

## **PEMROGRAMAN BERORIENTASI OBJEK**



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**PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA**  
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### Kode Program 1

```
public class Asgdll {  
    /**  
    * @param args  
    */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
        /* Kamus */  
        float f= 20.0f;  
        double fl;  
        /* Algoritma */  
        fl=10.0f;  
        System.out.println ("f : "+f +  
        "\nf11: "+fl);  
    }  
}
```

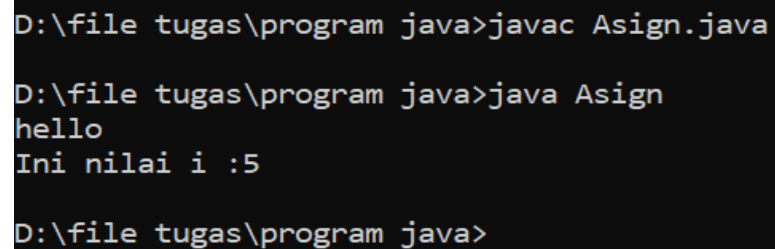
Output :

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Asgdll.java  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>java Asgdll  
f : 20.0  
f11: 10.0  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>_
```

## Kode Program 2

```
public class Asign {  
    /**  
    * @param args  
    */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
        /* Kamus */  
        int i;  
        /* Program */  
        System.out.print ("hello\n"); i = 5;  
        System.out.println ("Ini nilai i : " + i);  
    }  
}
```

## Output



```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Asign.java  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>java Asign  
hello  
Ini nilai i :5  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>
```

### Kode Program 3

```
public class ASIGNi {  
  
    /**  
     * @param args  
     */  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
  
        /* KAMUS */  
  
        short ks = 1;int ki = 1;  
  
        long kl = 10000;  
  
        char c = 65; /* inisialisasi karakter dengan  
        integer */  
  
        char c1 = 'Z'; /* inisialisasi karakter dengan karakter */  
  
        double x = 50.2f;  
  
        float y = 50.2f;  
  
        /* Algoritma */  
  
        /* penulisan karakter sebagai karakter */  
  
        System.out.println ("Karakter = "+ c);  
  
        System.out.println ("Karakter = "+ c1);  
  
        /* penulisan karakter sebagai integer */  
  
        System.out.println ("Karakter = "+ c);  
  
        System.out.println ("Karakter = "+ c1);  
  
        System.out.println ("Bilangan integer (short) = "+ ks);  
  
        System.out.println ("\t(int) = "+ ki);  
  
        System.out.println ("\t(long)= "+ kl);  
  
        System.out.println ("Bilangan Real x = "+ x);  
  
        System.out.println ("Bilangan Real y = "+ y);  
  
    }  
  
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac ASIGNi.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java ASIGNi
Karakter = A
Karakter = Z
Karakter = A
Karakter = Z
Bilangan integer (short) = 1
        (int) = 1
        (long)= 10000
Bilangan Real x = 50.20000076293945
Bilangan Real y = 50.2

D:\file tugas\program java>_
```

Kode Program 4

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/* contoh membaca integer menggunakan Class Scanner*/

public class BacaData {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* Kamus */
int a;

Scanner masukan;

/* Program */

System.out.print ("Contoh membaca dan menulis, ketik nilai integer: \n");

masukan = new Scanner(System.in);

a = masukan.nextInt(); /* coba ketik : masukan.nextInt(); ;

Apa akibatnya ?*/

System.out.print ("Nilai yang dibaca : "+ a);

}
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac BacaData.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java BacaData
Contoh membaca dan menulis, ketik nilai integer:
2
Nilai yang dibaca : 2
D:\file tugas\program java>
```

Kode Program 5

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
//import javax.swing.*;

public class Bacakar {
/**
 * @param args
 * @throws IOException
 */
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* Kamus */
char cc;
int bil;
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
BufferedReader dataIn = new BufferedReader(isr);
// atau
BufferedReader datAIn = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
```

