

Section 1: Define / Answer

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

“programmer created” object- A typical Java program creates many objects, which as you know, interact by invoking methods. Through these object interactions, a program can carry out various tasks, such as implementing a GUI, running an animation, or sending and receiving information over a network. Once an object has completed the work for which it was created, its resources are recycled for use by other objects.

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

Describe the piece of code below is doing:

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

creating a vehicle object

void method-

“programmer created” class- How do “programmer created methods” using **void**, differ from using created using **return**? Briefly - Define how return works.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/formatting.html>

Format Specifier- the sequence passed as the formatting string argument; "Characters matched" gives the format of the sequence sought or printed, with a hyperlink to the section on literals which applies to that format;

" %.2f "- Describe what the statement is saying- Print 2 decimal

"%n"- Describe what the statement is saying- new line

System.out.format("%.2f%n", b + a); // Example of code

System.out.format(...); Explain how this method differs from System.out.println

Println couldn't do the %.2f but format can

Pg. 577, Java Programming *A comprehensive Introduction*

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/documentation/index-137868.html#format> (Detailed explanation of Java documentation)

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_documentation.htm

<http://www.liferay.com/community/wiki/-/wiki/Main/Javadoc+Guidelines#section-Javadoc+Guidelines-Class+Comments>

Javadoc tags (Examples)

Tag	Description	Syntax
@author	Adds the author of a class.	@author name-text

<code>{@code}</code>	Displays text in code font without interpreting the text as HTML markup or nested javadoc tags.	<code>{@code text}</code>
<code>{@docRoot}</code>	Represents the relative path to the generated document's root directory from any generated page	<code>{@docRoot}</code>
<code>@deprecated</code>	Adds a comment indicating that this API should no longer be used.	<code>@deprecated deprecated-text</code>
<code>@exception</code>	Adds a Throws subheading to the generated documentation, with the class-name and description text.	<code>@exception class-name description</code>
<code>{@inheritDoc}</code>	Inherits a comment from the nearest inheritable class or implementable interface	Inherits a comment from the immediate superclass.
<code>{@link}</code>	Inserts an in-line link with visible text label that points to the documentation for the specified package, class or member name of a referenced class. T	<code>{@link package.class#member label}</code>
<code>{@linkplain}</code>	Identical to <code>{@link}</code> , except the link's label is displayed in plain text than code font.	<code>{@linkplain package.class#member label}</code>
<code>@param</code>	Adds a parameter with the specified parameter-name followed by the specified description to the "Parameters" section.	<code>@param parameter-name description</code>
<code>@return</code>	Adds a "Returns" section with the description text.	<code>@return description</code>
<code>@see</code>	Adds a "See Also" heading with a link or text entry that points to reference.	<code>@see reference</code>
<code>@serial</code>	Used in the doc comment for a default serializable field.	<code>@serial field-description include exclude</code>
<code>@serialData</code>	Documents the data written by the <code>writeObject()</code> or <code>writeExternal()</code> methods	<code>@serialData data-description</code>
<code>@serialField</code>	Documents an <code>ObjectStreamField</code> component.	<code>@serialField field-name field-type field-description</code>
<code>@since</code>	Adds a "Since" heading with the specified since-text to the generated documentation.	<code>@since release</code>
<code>@throws</code>	The <code>@throws</code> and <code>@exception</code> tags are synonyms.	<code>@throws class-name description</code>

{@value}	When {@value} is used in the doc comment of a static field, it displays the value of that constant:	{@value package.class#field}
@version	Adds a "Version" subheading with the specified version-text to the generated docs when the -version option is used.	@version version-text

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.

Create a second void() that averages the number of passengers, the fuel capacity, and mpg among the 3 vehicle objects.

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 import java.util.Scanner;
4
5 class Vehicle {
6     Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7     int passangers, fuelcap, mpg;
8
9     void fuel(){
10         System.out.print("Enter fuel: ");
11         fuelcap = input.nextInt();
12     }
13     void miles pers(){
14         System.out.print("Enter Miles per gallons: ");
15         mpg = input.nextInt();
16     }
17     void carries(){
18         System.out.print("Enter passangers: ");
19         passangers = input.nextInt();
20     }
21     void range(){
22         System.out.println("The range has a range of: " + fuelcap * mpg);
23     }
24
25     void average(Vehicle ob1, Vehicle ob2, Vehicle ob3) {
26         int aveFuel = (ob1.fuelcap + ob2.fuelcap + ob3.fuelcap) / 3;
27         int aveMpg = (ob1.mpg + ob2.mpg + ob3.mpg) / 3;
28         int avePass = (ob1.passangers + ob2.passangers + ob3.passangers) / 3;
29
30         System.out.println("The average of Fuel among Three Vehicles: " + aveFuel );
31         System.out.println("The average of Mpg among Three Vehicles: " + aveMpg );
32         System.out.println("The average of passanger among Three Vehicles: " + avePass );
```

