# 程式設計概論-實作補充教材

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# 第一章 認識電腦

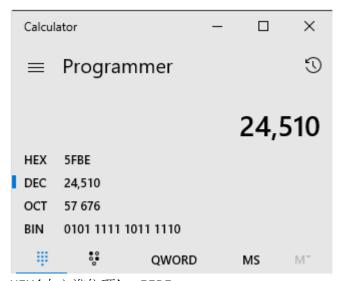
請完成以下的問題

## 問題 1.

數字 24510 的二進位碼(Binary Code)、十六進位碼(Heximal Code)

## 解答:

打開 Calculator,計算機類型切換為 Programmer 輸入 24150



HEX(十六進位碼): 5FBE

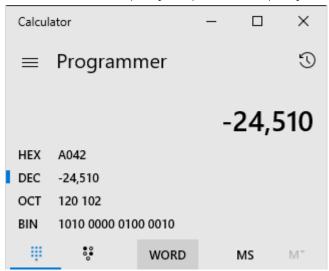
BIN(二進位碼): 0101 1111 1011 1110

### 問題 2.

數字-24150的二進位碼(Binary Code)、十六進位碼(Heximal Code)

## 解答:

打開 Calculator,計算機類型切換為 Programmer 輸入-24510 將位元長度 QWORD(8 bytes)改為 WORD(2 bytes)



HEX(十六進位碼): A042

BIN(二進位碼): 1010 0000 0100 0010

#### 問題 3.

請說明電腦中 CPU、RAM 的原理與功能。

### 解答:

CPU(Central Process Unit)中央處理單元,內部分為兩個主要部分

1. ALU(Arithmetic Logic Unit)運算邏輯單元

兩個主要的運算

AU(Arithmetic Unit)算術單元,負責加、減、乘、除運算 LU(Logic Unit)邏輯單元,負責邏輯判斷,比較運算(比較兩個數值的大小),真 (True)、偽(False)、NOT、AND、OR等邏輯運算。

2. CU(Control Unit)控制單元

負責控制執行傳遞指令通知 ALU 執行命令,以及 ALU 與記憶體之間的溝通,通知暫存器(Register)將資料寫入記憶體、或是由記憶體終將資料搬到 ALU 運算。

## RAM(Random Access Memory) 隨機存取記憶體

電腦中儲存程式執行中需要用的的指令或資料。

#### 問題 4.

在一個 **100Mbps** 的網路速度環境中,要傳一個 **1.2GB** 檔案大小的 **ISO** 檔,需要多少時間(假設網路速度都是穩定的,檔案也沒有任何問題,忽略傳輸以外封包加解密等問題)。

## 解答:

100Mbps 是指每秒鐘傳遞 100 Mega bit, 一秒鐘傳輸約 100 / 8 = 12.5 MB,

1.2GB = 1.2 X 1024 MB = 1228.8MB

1228.8 / 12.5 = 98.304

大約 98.304 秒

問題 5.

下表為 ASCII 表

二進位	十進位	十六進位	固形	二進位	十進位	十六進位	圖形	二進位	十進位	十六進位	固形
0010 0000	32	20	(space)	0100 0000	64	40	@	0110 0000	96	60	*
0010 0001	33	21	!	0100 0001	65	41	Α	0110 0001	97	61	а
0010 0010	34	22		0100 0010	66	42	В	0110 0010	98	62	b
0010 0011	35	23	#	0100 0011	67	43	С	0110 0011	99	63	С
0010 0100	36	24	\$	0100 0100	68	44	D	0110 0100	100	64	d
0010 0101	37	25	%	0100 0101	69	45	E	0110 0101	101	65	e
0010 0110	38	26	&	0100 0110	70	46	F	0110 0110	102	66	f
0010 0111	39	27		0100 0111	71	47	G	0110 0111	103	67	g
0010 1000	40	28	(	0100 1000	72	48	Н	0110 1000	104	68	h
0010 1001	41	29	)	0100 1001	73	49	- 1	0110 1001	105	69	i
0010 1010	42	2A	*	0100 1010	74	4A	J	0110 1010	106	6A	j
0010 1011	43	2B	+	0100 1011	75	4B	K	0110 1011	107	6B	k
0010 1100	44	2C	,	0100 1100	76	4C	L	0110 1100	108	6C	- 1
0010 1101	45	2D	-	0100 1101	77	4D	M	0110 1101	109	6D	m
0010 1110	46	2E		0100 1110	78	4E	N	0110 1110	110	6E	n
0010 1111	47	2F	1	0100 1111	79	4F	0	0110 1111	111	6F	0
0011 0000	48	30	0	0101 0000	80	50	P	0111 0000	112	70	p
0011 0001	49	31	1	0101 0001	81	51	Q	0111 0001	113	71	q
0011 0010	50	32	2	0101 0010	82	52	R	0111 0010	114	72	r
0011 0011	51	33	3	0101 0011	83	53	S	0111 0011	115	73	S
0011 0100	52	34	4	0101 0100	84	54	T	0111 0100	116	74	t
0011 0101	53	35	5	0101 0101	85	55	U	0111 0101	117	75	u
0011 0110	54	36	6	0101 0110	86	56	V	0111 0110	118	76	V
0011 0111	55	37	7	0101 0111	87	57	W	0111 0111	119	77	w
0011 1000	56	38	8	0101 1000	88	58	Х	0111 1000	120	78	X
0011 1001	57	39	9	0101 1001	89	59	Υ	0111 1001	121	79	у
0011 1010	58	3A	:	0101 1010	90	5A	Z	0111 1010	122	7A	Z
0011 1011	59	3B	;	0101 1011	91	5B	]	0111 1011	123	7B	{
0011 1100	60	3C	<	0101 1100	92	5C	1	0111 1100	124	7C	
0011 1101	61	3D	=	0101 1101	93	5D	]	0111 1101	125	7D	}
0011 1110	62	3E	>	0101 1110	94	5E	٨	0111 1110	126	7E	~
0011 1111	63	3F	?	0101 1111	95	5F					

請查出 Hello world! 的二進位碼、十進位碼、十六進位碼

## 解答:

十六進位碼: 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 44 21

十進位碼: 72 101 108 108 111 32 119 111 114 108 100 33

二進位碼: 0100 1000 0110 0101 0110 1100 0100 1100 0110 1111 0010 0000

0111 0111 0110 1111 1001 0010 0110 1100 0100 0100 0010 0001

### 問題 6.

請將以下二進位碼轉以 ASCII 轉為文字

0101 0111 0110 1000 0110 0001 0111 0100 0010 0111 0111 0011 0010 0000 0111 1001 0110 1111 0111 0101 0111 0010 0010 0000 0110 1110 0110 0001 0110 1101 0110 0101 0011 1111

## 解答:

0101 0111(二進位碼) => 57(十六進位碼) => W(圖形) 0110 1000(二進位碼) => 68(十六進位碼) => h(圖形) 0110 0001(二進位碼) => 61(十六進位碼) => a(圖形) 0111 0100(二進位碼) => 74(十六進位碼) => t(圖形) 0010 0111(二進位碼) => 27(十六進位碼) => '(圖形) 0111 0011(二進位碼) => 73(十六進位碼) => s(圖形) 0010 0000(二進位碼) => 20(十六進位碼) => (圖形) 0111 1001(二進位碼) => 79(十六進位碼) => y(圖形) 0110 1111(二進位碼) => 6F(十六進位碼) => o(圖形) 0111 0101(二進位碼) => 75(十六進位碼) => u(圖形) 0111 0010(二進位碼) => 72(十六進位碼) => r(圖形) 0010 0000(二進位碼) => 20(十六進位碼) => (圖形) 0110 1110(二進位碼) => 6E(十六進位碼) => n(圖形) 0110 0001(二進位碼) => 61(十六進位碼) => a(圖形) 0110 1101(二進位碼) => 6D(十六進位碼) => m(圖形) 0110 0101(二進位碼) => 65(十六進位碼) => e(圖形) 0011 1111(二進位碼) => 3F(十六進位碼) => ?(圖形)

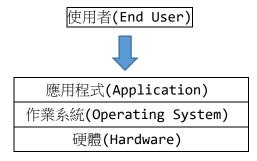
## 第二章 Windows 作業系統與基本操作

## 問題 1.

請說明作業系統的運作原理

## 解答:

作業系統(OS, Operating System),負責分配系統資源,提供應用程式所需的環境。



## 問題 2.

查詢自己電腦的 IP 位址

### 解答:

點選工具列中的「**快速搜詢**」,鍵入 「cmd」,選取「命令提示字元(Command Prompt)」,輸入「IPCONFIG」按 Enter 鍵

### 問題 3.

建立一個資料夾、分享給區域網路中的其他使用者

## 解答:

- 1. 開啟「檔案總管」,選取「Windows(C:)」,在畫面中按右鍵,選取「新增(New)」,選取「資料夾(Folder)」名稱上輸入「Data」
- 2. 在「Data」資料夾上按右鍵,選取「屬性(Properties)」,切換到「共用 (Share)」頁籤,點擊「進階共用(Advanced)」按鈕。
- 3. 核取「共用此資料來」,按確定完成設定,按關閉關閉視窗 問題 4.

利用檔案總管,連線至往區域網路中分享的資料夾

### 解答:

開啟「**檔案總管**」在網址列上輸入 \\自己的 IP(例如:\\10.0.1.1)。

# 第三章 應用軟體介紹

## 問題 1.

請說明作業系統為何,並舉例目前的常聽到作業系統。

## 問題 2.

作業系統與應用程式的關係為何。

## 問題 3.

試舉例在 Windows 作業系統上的應用程式。

# 第四章 程式語言概論

## 問題 1.

請解釋第一代程式語言到第五代程式語言((1GL、2GL、3GL、4GL、5GL)並舉例說明。

## 問題 2.

請比較直譯式程式與編譯式程式,舉例說明有哪些程式語言是直譯式程式,那些程式語是編譯式程式。

# 第五章 軟體開發方法論

## 問題 1.

瀑布式生命週期(Waterfall Lifecycle)、雛型式生命週期(Prototype Lifecycle)、RUP 生命週期(Rational Unified Process)、敏捷式開發 Agile Development 的軟體開發模式為何,請解釋說明。

## 問題 2.

三階段式資訊系統開發過程與七階段式資訊系統開發過程說明。

## 問題 3.

請解釋系統分析與系統設計的差異。

### 問題 4.

請說明以下名詞單元測試(Unit Test)、整合式測試(Integrated Test)、壓力測試(Pressure Test)、平行測試(Parallel Test)。

## 問題 5.

請完成以下需求的流程圖以及 Pseudocode

- 輸入兩個數字,將兩數字相除,低於 0.3 顯示 "C",介於 0.3(包含 0.03)到 0.7(不含 0.7)顯示 "B",0.7(包含 0.7)以上顯示"A"
- 2. 請完成以下需求的流程圖以及 Pseudocode 到提款機提款 5000 元的程序。
- 3. 請完成以下需求的流程圖以及 Pseudocode 到餐廳點餐的程序
- 4.泡沫排序法

## 解答:

1. 輸入數字 A
輸入數字 B
n = A / B
IF n < 0.3b
顯示 "C"
ELSEIF n < 0.7
顯示 "B"
ELSE
顯示 "A"
ENDIF

2. 插入金融卡

在畫面上選擇"提款"

輸入密碼

IF 密碼正確

輸入金額

IF 金額<=帳戶餘額

退出卡片

吐鈔

```
ELSE

退出卡片
中止交易

ENDIF

ELSE

退出卡片
中止交易

ENDIF
```

```
3. 詢問服務生是否有空位
  IF 沒有空位
    IF 要等待
      等待有空位
    ELSE
       結束程序
    ENDIF
  ENDIF
  REPEAT
    選擇菜單
    IF 菜單上的食物不供應
      是否要要選擇其它餐點
       IF 不選擇其他餐點
         結束程序
       ENDIF
    ENDIF
  UNTIL 完成菜單的選擇
```

```
4. 對一數列 N<sub>1</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>3</sub>、.....N<sub>n</sub>

REPEAT

FOR i = 1 TO n - 1

比較相鄰兩個數字 N<sub>i</sub> 以及 N<sub>i+1</sub>

IF N<sub>i</sub> > N<sub>i+1</sub>

兩個數字交換

ENDIF

ENDFOR

UNTIL 不再有數字交換
```

# 第六章 軟體架構

## 問題 1.

試解釋單機式、主從式架構、Web Based 架構程式,並且舉例說明。

## 問題 2.

請比較 Windows 應用程式,Web Form 以及 MVC 的差異

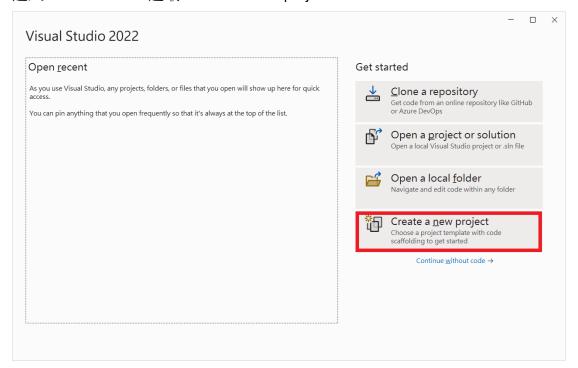
# 第七章 C#程式語言概論

## 問題 1.

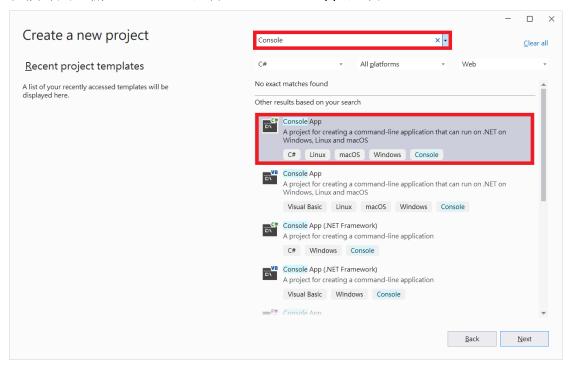
使用 Visual Studio 建立 Hello world 程式

## 解答:

進入 Visual Studio, 選取 "Create a new project"



