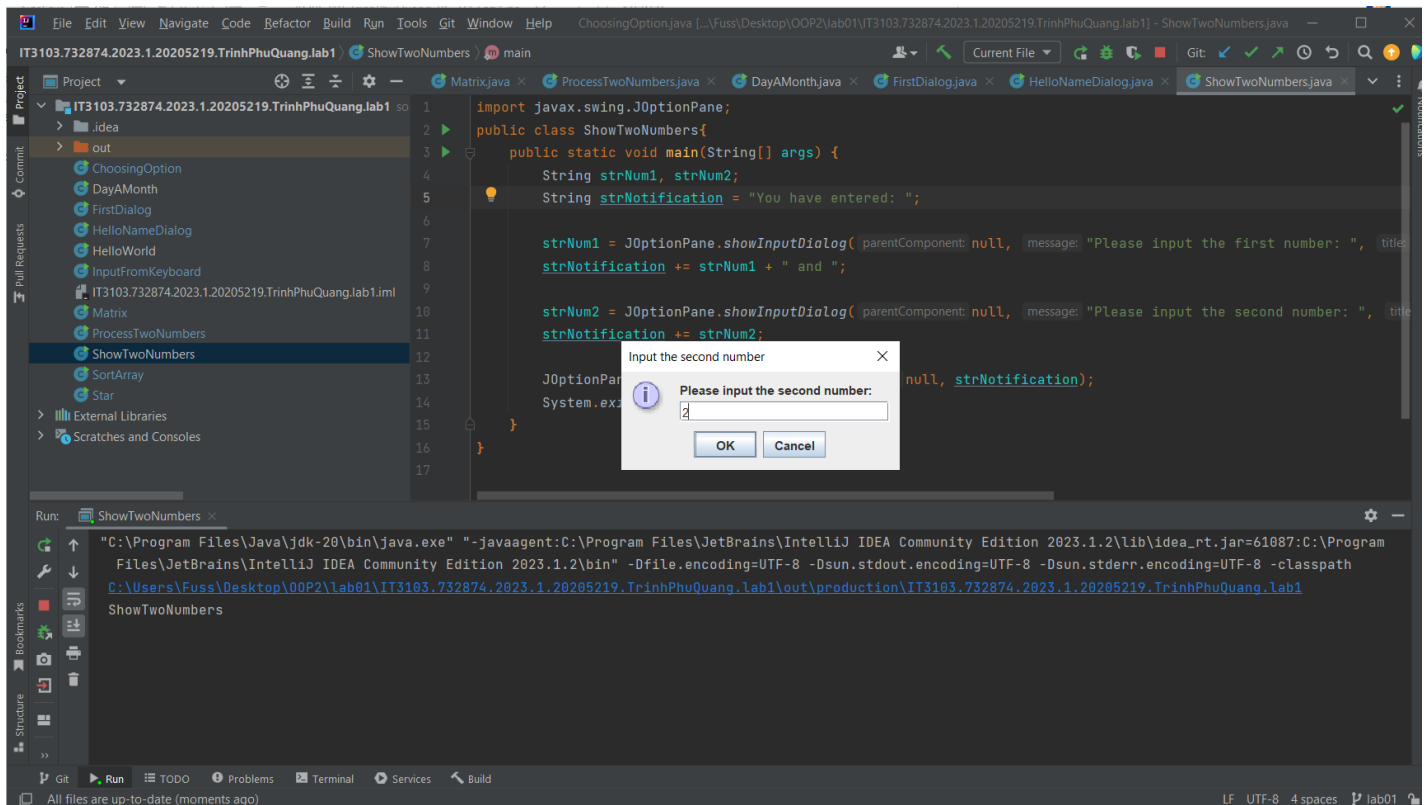


Figure 10 2.2.4 result (2)

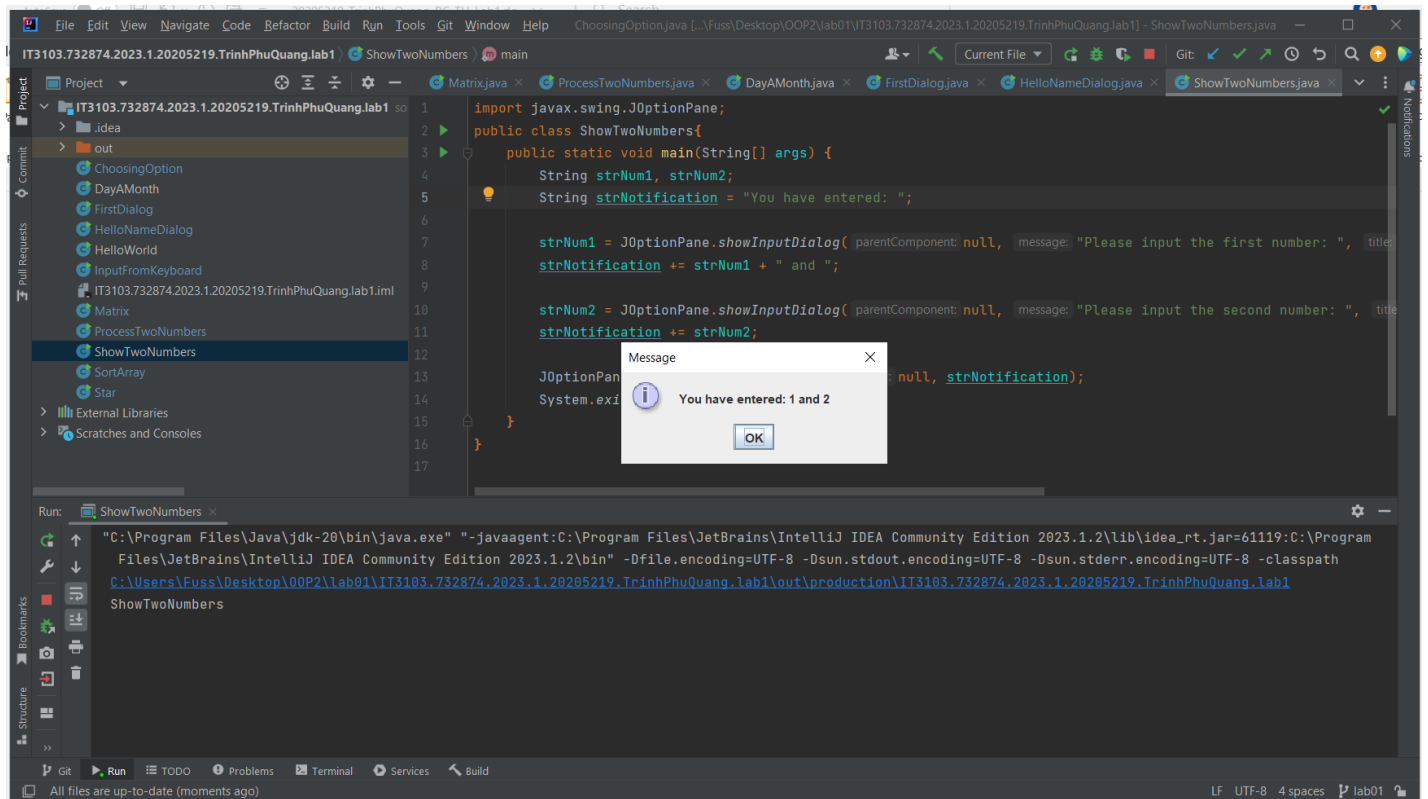


Figure 11 2.2.4 result (3)

2.2.5 Write a program to calculate sum, difference, product, and quotient of 2 double numbers which are entered by users.

