

# Documentație MIP

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În acest document voi enumera elementele folosite la fiecare laborator și modul în care le-am aplicat în realizarea acestei aplicații.

Lab 1 *Introducere în Java (output, tipuri de valori, funcții):*

În urma acestui laborator am știut să declar diferite tipuri de variabile:

```
protected String name;  
protected double price; 10 usages  
protected int quantity; 8 usages  
protected int vat; 4 usages
```

Figure 1: Variabile

Lab 2 *Introducere în Java (input, for, while, switch, if):*

În urma acestui laborator am putut implementa diverse structuri de control:

```
if (month < 1 || month > 12) {  
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Month must be between 1 and 12");  
}  
if (day < 1 || day > 31) {  
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Day must be between 1 and 31");  
}
```

Figure 2: If

```
while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {  
    String[] parts = line.split(regex: " ");  
}
```

Figure 3: While

```
for (PerishableProduct perishable : perishableProducts) {  
    writer.write(perishable.toString());  
    writer.newLine();  
}
```

Figure 4: For

### Lab 3 *Colecții Java (Array, List, Map):*

In urma acestui laborator am utilizat ArrayList cu metode specifice:

```
ArrayList<Product> allProducts = new ArrayList<>();
ArrayList<PerishableProduct> perishableProducts = new ArrayList<>();
ArrayList<NonperishableProduct> nonperishableProducts = new ArrayList<>();
```

Figure 5: ArrayList

```
perishableProducts.sort((p1, p2) -> {
    if (p1.getExpiryDate().after(p2.getExpiryDate())) return 1;
    else if (p2.getExpiryDate().after(p1.getExpiryDate())) return -1;
    return 0;
});
```

Figure 6: Sort

```
nonperishableProducts.stream()
    .filter(product -> product.getPrice() < 100.0)
    .forEach(product -> {
```

Figure 7: Filter

### Lab 4 *Clase Java (clasă cu attribute și metode) :*

In urma acestui laborator am implementat clase precum:

```
public class Product implements IProduct { 18 usages 2 inheritors
    protected String name;
    protected double price; 10 usages
    protected int quantity; 8 usages
    protected int vat; 4 usages

    public Product(String name, double price, int quantity, int vat) { 8 usages
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
        this.quantity = quantity;
        this.vat = vat;
    }
}
```

Figure 8: Clasa Product

### Lab 5 Moștenire în Java, clase abstracte :

În urma acestui laborator am implementat conceptul de moștenire, precum și clasa abstractă AbstractDate:

- Clasa PerishableProduct moștenește (extends) Product;
- Clasa NonperishableProduct moștenește (extends) Product;
- Clasa Date moștenește (extends) clasa abstractă AbstractDate;

```
public class PerishableProduct extends Product { 10 usages
    private final Date expiryDate; 5 usages

    public PerishableProduct(String name, double price, int quantity, Date expiryDate, int vat) {
        super(name, price, quantity, vat);
        this.expiryDate = expiryDate;
    }
}
```

Figure 9: Clasa PerishableProduct

```
public class NonperishableProduct extends Product { 3 usages
    private final Date fabricationDate; 3 usages
    public NonperishableProduct(String name, double price, int quantity, Date fabricationDate, int vat) {
        super(name, price, quantity, vat);
        this.fabricationDate = fabricationDate;
    }
}
```

Figure 10: Clasa NonperishableProduct

```
public abstract class AbstractDate { 3 usages 1 inheritor
    private int year; 9 usages
    private int month; 12 usages
    private int day; 7 usages
}
```

Figure 11: Clasa AbstractDate

```
public class Date extends AbstractDate { 24 usages

    public Date(int year, int month, int day) { 8 usages
        super(year, month, day);
    }
}
```

Figure 12: Clasa Date

### Lab 6 *Interfețe în Java:*

În urma acestui laborator am implementat conceptul de interfata IProduct care implementeaza (implements) Product:

```
public interface IProduct { 2 usages 3 implementations
    double getPrice(); 3 usages 1 implementation
    int getQuantity(); 2 usages 1 implementation
    String getName(); no usages 1 implementation
    int getVat(); no usages 1 implementation
    void setVat(int vat); no usages 1 implementation
    void setName(String name); no usages 1 implementation
    void setPrice(double price); no usages 1 implementation
    void setQuantity(int quantity); 1 usage 1 implementation
    boolean isAvailable(); 2 usages 1 implementation
    void restock(int quantity); 1 usage 1 implementation
    int compareTo(Product otherProduct); 3 usages 1 implementation
}
```

Figure 13: Interfata IProduct

### Lab 7 *Unit Testing:*

În urma acestui laborator am testat diverse metode deja implementate prin intermediul claselor PerishableProductTest si ProductTest:

```
@Test
public void testCheckExpiry() {
    Date expiryDate = new Date( year: 2023, month: 9, day: 15);
    Date currentDate = new Date( year: 2023, month: 9, day: 16);
    PerishableProduct product = new PerishableProduct( name: "Milk", price: 10.0, quantity: 5, expiryDate, vat: 10);
    assertTrue(product.checkExpiry(currentDate), message: "Product should be expired on 2023-09-16 if expiry is 2023-09-15");
    currentDate = new Date( year: 2023, month: 9, day: 14);
    assertFalse(product.checkExpiry(currentDate), message: "Product should not be expired on 2023-09-14 if expiry is 2023-09-15");
}
```