## 在搜尋列上輸入 Console,選擇 "C# Console App"選項



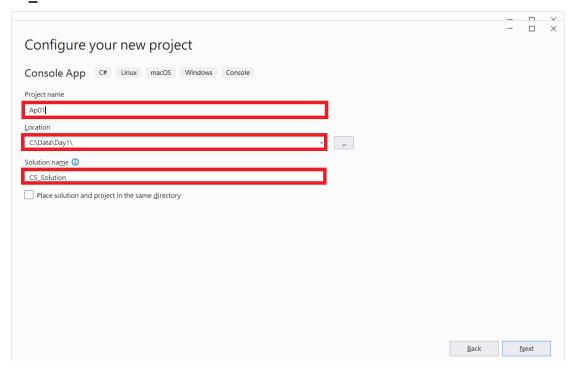
Project name: Ap01

Location: C:\Data\Day1

Solution name: CS\_Solution

點選 "Next"

## CS\_Solution

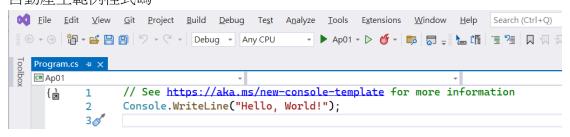


選擇.Net 6.0(Long-term support)(預設)

點選 "Create"



## 自動產生範例程式碼



## 問題 2.

使用者輸入姓名,畫面上顯示"Hello, (輸入的姓名)"

```
string s;
Console.Write("Your name:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
Console.WriteLine("Hello, {0}", s);
```

## 第八章 C#資料與變數

### 問題 1.

利用 sizeof(), MinValue, MaxValue 找出 byte, short, int, long, float, double, decimal 型別佔記憶體空間的 Byte 數,以及最小值、最大值。

## 解答:

## 問題 2.

利用 C#,顯示-24510, 24510 這兩個數字的十六進位碼。

## 解答:

```
Console.WriteLine("{0}=>{0:X8}, {1}=>{1:X8}",24510, 24510);
```

#### 問題 3.

宣告變數 a, b 分別為 short a; int b; 指定 b = 100000 再將 b 的值指定給 a, 顯示 a, b 的結果(十進位制)以及 16 進位碼。

```
short a;
int b;
b = 100000;
a = (short)b;
Console.WriteLine("a={0}:{0:X8},b={1}:{1:X8}", a, b);
```

## 問題 4.

宣告變數 n 為整數, int n; 以及 s 為字串, string s; 設定 n = 1234; 並將 n 的 結果給 s。

## 解答:

```
int n;
string s;
n = 1234;
s = n.ToString();
Console.WriteLine("n={0}, s={1}", n, s);
```

## 問題 5.

詢問使用者姓名、生日,

顯示"(姓名), 您好, 您出生於 (年/月/日), 今年(年齡)歲。"

```
string s, name;
DateTime birthdate;
TimeSpan diff;
double age;

//輸入姓名
Console.Write("姓名:");
name = Console.ReadLine();

//輸入年齡
Console.Write("輸入出生年月日:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
birthdate = DateTime.Parse(s);
diff = DateTime.Today.Subtract(birthdate);
age = diff.Days / 365.25;
Console.WriteLine("{0},生日:{1:yyyy/MM/dd},{2:0.00}歲",
name, birthdate, age);
```

## 問題 6.

輸入 a, b 兩個數字,將兩數相加結果顯示在畫面上,完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼 (Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

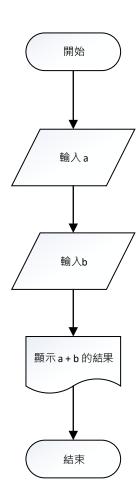
## Pseudocode

輸入 a

輸入 b

計算 a + b 的結果

## 流程圖



```
string s;
int a, b;

//輸入 a

Console.Write("a=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
a = int.Parse(s);

//輸入 b

Console.Write("b=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
b = int.Parse(s);

//計算 a +b 的結果

Console.WriteLine("{0} + {1} = {2}", a, b, a + b);
```

# 第九章 判斷式

## 問題 1.

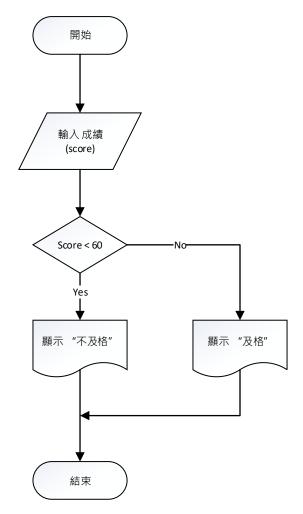
輸入成績,判斷是否及格(低於 60 不及格,高於或等於 60 及格),完成流程圖 (Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

### **Pseudocode**

# 輸入成績(score) IF score < 60 THEN 顯示 "不及格" ELSE 顯示 "及格" END IF

## 流程圖



#### 程式碼

```
string s;

//輸入成績(score)

Console.Write("成績:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
score = int.Parse(s);

//判斷是否及格

if(score < 60)
    Console.WriteLine("不及格");
else
    Console.WriteLine("及格");
```

## 問題 2.

```
輸入成績,判斷等級,低於 60(不含等於 60),顯示 "C-Class",
60以上(含等於 60),80以下(不含等於 80),顯示 "B-Class",
80以上(包含等於 80),顯示 A-Class。
完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。
```

## 解答:

### Pseudocode

```
輸入成績(score)

IF score < 60 THEN

顯示 "C-Class"

ELSEIF score < 80 THEN

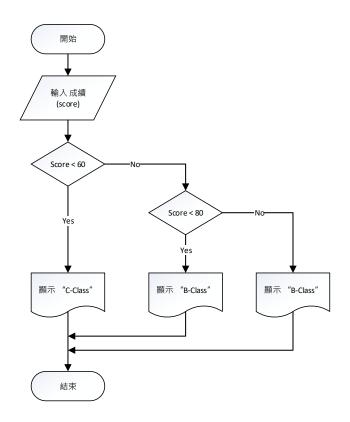
顯示 "B-Class"

ELSE

ELSE

INTERPORT INTERPOR
```

### 流程圖



```
int score;
string s;

//輸入成績(score)

Console.Write("成績:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
score = int.Parse(s);

if (score < 60)
    Console.WriteLine("C-Class");
else if(score < 80)
    Console.WriteLine("B-Class");
else
    Console.WriteLine("A-Class");
```

問題 3.

所得稅級距公式如下

107年度綜合所得稅速算公式一覽表(單位:新台幣元)

綜合	淨額		稅率		累進差額		應納稅額	
0	>	540,000	×	5%	-	0	=	
540,001	>	1,210,000	×	12%	-	37,800	=	
1,210,001	>	2,420,000	×	20%	-	134,600	=	
2,420,001	?	4,530,000	×	30%	1	376,600	П	
4,530,001	>	以上	×	40%	-	829,600	=	

輸入淨所得額,計算應納稅額,完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

#### Pseudocode

輸入年所得收入(income)

IF income <= 540000 THEN

所得稅(tax) = income \* 0.05

ELSEIF income <= 1210000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.12 - 37800

ELSEIF income <= 2420000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.2 - 134600

ELSEIF income <= 4530000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.3 - 376600

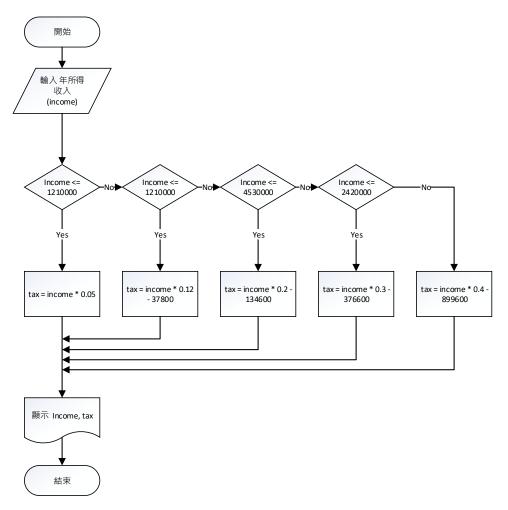
ELSE

tax = income \* 0.4 - 829600

END IF

顯示 年所得收入(income), 應繳所得稅(tax)

## 流程圖



```
string s;
int income, tax;

//輸入年所得收入(income)

Console.Write("年所得收入:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
income = int.Parse(s);

if (income <= 540000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.05 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 1210000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.12 - 37800 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 2420000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.2 - 134600 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 4530000)
```

```
tax = (int)(income * 0.3 - 376600 + 0.5);
else
    tax = (int)(income * 0.4 - 829600 + 0.5);

//顯示 年所得收入(income),應繳所得稅(tax)
Console.WriteLine("年所得收入:{0:#,##0},應納所得稅: {1:#,##0}",
    income, tax);
```

## 問題 4.

輸入月份,

- 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 月顯示 大月(31天);
- 4, 6, 9, 11 月顯示 小月(30天);
- 2月顯示 二月(28或29天)。

完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

## Pseudocode

```
輸入月份(mn)
```

CASE mn

1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12:

顯示"大月(31天)"

4, 6, 9, 11:

顯示"小月(30天)"

2:

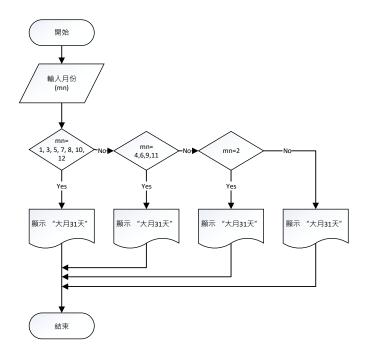
顯示 "二月(28或29天)"

ELSE

顯示"僅接受1-12"

END CASE

## 流程圖



```
string s;
int mn;
//輸入月份(mn)
Console.Write("月份:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
mn = int.Parse(s);
switch(mn)
   case 1:
   case 3:
   case 5:
   case 7:
   case 8:
   case 10:
   case 12:
       Console.WriteLine("大月(31天)");
       break;
   case 4:
   case 6:
```

```
case 9:
case 11:
    Console.WriteLine("小月(30天)");
    break;
case 2:
    Console.WriteLine("二月(28或29天)");
    break;
default:
    Console.WriteLine("僅接受1-12");
    break;
}
```

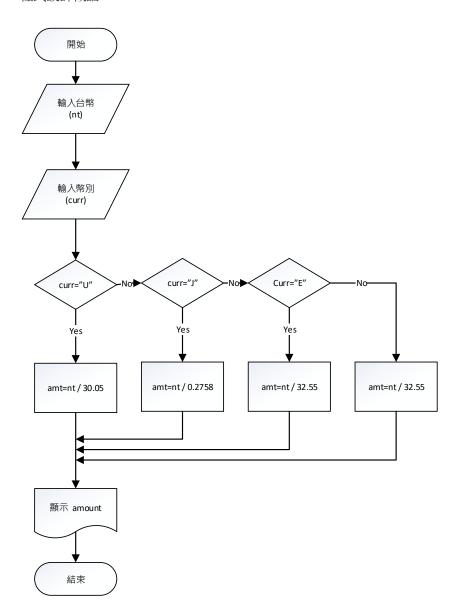
## 問題 5.

```
輸入幣別(U=USD/J=JPY/E=EUR), 台幣金額, 按照匯率
NT:USD = 1: 30.05, NT:JPY = 1:0.2785, NT:EUR = 1:32.55
(可依現在匯率調整數字)
```

計算可兌換外幣。完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

流程圖



### **Pseudocode**

```
string s, curr;
int nt;
decimal amt;
//輸入台幣nt
Console.Write("台幣:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
nt = int.Parse(s);
//輸入幣別 curr(U = USD / J = JPY / E = EUR)
Console.Write("幣別(U=USD/J=JPY/E=EUR):");
curr = Console.ReadLine();
switch (curr)
{
     case "U":
        amt = nt / 30.05M;
        break;
     case "J":
        amt = nt / 0.2758M;
        break;
     case "E":
        amt = nt / 32.55M;
        break;
     default:
        amt = 0;
        break;
}
//顯示台幣金額(nt)、可兌換外幣(amt)
Console.WriteLine("台幣:{0},可兌換外幣:{1}",
              nt, amt);
```

# 第十章 C#迴圈

## 問題 1.

在畫面上顯示 0 到 9

## 解答:

程式碼

```
for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
Console.WriteLine(i);</pre>
```

## 問題 2.

執行以下程式碼片段

```
for(float n=0; n<=10; n+=0.1F)
Console.WriteLine(n);</pre>
```

執行結果為何,和預期的是否相符,為什麼?怎麼解決這個問題?

## 問題 3.

```
畫星星,輸入數字在畫面上以 * 印出下圖
完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。
1.
*
**
***
**** *
(n個*)
2.
**** ..... *(n個*)
****(n-1個*)
***
3.
    ****
***************(2 * n - 1 個 *)
```

## 解答:

1.

### Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=1 TO n

畫 i 個 "*"

跳行

END FOR
```

### 2.

## Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=n TO 1

畫 i 個 "*"

跳行

END FOR
```

3.

#### Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=n TO 1

畫 n - i 個 空白

畫 2 * i - 1 個 "*"

跳行

END FOR
```

### 程式碼

```
int n;
string s;
//輸入 n
Console.Write("n=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
n = int.Parse(s);
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
    //畫 n - i 個空白
    for (int j = 1; j <= n - i; j++)
        Console.Write(" ");
    //畫2 * i - 1 個 "*"
    for (int j = 1; j \leftarrow 2 * i - 1; j++)
         Console.Write("*");
    //跳行
    Console.WriteLine();
```

## 問題 4.

輸入本金、利率(%)、期數,列出每一期的期數、本金、利息、本利和。 完成流偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

**Pseudocode** 

```
輸入本金(principal)
輸入利率(rate:%)
期數(n)

FOR i = 1 TO n
    利息(interest) = principal * rate%
    顯示 期數(i), 本金(principal), 利息(interest), 本金+利息
    將利息累加至本金

END FOR
```

```
string s;
int principal, n;
double rate;
//輸入本金
Console.Write("本金=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
principal = int.Parse(s);
//輸入利率(%)
Console.Write("利率(%)=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
rate = double.Parse(s);
//輸入期數
Console.Write("期數=");
s = Console.ReadLine();
n = int.Parse(s);
//
               1234_1234567890_1234567890_1234567890
Console.WriteLine("期數 本 金 利
                                   息合
—");
for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++)
{
   int interest = (int)(principal * rate / 100 + 0.5);
                   (4位)(12位數)(12位數)(12位數)
   Console.WriteLine("{0,4}{1,12}{2,12}{3,12}",
```

## 問題 5.

完成 九九乘法表

完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

### Pseudocode

```
FOR i = 1 TO 9

顯示 i * 1 = i 到 i * 9 = i

(i=1, 顯示: 1 * 1 = 1 1 * 2 = 2 ..... 1 * 9 = 9)

(i=2, 顯示: 2 * 1 = 2 2 * 2 = 4 ..... 2 * 9 = 18)

.....

