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Experiment No : 5

Subject : Inheritance, Access Modifiers

 ${\bf Programming\ Language:}\quad {\bf Java}$

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Contents

C	ontents																						i
1	Introd	luctic	on																				1
2	Useful	l Info	rmatio	on																			1
	2.1 Ir	herita	ance .																		 		1
			l Overr																				1
2.3 Method Overloading												 		2									
	2.4 A	ccess	Modifie	ers																	 . .		2
3	Exper	riment															2						
	3.1 Problem Definition													2									
	3.	1.1	The Wa	ay of E	xecu	tion	ı .														 		3
	3.	1.2	People	File .																	 		3
	3.	1.3	Films I	File																	 		3
	3.	1.4	Comma	ands Fi	le .																 		4
	3.	1.5	Output	File .																	 		6
	3.2 R	eport																			 		10
	3.3 C	onstra	aints .																		 		10
	3.4 S	ubmis	sion .																		 . .		11
4	Gradi	ng																					11
5	Notes																						11
R	eferenc	es																					11

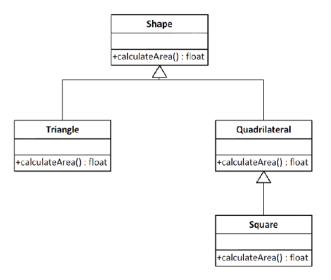


Figure 1: A hierarchy of shape classes

1 Introduction

Object-oriented programming has advantages such as modeling problems with less complexity and more code reuse. In this experiment, you will observe these advantages by using inheritance mechanism which is an important property of object-oriented programming. By the help of this experiment, you will learn the concept of inheritance, relationships among classes by using object references, control of multiple instances of classes, access modifiers in Java.

2 Useful Information

Under this section you will find useful information about project. They are at beginning level. For advanced information you need to make additional research.

2.1 Inheritance

Object-oriented programming (OOP) covers software in terms similar to those that people use to describe real-world objects. It takes advantage of class relationships, where objects of a certain class, such as a class of vehicles, have the same characteristics cars, trucks, little red wagons and roller skates have much in common. Inheritance is one of important property of OOP. OOP takes advantage of inheritance relationships, where new classes of objects are derived by absorbing characteristics of existing classes and adding unique characteristics of their own. In Java, a class(called the **derived class** or **subclass**) extends from another class(called the **base class** or **superclass**).

In Figure 1 a shape hierarchy is seen. Shape class is superclass of all the other classes. Square class is a subclass of Quadrilateral.

2.2 Method Overriding

When a class extend another class, the subclass can use the super class' methods. However sometimes the subclass should change behavior of a method which provided by superclass. The method implementation in the subclass overrides(replaces) the implementation in the superclass. The subclass method and superclass method have the same name, parameters and the same return type. That is called **method overriding**. Each subclass in Figure 1 overrides **calculateArea()** method, replacing its functionality from the superclass. The method behaves different in each subclass.

2.3 Method Overloading

Method overloading is another important concept of OOP. When programmers need more than one method with the same functionality, they don't have to declare new methods with different names for each one. By using method overloading feature, they declare each methods with same name but with different signatures (different argument list, argument types or orders). System.out.println() is an example of overloading method in Java. This method takes float, int, double or String as arguments.

2.4 Access Modifiers

In Java, there are four access modifiers which provide access levels for classess and members of classess: **private** (visible to the class only), **default** (visible to the package), **protected** (visible to the package and all subclassess) and **public** (visible to the everywhere).

3 Experiment

This section contains four subsections. The first one is problem definition, and the second one describes the content of your reports. The third one is **constraints** that you should obey. Otherwise your experiment will not be evaluated by your adviser. The last one is about submission.

