

/* Ahmed Cheema / Havin Lim

Lab: 8 - Exceptions and File Handling

September 18th 2022

Sources : John David Stone's FileLister.java

Help obtained : None

We confirm that the above list of sources is complete AND that we have not talked to anyone else (e.g., CSC207 students) about the solution to this problem

***/**

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class fileHandling {
```

```
    // Variables to count errors
```

```
    public static int emptyError = 0;
```

```
    public static int extraError = 0;
```

```
    // Function to read numbers into array and handle exceptions
```

```
    private static double[] readArray(BufferedReader source) throws  
IOException {
```

```
        double[] arr = new double[12];
```

```
        try {
```

```
            String line;
```

```
            for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
```

```
                if ((line = source.readLine()) != null) {
```

```
                    arr[i] = Double.parseDouble(line);
```

```
                }
```

```
                else {
```

```
                    emptyError++;
```

```
                }
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        catch (NumberFormatException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error: extra data on the line");
```

```
            extraError++;
```

```
        }
```

```
        finally {
```

```
            return arr;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Function to sum values in array
```

```

public static double sum(double[] arr) {
    double sumNum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        sumNum += arr[i];
    }
    return sumNum;
}

// Function to compute average of values in array
public static double average(double[] arr) {
    double sumNum = sum(arr);
    return sumNum/arr.length;
}

// Function to read file, get the array of numbers,
// print the values to console along with the sum
// and average. Try/catch blocks from John David
// Stone's FileLister.java file
public static void openFile(String fileName) {
    BufferedReader src = null;
    try {
        src = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName));
        double[] arr = readArray(src);
        if (emptyError > 0) {
            System.err.println("Error: The file does not contain
numbers.");
            throw new IOException();
        } else if (extraError > 0) {
            return;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            System.out.format("Number %d: %f\n", i+1, arr[i]);
        }
        System.out.format("\nThe sum of the array is: %f",
sum(arr));
        System.out.format("\nThe average of the array is: %f",
average(arr));
    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println("The file " + fileName +
            " does not exist or " +
            "cannot be opened for reading.");
    } catch (IOException e) {

```

```

        System.err.println("An error occurred during an attempt " +
            "to read the file " + fileName + ".");
    } finally {
        try {
            if (src != null) {
                src.close();
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred during an
attempt " +
            "to close the file " + fileName + ".");
        }
    }
}

// Client program
public static void main(String[] args) {
    for (String fileName: args)
        openFile(fileName);
}
}

```

6. If there is a text at any point of the file none of the numbers would be read into the program.

Since the maximum length of the array is fixed, numbers that are written after the maximum length would be ignored. Additionally, if the file has a shorter length compared to the maximum length, the rest of the arrays would be filled with 0(zero)s.

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Lab : 9 - Unit testing and Debugging with Eclipse

September 18 th 2022

Sources : None

Help obtained : None

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***/**

SampelMethodsTest.java

package sampletesting;

import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.*;

class SampleMethodsTest extends SampleMethods {

 @Test

 void testC2f() {

 assertEquals(SampleMethods.c2f(0),32);

 }

 @Test

 void test2C2f() {

 assertEquals(SampleMethods.c2f(100),212);

 }

 @Test

 void test3C2f() {

 assertEquals(SampleMethods.c2f(50),122);

 }

 @Test

 void testremoveAs() {

 assertEquals(SampleMethods.removeAs("add"), "dd");

 }

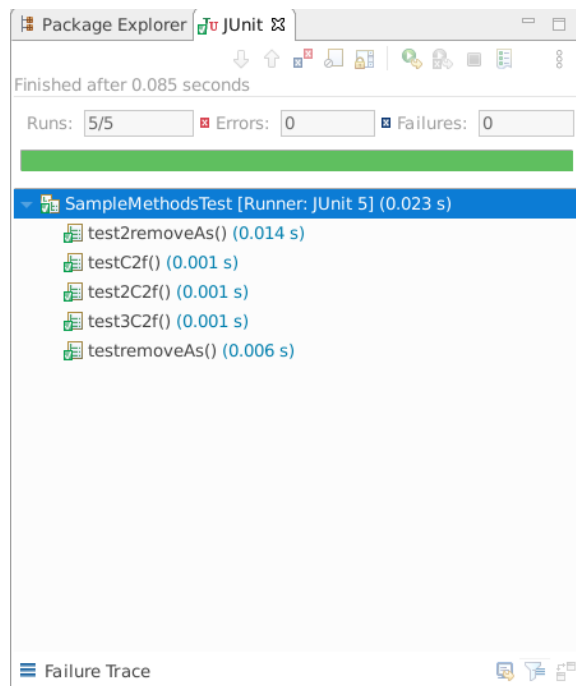
 @Test

 void test2removeAs() {

 assertEquals(SampleMethods.removeAs("The cat leaped over the hat!"), "The ct leped over the ht!");

 }

}



```
/* Havin Lim
Lab : 10 - Inheritance
September 18th 2022
Sources : None
Help obtained : None
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talked to anyone else (e.g., CSC207 students) about the solution to this
problem
*/
```

```
// Counter.java
package tallying;

import java.nio.BufferUnderflowException;

public class Counter
{
    private int counter;
    private String name;

    Counter(String addName)
    {
        counter = 0;
        name = addName;
    }

    public int counterGet()
    {
        return counter;
    }

    public void counterIncrement()
    {
        counter += 1;
    }

    public void counterReset()
    {
        counter = 0;
    }

    public String toString()
```

```
{  
    return name+": "+counter;  
}
```

```
class CounterWithMemory extends Counter {  
  
    CounterWithMemory(String addName) {  
        super(addName);  
    }  
  
    public int tally = 0;  
  
    public void storeTally() {  
        System.out.format("%d%n", tally);  
        tally++;  
    }  
  
    public int recoverTally() {  
        if(tally != 0) {  
            return tally;  
        } else {  
            throw new BufferUnderflowException();  
        }  
    }  
  
    public void reset() {  
        tally = 0;  
    }  
}  
}
```