(i=9, 顯示: 9 * 1 = 9 9 * 2 = 18 ..... 9 * 9 = 81)

END FOR
```

### 程式碼

```
for(int i =1; i<=9; i++)
{
    for (int j = 1; j <= 9; j++)
        Console.Write("{0}*{1}={2,2} ", j, i, i * j);
    Console.WriteLine();
}</pre>
```

## 問題 6.

使用者輸入數值,直到輸入 Ø 為止,再將所輸入的數值加總的結果顯示在畫面上。完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答:

#### Pseudocode

```
REPEAT
輸入整數 n
將 n 累加至 total
UNTIL n = 0
```

## 程式碼

```
string s;
int n, total = 0;
do
{
    //輸入整數 n
    Console.Write("n(0 for end)=");
    s = Console.ReadLine();
    n = int.Parse(s);

    //將n 聚加至total
    total += n;
}while (n != 0);
Console.WriteLine("小計:{0}", total);
```

### 問題 7

隨機產生1到99的亂數,作為答案,讓使用者猜數字,直到猜對為止

### 解答

#### Pseudocode

```
產生 1 - 99 的亂數 ans

REPEAT

使用者猜數字 guess

IF guess < ans THEN

顯示 "高一點"

ELSE IF guess>ans THEN

顯示 "低一點"

ELSE

IF MITTIL 指對了

ENDIF
```

### 程式碼

```
Random rnd = new Random();
int ans, guess;
//產生1 - 99 的亂數 ans
ans = rnd.Next(1, 100);
do
{
   string s;
   Console.Write("猜數字(1-99):");
   s = Console.ReadLine();
   guess = int.Parse(s);
   if(guess < ans)</pre>
       Console.WriteLine("高一點");
   else if(guess > ans)
       Console.WriteLine("低一點");
   else
        Console.WriteLine("猜對了");
} while (ans!=guess);
```

#### 問題 8.

隨機產生四個 1~6 的數字,利用以下的骰子計算方式顯示點數結果

- 1. 四個骰子的點數相同,顯示"一色"。
- 2. 三個骰子的點數相同,另一個骰子點數不同,顯示"沒點,重擲"。
- 3. 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數不相同,顯示不相同的兩個骰子的點數 合計。
- **4.** 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數也相同,取較大的兩個相同點數的合計 為點數。
- 5. 四個骰子的點數都不同,顯示"沒點,重擲"。 完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 C#程式碼,並執行測試結果。

### 解答

#### **Pseudocode**

產生四個1-6的亂數

IF 四個骰子的點數相同 THEN

顯示"一色"

ELSEIF 三個骰子的點數相同,另一個骰子點數不同 THEN

顯示"沒點,重擲"

ELSEIF 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數也相同 THEN 較大的兩個相同點數的合計為點數

ELSEIF 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數不相同 THEN

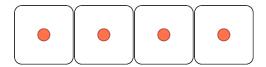
顯示不相同的兩個骰子的點數合計

ELSE

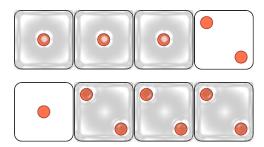
顯示"沒點,重擲"

END IF

1. 四個骰子同樣點數(機率為:1/216)



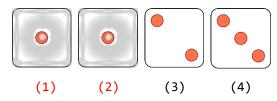
2. 三個骰子點數相同(機率為:20/216)



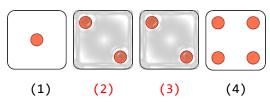
3. 兩個骰子點數相同

(兩個點數相同,另兩個點數也相同,機率為:15/216) (兩個點數相同,另兩個點數不相同,機率為:60/216)

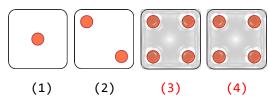
(1) = (2)



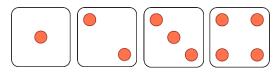
(2) = (3)



(3) = (4)



4. 四個骰子點數都不相同(機率為:120/216)



#### 程式碼

```
Random rnd = new Random();
int[] dices = new int[4];
//產生四個1 - 6 的亂數
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    dices[i] = rnd.Next(1, 7);
//將陣列排序
Array.Sort(dices);
//由小至大顯示骰子的點數
for (int i = 0; i < dices.Length; i++)</pre>
   Console.Write("{0} ", dices[i]);
Console.WriteLine();
if (dices[0] == dices[3])
   Console.WriteLine("一色");
else if (dices[0] == dices[2] || dices[1] == dices[3])
   Console.WriteLine("沒點重擲");
else if(dices[0] == dices[1])
   Console.WriteLine("{0}點", dices[2] + dices[3]);
else if(dices[1] == dices[2])
   Console.WriteLine("{0}點", dices[0] + dices[3]);
else if (dices[2] == dices[3])
   Console.WriteLine("{0}點", dices[0] + dices[1]);
else
   Console.WriteLine("沒點重擲");
```

### 問題 9.

輸入數字 a, b 計算 a + b 的結果,避免使用者因為輸入格式錯誤而中斷程式。

```
int a, b;
string s;
bool iscorrect;
//輸入 a
do
{
   Console.Write("a=");
   s = Console.ReadLine();
   iscorrect = int.TryParse(s, out a);
   if (!iscorrect)
       Console.WriteLine("'{0}'不是整數, 請輸入整數", s);
}while (!iscorrect);
//輸入 b
do{
   Console.Write("b=");
   s = Console.ReadLine();
   iscorrect = int.TryParse(s, out b);
   if(!iscorrect)
       Console.WriteLine("'{0}'不是整數, 請輸入整數", s);
}while (!iscorrect);
//計算 a + b 的結果
Console.WriteLine("\{0\} + \{1\} = \{2\}", a, b, a + b);
```

# 第十一章 方法

### 問題 1.

顯示目前的日期、時間

# 解答:

```
Console.WriteLine(DateTime.Today);
Console.WriteLine(DateTime.Now);
```

### 問題 2.

輸入字串,計算字串中有多少個空白、逗號以及句點。

```
string s;
int spacecount = 0, commacount = 0, periodcount = 0;
Console.Write("請輸入字串:");
s = Console.ReadLine();
for (int i = 0; i < s.Length; i++)</pre>
{
   switch (s[i])
       case ' ':
           spacecount++;
           break;
       case ',':
           commacount++;
           break;
       case '.':
           periodcount++;
           break;
       default:
           break;
   }
Console.WriteLine("space:{0}, comma(,):{1}, period(.):{2}",
   spacecount, commacount, periodcount);
```

## 問題 3.

#### 問題 4.

將第九章-問題 3 的所得稅計算公式寫成方法。

```
int tax = 0;
if (income <= 540000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.05 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 1210000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.12 - 37800 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 2420000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.2 - 134600 + 0.5);
else if (income <= 4530000)
    tax = (int)(income * 0.3 - 376600 + 0.5);
else
    tax = (int)(income * 0.4 - 899600 + 0.5);
return tax;
}</pre>
```

# 第十二章 C#物件與類別

### 問題 1.

寫一個類別 Person 成員變數 private string id, name 成員方法 public void Display() 顯示 id, name 建構函式 public Person(string id, string name)設定 id, name

# 解答:

#### Person.cs

```
namespace Ap01
{
   internal class Person
   {
     private string _id, _name;
     public void Display()
     {
        Console.WriteLine("Id:{0}, Name:{1}", _id, _name);
     }
     public Person(string id, string name)
     {
        _id = id;
        _name = name;
     }
}
```

```
using Ap01;
Person p1 = new Person("C001", "John");
p1.Display();
```

### 問題 2.

```
設計一類別立方體(Cube),
成員變數長 private double _length, _width, _height
成員方法體積 public double Volume()
成員方法表面積 public double Area()
建構函式 Cube(double length, double width, double height)
```

# 解答:

#### Cube.cs

```
namespace Ap02
{
   internal class Cube
   {
       public double _length, _width, _height;
       public Cube(double length, double width, double height)
       {
           _length = length;
           _width = width;
           _height = height;
       }
       public double Volume()
       {
           return _length * _width * _height;
       }
       public double Area()
       {
           return 2 * (_length * _width + _length * _height +
                        _width * _height);
       }
   }
}
```

#### Program.cs

#### 問題 3.

```
設計類別 BMICalculator(BMI 計算器)
成員變數 private double _height(身高:m), _width(體重:kg)
成員方法 public double BMI():體重(kg) / 身高(m)²
成員方法 public string Status():
    BMI < 18.5: 體重過輕
    18.5 <= BMI < 24: 正常
    BMI >= 24: 體重過重

建構函式 public BMICalculator(double weight, double height)
    weight: 體重(kg), height: 身高(cm)
```

#### 解答:

#### BMICalculator.cs

```
else if (bmivalue < 24)
              return string.Format(
               "身高:{0:0.00}m, 體重:{1}kg, BMI={0:0.00}, 體重正常",
              height, weight, bmi);
          else
              return string.Format(
               "身高:{0:0.00}m,體重:{1}kg,BMI={0:0.00},體重過輕",
               height, weight, bmi);
       }
       public BMICalculator(double height, double weight)
       {
          _height = height / 100;
          _weight = weight;
       }
   }
}
```

```
using Ap03;

BMICalculator calc = new BMICalculator(100, 180);
Console.WriteLine(calc.Status());
```

#### 問題 4.

```
設計類別 DiceGame(骰子遊戲)
成員變數 private int[] ans = new int[4]
成員方法 public void Roll() (擲骰子)
成員方法 public int Point() (計算點數)
```

# 解答:

#### Dice.cs

```
namespace Ap04
   class DiceGame
   {
       private int[] dice = new int[4];
       public DiceGame()
             Random rnd = new Random();
       }
       public void Roll()
             for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
                 dice[i] = rnd.Next(1, 7);
       }
       public string Display()
       {
             Array.Sort(dice);
           for (int i = 0; i < dice.Length; i++)</pre>
              Console.Write("{0} ", dice[i]);
             if(dice[0] == dice[3])
                  return "一色";
             else if(dice[0]==dice[2] || dice[1]==dice[3])
                  return "沒點重擲";
             else if(dice[0] == dice[1] && dice[2] == dice[3])
                  return string.Format("{0}點", dice[2] + dice[3]);
```

```
using Ap04;

DiceGame g1 = new DiceGame();
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    g1.Roll();
    Console.WriteLine(g1.Display());
}</pre>
```

#### 問題 5.

```
設計類別 GuessGame(猜數字遊戲)
成員變數 private int _guess, _ans
成員方法 public void Start()產生 1-99 亂數(_ans)
成員方法 public void Guess()使用者猜 1-99 的數字(_guess)
成員方法 public bool GotAns()判斷使用者是否猜對
```

### 解答:

GuessGame.cs

```
namespace Ap05
{
    internal class GuessGame
    {
       private int _guess, _ans;
       public void Start()
       {
           Random rnd = new Random();
           _ans = rnd.Next(1, 100);
       }
       public void Guess()
       {
           string s;
           Console.Write("猜數字(1-99):");
           s = Console.ReadLine();
           int.TryParse(s, out _guess);
       }
       public bool GotAns()
       {
           if(_guess < _ans)</pre>
              Console.WriteLine("高一點");
           else if(_guess > _ans)
              Console.WriteLine("低一點");
              Console.WriteLine("猜對了");
           return _ans == _guess;
```

```
}
}
```

```
using Ap05;
GuessGame g1 = new GuessGame();
g1.Start();
do
{
   g1.Guess();
} while (!g1.GotAns());
```

### 問題 6.

設計類別 GuessGame(猜數字遊戲-1A1B) 將問題 5 改成 1A1B 遊戲

### 解答:

#### GuessGame.cs

```
namespace Ap05
{
    internal class GuessGame
    {
       private int[] _ans = new int[4], _guess = new int[4];
       public void Start()
       {
           Random rnd = new Random();
           _ans[0] = rnd.Next(1, 10);
           do
           {
              _ans[1] = rnd.Next(1, 10);
           } while (_ans[1] == _ans[0]);
           do
              _ans[2] = rnd.Next(1, 10);
           } while (_ans[2] == _ans[0] || _ans[2] == _ans[1]);
           do
           {
              _ans[3] = rnd.Next(1, 10);
           } while (_ans[3] == _ans[0] || _ans[3] == _ans[1]
                    || _ans[3] == _ans[2]);
           for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
              Console.Write(_ans[i]);
           Console.WriteLine();
           */
       }
```

```
public void Guess()
{
   bool iscorrect = true;
   do
   {
       string s;
       Console.Write("Guess 4 number:");
       s = Console.ReadLine();
       if (s.Length != 4)
       {
          Console.WriteLine("必須是4位數");
           iscorrect = false;
          continue;
       }
       for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
          iscorrect = int.TryParse(s[i].ToString(), out _guess[i]);
          if (!iscorrect)
          {
              Console.WriteLine("必須是數字");
              break;
           }
       }
       if ( _guess[0] == _guess[1] || _guess[0] == _guess[2]
         || _guess[0] == _guess[3] || _guess[1] == _guess[2]
         || _guess[1] == _guess[3] || _guess[2] == _guess[3])
       {
          iscorrect = false;
          Console.WriteLine("數字不能重複");
          continue;
       }
   } while (!iscorrect);
}
```

```
public bool GotAns()
  {
      int a = CountA(), b = CountB();
      Console.WriteLine("{0}A {1}B", a, b);
      return a == 4;
  }
  private int CountA()
  {
      int a=0;
      for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
          if (_ans[i] == _guess[i]) a++;
      return a;
  }
  private int CountB()
  {
      int b = 0;
      for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
          for(int j=0; j<4; j++)
              if(i!=j && _ans[i] == _guess[j]) b++;
      return b;
  }
}
```