```

/* Algoritma */
System.out.print ("hello\n");
System.out.print("baca 1 karakter : ");
//perintah baca karakter cc
cc =dataIn.readLine().charAt(0);
System.out.print("baca 1 bilangan : ");
//perintah baca bil
bil =Integer.parseInt(datAIn.readLine());
/*String kar = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Karakter 1 : ");
System.out.println(kar);*/
//JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "hello");
System.out.print (cc +"\n" +bil+"\n");
System.out.print ("bye \n");
}
}

```

Output

```

D:\file tugas\program java>java Bacakar
hello
baca 1 karakter : S
baca 1 bilangan : 2
S
2
bye
D:\file tugas\program java>_

```

### Kode Program 6

```
/*Casting menggunakan tipe data primitif*/

public class Casting1 {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

int a=5,b=6;

float d=2.f,e=3.2f;

char g='5';

double k=3.14;

System.out.println((float)a); // int <-- float
System.out.println((double)b); // int <-- double

System.out.println((int)d); // float <-- int

System.out.println((double)e); // float <-- double

System.out.println((int)g); // char <-- int (ASCII)

System.out.println((float)g); // char <-- float (ASCII)

System.out.println((double)g); // char <-- double (ASCII)

System.out.println((int)k); // double <-- int

System.out.println((float)k); // double <-- float

}

}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Casting1.java
D:\file tugas\program java>java Casting1
5.0
2
3.200000047683716
53
53.0
53.0
3
3.14
D:\file tugas\program java>
```



#### Kode Program 7

```
/*Casting menggunakan tipe data Class*/

public class Casting2 {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

int a=8,b=9;

float d=2.f,e=3.2f;

char g='5';

double k=3.14;

String n="67",m="45", l="100";

a = Integer.parseInt(n); /*Konversi String ke Integer*/
k = Double.parseDouble(m); /*Konversi String ke Double*/
d = Float.parseFloat(l); /*Konversi String ke Float*/
System.out.println("a : "+a+"\nk : "+k+"\nd : "+d);
n = String.valueOf(b); /*Konversi Integer ke String*/
m = String.valueOf(g); /*Konversi Karakter ke String*/
l = String.valueOf(e); /*Konversi Float ke String*/
System.out.println("n : "+n+"\nm : "+m+"\nl : "+l);
k = Double.valueOf(a).intValue(); /*Konversi Integer ke
Double*/

double c = Integer.valueOf(b).doubleValue();

System.out.println("k : "+k+"\nc : "+c+"\nl : "+l);
}

}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Casting2.java
D:\file tugas\program java>java Casting2
a : 67
k : 45.0
d : 100.0
n : 9
m : 5
l : 3.2
k : 67.0
c : 9.0
l : 3.2
D:\file tugas\program java>
```

Kode Program 8

```
/* pemakaian operator kondisional */
public class Ekspresi {
/**
 * @param args
 */
public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* KAMUS */
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
/* ALGORITMA */
System.out.print("x = " + x + "\n");
System.out.print("y = " + y + "\n");
System.out.print("hasil ekspresi = (x<y)?x:y = " + ((x < y) ?
x : y)); /*Gunakan dalam kurung "(statemen dan kondisi)" untuk menyatakan
satu kesatuan pernyataan*/
}
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Ekspresi.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Ekspresi
x = 1
y = 2
hasil ekspresi = (x<y)?x:y = 1
D:\file tugas\program java>
```

Kode Program 9

```
/* pembagian integer, casting */

public class Ekspresi1 {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

/* KAMUS */

int x = 1; int y = 2; float fx; float fy;

/* ALGORITMA */

System.out.print ("x/y (format integer) = "+ x/y);

System.out.print ("\nx/y (format float) = "+ x/y);

/* supaya hasilnya tidak nol */

fx=x;

fy=y;

System.out.print ("\nx/y (format integer) = "+ fx/fy);

System.out.print ("\nx/y (format float) = "+ fx/fy);

/* casting */

System.out.print ("\nfloat(x)/float(y) (format integer) = "+
(float)x/(float)y);