3.1 Problem Definition

In this experiment, you are supposed to develop a simple Movie Database System similar to IMDB¹. You are responsible for using inheritance mechanism and access modifiers in Java programming language. The system will process several data input files and will generate results of commands which will be read from a command input file. **All input files will be error free only syntactically.** The requirements and rules for the system are given below:

- There are two types data in this system: films and people.
- Each Person has name, surname, country and a unique id.
- A Person may have two types in this system. These are Artist and User.
- Each User has a unique id, name, surname and country
- There are three kinds of Artist: Performer, Director and Writer
- Each Director has a unique id, name, surname, country and agent where he/she works
- Each Writer has a unique id, name, surname, country and writing style/type
- \bullet There are also two types of $\bf Performers$ which are $\bf Actor$ and $\bf Actress$
- Each Actor has a unique id, name, surname, country and height
- Each Actress has a unique id, name, surname and country
- There are four types of films in this system: Feature Film, Short Film, Documentary and TV Series
- Each film (Feature Film, Short Film, Documentary and TV Series) has a **rating** score which calculated from users' average rating scores for that film.
- A unique film id, film title, language, duration length, country, directors of a film and cast(actors and actresses of a movie) are common in all film types.
- Feature Films have a release date, budget, writers of movie and film genre in addition to the common data.

 $^{^{1}}$ www.imdb.com

- A Short Film has a release date, writers and genre in addition to the common data. A Short Film length should be less (or equal) than 40 min.
- Documentaries have only a release date in addition to the common film data.
- TV Series have start date and end date of series, number of seasons, number of episodes, genre of series and writers in addition to the common film data.
- A film may have more than one directors, writers, performers and genres in this system. A comma will be used to separate these data.

3.1.1 The Way of Execution

The program will be executed with four command line arguments:

```
< people\_file > < films\_file > < commands\_file > < output\_file >
```

Usage example:

>javac Main.java

>java Main people.txt films.txt commands.txt output.txt

There are three types of data input files and one output file. All the file names will be taken as program arguments. The format of each file is given below.

3.1.2 People File

There are five different recording samples in this file. These are:

A sample people file is shown in Figure 2.

3.1.3 Films File

Since there are four different film types in this system, there are also four different record samples in this file.

```
ShortFilm: < tab > < ID > < tab > < TITLE > < tab > < LANGUAGE > < tab > < DIRECTOR1_ID,...,DIRECTORn_ID > < tab > < LENGTH > < tab > < COUNTRY > < tab > < PERFORMER1_ID,...,PERFORMERn_ID > < tab > < GENRE1,...,GENREn > < tab > < RELEASE_DATE > < tab > < WRITER1_ID,...,WRITERn_ID > < tab > <
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{Documentary:} < & \textit{tab} > & \textit{tab}$

Figure 2: A sample people file.

FeatureFilm:	100	La_meglio_gioventu	Italian	357	180 Italy 352,353,354,355,356 Drama,Romance 22.06.2003 358,359 240000
ShortFilm:	101	Plastic_Bag English	361	18	USA 363,364 Drama 07.09.2009 362
TVSeries:	102	Coupling English 366	30	UK	368,369,370,371,372,373 Comedy 367 12.05.2000 14.06.2004 4 28
Documentary:	103	5 Broken Cameras	Hebrew	375,376	94 Palestine 377,378,379 20.02.2013
FeatureFilm:	104	Pulp Fiction English	381	154	USA 383,384,385,386,387,388 Crime,Thriller 14.04.1994 382 8000000
FeatureFilm:	105	Rear Window English	390	112	USA 393,394,395 Mystery,Thriller 01.04.1956 391,392 1000000
TVSeries:	106	Lost English 397,398	3 42	USA	404,405,406,407,408,409,410 Adventure,Drama,Fantasy 399,400,401,402,403 22.09.2004 23.05.2010 6 121
Documentary:	107	Gelibolu Turkish 412	114	Turkey	413,414,415 18.03.2005
TVSeries:	108	Friends English 417	22	USA	421,422,423,424,425,426 Comedy,Romance 418,419,420 22.09.1994 06.05.2004 10 236
FeatureFilm:	109	Before Sunrise English	428	105	USA 430,431 Drama, Romance 19.05.1995 429 2500000
FeatureFilm:	110	Annie Hall English	433	93	USA 435,436 Comedy,Drama,Romance 20.04.1977 434 4000000
FeatureFilm:	111	Biyeolhan Geori Korean	438	141	South Korea 440,441,442 Action, Crime, Thriller 15.06.2006 439 4700000
FeatureFilm:	112	Silver_Linings_Playbook	English	444	122 USA 446,447,448,449 Comedy,Drama,Romance 04.01.2013 445 21000000
FeatureFilm:	113	Amelie French 451	122	France	453,454 Comedy,Romance 25.04.2001 452 10000000
FeatureFilm:	114	The_Godfather English	456	175	USA 458,459,460,461 Crime,Drama 05.10.1973 457 6000000

Figure 3: A sample films file.

A sample films file is shown in Figure 3.

3.1.4 Commands File

All data input files will be processed according to the commands which will be given in a commands file. The command file contains 12 types of commands whose definitions and formats (in parenthesis) are given below.

1. A user can rate a film so that film will be saved to his/her rate list. Rating score must be between 1 and 10 integers.

