面向对象程序设计作业

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说明: Java工程名称为easyJava

第一章

第2颢

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009

package easyJava;

public class EasyJava {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        float x,y;

        x = Float.parseFloat(args[0]); //把第一个命令行参数解析成浮点型数字

        if(x<1) y = x;

        else if(1<=x&&x<10) y = 2*x-1;

        else y = 3*x-11;

        System.out.println(y);

    }
}
```

第3题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
class Box{
   int length;
    int width;
   int height;
    void setInfo(int l,int w,int h) {
        length = 1;
        width = w;
        height = h;
        System.out.println("length is: "+length+" width is "+width+" height is: "+height);
    int volumn() {
        return length*width*height;
    }
    int area() {
        return 2*(length*width+length*height+height*width);
    }
    String toString1(){//避开使用toString方法(或者采用public修饰,覆盖这个object中的方法)
        return "this is a string";
    }
}
public class EasyJava{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Box newbox = new Box();
        newbox.setInfo(1,2,3);
        System.out.println(newbox.volumn());
        System.out.println(newbox.area());
        System.out.println(newbox.toString1());
    }
}
```

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(3.5+1/2+56%10);
        System.out.println(3.5+1.0/2+56%10);

        int a = 4%3*7+1;
        System.out.println(a);
    }
}
```

第4题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("numbers of scores:");
        Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);//键盘读取,对象
        int num = reader.nextInt();
        float scores[] = new float[num];//使用变量作为数组的长度
        for (int i=0;i< num;i++) {
            System.out.println("score:");
             scores[i] = reader.nextFloat();
        }
        for (int i=0;i< num;i++) {
            System.out.println("score:"+scores[i]);
        }
        System.out.println("which score?");
        int n = reader.nextInt();
        if (n<=num)System.out.println(scores[n-1]);</pre>
        else System.out.println("wrong number");//超出数组的长度
    }
}
```

第6题

```
// 宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Initial init = new Initial();
        int arr[] = new int[3];
        init.setArray(arr);
        double arr1[] = new double[3];
        init.setArray(arr1);
        String arr2[] = new String[3];
        init.setArray(arr2);
        for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {//输出数组
             System.out.println(arr[i]);
        for(int i=0;i<arr1.length;i++) {//输出数组
             System.out.println(arr1[i]);
        for(int i=0;i<arr2.length;i++) {//输出数组
             System.out.println(arr2[i]);
        }
    }
class Initial{
    static Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
    void setArray(int arr[]) {
        for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
             System.out.println("set number for number "+(i+1));
             arr[i] = reader.nextInt();
        }
    }
    void setArray(double arr[]) {//参数列表不同,属于重载
        for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
             System.out.println("set number for number "+(i+1));
        }
    void setArray(String arr[]) {//参数列表不同,属于重载
        for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
             System.out.println("set number for number "+(i+1));
             arr[i] = reader.next();
        }
    }
}
```

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
mport java.util.Scanner;
ublic class EasyJava {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("number: ");
    double n = reader.nextDouble();
    MathDemo m = new MathDemo();
    System.out.println(m.round(n));
    System.out.println(m.round((float)n));//传入浮点型单精度
}
}
lass MathDemo{
int round(float n) {
    int newn = (int)n;
    if (n>newn+0.5)return newn+1;//小数点位大于0.5, 取更大的那一个整数
    else return newn;//否则,取较小的整数
}
int round(double n) {//重载
        int newn = (int)n;
        if (n>=newn+0.5)return newn+1;
        else return newn;
}
}
```

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.text.DecimalFormat;//规定小数的格式的类
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
    DecimalFormat df = new DecimalFormat("0.00");//保留两位小数
    System.out.println("gender");
    String s = reader.next();
    System.out.println("ght");
    double h = reader.nextDouble();
    if (s == "male") System.out.println(df.format(StdWeight.forMale(h)));//返回值小数给format
    else System.out.println(df.format(StdWeight.forFemale(h)));//返回值小数给format
}
class StdWeight{
    static double forMale(double h) {
        double s = (h-100)*0.9;
        return s;
    }
    public static double forFemale(double h) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub//ctrl+1自动补全的代码注释 (eclipse)
        double s = (h-100)*0.9-2.5;
        return s;
    }
}
```