```
using Ap05;
GuessGame g1 = new GuessGame();
g1.Start();
do
{
    g1.Guess();
} while (!g1.GotAns());
```

# 第十三章 陣列

# 問題 1.

輸入十個數字,排序後,由小排到大列出,並計算出合計。

# 解答:

```
int[] ar = new int[10];
string s;

for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    Console.Write("請輸入整數#{0}:", i);
    s = Console.ReadLine();
    int.TryParse(s, out ar[i]);
}

Array.Sort(ar);

for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
    Console.WriteLine(ar[i]);</pre>
```

問題 2. 高鐵票價計算, 高鐵各站票價如下

車站	南港	台北	板橋	桃園	新竹	苗栗	台中	彰化	雲林	嘉義	台南	左營
南港	-	40	70	200	330	480	750	870	970	1,120	1,390	1,530
台北	40	-	40	160	290	430	700	820	930	1,080	1,350	1,490
板橋	70	40	-	130	260	400	670	790	900	1,050	1,320	1,460
桃園	200	160	130	-	130	280	540	670	780	920	1,190	1,330
新竹	330	290	260	130	-	140	410	540	640	790	1,060	1,200
苗栗	480	430	400	280	140	-	270	390	500	640	920	1060
台中	750	700	670	540	410	270	-	130	230	380	650	790
彰化	870	820	790	670	540	390	130	-	110	250	530	675
雲林	970	930	900	780	640	500	230	110	-	150	420	560
嘉義	1,120	1,080	1,050	920	790	640	380	250	150	-	280	410
台南	1,390	1,350	1,320	1,190	1,060	920	650	530	420	280	-	140
左營	1,530	1,490	1,460	1,330	1,200	1,060	790	670	560	410	140	-

輸入起站(0-南港, 1-台北, 2-板橋....11-左營):

輸入迄站(0-南港, 1-台北, 2-板橋....11-左營):

計算票價為多少?

# 解答:

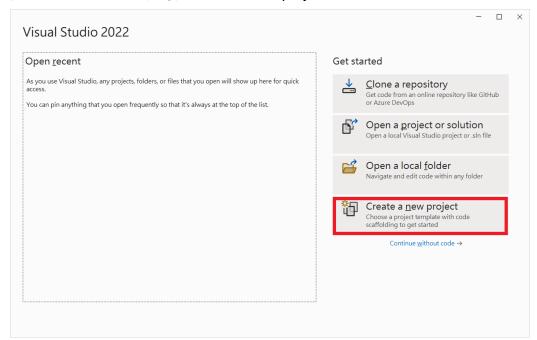
# 第十四章 Windows 應用程式

### 問題 1.

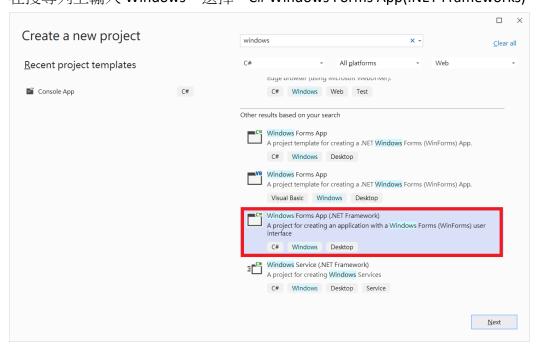
開啟 Windows 視窗程式。

### 解答:

進入 Visual Studio, 選取 "Create a new project"



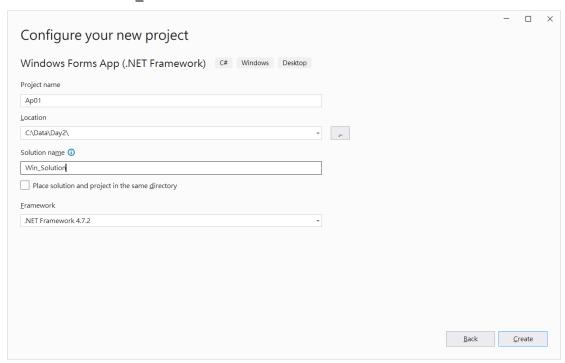
在搜尋列上輸入 Windows, 選擇 "C# Windows Forms App(.NET Frameworks)"



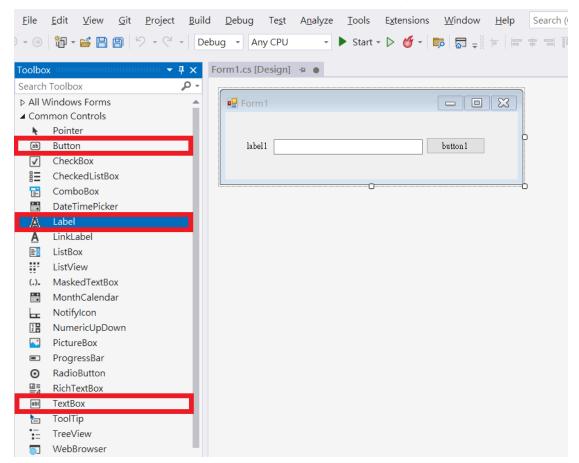
Project name: Ap01

Location: C:\Data\Day2

Solution name: Win\_Solution



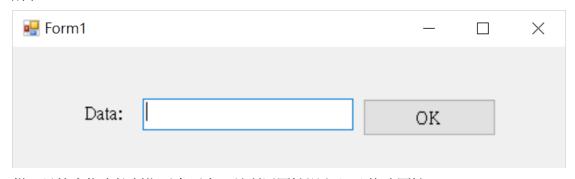
#### 分別將工具箱中的 Label, Textbox, Button 控制項拖曳至表單(Form)上



# 問題 2.

視窗中配置按鈕(Button)、標籤(Label)、文字方塊(Text Box),按下按鈕後,在文字方塊中出現 Hello world。

# 解答:



從工具箱中拖曳控制像至畫面中,並利用屬性視窗(F4)修改屬性

```
Label:
```

(Name): lblData
Text: Data:

TextBox:

(Name): txtData

Button:

(Name): btnOk

Text: **OK** 

在按鈕 btnOk 上 Double Click, 寫入程式碼

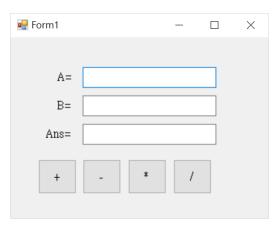
```
private void btnOk_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   txtData.Text = "Hello world!";
}
```

# 問題 3.

文字方塊 A, B中輸入數值,計算數值相加、減、乘、除的結果。

# 解答:

配置以下的控制項以及屬性



#### Label:

(Name): 1blA

Text: A=

(Name): lblB

Text: B=

(Name): 1blAns

Text: Ans=

#### TextBox:

(Name): txtA

(Name): txtB

(Name): txtAns

#### Button:

(Name): btnAdd

Text: +

(Name): btnSub

Text: -

(Name): btnMul

Text: \*

(Name): btnDiv

Text: /

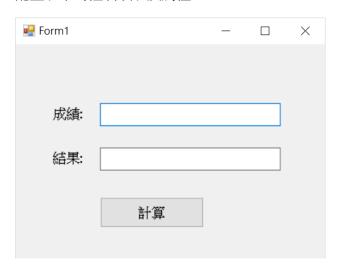
```
private void btnAdd_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   decimal a, b;
   decimal.TryParse(txtA.Text, out a);
   decimal.TryParse(txtB.Text, out b);
   txtAns.Text = (a + b).ToString();
}
private void btnSub_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   decimal a, b;
   decimal.TryParse(txtA.Text, out a);
   decimal.TryParse(txtB.Text, out b);
   txtAns.Text = (a - b).ToString();
}
private void btnMul_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   decimal a, b;
   decimal.TryParse(txtA.Text, out a);
   double.TryParse(txtB.Text, out b);
   txtAns.Text = (a * b).ToString();
}
private void btnDiv_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   decimal a, b;
   decimal.TryParse(txtA.Text, out a);
   decimal.TryParse(txtB.Text, out b);
   txtAns.Text = (a / b).ToString();
```

# 問題 3.

輸入成績,並計算是否及格(>=60),並以顏色標示、及格為藍底白字、不及格為黃底 紅字。

## 解答:

配置以下的控制項以及屬性



#### Label

(Name): lblScore
Text: 成績:
(Name): lblResult
Text: 結果:
TextBox
(Name): txtScore
(Name): txtResult
Button
(Name): btnCalc

Text: 計算

private void btnCalc\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 int score;
 int.TryParse(txtScore.Text, out score);
 if(score < 60)
 {
 txtResult.Text = "不及格";
 txtResult.BackColor = Color.LightYellow;</pre>

```
txtResult.ForeColor = Color.Red;
}
else
{
    txtResult.Text = "及格";
    txtResult.BackColor = Color.Blue;
    txtResult.ForeColor = Color.White;
}
```

# 問題 4.



選擇幣別(美金、日圓、歐元),台幣金額,按照匯率 NT:USD = 1: 30.05,NT:JPY = 1:0.2785,NT:EUR = 1:32.55 (可依現在匯率調整數字)

計算可兌換外幣。利用視窗程式增進介面的親和性。

# 解答

### Label

(Name): **lblCurrency** 

Text: 幣別

(Name): lblNT

Text: 台幣

(Name): lblExchange

Text:可兌換金額

ComboBox

(Name): **cmbCurr** Items: 美金

```
日圓
```

歐元

```
TextBox
```

(Name): txtNT
(Name): txtAmount

Button

(Name): btnExchange

Text:可兌換金額

```
private void btnExchange_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
     int nt;
     decimal amount;
     int.TryParse(txtNT.Text, out nt);
     switch(cmbCurr.Text)
     {
         case "美金":
             amount = nt / 30.05M;
            break;
         case "日圓":
             amount = nt / 0.2756M;
            break;
         case "歐元":
             amount = nt / 32.15M;
             break;
         default:
             amount = 0;
             break;
     }
     txtAmount.Text = amount.ToString("#,##0.00");
}
```

# 問題 5.



讓使用者點選欲購買項目,按計算後加總合計金額。

# 解答

GroupBox:

(name): grpMeal

Text: 餐點

RadioButton

(Name): rdoNo1
Text: No1(95)
(Name): rdoNo2
Text: No1(105)
(Name): rdoNo3
Text: No1(120)

CheckBox

(Name): chkCream

Text: Ice Cream(15)

(Name): chkPie

Text: Apple Pie(25)

Label

(Name): lblTotal

Text: 小計:

Button

(Name): btnCalc

Text: 計算

```
private void btnCalc_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   int total = 0;

   if (rdoNo1.Checked)
        total += 95;
   else if (rdoNo2.Checked)
        total += 105;
   else if (rdoNo3.Checked)
        total += 120;

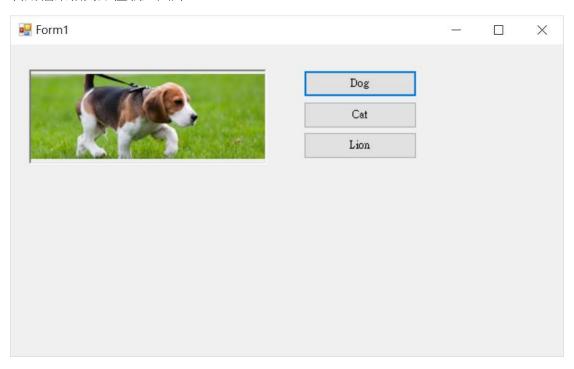
   if (chkCream.Checked)
        total += 15;

   if (chkPie.Checked)
        total += 25;

   txtTotal.Text = total.ToString();
}
```

問題 6.

利用檔案相對路徑載入圖片。



# 解答:

PictureBox (Name): pct1

Button

(Name): btnDog

Text: Dog

(Name): btnCat

Text: Cat

(Name): btnLion

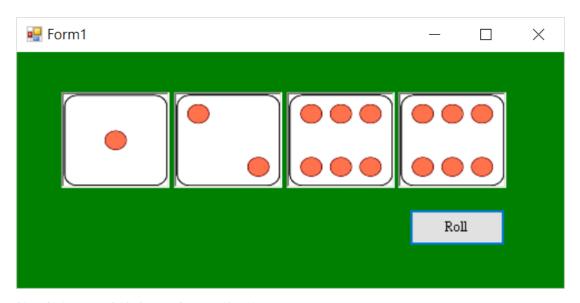
Text: Lion

```
private void btnDog_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   pct1.Image = Image.FromFile("animals/dog.jpg");
}
private void btnCat_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   pct1.Image = Image.FromFile("animals/cat.jpg");
}
```

```
private void btnLion_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    pct1.Image = Image.FromFile("animals/lion.jpg");
}
```

# 問題 7.

擲骰子程式



按下按鈕可以隨機出現四個骰子的圖片。

# 解答:

#### PictureBox

(Name): pct1

SizeMode: Stretch

(Name): pct2

SizeMode: Stretch

(Name): pct3

SizeMode: Stretch

(Name): pct4

SizeMode: Stretch

Button

(Name): btnRoll

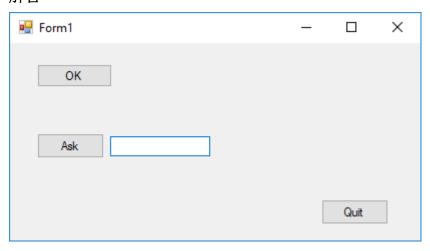
Text: Roll

```
private void btnRoll_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   string[] files = {"dices/d1.png", "dices/d2.png",
               "dices/d3.png", "dices/d4.png",
               "dices/d5.png", "dices/d6.png"};
   Random rnd = new Random();
   int n;
   n = rnd.Next(0, 6);
   pct1.Image = Image.FromFile(files[n]);
   n = rnd.Next(0, 6);
   pct2.Image = Image.FromFile(files[n]);
   n = rnd.Next(0, 6);
   pct3.Image = Image.FromFile(files[n]);
   n = rnd.Next(0, 6);
   pct4.Image = Image.FromFile(files[n]);
}
```

### 問題 8.

訊息視窗

- 1.按下"OK"彈出訊息視窗顯示"Hello"。
- **2.**按下"Ask"顯示"Yes or No",按下"Yes"文字方塊中寫入"Yep!",按下"No"文字方塊中顯示"Nooooooo!"。
- 3.按下"Close"詢問"確定要離開",回答"Yes"關閉視窗,回答"No"回到程式。

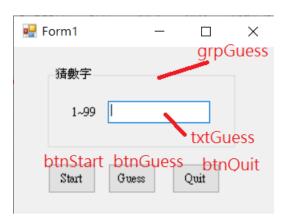


