

## CS 602 Java, HW#2 – Group H (Team Work)

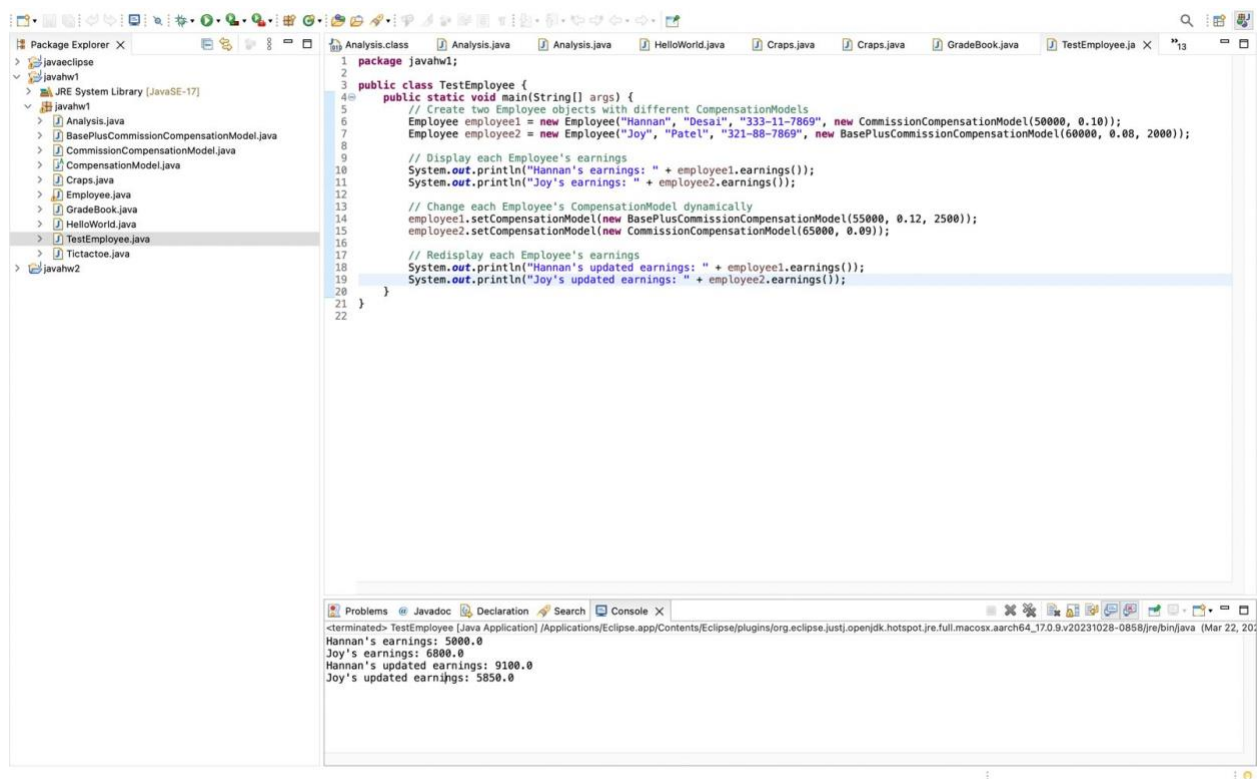
### Group Members:

- Charitha Kammari(ck369)
- Mohammed Hannan Desai(mmd76)
- Joy Patel(jp2267)
- Dhruval Dhameliya(dd548)
- Revanth Guntupalli(rg757)

### a. How 9.16 works, page 360 - Team (1 point)

EXPLANATION: In order to capture the common properties, such as firstName, lastName, and socialSecurityNumber, we constructed an Employee superclass in this query. We utilize a constructor in addition to the function toString to obtain the values getFirstName, getLastName, and getSocialSecurityNumber. As a subclass of the Employee class, we created the class CommisionEmployee. The constructor of the class CommisionEmployee calls the constructor of the Employee class, and the toString method calls the toString function of the Employee class to retrieve the necessary employee information. A subclass of the CommisionEmployee class, BasePlusCommisionEmployee inherits some of the CommisionEmployee class's characteristics. The BasePlusCommisionEmployee class receives information about the employee, including firstName, lastname, and SocialSecurityNumber. We also have a double-type variable in the class named baseSalary declared as private.

Following the creation of the classes, we execute the CommisionEmployeeTest.java and BaseCommisionEmployeeTest.java to acquire information using the get methods, followed by updated information using the toString method for CommisionEmployee where the commission and gross sales are updated. The toString value is used in BasePlusCommisionEmployeeTest to change the base salary value.



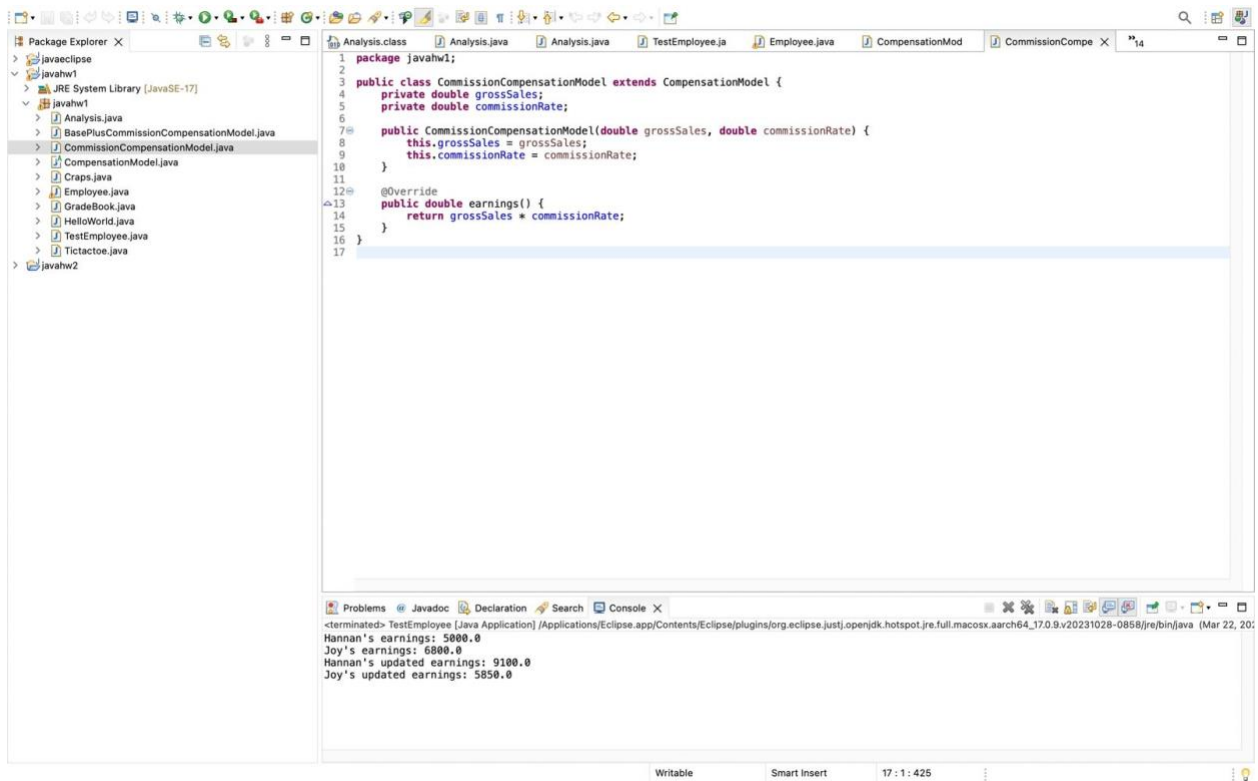
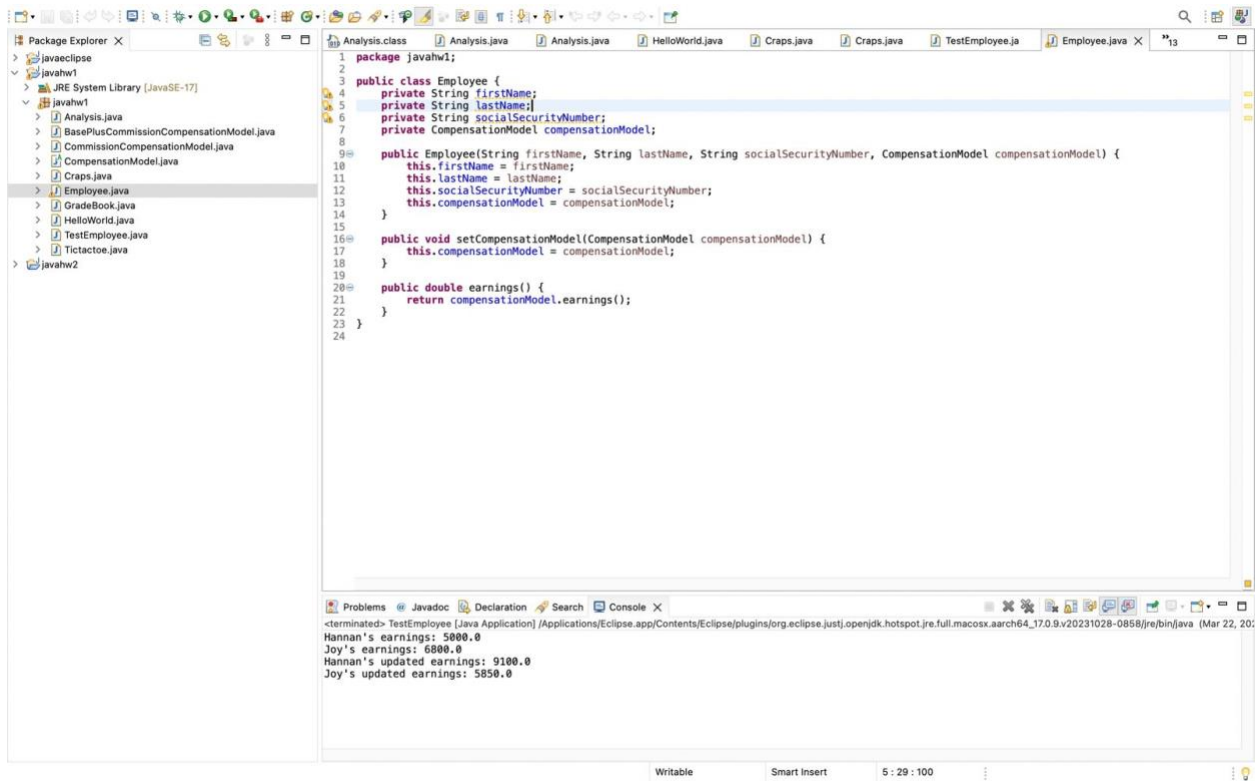
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the following components:

- Package Explorer:** Shows a project named 'javahw1' containing several Java files, including 'TestEmployee.java' which is currently selected.
- Editor:** Displays the code for 'TestEmployee.java'. The code defines a 'TestEmployee' class with a 'main' method. It creates two 'Employee' objects, 'employee1' (Hannan) and 'employee2' (Joy), with different compensation models. It then prints their earnings, updates their compensation models, and prints their updated earnings.
- Console:** Shows the output of the program execution. It displays the initial earnings for Hannan (5800.0) and Joy (6800.0), followed by their updated earnings after the compensation models are changed (Hannan: 9100.0, Joy: 5850.0).

```
1 package javahw1;
2
3 public class TestEmployee {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // Create two Employee objects with different CompensationModels
6         Employee employee1 = new Employee("Hannan", "Desai", "333-11-7869", new CommissionCompensationModel(50000, 0.10));
7         Employee employee2 = new Employee("Joy", "Patel", "321-88-7869", new BasePlusCommisionCompensationModel(60000, 0.08, 2000));
8
9         // Display each Employee's earnings
10        System.out.println("Hannan's earnings: " + employee1.earnings());
11        System.out.println("Joy's earnings: " + employee2.earnings());
12
13        // Change each Employee's CompensationModel dynamically
14        employee1.setCompensationModel(new BasePlusCommisionCompensationModel(55000, 0.12, 2500));
15        employee2.setCompensationModel(new CommisionCompensationModel(65000, 0.09));
16
17        // Redisplay each Employee's earnings
18        System.out.println("Hannan's updated earnings: " + employee1.earnings());
19        System.out.println("Joy's updated earnings: " + employee2.earnings());
20    }
21 }
22 }
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> TestEmployee [Java Application] | Applications/Eclipse.app/Contents/Eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.macosx.aarch64_17.0.9.v20231028-0858/jre/bin/java (Mar 22, 2024)
Hannan's earnings: 5800.0
Joy's earnings: 6800.0
Hannan's updated earnings: 9100.0
Joy's updated earnings: 5850.0
```



Package Explorer X

- javaeclipse
- javahw1
  - JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
  - Analysis.java
  - BasePlusCommissionCompensationModel.java
  - CommissionCompensationModel.java
  - CompensationModel.java
  - Craps.java
  - Employee.java
  - GradeBook.java
  - HelloWorld.java
  - TestEmployee.java
  - Tictactoe.java
- javahw2

Analysis.class Analysis.java TestEmployee.java Employee.java BasePlusCommiss CompensationMod X CommissionCompe 14

```
1 package javahw1;
2
3 public abstract class CompensationModel {
4     public abstract double earnings();
5 }
6
7
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Search Console X

<terminated> TestEmployee [Java Application] /Applications/Eclipse.app/Contents/Eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.macosx.aarch64\_17.0.9.v20231028-0858/jre/bin/java (Mar 22, 20:20)  
Hannan's earnings: 5000.0  
Joy's earnings: 6800.0  
Hannan's updated earnings: 9100.0  
Joy's updated earnings: 5850.0

Package Explorer X

- javaeclipse
- javahw1
  - JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
  - Analysis.java
  - BasePlusCommissionCompensationModel.java
  - CommissionCompensationModel.java
  - CompensationModel.java
  - Craps.java
  - Employee.java
  - GradeBook.java
  - HelloWorld.java
  - TestEmployee.java
  - Tictactoe.java
- javahw2

Analysis.class Analysis.java TestEmployee.java Employee.java BasePlusCommiss X CompensationMod CommissionCompe 14

```
1 package javahw1;
2
3 public class BasePlusCommissionCompensationModel extends CompensationModel {
4     private double grossSales;
5     private double commissionRate;
6     private double baseSalary;
7
8     public BasePlusCommissionCompensationModel(double grossSales, double commissionRate, double baseSalary) {
9         this.grossSales = grossSales;
10        this.commissionRate = commissionRate;
11        this.baseSalary = baseSalary;
12    }
13
14    @Override
15    public double earnings() {
16        return baseSalary + (grossSales * commissionRate);
17    }
18
19
20
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Search Console X

<terminated> TestEmployee [Java Application] /Applications/Eclipse.app/Contents/Eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.macosx.aarch64\_17.0.9.v20231028-0858/jre/bin/java (Mar 22, 20:20)  
Hannan's earnings: 5000.0  
Joy's earnings: 6800.0  
Hannan's updated earnings: 9100.0  
Joy's updated earnings: 5850.0

c. How 11.21 works, pages 439 - Team (1 point)

EXPLANATION: Two try blocks in this program make an effort to carry out actions that could result in an exception. When the first try block tries to divide by zero, an `ArithmeticException` is raised. The second try block raises an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` when it tries to access an element of an array that doesn't exist.

The catch block that explicitly captures the exception type is used in both try blocks to catch the matching exception and manage it within the same try block. To catch any generic `Exception`, the program additionally has a catch block at the conclusion. Any exceptions that are thrown within the try blocks but are not caught by the specified catch blocks in those try blocks will be caught by this catch block.

