BÁO CÁO OOP LAB 04

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1. Answer Question:

- 1.1. Which classes are aggregates of other classes(9)?
 - > Store aggregates Media (like DigitalVdDisc, CompactDisc, etc.)

Cart aggregates Media (like DigitalVdDisc, CompactDisc, etc.)

CompactDisc aggregates Track

Book aggregates authors (in the form of a list of strings)

- 1.2. If the passing object is not an instance of Media, what happens(10)?
 - If the method is defined to accept a parameter of type Media (e.g., addMedia(Media media)), then only instances of Media or its subclasses can be passed. If you attempt to pass an object that is not a Media instance or a subclass of Media, a compilation error will occur. This is because Java enforces type safety at compile time.

1.3. (11)

- What class should implement the Comparable interface?
 - ⇒ Media (or possibly subclasses of Media, such as DigitalVdDisc, CompactDisc, Book, etc.):
- In those classes, how should you implement the compareTo()method be to reflect the ordering that we want? (exg
 - ⇒ First compare by title: We use String's compareTo() method to compare the titles. If the titles are different, it will return a value indicating the order (< 0 if this.title is lexicographically less than other.title, > 0 if it is greater).
 - ⇒ If the titles are the same, it compares by cost using Float.compare(), which ensures the correct comparison of floating-point numbers.
- Can we have two ordering rules of the item (by title then cost and by cost then title) if we use this Comparable interface approach?
 - ⇒ Yes, we can have two ordering rules, but the Comparable interface only defines one natural ordering for the class.
- Suppose the DVDs has a different ordering rule from the other media types, that is by title, then decreasing length, then cost. How would you modify your code to allow this?

- ⇒ If DVDs need to have a specific ordering rule (by title, then decreasing length, and then cost), we can override the compareTo() method in the DigitalVdDisc class (or any other class where this behavior is required).
- ⇒ We can implement multiple ordering rules by defining different comparators for different sorting criteria (e.g., by title then cost, or by cost then title).
- ⇒ For DigitalVdDisc, we can override the compareTo() method to implement a custom sorting order, like title, then decreasing length, then cost.
- ⇒ Using Comparable or Comparator, we can achieve flexible sorting for our media objects based on different attributes.

2. Source code:

Book.java

```
ıs > media > 🔳 Bookjava > 😘 Book > 😚 addAuthor(String)
     package Lab@4.AimProject.src.aims.media;
     import java util List;
      public class Book extends Media {
         private List<String> authors - new ArrayList<>();
public Book( String title, String category, float cost) {
             super( title, category, cost);
           ublic void addAuthor(String authorName) (
             if (!authors.contains(authorName)) {
                 authors.add(authorName);
                 System.out.println("Author added: " + authorName);
             } else {
                  System.out.println("Author already exists: " + authorName);
          public void removeAuthor(String authorName) {
             if (authors.contains(authorName)) {
                 authors.remove(authorName);
                 System.out.println("Author removed: " + authorName);
               else {
                 System.out.println("Author does not exist: " + authorName);
         public List<String> getAuthors() {
             return authors;
         @Override
            blic String toString() {
             return super.toString() + ", authors=" + authors;
```

- Media.java

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     public abstract class Media {
          private static int idCounter = 0; // Tạo ID tự động
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          private int id;
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          private String title;
          private String category;
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          private float cost;
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         public Media( String title, String category, float cost) {
    this.id = ++idCounter;
               this.title = title;
              this.category = category;
               this.cost = cost;
          // Getter và Setter với tên giữ nguyên
          public int get_ID() {
              return id;
          public String get_Title() {
             return title;
         public void set_Title(String title) {
    this.title = title;
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          public String get_Category() {
             return category;
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          public void set_Category(String category) {
              this.category = category;
```

- CompactDisc.java

