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### Pemrograman Besbasis Objek

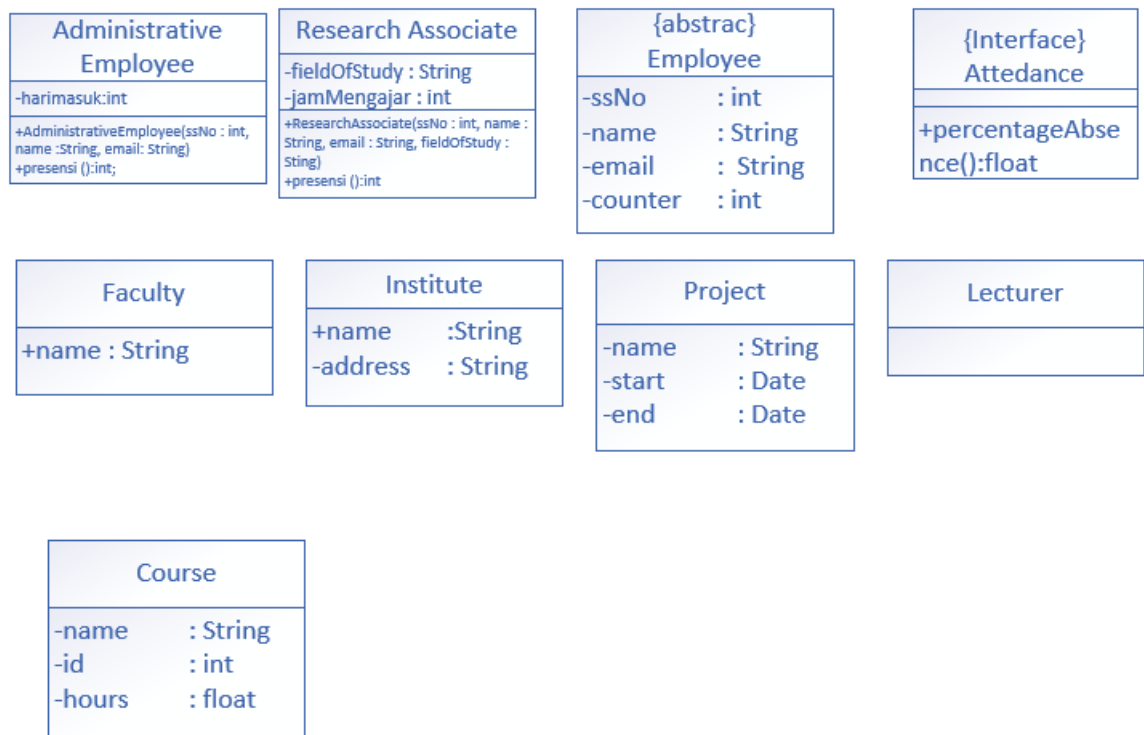
#### Soal

- ☐ Sebuah **universitas** terdiri dari beberapa **fakultas** yang terdiri dari universitas berbagai **institut**. Setiap fakultas dan setiap institut memiliki nama. Alamat diketahui untuk setiap lembaga.
- ☐ Setiap fakultas dipimpin oleh seorang **dekan** yang merupakan **pegawai** universitas.
- ☐ Jumlah total karyawan diketahui. Karyawan memiliki nomor jaminan sosial, nama, dan alamat email. Semua karyawan memiliki kewajiban yang sama, yaitu melakukan absensi. Ada perbedaan antara **peneliti** dan **tenaga administrasi**.
- ☐ Perhitungan **persentase kehadiran** berbeda untuk staf penelitian dan administrasi. Tenaga administrasi: berdasarkan kehadiran rutin per hari. Tenaga peneliti: berdasarkan jumlah jam mengajar
- ☐ Rekan penelitian ditugaskan ke setidaknya satu lembaga. Bidang studi masing-masing rekan peneliti diketahui. Selain itu, rekan penelitian dapat terlibat dalam proyek selama beberapa jam, dan nama, tanggal mulai, dan tanggal akhir **proyek** diketahui. Beberapa rekan penelitian mengajar kursus. Mereka disebut **dosen**.
- ☐ Kursus memiliki nomor unik (ID), nama, dan durasi mingguan dalam jam.

