面向对象练习

#找对象

以下名词中哪些是对象?
□猫
□狗
✓ Tom
✓ Jerry
□人
□帅哥
□美女
☑ 迪丽热巴
✓胡歌
Phone
☑ iPhone 14 Pro Max
✓ 《Java面向对象》

#编程

1、编写一个Student类,包含name、gender、age、id、score属性,分别为String、String、int、int、double类型。类中声明一个say方法,返回String类型,方法返回信息中包含所有属性值。在另一个StudentTest类中的main方法中,创建Student对象,并访问say方法和所有属性,并将调用结果打印输出



```
String gender;
 4
        int age;
        int id;
 6
        double score;
        public String say(String name, String gender, int age, int
    id,double score){
8
            this.name = name;
            this.gender = gender;
10
            this.age = age;
11
            this.id = id;
12
            this.score = score;
13
            return ("姓名: " + name + "\t" + "性别: " + gender +
    "\t" + "年龄: " + age + "\t" + "id: " + id + "\t" + "分数: " +
    score);
14
15
16
17
18
   public class StudentTest {
19
        public static void main(String[] args) {
20
            Student a = new Student();
            System.out.println(a.say("萨达", "男", 25, 1, 896));
21
22
23
```

2、定义一个女朋友类(GirlFriend)女朋友的属性包含:姓名,身高,体重。行为包含:洗衣服wash(),做饭cook()。另外定义一个用于展示三个属性值的show()方法。请在测试类中通过有参构造方法创建对象并赋值,然后分别调用展示方法、洗衣服方法和做饭方法。打印效果如下:

我女朋友叫凤姐,身高155.0厘米,体重130.0斤

女朋友帮我洗衣服

女朋友给我做饭

```
public class GirlFriend {
   String name;
   double height;
   double weight;
   public void wash(){
       System.out.println("女朋友帮我洗衣服");
   }
   public void cook(){
       System.out.println("女朋友给我做饭");
   }
```

```
public GirlFriend(String何ame,double height,double
11
    weight){
12
            this.name = name;
            this.height = height;
13
            this.weight = weight;
14
15
            System.out.println("我女朋友叫" + name + ",身高" +
    height + "厘米,体重" + weight + "斤");
16
17
18
19
20
   public class GirlFriendTest {
21
        public static void main(String[] args) {
22
            GirlFriend b = new GirlFriend("凤姐", 155, 130);
23
            b.wash();
24
            b.cook();
25
26
```

3、定义猫类Cat。属性:毛的颜色color,品种breed。行为:吃饭eat(),抓老鼠catchMouse()定义狗类Dog。属性:毛的颜色color,品种breed。行为:吃饭(),看家()

要求:

- 1.按照以上要求定义Cat类和Dog类,属性要私有,生成无参、有参构造
 - 2.定义测试类,在main方法中创建该类的对象并给属性赋值
 - 3.调用成员方法,打印格式如下:

花色的波斯猫正在吃鱼.....

花色的波斯猫正在逮老鼠....

黑色的藏獒正在啃骨头.....

黑色的藏獒正在看家.....

```
public class Cat {
   String color;
   String breed;
   public void eat(){
      System.out.println(color + "的" + breed + "正在吃鱼....");
      3 / 4
```

```
public void catchMouse(){
 8
            System.out.println(color + "的" + breed + "正在逮老
    鼠.....");
10
        public Cat(String color,String breed){
            this.color = color;
11
12
            this.breed = breed;
13
            this.eat();
14
            this.catchMouse();
15
17
19
    public class Dog {
20
        String color;
        String breed;
21
22
        public void eat(){
23
            System.out.println(color + "的" + breed + "正在啃骨
    头.....");
24
25
        public void lookHouse(){
26
            System.out.println(color + "的" + breed + "正在看
    家.....");
27
28
        public Dog(String color,String breed){
29
            this.color = color;
30
31
            this.eat();
            this.lookHouse();
32
33
34
35
36
    public class AnimalTest {
38
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            Cat a = new Cat("花色","波斯猫");
            Dog b = new Dog("黑色","藏獒");
40
42
```