Notes

- To convert from String to double, you can use
double num1 = Double.parseDouble(strNum1)
- Check the divisor of the division

Kết quả

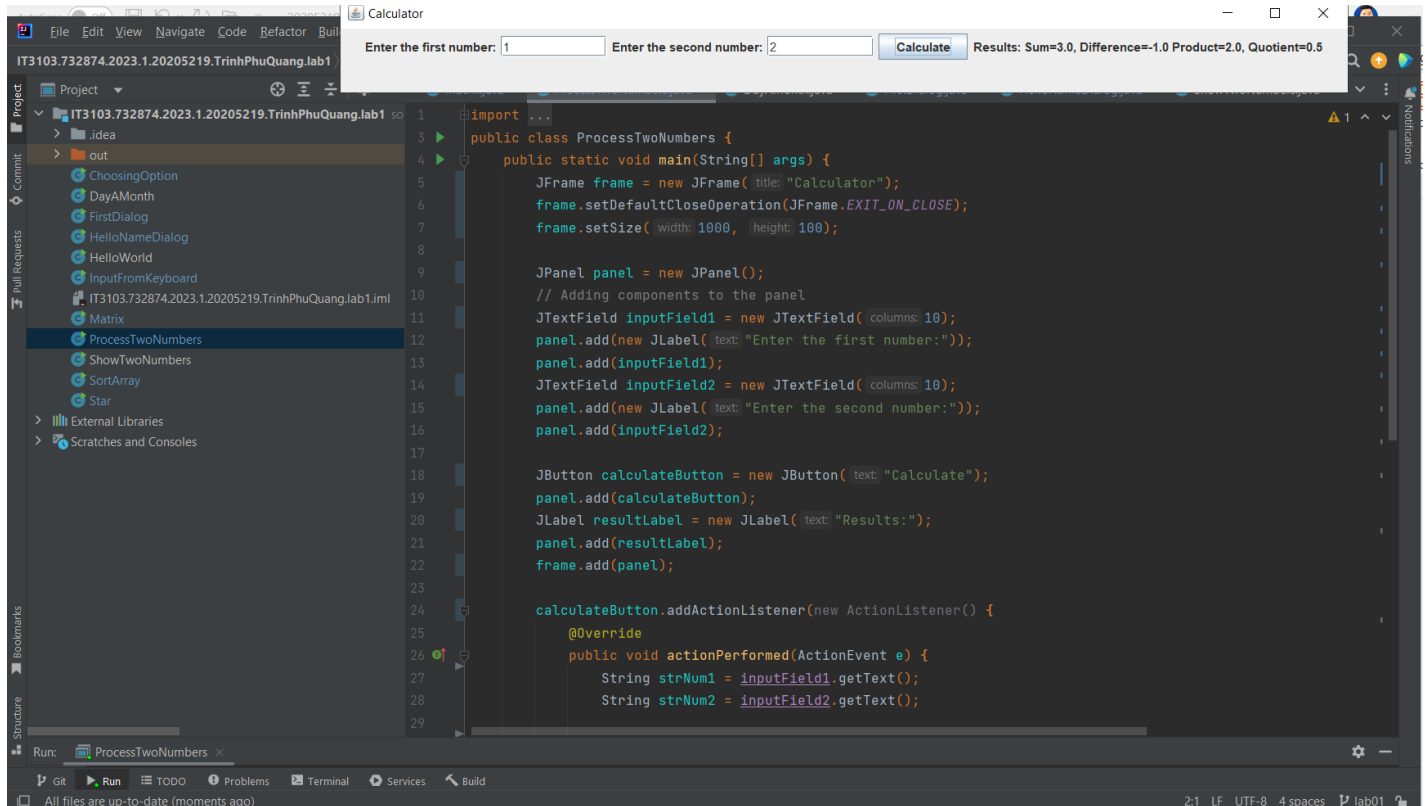


Figure 12 2.2.5 result

6. Exercises

6.1 Write, compile and run the ChoosingOption program:

```
1 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
2 public class ChoosingOption{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         int option = JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(null,
5             "Do you want to change to the first class ticket?");
6
7         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"You've chosen: "
8             + (option==JOptionPane.YES_OPTION?"Yes":"No"));
9         System.exit(0);
10    }
11 }
```

Figure 13 6.1 example


```
ChoosingOption.java x FirstDialog.java x HelloNameDialog.java x ShowTwoNumbers.java x
1 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
2 public class ChoosingOption{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         //add panel for asking question
5         int option = JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(null,
6             "Do you want to change to the first class ticket?");
7
8         //Show the chosen answer, yes or no, cancel = no
9         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "You 've chosen:"
10             + (option==JOptionPane.YES_OPTION?"Yes":"No"));
11         System.exit(0);
12     }
13 }
14
```

Figure 14 6.1 code

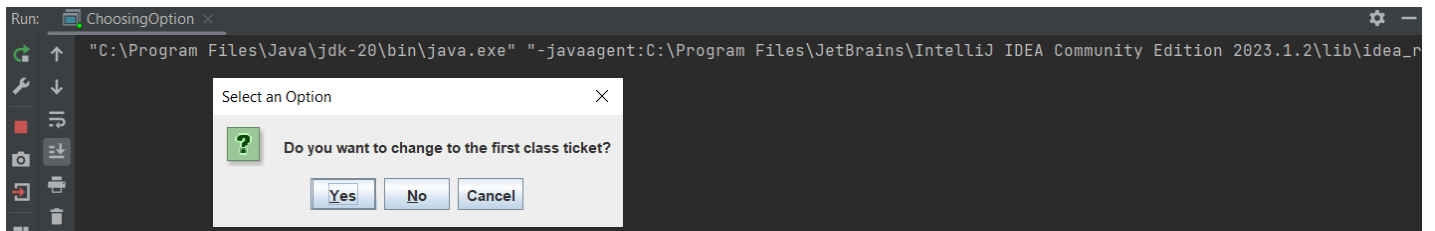


Figure 15 6.1 result (1)

IF cancel:

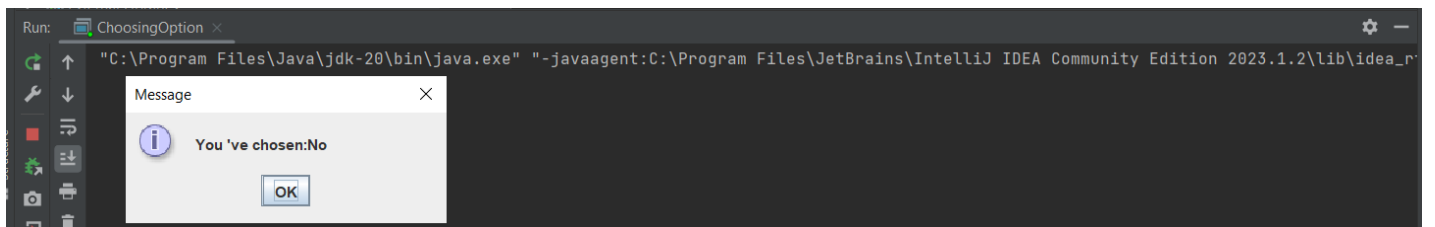


Figure 16 6.1 result (2)