Figure 14: Unit Test-Exemplu 1

```
@Test
public void testCompareTo() {
    Product product1 = new Product( name: "Product 1", price: 10.0, quantity: 5, vat: 5);
    Product product2 = new Product( name: "Product 2", price: 15.0, quantity: 3, vat: 5);
    Product product3 = new Product( name: "Product 3", price: 10.0, quantity: 2, vat: 5);

    System.out.println("\nTesting compareTo...");
    System.out.println("Comparing product1 to product2: " + product1.compareTo(product2));
    System.out.println("Comparing product2 to product1: " + product2.compareTo(product1));
    System.out.println("Comparing product1 to product3: " + product1.compareTo(product3));
}
```

Figure 15: Unit Test-Exemplu 2

## Lab 8 *Persistentă Datelor*:

În urma acestui laborator am modificat citirea și scrierea din/in format .txt :

```
try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {
    String line;
    while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
        String[] parts = line.split(regex: "\\s");

        if (parts.length == 5) {
            String name = parts[0].trim();
            double price = Double.parseDouble(parts[1].trim());
            int quantity = Integer.parseInt(parts[2].trim());
            Date date = (Date) Date.parse(parts[3].trim());
            int vat = Integer.parseInt(parts[4].trim());
            allProducts.add(new Product(name, price, quantity, vat));
            if (vat == 10)
                perishableProducts.add(new PerishableProduct(name, price, quantity, date, vat));
            if (vat == 5)
                nonperishableProducts.add(new NonperishableProduct(name, price, quantity, date, vat));
        } else {
            System.out.println("Invalid line format: " + line);
        }
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Figure 16: Citire din fisier

```
try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(fileName: "sorted_perishable_products.txt"))) {
    for (PerishableProduct perishable : perishableProducts) {
        writer.write(perishable.toString());
        writer.newLine();
    }
    System.out.println("Sorted perishable products have been saved to 'sorted_perishable_products.txt'.");
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Error while saving sorted perishable products: " + e.getMessage());
}
```

Figure 17: Afisare in fisier

### Lab 9 *Diagrama UML:*

In urma acestui laborator am conceput diagrama UML pentru aplicatia mea:

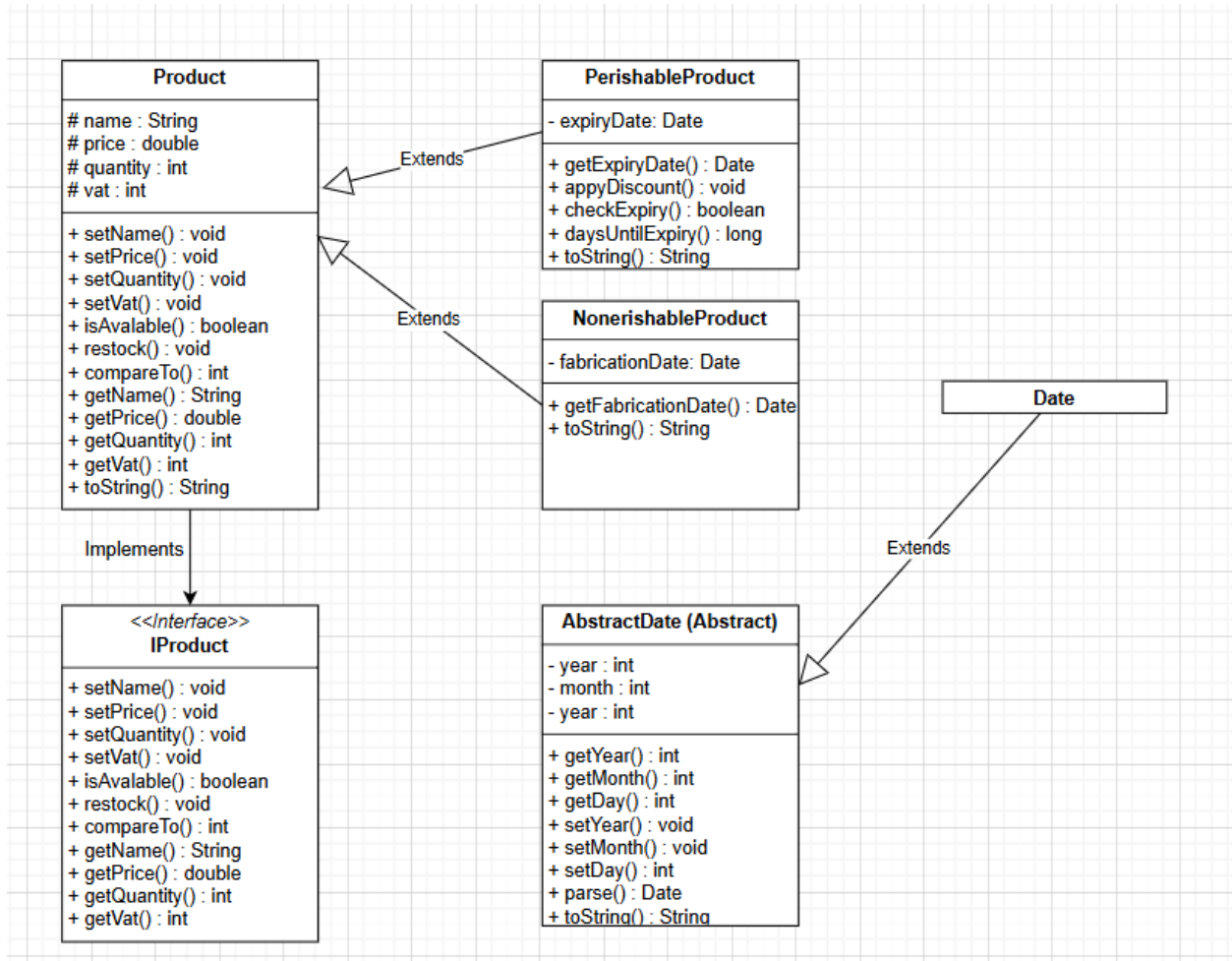


Figure 18: Diagrama UML