# JAVA 编程进阶上机报告



第一次上机作业

学	院	智能与计算学部
专	业	软件工程
姓	名	张世琦
学	号	3018216185
年	级	大二
班	级	4

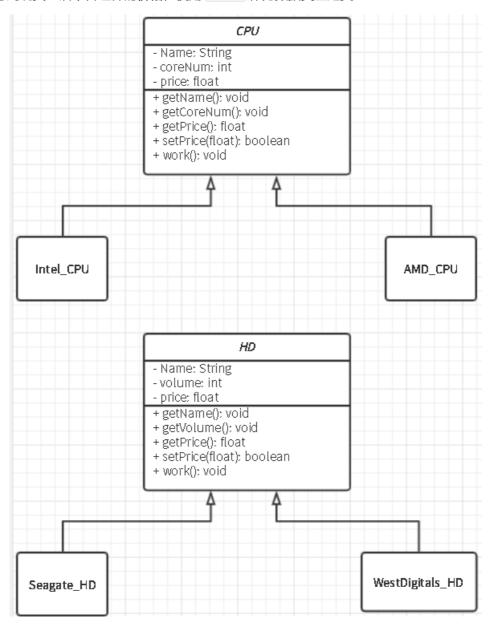
# 一、实验要求

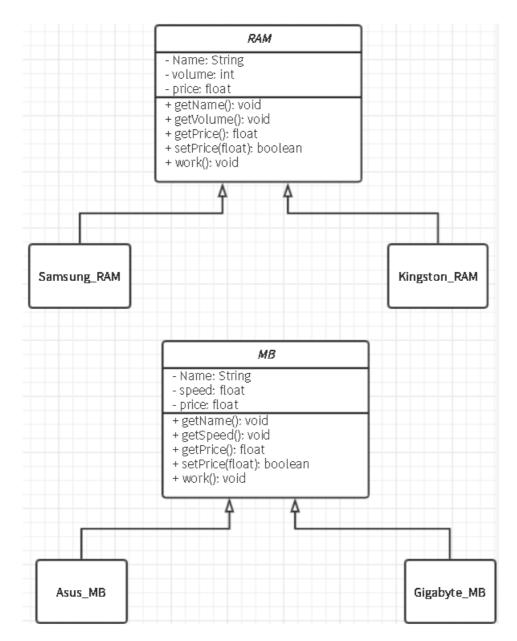
#### 1. 设计组件类图

对于每个组件构造一个抽象类。抽象类中,所有的方法均已实现,子类直接继承即可。若各品牌有属性、功能的添加,直接在子类中进行添加即可,且不会影响其他品牌。秉持了"低耦合"的原则

现以 CPU 为例说明数据类型及方法的选取:

- 为了数据安全,需将数据域的所有成员设为 private
- 考虑到在出厂时,每个组件的核心数 coreNum 已经确定为常值,故不提供 set 方法。 name 同理
- 考虑到现实生活中各组件的价格,使用 float 作为数据类型足矣





# 2. 设计计算机类(Computer)

该类的每一个对象均是一个拥有4个组件的计算机,拥有默认的构造方法。若客户有任何需求,均可以调用 set 方法,对组件进行改装,改装后会自动刷新价格。

该类还有一个静态的成员变量 count ,用于记录现有创建的所有计算机。该值将作为每个计算机名称 name 的后缀

- 采用如下设计,该类是由上述定义的类组建而成的新类,体现了"组合"的思想
- 而组件的类型选取其父类,即抽象类,从而可以兼容各个品牌的组件。体现了"多态"的思想

#### Computer

- name: String
- cpu: CPU
- hd: HD
- ram: RAM
- mb: MB
- price: float
- count: int
- + getDescription(); void
- + getPrice(): flioat
- + work(); void
- + setCpu(String, int, float): void
- + setHd(String, int, float): void
- + setRam(String, int, float): void
- + setMb(String, float, float): void
- refreshPrice(): void.