IF yes:

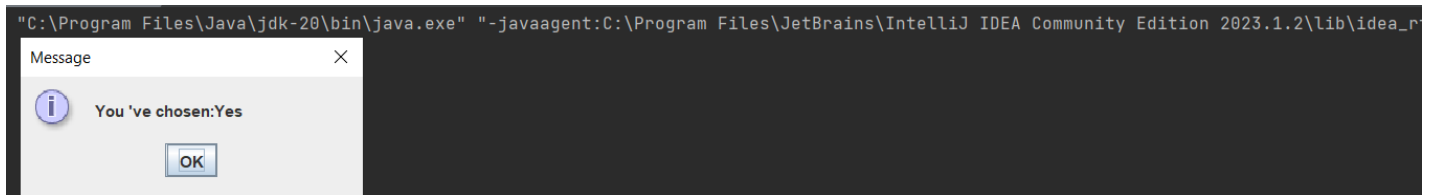


Figure 18 6.1 result (3)

IF No:

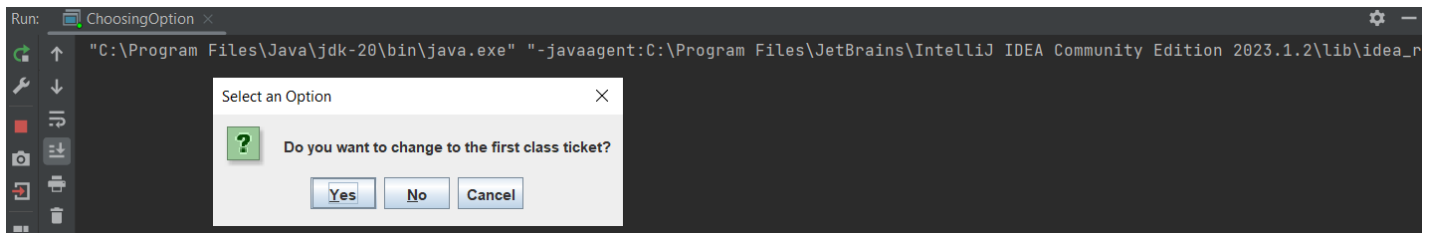


Figure 19 6.1 result (4)

Questions:

- What happens if users choose “Cancel”? – **Result is No**
- How to customize the options to users, e.g. only two options: “Yes” and “No”, OR “I do” and “I don’t” (Suggestion: Use Javadocs or using Eclipse/Netbean IDE help).

Code can change to:

```
public class ChoosingOption {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int option = JOptionPane.showOptionDialog(
            null,
            "Do you want to change to the first class ticket?",
            null,
            JOptionPane.YES_NO_OPTION,
            JOptionPane.QUESTION_MESSAGE,
            null,
            new String[]{"Yes", "No"},
            null
        );

        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "You've chosen: " + (option == JOptionPane.YES_OPTION ? "Yes" : "No"));
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

Figure 20 6.1 Question code

Result:

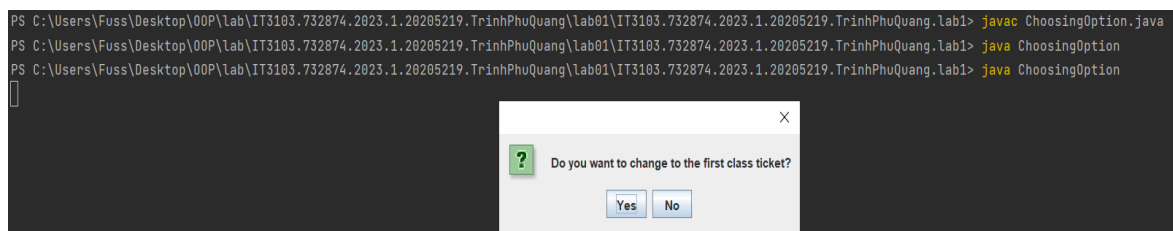
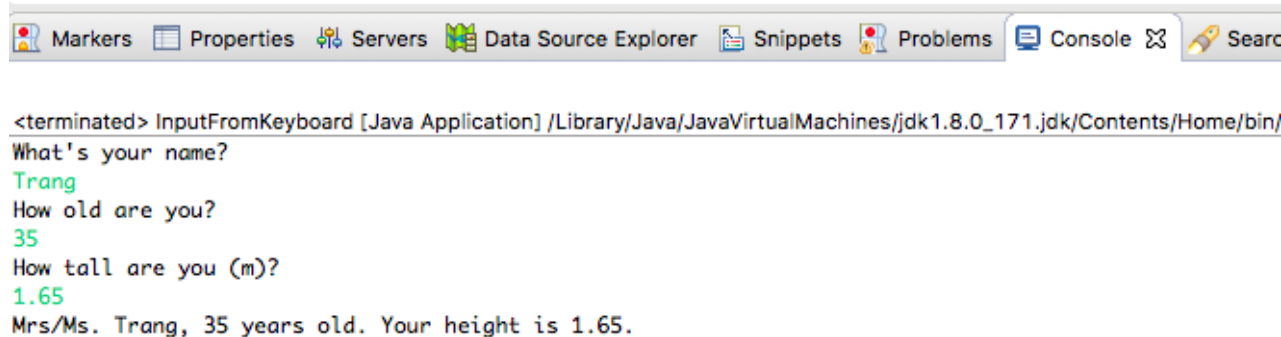


Figure 21 6.1 Question result

6.2 Write a program for input/output from keyboard

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class InputFromKeyboard{
3     public static void main(String args[]){
4         Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
5
6         System.out.println("What's your name?");
7         String strName = keyboard.nextLine();
8         System.out.println("How old are you?");
9         int iAge = keyboard.nextInt();
10        System.out.println("How tall are you (m)?");
11        double dHeight = keyboard.nextDouble();
12
13        //similar to other data types
14        //nextByte(), nextShort(), nextLong()
15        //nextFloat(), nextBoolean()
16
17        System.out.println("Mrs/Ms. " + strName + ", " + iAge + " years old. "
18                           + "Your height is " + dHeight + ".");
19    }
20 }
21 }
```

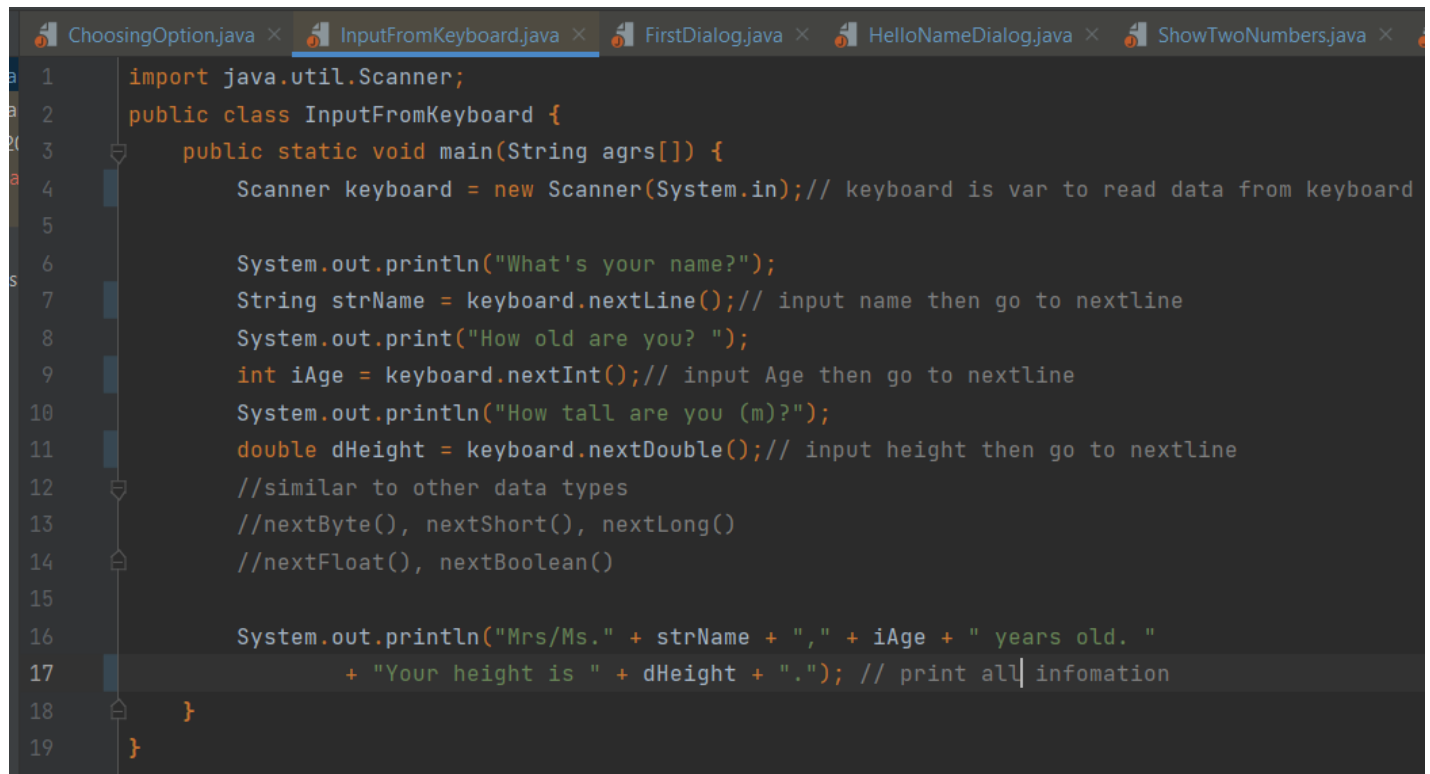


The screenshot shows an IDE window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for Markers, Properties, Servers, Data Source Explorer, Snippets, Problems, Console, and Search. Below the toolbar, the console output for the program is displayed. The output shows the program prompts for a name, age, and height, and then prints the collected information.

<terminated> InputFromKeyboard [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_171.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/
What's your name?
Trang
How old are you?
35
How tall are you (m)?
1.65
Mrs/Ms. Trang, 35 years old. Your height is 1.65.

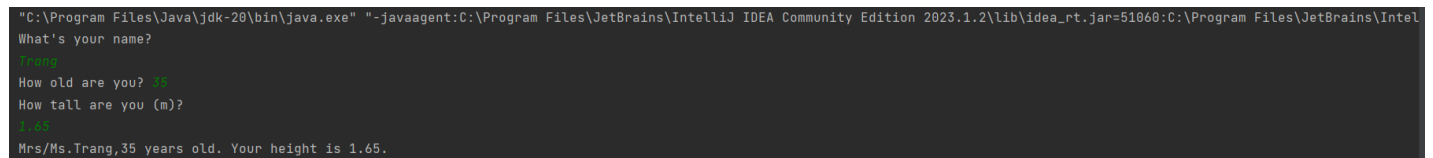
Figure 22 6.2 example

Kết quả:



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class InputFromKeyboard {
3     public static void main(String args[]) {
4         Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in); // keyboard is var to read data from keyboard
5
6         System.out.println("What's your name?");
7         String strName = keyboard.nextLine(); // input name then go to nextline
8         System.out.print("How old are you? ");
9         int iAge = keyboard.nextInt(); // input Age then go to nextline
10        System.out.println("How tall are you (m)?");
11        double dHeight = keyboard.nextDouble(); // input height then go to nextline
12        //similar to other data types
13        //nextByte(), nextShort(), nextLong()
14        //nextFloat(), nextBoolean()
15
16        System.out.println("Mrs/Ms." + strName + "," + iAge + " years old. "
17            + "Your height is " + dHeight + "."); // print all information
18    }
19 }
```

Figure 23 6.2 code

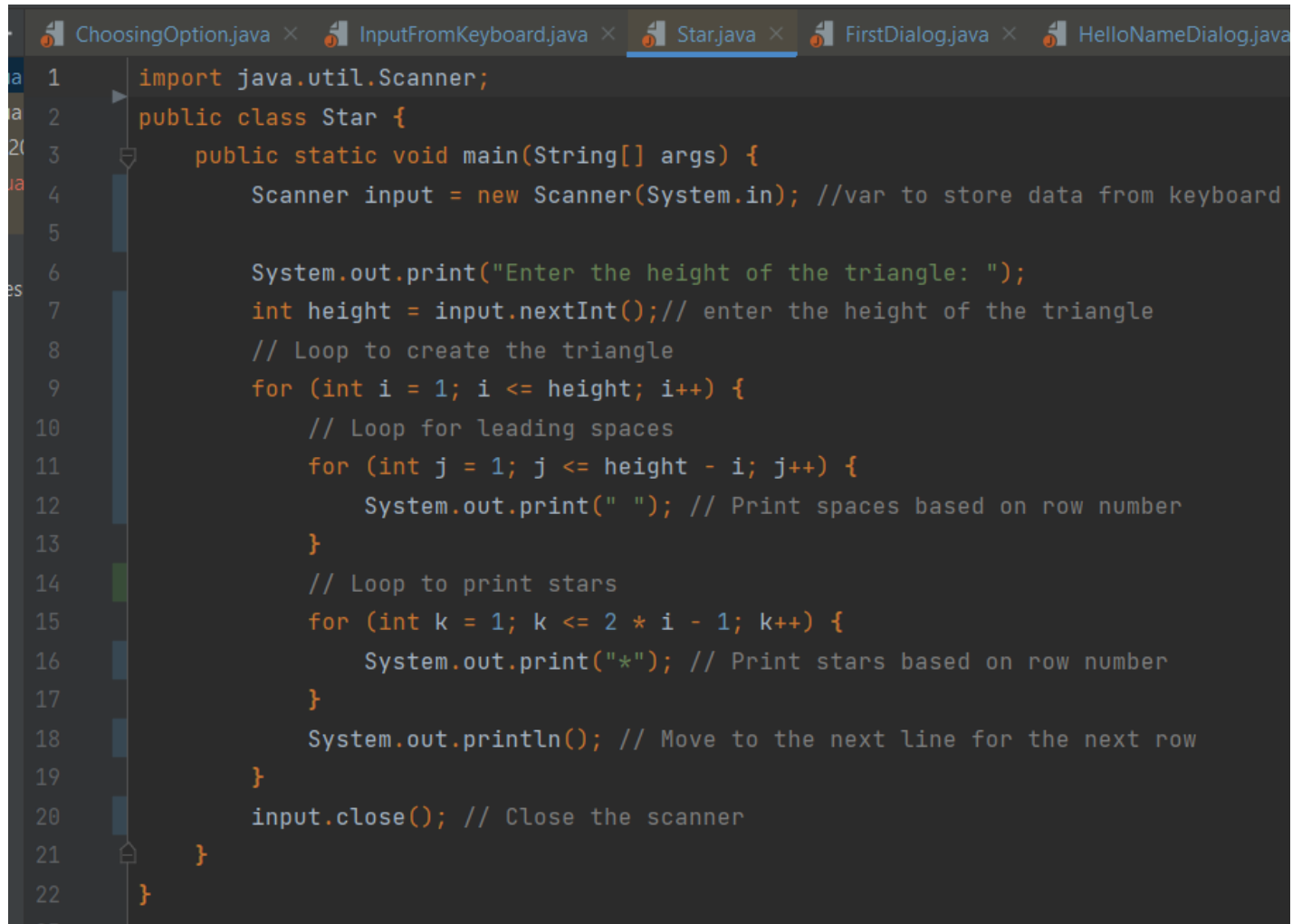


```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=51060:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Intel
What's your name?
Trang
How old are you? 35
How tall are you (m)?
1.65
Mrs/Ms.Trang,35 years old. Your height is 1.65.
```

Figure 24 6.2 result

6.3 Write a program to display a triangle with a height of n stars (*), n is entered by users

Kết quả:

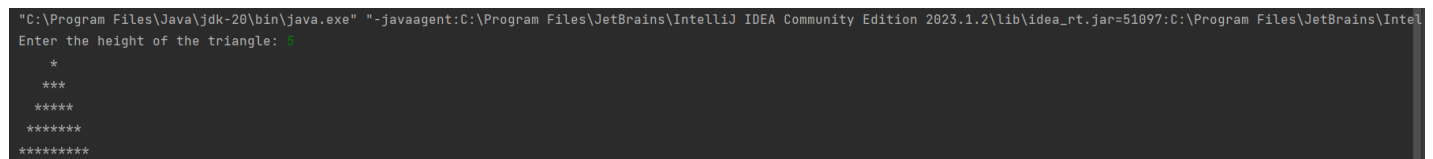


```

1  import java.util.Scanner;
2  public class Star {
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in); //var to store data from keyboard
5
6          System.out.print("Enter the height of the triangle: ");
7          int height = input.nextInt(); // enter the height of the triangle
8          // Loop to create the triangle
9          for (int i = 1; i <= height; i++) {
10             // Loop for leading spaces
11             for (int j = 1; j <= height - i; j++) {
12                 System.out.print(" "); // Print spaces based on row number
13             }
14             // Loop to print stars
15             for (int k = 1; k <= 2 * i - 1; k++) {
16                 System.out.print("*"); // Print stars based on row number
17             }
18             System.out.println(); // Move to the next line for the next row
19         }
20         input.close(); // Close the scanner
21     }
22 }

```

Figure 25 6.3 code



```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=51097:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\bin" -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8
Enter the height of the triangle: 5
*
***
*****
*****
*****
*****

```

Figure 26 6.3 result

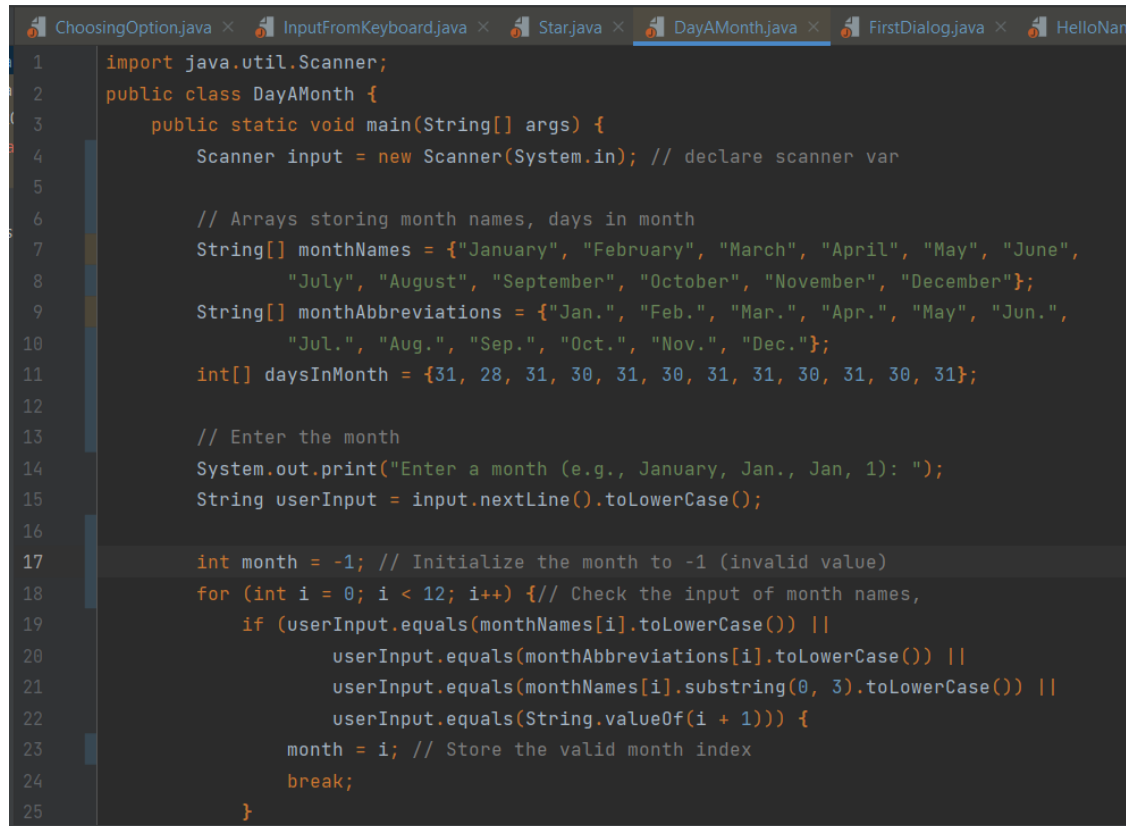
6.4 Write a program to display the number of days of a month, which is entered by users (both month and year).

You must create a new Java project for this exercise.

- The user can either enter a month in its full name, abbreviation, in 3 letters, or in number. To illustrate, the valid inputs of *January* are January, Jan., Jan, and 1.

- The user must enter a year in a non-negative number and enter all the digits. For instance, the valid inputs of year 1999 is only 1999, but not 99, “one thousand nine hundred ninety-nine”, or anything else.
- A year is either a common year of 365 days or a leap year of 366 days. Every year that is divisible by 4 is a leap year, except for years that are divisible by 100, but not by 400. For instance, year 1800 is not a leap year, yet year 2000 is a leap year. In a year, there are twelve months, which are listed in order as follows.

Result:



```

1  import java.util.Scanner;
2  public class DayAMonth {
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in); // declare scanner var
5
6          // Arrays storing month names, days in month
7          String[] monthNames = {"January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June",
8                                  "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"};
9          String[] monthAbbreviations = {"Jan.", "Feb.", "Mar.", "Apr.", "May", "Jun.",
10                                         "Jul.", "Aug.", "Sep.", "Oct.", "Nov.", "Dec."};
11         int[] daysInMonth = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
12
13         // Enter the month
14         System.out.print("Enter a month (e.g., January, Jan., Jan, 1): ");
15         String userInput = input.nextLine().toLowerCase();
16
17         int month = -1; // Initialize the month to -1 (invalid value)
18         for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++) { // Check the input of month names,
19             if (userInput.equals(monthNames[i].toLowerCase()) ||
20                 userInput.equals(monthAbbreviations[i].toLowerCase()) ||
21                 userInput.equals(monthNames[i].substring(0, 3).toLowerCase()) ||
22                 userInput.equals(String.valueOf(i + 1))) {
23                 month = i; // Store the valid month index
24                 break;
25             }
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

Figure 27 6.4 code (1)

```

25     }
26 }
27 // Handle invalid month input
28 if (month == -1) {
29     System.out.println("Invalid month input. Please enter a valid month.");
30     input.close();
31     return;
32 }
33 // enter a year
34 System.out.print("Enter a year (e.g., 1999): ");
35 int year = input.nextInt();
36
37 // Check if the year is non-negative
38 if (year < 0) {
39     System.out.println("Invalid year input. Please enter a non-negative year.");
40 } else {
41     // Check if it's a leap year and print the number of days in the given month
42     if (isLeapYear(year) && month == 1) {
43         System.out.println(monthNames[month] + " " + year + " has 29 days (leap year).");
44     } else {
45         System.out.println(monthNames[month] + " " + year + " has " + daysInMonth[month] + " days.");
46     }
47 }
48 input.close(); // Close the scanner
49 }
50 // check if it's a leap year
51 public static boolean isLeapYear(int year) { return (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0); }
52 }
53 }
54 }

```

Figure 28 6.4 code (2)

```

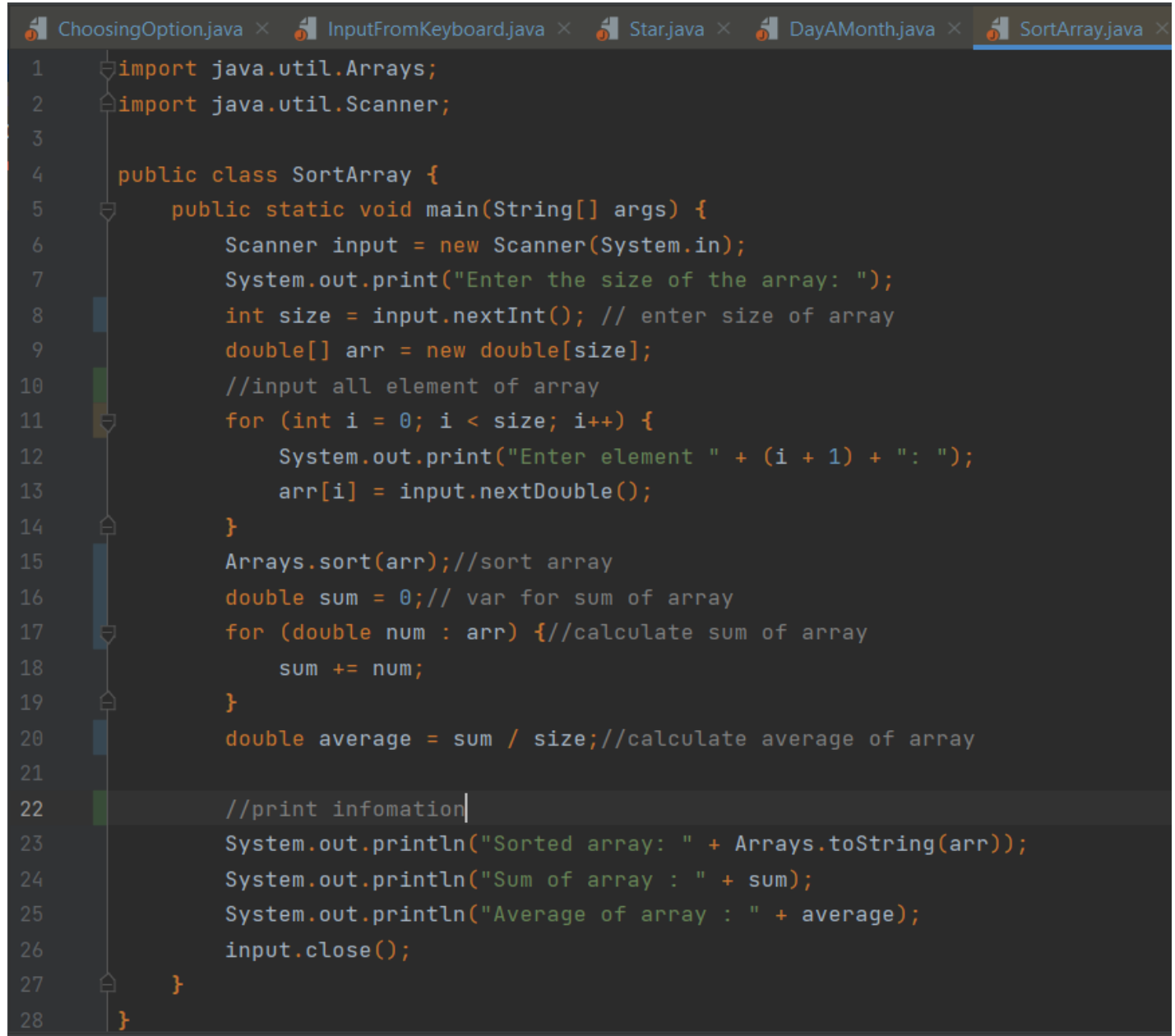
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=51193:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Intel
Enter a month (e.g., January, Jan., Jan, 1): 2
Enter a year (e.g., 1999): 2000
February 2000 has 29 days (leap year).

```

Figure 29 6.4 result

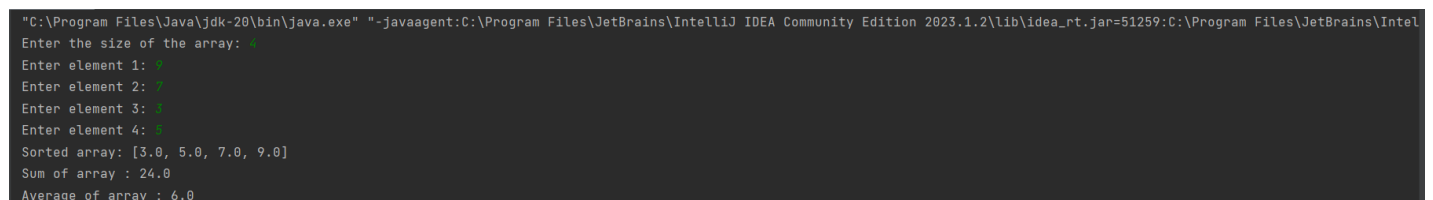
6.5 Write a Java program to sort a numeric array, and calculate the sum and average value of array elements.