```
(RATE < tab > < USER\_ID > < tab > < FILM\_ID > < tab > < RATING\_POINT >)
```

```
RATE 470
ADD FEA
VIEWFILM
          470 113 9
FEATUREFILM 115
                                         Fight Club
                                                                                                        466,467,468
RATE 470
RATE 470
          USER
RATE
                               RATES
115
470
REMOVE
LIST U
                     RATE
                                         108
           USER
                               RATES
LIST
                    SERIES
                              COUNTRY
BEFORE 1995
           FEATUREFILMS AFTER 1995
FILMS BY RATE DEGREE
LIST
           ARTISTS
```

Figure 4: A sample commands file.

2. It's possible to add a new Feature Film to the system. (ADD < tab > FEATUREFILM < tab > tab >

3. Details of a film are displayed by using below command. (<code>VIEWFILM</code> < tab> < FILM_ID>)

4. A user can list all films which he/she rated so far. ($LIST < tab > USER < tab > < USER_ID > < tab > RATES$)

5. A user can edit a film which he/she rated before.

(EDIT <tab> RATE <tab> <USER_ID> <tab> <FILM_ID> <tab> <NEW_RATING_POINT>)

6. A user can remove one of his/her rated film. ($REMOVE < tab > RATE < tab > < USER_ID > < tab > < FILM_ID >)$

7. List all the TV Series in the system. (LIST <tab> FILM <tab> SERIES)

8. List all the films from a specified country (LIST <tab> FILM <tab> BY <tab> COUNTRY <tab> <COUNTRY>)

9. List all the films released before a specified year (LIST <tab> FEATUREFILMS <tab> BEFORE <tab> < YEAR>)

10. List all the films released after a specified year

(LIST <tab> FEATUREFILMS <tab> AFTER <tab> <YEAR>)

11. List all the films in descending order and categorized according to film rating degrees. (LIST < tab > FILMS < tab > BY < tab > RATE < tab > DEGREE)

12. List all the artists from a specified country and display in categorized order (LIST < tab> ARTISTS < tab> FROM < tab> < COUNTRY>)

A sample commands file is shown in Figure 4.

3.1.5 Output File

The output of the commands will be printed to the specified output file. Each command's output will include the command itself as read from the command file and the result (error message if necessary) of its execution. The general format of the output file is shown below:

```
<COMMAND>
<NEW_LINE>
<RESULT>
<NEW_LINE>
<
```

Detailed format of <RESULT> (mentioned above in the general format) output for each command type is given below (WS represents Whitespace).

1. Film rated successfully

```
Film\ type:<WS><FILM\_TYPE> Film\ title:<WS><TITLE>
```

If there is not any user or film with specified ID the <RESULT> should be as follows:

```
Command Failed
User ID:<WS> < USER_ID>
Film ID:<WS> < FILM_ID>
```

If the specified film was already rated by the given user, then there should be a warning message as follows:

This film was earlier rated

2. FeatureFilm added successfully

```
Film ID:<WS> <FILM_ID>
Film title:<WS> <TITLE>
```

If there is already a film with specified <FILM_ID> or if there is not any specified director, writer or performer in the system, the <RESULT> should be as follows:

```
Command Failed
Film ID:<WS> <FILM_ID>
Film title:<WS> <TITLE>
```

3. If specified film is Feature Film or Short Film the result will be as follows:

```
< TITLE> < WS> \ (< RELEASE\_DATE>) \\ < GENRE> \\ Writers:< WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ Directors:< WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ Stars:< WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ < RATINGS> \ /10 \ from < VOTE\_COUNT> \ users
```

If specified film is Documentary; since a documentary doesn't have writers and genre in the system, the result will be as follows:

```
< TITLE> < WS> (< RELEASE_DATE>) Directors:< WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME>
```

```
Stars:<WS> <NAME> <WS> <SURNAME> <RATINGS> /10 from <VOTE_COUNT> users
```

If specified film is TV Series the result will be as follows:

```
 < TITLE> < WS> \ (< START\_DATE> - < END\_DATE>) \\ < SEASONS> < WS> \ seasons, < WS> < EPISODES> < WS> \ episodes \\ < GENRE> \\ Writers: < WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ Directors: < WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ Stars: < WS> < NAME> < WS> < SURNAME> \\ < RATINGS> \ / 10 \ from < VOTE\_COUNT> \ users
```

If there is not any film with specified <FILM_ID> the <RESULT> should be as follows:

```
Command Failed
Film ID:<WS> <FILM_ID>
```

If there is not any rating votes for that film, then below warning message should be printed:

Awaiting for votes

$4. < TITLE > : < WS > < RATING_SCORE >$

If there is not any ratings of the specified user, then a warning message will be printed to the output file as follows:

There is not any ratings so far

If there is not any user with specified <USER_ID> the <RESULT> should be as follows:

```
Command Failed
User ID:<WS> < USER_ID>
```

5. New ratings done successfully

```
Film title:<WS> <TITLE>
Your rating:<WS> <NEW_RATING_SCORE>
```

If there is not any user or film with specified IDs and if the user has no rating score for the specified film, then the <RESULT> should be as follows:

```
Command Failed
User ID:<WS> < USER_ID>
Film ID:<WS> < FILM_ID>
```

6. Your film rating was removed successfully

```
Film\ title:< WS> < TITLE>
```

If there is not any user or film with specified IDs and if the user has no rating score for the specified film, then the <RESULT> should be as follows:

Command Failed

```
User ID:<WS> < USER_ID>
Film ID:<WS> <FILM_ID>
```

If there is not any TV Series in the system, then a warning message will be printed to the output file as follows:

No result

8. Film title:<WS> <TITLE> <LENGTH> <WS> min Language:<WS> <LANGUAGE>

If there is not any film for specified country in the system, then a warning message will be printed to the output file as follows:

No result

9. Film title:<TITLE> < WS> (<RELEASE_DATE>) <LENGTH> < WS> min Language:<WS> <LANGUAGE>

If there is not any film released before specified date in the system, then a warning message will be printed to the output file as follows:

No result

10. Film title:<TITLE> < WS> (<RELEASE_DATE>) <LENGTH> < WS> min Language:<WS> <LANGUAGE>

If there is not any film released after specified date in the system, then a warning message will be printed to the output file as follows:

 $No\ result$

11. FeatureFilm:

 $< TITLE > < WS > \; (< RELEASE_DATE >) \; Ratings: < WS > < RATINGS > \; /10 \; from < VOTE_COUNT > \; users$

ShortFilm:

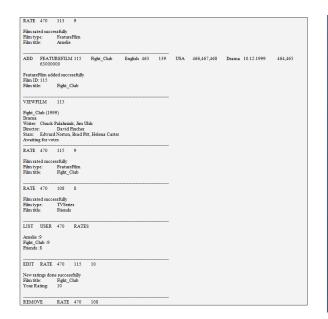
 $< TITLE > < WS > \; (< RELEASE_DATE >) \; Ratings: < WS > < RATINGS > \; /10 \; from < VOTE_COUNT > \; users$

Documentary:

 $< TITLE > < WS > \; (< RELEASE_DATE >) \; Ratings: < WS > < RATINGS > \; /10 \; from < VOTE_COUNT > \; users$

TVSeries:

 $< TITLE > < WS > \; (< START_DATE > \; - \; < END_DATE >) \; Ratings: \; < WS > \; < RATINGS > \\ /10 \; from < VOTE_COUNT > \; users$



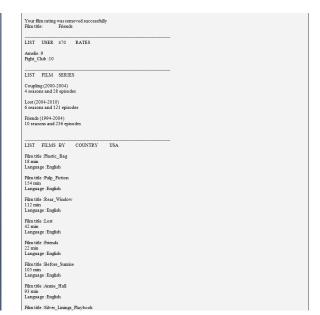


Figure 5: Sample results output file(part-1).

All the results should be printed in descending order.

If there is not any result for a category, then a warning message will be printed to the output file for that category as follows:

No result

