### Lab 1 Build Your Own Class

## Customer.java is due at the end of your lab. Click the "Submit" button

## **Objectives:**

- Sign up for the lab
- Lab environment: Notepad++, simple DOS commands, compile/run Java programs
- Java review: data types, functions and file input
- Design, implement and test a user defined data type (class)

#### 1. Lab Environment

A card key is not required during the hours when ECS building is open (7:00am-11:00pm Mon. – Fri. except holidays). If you need to work in the lab when the building is closed, you may purchase a card key at the bookstore. The cost is \$10.00 (non-refundable).

You are required to have a csc account to access the course website and the computers in the labs. If you don't have one already, activate your csc account from this website: https://connex.csc.uvic.ca/portal/site/itsupport/page/88ff914f-369a-4f5c-9f02-a47c610745ad

There are two drop-in labs with the same environment: ECS 266 and ECS 348.

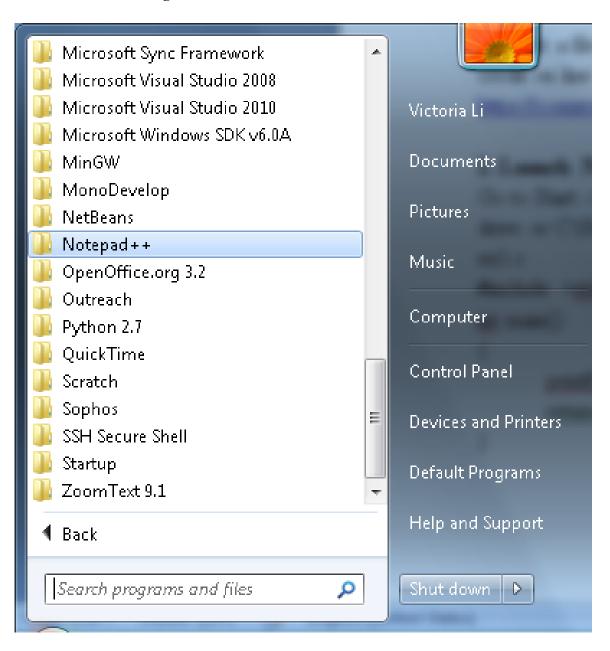
H: drive is your network space in the file server. The data stored in the H drive is persistent and portable: you may access it at any time and from any computers in the labs. "C:\Users\loginID" is on your local computer. For example, my loginID is "vli", I can store the Java source file in "C:\Users\vli". The advantage to store files locally is that it runs faster, but the disadvantage is that you can't access it from other computers in the labs and it is temporary - the documents stored in "C:\Users\vli" could be erased by some system administration scripts overnight.

To print a file from the drop-in labs, you need to have a csc account and purchase some printing credit online at https://www.csc.uvic.ca/PrintPagePurchasing/.

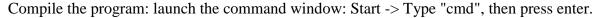
Business Hours for the Assistance Center can be found at: <a href="https://connex.csc.uvic.ca/portal/site/cscassist">https://connex.csc.uvic.ca/portal/site/cscassist</a>

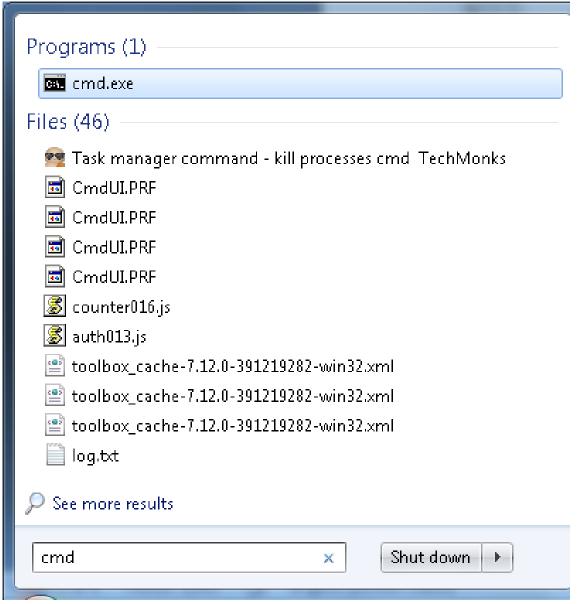
## 2. Launch Notepad++ to write a simple Java program

Go to Start -> All Programs -> Notepad++, type the following program and save it as Ex1.java in H drive or "C:\Users\loginID"



# Ex1.java





At the command window, change the directory to where the Ex1.java is stored. If yours is stored at  $C:\Users\login ID$ , you don't need to change the directory. It is there by default. If yours is stored at H drive, then type H, press enter.