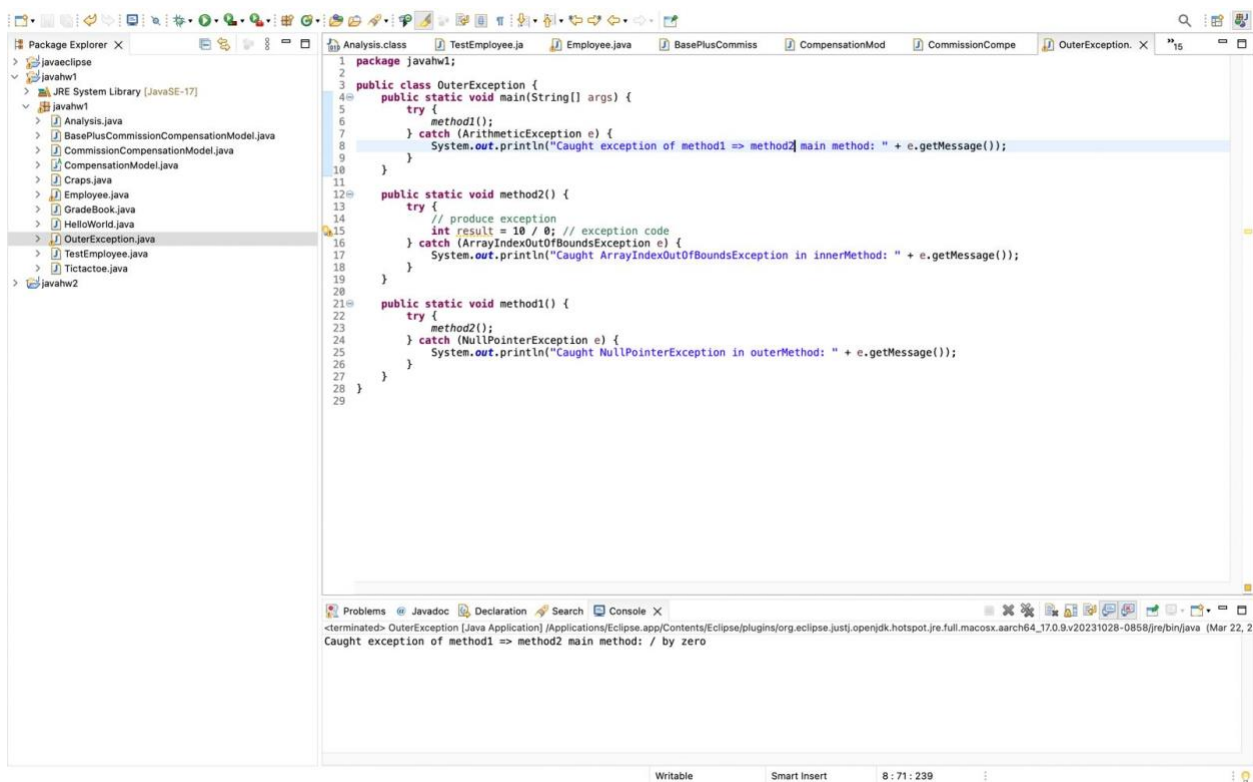
When you run this program, it will output:

Caught Arithmetic Exception:/by zero

Caught ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:5Programcompleted.

As you can see, despite not being caught in the appropriate catch blocks within the try blocks, the software managed to capture both exceptions and print out their contents.

The exceptions, however, "slipped through" to the outside scope and were discovered there.



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a project named 'javahw1'. The Package Explorer on the left lists several Java files, including 'OuterException.java'. The main editor displays the source code of 'OuterException.java', which is as follows:

```
1 package javahw1;
2
3 public class OuterException {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         try {
6             method1();
7         } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
8             System.out.println("Caught exception of method1 => method2 main method: " + e.getMessage());
9         }
10    }
11
12    public static void method2() {
13        try {
14            // produce exception
15            int result = 10 / 0; // exception code
16        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
17            System.out.println("Caught ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException in innerMethod: " + e.getMessage());
18        }
19    }
20
21    public static void method1() {
22        try {
23            method2();
24        } catch (NullPointerException e) {
25            System.out.println("Caught NullPointerException in outerMethod: " + e.getMessage());
26        }
27    }
28 }
29
```

The Console window at the bottom shows the output of the program:

```
<terminated> OuterException [Java Application] [Applications/Eclipse.app/Contents/Eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.justi.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.macosx.aarch64_17.0.9.v20231028-0858/jre/bin/java (Mar 22, 2
Caught exception of method1 => method2 main method: / by zero
```

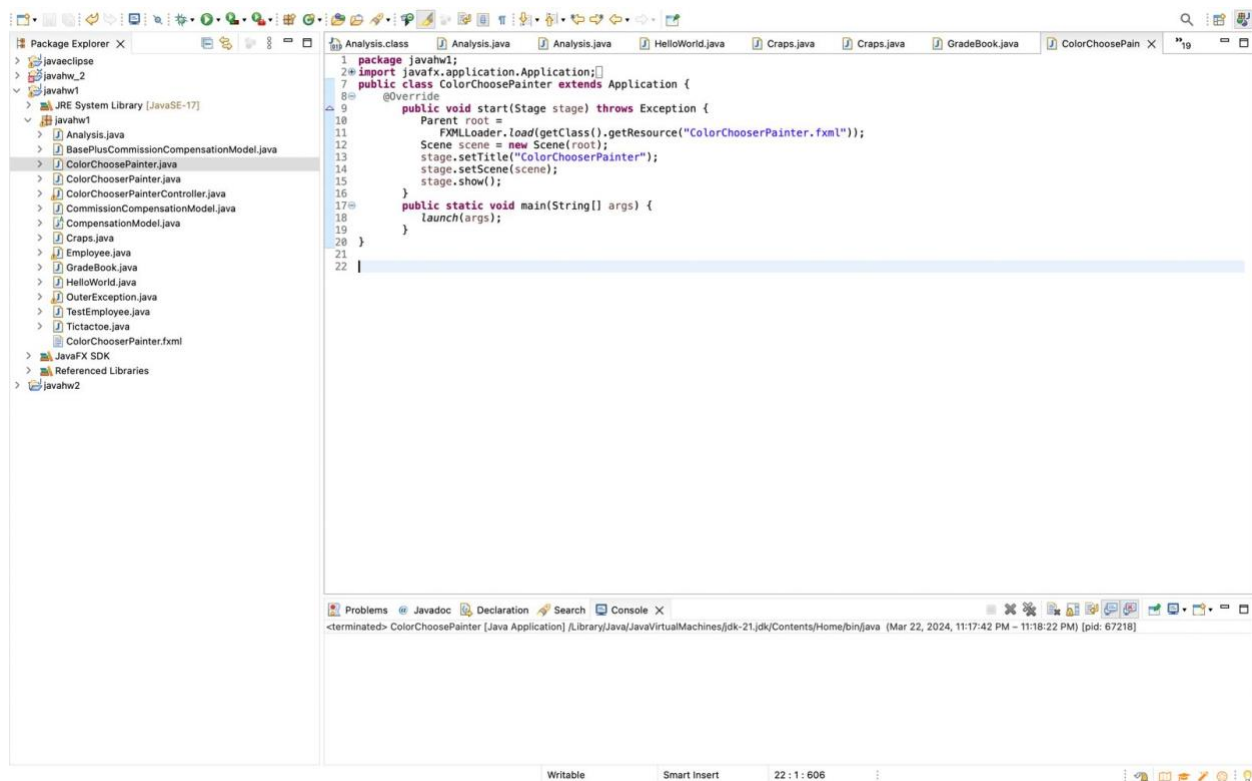
e. How 13.3 works, page 514 - Team (1 point)