```
Button
(Name): btnOk
Text: OK
(Name): btnAsk
Text: Ask
(Name): btnQuit
Text: Quit
TextBox
(Name): txtAns
```

```
private void btn0k_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   MessageBox.Show("Hello!", "Greeting",
              MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Error);
}
private void btnAsk_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   DialogResult ans = MessageBox.Show("Yes or No", "Ask",
              MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Information);
   if (ans == DialogResult.Yes)
       txtAns.Text = "Yep!";
   else if(ans == DialogResult.No)
       txtAns.Text = "Nooooooooo!";
}
private void btnQuit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   DialogResult ans = MessageBox.Show("確定要離開", "離開",
          MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Information);
   if (ans == DialogResult.Yes)
       Close();
}
```

### 問題 9.

猜數字遊戲,產生一 1~99 亂數為答案,使用者輸入數值,比答案小顯示"高一點", 比答案大顯示"低一點",和答案相等顯示"猜對了"。



```
namespace Ap01
{
   public partial class Form1 : Form
   {
       int ans, guess;
       public Form1()
           InitializeComponent();
       }
   private void btnStart_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       Random rnd = new Random();
       ans = rnd.Next(1, 100);
   }
   private void btnGuess_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       int.TryParse(txtGuess.Text, out guess);
       if (guess < ans)</pre>
           MessageBox.Show("高一點", "猜數字");
       else if(guess > ans)
           MessageBox.Show("低一點", "猜數字");
       else
```

```
MessageBox.Show("猜對了", "猜數字");
}

private void btnQuit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
        Close();
}
}
```

# 問題 10.

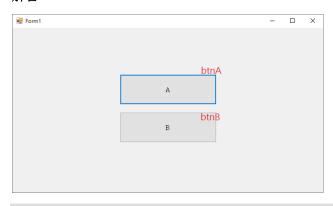
加上 Enabled 控制使用者的輸入

```
namespace Ap01
{
   public partial class Form1 : Form
       int ans, guess;
       public Form1()
           InitializeComponent();
       }
       private void btnStart_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           Random rnd = new Random();
           ans = rnd.Next(1, 100);
           grpGuess.Enabled = true;
           btnStart.Enabled = false;
           btnGuess.Enabled = true;
           txtGuess.Clear();
           txtGuess.Select();
       }
       private void btnGuess_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
           int.TryParse(txtGuess.Text, out guess);
```

```
if (guess < ans)</pre>
              MessageBox.Show("高一點", "猜數字");
           else if (guess > ans)
              MessageBox.Show("低一點", "猜數字");
          else
          {
              MessageBox.Show("猜對了", "猜數字");
              grpGuess.Enabled = false;
              btnStart.Enabled = true;
              btnGuess.Enabled = false;
          }
       }
       private void btnQuit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           Close();
       }
   }
}
```

# 問題 12.

兩個按鈕 A, B 按下 A 顯示"You clicked A", 按下 B 顯示"You clicked B"



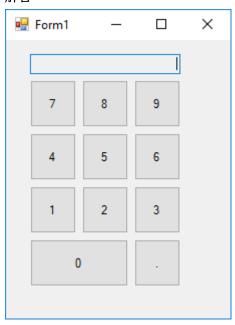
```
private void btn_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    Button btn = (Button)sender;
    MessageBox.Show("You clicked " + btn.Text);
}
```

# 問題 13.

# 數字鍵盤

十一個按鈕**"0"、"1"、"2"、"3"、"4"、"5"、"6"、"7"、"8"、"9"、"."**,接下按 鈕後在文字方塊中顯示數字。

# 解答:



### Button

(Name): btn0

Text: 0

(Name): btn1

Text: 1

(Name): btn2

Text: 2

(Name): btn3

Text: 3

(Name): btn4

Text: 4

(Name): btn5

Text: 5

(Name): btn6

Text: 6

(Name): btn7

Text: 7

(Name): btn8

Text: 8

(Name): btn9

```
Text: 9
  (Name): btnDot
  Text: .

TextBox
  (Name): txtDisplay
    private void btn_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        Button btn = (Button)sender;
        txtDisplay.Text += btn.Text;
    }
}
```

# 問題 14.

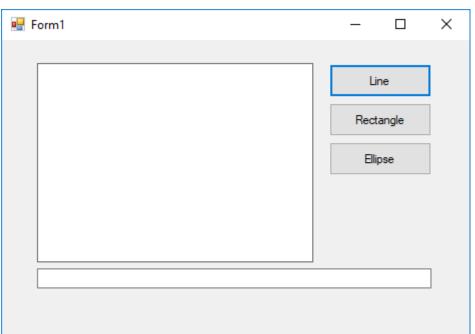
# 繪圖

畫線:座標(10, 10)到(110, 110)

畫方形:座標(10,10),寬100,高100

畫圓形:前述的方形中放入內接圓

# 解答:



PictureBox

(Name): pct1

Button

(Name): btnLi0ne

Text: Line

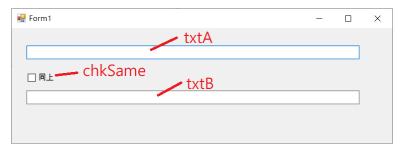
```
(Name): btnRectangle
    Text: Rectangle
    (Name): btnEllipse
    Text: Ellipse
TextBox
    (Name): txtData
namespace Ap12
{
   public partial class Form1 : Form
       int x0, y0;
       public Form1()
           InitializeComponent();
       }
       private void btnLine_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           Graphics g = pct1.CreateGraphics();
           g.DrawLine(new Pen(Color.Blue), 10, 10, 110, 110);
       }
       private void btnRectangle_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           Graphics g = pct1.CreateGraphics();
           g.DrawRectangle(new Pen(Color.Green), 10, 10, 100, 100);
       }
       private void btnEllipse_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           Graphics g = pct1.CreateGraphics();
           g.DrawEllipse(new Pen(Color.Red), 10, 10, 100, 100);
       }
       private void pct1_MouseDown(object sender, MouseEventArgs e)
           x0 = e.X;
           y0 = e.Y;
```

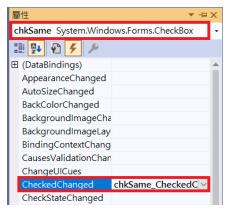
```
private void pct1_MouseMove(object sender, MouseEventArgs e)
{
    if(e.Button== MouseButtons.Left)
    {
        Graphics g = pct1.CreateGraphics();
        g.DrawLine(new Pen(Color.Black), x0, y0, e.X, e.Y);
        x0 = e.X;
        y0 = e.Y;
    }

    txtData.Text = string.Format("X={0}, Y={1}, Button={2}",
        e.X, e.Y, e.Button);
}
```

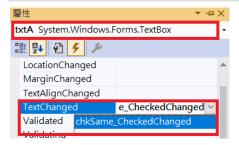
# 問題 15.

兩文字方塊, 勾選同上時, 文字變動一起改變文字



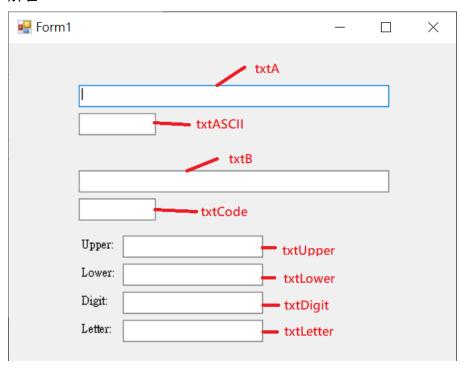


```
private void chkSame_CheckedChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if(chkSame.Checked)
        txtB.Text = txtA.Text;
}
```



# 問題 16.

顯示輸入資料的 ASCII, 鍵盤位置, 自動將輸入文字改為大寫、小寫, 限制輸入數字、文字的文字方塊



```
public partial class Form1 : Form
{
    public Form1()
    {
        InitializeComponent();
    }

    private void txtA_KeyPress(object sender, KeyPressEventArgs e)
    {
        int n = e.KeyChar;
        txtASCII.Text = n.ToString();
    }

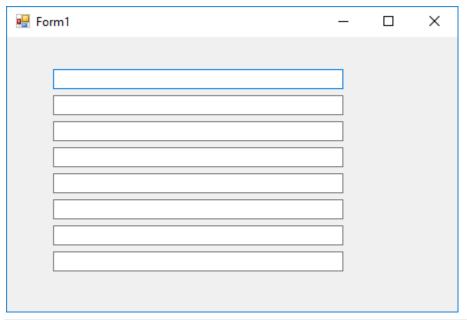
    private void txtB_KeyDown(object sender, KeyEventArgs e)
    {
        txtCode.Text = e.KeyCode.ToString();
    }
}
```

```
private void txtUpper_KeyPress(object sender, KeyPressEventArgs e)
 {
     e.KeyChar = char.ToUpper(e.KeyChar);
 }
private void txtLower_KeyPress(object sender, KeyPressEventArgs e)
 {
     e.KeyChar = char.ToLower(e.KeyChar);
 }
private void txtDigit_KeyPress(object sender, KeyPressEventArgs e)
 {
     if (!char.IsDigit(e.KeyChar))
         e.KeyChar = '\0';
 }
 private void txtLetter_KeyPress(object sender, KeyPressEventArgs e)
{
     if (!char.IsLetter(e.KeyChar))
         e.KeyChar = '\0';
}
```

# 問題 11.

鍵盤操作

八個文字方塊,可以使用上下鍵控制游標可以向上或向下一個文字方塊。



```
private void txt_KeyDown(object sender, KeyEventArgs e)
   switch(e.KeyCode)
       case Keys.Down:
       case Keys.Return:
           SendKeys.Send("{Tab}");
           break;
       case Keys.Up:
           SendKeys.Send("+{Tab}");
           break;
   }
}
private void txt_Enter(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
     TextBox txt = (TextBox)sender;
     txt.SelectAll();
}
```

# 問題 12.

計時器

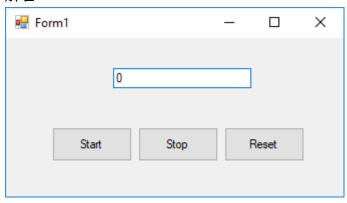
文字方塊內的起始數字為 0,

按鈕"Start"啟動計數器,每0.1秒加1

按鈕"Stop"暫停計數器

按鈕"Reset"重置計數器,將文字方塊數值歸零。

# 解答:



TextBox

(Name): txtN

Text: 0

Button

(Name): btnStart

Text: Start

(Name): btnStop

Text: Stop

(Name) btnReset

Text: Reset

```
private void timer1_Tick(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   int n;
   int.TryParse(txtN.Text, out n);
   n++;
   txtN.Text = n.ToString();
}

private void btnStart_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   timer1.Enabled = true;
```

```
private void btnStop_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    timer1.Enabled = false;
}

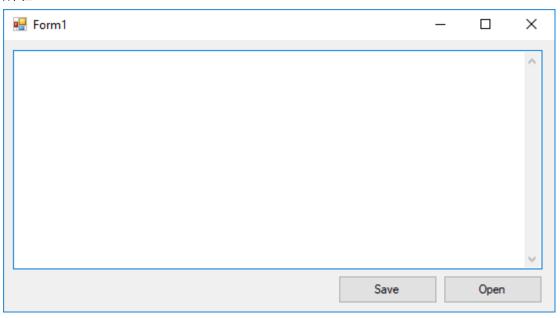
private void btnReset_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    txtN.Text = "0";
}
```

# 問題 13.

記事本-1

設計一介面,讓使用者輸入文字,並可存檔、讀取檔案。

# 解答:



### TextBox

(Name):txtData

Anchor: Top, Bottom, Left, Right

Button

(Name):btnSave

Text: Save

(Name):btnOpen

Text:Open

```
OpenFileDialog
    (Name):dlgOpen
SaveFileDialog
    (Name):dlgSave
using System.IO;
namespace Ap01
{
   public partial class Form1 : Form
       public Form1()
       {
           InitializeComponent();
       }
       private void btnSave_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
           StreamWriter wr = new StreamWriter("C:/data/test.txt");
           wr.Write(txtData.Text);
           wr.Flush();
           wr.Close();
           MessageBox.Show("存檔成功", "存檔", MessageBoxButtons.OK,
                           MessageBoxIcon.Information);
       }
       private void btnOpen_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           StreamReader rd = new StreamReader("C:/data/test.txt");
           txtData.Clear();
           while(!rd.EndOfStream)
           {
              string s = rd.ReadLine();
              txtData.Text += s;
              txtData.Text += System.Environment.NewLine;
           }
           rd.Close();
       }
   }
```

### 程式設計概論

# 問題 14

設計一介面新增、修改、刪除、查詢資料表資料

資料庫名稱: db01

資料表名稱: dbo.Product

欄位結構

欄位名稱 說明 資料型別 主索引建

prdt\_id 產品編號 int Y

prdt\_name 產品名稱 nvarchar(20)

price 產品單價 int

# 解答:

₽ Form1				_		×
產品編號:			Select			
產品名稱:						
產品單價:						
Insert	Update	Delete			Test	

### Label

(Name): lblId Text: 產品編號 (Name): lblName Text: 產品名稱 (Name): lblPrice

Text: 產品單價

TextBox

(Name): txtId

(Name): txtName
(Name): txtPrice

#### Button

```
(Name): btnSelect
Text: Select
(Name): btnInsert
Text: Insert
(Name) btnUpdate
Text: Update
(Name): btnDelete
Text: Delete
(Name) btnTest
Text: Test
```

