面向对象抽象设计初步实验报告

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第一部分 验证试验

1.1 第一题

封装的意思是

封装是将数据和代码捆绑到一起,对象的某些数据和代码可以是私有的,不能被外界访问,以此实现对数据和代码不同级别的访问权限。防止了程序相互依赖性而带来的变动影响,面向对象的封装比传统语言的封装更为清晰、更为有力。有效实现了两个目标:对数据和行为的包装和信息隐藏。

"p1=new Person("张三",28,'M');"的含义和作用是

pl=new Person("张三",28,'M'); 新建对象pl, pl.name设置为张三, pl.age设置为28, pl.sex设置为M

"p2.setName("陈红");"的作用是

设置p2的name为陈红

1.2 第二题

Java数组和C语言数组的区别是

Java数组可以定义为动态数组,C语言数组不可以

在 C 中,字符串通常只是一个字符数组(或一个指针),以 NUL (\0)字符结尾。

可以像处理任何数组一样处理字符串。

然而,在 Java 中,字符串不是数组。 Java 字符串是 java.lang.String 类的实例(对象)。它们代表字符数据,但内部实现不暴露

不能将它们视为数组,

但如果需要,您可以将字符串数据提取为字节或字符数组(方法 getBytes 和 getChars)。 Java 字符始终为 16 位,而 C 中的字符通常(不总是)为 8 位。

试解释"b=new Person[3];"语句和"b[0]=new Person("张三",28,'M');"语句的作用,以及他们之间的区别和联系

新建一个长度为3的Person数组b,

b[0]=new Person("张三",28,'M');

b[0]是新建的Person对象,b[0].name设置为张三,b[0].age设置为28,b[0].sex设置为M 联系: 先建立对象数组,后在对象数组中新建对象

第二部分 填空实验

2.1 第一题

代码如下:

```
package lesson2;
class Triangle {
   double sideA, sideB, sideC, area, length;
   boolean flag;
    public Triangle(double sideA, double sideB, double sideC) {
        if(sideA+sideB>sideC && sideA+sideC>sideB && sideB+sideC>sideA){
            this.sideA = sideA;
            this.sideB = sideB;
            this.sideC = sideC;
            flag = true;
        }else{
            flag = false;
        }
    public double getLength() {
        if(flag){
            length = sideA+sideB+sideC;
            return length;
        }else{
            System.out.println("不能构成三角形");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    public double getArea() {
        if(flag){
            double p = (sideA+sideB+sideC)/2;
            area = Math.sqrt(p*(p-sideA)*(p-sideB)*(p-sideC));
            return area;
        }else{
            System.out.println("不能构成三角形");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    public void setABC(double sideA, double sideB, double sideC) {
        if(sideA+sideB>sideC && sideA+sideC>sideB && sideB+sideC>sideA){
            this.sideA = sideA;
            this.sideB = sideB;
            this.sideC = sideC;
            flag = true;
        }else{
            sideA=sideB=sideC=0;
            flag = false;
        }
    }
}
class Lader{
    double above,bottom,height,area;
    Lader(double above, double bottom, double height){
        this.above = above;
        this.bottom = bottom;
        this.height = height;
    }
    public double getArea(){
```

```
area = (above+bottom)*height/2;
       return area;
   }
}
class Circle{
   double radius, area;
   Circle(double radius){
       if(radius>0) {
            this.radius = radius;
       }
   }
   double getArea(){
       area = Math.PI*radius*radius;
       return area;
   double getLength(){
       return 2*Math.PI*radius;
   void setRadius(double newRadius){
       if(radius>0) {
           this.radius = newRadius;
       }
   }
   double getRadius(){
       return radius;
   }
public class AreaAndLength {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       double length, area;
       Circle circle=null;
       Triangle triangle=null;
       Lader lader=null;
       circle = new Circle(5);
       triangle = new Triangle(3,4,5);
       lader = new Lader(4,8,5);
       length = circle.getLength();
       System.out.println("圆的周长为: "+length);
       area = circle.getArea();
       System.out.println("圆的面积为: "+area);
       length = triangle.getLength();
       System.out.println("三角形的周长为: "+length);
       area = triangle.getArea();
       System.out.println("三角形的面积为: "+area);
       area = lader.getArea();
       System.out.println("梯形的面积为: "+area);
       triangle.setABC(12,34,1);
       area = triangle.getArea();
       System.out.println("三角形的面积为: "+area);
       length = triangle.getLength();
       System.out.println("三角形的周长为: "+length);
   }
}
```