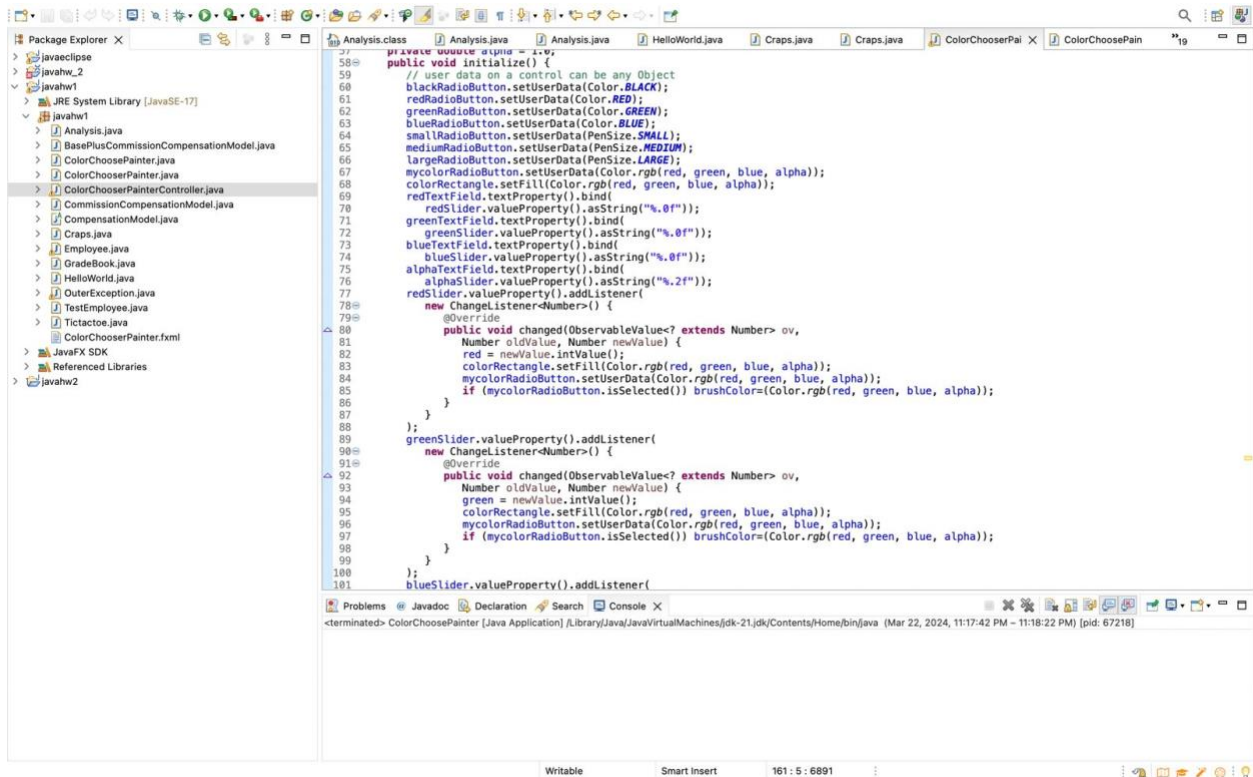
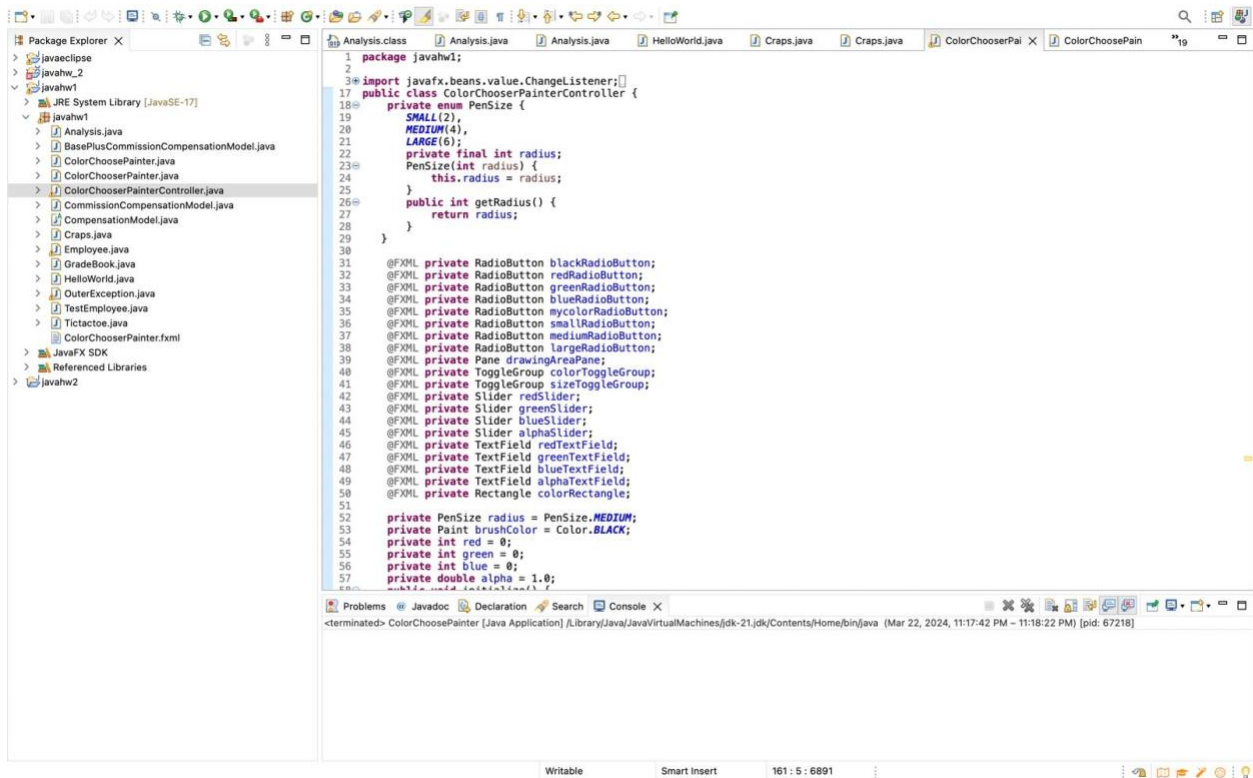
EXPLANATION: The current drawing color is now stored in a new instance variable called `brushColor` in this upgraded version. A new `ColorChooserPanel` component has also been added to the layout, and a brand-new `ColorChooserChangeListener` has been developed to update the `brushColor` instance variable whenever the color chooser's value changes.

Every time the value of the slider changes, the `brushColor` instance variable in the `SizeSliderChangeListener` is updated. This makes sure that the color of the artwork is always current with the color that was chosen in the color chooser.

The `brushColor` instance variable is lastly used in the `CanvasMouseListener` to set the drawing color when a new oval is drawn on the canvas.