```
using System.Data.SqlClient;
namespace Win01
{
   public partial class Form1 : Form
   {
       string connstr = "Server=.;Database=db01;Trusted_Connection=true;";
       public Form1()
           InitializeComponent();
       }
       private void btnTest_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
          SqlConnection cn = new SqlConnection(connstr);
           cn.Open();
           cn.Close();
          MessageBox.Show("Connect OK!", "Test", MessageBoxButtons.OK,
                              MessageBoxIcon.Information);
       }
       private void btnInsert_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
           SqlConnection cn = new SqlConnection(connstr);
           SqlCommand cmd = cn.CreateCommand();
           cmd.CommandText = @"INSERT INTO dbo.Product(prdt_id,
```

```
prdt_name, price)
       VALUES(@id, @name, @price);";
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@id", txtID.Text);
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@name", txtName.Text);
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@price", txtPrice.Text);
   cn.Open();
   cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
   cn.Close();
   MessageBox.Show("新增成功", "新增");
}
private void btnUpdate_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   SqlConnection cn = new SqlConnection(connstr);
   SqlCommand cmd = cn.CreateCommand();
   cmd.CommandText = @"UPDATE dbo.Product
           SET prdt_name = @name, price = @price
           WHERE prdt_id = @id;";
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@id", txtID.Text);
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@name", txtName.Text);
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@price", txtPrice.Text);
   cn.Open();
   cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
   cn.Close();
   MessageBox.Show("修改成功", "修改");
}
private void btnDelete_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   SqlConnection cn = new SqlConnection(connstr);
   SqlCommand cmd = cn.CreateCommand();
   cmd.CommandText = @"DELETE FROM dbo.Product
           WHERE prdt_id = @id;";
   cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@id", txtID.Text);
   cn.Open();
   cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
   cn.Close();
```

```
txtName.Clear();
       txtPrice.Clear();
       MessageBox.Show("刪除成功", "刪除");
   }
   private void btnSelect_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
   {
       SqlConnection cn = new SqlConnection(connstr);
       SqlCommand cmd = cn.CreateCommand();
       cmd.CommandText = @"SELECT * FROM dbo.Product
              WHERE prdt_id = @id;";
       cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@id", txtID.Text);
       cn.Open();
       SqlDataReader dr = cmd.ExecuteReader();
       if(dr.Read())
       {
           txtName.Text = dr["prdt_name"].ToString();
          txtPrice.Text = dr["price"].ToString();
       }
       else
       {
           txtName.Clear();
          txtPrice.Clear();
       }
       cn.Close();
   }
}
```

# 第十四章 網頁設計

# **HTML**

# 問題 1:

在瀏覽器中出現 Hello world!



# 解答:

# 問題 2:

標題字

# Header 1

### Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

# 解答:

# 問題 3:

跳行、空白、水平尺規、粗體、斜體、底線

Line 1 Line 2

Hello, my name is **John**. **Bold** <u>Underline</u> *Italic* 

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML 3</title>
</head>
</body>

Line 1<br />Line 2<br />
<hr />
Hello, my name is <b>John</b>.
<br />
<b>Bold</b>
<u>Underline</u>
<i>Italic</i>
```

```
<br/></html>
```

#### 問題 4:

文字排版(靠左對齊、靠右對齊、置中對齊、分散對齊)



Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

### 

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

#### 

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

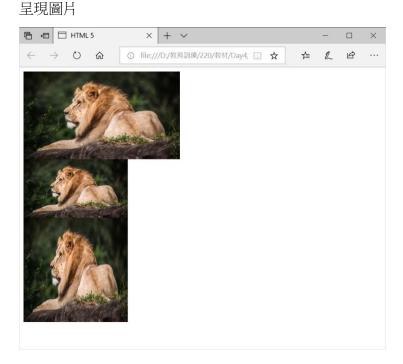
### 

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning

<body>

</html>

# 問題 5:



# 解答:

# 問題 6:

表格的呈現



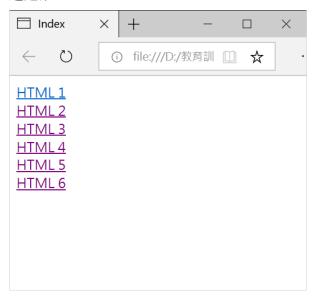
```
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML 6</title>
</head>
<body>

        Id
        Id
        Name
        Id
        Id</t
```

```
    C001
    C001
```

# 問題 7:

超連結

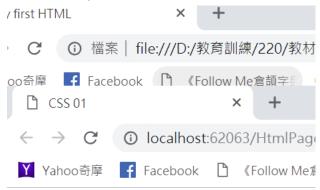


```
<html>
<head>
<title>Index</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="h1.html">HTML 1</a><br />
<a href="h2.html">HTML 2</a><br />
<a href="h3.html">HTML 3</a><br />
```

### **CSS**

### 問題 1:

in-line style



Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are neterotrophs: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are neterotrophs: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.

利用 inline-style 的 CSS 調整以上的文字風格

### 解答:

<html>
<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>CSS 01</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
</head>
<body>
   <div style="border:2px solid black;</pre>
              height:300px; width:300px;
              margin:20px; padding:10px;
              color:blue;background-color:lightyellow;
              font-family:Verdana;
              font-size:16px;">
Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia
(also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can move
spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body
plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a
process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are <span</pre>
style="color:yellow;background-color: red;" > heterotrophs
must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.
   </div>
   <hr />
   <div style="border:2px solid black;</pre>
              height:300px; width:300px;
              margin:20px; padding:10px;
              color:blue;background-color:lightyellow;
              font-family:Verdana;
              font-size:16px;">
Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia
(also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can move
spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body
plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a
process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are <span
style="color:yellow;background-color:red;"> heterotrophs</span>: they must
ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

### 問題 2:

將 style 寫在<head>中(Embeded 方式)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title></title>
   <meta charset="utf-8" />
   <style>
       div {
           border: 2px solid black;
           height: 300px;
           width: 300px;
           margin: 20px;
           padding: 10px;
           color: blue;
           background-color: lightyellow;
           font-family: Verdana;
           font-size: 16px;
       }
       span {
           color: yellow;
           background-color: red;
       }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div>
       Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom
Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can
move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their
body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a
process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are
<span>heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their
products for sustenance.
   </div>
```

<hr /><div>

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom
Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can
move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their
body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a
process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are
<span>heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their
products for sustenance. </div>
</body>
</html>

#### 問題 3:

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are neterotrophs: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are heterotrophs: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.

利用 class, id 設定不同樣式

#### 解答:

<html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<head>
   <title></title>
   <meta charset="utf-8" />
   <style>
       div {
           border: 2px solid black;
           height: 300px;
           width: 300px;
           margin: 20px;
           padding: 10px;
           font-family: Verdana;
           font-size: 16px;
       }
       #div01 {
           color: blue;
           background-color: lightyellow;
       }
       #div02 {
           color: green;
           background-color: pink;
       }
       .m1 {
           color:white;
           background-color:blue;
       }
       .m2 {
           color:white;
           background-color:red;
       }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div id="div01">
       Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom
Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can
```

move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of <span class="m1"> metamorphosis</span> later on in their lives.

All animals are <span class="m1"> heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance. </div>

```
<hr /> <div id="div02">
```

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called <span class="m2">Metazoa</span> All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are <span class="m2"> heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance. </div> </body> </html>

#### 問題 4:

CSS 獨立成為檔案

#### 解答:

htmlpage.html

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called Metazoa). All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of <span class="m1"> metamorphosis</span> later on in their lives. All animals are <span class="m1"> heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance. </div>

```
<hr />
<div id="div02">
```

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Animalia (also called <span class="m2">Metazoa</span> All animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently, at some point in their lives. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their lives. All animals are <span class="m2"> heterotrophs</span>: they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance. </div> </body> </html>

# style/style.css

```
div {
   border: 2px solid black;
   height: 300px;
   width: 300px;
   margin: 20px;
   padding: 10px;
   font-family: Verdana;
   font-size: 16px;
}
#div01 {
   color: blue;
   background-color: lightyellow;
}
#div02 {
   color: green;
   background-color: pink;
}
.m1 {
   color: white;
   background-color: blue;
}
```

```
.m2 {
   color: white;
   background-color: red;
}
```

# **JavaScript**

# 問題 1:

跳出訊息視窗"Hello world!"

# 解答:

# 問題 2:

視窗中配置按鈕(<input type="button">)、標籤(<label>)、文字方塊(<input>),按下按鈕後,在文字方塊中出現 Hello world。

```
<body>
    data:<input type="text" id="txtData" />
        <input type="button" onclick="btnOk_Click();" value="OK" />
</body>
</html>
```

# 問題 3:

文字方塊 A, B中輸入數值,計算數值相加、減、乘、除的結果。

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title></title>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
   <script>
       function btnAdd_Click() {
          var a = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtA").value);
          var b = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtB").value);
          document.getElementById("txtAns").value = a + b;
       }
       function btnSub_Click() {
          var a = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtA").value);
          var b = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtB").value);
          document.getElementById("txtAns").value = a - b;
       }
       function btnMul_Click() {
          var a = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtA").value);
          var b = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtB").value);
          document.getElementById("txtAns").value = a * b;
       }
       function btnDiv_Click() {
          var a = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtA").value);
          var b = parseFloat(document.getElementById("txtB").value);
          document.getElementById("txtAns").value = a / b;
```

#### 問題 4:

輸入成績,判斷是否及格(低於 60 不及格,文字方塊為黃底紅字,高於或等於 60 及格,文字方塊為藍底白字)。

#### 解答:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title></title>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
   <script>
       function btnOk_Click() {
           var score = parseInt(document.getElementById("txtScore").value,
10);
          var txt = document.getElementById("txtResult");
           if (isNaN(score)) {
              txt.value = "";
              txt.style.color = "black";
              txt.style.backgroundColor = "white";
              alert("Score 必須是整數");
           }
           else if (score < 60) {
              txt.value = "不及格";
              txt.style.color = "red";
```

```
txt.style.backgroundColor = "yellow";
} else if (score >= 60) {
    txt.value = "及格";
    txt.style.color = "white";
    txt.style.backgroundColor = "blue";
}

</script>
</head>
<body>

Score:<input id="txtScore" type="text" /><br />
Result:<input id="txtResult" type="text" /><br />
    <input type="button" value="OK" onclick="btnOk_Click();" />
</body>
</html>
```

#### 問題 5:

```
輸入幣別(U=USD/J=JPY/E=EUR), 台幣金額, 按照匯率
NT:USD = 1: 30.05, NT:JPY = 1:0.2785, NT:EUR = 1:32.55
(可依現在匯率調整數字)
```

#### 解答:

```
幣別=<select id="selCurr">
<option value="30.05">美金</option>
<option value="0.2785">日圓</option>
<option value="32.55">歐元</option>
</select><br />
可兌換金額<input id="txtAmount" type="text" /><br />
<input type="button" onclick="btnOk_Click();" value="兌換" />
</body>
</html>
```

# 第十五章 Java 程式語言

#### 問題 1.

下載並安裝 Java Runtime Environment(JRE)



#### 尋找 Java 官方網站並下載



#### 下載並安裝 Eclipse



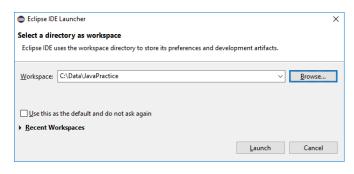
#### 程式設計概論



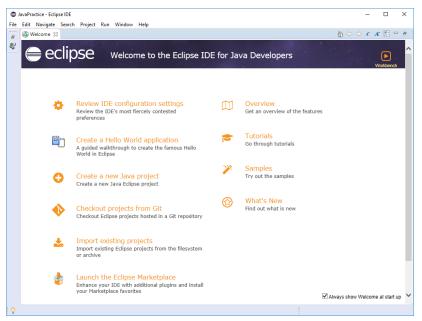
#### 尋找 Eclipse 官方網站點選下載



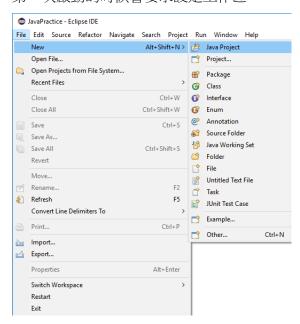
#### 安裝程式時,依據需求選擇選項安裝



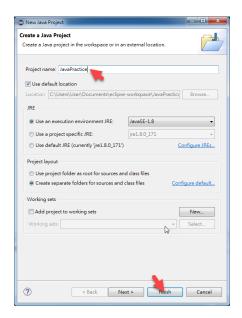
使用 Eclipse 建立 Java 專案,撰寫第一個 Java 程式,在畫面上顯示 Hello world。



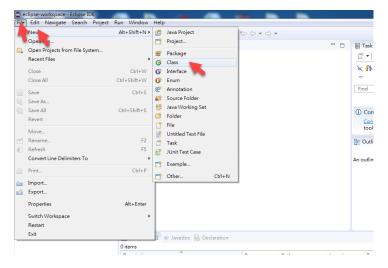
#### 第一次啟動的時候會要求設定工作區



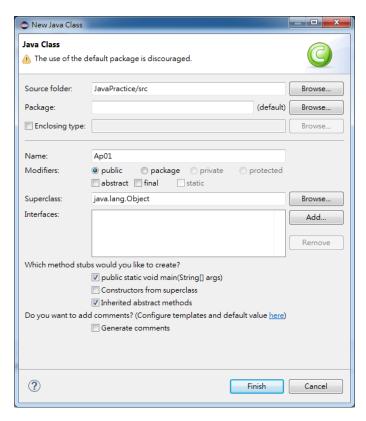
點選 File>New>Java Project 建立專案



輸入專案名稱並點選 Finish 完成



點選 File>New>Class 建立類別

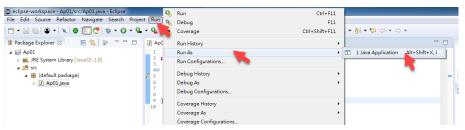


輸入類別稱,並勾選 public static void main(String[] args)來自動建立 main 方法,並且點選 Finish 完成

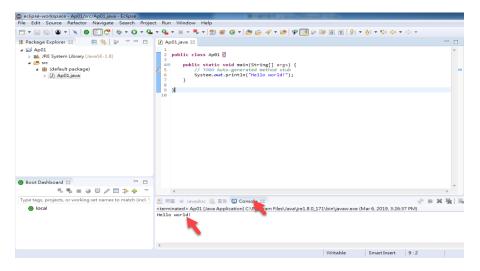
```
public class Ap01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
}
```

```
public class Ap01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
}
```

