

PRAKTIKUM PROGRAM BERORIENTASI OBJEK

MODUL 2



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B

PRODI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA

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2.4 Latihan

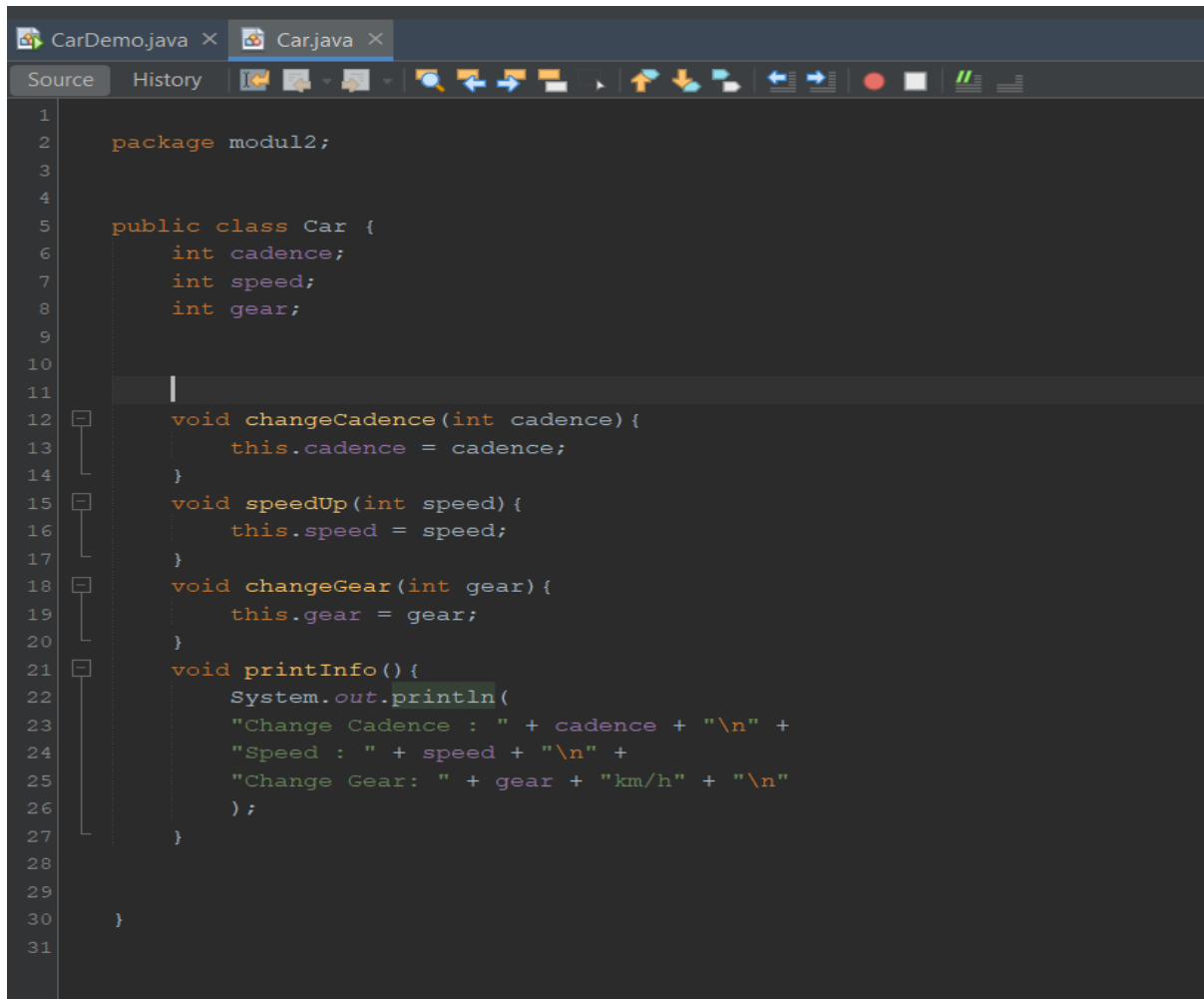
1. Memodifikasi class *RotiDemo* dan membuat 3 object baru.

```
4 public class RotiDemo {
5
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Roti roti = new Roti();
9         roti.beriWarna("Hijau");
10        roti.beriRasa("Kacang");
11        roti.timbangBerat(30);
12        roti.hargaJual(6000);
13        roti.infoRoti();
14
15
16        // Memodifikasi class RotiDemo
17        Roti roti1 = new Roti();
18        roti1.beriWarna("Kuning");
19        roti1.beriRasa("Pisang");
20        roti1.timbangBerat(59);
21        roti1.hargaJual(3000);
22        roti1.infoRoti();
23
24        Roti roti2 = new Roti();
25        roti2.beriWarna("Merah");
26        roti2.beriRasa("Stroberi");
27        roti2.timbangBerat(70);
28        roti2.hargaJual(7000);
29        roti2.infoRoti();
30
31        Roti roti3 = new Roti();
32        roti3.beriWarna("Orange");
33        roti3.beriRasa("Mangga");
34        roti3.timbangBerat(50);
35        roti3.hargaJual(10000);
36        roti3.infoRoti();
37
38
39    }
```

