

Pg. 119 – 127, Java Programming *A comprehensive Introduction*

Class and Object expanded

Due Monday 3/10/14 during lab

Section 1: Define / Answer

“programmer created” class- A class is the blueprint from which individual objects are created.

“programmer created” object- member you created in class

“programmer created” method-collection of statements that are grouped together to perform an operation; use to access the static field

dot.operator- Dot operator is used to access methods and variables within objects and classes. They are used to access instance members of an object and class members of a class

Discribe the purpose of the following statement inreference to a

“programmer created object”

Vehicle minivan = **new** Vehicle();

creating a vehicle object

void method- a method in java is a sub-routine. The program executes linearly downwards through a list of instructions and when it encounters a method, execution branches and returns to the line following the method call. If the method was supposed to return something, it would have been defined as such, for instance return a value of double, or String. If no value is expected, the method is defined as 'void'.

Pg. 123, Java Programming *A comprehensive Introduction*

Programming Assignment

Task 1- Create a computer program that will calculate the range for 3 different vehicles.

The program should create a “programmer created” class, where 3 **int objects** are created passengers, fuel capacity, mpg.

Create a **void()** method inside the “programmer created “ class to calculate vehicle range.

range = fuel capacity * miles per gallon.

Each Vehicle type should have unique values for number of passengers, fuel capacity, and miles per gallon.

Follow the sample below and return information on 3 vehicle types.

Sample Output: // Create similar output for 3 Vehicle Types

The minivan carries= 7

The minivan has a fuel capacity of = 16

The minivan mpg = 21

The minivan has a range of: 336 miles

```
1  package javaapplication1;
2
3
4  class Vehicle {
5
6      int passangers ,fuelcapacity, mpg;
7
8      void range() {
9          System.out.print(fuelcapacity * mpg);
10     }
11 }
12 public class JavaApplication1 {
13
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15
16         Vehicle minivan = new Vehicle();
17         minivan.passangers = 7;
18         minivan.fuelcapacity = 16;
19         minivan.mpg = 21;
20
21         System.out.println("The minivan carries= " + minivan.passangers);
22         System.out.println("The minivan has a fuel capacity of= " + minivan.fuelcapacity);
23         System.out.println("The minivan mpg= " + minivan.mpg);
24         System.out.print("The minivan has a range of: ");
25         minivan.range();
26         System.out.println(" miles \n");
27
28         Vehicle truck = new Vehicle();
29         truck.passangers = 4;
30         truck.fuelcapacity = 20;
31         truck.mpg = 24;
32         System.out.println("The truck carries= " + truck.passangers);
33         System.out.println("The truck has a fuel capacity of= " + truck.fuelcapacity);
34         System.out.println("The truck mpg= " + truck.mpg);
35         System.out.print("The truck has a range of: ");
36         truck.range();
37         System.out.println(" miles \n");
38
39         Vehicle motorcycle = new Vehicle();
40         motorcycle.passangers = 2;
41         motorcycle.fuelcapacity = 5;
42         motorcycle.mpg = 8;
43         System.out.println("The motorcycle carries= " + motorcycle.passangers);
```

```
44     System.out.println("The motorcycle has a fuel capacity of= " + motorcycle.fuelcapacity);
45     System.out.println("The motorcycle mpg= " + motorcycle.mpg);
46     System.out.print("The motorcycle has a range of: ");
47     motorcycle.range();
48     System.out.println(" miles \n");
49
50 }
51
52
```

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) ☒

```
run:
The minivan carries= 7
The minivan has a fuel capacity of= 16
The minivan mpg= 21
The minivan has a range of: 336 miles

The truck carries= 4
The truck has a fuel capacity of= 20
The truck mpg= 24
The truck has a range of: 480 miles

The motorcycle carries= 2
The motorcycle has a fuel capacity of= 5
The motorcycle mpg= 8
The motorcycle has a range of: 40 miles

BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
|
```

Pg. 151, Java Programming *A comprehensive Introduction*

#13 Modified Version

Task 2- Create a **Die** “programmer created” class. Inside the “programmer created class” create 2 instance variables, each instance variable will be an integer type.

Create a void method that returns the value of a die roll. (random number between 1-6)

Create a void method the returns the value of two dice being rolled.

All calculations and integer assignment will take place in the “programmer created” class. **main** in your program will only operate the execution of the program.

Output will be the value of one random die roll and then the value of 2 random dice being rolled.

