OOP_Lab03

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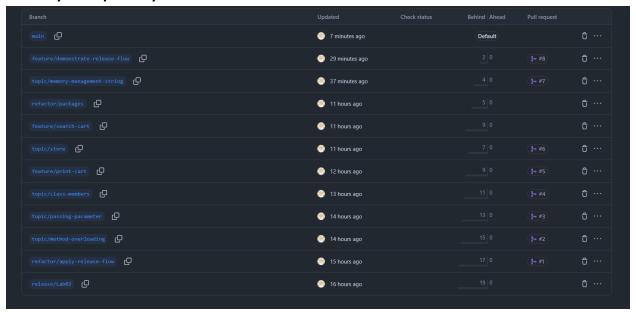
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1. Branch your repository



2. Working with method overloading

2.1. Overloading by differing types of parameter

Class cart.java:

```
public void addDigitalVideoDisc(DigitalVideoDisc [] disc) { 1 usage *pddO4
    for(int i = 0; i < disc.length; i++) {
        if(this.qtyOrdered == MAX_NUMBER_ORDERED) {
            System.out.println("The cart is almost full");
        }else{
            this.qtyOrdered++;
            this.itemsOrdered[this.qtyOrdered - 1] = disc[i];
            System.out.println("The disc [" + (i + 1) + "] has been added");
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Class Aims.java:

```
DigitalVideoDisc [] listDvd = {
    new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Star Wars", category: "Science Fiction", director: "George Lucas", length: 87, cost: 24.95f),
    new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Aladin", category: "Animation", cost: 18.99f)
};
anOrder.addDigitalVideoDisc(listDvd);
```

```
The disc [1] has been added
The disc [2] has been added
```

2.2. Overloading by differing the number of parameters

Class cart.java:

Class Aims.java:

```
DigitalVideoDisc dvd3 = new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Aladin", category: "Animation", cost 18.99f);

DigitalVideoDisc dvd4 = new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Howl's Moving Castle", category: "Animation", director: "Miyazaki Hayao", length: 159, cost 19.95f) anOrder.addDigitalVideoDisc(dvd4, dvd3);
```

Kết quả:

```
The disc [1] has been added
The disc [2] has been added
```

3. Passing parameter

Question: Is JAVA a Pass by Value or a Pass by Reference programming language?

Trả lời: java là ngôn ngữ Pass by value

```
public class TestPassingParameter {  ± pdd04
    public static void main(String[] args) { * pdd04
        DigitalVideoDisc jungleDVD = new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Jungle");
        DigitalVideoDisc cinderellaDVD = new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Cinderella");
        swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD);
        System.out.println("Jungle dvd title: " + jungleDVD.getTitle());
        System.out.println("Cinderella dvd title: " + cinderellaDVD.getTitle());
        changeTitle(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD.getTitle());
        System.out.println("Jungle dvd title: " + jungleDVD.getTitle());
    public static void swap(Object A, Object B) { 1 usage ≠ pdd04
        Object temp = \underline{A};
       A = B;
       \underline{B} = temp;
    public static void changeTitle(DigitalVideoDisc dvd, String newTitle) { 1 usage * pdd04
        String oldTitle = dvd.getTitle();
       dvd.setTitle(newTitle);
        dvd = new DigitalVideoDisc(oldTitle);
```

Question: After the call of swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD) why does the title of these two objects still remain?

Trả lời: khi ta gọi hàm **swap(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD)** giá trị của jungleDVD và cinderellaDVD sẽ được sao chép và chuyền vào 2 tham số A và B.

Mọi thay đổi nào được thực hiện với A và B chỉ làm ảnh hưởng đến chính nó chứ không làm thay đổi jungleDVD và cinderellaDVD

Question: After the call of changeTitle(jungleDVD, cinderellaDVD.getTitle()) why is the title of the JungleDVD changed?

Trả lời: khi ta truyền DigitalVideoDisc dvd vào hàm nghĩa là ta truyền đối tượng được biến đó tham chiếu tới.

Vậy nên khi sử dụng method (setter) của chính đối tượng được tham chiếu thì dữ liệu của nó cũng sẽ được thay đổi.

Please write a swap() method that can correctly swap the two objects.

Code:

```
public static void swap(DigitalVideoDisc A, DigitalVideoDisc B) { 1 usage * pdd04
   String tmp1 = A.getTitle();
   String tmp2 = B.getTitle();
   A.setTitle(tmp2);
   B.setTitle(tmp1);
}
```

Kết quả:

```
Jungle dvd title: Cinderella
Cinderella dvd title: Jungle
```

- 4. Use debug run
 - 4.1. Debugging Java in Eclipse
 - 4.2. Example of debug run for the swap method of TestPassingParameter
 - 4.2.1. Setting, deleting & deactivate breakpoints

4.2.2. Run in Debug mode

4.2.3. Step Into, Step Over, Step Return, Resume

```
Current File ∨ ▷ G

    test.txt
                                                                         public class TestPassingParameter { ± pdd04*
           DigitalVideoDisc jungleDVD = new DigitalVideoDisc( title: "Jungle");
              System.out.println("Jungle dvd title: " + jungleDVD.getTitle());
6
              Object temp = <u>d1;</u> temp: DigitalVid
                 = <u>d2</u>; d1: DigitalVideoDisc@798
```

4.2.4. Investigate value of variables

```
> % value = {byte[10]@804} [67, 105, 110, 100, 101, 114, 101, 108, 108, 97]
        <sup>™</sup> coder = 0
        \bigcirc hash = 0
        ① hashlsZero = false
     ① category = null
     ① director = null
     f length = -1
     \bigcirc cost = -1.0
     ① id = 2
  > (f) title = "Jungle"
     ① category = null
     ① director = null
     f length = -1
     \bigcirc cost = -1.0
     ① id = 1
> (f) title = "Jungle"
     ① category = null
     ① director = null
     \bigcirc length = -1
     (f) cost = -1.0
```

4.2.5. Change value of variables

```
> ① d1 = {DigitalVideoDisc@801}

> ② title = "Doraemon"

② category = null
③ director = null
③ length = -1
③ cost = -1.0
④ id = 2

> ② d2 = {DigitalVideoDisc@798}

> ③ title = "Jungle"
④ category = null
④ director = null
④ director = null
⑤ length = -1
⑤ cost = -1.0
④ id = 1
```

5. Classifier Member and Instance Member

```
public class DigitalVideoDisc { 50 usages ≠ pdd04
    private String title; 6 usages
    private String category; 4 usages
    private String director; 3 usages
    private int length = -1; 2 usages
    private float cost = -1; 4 usages
    private static int nbDigitalVideoDiscs = 0; 8 usages
    private int id; 5 usages
```

6. Open the Cart class

Create a new method to print the list of ordered items of a cart, the price of each item, and the total price. Format the outline as below:

- Search for DVDs in the cart by ID and display the search results. Make sure to notify the user if no match is found.
- Search for DVDs in the cart by title and print the results. Make sure to notify the user if no match is found:

```
public boolean search(int searchFor,int i, String search){ 1 usage *pdd04

if(searchFor == 2){
   int id = Integer.parseInt(search);
   if(itemsOrdered[i].getId() == id){
      return true;
   }
   return false;
}else{
   if(itemsOrdered[i].getTitle().equals(search)){
      return true;
   }
   return false;
}
return false;
}
```

In the CartTest class, write codes to test all methods you have written in this exercise.

6.1. Tìm tất cả

6.2. Tim theo id

6.3. Tim theo title

6.4. không tìm thấy

7. Implement the Store class

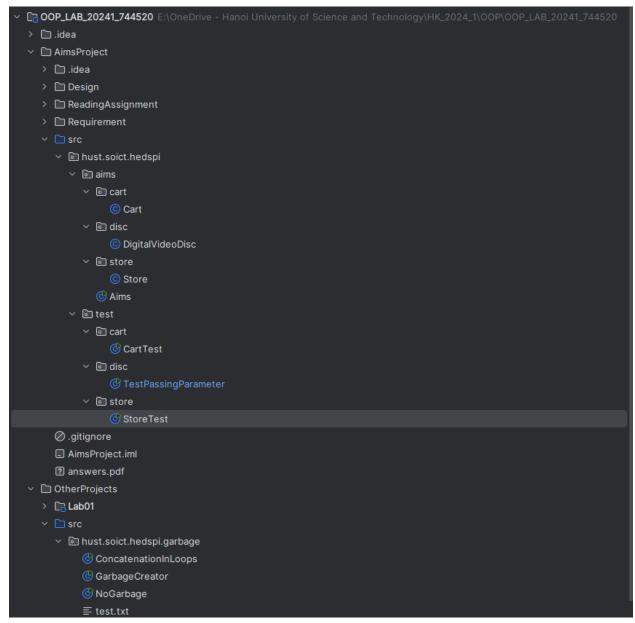
7.1. Class Store

```
package hust.soict.hedspi.aims.store;
import hust.soict.hedspi.aims.disc.DigitalVideoDisc;
public class Store { 3 usages ≠ pdd04
                  public void addDVD(DigitalVideoDisc dvd) { 4 usages * pdd04
                                                             if (itemsInStore[i].getTitle() == dvd.getTitle()) {
                                                                                System.out.println("DVD already exists!");
                                        itemsInStore[qtyDvd] = dvd;
                                        this.qtyDvd++;
                                        System.out.println("The disc has been added");
                   \  \  \text{if (itemsInStore}[\underline{i}].getTitle().equals(dvd.getTitle())) \ \{ \\
                                                                                                      itemsInStore[j] = itemsInStore[j + 1];
                                                                                System.out.println("The disc has been removed");
                                       System.out.println("DVD not found!");
                                  System.out.println("Ordered Item:");
                                                    if(itemsInStore[i].getCost() == -1){
                                                                   System.out.println((<u>i</u>+1) + ".DVD - " + itemsInStore[<u>i</u>].getTitle());
                                                                   \textbf{System.out.println((\underline{i}+1) + ".DVD - " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getTitle() + " - " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() + ": " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() + " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() + " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() + " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() + itemsInStore[\underline{
                                                                   \text{System.} \textit{out.} \\ \text{println}((\underline{i}+1) + ".\texttt{DVD} - " + \texttt{itemsInStore}[\underline{i}].\texttt{getTitle}() + " - " + \texttt{itemsInStore}[\underline{i}].\texttt{getCategory}() + " - " + \texttt{itemsInStore}[\underline{i}].
                                                                     \textbf{System.out.println((\underline{i}+1) + ".DVD - " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getTitle() + " - " + itemsInStore[\underline{i}].getCategory() +
```

7.2. Class StoreTess

```
The disc has been added
*************************************
Ordered Item:
1.DVD - The Lion King - Animation - Roger Allers - 87: 19.95
2.DVD - Star Wars - Science Fiction - George Lucas - 87: 24.95
3.DVD - Aladin - Animation: 18.99
4.DVD - Howl's Moving Castle - Animation - Miyazaki Hayao - 159: 19.95
*******************
The disc has been removed
************************************
Ordered Item:
1.DVD - Star Wars - Science Fiction - George Lucas - 87: 24.95
2.DVD - Aladin - Animation: 18.99
3.DVD - Howl's Moving Castle - Animation - Miyazaki Hayao - 159: 19.95
Process finished with exit code 0
```

8. Re-organize your projects



- 9. String, StringBuilder and StringBuffer
 - Class ConcatenationInLoops

```
package hust.soict.hedspi.garbage;
import java.util.Random;
public class ConcatenationInLoops { ≠ pdd04
    public static void main(String[] args) { * pdd04
         Random r = new Random( seed: 123);
         long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
         String \underline{s} = "";
         for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < 65536; \underline{i} + +) {
              s += r.nextInt(bound: 2);
         System.out.println(System.currentTimeMillis() - start);
         r = new Random( seed: 123);
         start = System.currentTimeMillis();
         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
         for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < 65536; \underline{i}++) {
             sb.append(r.nextInt( bound: 2));
         s = sb.toString();
         System.out.println(System.currentTimeMillis() - start);
```