#### 3. 设计计算机销售类 (ComputerStore)

在默认情况下,该类实例化后,对象数组 computers 为空数组。需要调用 addComputer() 添加需要销售的计算机实例。

num\_computer 用来记录当前对象可供销售的 计算机数量,仅能由方法 addComputer() 与 sellComputer() 修改。

调用 getDescription() 后,对象数组中的每个计算机实例均会给出自己的组件参数描述

#### ComputerStore

- + computers: Computer[]
- + num\_computer: int
- addComputer(Computer com): void
- sellComputer(int, float): void
- getDescription(): void
- work(): void
- printPrice(): void

# 二、源代码

由于考虑到"低耦合",组件部分代码相似度较高,仅以 CPU 为例,给出其抽象类以及派生类的源代码

#### component/CPU.java

```
package component;

abstract public class CPU {
   private String name;
```

```
private int coreNum;
    private float price;
   public CPU(){
   }
   public CPU(String name){
       this.name = name;
    public String getName(){
       return name;
   public int getCoreNum() {
       return coreNum;
   public float getPrice() {
      return price;
   }
   public void setPrice(float price) {
       this.price = price;
   protected void setCoreNum(int coreNum){
       this.coreNum = coreNum;
    public void work(){
       System.out.println(name + " work");
       System.out.println("=======");
   abstract public void getInfo();
}
```

#### 2. brandcomp/Intel\_CPU.java

```
package brandcomp;
import component.CPU;
public class Intel_CPU extends CPU {
    public Intel_CPU(int coreNum, float price){
        super("Intel_CPU");
        setCoreNum(coreNum);
        setPrice(price);
    }
    @Override
    public void getInfo(){
        System.out.println("name: " + getName());
        System.out.println("coreNum: " + getCoreNum());
        System.out.println("price: $" + getPrice());
```

```
System.out.println("======");
}
```

#### 3. brandcomp/AMD\_CPU.java

```
package brandcomp;
import component.CPU;
public class AMD_CPU extends CPU {
    public AMD_CPU(int coreNum, float price){
       super("AMD_CPU");
       setCoreNum(coreNum);
       setPrice(price);
   }
    @override
    public void getInfo(){
       System.out.println("name: " + getName());
       System.out.println("coreNum: " + getCoreNum());
       System.out.println("price: $" + getPrice());
       System.out.println("=======");
   }
}
```

#### 4. Computer.java

```
import brandcomp.*;
import component.*;
public class Computer {
    private String name;
    private CPU
                   cpu;
                   hd;
   private HD
    private RAM
                   ram;
    private MB
                   mb;
    private float price;
    private static int count = 0;
    public Computer(){
        final int coreNum = 8;
        final float price1 = 1688;
        cpu = new AMD_CPU(coreNum, price1);
        final int volume2 = 168;
        final float price2 = 688;
        hd = new Seagate_HD(volume2, price2);
        final int
                   volume3 = 16;
        final float price3 = 288;
        ram = new Kingston_RAM(volume3, price3);
        final float speed = (float)3.4;
        final float price4 = 588;
        mb = new Gigabyte_MB(speed, price4);
```

```
price = cpu.getPrice() + hd.getPrice() + ram.getPrice() + mb.getPrice();
    name = "Computer " + (++count);
}
public void getDescription(){
    System.out.println("=======");
   System.out.println(" Info of " + name);
   System.out.println("=======");
    cpu.getInfo();
   hd.getInfo();
    ram.getInfo();
   mb.getInfo();
}
public void work(){
    cpu.work();
   hd.work();
   ram.work();
   mb.work();
}
private void refreshPrice(){
   price = cpu.getPrice() + hd.getPrice() + ram.getPrice() + mb.getPrice();
public float getPrice(){
   return price;
}
public String getName() {
    return name;
}
public void setCpu(String brand, int coreNum, float price) throws Exception{
   if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Intel"))
       cpu = new Intel_CPU(coreNum, price);
    else if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("AMD"))
       cpu = new AMD_CPU(coreNum, price);
    else throw new Exception("Illegal brand");
    refreshPrice();
}
public void setHd(String brand, int volume, float price) throws Exception{
   if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Seagate"))
       hd = new Seagate_HD(volume, price);
    else if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("WestDigitals"))
       hd = new WestDigitals_HD(volume, price);
    else throw new Exception("Illegal brand");
    refreshPrice();
}
public void setRam(String brand, int volume, float price) throws Exception{
   if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Kingston"))
        ram = new Kingston_RAM(volume, price);
    else if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Samsung"))
```

```
ram = new Samsung_RAM(volume, price);
else throw new Exception("Illegal brand");

refreshPrice();
}

public void setMb(string brand, float speed, float price) throws Exception{
   if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Asus"))
        mb = new Asus_MB(speed, price);
   else if (brand.equalsIgnoreCase("Gigabyte"))
        mb = new Gigabyte_MB(speed, price);
   else throw new Exception("Illegal brand");

   refreshPrice();
}
```