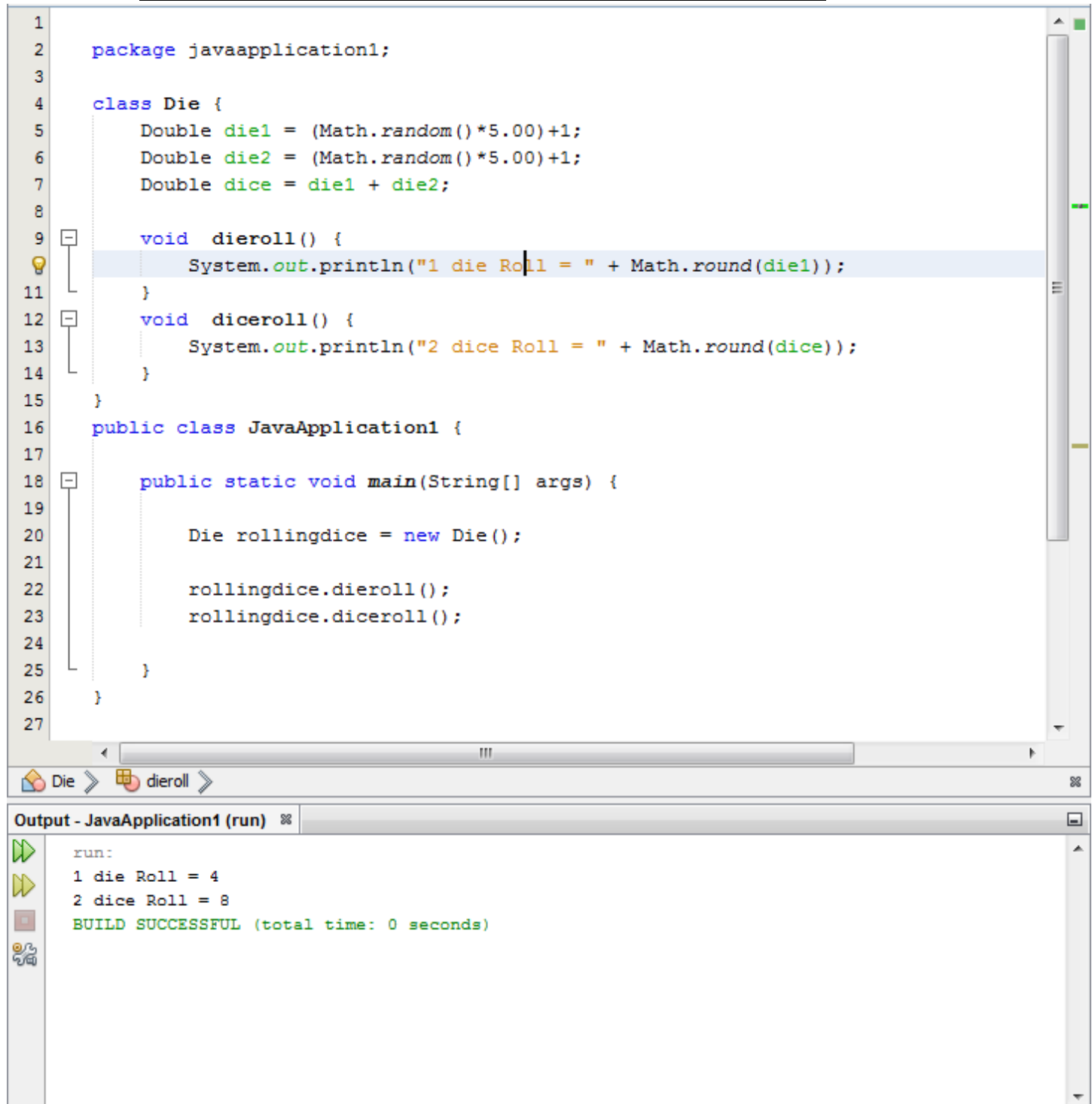
Sample Output

1 die Roll = 5

2 dice Roll = 7

Example of main in the program.//main only contains calls to methods/objects created in the “programmer created” class

```
public class DieRollClassDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Die rollingdice = new Die();  
        rollingdice.dieroll();  
        rollingdice.diceroll();  
    }  
}
```

