

**University of Taipei**

**Computer Science**



**Student ID: U10916024**

**Student: Cheng-Hao, Zhang**

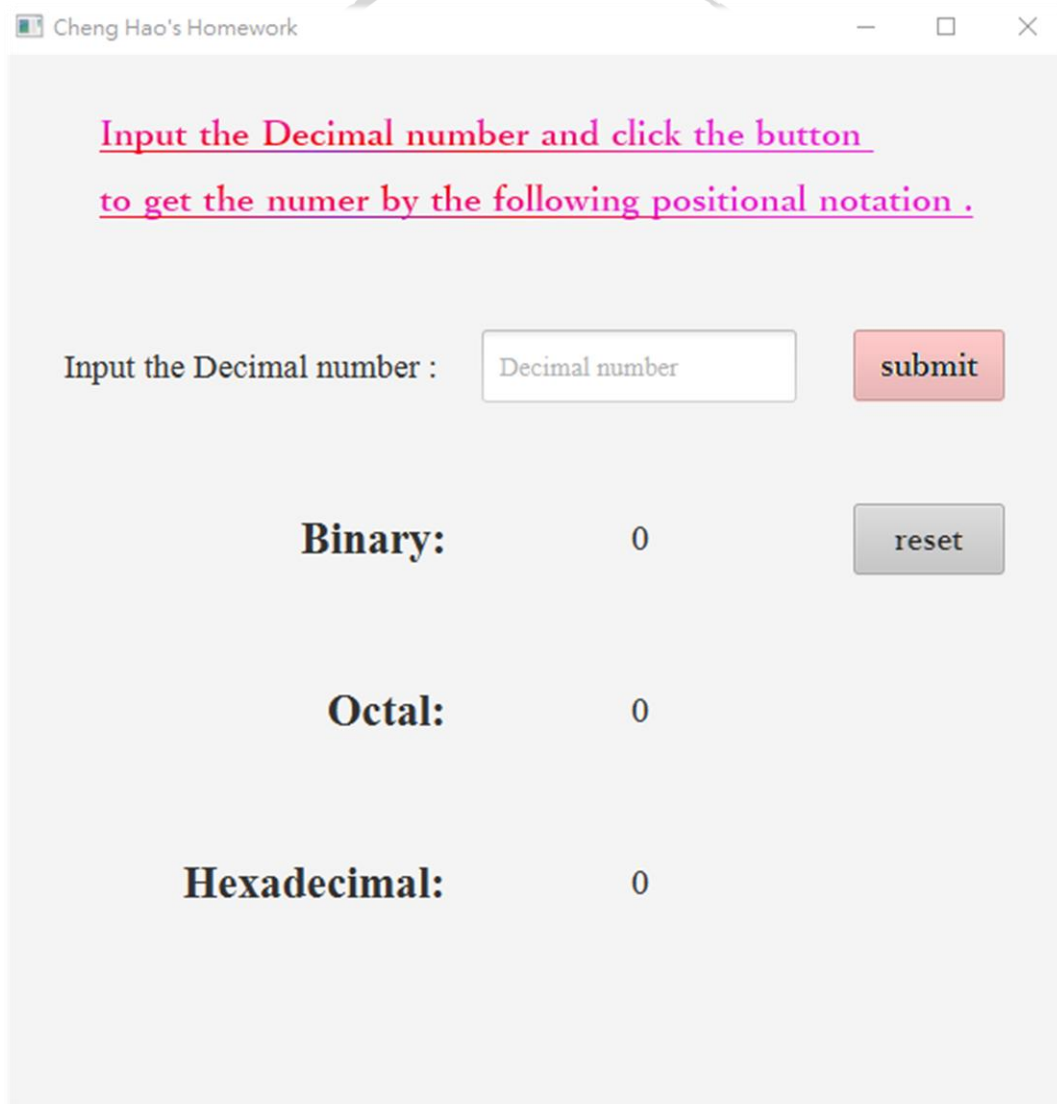
**張呈顥**

**August 2021**

# I. Introduction

The application provides a text field for inputting a decimal number, and two buttons for create the events to drive the programs. After clicking the **submit** button, it will compute the target numbers based on the three radices and show these results. To initialize the variables in the application, the button **reset** was created.

## II. Executing Results



The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Cheng Hao's Homework". Inside the window, there is a instruction in pink text: Input the Decimal number and click the button to get the numer by the following positional notation .

Below the instruction, there is a form with the following elements:

- A label "Input the Decimal number :" followed by a text input field containing the placeholder text "Decimal number".
- A red "submit" button to the right of the input field.
- Below the input field, there are three rows of results, each with a label, a value, and a "reset" button:
  - Binary:** 0
  - Octal:** 0
  - Hexadecimal:** 0

Input the Decimal number and click the button  
to get the number by the following positional notation .

