

Lab Cycle Problems

1. Create a class called `Account` to represent a bank account held by a customer (account holder). An account is characterized by the private fields – an account number (type `String`), the account balance (type `double`) and the name of the account holder (type `String`). The `Account` class should have a constructor that initializes the instance fields. Provide a *set* and a *get* method for each instance field. In addition, provide the `deposit` and `withdrawal` method and a method named `computeInterest` that calculates the interest earned by an account if the interest rate is 6% per annum. Test the class using the `main` method showing the invocation of `deposit`, `withdrawal` and `computeInterest` methods.
2. Create a class called `Cab` to represent a cab on hire. A cab should include four pieces of information as instance variables - a cab registration number (type `String`), name of the driver (type `String`), the rate per kilometer (type `double`) and the total distance it covered on hire on a day (type `double`). The `Cab` class should have a constructor that initializes the four instance variables. Provide a *set* and a *get* method for each instance variable. In addition, provide a method named `computeIncome` that calculates the daily income based on the total distance that it travelled on hire and returns the daily income as a `double` value. The registration number and driver name must be available and the rate per kilometer and total distance cannot be negative. Write a test application named `Income` that demonstrates creation of an array of objects of size three of the `Cab` class and display the daily income from each cab along with its registration number and driver's name.
3. Create a class called `Invoice` that a hardware store might use to represent an invoice for an item sold at the store. An `Invoice` should include four pieces of information as instance variables—a part number (type `String`), a part description (type `String`), a quantity of the item being purchased (type `int`) and a price per item (type `double`). Your class should have a constructor that initializes the four instance variables. Provide a *set* and a *get* method for each instance variable. In addition, provide a method named `getInvoiceAmount` that calculates the invoice amount (i.e., multiplies the quantity by the price per item), then returns the amount as a `double` value. If the quantity is not positive, it should be set to 0. If the price per item is not positive, it should be set to 0.0. Write a test app named `InvoiceTest` that demonstrates class `Invoice`'s capabilities.

4. Create a class called `Employee` that includes three instance variables—a first name (type `String`), a last name (type `String`) and a monthly salary (type `double`). Provide a constructor that initializes the three instance variables. Provide a *set* and a *get* method for each instance variable. If the monthly salary is not positive, do not set its value. Write a test app named `EmployeeTest` that demonstrates class `Employee`'s capabilities. Create two `Employee` objects and display each object's *yearly* salary. Then give each `Employee` a 10% raise and display each `Employee`'s yearly salary again.

5. Create a class called `Date` that includes three instance variables—a month (type `int`), a day (type `int`) and a year (type `int`). Provide a constructor that initializes the three instance variables and assumes that the values provided are correct. Provide a *set* and a *get* method for each instance variable. Provide a method `displayDate` that displays the month, day and year separated by forward slashes (/). Write a test app named `DateTest` that demonstrates class `Date`'s capabilities.

6. A parking garage charges a \$2.00 minimum fee to park for up to three hours. The garage charges an additional \$0.50 per hour for each hour *or part thereof* in excess of three hours. The maximum charge for any given 24-hour period is \$10.00. Assume that no car parks for longer than 24 hours at a time. Write an application that calculates and displays the parking charges for each customer who parked in the garage yesterday. You should enter the hours parked for each customer. The program should display the charge for the current customer and should calculate and display the running total of yesterday's receipts. It should use the method `calculateCharges` to determine the charge for each customer.