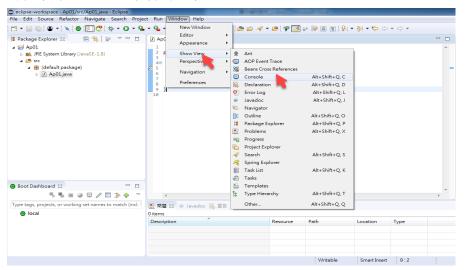
在 main 方法中輸入程式碼



點選 Run>Run As>1.Java Application



可在下方 Console 中看到結果



如果沒有 Console 視窗的話,點選 Window>Show View>Console

#### 問題 2.

使用畫面上輸入姓名(name),顯示"Hello, (輸入姓名)!"。

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Ap02 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Your name:");
        s = sc.nextLine();
        sc.close();
        System.out.printf("Hello, %s", s);
    }
}
```

# 第十六章 Java 資料與變數

#### 問題 1.

宣告變數 a, b 分別為 short a; int b; 指定 b = 100000 再將 b 的值指定給 a, 顯示 a, b 的結果(十進位制)以及 16 進位碼。

```
public class Ap03 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       short a;
      int b;
      b = 100000;
      a = (short)b;
      System.out.printf("a=%d, b=%d", a, b);
   }
}
```

#### 問題 2.

宣告變數 n 為整數,int n; 以及 s 為字串,String s; 設定 n = 1234; 並將 n 的 結果給 s。

```
public class Ap04 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer n;
        String s;
        n = 1234;
        s = n.toString();
        System.out.printf("n=%d, s=%s",n, s);
    }
}
```

# 問題 3.

輸入 a, b 兩個數字,將兩數相加結果顯示在畫面上,完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼 (Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

# 解答:

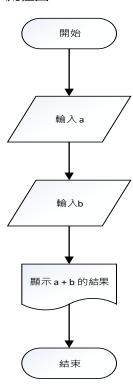
#### Pseudocode

輸入 a

輸入 b

計算 a + b 的結果

#### 流程圖



```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap05 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       int a, b;
       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       //輸入 a
       System.out.print("a=");
       a = sc.nextInt();
       //輸入 b
       System.out.print("b=");
       b = sc.nextInt();
       sc.close();
       //計算 a +b 的結果
       System.out.printf("%d + %d = %d", a, b, a + b);
    }
}
```

# 第十七章 Java 判斷是與迴圈

# 問題 1.

輸入成績,判斷是否及格(低於 60 不及格,高於或等於 60 及格),完成流程圖 (Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

# 解答:

#### **Pseudocode**

輸入成績(score)

IF score < 60 THEN

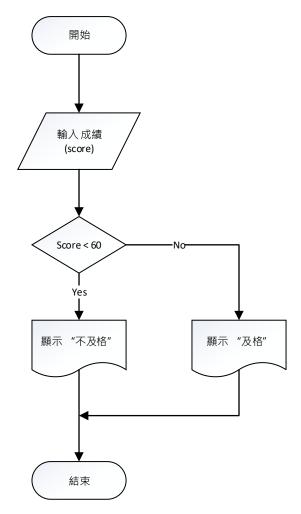
顯示"不及格"

ELSE

顯示"及格"

END IF

#### 流程圖



```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Ap06 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int score;
      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

      //輸入成績(score)
      System.out.print("成績:");
      score = sc.nextInt();
      sc.close();

      if(score < 60)
            System.out.println("不及格");
      else
            System.out.println("及格");
      }
}</pre>
```

#### 問題 2.

輸入成績,判斷等級,低於 60(不含等於 80),顯示 "C-Class", 60以上(含等於 60),80以下(不含等於 80),顯示 "B-Class", 80以上(包含等於 80),顯示 A-Class。

完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

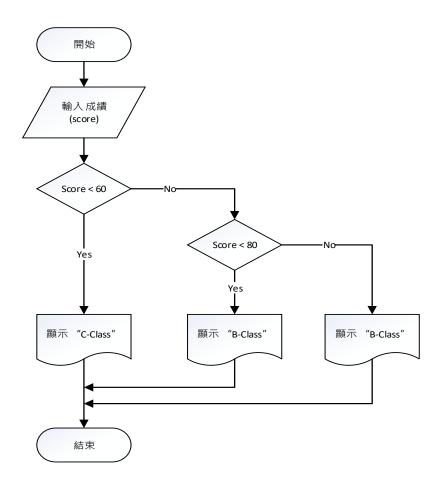
#### 解答:

#### **Pseudocode**

# 輸入成績(score) IF score < 60 THEN 顯示 "C-Class" ELSEIF score < 80 THEN 顯示 "B-Class" ELSE 顯示 "A-Class"

#### 流程圖

END IF



```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap07 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int score;
       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       //輸入成績(score)
       System.out.print("成績:");
       score = sc.nextInt();
        sc.close();
       if (score < 60)
        System.out.println("C-Class");
       else if(score < 80)</pre>
        System.out.println("B-Class");
       else
        System.out.println("A-Class");
    }
}
```

問題 3.

所得稅級距公式如下

107年度綜合所得稅速算公式一覽表(單位:新台幣元)

綜合所得淨額				稅率		累進差額		應納稅額
0	2	540,000	×	5%	-	0	=	
540,001	>	1,210,000	×	12%	-	37,800	=	
1,210,001	>	2,420,000	×	20%	-	134,600	=	
2,420,001	>	4,530,000	×	30%	-	376,600	=	
4,530,001	?	以上	×	40%	1	829,600		

輸入淨所得額,計算應納稅額,完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

#### 解答:

#### Pseudocode

輸入年所得收入(income)

IF income <= 540000 THEN

所得稅(tax) = income \* 0.05

ELSEIF income <= 1210000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.12 - 37800

ELSEIF income <= 2420000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.2 - 134600

ELSEIF income <= 4530000 THEN

tax = income \* 0.3 - 376600

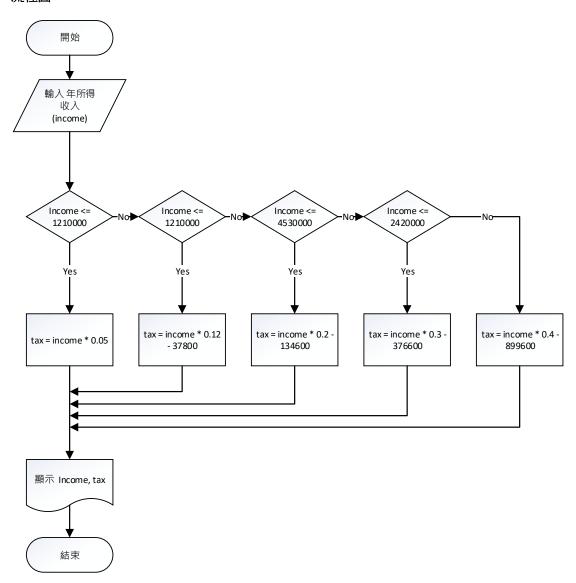
ELSE

tax = income \* 0.4 - 899600

END IF

顯示 年所得收入(income),應繳所得稅(tax)

#### 流程圖



```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Ap03 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int income, tax;
      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

      //輸入年所得收入(income)
      System.out.print("年所得收入:");
      income = sc.nextInt();
```

```
sc.close();
       /*
       IF income <= 540000 THEN
            所得稅(tax) = income * 0.05
       ELSEIF income <= 1210000 THEN
          tax = income * 0.12 - 37800
       ELSEIF income <= 2420000 THEN
          tax = income * 0.2 - 134600
       ELSEIF income <= 4530000 THEN
          tax = income * 0.3 - 376600
       ELSE
          tax = income * 0.4 - 899600
       END IF
       */
       if (income <= 540000)
          tax = (int)(income * 0.05 + 0.5);
       else if (income <= 1210000)
          tax = (int)(income * 0.12 - 37800 + 0.5);
       else if (income <= 2420000)
          tax = (int)(income * 0.2 - 134600 + 0.5);
       else if (income <= 4530000)
          tax = (int)(income * 0.3 - 376600 + 0.5);
       else
          tax = (int)(income * 0.4 - 899600 + 0.5);
       //顯示 年所得收入(income), 應繳所得稅(tax)
       System.out.printf("年所得收入:%,d, 應納所得稅:%,d", income, tax);
    }
}
```

#### 問題 4.

輸入月份,

1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 月顯示 大月(31天);

4, 6, 9, 11 月顯示 小月(30天);

2月顯示 二月(28或29天)。

完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

#### 解答:

#### **Pseudocode**

#### 輸入月份(mn)

CASE mn

1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12:

顯示"大月(31天)"

4, 6, 9, 11:

顯示"小月(30天)"

2:

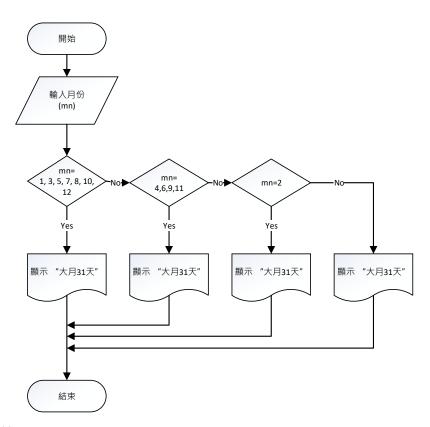
顯示"二月(28或29天)"

ELSE

顯示"僅接受1-12"

**END CASE** 

#### 流程圖



#### 原始程式碼

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap04 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       int mn;
       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       // 輸入月份(mn)
       System.out.print("月份:");
       mn = sc.nextInt();
        sc.close();
       /*
       CASE mn
       1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12:
           顯示"大月(31天)"
       4, 6, 9, 11:
            顯示"小月(30天)"
       2:
            顯示 "二月(28 或 29 天)"
       ELSE
            顯示"僅接受1 - 12"
       END CASE
       */
       switch(mn)
          case 1:
          case 3:
          case 5:
          case 7:
          case 8:
          case 10:
          case 12:
            System.out.println("大月(31天)");
             break;
          case 4:
          case 6:
          case 9:
```

#### 問題 5.

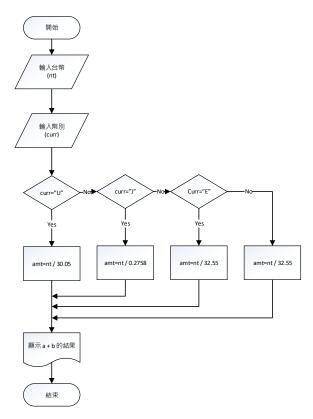
輸入幣別(U=USD/J=JPY/E=EUR),台幣金額,按照匯率

NT:USD = 1: 30.05, NT:JPY = 1:0.2785, NT:EUR = 1:32.55(可依現在匯率調整數字)

計算可兌換外幣。完成流程圖(Flowchart)、偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

# 解答:

流程圖



#### **Pseudocode**

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Ap05 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 String curr;
int nt;
double amt;
//輸入台幣nt
System.out.print("台幣:");
nt = sc.nextInt();
//輸入幣別 curr(U = USD / J = JPY / E = EUR)
System.out.print("幣別(U=USD/J=JPY/E=EUR):");
curr = sc.nextLine();
 sc.close();
/*
CASE curr
"U":
       amt = nt / 30.05
"J":
       amt = nt / 0.2758
"E":
       amt = nt / 32.55
ELSE
       amt = 0
END CASE
*/
switch (curr)
{
   case "U":
       amt = nt / 30.5;
       break;
   case "J":
       amt = nt / 0.2758;
       break;
   case "E":
       amt = nt / 32.55;
       break;
```

```
default:
    amt = 0;
    break;
}

//顯示台幣金額(nt)、可兌換外幣(amt)
System.out.printf("台幣:%d,可兌換外幣:%f", nt, amt);
}
```

#### 問題 6.

在畫面上顯示 0 到 9

# 解答:

#### 程式碼

```
public class Ap06 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
            System.out.println(i);
    }
}</pre>
```

#### 問題 7.

```
畫星星,輸入數字在畫面上以 * 印出下圖完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。
```

# 解答:

1.

#### Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=1 TO n

畫 i 個 "*"

跳行

END FOR
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap07 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n;
       //輸入 n
       System.out.print("n=");
       n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.close();
       for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++)
       {
           //畫 i 個 "*"
           for(int j= 1; j<=i; j++)</pre>
             System.out.print("*");
           //跳行
           System.out.println();
       }
    }
```

#### 2.

#### Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=n TO 1

畫 i 個 "*"

跳行

END FOR
```

#### 程式碼

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap08 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n;
       //輸入 n
       System.out.print("n=");
       n = sc.nextInt(s);
        sc.close();
       for (int i = n; i >= 1; i--)
       {
           //畫 i 個 "*"
          for(int j= 1; j<=i; j++)</pre>
             System.out.print("*");
           //跳行
           System.out.println();
       }
    }
}
```

3.

#### Pseudocode

```
輸入 n

FOR i=n TO 1

畫 n - i 個 空白

畫 2 * i - 1 個 "*"
```

跳行

**END FOR** 

#### 程式碼

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap10 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n;
        // 輸入 n
       System.out.print("n=");
       n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.close();
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
       {
           //畫 n - i 個空白
           for (int j = 1; j <= n - i; j++)
             System.out.print(" ");
           //畫2 * i - 1 個 "*"
           for (int j = 1; j \leftarrow 2 * i - 1; j++)
             System.out.print("*");
           //跳行
           System.out.println();
       }
    }
}
```

#### 問題 8.

輸入本金、利率(%)、期數,列出每一期的期數、本金、利息、本利和。 完成流偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

#### 解答:

Pseudocode

```
輸入本金(principal)
輸入利率(rate:%)
期數(n)
```

```
FOR i = 1 TO n
利息(interest) = principal * rate%
顯示 期數(i), 本金(principal), 利息(interest), 本金+利息
將利息累加至本金
END FOR
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap11 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       int principal, n;
       double rate;
      //輸入本金
      System.out.print("本金=");
      principal = sc.nextInt();
      //輸入利率(%)
      System.out.print("利率(%)=");
      rate = sc.nextDouble();
      //輸入期數
      System.out.print("期數=");
      n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.close();
       System.out.println("期 數 本 金
                                                 利
                                                         息
                                                                 合
計");
      System.out.println("====
                                                         ======");
                                =======
      for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++)
       {
         int interest = (int)(principal * rate / 100 + 0.5);
         System.out.printf("% 4d % 10d % 10d
                                                 % 10d%n",
                 i, principal, interest, principal +interest);
         principal += interest;
```

```
}
System.out.println("==== =========");
}
```

#### 問題 9.

完成 九九乘法表

完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

#### 解答:

#### **Pseudocode**

```
FOR i = 1 TO 9

顯示 i * 1 = i 到 i * 9 = i

(i=1, 顯示: 1 * 1 = 1 1 * 2 = 2 ..... 1 * 9 = 9)

(i=2, 顯示: 2 * 1 = 2 2 * 2 = 4 ..... 2 * 9 = 18)

......