Result:

The image shows a screenshot of an IDE with several tabs open: ChoosingOption.java, InputFromKeyboard.java, Star.java, DayAMonth.java, and SortArray.java. The SortArray.java tab is active, displaying the following Java code:

```
1  import java.util.Arrays;
2  import java.util.Scanner;
3
4  public class SortArray {
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
6          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7          System.out.print("Enter the size of the array: ");
8          int size = input.nextInt(); // enter size of array
9          double[] arr = new double[size];
10         //input all element of array
11         for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
12             System.out.print("Enter element " + (i + 1) + ": ");
13             arr[i] = input.nextDouble();
14         }
15         Arrays.sort(arr); //sort array
16         double sum = 0; // var for sum of array
17         for (double num : arr) { //calculate sum of array
18             sum += num;
19         }
20         double average = sum / size; //calculate average of array
21
22         //print infomation
23         System.out.println("Sorted array: " + Arrays.toString(arr));
24         System.out.println("Sum of array : " + sum);
25         System.out.println("Average of array : " + average);
26         input.close();
27     }
28 }
```

Figure 30 6.5 code

The image shows the output of the Java program in the IDE's console. The output is as follows:

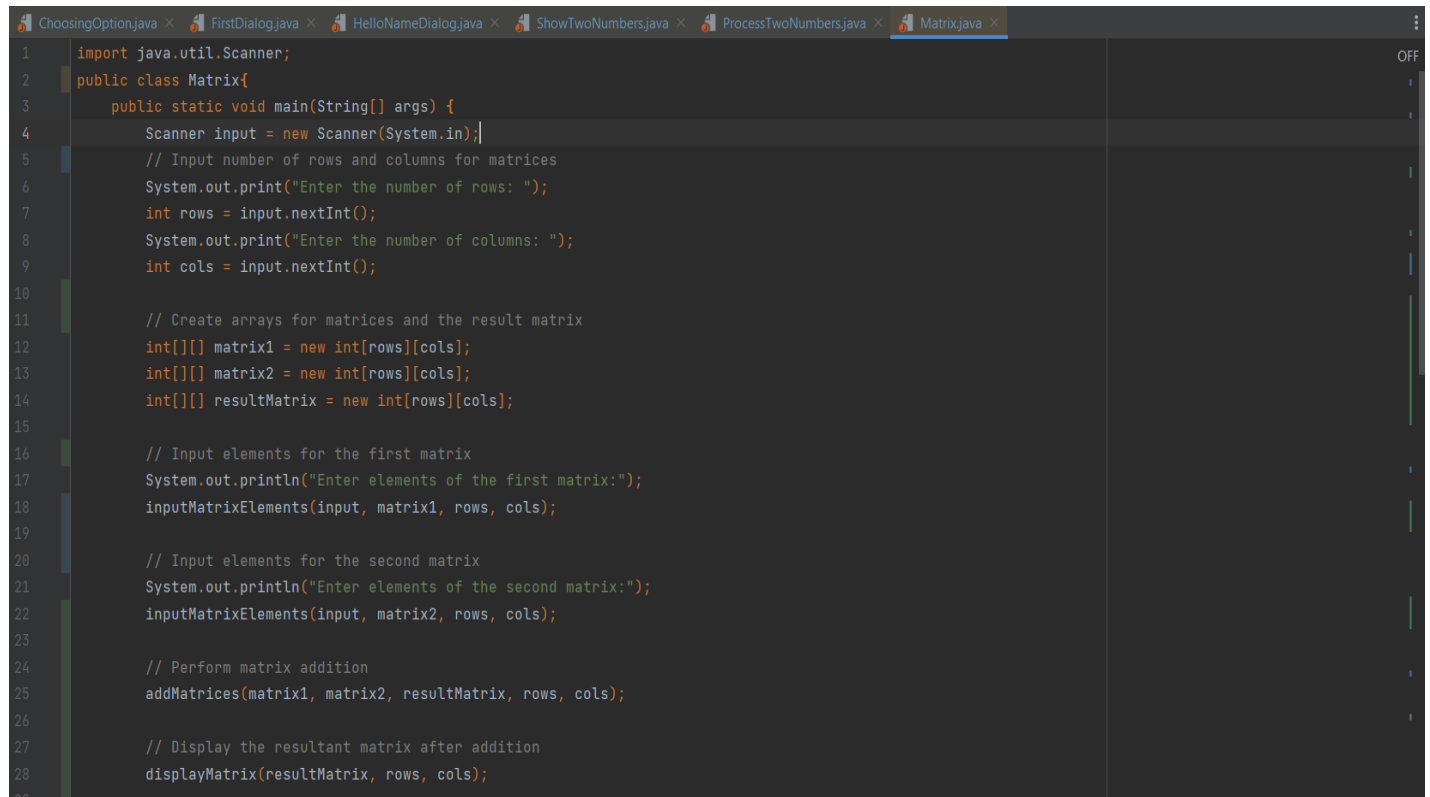
```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=51259:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\bin" 2023.1.2\bin\java.exe
Enter the size of the array: 5
Enter element 1: 3.0
Enter element 2: 5.0
Enter element 3: 7.0
Enter element 4: 9.0
Sorted array: [3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0]
Sum of array : 24.0
Average of array : 6.0
```

Figure 31 6.5 result

6.6 Write a Java program to add two matrices of the same size.

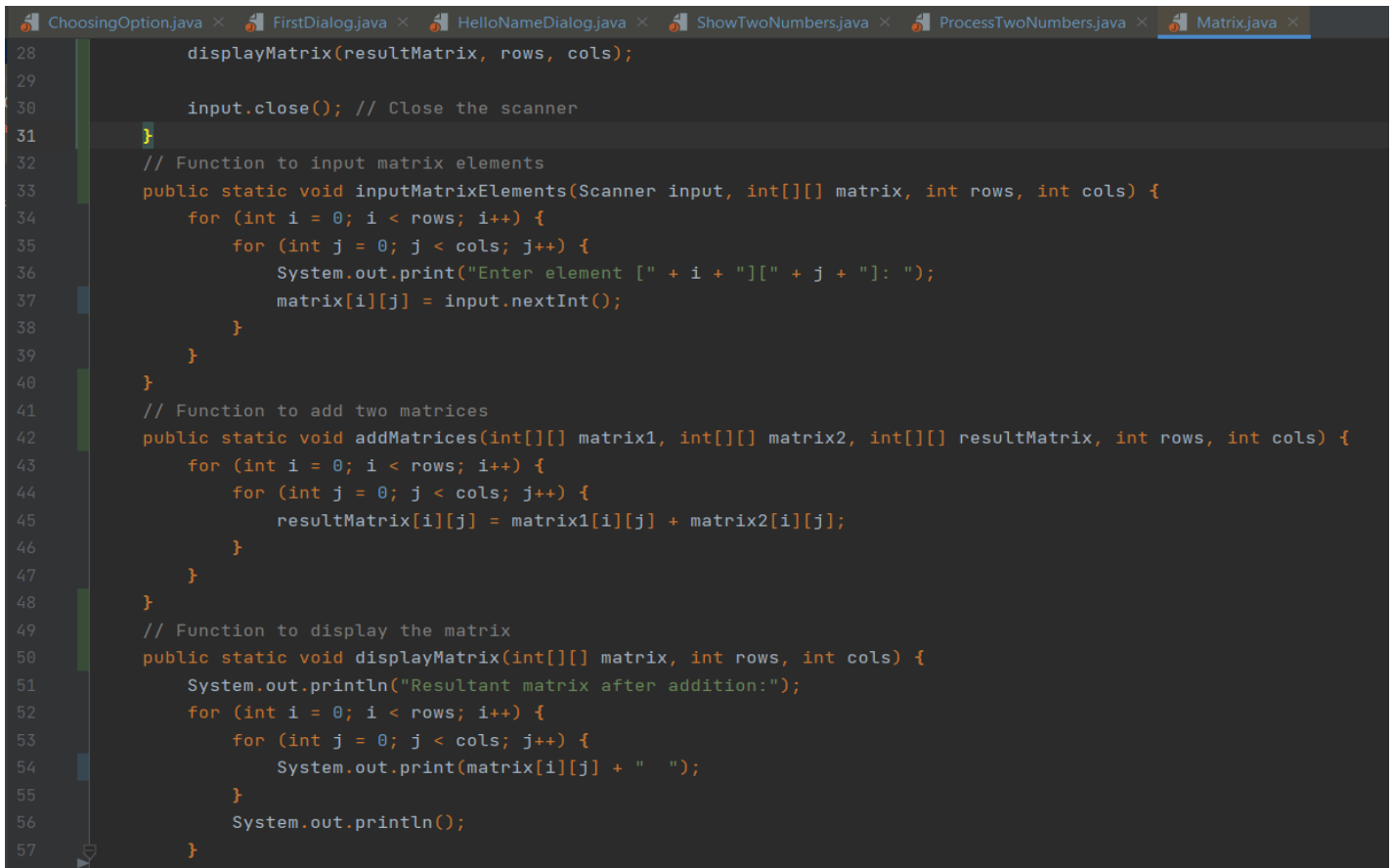
- The matrices can be entered by the user or constants.