System.out.print ("\nfloat(x)/float(y) (format float) = "+
```

```

(float)x/(float)y);

x = 10; y = 3;

System.out.print ("\nx/y (format integer) = "+ x/y);

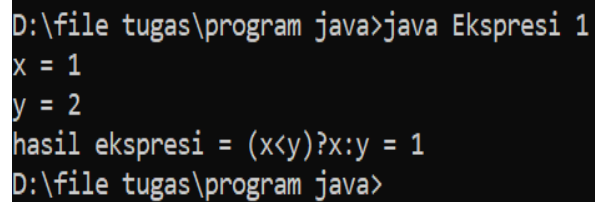
System.out.print ("\nx/y (format float) = "+ x/y);

}

}

```

Output:



```

D:\file tugas\program java>java Ekspresi 1
x = 1
y = 2
hasil ekspresi = (x<y)?x:y = 1
D:\file tugas\program java>

```

Kode Program 10

```

public class Hello {/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

/* menuliskan hello ke layar */

System.out.print("Hello");

/* menuliskan hello dan ganti baris*/

System.out.print("\nHello ");

/* menuliskan hello dan ganti baris*/

System.out.println("World");

System.out.println("Welcome");

}

```

```
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Hello.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Hello
Hello
Hello World
Welcome

D:\file tugas\program java>_
```

Kode Program 11

```
/* Efek dari operator ++ */

public class Incr {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

/* Kamus */

int i, j;

/* Program */

i = 3;

j = i++;

System.out.println ("Nilai i : " + (++i) +
"\nNilai j : " + j);
}
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Incr.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Incr
Nilai i : 5
Nilai j : 3

D:\file tugas\program java>_
```

Kode Program 12

```
/* pemakaian beberapa operator terhadap bit */
public class Oper1 {
/**
 * @param args
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* KAMUS */
int n = 10; /* 1010 */
int x = 1; /* 1 */
int y = 2; /* 10 */ /* ALGORITMA */
System.out.println ("n = " + n);
System.out.println ("x = " + x);
System.out.println ("y = " + y);
System.out.println ("n & 8 = " + (n & 8)); /* 1010 AND 1000 */
System.out.println ("x & ~ 8 = " + (x & ~8)); /* 1 AND
0111 */
System.out.println ("y << 2 = " + (y << 2)); /* 10 ==>
1000 = 8 */
```

```

System.out.println ("y >> 3 = " + (y >>3)); /* 10 ==>
0000 = 0 */
}
}

```

Ouput:

```

D:\file tugas\program java>javac Oper1.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Oper1
n = 10
x = 1
y = 2
n & 8 = 8
x & ~ 8 = 1
y << 2 = 8
y >> 3 = 0

D:\file tugas\program java>

```

Kode Program 13

```

/* pemakaian beberapa operator terhadap RELATIONAL DAN bit */
public class Oper2 {
/**
 * @param args
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* KAMUS */
char i, j;
/* ALGORITMA */
i = 3; /* 00000011 dalam biner */
j = 4; /* 00000100 dalam biner */
System.out.println("i = " + (int) i);
System.out.println("j = " + j);

```

```

System.out.println("i & j = "+ (i & j)); /* 0: 00000000 dalam
biner */
System.out.println("i | j = "+ (i | j)); /* 7:
00000111 biner */
System.out.println("i ^ j = "+ (i ^ j)); /* 7:
00000111 biner Ingat!!! operator "^" pada bahasa java bukan
sebagai pangkat*/
System.out.println(Math.pow(i, j)); /* Class Math
memiliki method pow(a,b) untuk pemangkatan*/
System.out.println("~i = "+ ~i); /* -4: 11111100
biner */
}
}

```

Output:

```

D:\file tugas\program java>javac Oper2.java
D:\file tugas\program java>java Oper2
i = 3
j = 7
i & j = 0
i | j = 7
i ^ j = 7
81.0
~i = -4
D:\file tugas\program java>

