Lab 03 report

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2. Working with method overloading.

```
//add a list of disc
public void addDigitalVideoDisc (DigitalVideoDisc[] dvdList)(
    for(DigitalVideoDisc disc: dvdList)(
        if(qtyOrdereddwwW.MMMER.ORDERD)(
        itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered] disc;
        systmm.out.printf("The disc: \"%s\" has been added. ", itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTitle());
        systmm.out.printf("The disc: \"%s\" has been added. ", itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTitle());
        systmm.out.println("The cart is almost full, please remove some disc.");
        break;
    }
}

//add two disc
public void addDigitalVideodisc(DigitalVideoDisc dvd1,DigitalVideoDisc dvd2){
    //add wdd1;
    if(qtyOrdereddwAL.MUMBER_ORDERED){
    itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered] = dvd1;
        System.out.printf("The disc: \"%s\" has been added. ", itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTitle());
        System.out.printf("The cart is almost full, please remove some disc.");
}

//add dvd2;
if(qtyOrdereddwAL_MUMBER_ORDERED){
    itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered] = dvd2;
        System.out.printf("The cart is almost full, please remove some disc.");
}

//add dvd2;
if(qtyOrdereddwAL_MUMBER_ORDERED){
    itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered] = dvd2;
        System.out.printf("The disc: \"%s\" has been added. ", itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTitle());
        System.out.printf("Cost: %.2f\n", itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTost());
        qtyOrdered*=1;
}
}

//add an arbitrary number of DVDs;
public void addDigitalVideodisc(int numberOfdvds, DigitalVideoDisc... dvdList){
        for(DigitalVideoDisc disc: dvdList){
            if(qtyOrdereidALA_MUMBER_ORDERED){
            itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTost());
            system.out.printf("The cart is almost full, please remove some disc.");
            break;
}

//add an arbitrary number of DVDs;
public void addDigitalVideodisc(int numberOfdvds, DigitalVideoDisc... dvdList){
            if(qtyOrdereidALA_MUMBER_ORDERED){
            itemsOrdered[qtyOrdered].getTost());
            system.out.printf("The cart is almost full, please remove some disc.");
            break;
}

//add an arbitrary numb
```

Question: Try to add a method addDigitalVideoDisc which allows to pass an arbitrary number of arguments for dvd. Compare to an array parameter. What do you prefer in this case?

Answer: From my perspective, using the method which allows to pass an arbitrary number of arguments is better. When passing the array of arguments, we need to modify the size of that array, but for the second choice, we don't need to do that, we can add as many as we want.

3. Passing parameter.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    DigitalVideoDisc jungleDVD= new DigitalVideoDisc("Jungle");
    DigitalVideoDisc cinderellaDVD= new DigitalVideoDisc("Cinderella");
    swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD);
    System.out.println("jungle dvd title: "+ jungleDVD.getTitle());
    System.out.println("cinderella dvd title: "+ cinderellaDVD.getTitle());
    changeTitle(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD.getTitle());
    System.out.println("jungle dvd title: "+ jungleDVD.getTitle());
public static void swap(Object o1, Object o2) {
    Object tmp= o1;
    01= 02;
    02= tmp;
}
public static void changeTitle(DigitalVideoDisc dvd, String title){
    dvd.setTitle(title);
```

Question 1: Is JAVA a Pass by Value or a Pass by Reference programming language?

First, we recall what is meant pass by value or pass by reference.

- **Pass by value**: The method parameter values are **copied** to another variable and then the copied object is passed to the method. That's why it's called pass by value.
- **Pass by reference**: An alias or reference to the actual parameter is passed to the method. That's why it's called pass by reference.

Answer: Java is a Pass by Value programming language.

Question 2:

- After the call of swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD) why does the title of these two objects still remain?
- After the call of changeTitle(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD.getTitle()) why is the title of the JungleDVD changed?

Answer:

- Java is a Pass by Value programming language, which means that the actual parameter will be copied to a new parameter, and that parameter will be passed to the method. Hence, the method **swap** will only change the copied one and preserve the actual one.
- In the changeTitle method, the method setTitle of the object DVD is used, this method will change the private parameter of the class to a new value. This is why the title of the JungleDVD changed.

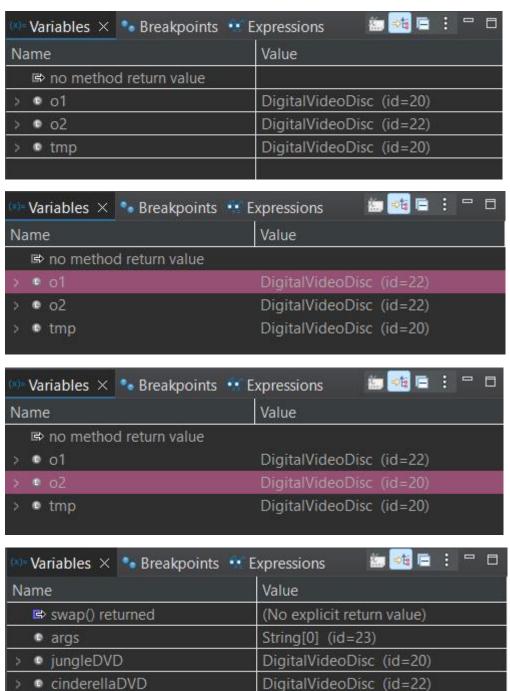
We apply this setter technique to write the true **swap** method:

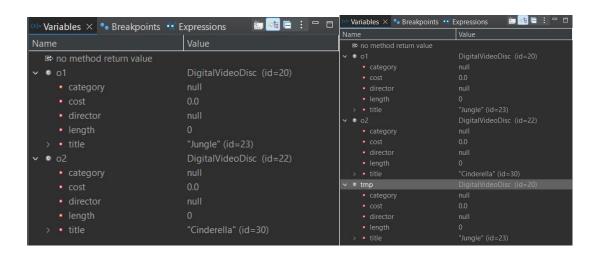
```
//correct method to swap;
public static void swap(DigitalVideoDisc dvd1, DigitalVideoDisc dvd2) {
    String temp= dvd1.getTitle();
    dvd1.setTitle(dvd2.getTitle());
    dvd2.setTitle(temp);
}
```

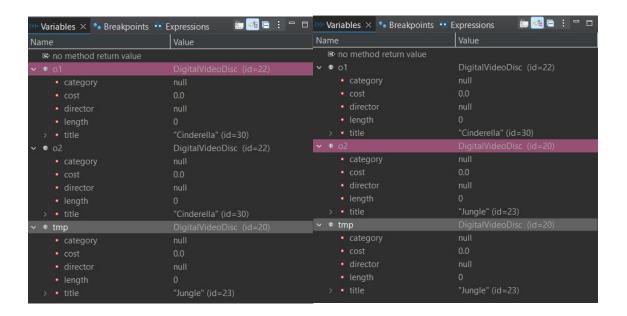
Result:

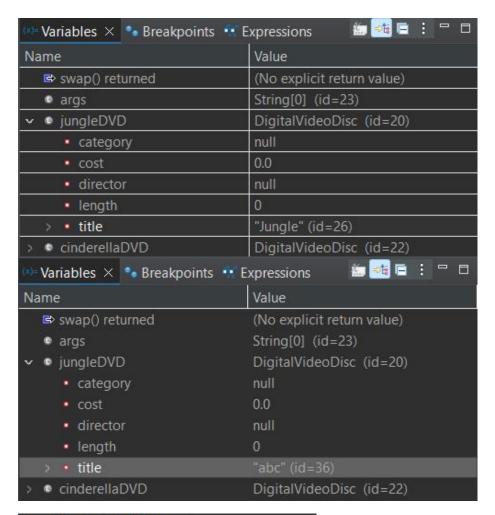
jungle dvd title: Cinderella cinderella dvd title: Jungle

4. Use debug run









jungle dvd title: abc

cinderella dvd title: Cinderella

5. DigitalVideoDisc