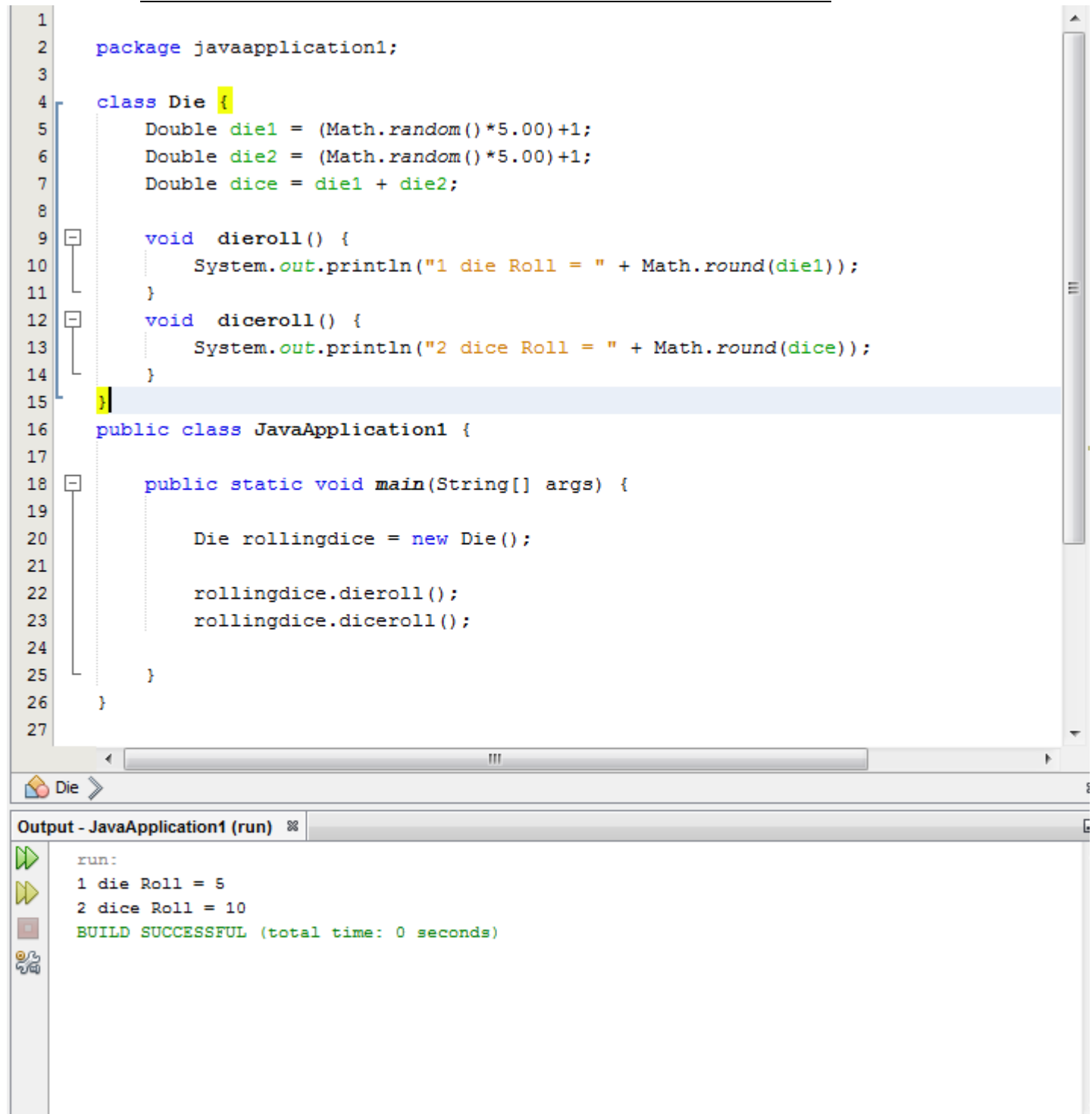


The screenshot displays an IDE with a Java source file and its execution output. The source code defines a `Die` class with two random double values, `die1` and `die2`, and a `dice` variable representing their sum. It includes two methods: `dieroll()` for rolling a single die and `diceroll()` for rolling two dice. The `main` method in `JavaApplication1` creates a `Die` object, rolls it twice, and prints the results. The output window shows the program running successfully, displaying the two rolls: "1 die Roll = 4" and "2 dice Roll = 8".

```
1 package javaapplication1;
2
3
4 class Die {
5     Double die1 = (Math.random()*5.00)+1;
6     Double die2 = (Math.random()*5.00)+1;
7     Double dice = die1 + die2;
8
9     void dieroll() {
10         System.out.println("1 die Roll = " + Math.round(die1));
11     }
12     void diceroll() {
13         System.out.println("2 dice Roll = " + Math.round(dice));
14     }
15 }
16 public class JavaApplication1 {
17
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19
20         Die rollingdice = new Die();
21
22         rollingdice.dieroll();
23         rollingdice.diceroll();
24     }
25 }
26
27
```

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) %

```
run:
1 die Roll = 4
2 dice Roll = 8
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```



The screenshot displays an IDE with a Java source file and its execution output. The source code defines a `Die` class with two methods, `dieroll()` and `diceroll()`, and a `main` method in `JavaApplication1` that creates a `Die` object and calls these methods. The output window shows the results of the first roll of a die (5) and the first roll of two dice (10), followed by a success message.

```
1 package javaapplication1;
2
3
4 class Die {
5     Double die1 = (Math.random()*5.00)+1;
6     Double die2 = (Math.random()*5.00)+1;
7     Double dice = die1 + die2;
8
9     void dieroll() {
10         System.out.println("1 die Roll = " + Math.round(die1));
11     }
12     void diceroll() {
13         System.out.println("2 dice Roll = " + Math.round(dice));
14     }
15 }
16
17 public class JavaApplication1 {
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19
20         Die rollingdice = new Die();
21
22         rollingdice.dieroll();
23         rollingdice.diceroll();
24     }
25 }
26
27
```

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) ✖

```
run:
1 die Roll = 5
2 dice Roll = 10
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```