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Semester/Kelas : 3 (Ganjil) / TI21A Mata Kuliah : Pemprograman Berorientasi Objek

Praktikum Inheritance Percobaan

1

```
class Parent {
  public int x = 5;
  } class Child extends Parent
  {    public void Info(int x)
  {
        System.out.println("Nilai x sebagai parameter = " + x);
        System.out.println("Data member x di class Child = " + this.x);
        System.out.println("Data member x di class Parent = " + super.x);
    } }
  public class NilaiX {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Child tes = new Child();
        tes.Info(20);
    }
}
```

Output:

```
run:
Nilai x sebagai parameter = 20
Data member x di class Child = 5
Data member x di class Parent = 5
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

class Parent sebagai induk class yang

memiliki atribut integer x = 5, child sebagai sub class dan didalam class Child terdapat sebuah nilai parameter 20, karena ditentukan dari tes info, dan ada data member dari class Parent bernilai 5, kenapa nilainya 5 karena "super" mengambil nilai integer dari class Parent.

Percobaan 2:

```
class Pegawai {
    public String nama;
    public double gaji;
    }
    class Manajer extends Pegawai {
        public String departemen;

        public void IsiData(String n, String d) {
            nama=n; departemen=d;
        }
    }
```

Solusinya yaitu mengganti "private String nama" menjadi " public String nama" tidak error namun tidak bisa di run dikarenakan tidak terdapat main method.

Percobaan 3:

```
public class Parent {
  public class Child extends Parent { int x; public Child()
  {
      x = 5;
    } }
```

```
Source History | Child axtends Parent (

int x;

public class Child extends Parent (

int x;

public Child() (

x = 5;

)
```

Percobaan ke 3 sama dengan percobaan 2 tidak error namun tidak bisadi run dikarenakan tidak terdapat main method.

Percobaan 4:

```
import java.util.Date;
public class Employee {
  private static final double BASE SALARY =
            private String Name = ""; private double
15000.00:
Salary = 0.0;
  private Date birthDate;
  public Employee(String name, double salary, Date
DoB){
           this.Name=name;
                                  this.Salary=salary;
this.birthDate=DoB;
  public Employee(String name,double salary){
this(name, salary, null);
  public Employee(String name, Date DoB){
this(name,BASE_SALARY,DoB);
  public Employee(String name){
    this(name, BASE SALARY);
}
  public String GetName(){ return Name;}
public double GetSalary(){ return Salary; }
public Date GetbirthDate(){return birthDate; }
class Manager extends Employee {
//tambahan attribrute untuk kelas manager
private String department;
  public Manager(String name, double salary, Date DoB) {
super(name, salary, DoB);
  public Manager(String n,String dept){
super(n);
    department=dept;
    public Manager(String dept, int par, String
financial){
               super(dept);
                                department=dept;
  public String GetDept(){
return department;
}
}
class TestManager {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Manager Utama = new Manager("John", "Financial");
    System.out.println("Name:"+ Utama.GetName());
    System.out.println("Salary:"+ Utama.GetSalary());
    System.out.println("Department:"+ Utama.GetDept());
```

