

The logo for Langara College is displayed within a white rectangular box with a thin grey border. The word "Langara." is written in a large, bold, orange serif font. Below it, the words "THE COLLEGE OF HIGHER LEARNING." are written in a smaller, black, all-caps sans-serif font.

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OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING(CPSC 1811)

Assignment #2

Due Date: October 31, 2022

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Part-I

Inheritance: Extending a Class

(50 marks)

 Given the following startup code of a **Java** class:

```
1 public class Point{
2     // The X coordinate of this Point
3     protected double x;
4     // The Y coordinate of this Point
5     protected double y;
6
7 }
```

1. Adding Setter & Getter Methods (8 marks)

- (a) Add a **getter** method to access the *protected* field *x* (2 marks)
- (b) Add a **setter** method to set the *protected* field *x* (2 marks)
- (c) Add a **getter** method to access the *protected* field *y* (2 marks)
- (d) Add a **setter** method to set the *protected* field *y* (2 marks)

2. Adding Constructors (7 marks)

- (a) Add a **default constructor** *Point()* that initializes a point at the origin (0,0) (2 marks)
- (b) Add a **constructor** with two **parameters** *Point(double x, double y)* that initializes a point at the specified (x,y) coordinates (2 marks)
- (c) Add a **constructor** with one **parameter** *Point(Point p)* that initializes a point at the (x,y) coordinates of the given point *p* (3 marks)

3. Adding Methods**(9 marks)**

- (a) Add a method `computeDistance(double x, double y)` that computes the **Euclidean** distance between this point and point with (x, y) coordinates (use equation 1 on page 3) **(3 marks)**

⇒ A Euclidean distance between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is given by the formula

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \quad (1)$$

- (b) Add a method `computeDistance(Point p)` that computes the **Euclidean** distance between this point and point `p` **(3 marks)**
- (c) Add a method `toString()` that returns a string representation of this point in the format (x, y) **(3 marks)**

4. Method Overloading**(2 marks)**

- (a) List the methods of the `Point` class that are **overloaded**?

5. Extending The Point class (24 marks)

✎ Add *Point3D* class that *extends* the *Point* class to represent a point with (x, y, z) coordinates

- (a) Add a **getter** method to access the *protected* field *z* (2 marks)
- (b) Add a **setter** method to set the *protected* field *z* (2 marks)
- (c) Add a **default constructor** *Point3D()* that initializes a point at the origin $(0, 0, 0)$ (2 marks)
- (d) Add a **constructor** with two **parameters** *Point3D(double x, double y, double z)* that initializes a point at the specified (x, y, z) coordinates (3 marks)
- (e) Add a **constructor** with one **parameter** *Point3D(Point3D p)* that initializes a point at the (x, y, z) coordinates of the given point *p* (3 marks)
- (f) Add a method *computeDistance(double x, double y, double z)* that computes the **Euclidean** distance between this point and 3D point with (x, y, z) coordinates (use equation 2 on page 4) (3 marks)
 - ⇒ A Euclidean distance between two 3D points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) is given by the formula

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2} \quad (2)$$
- (g) Add a method *computeDistance(Point3D p)* that computes the **Euclidean** distance between this point and 3D point *p* (3 marks)
- (h) Add a method *toString()* that returns a string representation of this 3D point in the format (x, y, z) (3 marks)
- (i) List the methods of the *Point3D* class that **override** methods of the *Point* class? (3 marks)

Part-II

Inheritance: Implementing an Interface

(42 marks)

✎ **Irrational** number is any **real** number that cannot be expressed as a ratio of two **whole** numbers. The **decimal expansion** of an **irrational** number never **repeats** or **ends**.

1. BigDecimal Class

(12 marks)

✎ *BigDecimal* class represents **large floating-point** numbers with **high precision**. Read the **Java** documentation of *BigDecimal* (see link [BigDecimal](#)).

✎ *BigDecimal* class can be used in **Question ②** of this part.