#### Pembuatan Diagram UML

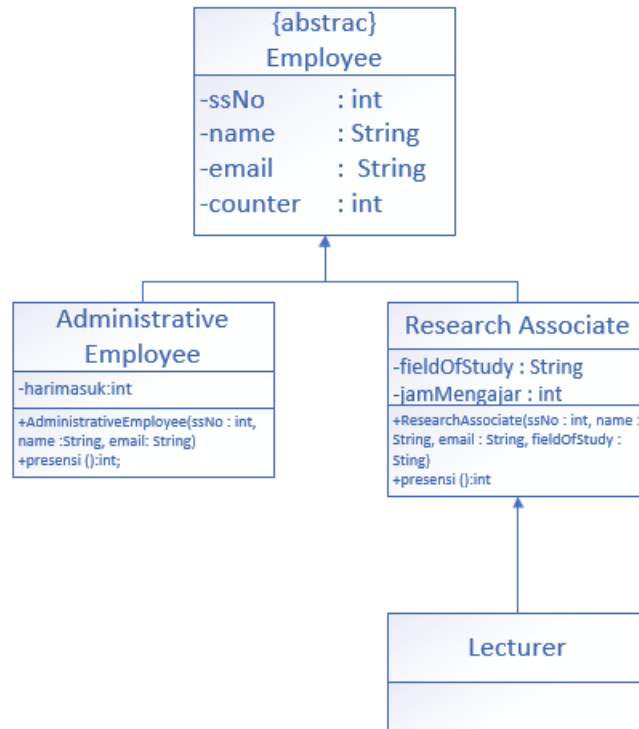
1. Langkah pertama : identifikasi class
  - a. Dekan memiliki atribut yang sama dengan pegawai, tidak lebih spesial dari pegawai sehingga bisa diwakili oleh kelas pegawai
  - b. Universitas bisa diwakili dengan fakultas
  - c. Kelas yang terbentuk :
    - i. Faculty
    - ii. Institute
    - iii. Employee
    - iv. Research Associate
    - v. Administratives Employee
    - vi. Attendance
    - vii. Project
    - viii. Course
    - ix. Lecturer
2. Identifikasi atribut

- ❑ A university consists of multiple **faculties** which are composed of university various **institutes**. Each **faculty and each institute** has a name. An address is known for each institute.
- ❑ Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an **employee** of the university.
- ❑ The total number of employees is known. **Employees** have a social security number, a name, and an e-mail address. **All employees** have same obligation, namely to take the attendance. There is a distinction between **research** and **administrative personnel**.
- ❑ Calculation of **attendance percentages** are different for both research and administrative personnel. **Administrative personnel**: based on routine attendance per day. **Research personnel**: based on the number of teaching hours
- ❑ **Research associates** are assigned to at least one institute. The field of study of each research associate is known. Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours, and the name, starting date, and end date of the projects are known. Some research associates teach courses. They are called lecturers.
- ❑ Courses have a unique number (ID), a name, and a weekly duration in hours.



### 3. Identifikasi Hubungan

- a. There is a distinction between **research** and **administrative personnel**. Some research associates teach courses. They are called lecturers. (Inherentance)



## Code

```

public abstract class Employee {
    private int ssNo;
    private String name;
    private String email;
    private int counter;

    public void setSsNo(int ssNo) {
        this.ssNo=ssNo;
    }
    public void setName(String name){
        this.name=name;
    }
    public void setEmail(String email){
        this.email=email;
    }
}

```

```

public class AdministrativeEmployee extends Employee {
    private int hariMasuk;

    public AdministrativeEmployee(int ssNo, String name, String email) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public int Presensi() {
        return hariMasuk++;
    }
}

public class ResearchAssociate extends Employee {
    private String fieldOfStudy;
    private int jamMengajar;

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public int presensi() {
        return jamMengajar++;
    }

    @Override
    public void setSsNo(int ssNo) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
    }

    @Override
    public void setName(String name) {
        super.setName(name);
    }

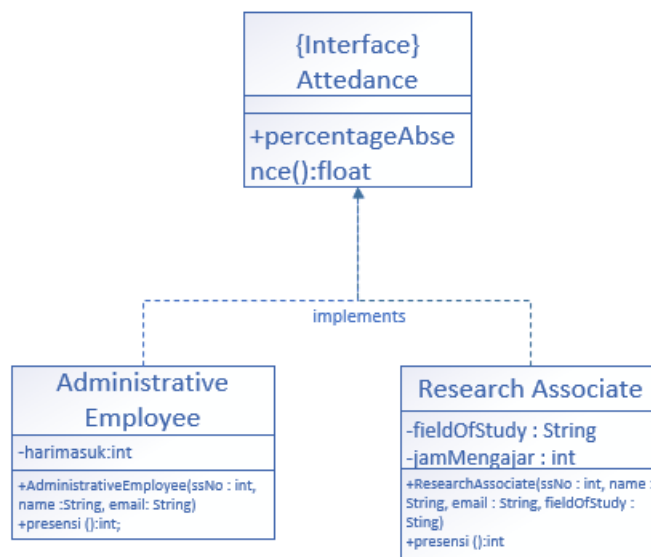
    @Override
    public void setEmail(String email) {
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public void setFieldOfStudy(String fieldOfstudy) {
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }
}

public class Lecturer extends ResearchAssociate {
    public Lecturer(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy) {
        super(ssNo, name, email, fieldOfStudy);
    }
}