第2题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Vector;//引入向量类
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
        Vector vct = new Vector();//创建向量类,长度是动态的
        System.out.println("how many numbers?");
        int num = reader.nextInt();
        for(int i=0;i<num;i++) {</pre>
            System.out.println("input No."+i+" String");
            String s = reader.next();//循环读取用户输入的每一个成员(String对象)
            vct.addElement(s);//把这个对象加到向量类中
        vct.addElement("end");
        for(int i=0;i<num+1;i++) {</pre>
            System.out.println(vct.elementAt(i));//循环输出
        }
        Vector vct1 = new Vector();//改造之后的新的向量类
        for(int i=0;i<num+1;i++) {</pre>
            String s = vct.elementAt(i).toString();//取内容
            String s1 = s.substring(0,s.length()/2);//截取前一半
            String ss = "NICE";//插入的内容
            String s2 = s.substring(s.length()/2,s.length());//截取后一半
            vct1.addElement(s1.concat(ss).concat(s2));//连接
        for(int i=0;i<num+1;i++) {</pre>
        System.out.println(vct1.elementAt(i));
    }
}
```

第2题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Material m = new Material("MATERIAL",100);
        Wood w = new Wood("red", "WOOD", 1000);
        System.out.println(m.toString());
        System.out.println(w.toString());
    }
}
class Material{
    protected String name;
    protected double price;
    Material(String s,double p){
        name = s;
        price = p;
    public String toString() {//覆盖object的toString方法
        return name+"'s price is "+price+" RMB";
    }
}
class Wood extends Material{//继承
    private String col;
    Wood(String c,String s,double p){
    super(s,p);
    col = c;
    }
    public String toString() {覆盖父类的toString方法
        return name+"'s price is "+price+" RMB and it's color is "+ col;
    }
}
```

思考题:

- (1) 去掉wood中的public后果:编译不能通过,因为方法的覆盖有一个条件:新方法的访问权限不能更小。父类的访问权限为public,子类中要想覆盖,就只能使用public,否则默认的访问权限会低于public,程序不能编译通过
- (2) 去掉Material中的public后果:也是编译不能通过,因为每一个对象都是继承来自父类object,而object类都有 toString 方法,这也是属于覆盖,所以访问权限也是不能更小,只能用public

第1题:

final class Person 改为class Person,Students类中show方法的final去掉

第2题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Square s = new Square(4);
        System.out.println(s.area());
    }
}
interface IShape{//接口
    double area();
}
class Square implements IShape{
    double x;
    Square(double x){
        this.x = x;
    public double area() {
        return x*x;
}
```

第2题

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class EasyJava {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       System.out.println("你是哪年级的同学?");
       Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
       try {
           int s = reader.nextInt();//可能输入格式异常
           if (s>6||s<1) {//年级不存在
               GradeException g = new GradeException("输入了不存在的年级");//创建自定义异常的对象
               throw g;//抛出这个异常对象
           }
           else System.out.println("你的年级是: "+s);//没有异常,正常处理
       }
       catch (GradeException e) {//前面抛出异常,这边接着,自定义异常的处理代码(输出异常名信息)
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       catch (Exception e) {//其他异常
           System.out.println(e.toString());
   }
}
class GradeException extends Exception{//自定义异常类,继承Exception
   GradeException(String s){//异常名称
       super(s);//初始化
   }
}
```

```
//宋鲲鹏 201400171009
package easyJava;
import javax.swing.*;//GUI组件
import java.awt.event.*;//事件
public class EasyJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       MyFrame mf = new MyFrame ("按钮事件演示");//窗口的名称
    }
}
class MyFrame extends JFrame implements ActionListener{//自定义窗口,应用ActionListener接口响应
    JButton jb1,jb2;//声明两个按键
    JLabel jl;//声明一个标签
    MyFrame(String s){//自定义窗口的构造函数, s为窗口名称, 用super初始化
        super(s);
        setSize(300, 300);//大小
       this.setLocationRelativeTo(null);//居中
        jb1 = new JButton("OK");//创建按键实体
        jb2 = new JButton("Cancel");
        jb1.addActionListener(this);//添加响应
       jb2.addActionListener(this);
       jl = new JLabel("");//创建标签实体
        JPanel jp = new JPanel();//创建面板实体
        setContentPane(jp);//铺设面板
        jp.add(jb1);//放置组件
        jp.add(jb2);
       jp.add(j1);
       this.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);//关闭窗口
        setVisible(true);//可见
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {//具体的单击响应
        if(e.getSource()==jb1) {//单击的是第一个按键
           jl.setText("单击了确认");//改变标签内容
       if(e.getSource()==jb2) {
           jl.setText("单击了取消");
        }
   }
}
```