Input the Decimal number :

submit

**Binary:**

1010.01

reset

**Octal:**

12.2

**Hexadecimal:**

A.4

Input the Decimal number and click the button  
to get the number by the following positional notation .

Input the Decimal number :

submit

**Binary:**

1011.001

reset

**Octal:**

13.1

**Hexadecimal:**

B.2

Input the Decimal number and click the button  
to get the number by the following positional notation .

Input the Decimal number :

submit

**Binary:** 10111011100000

reset

**Octal:** 27340

**Hexadecimal:** 2EE0

Input the Decimal number and click the button  
to get the number by the following positional notation .

Input the Decimal number :

**Binary:**

1011111.1

**Octal:**

137.4

**Hexadecimal:**

5F.8

Input the Decimal number and click the button  
to get the number by the following positional notation .

Input the Decimal number :

**Binary:**

1100100.001

**Octal:**

144.1

**Hexadecimal:**

64.2

### III. Architecture And Algorithm

Let us talk about my algorithm for the application. Based on MVC architecture, this is a javaFX application with the GUI functions.

Of algorithms converting the positional notation from the one radix to another one, the only difference is the shift value. Hence, I integrated the algorithms into a method.

```
public String computeValue(boolean floatPoint,int radix)
```

diagram 1

Following is the algorithm introduction, e.g., transform decimal into binary, octal number, or hexadecimal:

- i. Initialization
  - A. Set Integers for 0
  - B. Set Double for 0.0
  - C. Set Boolean for false
  - D. Set Labels for “0”
- ii. Check input exceptions
  - A. Empty input
  - B. Illegal input
  - C. Minus number
  - D. Floating-point number



iii. Transform the Integer number

(Use a character array for getting the changed value)

```
char[] ch_ref = {'0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C','D','E','F'};
```

- A. As a buffer, declaring a string builder (Object) to append character
- B. Declare a temporary variable to save the inputted Integer value
- C. A while loop for the temporary variable bigger than zero
  - 1. Get the remainder to divide the temporary variable by radix(圖表 1 parameter)
  - 2. The remainder is the index of the array **ch\_ref**
  - 3. According as the index, find the element of **ch\_ref**, and append it to the string builder.
  - 4. Assign the temporary variable to that dividing the temporary variable by radix.
- D. Reversing the string builder, and transforming into String
- E. Complete

iv. Transform the number after floating-point

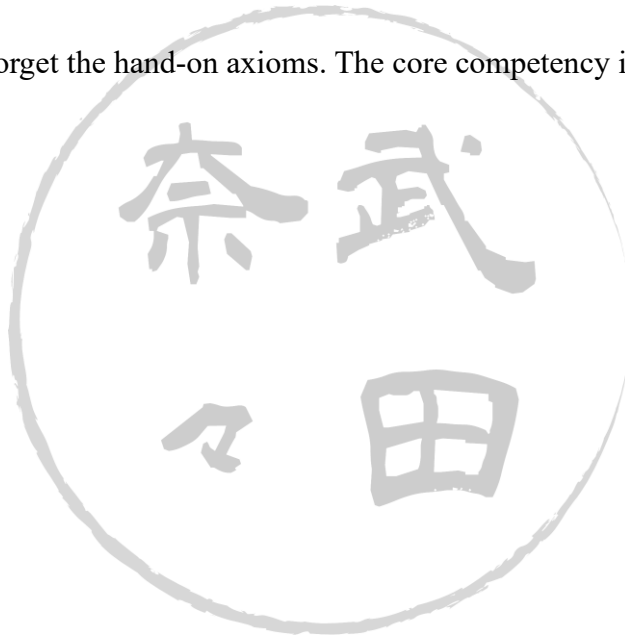
(Use a character array for getting the changed value like iii)

- A. As a buffer, declaring a string builder (Object) to append character
- B. Declare a temporary variable to save the inputted Integer value
- C. A while loop for the temporary variable bigger than zero
  - 1. Assign the temporary variable to that multiplying the temporary variable by radix
  - 2. The integer part of product is the index of the array
  - 3. According as the index, find the element of the array, and append it to the string builder.
  - 4. Assign the temporary variable to that the temporary variable minus the integer part of the temporary variable.

- D. No reversing the string builder, but transforming into String
- E. Don't forget the floating-point, and Complete

## IV. Reflection

During doing the homework, I reviewed the technique and documentation of Java GUI (Javafx, OpenJFX). Moreover, the positional notation conversion algorithms are also practiced. Using the APIs is convenience, Nevertheless, being a programmer cannot forget the hand-on axioms. The core competency is the most important.