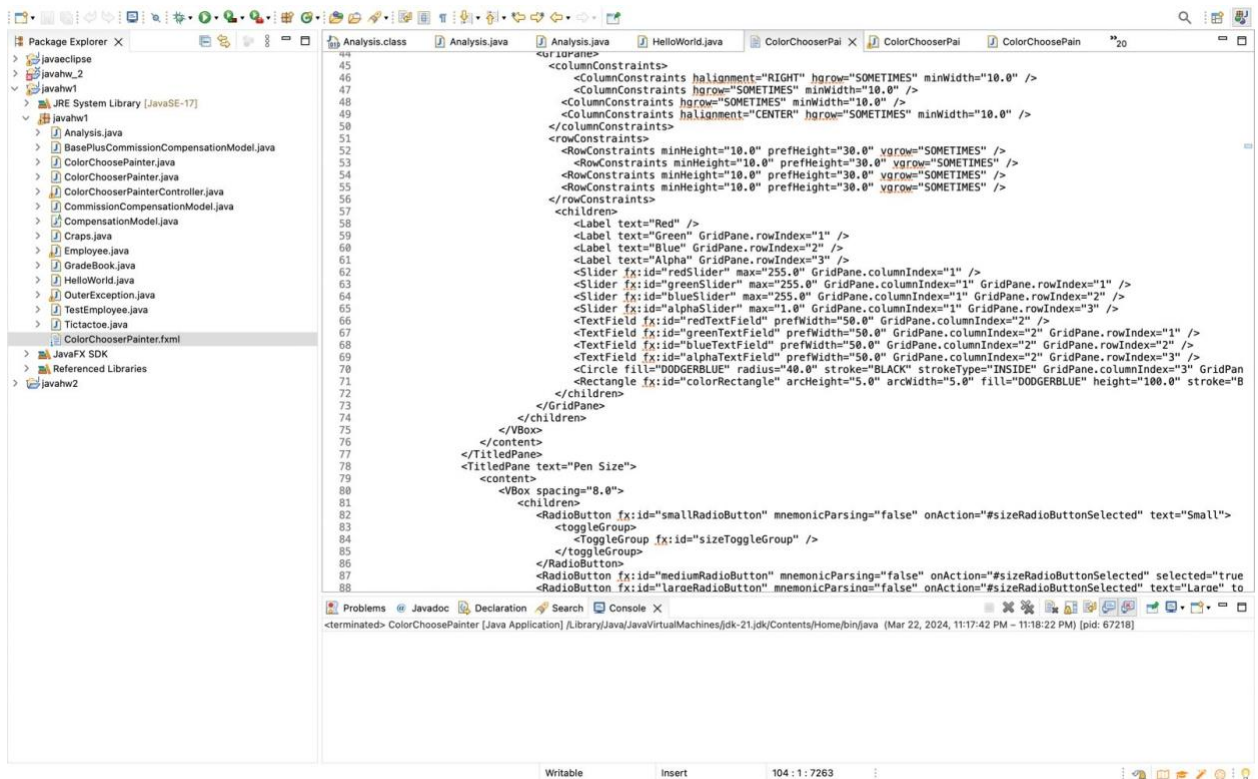
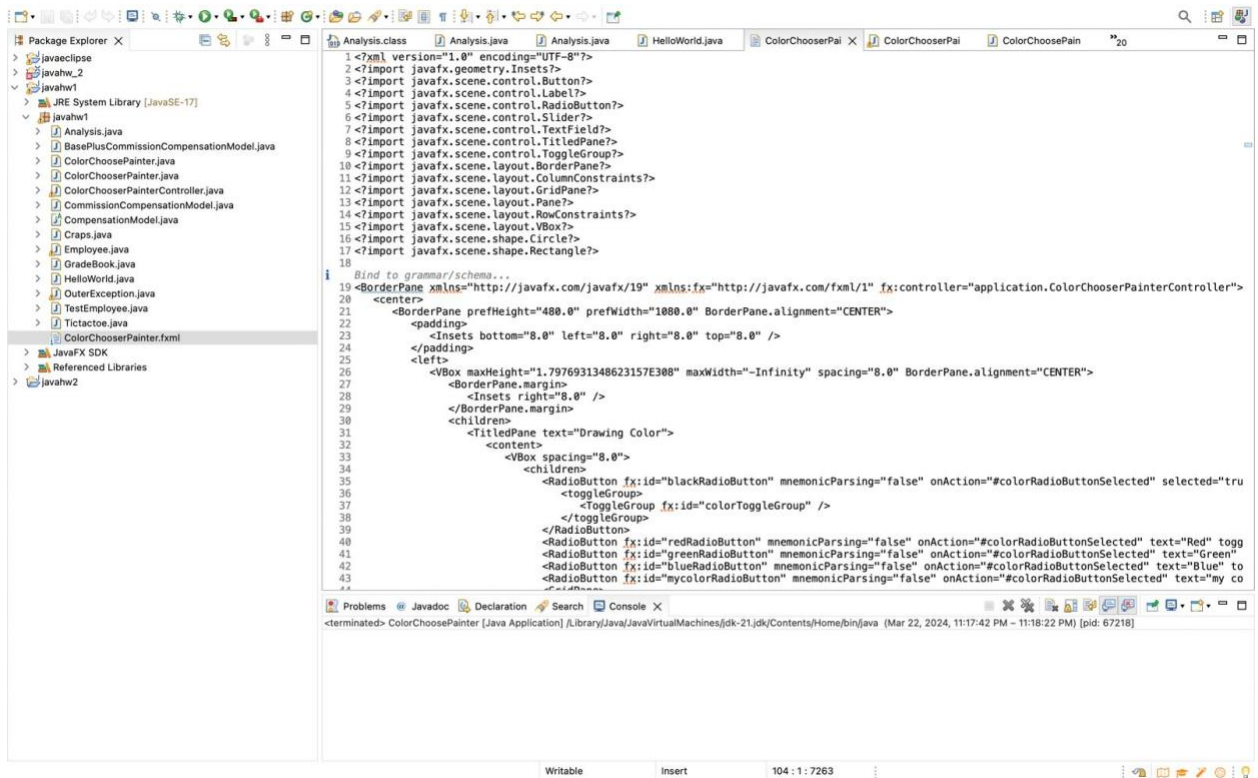
With these modifications, the user may now utilize the RGBA color chooser to select whatever drawing color they like, and the brush color will be adjusted accordingly.









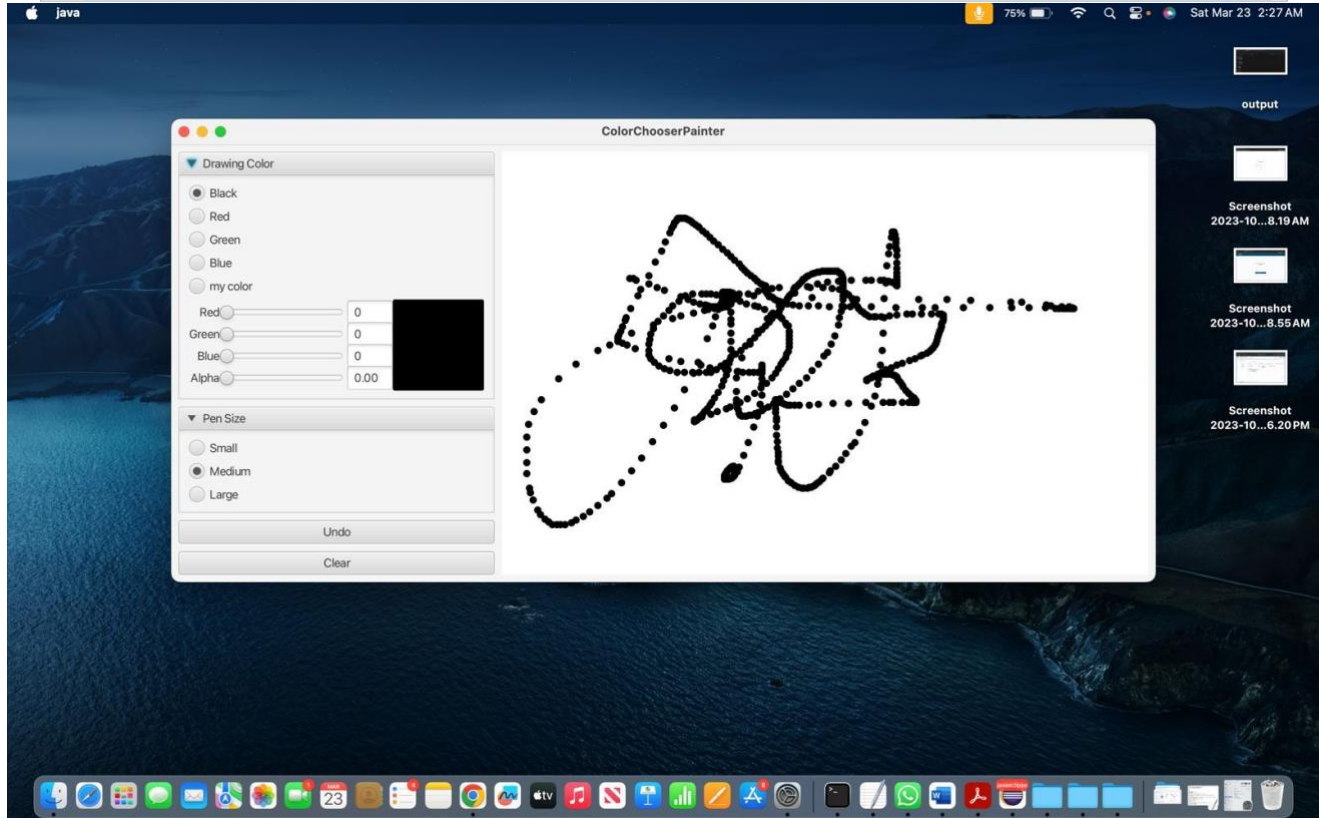




```

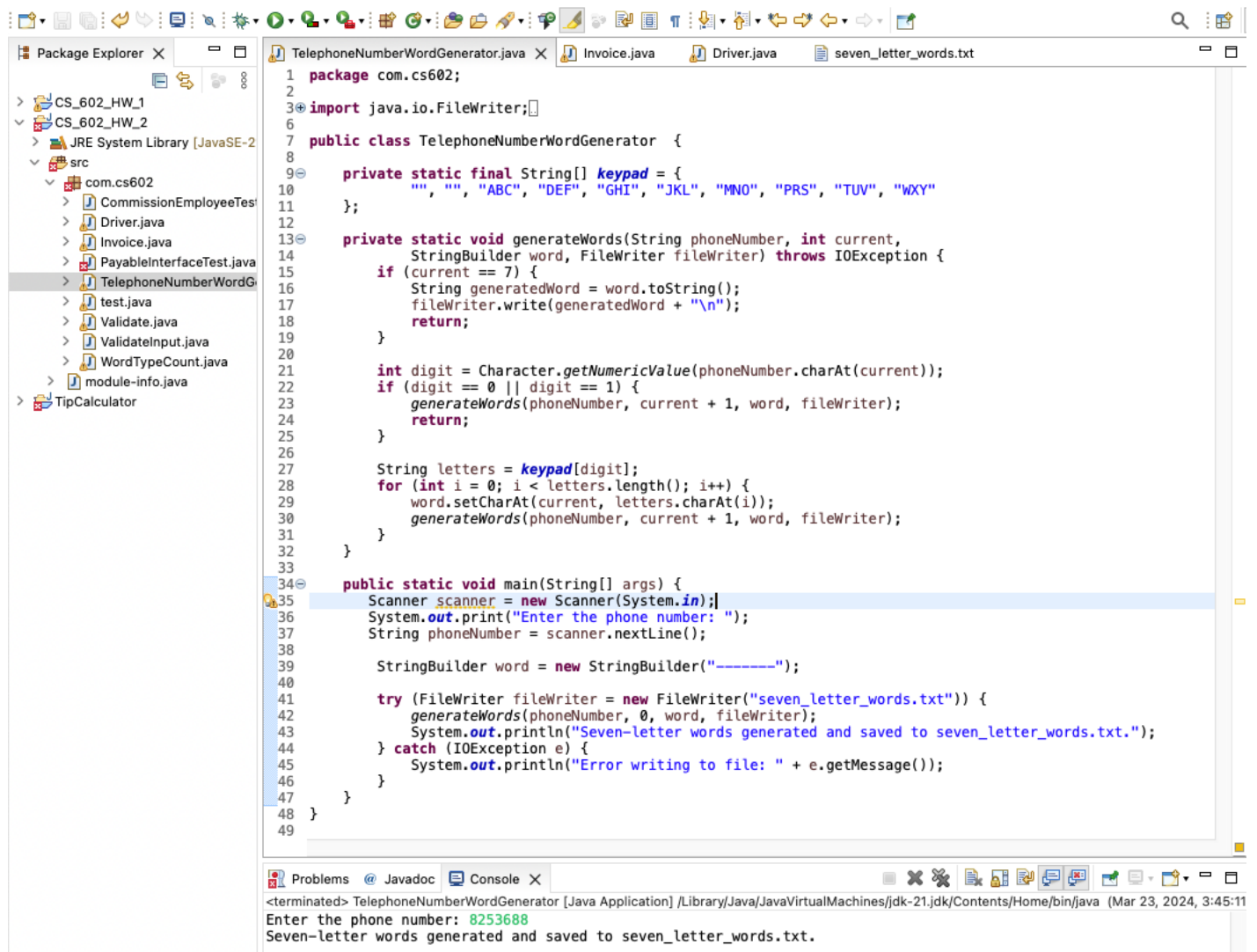
88         <RadioButton fx:id="largeRadioButton" mnemonicParsing="false" onAction="#sizeRadioButtonSelected" text="Large" to
89             </children>
90         </VBox>
91         </content>
92     </TitledPane>
93     <Button maxWidth="1.7976931348623157E308" mnemonicParsing="false" onAction="#undoButtonPressed" text="Undo" />
94     <Button maxWidth="1.7976931348623157E308" mnemonicParsing="false" onAction="#clearButtonPressed" text="Clear" />
95     </children>
96 </VBox>
97 </left>
98 <center>
99     <Pane fx:id="drawingAreaPane" maxHeight="1.7976931348623157E308" maxWidth="1.7976931348623157E308" onMouseDragged="#drawingAreaMous
100 </center>
101 </BorderPane>
102 </center>
103 /BorderPane>
104