"C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-17.0.2.8-hotspot\bir

圆的周长为: 31.41592653589793

圆的面积为: 78.53981633974483

三角形的周长为: 12.0

三角形的面积为: 6.0

梯形的面积为: 30.0

不能构成三角形

三角形的面积为: 0.0

不能构成三角形

三角形的周长为: 0.0

Process finished with exit code 0

##第三部分 设计实验 代码如下

```
package lesson2;
import java.util.Scanner;
import static java.lang.System.exit;
public class Matrix {
    private float[][] matrix;
    private int rows;
    private int columns;
    public Matrix(int rows, int columns) {
       this.rows = rows;
        this.columns = columns;
       matrix = new float[rows][columns];
    }
    public int getRows() {
        return rows;
    public int getColumns() {
        return columns;
    public float getElement(int row, int column) {
        return matrix[row][column];
    }
```

```
public void setElement(int row, int column, float value) {
        matrix[row][column] = value;
    public void print() {
        for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
                System.out.print(matrix[i][j] + " ");
            System.out.println();
       }
   }
    public static int inputInt() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
            return scanner.nextInt();
        } else {
            System.out.println("Incorrect input");
            exit(0);
            return 0;
   }
    public float[][] inputFloats(int row, int column) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        float[][] matrix = new float[row][column];
        String[] str;
        str = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
        for (int i = 0; i < row; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < column; j++) {
                try {
                    matrix[i][j] = Float.parseFloat(str[i * column + j]);
                } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                    System.out.println("Incorrect input in row " + i + " column
" + j);
                    exit(0);
                }
            }
        }
        return matrix;
    }
    public float inputFloat() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (scanner.hasNextFloat()) {
            return scanner.nextFloat();
        } else {
            System.out.println("Incorrect input");
            exit(0);
            return 0;
        }
   }
    public boolean isEqual(Matrix matrix1, Matrix matrix2) {
       if (matrix1.getRows() != matrix2.getRows() || matrix1.getColumns() !=
matrix2.getColumns()) {
            return false;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < matrix1.getRows(); i++) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < matrix1.getColumns(); j++) {</pre>
                if (matrix1.getElement(i, j) != matrix2.getElement(i, j)) {
                    return false;
                }
            }
        return true;
    public String toString(Matrix matrix){
        String str = "";
        for (int i = 0; i < matrix.getRows(); i++) {</pre>
            for (int j = 0; j < matrix.getColumns(); j++) {</pre>
                str += matrix.getElement(i, j) + " ";
            }
            str += "\n";
        return str;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Enter number of rows");
        int rows = inputInt();
        System.out.println("Enter number of columns");
        int columns = inputInt();
        Matrix matrix = new Matrix(rows, columns);
        System.out.println("Enter elements of matrix, separated by space, row by
row, finish with Enter");
        matrix.matrix = matrix.inputFloats(rows, columns);
        System.out.println("Matrix:");
        System.out.println(matrix.toString(matrix));
        System.out.println("If you want to input another matrix, enter 1, else
0");
        switch (matrix.inputInt()) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("Enter number of rows");
                rows = inputInt();
                System.out.println("Enter number of columns");
                columns = inputInt();
                Matrix matrix1 = new Matrix(rows, columns);
                System.out.println("Enter elements of matrix, separated by
space, row by row, finish with Enter");
                matrix1.matrix = matrix1.inputFloats(rows, columns);
                System.out.println("Matrix:");
                System.out.println(matrix1.toString(matrix1));
                if (matrix.isEqual(matrix, matrix1)) {
                    System.out.println("Matrices are equal");
                    exit(0);
                    System.out.println("Matrices are not equal");
                    exit(0);
                }
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

运行结果如下

```
"C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-17.0.2.8-hotspot\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2021
Enter number of rows
Enter number of columns
₹ 2
 Enter elements of matrix, separated by space, row by row, finish with Enter
1 2 3 4
    Matrix:
   1.0 2.0
   3.0 4.0
   If you want to input another matrix, enter 1, else \boldsymbol{\theta}
    Enter number of rows
    Enter number of columns
    Enter elements of matrix, separated by space, row by row, finish with Enter
    1 3 4 6 7 8 9
    Matrix:
    1.0 3.0 4.0
    6.0 7.0 8.0
    Matrices are not equal
    Process finished with exit code 0
```

设计思路:

创建一个类Matrix,实现一个构造函数,初始化一个二维数组,并且输入元素