```
33 |
34 |     }
35 |
36 | }
37 | public class JavaApplication11 {
38 |
39 |     public static void main(String[] args) {
40 |         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
41 |         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
42 |
43 |         //Car
44 |         Vehicle car = new Vehicle();
45 |         System.out.println("-----CAR-----");
46 |         car.carries();
47 |         car.fuel();
48 |         car.milespers();
49 |         System.out.println("\nThe car carries = " + car.passangers);
50 |         System.out.println("The car has a fuel capacity of = " + car.fuelcap);
51 |         System.out.println("The car mpg = " + car.mpg);
52 |         car.range();
53 |         System.out.println("");
54 |
55 |         //Van
56 |         Vehicle van = new Vehicle();
57 |         System.out.println("-----VAN-----");
58 |         van.carries();
59 |         van.fuel();
60 |         van.milespers();
61 |         System.out.println("\nThe van carries = " + van.passangers);
62 |         System.out.println("The van has a fuel capacity of = " + van.fuelcap);
63 |         System.out.println("The van mpg = " + van.mpg);
64 |         van.range();
65 |         System.out.println("");
66 |
67 |         //motorcycle
68 |         Vehicle motorcycle = new Vehicle();
69 |         System.out.println("-----MOTORCYCLE-----");
70 |         motorcycle.carries();
71 |         motorcycle.fuel();
72 |         motorcycle.milespers();
73 |         System.out.println("\nThe motorcycle carries = " + motorcycle.passangers);
74 |         System.out.println("The motorcycle has a fuel capacity of = " + motorcycle.fuelcap);
75 |         System.out.println("The motorcycle mpg = " + motorcycle.mpg);
76 |         motorcycle.range();
77 |         System.out.println("");
78 |
79 |         Vehicle v = new Vehicle();
80 |         v.average(car, van, motorcycle);
81 |
82 |     }
83 | }
84 |
```

```

run:
-----CAR-----
Enter passangers: 4
Enter fuel: 15
Enter Miles per gallons: 25

The car carries = 4
The car has a fuel capacity of = 15
The car mpg = 25
The range has a range of: 375

-----VAN-----
Enter passangers: 7
Enter fuel: 16
Enter Miles per gallons: 21

The van carries = 7
The van has a fuel capacity of = 16
The van mpg = 21
The range has a range of: 336

-----MOTORCYCLE-----
Enter passangers: 2
Enter fuel: 10
Enter Miles per gallons: 20

The motorcycle carries = 2
The motorcycle has a fuel capacity of = 10
The motorcycle mpg = 20
The range has a range of: 200

The average of Fuel among Three Vehicles: 13
The average of Mpg among Three Vehicles: 22
The average of passanger among Three Vehicles: 4
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 45 seconds)

```

Task 2: Write a program that computes a single filer's income tax burden.

TAX RATE	Single Filers Income
10%	Up to \$6000
15%	\$6,001 - \$27,950

27%	\$27,951 - \$67,700
30%	\$67,701 - \$141,250
35%	\$141,251 - \$307,050
38.6%	\$307,051 or more

The user should be able input her income using **new Scanner (System.in)**, input method and then be returned the amount of tax owed.

All source code for solving the problem and handling user input should be created in a “programmer created class.”

Use **return** for retrieving all values from calculations or **if/else** statements etc.

main will be used to operate the program.

Output should have proper formatting for dollars, 2 decimal places.



Sample Output- //Output should have proper formatting for dollars, 2 decimal places

Income tax for a single person making \$85000.00 is \$25500.00

Income tax for a single person making \$9800.00 is \$1470.00

```
1
2 package javaapplication1;
3
4 import java.util.Scanner;
5
6 class TaxRate{
7
8     void print() {
9
10         System.out.print("Please Enter Your TaxRate: ");
11         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
12         Double tax = input.nextDouble();
13         System.out.println("Income tax for a single person making $" +
14             String.format("%.2f", tax) + " is " + String.format("%.2f", yourtax(tax)));
15     }
16     public double yourtax(double newValue) {
17         double tax = newValue;
18         if(tax < 0) {
19             System.out.println("You entered a neagtive value!");
20         }
21
22         if(tax >= 0) {
23             if(tax < 6001) {
24                 tax = tax * 0.10;
25             }
26             if((tax >= 6001) && (tax <= 27950)){
27                 tax = tax * 0.15;
28             }
29             if((tax >= 27951) && (tax <= 67700)){
30                 tax = tax * 0.27;
31             }
32             if((tax >= 67701) && (tax <= 141250)){
33                 tax = tax * 0.30;
34             }
35             if((tax >= 141251) && (tax <= 307050)){
```

```
36         tax = tax * 0.35;
37     }
38     if (tax > 307051) {
39         tax = tax * 0.386;
40     }
41 }
42 return tax;
43 }
44 }
45 public class task1 {
46
47     public static void main(String[] args) {
48         TaxRate t = new TaxRate();
49         t.print();
50     }
51 }
52
```

 TaxRate >  yourtax > if (tax >= 0) > if ((tax >= 6001) && (tax <= 27950)) >

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) %

```
run:
Please Enter Your TaxRate: 85000.00
Income tax for a single person making $85000.00 is 25500.00
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 21 seconds)
```