```



g. How 15.7 works, pages 602-603 - Team (1 point)

Explanation: The provided Java code is designed to facilitate the generation of seven-letter words based on a user-provided phone number input. It utilizes a keypad mapping, where each digit (except 0 and 1) corresponds to a set of letters. Upon receiving the phone number from the user, the program recursively explores all possible combinations of letters for each digit, constructing seven-letter words. This recursive process ensures that every potential arrangement of letters is considered, adhering to the constraints imposed by the phone keypad. The resulting words are then stored in a file named "seven\_letter\_words.txt" for easy reference and analysis. Additionally, the code is equipped to handle any potential errors that may occur during the file writing operation, ensuring a robust and reliable execution flow. Overall, this implementation provides a systematic and efficient means of generating seven-letter words based on a given phone number, leveraging the inherent structure of a phone keypad to guide the word formation process.



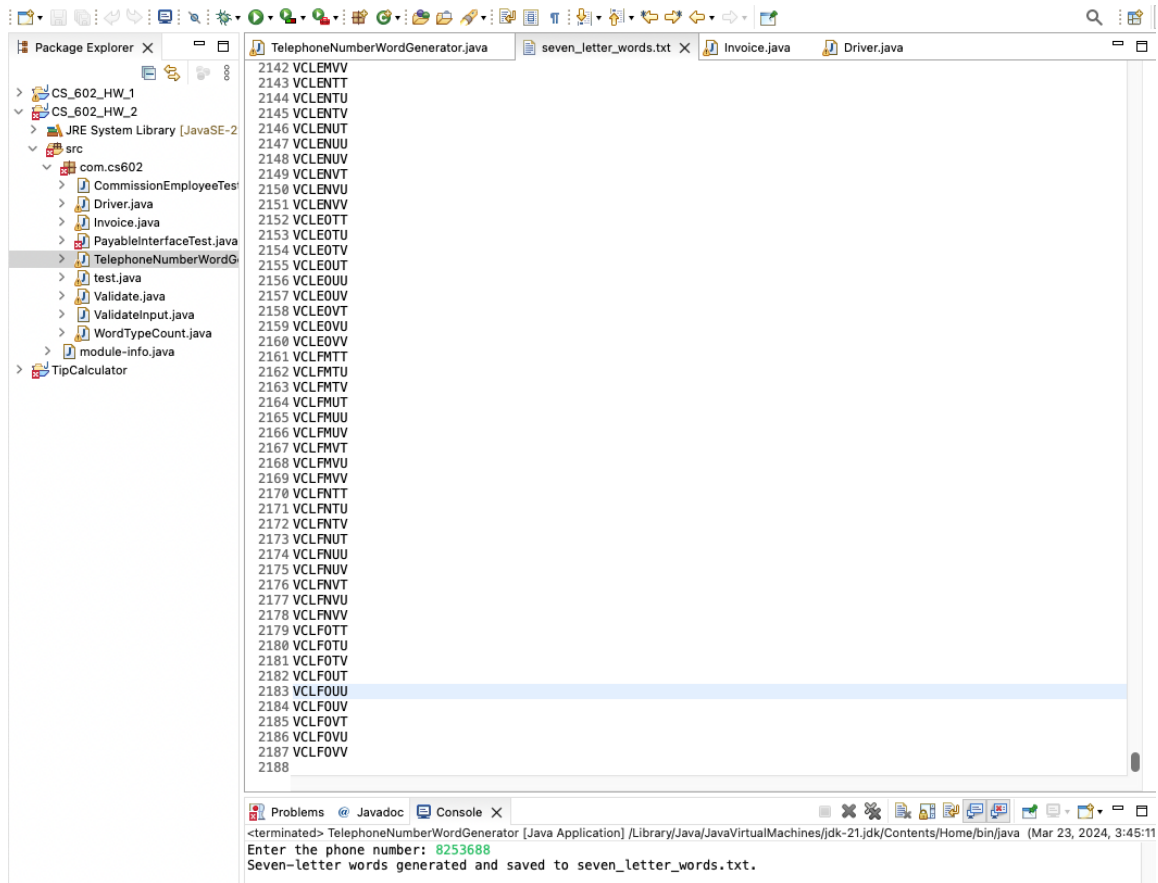
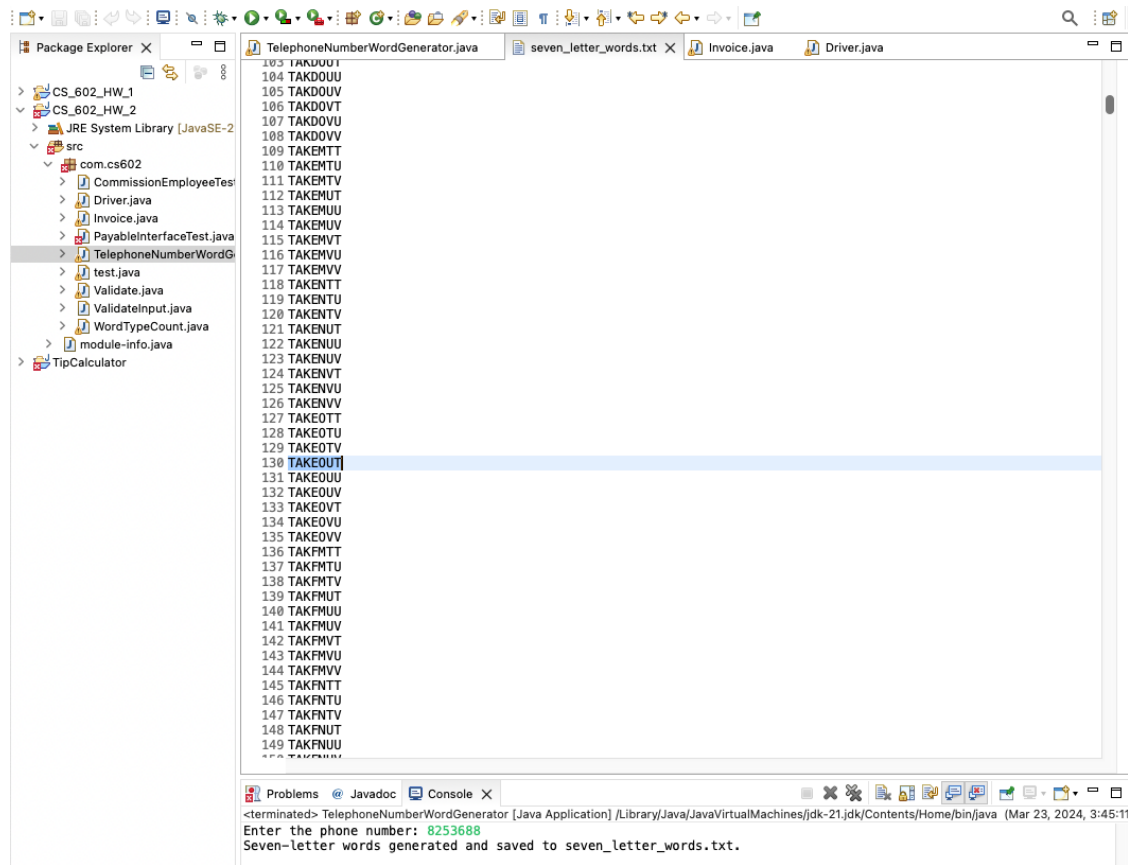
```
1 package com.cs602;
2
3 import java.io.FileWriter;
4
5
6 public class TelephoneNumberWordGenerator {
7
8     private static final String[] keypad = {
9         "", "", "ABC", "DEF", "GHI", "JKL", "MNO", "PRS", "TUV", "WXYZ"
10    };
11
12    private static void generateWords(String phoneNumber, int current,
13        StringBuilder word, FileWriter fileWriter) throws IOException {
14        if (current == 7) {
15            String generatedWord = word.toString();
16            fileWriter.write(generatedWord + "\n");
17            return;
18        }
19
20        int digit = Character.getNumericValue(phoneNumber.charAt(current));
21        if (digit == 0 || digit == 1) {
22            generateWords(phoneNumber, current + 1, word, fileWriter);
23            return;
24        }
25
26        String letters = keypad[digit];
27        for (int i = 0; i < letters.length(); i++) {
28            word.setCharAt(current, letters.charAt(i));
29            generateWords(phoneNumber, current + 1, word, fileWriter);
30        }
31    }
32
33    public static void main(String[] args) {
34        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
35        System.out.print("Enter the phone number: ");
36        String phoneNumber = scanner.nextLine();
37
38        StringBuilder word = new StringBuilder("-----");
39
40        try (FileWriter fileWriter = new FileWriter("seven_letter_words.txt")) {
41            generateWords(phoneNumber, 0, word, fileWriter);
42            System.out.println("Seven-letter words generated and saved to seven_letter_words.txt.");
43        } catch (IOException e) {
44            System.out.println("Error writing to file: " + e.getMessage());
45        }
46    }
47
48 }
49
```

Problems @ Javadoc Console X

<terminated> TelephoneNumberWordGenerator [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (Mar 23, 2024, 3:45:11)

Enter the phone number: 8253688

Seven-letter words generated and saved to seven\_letter\_words.txt.



i. How 17.12 works, pages 706 – Team (2 points)

Explanation: Manipulating a Stream<Invoice>

Making an array of invoice objects is the goal of this task. A partNumber, a partDescription, the number of the item being purchased, and a pricePerItem are the four instance variables used in this case. We employ a variety of methods in the class Invoice.java to obtain the part number, part description, quantity, set the price per item, obtain the price per item, and return the string representation of the invoice object. All of the Java utilities are imported into ProcessInvoice.java, and we use Listinvoices=new ArrayList to produce a list of invoices (). Finally, using invoices, we make a few invoices and add them to the invoices list. new invoice() is added.

- a) Using getPartDescription, produce an invoice that is arranged by description ().
- b) Using getPrice to print the invoice price ().
- c) Using getQuantity to arrange the data by quantity after mapping each invoice to its PartDescription and quantity ().
- d) Mapping each invoice to partDescription by getQuantity()\*invoice.getPrice().
- e) Invoice values ranging between \$200 and \$500 by sorting, filtering and mapping.
- f)invoice.getPartDescription().contains("saw")) to find any invoice containing the word "saw" in the partDescription.

```
1 package com.cs602;
2
3 import java.util.Comparator;
4
5 public class Invoice {
6     private int partNumber;
7     private String partDescription;
8     private int quantity;
9     private double price;
10
11     public Invoice() {
12         partNumber = 0;
13         partDescription = "";
14         quantity = 0;
15         price = 0.00;
16     }
17
18     public Invoice(int partNumber, String partDescription, int quantity, double price) {
19         this.partNumber = partNumber;
20         this.partDescription = partDescription;
21         this.quantity = quantity;
22         this.price = price;
23     }
24
25     public void setPartNumber(int partNumber) {
26         this.partNumber = partNumber;
27     }
28
29     public void setPartDescription(String partDescription) {
30         this.partDescription = partDescription;
31     }
32
33     public void setquantity(int quantity) {
34         this.quantity = quantity;
35     }
36
37     public void setPrice(int price) {
38         this.price = price;
39     }
40
41     public int getPartNumber() {
42         return partNumber;
43     }
44
45     public String getPartDescription() {
46         return partDescription;
47     }
48
49     public int getQuantity() {
50         return quantity;
51     }
52
53     public double getPrice() {
54         return price;
55     }
56
57     public double getInvoiceValue(){
58         return quantity * Math.round(price * 100.0) / 100.0;
59     }
60
61     public static void printHeader(){
62
63         System.out.println(String.format("%-12s %-30s %-10s %-10s", "Part Number", "Part Description", "Quantity", "Price"));
64     }
65
66
67     public String toString() {
68
69         return String.format("%-12s %-30s %-10s %-10s", getPartNumber(), getPartDescription(), getQuantity(), getPrice() );
70     }
71
72
73 }
```