## V. Source Code

```
package sample;

import javafx.application.Application;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.*;
import javafx.stage.Stage;

public class Main extends Application
{

    @Override
    public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception
    {
        Parent root = FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("sample.fxml"));

        primaryStage.setTitle("Cheng Hao's Homework");
        primaryStage.setScene(new Scene(root, width: 600, height: 600));
        primaryStage.show();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) { launch(args); }
}
```

```
package sample;

import javafx.fxml.*;
import javafx.scene.control.*;
import java.lang.*;

public class Controller
{
    @FXML
    private TextField decimalNumber;
    @FXML
    private Label label_bin, label_oct, label_hex,warning;

    private Integer decimal_value_int =0;
    private Boolean floatPoint = false,minus = false;
    private Double decimal_Value_double=0.0;

    public void init()
    {
        setDecimal_value_int(0);
        setDecimal_Value_double(0.0);
        setFloatPoint(false);
        setMinus(false);
        getLabel_bin().setText("0");
        getLabel_oct().setText("0");
        getLabel_hex().setText("0");
    }
}
```

```
public void callAll()
{
    init();
    getValueOfBinaryNumber();
    getValueOfOctalNumber();
    getValueOfHexNumber();
}
```

```
public void getValueOfDecimalNumber()
```

```
    String numberString = getDecimalNumber().getText();  
    boolean errorOrNot = false;  
    try  
    {  
        if(numberString.isEmpty())  
            throw new Exception("Empty String!");  
        if(numberString.contains("-"))  
            setMinus(true);  
        if(numberString.contains("."))  
        {  
            setFloatPoint(true);  
            String[] arr = numberString.split( regex: "\\.");  
            setDecimal_value_int(Integer.parseInt(arr[0]));  
            setDecimal_Value_double(Double.parseDouble(numberString));  
        }  
        else setDecimal_value_int(Integer.parseInt(numberString));  
    }  
}
```

```
    }  
    catch (Exception e)  
    {  
        errorOrNot = true;  
    }  
    finally  
    {  
        getWarning().setVisible(errorOrNot);  
    }  
}
```

```

public void getValueOfBinaryNumber()
{
    getValueOfDecimalNumber();
    getLabel_bin().setText((getMinus())?"-":computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 2):computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 2));
}

public void getValueOfOctalNumber()
{
    getValueOfDecimalNumber();
    getLabel_oct().setText((getMinus())?"-":computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 8):computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 8));
}

public void getValueOfHexNumber()
{
    getValueOfDecimalNumber();
    getLabel_hex().setText((getMinus())?"-":computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 16):computeValue(getFloatPoint(), radix: 16));
}

```

```

public String computeValue(boolean floatPoint,int radix)
{
    String result = "";
    char[] ch_ref = {'0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C','D','E','F'};

    Integer temp_int = getDecimal_value_int();
    StringBuilder stringBuilderInt = new StringBuilder();
    StringBuilder stringBuilderFloat = new StringBuilder();
    double temp_double = getDecimal_Value_double();

    if(floatPoint)
    {
        if (temp_int==0) result += "0";
        else while (temp_int > 0)
        {
            stringBuilderInt.append(ch_ref[temp_int%radix]);
            temp_int /= radix;
        }
        result += stringBuilderInt.reverse().toString();
        result += ".";
        while(temp_double >= 1)
            temp_double--;
    }
}

```

```

        while (temp_double > 0)
        {
            temp_double *= radix;
            stringBuilderFloat.append(ch_ref[(int)temp_double]);
            temp_double -= (int)temp_double;
        }
        result += stringBuilderFloat.toString();
    }
    else
    {
        while (temp_int > 0)
        {
            stringBuilderInt.append(ch_ref[temp_int%radix]);
            temp_int /= radix;
        }
        result = stringBuilderInt.reverse().toString();
    }

    return result;
}

```

```

public Double getDecimal_Value_double() { return decimal_Value_double; }

public void setDecimal_Value_double(Double decimal_Value_double)
{
    this.decimal_Value_double = decimal_Value_double;
}

public TextField getDecimalNumber() { return decimalNumber; }

public Label getLabel_bin() { return label_bin; }

public Label getLabel_oct() { return label_oct; }

public Label getLabel_hex() { return label_hex; }

public Label getWarning() { return warning; }

public Integer getDecimal_value_int() { return decimal_value_int; }

public void setDecimal_value_int(Integer decimal_value_int) { this.decimal_value_int = decimal_value_int; }

public Boolean getFloatPoint() { return floatPoint; }

public void setFloatPoint(Boolean floatPoint) { this.floatPoint = floatPoint; }

```

Externally added files can be added to

```
public void setFloatPoint(Boolean floatPoint) { this.floatPoint = floatPoint; }  
  
public Boolean getMinus() { return minus; }  
  
public void setMinus(Boolean minus) { this.minus = minus; }  
}
```