2. Gambar class diagram *RotiDemo*.

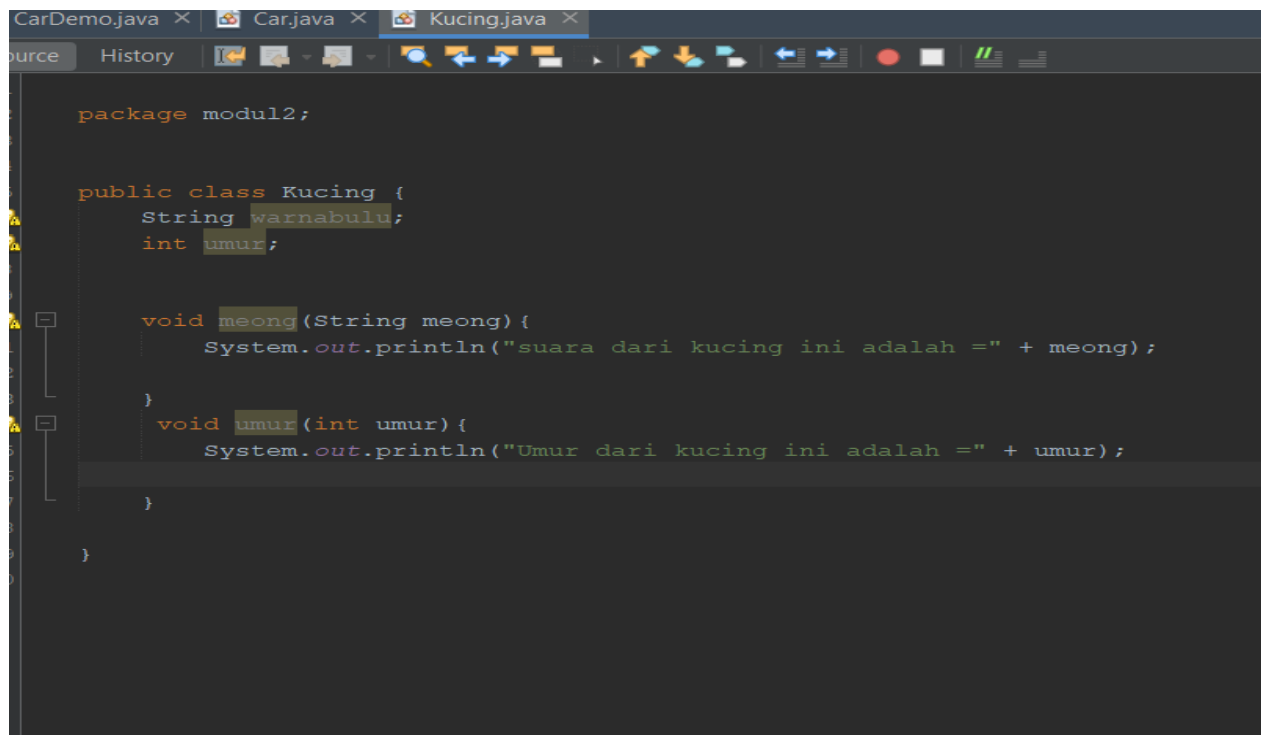
<u>RotiDemo</u>
<u>#warna</u> : String <u>#rasa</u> : String <u>#berat</u> : int <u>#harga</u> : double
<u>#beriWarna</u> (<u>warnaroti</u> :String) <u>#beriRasa</u> (<u>rasaRoti</u> :String) <u>#timbangBerat</u> (<u>beratRoti</u> :int) <u>#hargaJual</u> (<u>hargaRoti</u> :double) <u>#infoRoti</u> ()

3. Membuat class baru sebagai template/*blueprint* dari class *CarDemo* yang tidak memiliki fungsi *main()*.



```
1
2  package modul2;
3
4
5  public class Car {
6      int cadence;
7      int speed;
8      int gear;
9
10
11
12  void changeCadence(int cadence){
13      this.cadence = cadence;
14  }
15  void speedUp(int speed){
16      this.speed = speed;
17  }
18  void changeGear(int gear){
19      this.gear = gear;
20  }
21  void printInfo(){
22      System.out.println(
23          "Change Cadence : " + cadence + "\n" +
24          "Speed : " + speed + "\n" +
25          "Change Gear: " + gear + "km/h" + "\n"
26      );
27  }
28
29
30  }
31
```

4. Membuat class baru yang merepresentasikan sifat-sifat dari object *Kucing* .Object ini memiliki variabel/properties berupa *umur*,*warna bulu* dan method berupa *meong()* dan *umur()*.



```
CarDemo.java x Car.java x Kucing.java x
Source History
package modul2;

public class Kucing {
    String warnabulu;
    int umur;

    void meong(String meong) {
        System.out.println("suara dari kucing ini adalah =" + meong);
    }

    void umur(int umur) {
        System.out.println("Umur dari kucing ini adalah =" + umur);
    }
}
```

5.Membuat aplikasi *Bank Account* (Rekening Bank)

a. Membuat class yang dapat merepresentasikan object Rekening tersebut.Variabel dan object ini adalah *saldo*,*no_rekening*, nama dan method berupa *cek_saldo()*, *menabung()*, *menarik()*, dan *transfer()*.

```

package modul2;

public class Rekening {
    int saldo;
    int noRekening;

    public void menabung(int tabung){
        System.out.println("Anda telah menabung sebanyak = Rp " + tabung + ",00");
    }
    void cek_saldo(int saldo){
        System.out.println("Tabungan anda bernilai = Rp " + saldo + ",00");
    }
    void menarik(int tarik){
        System.out.println("Anda menarik saldo sebanyak = Rp " + tarik+",00");
    }
    void transfer(int transfer){
        System.out.println("Anda telah melakukan trsanfer sebanyak = Rp " + transfer + ",00");
    }
}

```

b.Membuat class yang memiliki fungsi *main()* yang digunakan untuk mendemokan pembuatan object tersebut.

The screenshot shows the Apache NetBeans IDE interface. The 'Projects' pane on the left displays a project structure with 'Modul2' containing 'Rekening.java'. The 'Source' pane on the right shows the code for 'RekeningDemo.java', which includes a `main` method that creates a `Rekening` object and calls its methods. The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution results of the program.

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
package modul2;

public class RekeningDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Rekening tes = new Rekening();
        tes.menabung(2000);
        tes.cek_saldo(5000);
        tes.transfer(50000);
        tes.menarik(100000);
    }
}

```

Output - Modul2 (run)

```

run:
Anda telah menabung sebanyak = Rp 2000,00
Tabungan anda bernilai = Rp 5000,00
Anda telah melakukan trsanfer sebanyak = Rp 50000,00
Anda menarik saldo sebanyak = Rp 100000,00
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

```

6. Daftar variabel dan fungsi/method yang dimiliki oleh Class String .

<code>getBytes()</code>	Encodes this String into a sequence of bytes using the named charset, storing the result into a new byte array	byte[]
<code>getChars()</code>	Copies characters from a string to an array of chars	void
<code>hashCode()</code>	Returns the hash code of a string	int
<code>indexOf()</code>	Returns the position of the first found occurrence of specified characters in a string	int
<code>intern()</code>	Returns the canonical representation for the string object	String
<code>isEmpty()</code>	Checks whether a string is empty or not	boolean
<code>lastIndexOf()</code>	Returns the position of the last found occurrence of specified characters in a string	int
<code>length()</code>	Returns the length of a specified string	int
<code>matches()</code>	Searches a string for a match against a regular expression, and returns the matches	boolean
<code>offsetByCodePoints()</code>	Returns the index within this String that is offset from the given index by codePointOffset code points	int
<code>regionMatches()</code>	Tests if two string regions are equal	boolean
<code>replace()</code>	Searches a string for a specified value, and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced	String
<code>replaceFirst()</code>	Replaces the first occurrence of a substring that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement	String

Method	Description	Return Type
<code>charAt()</code>	Returns the character at the specified index (position)	char
<code>codePointAt()</code>	Returns the Unicode of the character at the specified index	int
<code>codePointBefore()</code>	Returns the Unicode of the character before the specified index	int
<code>codePointCount()</code>	Returns the number of Unicode values found in a string.	int
<code>compareTo()</code>	Compares two strings lexicographically	int
<code>compareToIgnoreCase()</code>	Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences	int
<code>concat()</code>	Appends a string to the end of another string	String
<code>contains()</code>	Checks whether a string contains a sequence of characters	boolean
<code>contentEquals()</code>	Checks whether a string contains the exact same sequence of characters of the specified CharSequence or StringBuffer	boolean
<code>copyValueOf()</code>	Returns a String that represents the characters of the character array	String
<code>endsWith()</code>	Checks whether a string ends with the specified character(s)	boolean
<code>equals()</code>	Compares two strings. Returns true if the strings are equal, and false if not	boolean
<code>equalsIgnoreCase()</code>	Compares two strings, ignoring case considerations	boolean
<code>format()</code>	Returns a formatted string using the specified locale, format string, and arguments	String

<code>replaceAll()</code>	Replaces each substring of this string that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement	String
<code>split()</code>	Splits a string into an array of substrings	String[]
<code>startsWith()</code>	Checks whether a string starts with specified characters	boolean
<code>subSequence()</code>	Returns a new character sequence that is a subsequence of this sequence	CharSequence
<code>substring()</code>	Returns a new string which is the substring of a specified string	String
<code>toCharArray()</code>	Converts this string to a new character array	char[]
<code>toLowerCase()</code>	Converts a string to lower case letters	String
<code>toString()</code>	Returns the value of a String object	String
<code>toUpperCase()</code>	Converts a string to upper case letters	String
<code>trim()</code>	Removes whitespace from both ends of a string	String
<code>valueOf()</code>	Returns the string representation of the specified value	String
<code>log(x)</code>	Returns the natural logarithm (base E) of x	double
<code>log10(x)</code>	Returns the base 10 logarithm of x	double
<code>log1p(x)</code>	Returns the natural logarithm (base E) of the sum of x and 1	double
<code>max(x, y)</code>	Returns the number with the highest value	double float int long
<code>min(x, y)</code>	Returns the number with the lowest value	double float int long
<code>nextAfter(x, y)</code>	Returns the floating point number adjacent to x in the direction of y	double float
<code>nextUp(x)</code>	Returns the floating point value adjacent to x in the direction of positive infinity	double float
<code>pow(x, y)</code>	Returns the value of x to the power of y	double
<code>random()</code>	Returns a random number between 0 and 1	double
<code>round(x)</code>	Returns the value of x rounded to its nearest integer	int
<code>rint(x)</code>	Returns the double value that is closest to x and equal to a mathematical integer	double
<code>signum(x)</code>	Returns the sign of x	double
<code>sin(x)</code>	Returns the sine of x (x is in radians)	double
<code>sinh(x)</code>	Returns the hyperbolic sine of a double value	double
<code>sqrt(x)</code>	Returns the square root of x	double
<code>tan(x)</code>	Returns the tangent of an angle	double
<code>tanh(x)</code>	Returns the hyperbolic tangent of a double value	double
<code>toDegrees(x)</code>	Converts an angle measured in radians to an approx. equivalent angle measured in degrees	double

Method	Description	Return Type
<code>abs(x)</code>	Returns the absolute value of x	double float int long
<code>acos(x)</code>	Returns the arccosine of x, in radians	double
<code>asin(x)</code>	Returns the arcsine of x, in radians	double
<code>atan(x)</code>	Returns the arctangent of x as a numeric value between -PI/2 and PI/2 radians	double
<code>atan2(y,x)</code>	Returns the angle theta from the conversion of rectangular coordinates (x, y) to polar coordinates (r, theta).	double
<code>cbrt(x)</code>	Returns the cube root of x	double
<code>ceil(x)</code>	Returns the value of x rounded up to its nearest integer	double
<code>copySign(x, y)</code>	Returns the first floating point x with the sign of the second floating point y	double
<code>cos(x)</code>	Returns the cosine of x (x is in radians)	double
<code>cosh(x)</code>	Returns the hyperbolic cosine of a double value	double
<code>exp(x)</code>	Returns the value of E^x	double
<code>expm1(x)</code>	Returns $e^x - 1$	double
<code>floor(x)</code>	Returns the value of x rounded down to its nearest integer	double
<code>getExponent(x)</code>	Returns the unbiased exponent used in x	int
<code>hypot(x, y)</code>	Returns $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ without intermediate overflow or underflow	double
<code>IEEEremainder(x, y)</code>	Computes the remainder operation on x and y as prescribed by the IEEE 754 standard	double
<code>toRadians(x)</code>	Converts an angle measured in degrees to an approx. angle measured in radians	double
<code>ulp(x)</code>	Returns the size of the unit of least precision (ulp) of x	double float

2.5 Pekerjaan Rumah

1. Membuat class *Hewan* dan juga ciptakan object dari class tersebut, Sehingga kita bisa membuat berbagai macam object hewan dengan karakternya masing-masing.

```
package bukumodul;

public class Hewan {
    String nama hewan;
    int jumlah kaki;
    String makanan;
    String tipe hewan;

    Hewan(String nama hewan) {

    }

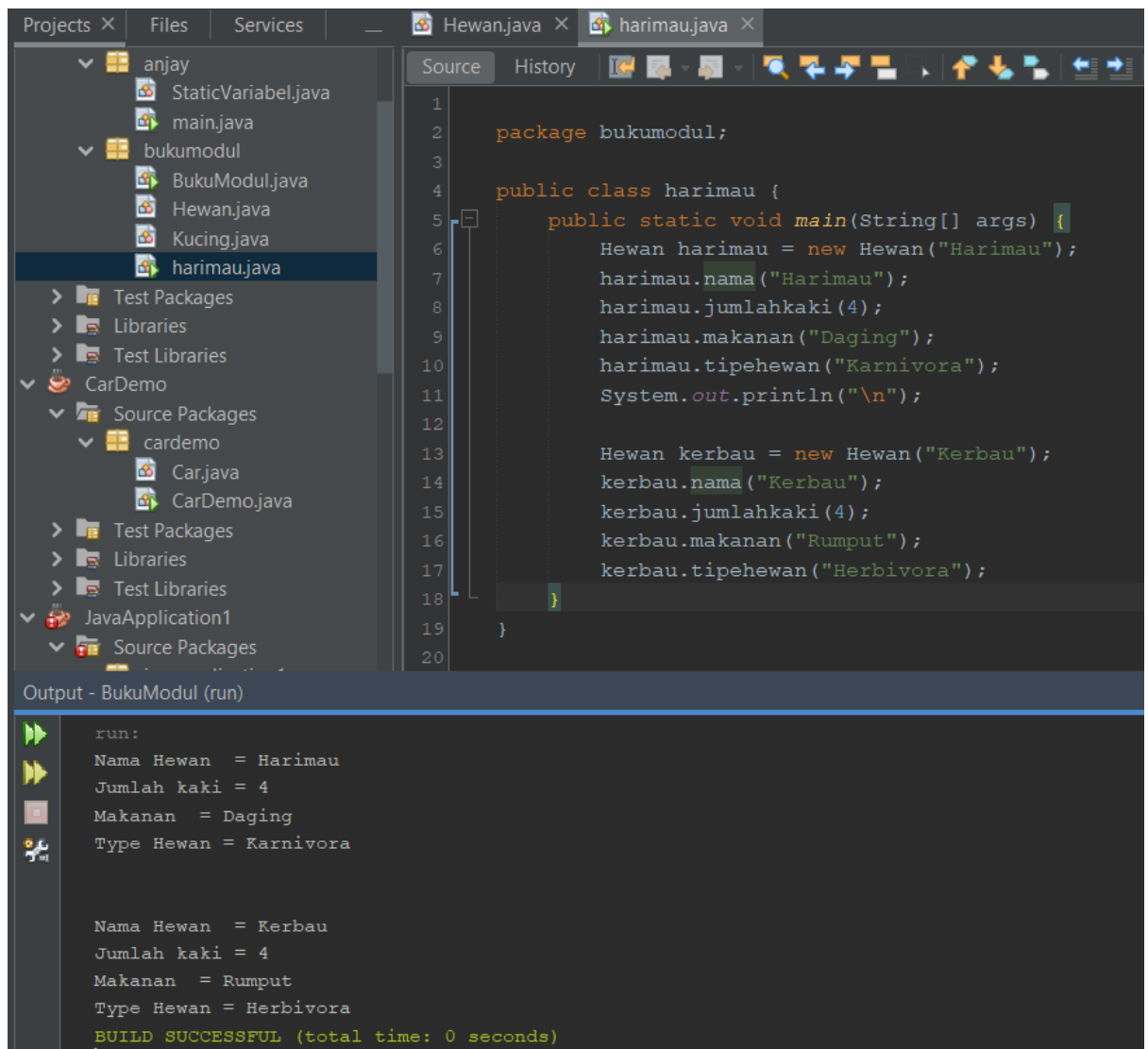
    void nama(String nama hewan) {
        this.nama hewan = nama hewan ;
        System.out.println("Nama Hewan = " + nama hewan);
    }

    void jumlah kaki(int jumlah kaki) {
        this.jumlah kaki = jumlah kaki;
        System.out.println("Jumlah kaki = " + this.jumlah kaki);
    }

    void makanan(String makanan) {
        System.out.println("Makanan = " + makanan);
    }

    void tipe hewan(String apa) {
        System.out.println("Type Hewan = " + apa);
    }
}
```

Program diatas akan menghasilkan output seperti dibawah ini.



2. Membuat class berdasarkan class diagram pada Gambar 2.4.

a. class Dosen

```
package pr;

public class Dosen {
    String nama;
    int nik;
    String pendidikan;
    String tglLahir;

    void tampilkanNama(String nama){
        this.nama = nama;
        System.out.println("Nama anda adalah " + this.nama);
    }

    void tampilkanTglLahir(String tglLahir){
        this.tglLahir = tglLahir;
        System.out.println("Tanggal lahir anda adalah " + this.tglLahir);
    }

    void tampilkanNik(int nik){
        this.nik = nik;
        System.out.println("NIK anda adalah " + this.nik);
    }

}
```

b. Class Karyawan

```
package pr;

public class Karyawan {
    String nama;
    String alamat;
    String jabatan;
    double gaji;

    void tampilkanNama(String nama){
        this.nama = nama;
        System.out.println("Nama anda adalah " + this.nama);
    }

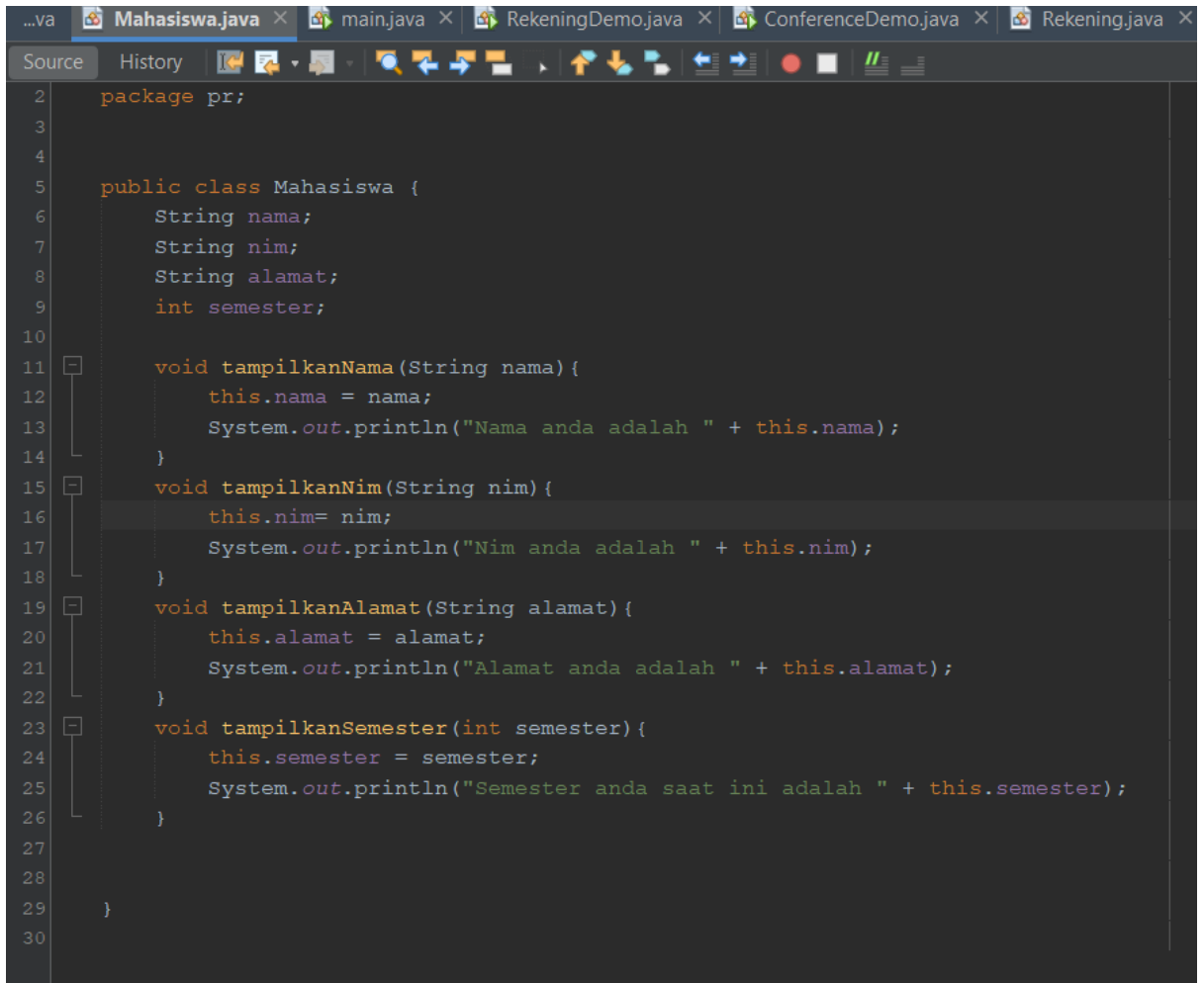
    void tampilkanJabatan(String jabatan){
        this.jabatan = jabatan;
        System.out.println("Jabatan anda saat ini adalah " + this.jabatan);
    }

    void tampilkanAlamat(String alamat){
        this.alamat = alamat;
        System.out.println("Alamat anda adalah " + this.alamat);
    }

    void tampilkanGaji(double gaji){
        this.gaji = gaji;
        System.out.println("Gaji anda adalah " + this.gaji);
    }

}
```

c. Class Mahasiswa



```
2 package pr;
3
4
5 public class Mahasiswa {
6     String nama;
7     String nim;
8     String alamat;
9     int semester;
10
11     void tampilkanNama(String nama) {
12         this.nama = nama;
13         System.out.println("Nama anda adalah " + this.nama);
14     }
15     void tampilkanNim(String nim) {
16         this.nim = nim;
17         System.out.println("Nim anda adalah " + this.nim);
18     }
19     void tampilkanAlamat(String alamat) {
20         this.alamat = alamat;
21         System.out.println("Alamat anda adalah " + this.alamat);
22     }
23     void tampilkanSemester(int semester) {
24         this.semester = semester;
25         System.out.println("Semester anda saat ini adalah " + this.semester);
26     }
27
28
29 }
30
```