



CSE 215L: Programming language II Lab

Faculty: Dr. Ziaul Hossain (ZHo)

Sec: 06

Lab - 07 [Class And Object], Spring-2021

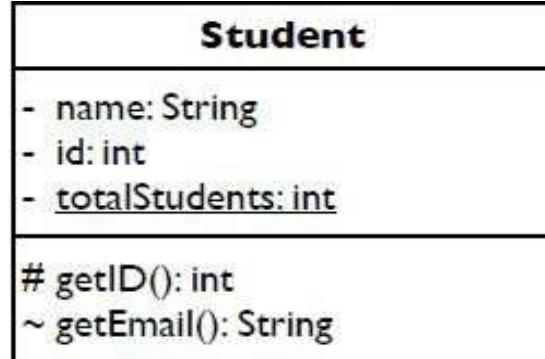
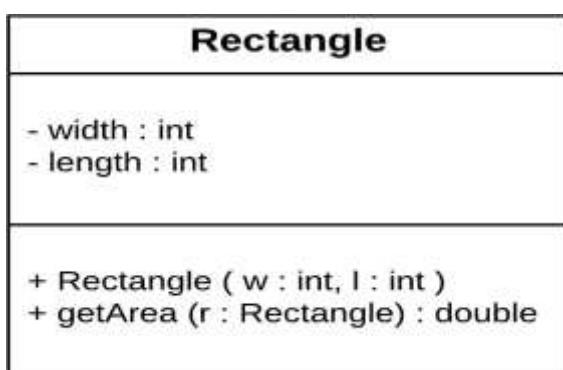
Lab Instructor: Salsavil Kayyum

Objective:

- To demonstrate how to define classes and objects
- To access objects via object reference variables
- To access an object's data and methods using the object member access operator (.)
- To define private data fields with appropriate getter and setter methods

A UML class diagram is a picture of

- the classes in an OO system
- their fields and methods
- connections between the classes that interact or inherit from each other



visibility

- + public
- # protected
- private
- ~ package (default)

- underline static methods
- omit return_type on constructors and when return type is void

Task: Implement the following class and test its methods

Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- width : double- height : double- depth : double
<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Box()+ Box(len : double)+ Box(width : double, height : double, depth : double)+ Box(Box box)+ getWidth() : double+ getHeight() : double+ getDepth() : double+ setWidth(width : double) : void+ setHeight(height : double) : void+ setDepth(depth : double) : void+ setDim(width : double, height : double, depth : double) : void+ equalTo(Box o) : boolean+ volume() : double+ toString() : String

Now create a Test Driver for the Box class and test all its methods.

```
// Returns a String description of Box instance
public String toString() {
    return "Box[width=" + width + ",height=" + height + ",depth=" + depth + "]";
}
```

In your TestBox class, you can get a description of a Box instance via:

```
Box box1 = new Box();

// Test constructors and toString()

System.out.println(box1.toString()); // Explicitly calling toString()

System.out.println(box1);           // Implicit call to box1.toString()

// Test → volume(), equalTo(), setDim() and toString() methods
```