

King Saud University
College of Computer & Information Sciences

CSC111 Lab 10 (12/12)

Methods with parameters, constructors

Exercise 1:

Create a class called *Employee* that includes three pieces of information as instance variables

1. First name (type String)
2. Last name (type String)
3. Monthly salary (double).

Your class should have the following methods:

- **Constructor** that initializes the three instance variables.
- Provide a **set** and a **get** method for each instance variable. If the monthly salary is not positive, set it to 0.0.

Write a test application named *EmployeeTest* that demonstrates class *Employee*'s capabilities. Create two *Employee* objects and display each object's yearly salary. Then give each *Employee* a 10% raise and display each *Employee*'s yearly salary again.

Exercise 2:

Create a class called *Date* that includes three pieces of information as instance variables

1. **Month** (type int)
2. **Day** (type int)
3. **Year** (type int).

Your class should have the following methods:

- Constructor that initializes the three instance variables and assumes that the values provided are correct.
- Provide a **set** and a **get** method for each instance variable.
- Provide a method **display** *Date* that displays the month, day and year separated by forward slashes (/).

Write a test application named *DateTest* that demonstrates class *Date*'s capabilities.

Exercise 3:

Create a class called *Invoice* that a hardware store might use to represent an invoice for an item sold at the store. An Invoice should include four pieces of information as instance variables:

1. Part number (type String)
2. Part description (type String)
3. Quantity of the item being purchased (type int)
4. Price per item (double).

Your class should have the following:

- **Constructor** that initializes the four instance variables.
- Provide a **set** and a **get** method for each instance variable.
- Provide a method named **getInvoiceAmount** that calculates the invoice amount (i.e., multiplies the quantity by the price per item), then returns the amount as a double value. If the quantity is not positive, it should be set to 0. If the price per item is not positive, it should be set to 0.0.

Write a test application named *InvoiceTest* that demonstrates class Invoice's capabilities.

Exercise 4:

A Café sells coffee for SR 5.50 a cup, Tea for SR 3.50 and Donuts for SR 2.25. Write a Java program to compute a customer's bill. Declare a class **Cafe** and use appropriate data types for declaring the following attributes *coffee*, *tea*, *donut*, *discount*, *subTotal* and *total*. Discount is a number between 0-100 and it represents a percentage, coffee, tea and donut represent amount of items ordered.

Class **Cafe** should have the following operations:

- 1) **Constructor** to initialize the quantities and discount to 0.
- 2) **setters()** Methods for the four attributes.
- 3) **calculateSubTotal()** to calculate the subtotal of the bill.
- 4) **double calculateTotal()** to calculate the total cost of the bill, including the discount and return this total cost.
- 5) **display()** to display an itemized bill as follows: (assume discount is 10)

Item	Quantity	Price
Coffee	3	SR 16.50
Tea	2	SR 7.00
Donuts	2	SR 4.50
Sub total		SR 28.00
Discount	(%10)	SR 2.80
Total		SR 25.20

Do the following:

- (1) Declare the class **Cafe** in a separate file called **Cafe.java**.
- (2) Write the main program to test class **Cafe** using Class **TestCafe.java**. You should read, calculate and display bills for several customers using a menu driven program (*Hint*: use while loop for the menu). Your program should display a menu with 2 options:
 - 1) Read, calculate and display bill for customer
 - 2) Quit
- (3) When the user enters 2 for Quit print the total sales for all the operations.