```

- b. Calculation of **attendance percentages** are different for both research and administrative personnel. **Administrative personnel:** based on routine attendance per day. **Research personnel:** based on the number of teaching hours (interface)



## Code

```

interface Attendance {
    public float percentageAbsence();
}

public class AdministrativeEmployee extends Employee implements Attendance {
    private int hariMasuk;

    public AdministrativeEmployee(int ssNo, String name, String email) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public int Presensi() {
        return hariMasuk++;
    }

    @Override
    public float percentageAbsence() {
        return hariMasuk/40;
    }
}

```

```

public class ResearchAssociate extends Employee implements Attendance{
    private String fieldOfStudy;
    private int jamMengajar;

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy){
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public int presensi(){
        return jamMengajar++;
    }

    @Override
    public void setSsNo(int ssNo){
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
    }

    @Override
    public void setName(String name){
        super.setName(name);
    }

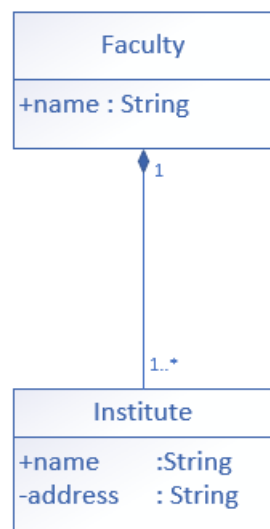
    @Override
    public void setEmail(String email){
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public void setFieldOfStudy(String fieldOfstudy){
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    @Override
    public float percentageAbsence() {
        return jamMengajar/24;
    }
}

```

- c. A university consists of multiple **faculties** which are composed of university various **institutes**. (Composition Many to One)



Code

```

public class Institute {
    public String name;
    private String address;

    public Institute(String name, String address){
        this.name=name;
        this.address=address;
    }

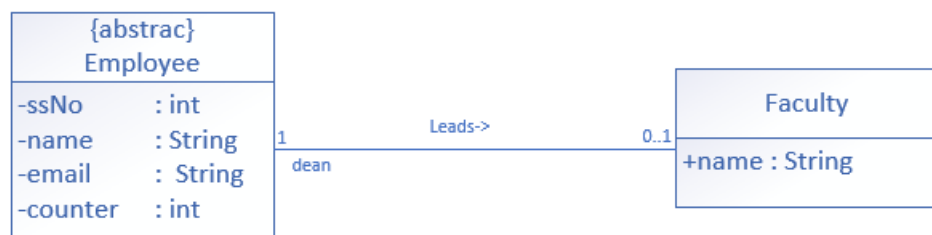
    Institute(String ins) {
        this.name=ins;
    }
}

public class Faculty {
    public String name;
    private Institute institut;

    public Faculty(String name, String ins){
        this.name = name;
        this.institut= new Institute(ins);
    }
}

```

- d. Each faculty is led by a dean, who is an **employee** of the university (association).



## Code

```

public class Faculty {
    public String name;
    private Institute institut;

    public Faculty(String name, String ins){
        this.name = name;
        this.institut= new Institute(ins);
    }

    public String leadBy(Dean name) {
        return name.getName();
    }
}

```

```

public class Dean extends Employee {
    public Dean(int ssNo, String name, String email) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
    }
    public String getNama() {
        return super.getName();
    }
}

```

- e. **Research associates** are assigned to at least one institute. (Agregasi)



Research Association merupakan bagian dari institute, tetapi keberadaanya tidak bergantung

Code

```

public class ResearchAssociate extends Employee implements Attendance {
    private String fieldOfStudy;
    private int jamMengajar;
    private ArrayList<Institute> institute;

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy = fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy, ArrayList<Institute> institute) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy = fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public int presensi() {
        return jamMengajar++;
    }

    @Override
    public void setSsNo(int ssNo) {
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
    }

    @Override
    public void setName(String name) {
        super.setName(name);
    }

    @Override
    public void setEmail(String email) {
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public void setFieldOfStudy(String fieldOfStudy) {
        this.fieldOfStudy = fieldOfStudy;
    }

    @Override
    public float percentageAbsence() {
        return jamMengajar/24;
    }
}