(i=9, 顯示: 9 * 1 = 9 9 * 2 = 18 ..... 9 * 9 = 81)

END FOR
```

#### 程式碼

#### 問題 10.

使用者輸入數值,值到輸入 Ø 為止,再將所輸入的數值加總的結果顯示在畫面上。完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

#### 解答:

#### Pseudocode

```
REPEAT
輸入整數 n
將 n 累加至 total
UNTIL n = 0
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap13 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       int n, total = 0;
       do
       {
          //輸入整數 n
          System.out.print("n(0 for end)=");
          n = sc.nextInt();
          //將n 累加至total
          total += n;
       } while (n != 0);
        sc.close();
       System.out.printf("小計:%d ", total);
    }
}
```

#### 問題 11

隨機產生1到99的亂數,作為答案,讓使用者猜數字,直到猜對為止

#### 解答

#### Pseudocode

```
產生 1 - 99 的亂數 ans

REPEAT

使用者猜數字 guess

IF guess < ans THEN

顯示 "高一點"

ELSE IF guess>ans THEN

顯示 "低一點"

ELSE

IF SUESS THEN

IF SUESS THEN
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Random;

public class Ap14 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        Random rnd = new Random();
        int ans, guess;

        //產生1 - 99 的亂數ans,Random.nextInt(n)會產生0~n-1 之間的數
        ans = rnd.nextInt(99)+1;
        sc.close();

        do
        {
            System.out.print("猜數字(1-99):");
            guess = sc.nextInt();

            if(guess < ans)</pre>
```

```
System.out.println("高一點");
else if(guess > ans)
System.out.println("低一點");
else
System.out.println("猜對了");
} while (ans!=guess);
}
```

#### 問題 12.

隨機產生四個 1~6 的數字,利用以下的骰子計算方式顯示點數結果

- 1. 四個骰子的點數相同,顯示"一色"。
- 2. 三個骰子的點數相同,另一個骰子點數不同,顯示"沒點,重擲"。
- 3. 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數不相同,顯示不相同的兩個骰子的點數 合計。
- **4.** 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數也相同,取較大的兩個相同點數的合計 為點數。
- 5. 四個骰子的點數都不同,顯示"沒點,重擲"。 完成偽碼(Pseudocode)以及 Java 程式碼,並執行測試結果。

## 解答

#### Pseudocode

```
產生四個1-6的亂數
IF 四個骰子的點數相同 THEN
顯示"一色"
ELSEIF 三個骰子的點數相同,另一個骰子點數不同 THEN
顯示"沒點,重擲"
ELSEIF 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數也相同 THEN
較大的兩個相同點數的合計為點數
```

ELSEIF 兩個骰子的點數相同,另外兩個骰子的點數不相同 THEN 顯示不相同的兩個骰子的點數合計

ELSE

顯示"沒點,重擲"

END IF

```
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Arrays;
```

```
public class Ap15 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Random rnd = new Random();
       int[] dices = new int[4];
       //產生四個1 - 6 的亂數
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
       {
          dices[i] = rnd.nextInt(6)+1;
       }
       //將陣列排序
       Arrays.sort(dices);
       //由小至大顯示骰子的點數
       for (int i = 0; i < dices.length; i++)</pre>
          System.out.printf("%d ", dices[i]);
       System.out.println();
       if (dices[0] == dices[3])
        System.out.println("一色");
       else if (dices[0] == dices[2] || dices[1] == dices[3])
        System.out.println("沒點重擲");
       else if(dices[0]==dices[1] && dices[2] == dices[3])
        System.out.printf("%d點%n", dices[2] + dices[3]);
       else if(dices[0] == dices[1])
        System.out.printf("%d點%n", dices[2] + dices[3]);
       else if(dices[1] == dices[2])
        System.out.printf("%d點%n", dices[0] + dices[3]);
       else if (dices[2] == dices[3])
        System.out.printf("%d點%n", dices[0] + dices[1]);
       else
        System.out.println("沒點重擲");
    }
}
```

# 問題 13.

輸入數字 a, b 計算 a + b 的結果,避免使用者因為輸入格式錯誤而中斷程式。

### 解答

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Ap16 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = 0, b = 0;
       String s;
       Boolean iscorrect;
       //輸入 a
       do
       {
           System.out.print("a=");
           s = sc.nextLine();
           try {
              a = Integer.parseInt(s);
              iscorrect = true;
            } catch (Exception e) {
              iscorrect = false;
           }
           if (!iscorrect)
             System.out.printf("'%s'不是整數, 請輸入整數%n", s);
       } while (!iscorrect);
       //輸入 b
       do
        System.out.print("b=");
           s = sc.nextLine();
           try {
              b = Integer.parseInt(s);
              iscorrect = true;
            } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
iscorrect = false;
}
if (!iscorrect)
System.out.printf("'%s'不是整數,請輸入整數%n", s);
} while (!iscorrect);
sc.close();

//計算 a + b 的結果
System.out.printf("%d + %d = %d%n", a, b, a + b);
}
```

# 第十八章 Java 物件與類別

# 問題 1.

```
寫一個類別 Person
成員變數 private string id, name
成員方法 public void Display() 顯示 id, name
建構函式 public Person(string id, string name)設定 id, name
```

# 解答:

# Person.java

```
public class Person {
    public String id, name;
    public void Display()
    {
        System.out.printf("Id:%s, Name:%s%n", id, name);
    }
    public Person(String id, String name)
    {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

### Ap01.java

```
public class Ap01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("C001", "John");
        p1.Display();
    }
}
```

# 問題 2.

```
設計一類別立方體(Cube),
成員變數長 private double _length, _width, _height
成員方法體積 public double Volume()
成員方法表面積 public double Area()
建構函式 Cube(double length, double width, double height)
```

# 解答:

# Cube.java

```
public class Cube {
    public double _length, _width, _height;
   public Cube(double length, double width, double height)
       _length = length;
       _width = width;
       _height = height;
   }
   public double Volume()
   {
       return _length * _width * _height;
   }
   public double Area()
       return 2 * (_length * _width + _length * _height + _width *
_height);
   }
}
```

### Ap02.java

```
public class Ap02 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Cube c1 = new Cube(6, 6, 6);
        Cube c2 = new Cube(12, 5, 10);
}
```

### 問題 3.

```
設計類別 BMICalculator(BMI 計算器)
成員變數 private double _height(身高:m), _width(體重:kg)
成員方法 public double BMI():體重(kg) / 身高(m)²
成員方法 public string Status():
    BMI < 18.5: 體重過輕
    18.5 <= BMI < 24: 正常
    BMI >= 24: 體重過重

建構函式 public BMICalculator(double weight, double height)
    weight: 體重(kg), height: 身高(cm)
```

# 解答:

#### BMICalculator.java

```
public class BMICalculator {
    private double _height, _weight;
    private double BMI()
    {
        return _weight / _height / _height;
    }

public String Status()
    {
        double bmivalue = BMI();
        if (bmivalue < 18.5)
            return "體重過輕";
        else if (bmivalue < 24)
            return "正常";
        else
            return "體重過重";
}</pre>
```

```
public BMICalculator(double weight, double height)
{
    _weight = weight;
    _height = height / 100;
}
```

# Ap03.java

```
public class Ap03 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BMICalculator calc = new BMICalculator(100, 180);
        System.out.println(calc.Status());
    }
}
```

# 問題 4.

```
設計類別 DiceGame(骰子遊戲)
成員變數 private int[] ans = new int[4]
成員方法 public void Roll() (擲骰子)
成員方法 public int Point() (計算點數)
```

### 解答:

### Dice.java

```
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Arrays;

public class DiceGame {
    private int[] dice = new int[4];
    Random rnd;
    public DiceGame()
    {
        rnd = new Random();
    }

    public void Roll()
    {
```

```
for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
             dice[i] = rnd.nextInt(6)+1;
   }
   public String Display()
   {
        Arrays.sort(dice);
       for (int i = 0; i < dice.length; i++)</pre>
           System.out.printf("%d ", dice[i]);
        if(dice[0] == dice[3])
             return "一色";
        else if(dice[0]==dice[2] || dice[1]==dice[3])
             return "沒點重擲";
        else if(dice[0] == dice[1] && dice[2] == dice[3])
             return String.format("%d點", dice[2] + dice[3]);
        else if(dice[0] == dice[1])
             return String.format("%d點", dice[2] + dice[3]);
        else if(dice[1] == dice[2])
             return String.format("%d 點", dice[0] + dice[3]);
        else if(dice[2] == dice[3])
             return String.format("%d點", dice[0] + dice[1]);
        else
             return "沒點重擲";
    }
}
```

#### Ap04.java

```
public class Ap04 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
        DiceGame g1 = new DiceGame();
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            g1.Roll();
            System.out.println(g1.Display());
        }
}</pre>
```

```
}
}
```

# 問題 5.

```
設計類別 GuessGame(猜數字遊戲)
成員變數 private int _guess, _ans
成員方法 public void Start()產生 1-99 亂數(_ans)
成員方法 public void Guess()使用者猜 1-99 的數字(_guess)
成員方法 public bool GotAns()判斷使用者是否猜對
```

# 解答:

GuessGame.java

```
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class GuessGame {
    private int _guess, _ans;
   public void Start()
   {
       Random rnd = new Random();
       _ans = rnd.nextInt(99)+1;
   }
   public void Guess()
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       String s;
       System.out.print("猜數字(1-99):");
       _guess = sc.nextInt();
         sc.close();
   }
   public Boolean GotAns()
       if(_guess < _ans)</pre>
        System.out.println("高一點");
       else if(_guess > _ans)
```

```
System.out.println("低一點");
else
System.out.println("猜對了");
return _ans == _guess;
}
```

# Ap05.java

```
public class Ap05 {

   public static void main(String[] args) {

       GuessGame g1 = new GuessGame();

       g1.Start();

       do

       {
            g1.Guess();
       } while (!g1.GotAns());
    }
}
```

# 第十九章 Java Array

# 問題 1.

輸入十個數字,排序後,由小排到大列出,並計算出合計。

# 解答:

# Ap01.java

問題 2. 高鐵票價計算, 高鐵各站票價如下

車站	南港	台北	板橋	桃園	新竹	苗栗	台中	彰化	雲林	嘉義	台南	左營
南港	-	40	70	200	330	480	750	870	970	1,120	1,390	1,530
台北	40	-	40	160	290	430	700	820	930	1,080	1,350	1,490
板橋	70	40	-	130	260	400	670	790	900	1,050	1,320	1,460
桃園	200	160	130	-	130	280	540	670	780	920	1,190	1,330
新竹	330	290	260	130	-	140	410	540	640	790	1,060	1,200
苗栗	480	430	400	280	140	-	270	390	500	640	920	1060
台中	750	700	670	540	410	270	-	130	230	380	650	790
彰化	870	820	790	670	540	390	130	-	110	250	530	675
雲林	970	930	900	780	640	500	230	110	-	150	420	560
嘉義	1,120	1,080	1,050	920	790	640	380	250	150	-	280	410
台南	1,390	1,350	1,320	1,190	1,060	920	650	530	420	280	-	140
左營	1,530	1,490	1,460	1,330	1,200	1,060	790	670	560	410	140	-

輸入起站(0-南港, 1-台北, 2-板橋....11-左營): 輸入迄站(0-南港, 1-台北, 2-板橋....11-左營): 計算票價為多少?

# 解答:

# Ap02.java

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Ap02 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int[][] price =
          {
             { 0,
                     40, 70, 200, 330, 480, 750, 870, 970,
                1120, 1390, 1530 },
             { 40,
                            40, 160, 290, 430, 700, 820, 930,
                        0,
                1080, 1350, 1490 },
                                 130, 260, 400, 670, 790,
             { 70,
                       40,
                             0,
                1050, 1320, 1460 },
                      160, 130,
                                   0, 130, 280, 540, 670, 780,
              { 200,
```

```
920, 1190, 1330 },
            { 330, 290, 260, 130, 0, 140, 410, 540, 640,
               790, 1060, 1200 },
            { 480, 430, 400,
                              280, 140, 0, 270, 390, 500,
               640, 920, 1060 },
             { 750, 700, 670, 540, 410, 270, 0, 130, 230,
               380, 650, 790 },
             { 870, 820, 790, 670, 540, 390, 130, 0, 110,
               250, 530, 675 },
            { 970, 930, 900, 780, 640, 500, 230, 110,
                                                           0,
               150, 420, 560 },
            { 1120, 1080, 1050, 920, 790, 640, 380, 250, 150,
               0, 280, 410 },
            { 1390, 1350, 1320, 1190, 1060, 920, 650, 530, 420,
                     0, 140 },
               280,
             { 1530, 1490, 1460, 1330, 1200, 1060, 790, 670, 560,
               410, 140, 0 }
         };
         String s;
         int n1, n2;
         System.out.print("起站(0-南港/1-台北/2-板橋/3-桃園/4-新竹/
               5-苗栗/6-台中/7-彰化/8-雲林/9-嘉義/10-台南/11-左營):");
         n1 = sc.nextInt();
         System.out.print("迄站(0-南港/1-台北/2-板橋/3-桃園/4-新竹/
               5-苗栗/6-台中/7-彰化/8-雲林/9-嘉義/10-台南/11-左營):");
         n2 = sc.nextInt();
         sc.close();
         System.out.printf("票價=%d%n", price[n1][n2]);
   }
}
```