```
Utama = new Manager("Michael", "Accounting");
     System.out.println("Name:"+ Utama.GetName());
     System.out.println("Salary:"+ Utama.GetSalary());
     System.out.println("Department:"+ Utama.GetDept());
 ...ave 🙀 Child.java × 🚳 Employee.java × 📾 Parent.java × 🚳 InheritanceExample.java × 🚳 TestBaby.java ×
 Source History 🔯 🖫 - 🔍 🗣 🗗 😭 😭 😭 🔁 🔛 🔞 🖽 🐿 🕳
   1 [ import java.ut11.Date;
   60
             public class Employee (
                    private static final double BASE SALARY = 15000.00;
   4
                     private String Name - "";
                     private double Salary = 0.07
   6
   7
                    private Date birthDate;
   D
       口
                     public Employee (String name, double salary, Date DoB) (
  10
                             this. Name-name;
 11
                             this Salery-salery/
  12
                             this . birthDate=DoB;
 14
       臣
                     public Employee (String name, double salary) (
                            this (name, salary, null) ;
 16
 17
       (F)
                     public Employee (String name, Date DoB) (
 10
                             this (name, MASE SALARY, DoB) ;
 19
       臣
 20
                     public Employee (String name) (
 21
                            this (name, BASE SALANY) ;
 22
 23
      public String GetName() ( return Name; )
 24
                     public double GetSalary() ( return Salary; )
       25
 26
       (E)
                     public Date GetbirthDate() {return birthDate; }
 27
 28
             class Manager extends Employee (
 219
                                    attribrute untuk kelas manager
 30
                    private String department;
 31
...ave Child.java × Employee.java × Employee.j
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32 E
                    public Manager (String name, double salary, Date DoB) (
33
                            super (name, salary, DoB);
34
35
                    public Manager (String n, String dept) (
36
                           super(n);
37
                            department=dept;
38
              3
39
      티
                    public Manager (String dept, int par, String financial) (
40
                           super (dept) ;
41
                            department=dept;
42
      国
43
                    public String GetDept() (
44
                            return department;
45
             3
46
47
              class TestManager (
48
49
                   public static void main(String[] args) (
                           Manager Utama = new Manager("John", "Financial");
50
                            System.out.println("Name:"+ Utama.GetName()):
                            System.out.println("Salary:"+ Utama.GetSalary());
52
53
                           System.out.println("Department:"+ Utama.GetDept());
54
55
                           Utama = new Manager ("Michael", "Accounting");
                            System.out.println("Name:"+ Utama.GetName());
56
                            System.out.println("Salary: "+ Utama.GetSalary());
57
                            System.out.println("Department:"+ Utama.GetDept());
58
89
60
```

Percobaan ini menunjukkan penggunaan kelas Employee dan subkelasManager yang merupakan turunannya. Kelas TestManager digunakan untuk menguji jalannya sebuah program tersebut.

Percobaan 5:

```
public class MoodyObject {
protected String getMood() {
return "moody";
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("I am : "+getMood());
public class SadObject extends MoodyObject{
    protected String getSad() {
return "sad";
    public void cry() {
        System.out.println("Hoo hoo : "+ getSad());
public class HappyObject extends MoodyObject{
    protected String getHappy() {
return"happy";
    public void laugh() {
        System.out.println("Hahaha : " + getHappy());
public class MoodyTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MoodyObject m = new MoodyObject();
        SadObject Sad = new SadObject();
        HappyObject Happy = new HappyObject();
        m.speak();
Sad.cry();
        Happy.laugh();
    } }
```

```
class MoodyObject {
2 -
         protected String getMood() {
             return "moody";
         public void speak() {
             System.out.println("I am : "+getMood());
8
9
     class SadObject extends MoodyObject{
10
         protected String getSad() {
11 🖃
12
             return "sad";
14
   巨
         public void cry() {
             System.out.println("Hoo hoo : "+ getSad());
15
16
17
     class HappyObject extends MoodyObject{
19
20 [-]
         protected String getHappy() {
21
             return"happy";
22
         public void laugh() {
24
             System.out.println("Hahaha : " + getHappy());
25
26
```

```
26
27
      public class MoodyTest {
28 [-]
          public static void main(String[] args) {
29
            MoodyObject m = new MoodyObject();
              SadObject Sad = new SadObject();
30
31
              HappyObject Happy = new HappyObject();
32
33
              m.speak():
34
              Sad.cry();
35
              Happy.laugh();
36
37
```

Output:

```
run:
I am : moody
Hoo hoo : sad
Hahaha : happy
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

Pada Percobaan ini menunjukkan penggunaan kelas MoodyObject dengansubkelas HappyObject dan SadObject. Kelas MoodyTest digunakan untuk menguji kelas dan subkelas dalam menjalankan sebuah Program

1. SadObject berisi: sad, method untuk menampilkan pesan, tipe public 2.

HappyObject berisi: laugh, method untuk menampilkan pesan, tipe public

- 3. MoodyObject berisi:
 - getMood, memberi nilai mood sekarang, tipe public, return type string
 - Speak, menampilkan mood, tipe public

