Institute of Technology, Carlow

Year 2 Programming
Java Calculator
GUI
(CA3)

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Date: 27/01/2019

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Introduction

The aim of this report is to explain the development of a calculator application written in Java using a Graphical User Interface (GUI). This report will contain:

- •a thorough description of the problem,
- •an image of the GUI.
- •a copy of the Java code & executable jar file,
- •a description of all the functions/routines which have been used, and
- •Test data used and sample execution screen shots of outputs produced.

Requirements

To receive a 40% pass mark, you must develop an application that can carry out at least the following functions:

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

To receive a 60%+ marks, you must develop an application that can:

- •Satisfy the 40% pass mark requirements
- Provide a way to clear the screen of numbers.
- Provide memory functions to remember numbers.

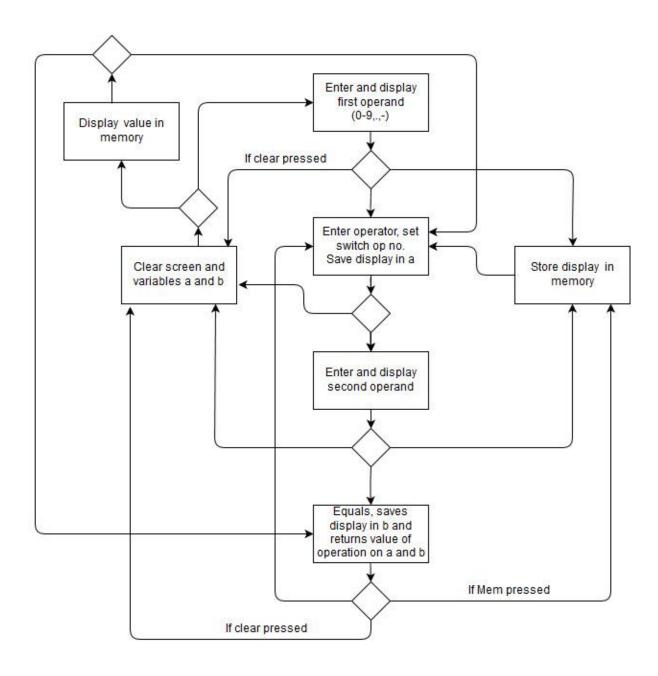
To receive a 70%+ mark, you must develop an Application that can:

- •Satisfy the 60% pass mark requirements
- •Use programmer defined Exception classes for Error Handling (i.e. use my own Exception Handling Classes)

Graphical User Interface



Calculation Logic



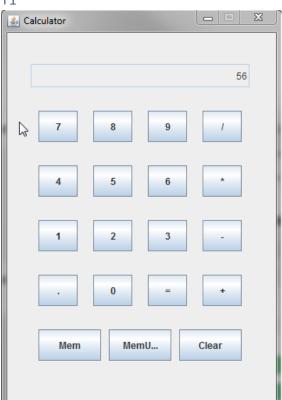
Testing

Testing was carried out on a Windows 7 system.

Test No.	Test objective/scenario	Input	Expected Result	Actual result	Issue
T1	User enters a positive integer	Number(5), Number(6)	Number displayed	Number displayed	None
Т2	User enters a negative integer	'-' operator, Number(7), Number(8)	Number displayed	Number displayed	None
Т3	User enters a negative float	'-' operator, '.', Number(8)	Number displayed	Number displayed	None
T4	User presses Red X button	None	Program exits	Program exits	None
T5	User clicks on Display	None	None	None	None
Т6	User enters an operator first.	Operator(+)	Enter Number message displayed	Enter Number message displayed	None
T7	User tries to divide by zero	'/', Number(0)	Error message to console	Error message to console	None
T8.1*	User tries to add two numbers. Presses first button.	Number(6)	Number displayed	Number displayed	None
T8.2*	User presses Relevant operator	'/,*,+,-' operators	Displayed Number stored in 'a' Screen is cleared	Screen is cleared	None
T8.3*	User presses Number	Number(23)	Number displayed	Number displayed	None
T8.4a	User presses Equals	'='	Answer displayed	Answer displayed	None
Т9	User enters Equals before number or second number	'='	Nothing happens	Nothing happens	None