```
public class DigitalVideoDisc {
    private String title;
    private String darector;
    private int id;
    private int id;
    private int length;
    private static int nbDigitalVideoDisc= 0;

//overloading method
    public DigitalVideoDisc(String title) {
        super();
        this.title = title;
        nbDigitalVideoDisc(string title, String category, float cost) {
        super();
        this.id = nbDigitalVideoDisc;
    }

    public DigitalVideoDisc(String title, String category, float cost) {
        super();
        this.title = title;
        this.category = category;
        this.cost = cost;
        nbDigitalVideoDisc+=1;
        this.id = nbDigitalVideoDisc;
}

    public DigitalVideoDisc(String title, String category, String director, float cost) {
        super();
        this.title = title;
        this.category = category;
        this.category = category;
        this.category = category;
        this.director = director;
        this.cost = cost;
        nbDigitalVideoDisc+=1;
        this.id = nbDigitalVideoDisc;
}
```

6. Cart Class

Question: Write a **toString()** method for the **DigitalVideoDisc** class. What should be the return type of this method?

Answer: This method should return the String itself.

When a customer searches for DVDs by title, he or she provides a string of keywords. If any DVD has the title containing any word in the string of keywords, it is counted as a match. Note that the comparison of words here is case-insensitive.

When a customer searches for DVDs by category, he or she provides the category name. If any DVD has the matching category (case-insensitive), it is counted as a match.

When a customer searches for DVDs by price, he or she provides either the minimum and maximum cost, or just the maximum cost.

```
public void print() {
   System.out.println("****
    System.out.println("Ordered Items:");
    for(int i=0; i<qtyOrdered; i++) {</pre>
        System.out.println(itemsOrdered[i].toString());
    System.out.printf("Total cost: [%.2f]\n", totalCost());
   System.out.println("*****
public void Find(int id) {
    for(int i=0; i<qtyOrdered; i++) {</pre>
       if(itemsOrdered[i].getId()==id) {
            System.out.println(itemsOrdered[i].toString());
            found= true;
    if(!found) {
        System.out.println("No match is found.");
public void Find(String title) {
    for(int i=0; i< qtyOrdered; i++) {</pre>
        if(itemsOrdered[i].isMatch(title)) {
            System.out.println(itemsOrdered[i].toString());
    f(!found) {
        System.out.println("No match is found.");
```

7. Store class

```
public class Store {
   DigitalVideoDisc[] itemsInStore= new DigitalVideoDisc[200];
    int numberOfDiscs= 0;
   public void addDVD(DigitalVideoDisc disc) {
        itemsInStore[numberOfDiscs]= disc;
        numberOfDiscs+=1;
   }
   public void removeDVD(DigitalVideoDisc disc) {
        for(int i=0; i<numberOfDiscs ; i++){</pre>
            if(itemsInStore[i].equals(disc)){
                for(int j=i; j<numberOfDiscs-1; j++){</pre>
                     itemsInStore[j]= itemsInStore[j+1];
                itemsInStore[numberOfDiscs-1]= null;
                numberOfDiscs-=1;
            }
   public void print() {
        for(int i=0; i<numberOfDiscs; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.println(itemsInStore[i].toString());
    }
```