Invoice.java Driver.java

```
1 package com.cs602;
2
3 import java.util.List;
4 import java.util.Optional;
5 import java.util.function.Predicate;
6 import java.util.ArrayList;
7 import java.util.Comparator;
8
9 public class Driver {
10
11     public static void main(String[] args) {
12         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
13
14         List<Invoice> invoices = new ArrayList<Invoice>();
15
16         invoices.add(new Invoice(83, "Electric sander", 7,57.98));
17         invoices.add(new Invoice(24, "Power Saw", 18,99.99));
18         invoices.add(new Invoice(7, "Sledge Hammer", 11, 21.50));
19         invoices.add(new Invoice(77, "Hammer ", 76, 11.99));
20         invoices.add(new Invoice(39, "Lawn mower", 3, 79.50));
21         invoices.add(new Invoice(68, "Screwdriver", 106, 6.99));
22         invoices.add(new Invoice(56, "Jig Saw ", 21, 11.00));
23         invoices.add(new Invoice(3, "Wrench ", 34, 7.50));
24
25         //Print original invoice
26         System.out.println("Original Invoices:");
27         Invoice.printHeader();
28         invoices
29             .stream()
30             .forEach( (invoice)->System.out.println(invoice));
31
32         //Comparator to sort the invoice by part description
33         Comparator<Invoice> descriptionComparator = (aDescription, bDescription) ->
34             aDescription.getPartDescription().compareTo(bDescription.getPartDescription());
35
36         // sort the Invoice objects by PartDescription , then display the results
37         System.out.println("\nAfter Sorting by partDescription:");
38         Invoice.printHeader();
39         invoices
40             .stream()
41             .sorted(descriptionComparator)
42             .forEach( (invoice) ->System.out.println(invoice));
43
44         //compares by price
45         Comparator<Invoice> priceComparator = (aPrice, bPrice) ->
46             new Double(aPrice.getPrice()).compareTo(new Double(bPrice.getPrice()));
47
48         System.out.println("\nAfter Sorting by pricePerItem:");
49         Invoice.printHeader();
50         invoices
51             .stream()
52             .sorted(priceComparator)
53             .forEach( (invoice) ->System.out.println(invoice));
54
55         //Comparator that compares by quantity
56         Comparator<Invoice> quantityComparator = (a, b) ->
57             new Integer(a.getQuantity()).compareTo(new Integer(b.getQuantity()));
58
59         //Map each Invoice to its PartDescription and Quantity and then sorts the
60         //results by Quantity then display the results
61         System.out.println("\nMapping invoice to partDescription and quantity then sorting results by quantity: \n" +
62             String.format("%-30s %-8s", "Part Description", "Quantity"));
63         invoices
64             .stream()
65             .sorted(quantityComparator)
66             .map(invoice ->String.format("%-30s %-8s", invoice.getPartDescription(), invoice.getQuantity()))
67             .forEach( (invoice)->System.out.println(invoice));
68
69         //comparator that compares values
70         Comparator<Invoice> totalValueComparator = (a, b) ->
71             new Double(a.getInvoiceValue()).compareTo(new Double(b.getInvoiceValue()));
72
73         // map each Invoice to its PartDescription and the value of the
74         //Invoice ( Quantity * Price ). Order the results by Invoice value.
75         System.out.println("\nMapping each invoice to partDescription and value, the sorting by total value: \n" +
76             String.format("%-30s %-8s", "Part Description", "Invoice Value"));
77         invoices
78             .stream()
79             .sorted(totalValueComparator)
80             .map(invoice ->String.format("%-30s %-8s", invoice.getPartDescription(), invoice.getInvoiceValue()))
81             .forEach( (invoice)->System.out.println(invoice));
82
83         //Predicate to set range of values
84         Predicate<Invoice> range = invoice -> (invoice.getInvoiceValue() >= 200 && invoice.getInvoiceValue() <= 500);
85
86         //Printing invoices whose total value is between $200 and $500
87         System.out.println("\nSelecting only invoices between $200 to $500 ordered by invoice value: \n" +
88             String.format("%-30s %-8s", "Part Description", "Invoice Value"));
89         invoices
90             .stream()
91             .filter(range)
92             .sorted(totalValueComparator)
93             .map(invoice ->String.format("%-30s %-8s", invoice.getPartDescription(), invoice.getInvoiceValue()))
94             .forEach( (invoice)->System.out.println(invoice));
95
96
97         // Find any one invoice where the partDescription contains the word "saw"
98         Optional<Invoice> foundInvoice = invoices.stream()
99             .filter(invoice -> invoice.getPartDescription().toLowerCase().contains("saw"))
100             .findFirst();
101
102         if (foundInvoice.isPresent()) {
103             System.out.println("\nInvoice with partDescription containing the word 'saw':");
104             Invoice.printHeader();
105             System.out.println(foundInvoice.get());
106         } else {
107             System.out.println("\nNo invoice found with partDescription containing the word 'saw'.");
108         }
109
110     }
111 }
112
113 }
```

Problems Javadoc Console

<terminated: Driver [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (Mar 23, 2024, 3:49:00 PM - 3:49:00 PM) [pid: 51602]

3 Wrench 34 7.5

```

20 invoices.add(new Invoice(39, "Lawn mower", 3, 79.50));
21 invoices.add(new Invoice(68, "Screwdriver", 106, 6.99));
22 invoices.add(new Invoice(56, "Jig Saw ", 21, 11.00));

```

Problems @ Javadoc Console X

<terminated> Driver [Java Application] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (Mar 23, 2024, 3:49:00 PM - 3:49:00 PM) [pid: 51602]

Original Invoices:

| Part Number | Part Description | Quantity | Price |
|-------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 83          | Electric sander  | 7        | 57.98 |
| 24          | Power Saw        | 18       | 99.99 |
| 7           | Sledge Hammer    | 11       | 21.5  |
| 77          | Hammer           | 76       | 11.99 |
| 39          | Lawn mower       | 3        | 79.5  |
| 68          | Screwdriver      | 106      | 6.99  |
| 56          | Jig Saw          | 21       | 11.0  |
| 3           | Wrench           | 34       | 7.5   |

After Sorting by partDescription:

| Part Number | Part Description | Quantity | Price |
|-------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 83          | Electric sander  | 7        | 57.98 |
| 77          | Hammer           | 76       | 11.99 |
| 56          | Jig Saw          | 21       | 11.0  |
| 39          | Lawn mower       | 3        | 79.5  |
| 24          | Power Saw        | 18       | 99.99 |
| 68          | Screwdriver      | 106      | 6.99  |
| 7           | Sledge Hammer    | 11       | 21.5  |
| 3           | Wrench           | 34       | 7.5   |

After Sorting by pricePerItem:

| Part Number | Part Description | Quantity | Price |
|-------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 68          | Screwdriver      | 106      | 6.99  |
| 3           | Wrench           | 34       | 7.5   |
| 56          | Jig Saw          | 21       | 11.0  |
| 77          | Hammer           | 76       | 11.99 |
| 7           | Sledge Hammer    | 11       | 21.5  |
| 83          | Electric sander  | 7        | 57.98 |
| 39          | Lawn mower       | 3        | 79.5  |
| 24          | Power Saw        | 18       | 99.99 |

Mapping invoice to partDescription and quantity then sorting results by quantity:

| Part Description | Quantity |
|------------------|----------|
| Lawn mower       | 3        |
| Electric sander  | 7        |
| Sledge Hammer    | 11       |
| Power Saw        | 18       |
| Jig Saw          | 21       |
| Wrench           | 34       |
| Hammer           | 76       |
| Screwdriver      | 106      |

Mapping each invoice to partDescription and value, the sorting by total value:

| Part Description | Invoice Value |
|------------------|---------------|
| Jig Saw          | 231.0         |
| Sledge Hammer    | 236.5         |
| Lawn mower       | 238.5         |
| Wrench           | 255.0         |
| Electric sander  | 405.86        |
| Screwdriver      | 740.94        |
| Hammer           | 911.24        |
| Power Saw        | 1799.82       |

Selecting only invoices between \$200 to \$500 ordered by invoice value:

| Part Description | Invoice Value |
|------------------|---------------|
| Jig Saw          | 231.0         |
| Sledge Hammer    | 236.5         |
| Lawn mower       | 238.5         |
| Wrench           | 255.0         |
| Electric sander  | 405.86        |

Invoice with partDescription containing the word 'saw':

| Part Number | Part Description | Quantity | Price |
|-------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 24          | Power Saw        | 18       | 99.99 |