```
12. Directors:
```

$$<\!NAME\!> <\!WS\!> <\!SURNAME\!> <\!WS\!> <\!AGENT\!>$$

Writers:

$$<\!NAME\!> <\!WS\!> <\!SURNAME\!> <\!WS\!> <\!TYPE\!>$$

Actors

$$<$$
NAME $>$ $<$ WS $>$ $<$ SURNAME $>$ $<$ WS $>$ $<$ HEIGHT $>$ $<$ WS $>$ cm

Actresses

$$<$$
NAME $>$ $<$ WS $>$ $<$ SURNAME $>$ $<$ WS $>$ $<$ TYPE $>$

If there is not any result for a category, then a warning message will be printed to the output file for that category as follows:

No result

According to these definitions a sample output file is given in Figure 5, 6.

Number of white spaces does matter as long as there is at least one where appropriate. Further examples which give more details will be provided at the course's FTP site.

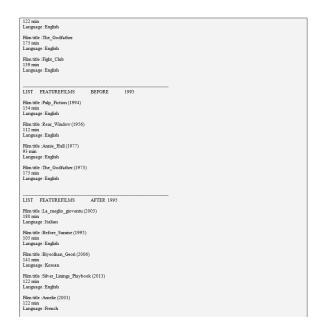




Figure 6: Sample results output file(part-2).

3.2 Report

The structure of report is described below:

- Cover Page
- Class Diagram and Solution, describe details of your solution, stating its advantages and disadvantages technically. Draw class diagram. Show attributes and method names of each class in your diagram.
- Comments, give feedback about problem, problem description, and solution constraints.
- References, give the references you used throughout your work at the end of your report.

3.3 Constraints

You should obey these constraints. Otherwise your experiment will not be evaluated.

- 1. The methods' and attributes' names should be satisfied the most common naming conventions in Java.
- 2. You should model entities of the system with classes.
- 3. You are responsible for a correct model design of the movies database system. Your design should be accurate.
- 4. You should use inheritance mechanism and correct access modifiers.
- 5. All the input files and output file will be taken as command line arguments.
- 6. Take care about the output file format explained above. Your experiments will be evaluated automatically, so your output files should be comply exactly the same with the advisor's one.

3.4 Submission

The submissions will be accepted only by http://submit.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr. The submit should be done until 24/05/2013 17:00 for both Wednesday and Friday section. Submission format is as follows:

4 Grading

Your Experiment results will be evaluated with the following rules. They are fixed. They will never be changed. Hence obey these rules. Before you contest your grade re-evaluate yourself with these rules.

- The execution of program have 75 points.
- The submit format have 1 points.
- The report have 24 points: 1 point for **Cover Page**, 20 points for **Class Diagram and Solution**, 2 points for **Comments** and 1 point for **References**. Your final report grade will be calculated as (*Execution* * *Report*)/75 and added to your execution grade for final score.

5 Notes

These notes are very important please read them and obey them.

- No submissions except Submission System of Computer Engineering Department will be accepted. Do not send your experiment with emails.
- Do not miss the deadline. No submissions will be accepted after 24.05.2013 17:00.
- Respect your adviser office hours: Wednesday, 10:00-12:00 (RA A. ÇAĞLAYAN).
- For every question or problem please contact with your adviser RA Ali ÇAĞLAYAN. Do not contact with teacher of experiment directly.
- You can send email to your adviser's email alicaglayan@cs.hacettepe.edu.tr.
- You can ask your questions via BBM104 news group and you are responsible for the group.
- The assignment must be original, INDIVIDUAL work. Duplicate or very similar assignments are both going to be punished.
- Use understandable names for your classes, attributes and procedures.
- Obey general software engineering principles.
- Save all your work until the experiment is graded

References

- [1] http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/override.html
- $[2] \ \mathtt{http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/abstract.html}$
- $[3] \ \mathtt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_diagram}$
- $[4] \ \mathtt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naming_convention_\%28programming\%29\#Java}$
- [5] http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/documentation/codeconvtoc-136057.html