Percobaan 6:

```
public class ClassA {
    String var_a = "Variabel A";
    String var_b = "Variabel B";
    String var_c = "Variabel C";
    String var_d = "Variabel D";

ClassA(){
        System.out.println("Konstruktor A dijalankan");    } }
```

```
public class ClassB extends ClassA{
  ClassB(){
    System.out.println("Konstruktor B dijalankan");
var a = "Var a dari class B";
                                  var b = "Var a
dari class B";
                  var_c = "Var_a dari class B";
    var d = "Var a dari class B";
  public static void main(String args[]){
System.out.println("Objek A dibuat");
    ClassA aa= new ClassA();
    System.out.println("menampilkan nama variabel obyek aa");
    System.out.println(aa.var_a);
    System.out.println(aa.var_b);
System.out.println(aa.var_c);
    System.out.println(aa.var_d);
    System.out.println("");
    System.out.println("Objek B dibuat");
    ClassB bb= new ClassB();
    System.out.println("menampilkan nama variabel obyek bb");
    System.out.println(bb.var a);
    System.out.println(bb.var_b);
System.out.println(bb.var_c);
    System.out.println(bb.var_d);
}
```

```
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Source History 👺 🖫 - 💹 - 🔍 🐶 🖶 🗐 😭 😤 🔁 💇 📦 🗎 🔎
      public class ClassA {
         String var_a = "Variabel A";
 2
          String var b = "Variabel B";
 3
          String var_c = "Variabel C";
 4
 5
          String var d = "Variabel D";
 6
   7
         ClassA() {
 8
             System.out.println("Konstruktor A dijalankan");
 9
10
```

```
...ave 🕍 Lampu, java 🔀 📆 TugasSesi2sem3. java 🔀 🔯 HandPhone, java 🔀 📆 Motor java 🔀 🛗 Mahasiswa21A. java 🔀 🛅 Ma
public class ClassB extends ClassAt
            ClassB() (
                 System.out.printin("Konstruktor B dijalankan ")/
                 var a = "Var a dari class B";
var b = "Var a dari class B";
var c = "Var a dari class B";
var d = "Var a dari class B";
            public static void main(String args()) (
    甲
                 System.out.println("Obje
ClassA as= new ClassA();
                 System.out.println(as.var_s);
System.out.println(as.var_s);
System.out.println(as.var_s);
15
                 System.out.println(ac.var c).
                 System.out.println(as.var_d);
System.out.println("");
                 System.out.println("Objek B dibuat");
30
31
                 ClassB bb= new ClassB()/
                  System.out.println("menampilkan nama Variabel obyek bb")/
                 System.out.println(bb.var_a);
System.out.println(bb.var_b);
25.2
34
                  System. out.println(bb.var c)
                 System. out.println(bb.var_d)/
```

Output:

```
Output - praktikum-inheritance (run)
00
      Objek A dibuat
      Konstruktor A dijalankan
     menampilkan nama variabel obyek aa
      Variabel A
      Variabel B
      Variabel C
      Variabel D
     Objek B dibuat
      Konstruktor A dijalankan
      Konstruktor B dijalankan
      menampilkan nama variabel obvek bb
      Var a dari class B
      Var_a dari class B
      Var_a dari class B
      Var_a dari class B
      BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

Pada percobaan ini menunjukkan penggunaan kelas A dan dengan subkelas B. kemudian simpan file tersebut dalam class yang berbeda dan dalam satu package. Kemudian proses pemanggilan konstruktor dan pemanggilan variabel dalam program tersebut.

Percobaan 7:

```
public class Bapak {
   int a;
   int b;

public void show_variabel(){ System.out.println("NIIai a="+
   a);
   System.out.println("NIIai b="+ b);
}
```

```
public class Anak extends Bapak{
int c;
public void show_Variabel(){
    System.out.println("NIIai a="+ super.a);
    System.out.println("NIIai b="+ super.b);
    System.out.println("NIIai c="+ c);
}
```

```
public class InheritanceExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {
   Bapak objectBapak = new Bapak();
   Anak objectAnak = new Anak();

objectBapak.a=1;
   objectBapak.b=1;
   System.out.println("Object Bapak (Superclass):");
   objectBapak.show_variabel();
```

```
objectAnak.c=5;
System.out.println("Object Anak (Superclass dari Bapak):");
objectAnak.show_Variabel();
}
```

