Object-Oriented Programming

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2. Working with method overloading

2.1 Overloading by differing types of parameter

```
public void addDigitalVideoDisc(DigitalVideoDisc... dvdList){
    for (DigitalVideoDisc dvd : dvdList){
        if (qtyOrdered < MAX_NUMBERS_ORDERED){
            itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered] = dvd;
                qtyOrdered++;
        }
        else{
            System.out.println("The cart is almost full");
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Answer:

In this case, the **varargs method** is preferable due to its simplicity, flexibility, and cleaner syntax. It reduces boilerplate code for the caller and provides a better developer experience. However, the array parameter method could still be useful in scenarios where the data is already in an array format or when working with collections that need to be converted to arrays.

2.2. Overloading by differing the number of parameters

3. Passing parameter

Answer:

Why do the titles of the objects remain unchanged after the call to swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD)?

The swap method does not change the original references jungleDVD and cinderellaDVD. In Java, when you pass objects to a method, you pass the reference by value. Inside the swap method, the parameters o1 and o2 are local variables that hold copies of the original references. Swapping o1 and o2 affects only these local variables, not the original references outside the method. Therefore, jungleDVD and cinderellaDVD still point to their original objects, and their titles remain unchanged.

Why is the title of jungleDVD changed after the call to changeTitle(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD.getTitle())?

In the changeTitle method, the reference dvd points to the same object as jungleDVD. When dvd.setTitle(title) is called, it modifies the title of the object that both dvd and jungleDVD refer to. Although a new DigitalVideoDisc object is created and assigned to dvd later in the method, this reassignment does not affect jungleDVD, as dvd is only a local copy of the reference. Hence, the change to the title persists in the original object referred to by jungleDVD.

```
public static void swap(DigitalVideoDisc dvd1, DigitalVideoDisc dvd2) { 1usage new*
    String tmpTitle = dvd1.getTitle();
    dvd1.setTitle(dvd2.getTitle());
    dvd2.setTitle(tmpTitle);
}
```

4. Use debug run:

```
    ✓ ② o1 = {DigitalVideoDisc@490} "DVD - Jungle - null - null - 0: 0.0 $"
    ③ id = 1
    › ③ title = "Jungle"
    ④ category = null
    ⑤ director = null
    ⑤ length = 0
    ⑥ cost = 0.0
    ✓ ② o2 = {DigitalVideoDisc@491} "DVD - Cinderella - null - null - 0: 0.0 $"
    ⑥ id = 2
    › ① title = "Cinderella"
    ⑥ category = null
    ⑥ director = null
    ⑥ length = 0
    ⑥ cost = 0.0
```

5. Classifier Member and Instance Member

```
public DigitalVideoDisc(String title, String category, String director, float cost) { no usages ±Hyuht17
    this.title = title;
    this.category = category;
    this.director = director;
    this.cost = cost;
}

public DigitalVideoDisc(String title, String category, String director, int length, float cost) { 2 usages ±Hyuht17
    this.title = title;
    this.category = category;
    this.director = director;
    this.length = length;
    this.cost = cost;
}

public int getId() { return id; }

public String getTitle() { return category; }

public void setCategory(String category) { this.category = category; }

public String getDirector() { return director; }
```

6. Open the Cart class

In DigitalVideoDisc class:

```
@Override new*
public String toString() {
    return "DVD - " + title + " - " + category + " - " + director + " - " + length + ": " + cost + " $";
}

public boolean isMatch(String title) { no usages new*
    return this.title.toLowerCase().contains(title.toLowerCase());
}
```

In cart class:

Print cart function:

Search function:

CartTest:

7. Implement the **Store** class

Add DVD:

```
package aims.store;
import aims.disc.DigitalVideoDisc;

public class Store { no usages new*
    public static final int MAX_ITEMS_IN_STORE = 100; 2 usages
    private DigitalVideoDisc itemsInStore[] = new DigitalVideoDisc[MAX_ITEMS_IN_STORE]; 5 usages
    private int qtyInStore = 0; 7 usages

public void addDVD (DigitalVideoDisc disc){ no usages new*
    if (qtyInStore < MAX_ITEMS_IN_STORE){
        itemsInStore[qtyInStore] = disc;
        qtyInStore++;
        System.out.println("The disc has been added");
    }
    else{
        System.out.println("The store is full");
    }
}</pre>
```

Remove DVD:

List DVD in Store:

```
public void listDVDs(){ no usages new *
    for (int <u>i</u> = 0; <u>i</u> < qtyInStore; <u>i</u>++) {
        System.out.println(itemsInStore[<u>i</u>].toString());
    }
}
```

Store Test:

```
package aims.store;
import aims.disc.DigitalVideoDisc;

public class StoreTest { new *
    public static void main(String[] args){ new *
        Store store = new Store();

        DigitalVideoDisc dvd1 = new DigitalVideoDisc("The Lion King", "Animation", "Rager Allers", 87, 19.95f);
        DigitalVideoDisc dvd2 = new DigitalVideoDisc("Star Wars", "Science Fiction", "George Lucas", 87, 24.95f);
        store.addDVD(dvd1);
        store.addDVD(dvd2);

        System.out.println("Number of DVDs in store: ");
        store.listDVDs();

* store.removeDVD("The Lion King");
        System.out.println("Number of DVDs in store: ");
        store.listDVDs();
}
```

New Class Diagram:

