Pemrograman Desktop - Tugas 1

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Soal No 1

Gambarkan/Ilustrasikan yang disertai penjelasan oleh Anda sebuah binatang, supaya dapat diterapkan ke dalam bahasa pemograman java berupa object, Method, Event, dan property.

Jawab

Jika seekor binatang, misalnya katak kita terapkan dalam bahasa pemrograman Java, maka ilustrasinya adalah sebagai berikut

- 1. Bentuk atau sifat dan tingkah laku binatang katak ini sebagai **Class** atau blueprint.
- 2. Seekor katak adalah sebuah **Object** yang terbentuk oleh Class atau blueprint binatang jenis katak.
- 3. Setiap katak dapat melompat, makan dan mengeluarkan suara. Ketiga contoh tingkah laku ini merupakan **Method** dari katak.
- 4. Warna, berat, ukuran katak merupakan **property-property** atau bisa disebut juga sifat-sifat pada binatang ini.
- 5. Seekor katak memiliki pemangsa atau predator alami. Ular merupakan salah satu predator alami katak. Saat katak dimangsa oleh ular maka itu adalah sebuah **Event** atau kerjadian terhadap object.

Berikut ini contoh programnya.

```
public class AnimalExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Frog greenFrog = new Frog("green", 2000);
        System.out.println("Frog color is " + greenFrog.getColor());
        System.out.println("Frog weight is " + greenFrog.getWeightInGram() + "gr");

        greenFrog.jump();
        greenFrog.eat("mosquito");
        greenFrog.ribbit();

        greenFrog.eaten("snake");
    }
}

class Frog {
    // property
    String color;
```

```
float weightInGram;
// initialization method
public Frog(String color, float weightInGram) {
    this.color = color;
    this.weightInGram = weightInGram;
}
// method
public void jump() {
    System.out.println("frog jumping!");
public void eat(String food) {
    System.out.println("frog eat " + food);
public void ribbit() {
    System.out.println("ribbit! ribbit!");
public String getColor() {
    return this.color;
public float getWeightInGram() {
    return this.weightInGram;
// event
public void eaten(String predator) {
    System.out.println("frog is eaten by " + predator + ", frog is dead!");
```

}

```
### Additional Association (association)

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```

Figure 1: frog screenshot

Soal No 2

Perhatikan contoh program java berikut ini:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Menghitung_luas_segitiga {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a, t;
        double luas;

        System.out.print("Masukan Alas: ");
        a = input.nextInt();
        System.out.print("Masukan Tinggi: ");
        t = input.nextInt();

        luas = 0.5 * a * t;
        System.out.println("Luas Segitiga: " + luas);
    }
}
```

Dari program java di atas, identifikasi tipe data, variabel, identifier, dan operator!

Jawab

- 1. Tipe data yang digunakan dalam program di atas adalah:
 - Scanner tipe data class Scanner
 - int tipe data primitif int
 - double tipe data primitif double
- 2. Variable yang digunakan dalam program di atas adalah:
 - args variabel argument dari main
 - input
 - a
 - t
 - luas
- 3. Identifier yang digunakan dalam program di atas adalah:
 - nama class Menghitung_luas_segitiga
 - args, input, a, t, luas
- 4. Operator yang digunakan dalam program di atas adalah:
 - = yaitu operator assignment untuk variable input, a, t, luas.
 - + yaitu operator tambah yang digunakan untuk menggabungkan string "Luas Segitiga:" dengan variabel luas.

Soal No 3

Perhatikan contoh program array java berikut ini

```
public class ContohAray {
    static int[] arrayInt;
    static String[] arrayString = new String[5];

public static void main(String[] args) {
    arrayString[0] = "a";
    arrayString[1] = "b";
    arrayString[2] = "c";
    arrayString[3] = "d";
    arrayString[4] = "e";

    for (int i = 0; i < arrayString[1]);
    }
}</pre>
```

Hasil dari program tersebut adalah:

Output:

b b

```
b
b
Modifikasi program java di atas sehingga menghasilkan output seperti di bawah
ini:
Output:
a
b
С
d
е
Jawab
public class ContohAray {
   static int[] arrayInt;
   static String[] arrayString = new String[5];
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      arrayString[0] = "a";
      arrayString[1] = "b";
      arrayString[2] = "c";
      arrayString[3] = "d";
      arrayString[4] = "e";
      for(int i = 0; i < arrayString.length; i++) {</pre>
         System.out.println(arrayString[i]);
   }
}
```

Figure 2: Contoh Aray screenshot