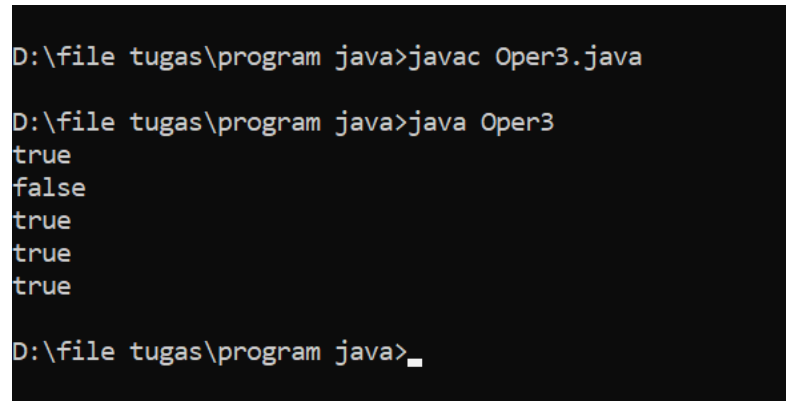
```



#### Kode Program 14

```
public class Oper3 {  
    /**  
     * @param args  
     */  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub  
        /* Algoritma */  
        if (true && true){ System.out.println(true && true); }  
        /* true = true and true */  
        if (true & true) { System.out.println(true & false); } /*  
        true & true */  
        if (true) { System.out.println(true); } /* true  
        */  
        if (true || true){ System.out.println(true); } /* true  
        = true or true */  
        if (true | false) { System.out.println(true | false); } /*  
        true | false */  
    }  
}
```

Output:



```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Oper3.java  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>java Oper3  
true  
false  
true  
true  
true  
  
D:\file tugas\program java>_
```

#### Kode Program 15

```
* Operator terner */
public class Oper4 {
/**
 * @param args
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
/* KAMUS */
int i = 0; /* perhatikan int i,j=0 bukan seperti ini */
int j = 0;
char c = 8; char d = 10;
int e = (((int)c > (int)d) ? c: d);
int k = ((i>j) ? i: j);
/* ALGORITMA */
System.out.print ("Nilai e = "+ e);
System.out.print ("\nNilai k = "+ k);
i = 2;
j = 3;
k = ((i++>j++) ? i: j) ;
System.out.print ("\nNilai k = "+ k);
}
}
```

Output:

```
D:\file tugas\program java>javac Oper4.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Oper4
Nilai e = 10
Nilai k = 0
Nilai k = 4
D:\file tugas\program java>
```

Kode Program 16

```
/* Contoh pengoperasian variabel bertipe dasar */

public class Oprator {

/**
 * @param args
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

/* Kamus */

boolean Bool1, Bool2, TF ; int i,j, hsl ;

float x,y,res;

/* algoritma */

System.out.println ("Silahkan baca teksnya dan tambahkan perintah untuk menampilkan output");

Bool1 = true; Bool2 = false;

TF = Bool1 && Bool2 ; /* Boolean AND */

TF = Bool1 || Bool2 ; /* Boolean OR */

TF = ! Bool1 ; /* NOT */

TF = Bool1 ^Bool2; /* XOR */

/* operasi numerik */

i = 5; j = 2 ;
```

```

hsl = i+j; hsl = i - j; hsl = i / j; hsl = i * j;
hsl = i /j ; /* pembagian bulat */
hsl = i%j ; /* sisa. modulo */
/* operasi numerik */
x = 5 ; y = 5 ;
res = x + y; res = x - y; res = x / y; res = x *
y;
/* operasi relasional numerik */
TF = (i==j); TF = (i!=j);
TF = (i < j); TF = (i > j); TF = (i <= j); TF =
(i >= j);
/* operasi relasional numerik */
TF = (x != y);
TF = (x < y); TF = (x > y); TF = (x <= y); TF =
(x >= y);
}
}

```

Output:

```

D:\file tugas\program java>javac Oprator.java

D:\file tugas\program java>java Oprator
Silahkan baca teksnya dan tambahkan perintah untuk menampilkan output

D:\file tugas\program java>

```