```
336
2
Process finished with exit code 0
```

khi sử dụng toán tử "+" với String java sẽ tạo một đối tượng mới để lưu chuỗi mới vì vậy nếu như ta tạo một vòng lặp 65536 thì sẽ tương đương với 65536 đối tượng được tạo ra -> hiệu suất kém

sử dụng StrinBuilder sẽ không tạo đối tượng mới mỗi lần thay đổi chuỗi -> tốc dộ nhanh, hiệu quả.

Class GarbageCreator

```
public class GarbageCreator { ± pdd04
   public static void main(String[] args) { * pdd04
        String filename = "OtherProjects/src/hust/soict/hedspi/garbage/test.txt";
       Path pathToFile = Paths.get(filename);
       byte[] inputBytes = {0};
       long startTime, endTime;
       try{
            if (!Files.exists(pathToFile.toAbsolutePath())) {
               System.err.println("File not found: " + pathToFile.toAbsolutePath());
            inputBytes = Files.readAllBytes(pathToFile.toAbsolutePath());
       }catch(IOException e){
           e.printStackTrace();
       startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        String outputString = "";
       for(byte b : inputBytes) {
           outputString += (char)b;
        endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       System.out.println(endTime - startTime);
```

Và với 191785 chuỗi rác được tạo ra trong test

```
cnneut
          auhdf
          bdaiuw
          naiuwe
          sas
          btnasd
          ajwrfa
          fnuefs
          nsad
          dnmiawn
          nsdna
          uiwhda
          nadn
          uirhf
          fna
          udbna
          nucaow
          ioqwue
          cnneuf
          auhdf
          bdaiuw
          naiuwe
          sas
          btnasd
          ajwrfa
          fnuefs
          nsad
          nsad
191785
```

```
103853
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Mất rất nhiều thời gian để chương trình thực hiện xong

- NoGarbage

```
public class NoGarbage { ≠ pdd04
   public static void main(String[] args) { * pdd04
       String filename = "OtherProjects/src/hust/soict/hedspi/garbage/test.txt";
       Path pathToFile = Paths.get(filename);
       byte[] inputBytes = {0};
       long startTime, endTime;
        try{
            if (!Files.exists(pathToFile.toAbsolutePath())) {
                System.err.println("File not found: " + pathToFile.toAbsolutePath());
                return;
            inputBytes = Files.readAllBytes(pathToFile.toAbsolutePath());
       }catch(IOException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
       startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       StringBuilder outputStringBuilder = new StringBuilder();
        for(byte b : inputBytes) {
            outputStringBuilder.append((char) b);
       endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       System.out.println(endTime - startTime);
```

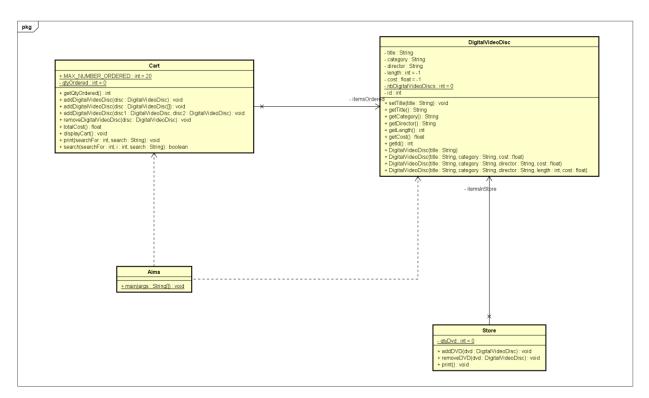
```
10
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Chương trình xử lý nhanh hơn rất nhiều

10. Release flow demonstration



11. Update UML



12. Use case