- (a) What is the **superclass** of *BigDecimal* class? (2 marks)
- (b) What is the **package** of *BigDecimal* class? (2 marks)
- (c) Which **interface** the *BigDecimal* class implements? (2 marks)
- (d) How many **instance** variables the *BigDecimal* has? (2 marks)
- (e) How many **class** variables the *BigDecimal* has? (2 marks)
- (f) How many **constructors** the *BigDecimal* has? (2 marks)

2. Implementing Java Interface

(30 marks)

✎ Given the following **Java interface**:

```

1 public interface Irrational{
2     public double computePI(int precision);
3     public double computeEulerConstant(int precision);
4     public double computeSquareRootOfTwo(int precision);
5 }
```

✎ Add **IrrationalApproximation** Java class that **implements** the interface **Irrational**?

- (a) To implement **public double computePI(int precision)** **abstract** method use **Leibniz** formula for Π (use equation 3 on page 6) (10 marks)

$$\Pi = 4 \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{2*i+1} = 4 \times (1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots) \quad (3)$$

- (b) To implement **public double computeEulerConstant(int precision)** **abstract** method use the formula for e given by equation 4 on page 6: (10 marks)

$$e = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} \dots = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots \quad (4)$$

⇒ **Factorial** of non-negative integer N is denoted by $N!$ is given by the the following formulae (see equations 5 & 6)

$$N! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times (N-1) \times N \quad (5)$$

$$0! = 1 \quad (6)$$

- (c) To implement **public double computeSquareRootOfTwo(int precision)** **abstract** method use the **Babylonian** method for approximating $\sqrt{2}$ (see equation 7 on page 6) (10 marks)

- ① Start with an initial approximation X_0
- ② Compute a new approximation X_1 using $X_1 = \frac{1}{2}(X_0 + \frac{2}{X_0})$
- ③ Repeat step ② until you get an approximation with the specified precision

$$X_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(X_n + \frac{2}{X_n}) \quad (7)$$

Submission

- ✎ You have to submit a *YourName-ID.jar* file that is the archive of the following folder, subfolders, and files (see figure 1 on page 7)

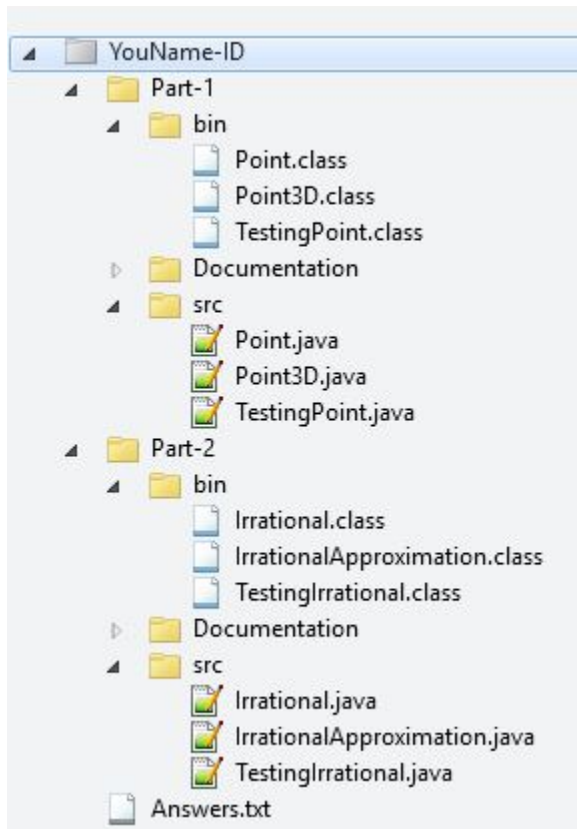


Figure 1:

- ✎ *Answers.txt* file should include your answers to the questions of **Part I** and **Part II**

Marking Scheme

Task	Marks
Part I	50
Part II	42
Coding Style	4
Using javadoc to generate documentation	2
Using jar to archive all assignment files	2
Total	100