#### 5. ComputerStore.java

```
public class ComputerStore {
    private Computer[] computers;
    private int num_computer;
    public ComputerStore(){
        final int NUM_COMPUTER = 3;
        computers = new Computer[NUM_COMPUTER];
        num\_computer = 0;
   }
    public void addComputer(Computer com){
        computers[num_computer++] = com;
    public void getDescription(){
        for (int i = 0; i < num_computer; i++)</pre>
            computers[i].getDescription();
   }
    public void work(){
        for (int i = 0; i < num_computer; i++)</pre>
            computers[i].work();
   }
    public void printPrice(){
        for (int i = 0; i < num_computer; i++)</pre>
            System.out.println(computers[i].getName() + ": $" +
computers[i].getPrice());
        System.out.println("=======");
}
```

## 三、运行结果

## 1. 创建 Computer

测试代码如下:

```
Computer test1 = new Computer();
test1.work();

Computer test2 = new Computer();
test2.work();
```

测试结果如下:

```
AMD_CPU work
Seagate_HD work
Kingston_RAM work
Gigabyte_MB work
AMD_CPU work
Seagate_HD work
Kingston_RAM work
_____
Gigabyte_MB work
Process finished with exit code 0
```

## 2. 重新组装 computer

测试代码如下:

```
try
{
    test2.setCpu("inTel", 8, (float)123.33);
    test2.getDescription();
    System.out.println("price = $" + test2.getPrice());
}catch(Exception e){
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

测试结果如下:

```
_____
   Info of Computer 2
name: Intel_CPU
coreNum: 8
price: $123.33
name: Seagate_HD
volume: 168GB
price: $688.0
name: Kingston_RAM
volume: 16GB
price: $288.0
name: Gigabyte_MB
speed: 3.4
price: $588.0
price = $1687.3301
Process finished with exit code 0
```

## 3. 将 computer 加入商店

测试代码如下:

```
ComputerStore store = new ComputerStore();
store.addComputer(test1);
store.addComputer(test2);
store.work();
```

测试结果如下:

## 4. ComputerStore 的描述方法

测试代码如下:

```
store.getDescription();
```

#### 测试结果如下:

```
Info of Computer 1
_____
name: AMD CPU
coreNum: 8
price: $1688.0
_____
name: Seagate_HD
volume: 168GB
price: $688.0
name: Kingston_RAM
volume: 16GB
price: $288.0
_____
name: Gigabyte_MB
speed: 3.4
price: $588.0
_____
_____
    Info of Computer 2
_____
name: Intel_CPU
coreNum: 8
price: $123.33
```

\_\_\_\_\_

name: Seagate\_HD volume: 168GB price: \$688.0

\_\_\_\_\_

name: Kingston\_RAM

volume: 16GB price: \$288.0

\_\_\_\_\_

name: Gigabyte\_MB

speed: 3.4
price: \$588.0