Result:

A screenshot of an IDE window showing the code for a Java program named Matrix.java. The code is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Matrix{
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
5         // Input number of rows and columns for matrices
6         System.out.print("Enter the number of rows: ");
7         int rows = input.nextInt();
8         System.out.print("Enter the number of columns: ");
9         int cols = input.nextInt();
10
11         // Create arrays for matrices and the result matrix
12         int[][] matrix1 = new int[rows][cols];
13         int[][] matrix2 = new int[rows][cols];
14         int[][] resultMatrix = new int[rows][cols];
15
16         // Input elements for the first matrix
17         System.out.println("Enter elements of the first matrix:");
18         inputMatrixElements(input, matrix1, rows, cols);
19
20         // Input elements for the second matrix
21         System.out.println("Enter elements of the second matrix:");
22         inputMatrixElements(input, matrix2, rows, cols);
23
24         // Perform matrix addition
25         addMatrices(matrix1, matrix2, resultMatrix, rows, cols);
26
27         // Display the resultant matrix after addition
28         displayMatrix(resultMatrix, rows, cols);
29     }
30 }
```

Figure 32 6.6 code (1)

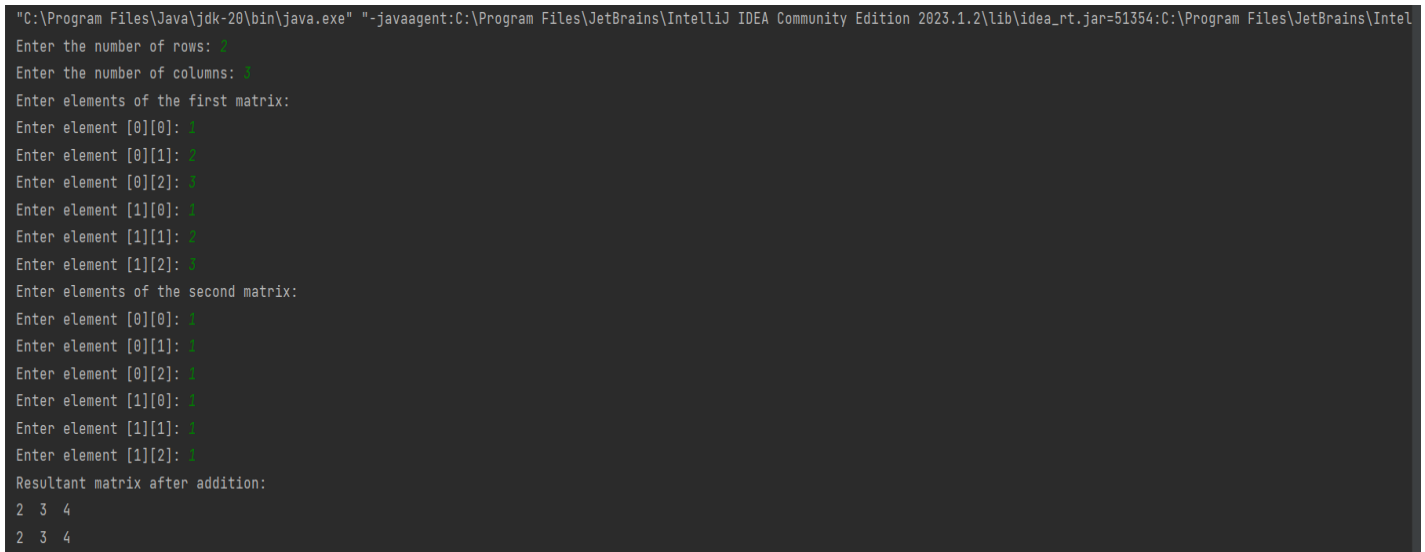


```

28     displayMatrix(resultMatrix, rows, cols);
29
30     input.close(); // Close the scanner
31 }
32 // Function to input matrix elements
33 public static void inputMatrixElements(Scanner input, int[][] matrix, int rows, int cols) {
34     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
35         for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
36             System.out.print("Enter element [" + i + "][" + j + "]: ");
37             matrix[i][j] = input.nextInt();
38         }
39     }
40 }
41 // Function to add two matrices
42 public static void addMatrices(int[][] matrix1, int[][] matrix2, int[][] resultMatrix, int rows, int cols) {
43     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
44         for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
45             resultMatrix[i][j] = matrix1[i][j] + matrix2[i][j];
46         }
47     }
48 }
49 // Function to display the matrix
50 public static void displayMatrix(int[][] matrix, int rows, int cols) {
51     System.out.println("Resultant matrix after addition:");
52     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
53         for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
54             System.out.print(matrix[i][j] + " ");
55         }
56         System.out.println();
57     }

```

Figure 33 6.6 code (2)



```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-20\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=51354:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.1.2\bin" -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8
Enter the number of rows: 3
Enter the number of columns: 3
Enter elements of the first matrix:
Enter element [0][0]: 1
Enter element [0][1]: 2
Enter element [0][2]: 3
Enter element [1][0]: 1
Enter element [1][1]: 2
Enter element [1][2]: 3
Enter elements of the second matrix:
Enter element [0][0]: 1
Enter element [0][1]: 1
Enter element [0][2]: 1
Enter element [1][0]: 1
Enter element [1][1]: 1
Enter element [1][2]: 1
Resultant matrix after addition:
2 3 4
2 3 4

```

Figure 34 6.6 result