```



```

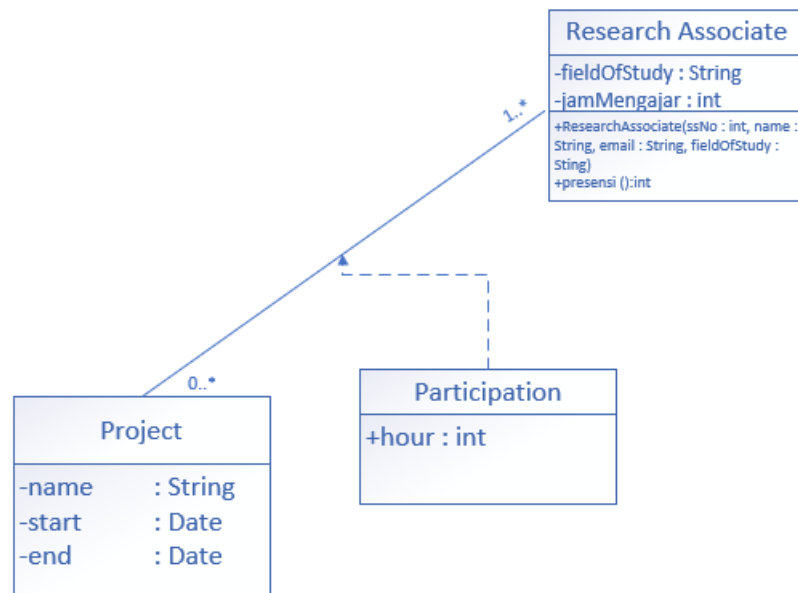
public class Institute {
    public String name;
    private String address;

    public Institute(String name, String address) {
        this.name=name;
        this.address=address;
    }

    Institute(String ins) {
        this.name=ins;
    }
}

```

- f. Furthermore, research associates can be involved in projects for a certain number of hours, and the name, starting date, and end date of the projects are known. (Association)



Research associate berpartisipasi Project  
Code

```

public class Participation {
    private int hour;
    private Project project;
    private ResearchAssociate researchAssociate;

    public Participation(ResearchAssociate researchAssociate, Project project, int hour) {
        this.hour=hour;
        this.project=project;
        this.researchAssociate=researchAssociate;
    }
}

```

```

public class Project {
    private String name;
    private Date start;
    private Date end;

    public Project(String name, Date start, Date end){
        this.name=name;
        this.start=start;
        this.end=end;
    }
}

public class ResearchAssociate extends Employee implements Attendance{
    private String fieldOfStudy;
    private int jamMengajar;
    private ArrayList<Institute> institute;
    private Project project;

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy){
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public ResearchAssociate(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy, ArrayList<Institute> institute){
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
        super.setName(name);
        super.setEmail(email);
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    public int presensi(){
        return jamMengajar++;
    }

    @Override
    public void setSsNo(int ssNo){
        super.setSsNo(ssNo);
    }

    @Override
    public void setName(String name){
        super.setName(name);
    }

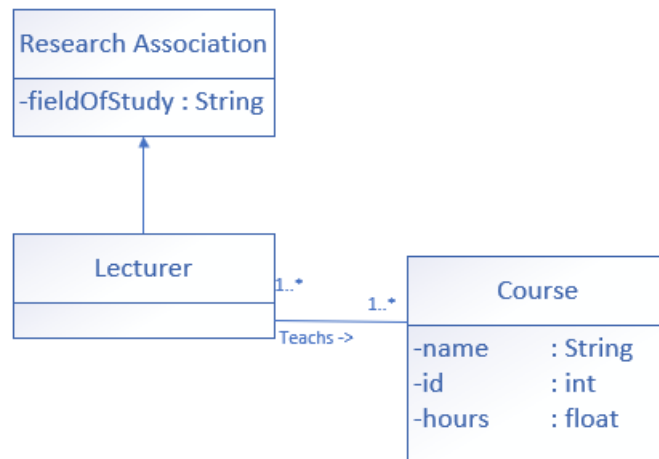
    @Override
    public void setEmail(String email){
        super.setEmail(email);
    }

    public void setFieldOfStudy(String fieldOfStudy){
        this.fieldOfStudy=fieldOfStudy;
    }

    @Override
    public float percentageAbsence() {
        return jamMengajar/24;
    }
}

```

- g. Some research associates teach courses. They are called lecturers.



Lecturer inherits semua karakteristik, association, dan agregation dari Research Association.

Code

```

public class Course {
    private Lecturer lecturer;
    private String name;
    private int id;
    private float hours;

    public Course(Lecturer lecturer, String name, int id, float hour){
        this.lecturer=lecturer;
        this.name=name;
        this.id=id;
        this.hours=hour;
    }
}

public class Lecturer extends ResearchAssociate{
    public Lecturer(int ssNo, String name, String email, String fieldOfStudy){
        super(ssNo,name,email,fieldOfStudy);
    }
}

```

h. Class diagram Complete