^{*}Steps same bar operator aScreenshots of four results provided below

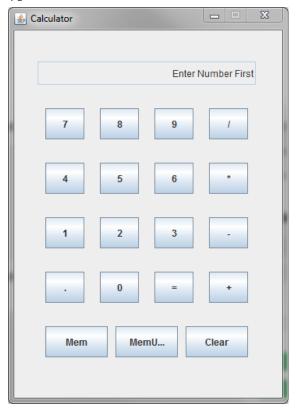
T1





Т3





T7

```
For input string: "-"

Exception in thread "AWT-EventQueue-0" <a href="myCalculator.MyDivideByZeroException">myCalculator.Calculator.actionPerformed(Calculator.java:252)</a>
  at myCalculator.Calculator.actionPerformed(Calculator.java:252)
  at javax.swing.AbstractButton.fireActionPerformed(Unknown Source)
  at javax.swing.AbstractButton$Handler.actionPerformed(Unknown Source)
  at javax.swing.DefaultButtonModel.fireActionPerformed(Unknown Source)
  at javax.swing.DefaultButtonModel.setPressed(Unknown Source)
  at javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicButtonListener.mouseReleased(Unknown Source)
  at java.awt.Component.processMouseEvent(Unknown Source)
  at javax.swing.JComponent.processMouseEvent(Unknown Source)
  at javax.awt.Component.processEvent(Unknown Source)
  at javax.awt.Component.processEvent(Unknown Source)
```

T8.1



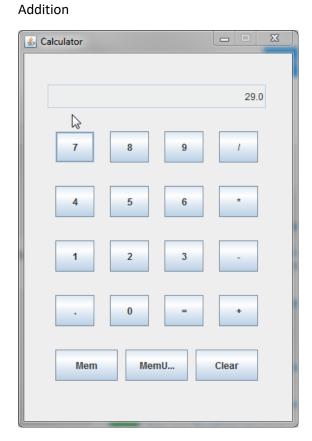
T8.2



T8.3



T8.4



Multiplication



Division



Subtraction



Error Log and Available Improvements

The Calculator was returning an Exception when '-' was pressed twice in a row. This has been caught in a try catch block, as have NumberFormatException's caused by pressing the '=' button.

I would have liked to include more mathematical functions in the program and if I was to improve the Program I would add the ability to accept and correctly compute problems containing brackets using PEMDAS order of operations.

Code

CheckButton Class

```
package myCalculator;
```

//Checks if Number or Decimal can be used (Prevents concatenation to "Enter Number first" message)

```
public class CheckButton{
```

```
public static boolean checkNum(String s){
             return(!s.equals("") && (!Character.isDigit(s.charAt(0)) &&
             s.charAt(0)!='.' && s.charAt(0)!='-'));
      }
      //Checks if Operator can be used
      public static boolean checkOper(String s){
             return(!s.equals("") && (Character.isDigit(s.charAt(0)) ||
             (((s.charAt(0)=='.'||s.charAt(0)=='-') && s.length()>=2) ||
             (s.length()>2&&s.charAt(1)=='.'||s.charAt(0)=='-'))));
      }
}
MyDivideByZeroException
      package myCalculator;
      public class MyDivideByZeroException extends IllegalArgumentException {
                    public MyDivideByZeroException(String msg)
             {
             super(msg);
      }
}
Calculator Class
      This if statement checks if there is already a decimal point in the String.
             if(evt.getSource()==bDec){
```

```
if(evt.getSource()==bDec){
    if(!display.getText().contains(".")){
    //code
    }
}
```

The Subtract/minus button contains checks to see if it used for a negative number or an operator. A try catch block is used for attempting a minus

```
if(evt.getSource()==bSub){
//Error check for attempting sub operation on display="-"
```

```
try{
            //Check if used for negative operand
            if(display.getText().equals("")||Character.isLette
            r(display.getText().charAt(0))) {
                  clearDis();
                  display.setText(display.getText().concat("-
                  "));
            }
            else
            if(CheckButton.checkOper(display.getText()))//Chec
            k if used for subtract operation{
                  a=Double.parseDouble(display.getText());
                  opType=2;
                  clearDis();
            }
            else display.setText(ENTERNUM);
      }
      catch(NumberFormatException e){
            display.setText(ENTERNUM);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
      }
}
```

The logical operations are carried out upon pressing the Equals button. The variable opType which is set when pressing an operator determines the operation and result

```
if(evt.getSource()==bEq){
    if(opType==4 && b==0) throw new
    MyDivideByZeroException("Tried to divide by Zero");
    try{
        if(!display.getText().equals("")){
            b=Double.parseDouble(display.getText());
        switch(opType){
            case 1: result=a+b;
            break;
        case 2: result=a-b;
            break;
```

```
case 3: result=a*b;
                                            break;
                                      case 4: result=a/b;
                                            break;
                                      default: result=0;
                               }
                               display.setText(""+result);
                         }
                   }
                   catch(NumberFormatException e){
                         display.setText(ENTERNUM);
                         System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                  }
            }
The clear button sets all values to 0.
            if(evt.getSource()==bClr)
            {
                   clearDis();
                   a=0;
                   b=0;
                   result=0;
            }
```