**Name:**

**CST 183 Lab Assignment #2 (Chapter 2)**

**Java Fundamentals**

**Lab Objectives**

* + Write arithmetic expressions to accomplish a task
  + Use casting to convert between primitive types
  + Use a value-returning library method and a library constant
  + Use string methods to manipulate string data
  + Communicate with the user by using the Scanner class or dialog boxes
  + Create a program from scratch by translating/using a pseudocode algorithm
  + Be able to document a program

**Introduction**

This lab is designed to give you practice with some of the basics in Java. We will continue ideas from lab 1 by correcting logic errors while looking at mathematical formulas in Java. We will explore the difference between integer division and division on your calculator as well as reviewing the order of operations.

We will also learn how to use mathematical formulas that are preprogrammed in Java. On your calculator there are buttons to be able to do certain operations, such as raise a number to a power or use the number pi. Similarly, in Java, we will have programs that are available for our use that will also do these operations. Mathematical operations that can be performed with the touch of a button on a calculator are also available in the Math class. We will learn how to use a Math class method to cube the radius in the formula for finding the volume of a sphere.

This lab also introduces communicating with the user. We have already seen how console input and output work in lab 1. We will now need to learn how to program user input, by investigating the lines of code that we need to add in order to use the Scanner class. We will also learn the method call needed for output.

Alternately, you may use dialog boxes for communicating with the user. An introduction to graphical user interface (GUI) programming is explored using the JOptionPane class.

The String class is introduced and we will use some of the available methods to prepare you for string processing.

We will bring everything we have learned together by creating a program from an algorithm. Finally, you will document the program by adding comments. Comments are not read by the computer, they are for use by the programmer. They are to help a programmer document what the program does and how it accomplishes it. This is very important when a programmer needs to modify code that is written by another person.

**Task #1 Correcting Logic Errors in Formulas**

1. Open the file NumericTypes.java (see code listing 2.1) from the Student CD or as directed by your instructor.
2. Compile the source file, run the program, and observe the output. Some of the output is ***incorrect***. You need to **correct logic errors** in the average formula and the temperature conversion formula. The logic errors could be due to conversion between data types, order of operations, or formula problems. The necessary formulas are

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *average* = | *score*1 *score*2 | C = | 5 | *F -* 32 |  |
| *numberOfScores* | 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1. Each time you make changes to the program code, you must compile again for the changes to take effect before running the program again.
2. Make sure that the output makes sense before you continue. The average of 95 and 100 should be 97.5 and the temperature that water boils is 100 degrees Celsius

**Task #2 Using the Scanner Class for User Input**

1. Add an import statement above the class declaration to make the Scanner class available to your program.
2. In the main method, create a Scanner object and connect it to the System.in object.
3. Prompt the user to enter his/her first name.
4. Read the name from the keyboard using the nextLine method, and store it into a variable called firstName (you will need to declare any variables you use).
5. Prompt the user to enter his/her last name.
6. Read the name from the keyboard and store it in a variable called lastName.
7. Concatenate the firstName and lastName with a space between them and store the result in a variable called fullName.
8. Print out the fullName.
9. Compile, debug, and run, using your name as test data.
10. Since we are adding on to the same program, each time we run the program we will get the output from the previous tasks before the output of the current task.

**Task #2 (Alternate) Using Dialog Boxes for User Input**

1. Add an import statement above the class declaration to make the JOptionPane class available to your program.
2. In the main method, prompt the user to enter his/her first name by displaying an input dialog box and storing the user input in a variable called firstName (you will need to declare any variables you use).
3. Prompt the user to enter his/her last name by displaying an input dialog box and storing the user input in a variable called lastName.
4. Concatenate the firstName and lastName with a space between them and store the result in a variable called fullName.
5. Display the fullName using a message dialog box.
6. Compile, debug, and run, using your name as test data.
7. Since we are adding on to the same program, each time we run the program we will get the output from the previous tasks before the output of the current task.

**Task #3 Working with Strings**

1. Use the **charAt** method to get the first character in firstName and store it in a variable called firstInitial (you will need to declare any variables that you use).
2. Print out the user’s first initial.
3. Use the toUpperCase method to change the fullName to all capitals and store it back into the fullName variable
4. Add a line that prints out the value of fullName and how many characters (including the space) are in the string stored in fullName (use the method **length** to obtain that information).
5. Compile, debug, and run. The new output added on after the output from the previous tasks should have your initials and your full name in all capital letters.

**Task #4 Using Predefined Math Functions**

1. Add a line that prompts the user to enter the diameter of a sphere.
2. Read in and store the number into a variable called diameter (you will need to declare any variables that you use).
3. The diameter is twice as long as the radius, so calculate and store the radius in an appropriately named variable.
4. The formula for the volume of a sphere is

Volume = 4/3 π r3

Convert the formula to Java and add a line which calculates and stores the value of volume in an appropriately named variable. Use Math.PI for and Math.pow to cube the radius.

1. Print your results to the screen with an appropriate message.
2. Compile, debug, and run using the following test data and record the results.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Diameter | Volume (hand calculated) | Volume (resulting output) |
| 2 |  |  |
| 25.4 |  |  |
| 875,000 |  |  |

**Paste a copy of your source code for the NumericsTypes.java program and a screenshot of the program output here:**

**Task #5 Documenting a Java Program**

1. Compare the code listings of NumericTypes.java. You will see that NumericTypes.java has lines which have information about what the program is doing. These lines are called comments and are designated by the // at the beginning of the line. Any comment that starts with /\*\* and ends with \*/ is considered a documentation comment. These are typically written just before a class header, giving a brief description of the class. They are also used for documenting methods in the same way.
2. Write a documentation comment at the top of the program which indicates the purpose of the program, your name, and today’s date.
3. Add comment lines after each variable declaration, indicating what each variable represents.
4. Add comment lines for each section of the program, indicating what is done in that section.
5. Finally add a comment line indicating the purpose of the calculation.
6. Use the JavaDoc feature in JGrasp to create the JavaDoc index.html

**Paste your Javadoc screenshot of the NumericTypes.java program here:**

**Upload your completed lab assignment to the Lab 2 dropbox in the elearning environment.**