物件導向設計

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作業二(Q7)

1. 程式簡介:

程式名稱:	HW2_Q7
程式說明:	按照題目的需求 設定參數,以及 methods,並測試所有 methods 為
	可執行之狀態。
程式功能:	1. 儲存兩筆(temperature, scale)資料
	2. 比較兩筆資料的溫度(temperature)是否相同(equals)
	3. 印出指定資料的溫度(temperature)及單位(scale)

2. 程式規格:

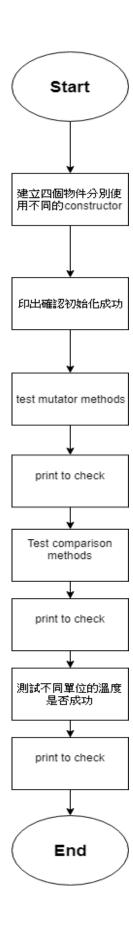
Q7 程式規格:				
1個 Class Temperature	1.儲存 Q7 詳細資料(temperature, scale),並提供			
	methods			

Class Temperature 的程式規格:		
(一)1 個 private double	1. 儲存 temperature(溫度)	

(二)1 個 private char	1. 儲存單位(scale)
(三)4 個 constructor method	1. Temperature () 沒傳參數
	2. Temperature (float temperature) 只傳
	温度
	3. Temperature(char scale) 只傳單位
	4. Temperature(float temperature, char
	scale) 温物、單位都傳
(四)2 個 accessor method	1.取得以華式(F)為單位的溫度
	getemperatureF()
	2. 取得以攝式(C)為單位的溫度
	getemperatureF()
(五)3 個 mutator method	1.設定溫度 setValue(float temperature)
	2.設定單位成績 setScale(char scale)
	3.設定溫度、單位 setall(float temperature,
	char scale)
(六)一個比較 method	1.比較溫度是否相同 equals(Temperature
	othertemperature)
	2.比較溫度誰比較大 greater(Temperature
	othertemperature)

	3.比較誰比較小 less(Temperature othertemperature)
(七)一個輸出 method	1.輸出溫度、單位(tostring())

3. 流程圖:



4. 部份程式碼解說:

(1)利用 constructors 進行初始化。

```
Temperature record1 = new Temperature();
        Temperature record2 = new Temperature(0);
        Temperature record3 = new Temperature('C');
        Temperature record4 = new Temperature(0, 'F');
(2)印出確認
//print to check
        System.out.println(record1.tostring());
        System.out.println(record2.tostring());
        System.out.println(record3.tostring());
        System.out.println(record4.tostring() + "\n");
(3)測試 mutator methods,並印出確認
        record1.setall(10, 'F');
        record2.setScale('F');
        record4.setValue(10);
        System.out.println(record1.tostring());
        System.out.println(record2.tostring());
        System.out.println(record3.tostring());
        System.out.println(record4.tostring() + "\n");
(4)測試 comparison methods 並印出確認
    if(record1.equals(record4)) {
             System.out.println("record1 is equals to record4");
             System.out.println(record1.tostring());
             System.out.println(record4.tostring() + "\n");
        }else {
             System.out.println("record1 is not equals to record4" + "\n");
        }
        //test comparison methods
        if(record1.greater(record2)) {
             System.out.println("record1 is greater than record2" );
             System.out.println(record1.tostring());
             System.out.println(record2.tostring() + "\n");
```

```
}else {
            System.out.println("record1 is not greater than record2" );
            System.out.println(record1.tostring());
            System.out.println(record2.toString() + "\n");
        }
        //test comparison methods
        if(record1.less(record2)) {
            System.out.println("record1 is less than record2" );
            System.out.println(record1.tostring());
            System.out.println(record2.tostring() + "\n");
        }else {
            System.out.println("record1 is not less than record2" );
            System.out.println(record1.tostring());
            System.out.println(record2.tostring() + "\n");
(5)測試accessor methods並測試是否能依照題目給的數字轉換單位成功
    //test 題目的要求
        record1.setall(0, 'C');
        record2.setall(-40, 'C');
        record3.setall(100, 'C');
        //print to check
        System.out.println(record1.getemperatureC() + "C = " +
record1.getemperatureF() + "F");
        System.out.println(record2.getemperatureC() + "C = " +
record2.getemperatureF() + "F");
        System.out.println(record3.getemperatureC() + "C = " +
record3.getemperatureF() + "F");
使用accessor methods印出題目指定的溫度。
        }
```

5. 心得:

這個作業主要也是在練習如何自定義一個 class 並且宣告物件,以達到自己想要的效果,還在想說上一題不知道怎麼測試,下一題就馬上要求要寫了,在寫這份作業的時候發現了一些自定義 Class 的小 Bug,讓我對怎麼自己做出自己想要的工具有更深度 得了理解,總地來說,這份作業給了我很大的收穫。