

# Lesson 5

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February 16, 2023

Lesson 5 revises abstract classes and interfaces. We develop a framework for a company (**Company**) to manage its employees. The abstract superclass **Employee** contains variables and methods that are shared by all employees. The company has three types of employees. Sales persons (**SalesPerson**) have a fixed number of hours. Service workers (**ServiceWorker**) and programmers (**Programmer**) have a fixed number of base hours and extra hours related to travel and overtime. The company can sort the employees alphabetically using Java's bubble sort. **Lesson5** is fully implemented.

## 1 Task: Implement Company

Company
-theStaff : ArrayList<Employee>
+addEmployee(Employee) : void
+sortEmployee() : void
+toString() : String

*theStaff* holds all employees.

*addEmployee(arg)* adds the Employee *arg* to the dynamic list.

*sortEmployee()* sorts the employees in *theStaff* alphabetically using bubble sort.

Use for this purpose the *sort()* method of **Collections**.

*toString()* returns the string starting with "List:" followed by a line break followed by the return values of the *toString()* methods of all employees in *theStaff*.

## 2 Task: Implement Employee and SalesPerson

Employee
-name : String
+ <u>hourlyRate</u> : double
#baseHours : int
+Employee(String)
+setBaseHours(int) : void
+compareTo(Employee) : int
+toString() : String

Abstract class names and methods are placed in italics.

*name* is the name of the employee. It is initialized with the constructor argument.

The class variable *hourlyRate* holds the standard salary for an hour of work.

*baseHours* is the hours employees work on a fixed-time contract. All employees work for a fixed number of hours per week.

*setBaseHours(arg)* sets *baseHours*.

*compareTo(arg)* compares the names of two employees alphabetically. Implement for this purpose the interface **Comparable**.

*toString()* returns a string that lists all attributes of the employee. Sales persons work for a fixed number of hours and the return string should give for them "Name: " followed by *name* on 17 characters, followed by "Base salary: " followed by the product of *baseSalary* and *hourlyRate* on 6 float characters (2 after the comma). Workers with a mix of fixed hours and extra hours also have in their return string "Bonus: " followed by the value of the bonus on 6 float characters (2 after the comma). We discuss the computation of the bonus later.

Implement also the subclass **SalesPerson** that has only a fixed-hour contract.

SalesPerson
+SalesPerson(String)
+setBaseHours(int) : void

The constructor calls that of the superclass with its argument (the person's name).

*setBaseHours(arg)* sets the value of *baseHours*.

### 3 Task: Implement the classes Programmer and ServiceWorker

We want to enforce a standard on all subclasses of **Employee** that have a contract with a reduced number of base hours and take extra hours instead. For this purpose, we create our own interface **ContractWork** with the two abstract methods *public abstract double computeBonus()* and *public abstract void setHours(int)*. *public abstract* is the default in interfaces, so you can declare them as *double computeBonus()* and *void setHours(int)*.

Programmer
-projectHours : int
+Programmer(String)
+setBaseHours(int) : void
+setHours(int) : void
+computeBonus() : double

ServiceWorker
-travel : int
+ <u>hourlyRate</u> : double
+ServiceWorker(String)
+setBaseHours(int) : void
+setHours(int) : void
+computeBonus() : double

*projectHours* stores the extra hours for a programmer and *travel* that of the service worker. The programmer has the same salary per hour as the inherited *hourlyRate*. Service workers have an hourly rate that is 1.2 times that of *hourlyRate*. Use here a class variable that hides the inherited one.

The constructors of both classes call that of the superclass with their argument.

The inherited method *setHours(arg)* sets *projectHours* or *travel* to *arg*. The inherited *computeBonus()* returns the product of *projectHours* and the inherited *hourlyRate* in **Programmer**. That in **ServiceWorker** returns the product of *travel* and *hourlyRate*, which is defined in this class.

Use *computeBonus()* to compute the value after "Bonus :" in the *toString()* method of **Employee**.

You should get a console output similar to that below.

```
List:
Name: Adam Programmer, Base salary: 4500,00, Bonus: 1500,00
Name: Mia Salesperson, Base salary: 5250,00
Name: Tom Serviceworker, Base salary: 3000,00, Bonus: 7200,00
Name: Bruno Salesperson, Base salary: 6000,00

List:
Name: Adam Programmer, Base salary: 4500,00, Bonus: 1500,00
Name: Bruno Salesperson, Base salary: 6000,00
Name: Mia Salesperson, Base salary: 5250,00
Name: Tom Serviceworker, Base salary: 3000,00, Bonus: 7200,00
```