```
package Lab04.AimProject.src.aims.media;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class CompactDisc extends Media implements Playable ₹
    private String artist;
    private List<Track> tracks = new ArrayList<>();
    // Constructor
    public CompactDisc(String title, String category, float cost, String artist) {
        super(title, category, cost);
        this.artist = artist;
    // Getter
   public String getArtist() {
        return artist;
🖓 // Thêm bản nhạc vào CD
    public void addTrack(Track track) {
        if (!tracks.contains(track)) {
            tracks.add(track);
            System.out.println("Track added: " + track.getTitle());
         else {
            System.out.println("Track already exists: " + track.getTitle());
   oublic void addTrack(Track track) {
      if (!tracks.contains(track)) {
          tracks.add(track);
          System.out.println("Track added: " + track.getTitle());
      } else {
          System.out.println("Track already exists: " + track.getTitle());
  public void removeTrack(Track track) {
      if (tracks.contains(track)) {
          tracks.remove(track);
         System.out.println("Track removed: " + track.getTitle());
      } else {
          System.out.println("Track does not exist: " + track.getTitle());
  // Tính tổng độ dài của tất cả các bản nhạc
  public int getLength() {
      int totalLength = 0;
      for (Track track : tracks) {
          totalLength += track.getLength();
      return totalLength;
```

- Disc.java

```
public class Disc extends Media {
    public int length;
    public String director;
    public Disc(int id, String title, String category, float cost, int length, String director) {
        super(title, category, cost); // Goi constructor cúa lớp Media
        this.length = length;
        this.director = director;
    }
    public int getLength() {
        return length;
    }
    public String getDirector() {
        return director;
    }
}
```

- Track.java

```
package Lab04.AimProject.src.aims.media;
       public class Track implements Playable []
    private String title;
    private int length;
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            public Track(string title, int length) {
   super();
   this.title = title;
   this.length = length;
           public String getTitle() {
              return title;
           public int getLength() {
    return length;
           // Override equals() để so sánh Track theo title và length
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       // Triển khai play() từ Playable
      @Override
       public void play() {
            if (length > 0) {
                   System.out.println("Playing Track: " + title);
System.out.println("Track length: " + length);
             } else {
                   System.out.println(x:"Cannot play track. Invalid length.");
```

```
- Interface playable()
```

@Override

// Override toString() để hiển thị thông tin

public String toString() {
 return "Track{title='" + title + "', length=" + length + "}";

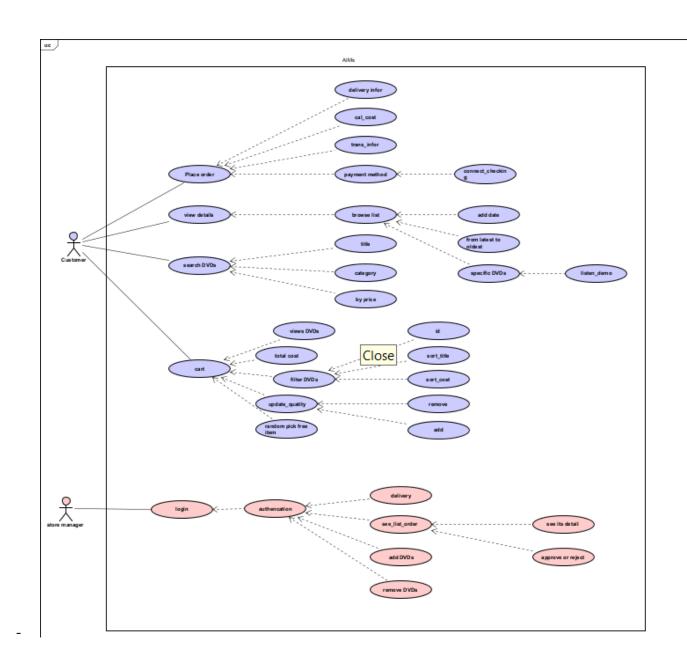
updateCart

- updateStore

- MediaCOmparator.java(cost & title)

3. Usecase Diagram and Class Diagram

- Usecase Diagram



- Class Diagram