```
...ava 🚳 Motor.java 🗴 🚳 Mahasiswa21A.java 🗴 🙆 Mahasiswa.java 🗴 🙆 ClassA.java 🗴 🚳 ClassB.java 🗡
Source History 🕝 👺 - 💹 - 🔍 🐶 😓 🖫 🖓 🤣 🔁 🖆 🗐 🎱 🔲 🐠 🚅
     public class Bapak {
2
         int a;
3
         int b:
4
5
  public void show variabel() {
6
    System.out.println("NIlai a="+ a);
7
    System.out.println("NIlai b="+ b);
   - }
8
    }
...avz 🚳 Motor.java 🗴 া Mahasiswa21A.java 🗡 ៉ Mahasiswa.java 🗴 🖄 ClassA.java 🗴 🖄 ClassB.java 🗡
Source History | 🚱 🐶 - 💹 - | 🔾 🐶 😓 | 🚉 | 🚱 🕹 | 😂 | 🔘 🔲 | 🕮 🚅
     public class Anak extends Bapak{
2
         int c:
3 public void show Variabel() {
        System.out.println("NIlai a="+ super.a);
         System.out.println("NIlai b="+ super.b);
5
         System.out.println("NIlai c="+ c);
6
7
8
...avz 🚳 Motor.java 🗴 🚳 Mahasiswa21A.java 🗴 🚳 Mahasiswa.java 🗴 🔞 ClassA.java 🗴 🚳 ClassB.java 🗴 🕳 Anak.java 🗴
Source History 👺 💀 - 💹 - 🍳 🐶 🚭 📮 📮 🔗 😓 🖭 🖆 🥚 🔲 🕮 🚅
 1
      public class InheritanceExample (
 2
 3
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Bapak objectBapak = new Bapak();
         Anak objectAnak = new Anak();
 5
 6
 7
 8
     objectBapak.a=1;
     objectBapak.b=1;
10
      System.out.println("Object Bapak (Superclass):");
11
12
      objectBapak.show_variabel();
13
14
      objectAnak.c=5;
      System.out.println("Object Anak (Superclass dari Bapak):");
15
      objectAnak.show Variabel();
16
17
18
```

Output:

Di percobaan ini, terjadi override pada method show_variabel. Terjadi di perubahan nilai pada variabel a, b, dan c. Kemudian dilakukan modifikasi pada sebuah method show_variabel() di class Anak dan gunakan

super untuk menampilkan nilai a dan b. Pada percobaan subclass anak nilai a,b yang mewarisi nilai bapak dan c yaitu nilai dari objek si anak atau buka nilai warisan.

Percobaan 8:

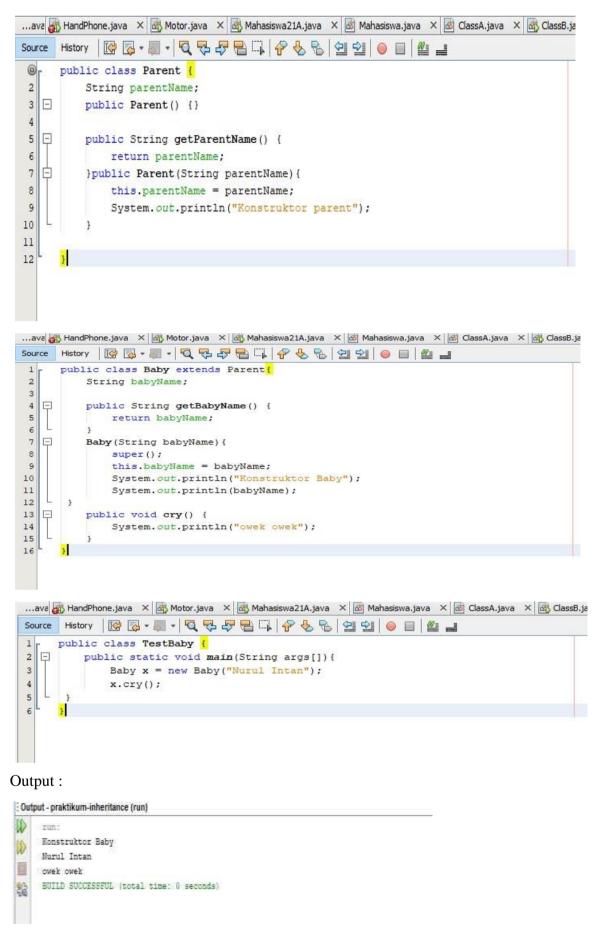
```
public class Parent {
   String parentName;
   public Parent() {}

   public String getParentName() {
   return parentName;
   }public Parent(String parentName){
   this.parentName = parentName;
      System.out.println("Konstruktor parent");
   }
}
```

```
public class Baby extends Parent{
    String babyName;

public String getBabyName() {
    return babyName;
}
Baby(String babyName){
    super();
    this.babyName = babyName;
    System.out.println("Konstruktor Baby");
    System.out.println(babyName);
}
public void cry() {
    System.out.println("owek owek");
}
```

```
public class TestBaby {      public static void main(String
args[]){          Baby x = new Baby("Nurul Intan");
          x.cry();
    }
}
```



Percobaan ini menggunakan methode Overidding pada Kelas Parent dan subclass Baby(extends)

Kemudian cara menguji kinerja dari program tersebut dengan membuat class test baby dan programpun akhirnya dapat berjalan.