

CSE 215L: Programming language II Lab

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Sec: 05

Lab - 09 [Classes And Objects], Summer-2020

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Objective:

• To demonstrate how to define classes and objects

- To access objects via object reference variables
- To access an object's data and methods using the object member access operator (.)
- To define private data fields with appropriate getter and setter methods

A UML class diagram is a picture of

- the classes in an OO system
- their fields and methods
- connections between the classes that interact or inherit from each other

Rectangle
- width : int - length : int
+ Rectangle (w : int, I : int) + getArea (r : Rectangle) : double

Student - name: String - id: int - totalStudents: int # getID(): int ~ getEmail(): String

visibility

- + public
- # protected
- private
- ~ package (default)
- · underline static methods
- omit return_type on constructors and when return type is void

```
Box
- width : double
- height : double
- depth : double
+ Box()
+ Box(len : double)
+ Box(width : double, height : double, depth : double)
+ Box(Box box)
+ getWidth(): double
+ getHeight(): double
+ getDepth(): double
+ setWidth(width : double) : void
+ setHeight(height : double) : void
+ setDepth(depth : double) : void
+ setDim(width : double, height : double, depth : double) : void
+ equalTo(Box o) : boolean
+ volume(): double
+ toString() : String
```

Now create a Test Driver for the Box class and test all its methods.

```
// Returns a String description of Box instance
public String toString() {
    return "Box[width=" + width + ",height=" + height + ",depth=" + depth + "]";
}
In your TestBox class, you can get a description of a Box instance via:
Box box1 = new Box();
// Test constructors and toString()
System.out.println(box1.toString()); // Explicitly calling toString()
System.out.println(box1); // Implicit call to box1.toString()
// Test → volume(), equalTo(), setDim() and toString() methods
```