To look at the content of the current directory: type "dir"

To compile the program: type "javac Ex1.java"

If there are no compile errors, type "dir" to see if "Ex1.class" is generated.

Type "java Ex1" to run the file. The output is:

Hello, world!

To find the version of Java installed in the lab: "java –version", you will find that it is java version "1.8.0\_171"

#### 3. More about MS-DOS commands

MS-DOS stands for Microsoft Disk Operating System. It is a non-graphical command line operating system created for IBM compatible computers. Learn more below:

```
H: -go to H drive
C: -go to C drive
. -current directory
. -the parent directory
cd . -go to the parent directory
dir -show the files and directories in the current directory.
dir/w -the same as dir, but use wide list format
ren old new -rename the old file to new file name
del file -remove file
```

#### 4. Java Review - method

```
📑 A6P2Solution-v4.c 🖾 🔚 demo1.c 🖾 🔚 Ex1.java 🔼
      public class Ex1
 1
 2
     □ {
 3
           //declare a class constant
           public static final double PI=3.14;
 4
 5
           //calculate the area of a circle
 6
           public static double compute area(double r)
 7
 8
           {
 9
               return (PI * r * r);
10
           public static void main(String[] args)
11
12
               System.out.println("Hello, world!");
13
14
               double r=1;
15
               double area=compute_area(r);
16
17
               System.out.print("radius = " + r);
               System.out.println(" and area = " + area);
18
19
20
     1
```

#### 5. File Input

We usually get input from a file to process bulk data. Here is some sample code. Type the code and run the program. Notice you need to import some standard libraries. Exception is going to be covered later on. You need to download a data.txt file.

```
// Purpose: To demonstrate the use of File I/O
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.io.*;
∃public class Ex2{
     public static void main(String [] args) throws FileNotFoundException{
         // Open up an input file
         Scanner inFile = new Scanner(new File("data.txt"));
         //first number tells you how many items are stored in the file
         int size = inFile.nextInt();
         //get and print each number on screen
         for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {</pre>
             int number = inFile.nextInt();
             System.out.println(number);
         }
     }//main
}//Ex2
```

#### 6. Design your own Abstract Data Type (ADT)

Let's model a simple real life entity. First, identify the attributes, write them down; then identify the behaviors, write them down. Let's identify the ones relevant to our program, remove the irrelevant ones.

**Entity Name:** 

Attributes:

Behaviors:

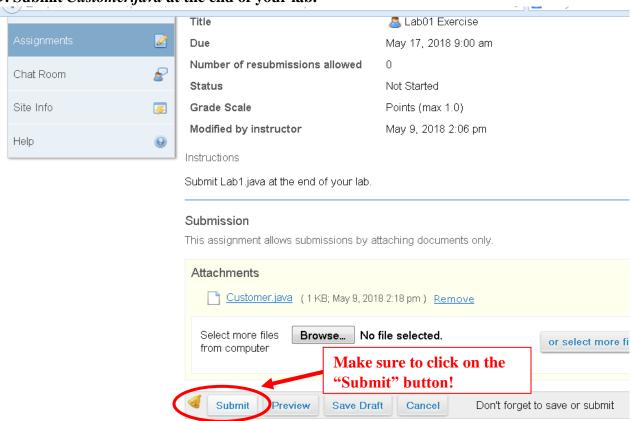
#### 7. Implement your own Abstract Data Type (ADT)

Then implement the ADT above using Java. We need to decide the data types for each attribute, the prototypes of the methods, and decide which ones should be private, which ones should be public. Give a meaning full name for the class. For example, if you are going to model customer for a telephone company, call it Customer.java.

#### 8. Testing

Use stubs in your class, then write a tester. This way, you can start testing your program when you finish implementing the first method.

## 9. Submit Customer.java at the end of your lab.



You will see a screen similar like this. Take a screenshot (press both *Alt* and *Print Screen* keys of the keyboard) and paste it in a word document, save the file as a proof of submission in case you need to appeal your grade later on.

